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OHIO POLITICAL CANVASS.

QUESTIONS OF PARTY POLICY.

PRESIDENT HAYES AND HIS ADMINISTRATION TO BE HEARTILY INDORSED BY THE STATE CONVENTION—A GLOWING TRIBUTE TO THE PRESIDENT IN THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH — JUDGE TAFT STILL THE FAVORITE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR — PROBABLE CONTEST OVER THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 31.—There still continue to be many conflicting opinions as to the precise nature of the indorsement which President Hayes and his Administration will receive from the State Convention of Ohio Republicans, which meets here to-morrow. That some kind of a complimentary resolution respecting him will be passed there is no doubt, but there are large numbers of usually well informed persons who express the belief that it will be worded with great care, and will be capable of more than one translation. It can be stated positively that the gentlemen who express these and similar opinions are greatly in error. The resolution which will be presented and passed indorses Mr. Hayes in the heartiest and most unqualified terms.

This afternoon the State Central Committee met, and designated Gen. Grosvenor, Speaker of the Assembly, to act as temporary Chairman. This move was generally regarded as a victory for Judge Taft, for it is understood that the Speaker warmly supports him for the Governorship. At the same time, there were a number of persons who argued that, as Taft was not believed to be particularly friendly to the Administration, Grosvenor would not go out of his way to compliment Mr. Hayes in his opening address. This also is a mistake. I have just read the speech which the temporary Chairman will deliver. In it the President is indorsed most cordially. The following is an exact copy of what will be said regarding him and his administration:

The Republican Party has given to this country a National Administration which in five short months, amid the howlings and anathemas of its enemies, the deprecation, doubt, fear, and hesitation of many of its most tried and faithful adherents, has re-established political peace and public confidence throughout the States of the South. The course of the Republican Party has challenged the admiration and blessing of the good men of all political faiths and parties. It went before the people in the campaign of 1876, proclaiming that "the permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union and the complete protection of citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights is a duty to which the Republican Party stands sacredly pledged. With such a recognition fully accorded, it will be practicable to promote the efforts of the people of those States to obtain the blessings of honest and capable self-government." In accepting, the nomination of his party upon this platform, Mr. Hayes said: "The moral and material prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by all, a recognition without reserve or exception." Again, in his inaugural address, the President said: "I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before the election."

After referring to these and other sentiments expressed by President Hayes and the Republican platform—and by the way, I may note the somewhat significant fact that the resolution adopted at Cincinnati a year ago and quoted above was written by Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina—the speech continues:

Through sunshine and storm, through victory and defeat, the President has struggled patiently, heroically, manfully, to redeem these pledges made by his party and himself. Whether as a candidate for the Presidency, amid the turmoil of a campaign unparalleled in the history of American politics; as a patient, passive waiter for the greatest political verdict ever rendered on earth, the modest, unassuming, but firm and self-reliant man, passing to assume a fearful duty and responsibility, or as President of the United States, surrounded by the gravest responsibilities, stung by the desertion and open hostility of life-long personal friends, he has been the same untiring, persistent, sagacious, self-reliant, waiting, watchful, indefatigable, honest, and pure patriot and statesman. The Republican Party may well be proud that it has given to the history of American Presidents the name of Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio.

After thus heartily indorsing the President and his Administration, and after arraigning the Democratic Party for its outrages in the South and frauds in the North, the speech alludes to that clause of the platform of the Ohio Democracy which seeks to make political capital out of the recent labor riots, and then continues as follows:

This same Democratic Party that now prates of the pauperism of labor by Republican enactments, has itself taught a false doctrine to the suffering laboring classes of this country, until strikes and violence have followed, and the result has been that the entire business interests of the country have received a shock that 10 years of hard labor and self-denying economy cannot repair. To-day the country is appalled by the fearful sight of the waving, at the bidding of the Democratic Party, as the result of Democratic teachings, of the blood-red flag of communism, borne in the hands of an insensate mob, and in this time of horror we find the Army reduced by Democratic hostility—weakened and reduced as if to pave the way for spoliation and anarchy.

Regarding the platform to be adopted there will probably be no dispute, except upon the financial plank. The best men in the party are trying to have the resolution in the national platform readopted, but the soft-money element is strongly represented here, and it is feared that a determined fight will be made for the passage of a resolution calling for the repeal of the Resumption act. Gen. Garfield and others are doing their utmost to avert the threatened danger.

Judge Taft is still the favorite candidate for the Governorship, and his friends are confident that he will be nominated. Some of the President's personal adherents, however, declare that his name shall never go on the ticket until he has written a letter indorsing the National Administration. Senator Curtis, of this district, is still warmly supported, and ex-Gov. Dennison and Judge West, of Bellefontaine, are now regarded as possible candidates.

Later.—The delegation from Garfield's (Nineteenth) district in caucus to-night declared unanimously for Taft. In an informal caucus this afternoon, at which Hon. Stanley Matthews, Gen. Garfield, Messrs. Monroe, Cox, Danford, McKinley, Judge Lawrence, and others were present, Senator Matthews read and proposed the following astonishing formula for a platform: First, unconditional repeal of the Resumption act; second, remonetization of silver and its coinage without restriction; third, establishment of the greenback as a permanent currency; fourth, payment of Customs duties in greenbacks. Gen. Garfield remarked that this platform would suit the Democrats better than their own, and denounced such apostasy in the most positive terms. He was sustained by Messrs. Cox and Foster, and it is evident that there will be backbone enough to bury the Matthews programme out of sight. The weakness is on the silver question, where there will probably be some concession to the advocates of a double standard.

FATAL DEMOCRATIC BLUNDERS.

MARKED CHANGE IN THE POLITICAL SITUATION—RESULTS OF THE COLUMBUS CONVENTION—THE REPUBLICANS NOW HOPEFUL—DEMOCRATIC INDIGNATION AGAINST BISHOP, THE KNOW-NOTHING PROHIBITIONIST—WHAT IS SAID ABOUT THE COLUMBUS PLATFORM — FRAUDS AND THE REGISTRY LAW.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, July 30, 1877.

Three weeks ago there were very few persons in Ohio who believed that the Republican Party would be successful in the political campaign which will be opened here next Wednesday. Indeed, those who were best qualified to judge were most despondent, and enthusiastic old Republicans who had often been considered over sanguine were ready to acknowledge that defeat in the coming struggle was almost inevitable. To-day the situation is completely changed. Those who were most despondent are now most hopeful, and everywhere the belief is expressed that the Republican Party has at least "an even chance to win." This sudden change of feeling, which is so marked as to require much greater attention than I can give it in the present letter, was caused, not by any action of the Republicans themselves, but by the ludicrous, the suicidal mistake made by their adversaries in the Columbus Convention. In the Republican Party all the old elements of discontent remain. The President's Southern policy, "the expediency plan," the reconciliation programme, which was to have made lambs of wolves, but which did not, finds no more favor with the brave old "Union straight-outs" than it did three months ago. John Sherman's half-way measures and semi-mysterious projects are regarded, as they have been, with a care which is not altogether free from suspicion, and the trouble caused by that civil service order has not quite blown over. These facts must be at once apparent to any careful observer who comes here to make himself acquainted with the political sentiment of the State. Every element of weakness that existed in the Republican Party three weeks ago exists to-day. Notwithstanding this, however, the leading men in that party have in the time mentioned become confident that they can carry the next election, and this confidence, I may repeat, is due entirely to the almost insane blunders made by the Democracy. The agents of the party named, by their action in the State Convention last Wednesday, have displayed far greater weakness than their worst enemies ever gave them credit for. They have acknowledged by their nominations that they are divided up into almost innumerable ambitious and contending factions—cliques so bitterly opposed to each other that they dared not put their standard in the hands of a representative man. They knew that such a man would be "knifed in the camp of his friends." Hoping to conciliate these contending factions, desiring to offend nobody, they nominated for the highest office in the State a figure-head, an almost unknown man, whose whole life, whose every public act, has been in direct opposition to all the time-honored principles of the Democratic Party. Mr. R. M. Bishop, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio, is to-day, without exception, the most unpopular man in the State. It is impossible to exaggerate, almost impossible to describe, the feeling of disgust with which the news of his nomination was received by the rank and file of the Democracy. At first leaders in the party asked—dissatisfied because they had to ask—"Who is he?" Now they make no more inquiries, knowing that the less there is said about Mr. Bishop's record the better chance he will have of securing votes. Try as they will, however, they cannot conceal the fact that they have made a fatal mistake.

The brief history of Mr. Bishop's somewhat uneventful life proves this beyond all question. He is a grocer, lives in Cincinnati, and was expected to carry, by reason of his personal popularity, the thickly inhabited County of Hamilton. This he cannot do, for it is now understood that he is least liked where he is best known. His friends in the convention—and he was supported by some of the most disreputable wire-pullers and political tricksters in the State—talked a great deal about his immense wealth and his ability and willingness to "bleed freely." But even in this the Democratic faithful have been deceived. It is now known that Mr. Bishop's "immense wealth" amounts to just about $200,000, and he has already stated in confidence, to some of the dear friends who approached him on the subject, that he is not willing to spend—indeed, that he will not spend—more than $6,000 or $8,000 in the coming campaign. This has been a terrible blow to the political wire-pullers already mentioned, for they know from experience that $10,000 would not pay for the whisky that must flow before even Hamilton County can be carried for the Democracy. And just here I must not forget to mention that R. M. Bishop, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, is a leading light in the temperance movement, a friend of the crusaders! There is no State in the Union where the liquor question enters so much into politics and political discussions as it does here. The fight between the temperance and anti-temperance people, the Sunday lager and anti-Sunday lager parties, is continually going on in one form or another. Naturally, the rank and file of the Democracy, the masses of the party, are against the temperance movement, and the Germans, who hold the balance of political power in Ohio, are to a man in favor of "Sunday lager" and "non-interference with personal rights." By nominating Mr. Bishop the Democrats have thrown away any chance they had of securing this immense vote, for, in addition to being one of the leaders in the present temperance movement, he still boasts that while he was Mayor of Cincinnati the Sunday laws were strictly enforced, and the sale of liquor or beer on the Sabbath rendered impossible. The Germans of Hamilton County have not forgotten what some of them still call "dot dry time mit Bishop." But it is not alone because of his temperance work that the Democratic nominee is disliked by the Germans. They and all other foreign-born citizens of Ohio have still more weighty causes of complaint against him. He was one of the bitterest and most uncompromising leaders in the old American Party, and in 1859 was elected to the chief magistracy of Cincinnati on the Know Nothing ticket. He is now a Trustee of the Southern Railroad, and on account of that connection not particularly well liked by upright business men, who believe that when people invest $16,000,000 they should have something to show for their money. Jabez W. Fitch, of Cuyahoga, who is on the ticket for Lieutenant-Governor, is somewhat more widely if not better known than Mr. Bishop. He is called "General" here by people who want to be amusing, and is noted principally because of his strong dislike for the smell of gunpowder. During the war this constitutional ailment was a sad trouble to "General" Fitch, and prevented him from winning that glory on the battle-field which might otherwise have been his.

The platform adopted by the Democratic Convention is quite as open to criticism as are the candidates who stand upon it. Of course, this fact will have no weight with the masses of ignorant men who go to make up the main strength of the Democratic Party. As a "Georgia Cracker" Congressman once said of his poor white constituents, "They can't read any way, so it makes no difference how much the newspapers abuse me." While this is true, however, I find that some of the more respectable Democrats, thinking men, who believe in the party and belong to it from principle, are exceedingly indignant at the ludicrous way in which the resolutions have been drawn and the almost grotesque differences which exist between them and the character and records of the candidates who are to present them to the people. For instance, Mr. Bishop, where he is known at all, is chiefly remarkable for his interference with the personal rights and modes of life of the people of Cincinnati: yet the Democratic platform is most explicit in its opposition to all sumptuary laws. Fraud is denounced, and the Republican Party charged with fraudulent practices. Yet, in the very same article, almost in the same sentence, the new Ohio registry law is denounced as oppressive. The joke of this, if I may use the expression, will be better appreciated when it is stated that the very law referred to was passed expressly for the purpose of guarding against such wholesale frauds as those committed by the Democratic repeaters last Fall. One of the resolutions compliments the President in a roundabout sort of a way, and congratulates the country because he has adopted what is called the Democratic policy regarding the Southern States. In another resolution, however, the framers of the patch-work platform, evidently repenting of this semi-indorsement of Mr. Hayes, denounce him in strong terms for his use of the regular troops, and declare in a vague kind of way that such use of the military is "unjustifiably destructive of the rights of the people and the States." This remarkable expression must, of course, relate to the commendable promptness with which the Administration sent troops to Maryland on the recent requisition of John Lee Carroll, the Democratic Governor of that State. It will be remembered that a nice regard for constitutional law prevented the President from complying with a similar request made by S. B. Packard, the legally elected Governor of Louisiana, and Daniel H. Chamberlain, the Republican chief magistrate of South Carolina. Regarding the money plank in the platform, there is much dissatisfaction. The convention, in adopting it tried to please everybody, and succeeded in pleasing nobody. In short, the Democrats have made a blunder all round, and if the Republicans will forget national politics for a time, cease discussing the acts of the Administration at Washington, and go to work with unity of purpose and a real desire to win, they can carry Ohio by an old time majority. H. C.

THE NEW CHARTER OAK LIFE.

REPORT TO THE LOCAL POLICY-HOLDERS ON THE CONDITION OF THE COMPANY—HOW THE NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS WILL BE ORGANIZED—EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURES LOPPED OFF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 31.—A special meeting of the local policy-holders of the Charter Oak Life was held this evening, to hear the report of their committee previously appointed to look into the affairs of the company. A favorable report was presented, in which it was stated that at an early day the Board of Directors would be increased to 10, and the policy-holders would be asked to select two members, so that they will then, for the first time, have a voice in the management of the company's affairs. Gov. Jewell informed your correspondent this afternoon that he issued orders reducing the office force one-half, giving those remaining 33 per cent. less pay, and by various other economies had reduced the annual expenses of officers, clerks, and office items, from $100,000 per annum to less than $50,000. An illustration of the extravagant salaries that have been paid is that of the colored janitor, who had $1,500 a year. A statement is circulated that the Special Insurance Commission appointed by the Legislature is now preparing, or will soon prepare, a supplementary report on the Charter Oak's condition that will be of an unfavorable character. Mr. Cleveland, of the Commission, says that the statement is made without authority. It is quite evident that even if such a report should be made, the company is now too strongly backed by responsible men to be hurt by it.

THE MICHIGAN LABORATORY CASE.

THE QUESTION OF FORGERY TO BE SENT TO A JURY—DR. ROSE'S FRIENDS CLAIM A VICTORY FOR HIM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 31.—For several weeks the attempt to ascertain judicially the whereabouts of the money which constitutes the deficit in the laboratory accounts of the State University has been in progress in the triangular case of the University against Prof. Rose and Prof. Douglass, now on trial in Chancery at Ann Arbor, before Judge Huntington. The case for Prof. Douglass, when developed in court, charged Dr. Rose with forging certain private marks and initial letters used by Douglass in settling with Rose, and forming the latter's vouchers for the payment to Douglass of moneys received by him. On this point there was some important expert testimony, and Rose's counsel demanded that the matter be sent to a jury. Dr. Douglass' counsel resisted this, claiming that Rose's friends had so poisoned public opinion as to make a jury trial impossible. After a hot contest in argument, Judge Huntington to-day decided to send the question of forgery to a jury, but intimated that he might transfer it to some other county. Dr. Rose's friends are elated over what they claim to be a victory for him.

AN EXCURSION OF TROY ROUGHS.

ROWDYISM RAMPANT AT RONDOUT YESTERDAY—SEVERAL FIGHTS AND ONE PISTOL AFFRAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 31.—An excursion from Troy landed in this city to-day with the roughest crowd that ever visited the place. A rush was made for the gin-mills immediately upon their arrival, and, as the result, several rows occurred, and a Rondout officer, endeavoring to make an arrest, was resisted and did not succeed in securing his man. The most serious affray grew out of a dispute on the labor question. A young man named Kyran Cleary had taken work after a strike by the union molders, and to-day several of the union men taunted him with being a "scab" molder, pulled a parasol away from a woman who was with Cleary, and insulted him. Cleary drew a pistol, and the weapon went off, whether designedly or not cannot be ascertained. He handled the pistol so clumsily that he was wounded in the hand himself. The ball also struck a vest-button upon the man at whom it was pointed, and glancing from it struck James Ryan in the side, seriously wounding him. The latter was not concerned in the dispute. The physician thinks Ryan will recover. Cleary was arrested by a policeman who accompanied the excursion, and taken to Troy.

ARREST OF A RUNAWAY CLERK.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 31.—Henry S. Rumery, clerk to Rice & Whiting, brokers, reached here to-day from Pompanoosuc, Vt., in charge of a detective. A few weeks ago Rumery altered a check of $500 to $3,500, and ran away in company with a woman of the town to Canada. He spent part of the money in traveling, and was swindled out of $2,300 by "Bill" Atwood, alias "Cheeky Bill," of Hartford, who personated a detective and pretended to compromise the matter. Atwood is also here in custody, with his wife. The two men are held for trial.

STOLEN TICKETS RECOVERED.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.—Sixteen hundred railway tickets, 1,200 of the Boston and Maine, and 400 of the Boston and Lowell, the aggregate value of which is $950, which were stolen some time ago, were to-day recovered at Pierce's pawn-shop, on Howard-street, where they had been sold for $100. Pierce was one of the principal witnesses against Phair, who, while under sentence of death in Vermont, was reprieved a few minutes before the hour set for his execution.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

HALIFAX, July 31.—The Fishery Commission heard evidence to-day. The counsel present for the United States were Hon. Dwight Foster, D. Foster, Jr., Richard H. Dana, William H. Trescott, and J. S. D. Thompson. Amos Blood, of the Treasury Department, Washington, was also in attendance. The Minister of Marine for the Dominion attends all the meetings.

REUNION OF VETERANS.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 31.—The reunion of the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth Regiments was held here to-day, with a dinner at the Waldo House. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Gen. William F. Bartlett were passed, and a eulogy was pronounced by Major John H. Cook.

THE WAR UPON TURKEY.

THE RECENT REPORTS OF BATTLES.

JUNCTION OF SULEIMAN PASHA'S CORPS WITH RAOUF PASHA—A BATTLE IN PROGRESS NEAR YENI SAGHRA—THE TURKISH DEFEAT NEAR RUSTCHUK DOUBTED—THE SECOND ATTACK ON PLEVNA REPULSED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.—An official dispatch from Adrianople to-day says Suleiman Pasha's corps has effected a junction with Raouf Pasha, near Yeni Saghra, where an engagement is proceeding.

LONDON, July 31.—There is no confirmation yet from any quarter of the *Times'* Bucharest dispatch reporting the defeat of the Turks near Rustchuk, except a special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Vienna, dated yesterday, which says: "To-night we have advices of a great defeat of Achmet Eyoub Pasha."

Neither Bucharest nor Vienna war news is trustworthy at present. Suleiman Pasha and Raouf Pasha are at Veni Saghra still, and the railroad between Adrianople and Philippopolis has been restored. So the report of the defeat of Suleiman Pasha on Friday was untrue.

A Constantinople dispatch of July 31 says that Osman Pasha telegraphs from Plevna, July 30, as follows: "Three strong Russian corps attacked us this morning. The cannonade lasted two hours. Then a general engagement ensued which lasted until 10 o'clock at night, when the Russians retreated. Prisoners say the Russians numbered 60,000 infantry and three regiments of cavalry, and had 50 guns. It is expected the battle will recommence to-morrow."

LONDON, Aug. 1.—An occasional correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna utterly discredits the reported great defeat of Ahmed Eyoub Pasha, and says after the concentration of the Turks around Shumla a considerable portion of their forces was ordered in advance by way of Eski Djuma and Osman-Bazar upon Tirhova to unite with Osman Pasha there, and then fall on the rear of the Russian detachments which have passed the Balkans. The Turks, therefore, have only been able to leave a feeble corps of observation, which will take good care not to encounter an enemy superior in numbers. The position of the Russians in the Schipka and Shivno Passes and on the southern slope of the Balkans is becoming hourly more grave. Their effective forces reckoned on this line do not exceed 50,000, which are threatened from four sides simultaneously, namely, from Adrianople and Jamboli by Suleiman Pasha, from Osman Bazar by Mehemet Ali, while Osman Pasha is advancing in the direction of Selvi, and a reserve corps from Sophia could approach by way of Philippopolis. It seems also that the Russians are not making much progress before Silistria and Rustchuk, where they are meeting with desperate resistance. Gen. Zimmermann's corps advancing through the Dobrudscha is greatly menaced by the right wing of the Turkish Army from Varna and Paravadi. The Ninth Russian Army Corps has become almost incapable of fighting in consequence of the loss it suffered at Nikopolis and Plevna.

Several telegrams mention the fact that the Roumanians occupied Nikopolis at the request of the Russians as a proof that the Russian cause is not prospering.

The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent says: "It is reported that the Roumanian Division, commanded by Gen. Manu, after leaving a small garrison at Nikopolis, marched in the direction of Plevna."

The Manchester *Guardian's* Vienna correspondent reports that the Czarewitch's army is retreating toward the River Yantra.

The Bucharest correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs: "A careful review of the military situation would seem to indicate that the Russians have been rapidly concentrated, and that in all probability Biela and the positions on the Jantra are now chosen as the centre of their movements. Reports are current in Bucharest that Mehemet Ali, with 60,000 men, has arrived at Osman Bazar. A smaller Russian detachment is retreating before him. Mehemet Ali is trying to effect a junction with Osman Pasha, but cannot accomplish this without giving battle in the open field. The Russians are waiting for such an opportunity most impatiently."

Specials to the *Daily Telegraph* assert that the Turks have been victorious in battles at Yeni Saghra and Plevna, and that the Russians were retreating to the Balkans, pursued by Suleiman Pasha.

The *Times* has the following special, dated Rasgrad, July 29: "The Cossacks on the approach of Suleiman Pasha's scouts, fell back toward the River Tiete, which shows that the Russian corps which on July 27 held Tietesoum, had fallen back on the Jantra. Communication has been re-established with Rustchuk."

THE ALLEGED RUSSIAN CRUELTIES.

OFFICIAL PAPERS LAID BEFORE THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT ALLEGING THE PERPETRATION OF ATROCITIES AGAINST MUSSULMAN INHABITANTS BY THE RUSSIANS—CATEGORICAL DENIAL OF THE REPORTS BY COL. WELLESLEY.

LONDON, July 31.—Official papers laid before Parliament contain the following: "The English Consul at Sfivno informs Minister Layard, under date of July 14, that the Russians stir up the Bulgarians and arm them; that they tore out the eyes of Mussulmans whom they killed at Sistova, and filled the sockets with bread. Minister Layard telegraphs Lord Derby, under date of July 24, that the Sultan has sent him a message entreating the Queen to use her influence with the Czar to stop the shocking cruelties committed by the Russian troops. Men, women, and children are outraged and murdered in a horrible manner. The Sultan can scarcely believe that the Czar wishes the war to become a war of extermination and a war of brigands. The Sultan's aide-de-camp gave Minister Layard an account of the revolting atrocities he witnessed, and which Mr. Layard says are in great measure confirmed by advices from Consuls and other sources. Mr. Layard transmits, July 18, several Consular reports of outrages and massacres by the Bulgarians, and says there is truth in them, although they may be exaggerated. The Wallachians and Bulgarians accompany the Russian Army in bands, calling themselves Avengers." Gen. Kemball telegraphs under date of July 26: "The massacre at Bayazid is confirmed, but the atrocities at Ardahan are quite untrue."

Reuter's telegram from Bucharest says: "Col. Wellesley has addressed a report to the British Government categorically denying the cruelties with which the Russians are charged."

THE INTERESTS OF OTHER NATIONS.

THE ENGLISH REINFORCEMENTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN—THE RIGHT TO MAINTAIN TWO BRITISH GUN-BOATS ON THE DANUBE TO BE ASSERTED—THE GREEKS AND THE TURKISH CRUELTIES TO THEIR PEOPLE.

LONDON, July 31.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question by Mr. Whalley, Liberal member for Peterborough, said: "It will not be necessary to submit any special vote on account of the recent dispatch of troops and the fleet to the East. The expense is very small. In fact, it is very doubtful whether it will be necessary at all to ask for any further sum in the course of the year. It is not necessary at present."

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Plymouth states that her Majesty's steam-ships Flamingo and Condor, which go to the Danube to protect British interests and assert Great Britain's treaty right to maintain two gun-boats on the Danube, will be accompanied to the Black Sea by the iron-clads Shannon and Agincourt, to support them should their passage be opposed.

An Athens dispatch to the *Times* says: "Letters describing the outrages at Kavarna are causing much indignation. The accounts, though exaggerated, are believed to be substantially true. The Sphakiotes in Crete are defying the Governor General. The Greek Government, by its influence over the Patriotic Club, with difficulty restrains the Thessalians from rising before the Kingdom is armed."

BRUSSELS, July 31.—A dispatch received here from Vienna states that at the Ministerial Council held to-day a resolution was adopted virtually ordering the mobilization of the Army. The resolution authorizes Count Andrassy to effect mobilization within limited bounds, should he deem such a course necessary.

BERLIN, July 31.—The *North German Gazette* says it learns from a trustworthy source that the military measures which Austria may determine upon would only consist of the mobilization of four divisions. Neither of these, nor any subsequent measures, will interfere with the excellent relations existing between Russia and Austria.

PESTH, July 31—The *Pesther Lloyd* publishes a Vienna special stating that the Ministry have decided to mobilize three army corps, which will be echeloned on the frontiers of Dalmatia, Croatia, and Slavonia.

The *Times'* occasional correspondent at Vienna states that the Ministerial Council, under the Presidency of the Emperor, sat from 11 o'clock until 4. Mobilization has been decided upon in principle, but it will be for Count Andrassy to fix the time when these measures shall be put into execution. Contingencies may cause this at any moment. The importance of the resolution is not that two or three army corps will be placed on a war footing, but that the Empire is going to abandon its passive attitude for one of armed neutrality. From 23,000,000 to 24,000,000 florins must be raised for mobilization. It is probable, therefore, that applications will be made to the Rothschilds or the Bankverein.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The Italian fleet arrived at Taranto on Monday.

Aarifi Pasha has resigned the Turkish Foreign Ministry, and is succeeded by Servis Pasha.

Prince Charles of Roumania has decreed a credit for increasing the cadres and number of officers of the Army.

A Reuter dispatch from Bucharest reports that the Russian batteries have sunk a Turkish steamer which was cruising off Oltenitza.

Reuter's Erzeroum special says a Russian division starting from Ardahan has advanced in the direction of Erzeroum. Its scouts have appeared before Renek.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

BITTER QUARREL AMONG THE BONAPARTIST FACTIONS—M. ROUHER ACCUSES M. DE CASSAGNAC OF MEDDLING IN HIS NEGOTIATIONS SO AS TO ENDANGER THEIR SUCCESS.

LONDON, July 31.—The Reuter dispatch from Paris, stating that *L'Ordre*, the official journal of the Bonapartists, publishes a letter signed by M. Rouher and others, repudiating M. De Cassagnac's militant policy, and proclaiming their adherence to President MacMahon, is erroneous. M. De Cassagnac is the leader of the moderate Bonapartists. The Rouher party demand impossible concessions from the Cabinet. M. De Cassagnac's paper is at war with the *Gaulois* and *Ordre*. The latter is M. Rouher's organ. A Bonapartist committee, consisting of the Duc de Padoue and MM. Jolibois and Rouher, yesterday published a letter condemning M. De Cassagnac, and telling him that he has no idea of the difficulties and unwarrantable claims they are contending against; that he has inconsiderately interfered in their negotiations at the risk of endangering their success, but that they will prosecute these negotiations with conciliation and prudence, feeling sure that the result will justify them in the eyes of the party. Thus the split in the Bonapartist ranks seems to be as complete and wide as the rupture between the Bonapartists and Legitimists. The most prominent leaders who indorse M. De Cassagnac are MM. Raoul Duval and Dugue de la Franconnerie, the latter until recently editor of M. Rouher's newspaper, *L'Ordre*. M. De Cassagnac's paper, *Le Pays*, admitted yesterday that it does not count confidently on a Conservative majority, and would regard a minority of 50 as a signal victory, since M. Gambetta has predicted the return of 400 Republicans, and any considerably lower figure would not only be a Conservative success, but would be a notice to the Republicans that if they do not behave themselves a second dissolution would finish them.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

A MORE FAVORABLE REPORT MADE BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL—HEAVY RAINS IN SOME LOCALITIES.

LONDON, July 31.—An official telegram from the Viceroy of India, dated July 31, gives a rather more favorable impression as to famine prospects than previous reports. He says that in Burmah the rain has been sufficient, and the condition of agriculture is satisfactory. In Bengal some districts still want rain, but general apprehensions are removed. In the north-west provinces and Oude the drought causes anxiety, but there is still time for an average harvest. In the Rajputana rain is wanted in parts, but the prospects are fair. In Assam, the Central Provinces and Berar the prospects are quite satisfactory. In Bombay there is a total absence of rain. The condition of Gujerat causes anxiety. There has been a heavy fall of rain in Concan; two and a half inches have fallen in Sholapur, and good showers are reported in Eastern Bombay. In the Deccan, agriculture is going on, but prices are very high. The rain-fall on the western coast is at present very small for the season. The Nizam's territory is much distressed; there has been no rain for a month, but two inches have just fallen in Mysore and Corg. More rain is needed to save part of the young crops. In Madras there have been fair showers in all the distressed districts except Nellore and Kurnool. In Cuddapah and Bellary the fall has been considerable, and its continuance may save a portion of the crops, but the harvest is at best indifferent.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE DEATH OF MR. HUNT—HIS PROBABLE SUCCESSOR AS FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY—REVOLUTION AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.

LONDON, July 31.—A Ministerial banquet which was to be given at the Mansion House to-morrow has been abandoned in consequence of the death of Right Hon. Georges Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty. It is believed that Mr. W. H. Smith, one of the Joint Secretaries to the Treasury, will succeed Mr. Hunt as First Lord of the Admiralty.

BERLIN, July 31.—Herr Kurd von Schlozer, German Minister to the United States, has left here, returning to Washington.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The *Standard* in an editorial article considers the appointment of Mr. Hardy, to succeed the late Mr. Hunt as First Lord of the Admiralty, probable and eminently desirable.

HAVANA, July 31.—A Jamaica telegram reports that a revolution has broken out at Port-au-Prince. There has been a two days' conflagration in that city.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. CUSTER.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 31.—The remains of Gen. Custer arrived here to-day from Fort Lincoln, Dakota Territory, and were forwarded to West Point, where they will be interred in the receiving vault until the funeral in October. The remains of Col. Cook, Lieut. Reilly, and Dr. De Wolf arrived on the same train. They will be forwarded respectively to Hamilton, Ontario; Washington, D. C., and Norwalk, Ohio.

THE WASHINGTON SCHUETZENFEST.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—President Hayes, Secretary Schurz, and Postmaster-General Key attended the Schuetzenfest this evening. At the banquet the President replied briefly to the toast in his honor, returning his hearty thanks for the friendly greeting. Messrs. Schurz and Key also made short speeches in response to the toasts, "the United States of America," and "Our invited guests." The remarks of each were enthusiastically applauded, as were those of the President. Simon Wolf, the President of the Schuetzen Verein, conducted the ceremonies, which included the award of medals for the best shooting, and the crowning of the new Schuetzen King.

THE ELLIS IMPEACHMENT CASE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE AT SARATOGA—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 31.—In the Ellis trial to-day, at the opening of the session of the Senate, Mr. Best, Receiver of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, corrected some points of his testimony regarding the time required to ascertain the condition of the bank. On his cross-examination, by Mr. McGuire, the witness said the depreciation of stocks caused the insolvency of the bank; the bank held Southern States stock that had not paid the interest; he said that sometimes a clerk would take 15 hours to investigate a single dividend. Isaac Smith, a clerk in the department, produced the report of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank for January, 1876. It was, he said, found to be incorrect, and returned to have the schedule filled out; the President of the bank brought the answer up to Albany and saw Ellis; it was not unusual to return reports for correction. An additional report came Feb. 26; it was sent by the Commissioner to Examiner Reid in March; in May he reported, and in June Ellis had the Attorney-General proceed to close the bank; the item of $1,500 in the report as paid to Examiners meant the sum paid two Trustees. H. L. Lamb, Deputy Superintendent, was called, and produced the commission appointing Reid to examine the Merchants' and Traders' Bank on Feb. 12, 1876. A letter of March 6 shows a deficiency. The report states that there is a deficiency in the assets of $91,898 39, and in the income of $30,548 18. Several letters written during the examination were read. He told Mr. Ellis that he did not think the bank officers were honest, and read a letter to the Attorney-General, dated June 1, 1876, to close the bank. Mr. Reid, Bank Examiner, was called, and testified that he had several conversations with Mr. Ellis in regard to the condition of the bank. Frederick P. Bellamy was sworn, and testified that he, in behalf of two Trustees, entered complaint against the bank to the Attorney-General. Senator McCarthy asked Mr. Lamb if it were possible for the Superintendent or deputy of the Bank Department to have an actual knowledge of the solvency or insolvency of all the savings banks in the State. Mr. Lamb replied that their only knowledge is received through the bank reports. Hale Kingsley, Clerk of Albany County, was sworn, and testified that no complaint against the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank had been filed in his office. Mr. Tracy then read the commission of the Supreme Court to William J. Best, as Receiver of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank, and the Receiver's report.

At its afternoon session the Senate took up the Abingdon-Square Savings Bank. H. L. Lamb, Deputy Superintendent, produced and identified reports to go on record. The report of the special examiners, made Dec. 1, 1873, shows a deficiency in the assets of $1,567 23, and a deficiency in income of $1,802 70. The semi-annual report, made Jan. 1, 1874, showed an excess of assets of $3,050 08. The report of the officers on July 1, 1874, showed an excess of assets of $3,701 34, and the amount due depositors, $169,688 80. In the regular report of Jan. 1, 1875, the amount due depositors was $176,066 27; the excess of assets, $3,687 25. Mr. Reid made a special examination and reported the deficiency of income as $684 60. The semi-annual report of Jan. 1, 1876, showed the amount due depositors at $143,702 94; excess of assets, $7,207 75. In a letter to Superintendent Ellis, dated July 6, 1876, Mr. Reid says he finds a deficiency of $6,783 97; Lamb sent this to Ellis out of town; in a letter to Ellis July 19, Reid says he found bogus checks put in to swell the assets; taking them out left a deficiency of $1,000 more; showed this to Ellis, but don't remember anything that was said; Ellis soon went on a Summer vacation of four or five weeks; a letter of Reid, July 26, said some of the Trustees of the bank told him it ought to have been closed some time ago, and that they intended having a meeting to put it in the hands of a Receiver; witness notified the Attorney-General and had the bank closed; was called on by a lawyer, who asked him to stop proceedings so as to allow the Trustees to make up the deficiency; waited a week, sending to Reid to see if the Trustees did as they promised; Reid wrote Aug. 6 that he had great confidence in the bank's real estate; the Trustees not doing as expected, the bank was closed Aug. 10. On cross-examination Lamb said he only had Reid's letters up to July 6, 1876, that the bank was not right; could not say whether Ellis received the letter of July 6; it was sent out of town; did not remember the conversation about the bank; cannot say if Ellis received the letter of July 26 until he came frm his vacation or not; so far as witness knew it had been customary with the department before Ellis' time to allow weak banks to go on and make up the deficiencies.

Senator Gerard asked if any special examination was made between 1873 and 1875, and if showing a surplus of assets and deficiency of income in 1875 did not show the bank was weak. The witness said it showed large expenses. He said Mr. Reid had general directions to watch weak banks.

Senator Vedder asked if any weak banks allowed to go on under watch had recovered themselves and become solvent. The witness replied in the affirmative, and said he thought the Abingdon-Square Bank did not have the right kind of Trustees to save it.

In reply to Senator McCarthy, Mr. Lamb said that circumstances might favor allowing a weak bank to go on to recuperation. Mr. McCarthy said he thought it wrong to allow it. In reply to Senator Prince, Mr. Lamb said he tried to save weak banks. In reply to Mr. Chapman witness said it was the policy of the department to put

the furnaces at Coplay and East Penn Junction. The miners at and about Ashmeid held a general meeting to-day, but the result is not known. The strike here is considered as ended.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 31.—The situation here remains unchanged. The Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Roads have made no efforts to open the blockade. A heavy mail was brought here in a wagon to-night from Scranton. The miners at Nanticoke stopped the pumps this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Dispatches received at the War Department this afternoon from Gen. Hancock show a more favorable condition of affairs in the mining regions near Scranton, Penn. It was feared that there might be trouble in that locality, but it is now thought there will be no scenes of violence.

HAZLETON, Penn., July 31.—A mass-meeting of the miners of the Beaver Meadow region was held near Jeansville this morning, at which a series of resolutions were passed, including one demanding an increase in wages, but without stipulating the amount. The meeting adjourned, to meet again to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. It is reported that the miners of the Hazleton region will hold a mass-meeting here to-morrow.

The blockade of the Lehigh Valley Road continues at this point. Provisions are getting scarce, and grocery-men are arranging to have goods brought by the Reading Railroad to Summit Station, to be hauled thence by teams. The Philadelphia mails reached here via Harrisburg and Sunbury. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are running a mail car to this point every morning over the Danville, Hazelton and Wilkesbarre Railroad. The latter road is running no freight trains, but its passenger traffic has not been interrupted.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 31.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad passenger train No. 6, with a through car from New-York, passed here at 4:15 o'clock to-day, and reached its destination—Mauch Chunk—in safety. This is the first train on this road since Friday morning. Train No. 14, from Easton to Catasauqua, passed here at 7:20 P. M. in safety. All trains will be started out to-morrow on regular time, with the exception of two through night trains to and from Buffalo. Should everything pass smoothly to-morrow, these trains will be started. No trains are running on the upper division of the Central Road, and no information has been given to employés as to when they will resume. All train hands have been suspended until the road resumes operations, so that none can draw salary until work recommences.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., July 31.—The Fourth Regiment, which has been encamped here for a week, has been ordered to Harrisburg by the Governor, to relieve the Eighth Regiment, which is on duty at the arsenal there. They will leave about midnight. A large number of special Police are on duty, and there are Vigilance Committees in each ward, so that no serious trouble is feared.

ALL QUIET AT SAN FRANCISCO.

THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY ADJOURNS—THE ORGANIZATION TO BE MAINTAINED AS A PRECAUTION—AN INCREASED POLICE FORCE DECIDED UPON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 31.—Quiet having been restored, and all fears of a general outbreak dispelled, the Committee of Safety last evening decided to adjourn, subject to the call of the Chairman. The organization will be maintained, and the various companies will hold themselves in readiness to assemble at their respective head-quarters at the tap of the bell or summons from the Chairman. The formation of patrols for the protection of property in the various wards is recommended; also, the co-operation of the members of the committee with the regular Police force and watchmen whenever required. The muskets and ammunition issued to the committee are to be returned to the authorities, but the members will retain their clubs and badges. Horticultural Hall is to be retained as the General Head-quarters, but the rooms rented for ward head-quarters are to be given up. The Executive Committee of the Committee of Safety and the Police Commissioners held a conference yesterday and decided to double the regular Police force at once. This will raise the force to 300 men, besides the special policemen and substitutes. The committee offer to guarantee the payment of the salaries of the new officers until the meeting of the next Legislature, when a new bill will be introduced providing for the permanent maintenance of the increased force. Gov. Irwin, who attended the conference, expressed his willingness to sign such a bill and use any influence he could properly employ to secure its passage. The action of the committee has met with the unqualified approval of all good citizens, and the authorities freely express their conviction that the committee have been the means of averting what threatened to be a serious as well as disgraceful outbreak.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

FALSE REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF A MILITARY TRAIN BY STRIKERS—AFFAIRS ALONG THE LINE—OLD HANDS GOING TO WORK—COWARDLY ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN WITH SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—An erroneous report having been circulated to the effect that a train of cars was captured by railroad strikers near Keyser, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, while it was in charge of Capt. Litchfield, of the Second Artillery, Gen. Hancock telegraphed to Gen. Getty, commanding the troops there, to learn the particulars, and in reply received the following telegram, which was forwarded to the War Department:

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 30, 1877.

Gen. Hancock's telegram regarding reports in evening papers received. The facts are that an unguarded train was seized half a mile this side of Keyser by rioters, and immediately recaptured by troops sent after it. No damage was done. Capt. Litchfield and his command are in no way to blame.

GETTY, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 31.—There is nothing new here. About a dozen trains were moved west of Keyser to-day, all of the old men needed going to work. The road is now working between Baltimore and Parkersburg, but no freight trains have yet moved on the Wheeling Division. It is thought they will be moved to-morrow. The company is making a few arrests of the leading turbulent ones, but is not acting in a proscriptive manner.

KEYSER, West Va., July 31—2:40 A. M.—A dastardly attempt at wrecking trains was made two miles west of here last night. Battery E, Fifth Artillery, Lieut. Simpson, left at 10 o'clock from here for Piedmont to do guard duty. When they reached a point two miles west of here the locomotive tender and one car were thrown from the track by a displaced switch. The train was moving at the rate of three miles an hour. With greater speed the train would have been thrown down an embankment with serious loss of life. The only personal injury was to private George Hamilton, who had his leg badly crushed between the cab and tender. Upon examination it was found that the three switches of the main track were unlocked and thrown open. The locks were found on the track near by. A portion of the battery proceeded to walk to Piedmont, and others utilized a hand-car which they found further on. A guard was left to take charge of the disabled train. Nobody was seen in the vicinity.

The Grafton freight train has arrived here safely, and will lie over here for the night. The troop train with Mr. Keyser and party has just arrived. Vice-President Keyser has just made an address to the crews who brought in the two Grafton trains, inaugurating the opening of the Third Division. He said the honor was due to them, and in consideration of their loyalty he will to-morrow present them with $50 each. Only a few of the engineers in the Third Division were on a strike. Everything is now quiet. There were few present at the arrival of the freight trains at Piedmont and Keyser, and there was not much excitement. There may be some trouble at Keyser and Piedmont yet, but the troops will take prompt action.

Later.—The blockade here was raised this morning, men being had to go to work without difficulty. Trains are now moving west under guard of the military.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—The officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 11:30 o'clock to-night, report as follows: "Everything is progressing between Parkersburg and Baltimore without delay. We have men enough to manage all our trains. We have moved to-day on the various divisions about 90 trains. We expect to commence running from Grafton to Wheeling to-morrow."

MINERS' MEETING AT LONACONING.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 31.—The miners' mass-meeting at Knapp's Meadows, near Lonaconing, to-day, was attended by about 600, representing about half the mines. All was orderly. Some favored striking for 65 cents, some for 55 cents, and more opposed any action calculated to disturb the present status. Two sessions were held, but no determination was reached, and the meeting adjourned to Aug. 2. Meantime, it is believed, work will go on.

PUNISHING ILLINOIS RIOTERS.

EIGHT OF THE PEORIA STRIKERS SENT TO PRISON—OTHERS TO BE INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURIES—NO NEW STRIKES, AND NO FURTHER TROUBLE AT CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The United States Circuit Court here disposed of eight Peoria Railroad rioters in a summary manner to-day. These men were charged with having interfered to prevent the operations of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad during the late strike, and riotous demonstrations. The road was placed in the hands of a Receiver several months ago, and it was held that the rioters were guilty of contempt of court in obstructing the trains, in that they had intimidated conductors, driven engineers from their engines, and placed obstructions in the way of freight trains at Peoria. The rioters were James Mack, James Ennis, George Hamilton, Monroe Jeffries, Julius Gilhausen, Nicholas Hoffman, Philip Kerber, and Julius Scherer. It was admitted by Ennis and Mack that the charges were substantially true; that they were carried away by the excitement and did wrong. The testimony that followed showed that these two men were the leaders of the rioters. Judge Drummond passed sentence upon the rioters by giving Mack and Ennis four months each in the County Jail, and the others two months, imposing, also, a fine on all. Upon liberation they will be indicted by the Grand Jury in Peoria, and made to stand further trial for their acts.

There is little or no excitement here at present in the matter of the strikes. The railroad men to-day are watching carefully the outcome of the rumors regarding the action of the engineers on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road. It was reported that they would insist upon an increase of wages, but up to 10:30 to-night nothing definite was heard concerning it. The strike, so far as the Chicago lumbermen are concerned, is at an end. Most of the employes have returned to work at the old rate of $1 25 per day. Regular troops are still on guard at the water and gas works. A movement is on foot among prominent manufacturers of furniture to reduce the number of working hours from ten to eight, which is equivalent to increasing the wages 20 per cent.

The extent of the carnage, so graphically detailed by some papers last Friday, may be gleaned from the fact that five certificates only have been thus far granted for burial of persons killed in the riots. Gov. Cullom has advices from the Sheriffs of those counties in this State where the recent disturbances occurred to the effect that all rioters will be arrested and brought to the notice of the Grand Juries. Twenty-six men who interfered with a road in the hands of a Receiver of the United States Court were on trial in Springfield to-day.

STRIKE MATTERS AT ST. LOUIS.

HABEAS CORPUS WRITS ISSUED IN RIOTERS' CASES—TRAINS MOVING BRISKLY AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 31.—The most notable incident of the day has been the application to Judge Jones, of the Criminal Court, for a writ of habeas corpus commanding Chief of Police McDonough to show cause why he holds Albert Curlin, one of the leaders of the Working Men's Party, in custody. Judge Jones granted the writ and made it returnable on Wednesday. Circuit Attorney Beach has addressed a letter to Chief McDonough explaining the offense of Curlin, and quoting the law applicable to the case, from which it appears that the prisoner and others now under arrest are guilty of felony instead of simple misdemeanor, the extreme penalty for which is five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary and a fine of $2,000. Writs of habeas corpus have also been applied for in the cases of Laf. Green, Cope, and Fischer, members of the Executive Committee of the Working Men's Party.

In East St. Louis the day passed without any signs of disturbance, and railroad business has been very brisk, the trains coming and going in all directions. Several arrests were made by United States Marshal Roe of persons charged with interfering with the orders and mandates of the United States Courts in connection with the strike, and its effects upon property in charge and under control of the courts.

A number of the military companies at St. Louis have been sent, it is reported, to Springfield, Ill., to guard the coal mines in that vicinity against the strikers, but a confirmation of the report cannot be obtained. Three of the strikers, charged with assisting in forcibly closing the mills, factories, &c., last week, have been fined $300 each by Judge Cullen, of the Police Court.

Two of the Executive Committee of the railroad strikers at East St. Louis were arrested to-day, and others are expected to be captured. As an exhibition of the strength of the citizen soldiery, called into service to protect property and put down lawlessness, a parade was held this evening of the various companies organized last week under the call of the Mayor and Committee of Safety. There were five regiments in line, composed of some 40 companies, and a full battery of artillery, the whole under command of Gen. A. J. Smith, who rode at the head of the column with his staff.

FRESH TROUBLE IN OHIO.

TROOPS ORDERED TO COLUMBUS—A NUMBER OF STRIKERS FINED—TRAINS ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD SEIZED AT NEWARK—THE LAKE SHORE STRIKE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 31.—Under orders of Gov. Young, five companies of Ohio National Guards, under command of Col. B. Hunt, left here on an early train this morning for Columbus, where fresh trouble with the strikers was anticipated.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 31.—The news that Gov. Young had recalled the military has evidently had the effect of throwing the riotous strikers into dismay, as but few of them have been seen about the freight yards to-day, and the railway managers have had everything their own way. No freight trains, however, were sent out on the Indianapolis or Eastern Divisions of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis lines, but imperishable freight is being received for shipment east and west. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Company is preparing for a full resumption of freight traffic to-morrow. The military arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. About 11 companies are to remain here and see that trains are not interfered with further. Several Cincinnati companies have gone to Newark, where trouble is apprehended as soon as freight trains are regularly resumed. Quite a number of the leaders in the disturbances here were arraigned to-day and assessed heavy fines or sent to jail on long sentences. Vigorous efforts will be made to arrest all strikers who may hereafter attempt to interfere with trains. It is stated that trains will begin running regularly on all roads to-morrow. The city is still under efficient Police surveillance.

A special to the Ohio *State Journal* from Newark, received to-night, says: "The first of the Pan Handle west bound freight trains, due here at 7:30 P. M., was met by a body of Baltimore and Ohio strikers about half a mile east of the depot, stopped, and run on a siding. The fire was dropped from the engine and the water let out of the boiler. Ten minutes later another train came in and was served in the same way. Up to this time the strikers have not been interfered with." Another special, dated 8:30 P. M., says: "Several companies of troops have just reached the ground where the strikers are congregated. The troops have received orders to protect these trains."

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 31.—Charles Paine, General Superintendent of the Lake Shore Road, issued a circular this morning to employes, notifying them that the company was ready to resume work if a sufficient number would report for duty before 10 o'clock A. M., August 1. He repeats the words of Mr. Vanderbilt's dispatch, that "when the business of the country will justify it, they will receive compensation accordingly." The circular promises the correction of some local abuses, &c. C. B. Couch, Superintendent of the Erie Division, is authority for the statement that fully one-half of the men have already reported for duty. The officials have not yet decided upon a time to start freight trains.

NOTES OF THE STRIKE.

DETROIT, Mich., July 31.—The three Militia regiments which were ordered into camp near Detroit, Jackson, and Grand Rapids respectively when the strike first broke out, have to-day broken up camp and returned home. There are no symptoms of trouble left in any part of this State.

CAIRO, Ill., July 31.—A number of negro roustabouts here struck for an advance from 20 to 30 cents per hour. The demands were acceded to, and the interruption was temporary.

ALBANY, July 31.—One hundred workmen were discharged from the West Albany shops to-day. It is understood that this action was caused by their participation in the late disturbances at that place.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 31.—This morning the Grand Jury returned true bills of indictment against 15 men for engaging in the late riots in this city.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 31.—Three of the Executive Committee of the railroad strikers, named Watson, Miller, and Murphy, were arrested here to-night by United States Marshal Spooner, on the charge of having interfered with trains of the Logansport Railroad, which is under the control of the United States Court. The prisoners will be taken to Indianapolis.

THE BALTIMORE INQUEST.

TESTIMONY OF POLICE OFFICERS AND CITIZENS—CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS—OUTRAGES COMMITTED BY THE MOB.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 31.—The examination of witnesses before the jury of inquest in the riot case was continued to-day.

Officer Blake testified that he went to the Sixth Regiment Armory about 7 o'clock; there were about 2,000 men and boys there making a noise and throwing stones at the soldiers; recognized Kirby and Crane acting as ringleaders and urging on the rioters; the bricks and stones thrown were the largest that could be found; the soldiers tried to get out of the armory, when they were driven back by the mob by stones and pistol-shots; the soldiers fired over the mob from the stairs, and when they came out again they fired right into the mob; the soldiers did not fire a shot until they were attacked by the mob, and no shots were fired from the armory windows; after the soldiers fired, the mob retreated toward Baltimore-street; the crowd comprised men and boys; heard no order given to fire; Col. Peters came out on the street with the third company, and after they started the Colonel returned to the armory. During the examination of this witness, at the request of the Coroner, the reporters were temporarily excluded from the room.

Police Sergeant Rowe testified that he went to the armory with Officer Brown; saw the crowd rush on the sentinels and knock them down; went to the rescue of sentinels, and succeeded in getting them into the armory; the crowd was very disorderly; he reported to Capt. Lannan, and received orders to gather up all the men he could and get them to the armory; he was warned by Officer Devine to be careful or he would get his head knocked off with a stone; at this moment a large stone passed close to his head and smashed the glass; from that time there was a continual volley of missiles thrown at the armory, and scarcely a moment elapsed when bricks and stones were not thrown. Witness then described the sortie made by the soldiers from the armory, and added that he thought the lives of the soldiers were in great danger, and did not believe they could have got out without shooting; saw no firing from the windows of the armory; the crowd seemed to be opposed to the soldiers and not to the Police; whenever a soldier showed his face some of the crowd would threaten him.

Edward A. Mauk, No. 138 West Baltimore-street, testified that just as Company F, of the Sixth Regiment had reached the crossing in front of his store they wheeled and fired two volleys down the street; heard the officer in command distinctly give the order to them in these words: "Give it to them, boys; give it to them!" there was no crowd in the street at this time; one of the soldiers, who had been hit on the head with a stone, came into his store, and he assisted him to change his apparel; the man who gave the order to fire wore the uniform of an officer and had a sword in his hand; there were not more than 10 or 20 men in the company; thought at the time that the soldiers firing blank cartridges, and, not being afraid, stood in his front door, and was thus enabled to see distinctly what occurred; after the firing, heard a man, who was shaking his fist at the soldiers, say, "Oh you, ——, we'll give it to you yet;" thought they were firing at an imaginary object, because he did not see any one to fire at; had four brilliant lights in his window, and could see distinctly.

August Pahl was at his place of business, No. 1 East Baltimore-street, when the mob assaulted the soldiers and tore their clothes from them and threw them into the falls; saw 10 or a dozen rioters attack one young soldier and tear his uniform from him; the soldier pleaded after which the stones and bricks began to fly; a half-bushel fell on the floor of his office; the man who fired the pistol kicked out a window of the office and ran out the back way, followed by about a dozen others; did not know the man, but was told his name was Crane; when the regiment started down, heard firing; two companies left there, and only Capt. Duffy's company remained; there were no shots fired from the armory windows; went up into the armory after the military went down; witness thought the soldiers in great danger; had there been any firing from the windows witness could not but have known it; the crowd was greatly exasperated against the soldiers; there were many boys at the beginning, but a crowd of 25 or 30 men came up and pushed the boys out; these men were very abusive.

Willis Gardner, Captain Company E, Sixth Regiment, testified: Started from the armory with Company I. Witness repeated the testimony with regard to stone throwing and pistol firing, and continued: Heard Col. Peters tell the men not to fire; was struck by a missile on the head in front of the armory; heard no order given to fire, but heard Capt. Tapper order the men not to fire; heard men in the company say "Why don't you fire?" there was no firing from the armory windows; heard some of the men say on the street, "Turn and fire," but not an officer; could not say who gave that command; did not see any of the men step from the ranks near Light-street and fire; one of the soldiers, Young, was knocked down on Baltimore-street, in front of the old Museum property; Col. Peters was with the regiment in the armory.

A number of other witnesses were examined, but no new facts of importance were elicited. There was great discrepancy and positive contradiction as to firing from the armory windows by the men of the regiment. Adjourned until to-morrow.

Samuel Benjamin, Jr., who was arrested on a charge of rioting in front of the Sixth Regiment Armory on the night of the 20th inst., had a hearing yesterday. The witnesses, including three policemen, testified that Benjamin was at the armory making threatening gestures and using expressions to the effect that the soldiers should not be allowed to march out of the armory against the strikers. He was released on $3,000 bail for trial before the Criminal Court.

THE QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

WHAT THE OFFICIALS IN THIS CITY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD SAY—THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND THE FREIGHT BUSINESS.

The officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in this City stated to a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday that they were wholly ignorant as to the present relations between that company and the shippers and consignees of the freight that was destroyed by the rioters at Pittsburg. They believed, however, that no conflict will arise between the parties mentioned, for the reason that the management of the railroad company is wise and generous. Mr. Samuel Goodman, Assistant General Freight Agent of the New-York Central Railroad, said that, in the event of trouble between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its present patrons, the New-York Central would make no special endeavor to procure the freight business of the Pennsylvania Company between Philadelphia and the West. It would not refrain, however, on account of any obligation imposed by the "pooling" system. That system applied only to New-York freight. The Central Road gave special attention only to business to and from this City, and while it would not reject business at any other point it did not intend to work it up. The road had communication with Philadelphia by two routes—over the Lehigh Valley and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Roads from Weedsport and Syracuse. They were formed merely for the accommodation of the Western shippers of the Central, but whatever freight is offered at or for Philadelphia for transmission over these routes will be accepted. Of course, Mr. Goodman said, no freight would be offered to the Central at Philadelphia for carriage to New-York, as the distance by their route is too great. Shippers are not likely to send their freight over 500 miles by way of the Central Road when they can transmit it to New-York by way of the Pennsylvania Road, a distance from Philadelphia of only 95 miles.

END OF THE STRIKE IN NEW-JERSEY.

Gov. Bedle said yesterday that, owing to the disturbances in Pennsylvania, he did not think it safe for the present to withdraw the Militia. He could not say whether the general condition of peace prevailing throughout New-Jersey was the result of a wholesome fear of the Militia, or whether, if the restraint were removed, the strikers would become violent. A few days would enable him to judge. The consequence is that the Militia is still stationed at Phillipsburg under command of Gen. Sewell. Very many of the families of the soldiery are suffering for food. Their needs having been communicated to Gov. Bedle, they are supplied from the armories with the necessaries of life. Quiet prevails on all the roads within the confines of the State. The trains on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Road are running through to Binghamton, and traffic on the Central is not interrupted. Gov. Bedle yesterday received information that a train on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Road, from Scranton, had been stopped at Plymouth, Penn., by a mob of 500 persons, and run on a siding and left there, the passengers being compelled to leave the cars. Trains on that road and on the Lehigh Valley Road, both of which terminate at Easton, are not running.

The coal wheelers at Bergen Point still continue to hold out, and fears of trouble among them were entertained yesterday afternoon.

George Williams, the ringleader of the striking firemen of the Morris and Essex Railroad, who stopped the mail train at Washington, near Phillipsburg, on Friday last, was yesterday arrested by Special United States Marshal Skinner, and taken to Jersey City.

Some of the coal and freight brakemen who struck on the Central Railroad have applied for their former positions at the old rates. The company thus far refuse employment to the strikers. The coal and freight trains are run as fast as new brakemen can be hired to take them. The passenger trains run regularly.

Railway Mail Superintendent Jackson said yesterday that the blockade continued on the Lehigh Valley and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western roads, and that a mail train had been stoned by strikers near Scranton and detained. The main lines continued open, and the mails over them were arriving regularly.

THE SAN FRANCISCO HOODLUMS.

THEIR CAUSELESS LAWLESSNESS ON THE 23D OF JULY—CHINESE WASH-HOUSES DESTROYED AND CHINAMEN BEATEN, TERRIFIED, AND DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES.

From the San Francisco Alta, July 24.

In this city there is not even the flimsy excuse for lawlessness that has been taken advantage of at the East. But the lawless classes are here, as they are in all great cities; and for want of any other rallying cry they last night raised the worn-out howl about the Chinese. A gang of men and boys, variously estimated at from 500 to 1,500, swept, yelling and defiant, through some of our streets, leaving in their path the wrecks of all houses occupied by Chinese. On Geary, Post, and Dupont streets, and in the northern part of of the city as well as south of market-street they thus wantonly destroyed private property. They seemed to move with a defined plan. Their first act was to fire a house on the corner of Leavenworth and Geary-streets, evidently with the intention to draw the main body of the Police force to that point, and so leave their way open to Chinatown proper. This scheme failed, however, the Police reserving themselves for the main point of attack, and so succeeding in finally heading off the mob.

The hoodlum element was drawn together by the working men's mass-meeting, and it was at the new City Hall where the leaders got their followers together and laid their plans for the criminal acts which were subsequently committed by them. While the meeting was in session, this gang started away with yells and shouts, fully intent upon the hellish work which they accomplished. Up McAllister, along Leavenworth and other streets, they went, singing, shouting, swearing, and yelling. A grocery store on the corner of Taylor and Post was ransacked for liquor, and other places in the neighborhood suffered from their depredations. On the south-west corner of Leavenworth and Geary streets was a two-story frame building with a basement. The basement was occupied as a Chinese wash-house and the upper part as a fruit store and dwelling. The vicious gang rushed into the wash-house, beat the Chinese inmates who had not effected a retreat, scattered the clothing upon the floor, smashed the windows, broke down the doors, and broke the oil lamps against the walls. A portion of the crowd made a raid on the fruit-stand and threw the contents into the street. The burning oil set the building on fire, and in a few minutes the house was in a blaze. An alarm of fire was turned in, and the department came speedily upon the ground. The inmates of the upper part of the building were rescued with great trouble, and it was only by the greatest exertions that a lady who had retired for the night was saved. Another piece of deviltry practiced was in cutting the hose leading from the engines. This was done in several places, scarcely one-half of the water, in some instances, passing through the severed hose.

While the firemen were exerting themselves to subdue the flames, the gang started down Geary-street, frightening women and children with their wild cries, shoving men off the sidewalk, and indulging in the wildest species of Indian yells. On the south side of Geary-street, above Powell, is a Chinese wash-house, with large glass windows and doors. In five minutes after these wretches reached into the place the establishment was completely gutted; every pane of glass was broken, the doors wrenched from their hinges; the clothes which had just been washed trampled under foot, and every article of every description broken to pieces. The inmates, apprised of their danger, had already fled and thus saved themselves. There can be no reasonable doubt that they would have been murdered had they remained. Another wash-house on Post-street, near Taylor, was similarly treated, and one of the proprietors was beaten badly on the street.

An attack was made on the Gibson Chinese Mission, No. 916 Washington-street, and stones were fired at the windows. A Chinese wash-house on Pacific-street, near Mason, was attacked; another on Geary, near Jones; Tyler, between Leavenworth and Hyde; Hyde, between O'Farrell and Geary, and Fell, near Market. The wash-house at No. 500 Post-street was assaulted, and the adjoining plumbers store, No. 508, owned by Kearny Rix, was broken into, the mob arming themselves with the brass implements in the windows and on the shelves. Some Chinamen, fleeing from an attack on their premises, and closely pursued by a mob, took refuge in the grocery store at the north-east corner of Turk and Leavenworth-streets, and the crowd following took possession of the store and turned their attention from the Chinese to the liquors, and plundered the place before they left it.

Local Officer Page had a novel adventure on Market-street. He arrested a turbulent fellow in the outskirts of the crowd at the new City Hall, and started to take him in, when a gang surrounded him, and stole his pistol from his overcoat pocket, and forced his prisoner away. The crowd followed down Sixth-street, and Page was assisted out of his scrape by the arrival of Detectives Jones and Coffey, who by a little strategy got the crowd off on a wrong scent, and started it down streets.

It is estimated that the damage to Chinese wash-houses and other property, will amount to $20,000. Officer Niles was struck on the head with a stone. The sidewalk in front of several wash-houses in the North Beach district looked like a bed of cobble stones.

In every instance the Police acted with the utmost promptness and vigilance, and were posted in every part of the town, with a strong reserve at the City Hall, and their presence in good force had a wholesome effect in checking the perverse elements in the crowds. The entire department was on duty, under Chief Ellis, assisted by Capts. Lees, Stone, Short, Douglass, Baker, and a number of sergeants. It was observable that the hoodlums, from 15 to 20, were conspicuous in the violent demonstrations. About 11:30 a procession of about 200 passed down Post-street from Stockton, and thence by Geary to Market, and dispersed in the direction of Tar Flat. Their cry was, "We ain't no slaves, are we, Bill?" No serious casualties to Chinamen were reported. They prudently kept out of the way.

After the rioters had become tired of gutting wash-houses they started for Chinatown, continually yelling. Long before, the Police authorities had been notified of what was going on, and a number of special officers were sworn in to assist the regulars. Capts. Douglas and Short, with 28 men, marched to the corner of California and Dupont-streets, while Sergt. Harmon, with 24 men, took post at the corner of California and Stockton streets. The rioters, their numbers now swelled into the thousands by all classes of people, the majority of whom went along with them out of mere curiosity, entered Dupont-street from Sutter, and rushed along toward Chinatown. A wash-house was encountered on the east side of the street, north of Bush, and it quickly presented the appearance of an exploded powder-mill.

The advance, composed entirely of the worst element, was stopped at California-street by Capt. Douglas and his posse. An order to charge up the hill was given, and in one minute some 200 of the gang were being rapidly driven up to Stockton-street, where the other posse took them in charge and drove them toward Market. A charge down California, toward Kearny, and another on Dupont scattered the rioters considerably, dividing them up in four separate bodies, and rendering them much less to be dreaded. All the corners of Dupont, from Bush to Washington, were kept clear, and if three or more pedestrians came along they were ordered off the street. The excitement during the charges of the Police was intense, but fortunately nothing serious occurred. At 11 o'clock half the force was marched back to the City Hall, and Dupont-street resumed its usual quietude—more than the usual quietude, in fact, for not a single person ventured on the street during the night.

In the afternoon, Brig.-Gen. John McComb, commanding the Second Brigade, N. G. C., received a letter from H. H. Ellis, Chief of Police, notifying him that there were serious apprehensions of a riot in the evening, and it was necessary that prompt action should be taken to suppress it. He therefore asked that the troops be held in readiness to meet any requisition which might be made for troops to suppress the riot according to law. In accordance with this request Gen. McComb issued orders to the Colonels commanding the three infantry regiments and to the commanding officers of the cavalry battalion and artillery company to hold themselves in readiness at their respective armories to march on a moment's notice. The orders were carried out to the letter, and all the companies, with full ranks, were on duty until a late hour in the night.

GOV. HARTRANFT'S POSITION.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Commercial* of Monday thus reports Gov. Hartranft of that State:

"You can say to the people, if you desire to, that my position is just about this: I am here to see that the peace is preserved. I am here to see that the railroad companies—who have applied to me as citizens for help—get back their property, and I propose to see, so far as my authority goes, that no man, if he wishes to work, is prevented from doing so through fear of a mob, or any intimidation. Further than that I cannot go. As I have said, any contract the railroads and their employes may make is their private business, and I've no more right to interfere than you have."

"Well, Governor, in case of intimidation, how would you act?"

"Just about this way: If an engineer comes to me and says he is willing and anxious to work, but fears personal injury while making his train, and he desires a guard, I will send a guard with him—a guard strong enough to protect him—and that guard I'll back with all the power of the State. That's not sending soldiers to run a train at all. It's only a response to a citizen's call for protection—a protection which the laws guarantee to every man, black or white, rich or poor. I sent a guard out this morning with the engineer who took out the first freight train. He asked for a guard and his request was granted. They went as far as Derry, and there a new guard was put on and the others came back. That's the way I propose to protect them all the way through, if they desire it; but I hope and think it will not be at all necessary, as I have the most confidence in the good sense and peaceable disposition of the working men of our State to believe that they really desire to violate any of its laws. My duty, as I conceive it now, is simply to see that the public peace is preserved, and that each man in the community has all the rights accorded him which are his under the law and the Constitution. That's plain enough. I have nothing to do with this or any other railroad company or corporation and its employes. They make their own contracts, and enforce them as they see fit, provided the public peace is preserved. I have nothing to do with the private disputes between men and their employers."

PRESIDENT GOWEN'S THANKS.

The following is a copy of a card issued by President Gowen to his men:

To the Employes of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company:

I can no longer resist the inclination I have had for several days to thank you all personally for the fidelity with which you have remained at your posts of duty during the troubles of the past week, and for the courage with which you have confronted violence, and the manly sense you have shown in resisting the insidious influences of those who have been urging you to array yourselves against the company. I feel all that I here express the more keenly from the fact that I am well aware that the railroad men have a just cause of grievance on account of the delay in the payment of their wages for the months of May and June, which delay I regretted very much, and immediately upon my return from Europe I devoted myself to the subject of meeting the back pay. The wages for May have now been paid. The payment of June wages will be commenced on or before Aug. 1, and on or before the 25th of August the payment of July wages will be commenced. Both pays will be completed as rapidly as the paymaster's force can distribute the money, and thereafter, if the traffic of the road is not interrupted, each month's wages will be paid promptly. In conclusion, I can only say that it is but simple justice to you all that I should make this public acknowledgment of your bravery and fidelity, and I can assure you that your conduct is highly appreciated, by all the managers of the company, as well as by myself, and that it will be my pleasure as well as my duty to see that it is properly remembered and acknowledged by the company.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

THE LOSS AT PITTSBURG.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Commercial* thinks that that city ought not to be made to bear the expense of the damage done by the rioters there. It talks thus on the subject: "Of course, under the specific law we have, Allegheny County is legally responsible for the damage done; but we wish to urge upon our fellow-citizens in the State that she is not morally responsible, and ought not to be made to bear alone the loss inflicted. The strike was but part of a general movement, reaching over eight States. It was not a local riot. It is true we were caught unawares, but it is nevertheless true that the State authorities managed the affair. Our Sheriff acted in concert with them, and not on his own judgment alone. He did not precipitate the conflict that led to the after incendiarism. It was the result of the firing by the Philadelphia troops, this being caused by the attack upon them. The arson and outrage here, caused, beyond doubt, the realization of the real character of the strike, and that revulsion of feeling that saved other cities from fire. Pittsburg was the fiery scapegoat for the country. Our sufferings saved others, in that it aroused them to preparations. And now, as has been said of our sympathy for the strikers at the first, it was no more than prevailed over the entire country, if we may trust the expressions of the press. In view, therefore, of these facts, we hold, and shall urge, that the Legislature enact a law taking this loss from the State, and relieving Allegheny County from the necessity of bearing the entire burden. The county is not morally responsible, as though it were a local riot. The causes were widespread, but the worst phase concentrated here. We must suffer most in any event. But to put the entire cost on us would not only be inequitable, but would bankrupt the county."

A PLEA FOR PITTSBURG.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As Pittsburg is the target for the newspapers, it would be well to call attention to some facts, the consideration of which will tend to mitigate the denunciations.

The business of the city is not commercial, but almost wholly manufacturing, and hence the greater portion of the population are laborers and those who in their business are dependent upon them, such as retail grocers, provision dealers, liquor sellers, &c. Every class of workmen have their unions, and are, in a measure, always organized for strikes, and on this occasion promptly united their forces with the railroad strikers. Thus the mob were prepared for just such an emergency, whether contemplated or not. When it is considered that the miners are a powerful force of themselves, and a very dangerous class, and within easy access of the city, it is not surprising that an immense crowd of all sorts of people were gathered within two or three days of the first outbreak. With such a crowd any ordinary city or county authorities were powerless. No one here or elsewhere ever contemplated such a state of affairs, and anybody that would have predicted such a mob would have been regarded as crazy. Our population being so largely made up of workmen, our city officers and military would be more or less in sympathy. In fact, some of the officers and many of the men in some of the military companies called out to quell the mob declared openly that they would not fire upon their friends. Some of the men were railroad strikers. The Mayor of the city was certainly in sympathy with the strikers and refused to even add to the Police force, which had been reduced nearly one half but a few weeks since. The object of this communication is only to call attention to the peculiarity of Pittsburg in regard to the character of its population, and not to extenuate or excuse the blunders and inefficiency of those in authority.

A MANUFACTURER.

THE ENGINEERS AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 22.—Six engineers arrived here from Evansville to-night to take out freight trains to-morrow. The strikers had a talk with three and sent them back. United States Marshal Wheat, hearing of this, prohibited any strikers from seeing the other engineers, and, unless the strikers see and talk the engineers out of it, trains will be manned to-morrow. The strikers say they will in nowise molest trains, but will keep the engineers from going out if they can get a chance to talk them out of it. They also say they will return to work if the management will do away with the classification of engineers, and allow the same pay to an engineer who has run 12 months after finishing his apprenticeship, and also pay the laborers a living price.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN THE WEST.

GEN. HOWARD PREPARING TO PURSUE CHIEF JOSEPH WITH 5,000 MEN—THE ROUTE—WARM SPRING INDIAN SCOUTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 31.—A Portland dispatch says Gen. Howard is at present at Kamiah, awaiting the arrival of Major Sanford. As soon as that officer joins him he will take all the available force and push vigorously after Joseph and White Bird, who have already crossed Bitter Root Mountains by way of the Lolo trail. He will go through to Missoula as rapidly as his command can move, and he will have in the neighborhood of 5,000 men. Another force, under the command of Gen. Wheaton, will leave Fort Lapwai, and, moving north, pass through the Spokane country, and cross over into Montana through the Sahou Pass. After crossing the mountains the troops will push down to Missoula, where they will join Gen. Howard. It is expected that Howard and Wheaton's detachments will reach that point simultaneously. Wheaton will command about 450 or 500 troops. This detour through the Spokane country will be made at the request of Indian Inspector Watkins. There are a number of tribes squatted through that region who wish to be placed on a reservation. Inspector Watkins is authorized to select a suitable reservation, and to locate the Indians. His principal object in passing through that country is to make a personal inspection of the character and disposition of the Indians, the nature of these regions, and to designate where a reservation is to be located. It is also thought that the marching of a large force of troops through there will have a very beneficial effect on the Indians.

THE ADIRONDACK REGION.

ONE OF THE MANY MOUNTAIN TRIPS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AU SABLE PONDS—ASCENT OF MOUNT MARCY—THE DESERTED VILLAGE—THE "MECCA OF FANATICISM"—LAKE PLACID—RESTING-PLACE OF JOHN BROWN'S BONES.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

KEENE VALLEY, Essex County, N. Y.

Although it is fashionable in certain quarters to speak of the Adirondack Mountains and wilderness as "the great State Park of New-York," it is not to be supposed that a walk through this region is a promenade of unalloyed ease and comfort. Yet, very few who have undertaken an excursion on foot through this neighborhood ever regret it, in spite of real or imaginary hardships. One of the most interesting of the so-called "round trips" among the mountains here is that known as the Keene Valley route. This valley, whose fame as a resort increases every year, is already interspersed with hotels and boarding-houses, among which Mrs. Stetson's, at the southern portal of the valley, is prominent. The piazza of this house commands an uninterrupted view of from 20 to 30 miles of the finest valley and mountain scenery in the country. Taking this house as a starting point, and following the road over the hill past the Beede House, we are soon in the depths of the forest. Though the trail is broad and perfectly clear, it is in some places soft and miry, in others rough and rugged. Yet the way is full of attractions. Off to the right is heard the music of the rushing Au Sable, as it dashes onward in its course to join its northern branch 30 miles away; but even this sound is soon hushed as we penetrate deeper into the woods, and nothing save the singing of an occasional brook disturbs the cathedral-like stillness of these "first temples" of God. The "winding aisles" lead underneath the arches formed by the overhanging trees, through leafy vistas of ever-changing forms, until, at the end of four miles, the pedestrian is suddenly confronted with a scene of rarest beauty. The path leaves the forest at the summit of a bluff, at whose feet lies the Lower Au Sable Pond, with Colvin, Saddleback, and Gothic Mountains rising sheer up from the shores. The row of dead trees which lines the western border of the pond only serves to increase the peculiarly wild and solitary appearance of the place, whose whole aspect presents a scene of Norwegian grandeur. This pond is but a little over a mile in length by less than half a mile in breadth, and its shores are nearly impassable on foot. Guides generally have boats in readiness, however, to transport visitors. We were quickly rowed to the upper end of the lake, stopping only long enough to visit a cave on the eastern shore, where snow and ice last the Summer through. Practical use is made of this cavern as a store-room and natural refrigerator by persons encamping for any length of time on the shores of the upper pond.

The upper Au Sable Pond, both from size and depth, deserves to be styled a lake, being about two miles long and of varying width, and is reached by a carry of about a mile and a half in length. The landscape here is much more extended than at the lower pond. Upon the shores several camps have been erected, the place being a favorite hunting and fishing resort. It is surrounded by lofty peaks on all sides, and is so much preferred to its sister sheet that the lower and upper ponds are known to the guides by the local names respectively of Purgatory and Paradise. After a refreshing night's rest upon a luxurious couch of spruce leaves and branches in one of these camps, our tramp was resumed in earnest upon the following morning. A pleasant row of two or three miles up the pond, and its inlet leads to the trail of Mount Marcy. This trail is said to be not more than seven miles long, and in several places is traversed by "blind trails" leading nowhere in particular, made by the older guides for the purpose of misleading and perplexing the green guides from the hotels. We had already climbed a distance which, from the time and exercise expended, seemed to have far exceeded that length. For, in the grammatic language of the aspiring local poet of the woods,

"We'd climb, and we'd climb, and we'd climb,
Till it seemed we could climb no higher;
We saw summits of mountains beneath us,
But the top of our own seemed no higher!"

I turned to the guide to ask him how many yards it might be to the top. He seemed to anticipate the question, for before I had asked it, he announced in most encouraging accents: "Only two miles and a half to the summit, and now you'll have some real climbing!" And climbing we certainly had of a realism that eclipsed any ideal ever conceived. Over fallen trees, through tangled thickets, over miry ledges, and up ascents with an inclination like that of the side of a house, clinging to branches and tripping over slippery roots, up, up, we go, till our voices grow hollow in the increasing rarity of the air, the vegetation undergoing a gradual change until we can look over the tops of trees; a short scramble further, and we have the proud satisfaction of standing on the highest point in the State of New-York, over 5,400 feet above the sea, being the first to make the ascent this year.

The summit of Marcy is a barren rock, commanding a magnificent outlook in all directions. Mountains at our feet roll off to the horizon on every side, and a delightful feature of the view consists in the variety offered by the many lakes and ponds which glimmer in the sunlight. Champlain, Lower Saranac, Placid, Tear-of-the-Cloud, (one of the sources of the Hudson, at an elevation of 4,000 feet,) Calamity, Wolf, Lower Au Sable—these are a few of those plainly visible, while far off to the eastward the Green Mountains rest like a cloud on the horizon. On an exceptionally clear day it is said that the peaks of the White Mountains, 150 miles distant, are plainly visible. The position strikingly impresses us like that of an island in the midst of a green ocean. These mountains, forming part of what is geologically the oldest portion of the globe, have, after being swept by the winds and storms of tens of thousands of years, gradually assumed their present rounded outlines, which give them the appearance of mammoth billows whose motion has been suddenly arrested.

Tahawous, "the Cloud-piercer," as the Indians called this sovereign peak, was a sufficiently suitable name for the savage. The white man in his wisdom has, however, elected to call it after an obsolescent politician, and in the same appreciative spirit Towarloondah, or "Hill of Storms," has been rechristened Mount Emmons. The example thus early set has been assiduously followed by Mr. Colvin, Superintendent of the Adirondack survey, in his nomenclature of these unrivaled peaks. Already the region bristles with its Mounts Seward, Seymour, Hoffman, and Dix. In short, there seems no reason why the range should not be made a sort of nemonic system of instruction in the political history of the State. Giant Valley, Old Hurricane, and Resagonin can easily be sacrificed to the Gubernatorial Smith, Brown and Robinson, while the peak locally known to the guides as "Old Bung-eye," may perhaps, without any very great violence, surrender its present suggestive title in favor of that pure and patriotic Governor whose disinterested aspirations, past and prospective, for the chief magistracy have become a byword. Some aspiring hornets, which had built their nests on the two highest points of the "summit," resented our intrusion with such activity that we beat a hasty and ignominious retreat, and were again soon down the mountain-side, following the course of the noisy, but beautiful Opalescent River, past the sparkling Opalescent Falls and "Virgin's Bath," (so called from its utter impracticability as a bathing place for any one, whether virgin or matron,) down by a clearly defined trail, past Colden, along the borders of Calamity Pond—the origin of whose name is doubtless familiar to the reader—through the forest again, until at the end of a day's walk of 22 miles of extremely arduous tramping, we found ourselves at the not least interesting spot in the Adirondack region, the deserted village of Adirondack. Thirty years ago this village was the scene of busy enterprise, with every indication of prosperity. But for various reasons, not necessary to dilate upon here, it is banished long ago ceased, and the well-built dwellings, furnaces, and pretty school-house abandoned, are falling to decay. With the exception of the building now occupied as the Adirondack Club-house, not a single house is inhabited, and the whole place seems to wear an expression of abject despair. Nothing, however, could exceed the attention and generous hospitality of Messrs. Butler & Hunter, the new proprietors of this wilderness hotel. Our day's tramp had put us in excellent condition to appreciate the accommodations of the place, which, considering the distance from civilization were simply luxurious.

The next morning, after a row over the mountain-girdled Lake Henderson, we struck the trail to the great Indian Pass, between Mounts Wallface and McIntyre. The path, at first clear and well defined, soon grows more and more arduous, being frequently nothing less than

"The mossy rocks themselves,
And the old and mossy trunks of prostrate trees
That lead from knoll to knoll,"

until Lookout Point, at the summit of the pass, is reached. There have been so many abortive attempts to describe the terribly impressive solemnity of the whole scene, that I shall do nothing more than to call attention to the frowning precipice a quarter of a mile high which confronts us on our left, giving the name to Wall-face Mountain, and the huge boulders and rocks confusedly hurled at the base, while far beneath us rise the summits of mighty hills, in whose bosom are the shining waters of Lake Henderson. Here two little streams take their rise within a few feet of each other; the one flowing northward to mingle with the waters of Champlain, but beyond the turning of an occasional water-wheel accomplishing nothing of greater utility than the pretty waterfalls, flumes, and chasm that render the Au Sable famous; the other flowing southward, forcing the very hills apart until it receives upon its bosom the commerce of the world.

We had now been gone three days, and, though near the 1st of July, had seen ice every day. The path beyond the Pass grows more and more indistinct, until the blazed trees give the only indication of our course. Even the blazes had often become so obliterated as to be of little use. We had been so late in starting that morning that, though we had thought to reach North Elba before night, darkness had already set in while we were still in the thick of the forest. It was raining pitilessly, but the guide soon had a "shanty" erected, composed of bark laid upon poles, something after the fashion of a wigwam, which was perfectly water-tight, while a roaring fire effectually kept off those pests of the night known as "midges." By 4:30 the next morning we had resumed our tramp, and though the rain had ceased, the trees still showered their wet contents upon us, and the wet leaves of the underbrush stroked our necks and faces with a lingering, clammy caress. The path grew wider until it broadened into a road, and we had left the forest and were in sight of the cleared fields and farms of North Elba. Here, in the shadow of the everlasting hills, lies the body of the hero of the one great romance in American history, who dared to act while others talked and die while others planned. Hither, through the surprising loyal cities of the North, after the bloody scenes at Harper's Ferry, was borne the body of old John Brown, in obedience to his wish to be buried "by the big rock," where he loved "to sit and read the Word of God." The farm he used to cultivate, one of the termini of the "underground railroad," is now owned by an association headed by Kate Field, and including Elliott C. Cowdin, Isaac H. Bailey, S. B. Chittenden, and other prominent Republicans. No fitter epitaph could be devised than the heavenward pointing peaks that look down in majestic silence on the place. The tombstone had become so chipped by relic-hunters that it was long ago found necessary to cover it with a box which is removed for visitors. The place is rapidly growing in popularity as a point of interest, and though it is easy to sneer at the "Mecca of fanaticism," as S. R. Stoddard is pleased to term it, it is not easy to estimate the influence upon history of the man who fell in the fore-front of the great convulsion which he had contributed so much to bring about. The farm is owned by Mr. Lawrence, who, in spite of the potato-bug and June frosts, succeeds in making it pay, and would like to buy it if the company would sell. Visitors are received here, and judging from our own experience, are sure of securing good accommodations.

A pleasant walk of from three to four miles leads to Lake Placid, one of the most attractive spots in the whole Adirondack region; it possesses such varied charms of lake, mountain, and forest scenery, that it is called by many "the gem of the Adirondacks." There are two excellent hotels, both commanding views of Placid and Mirror Lakes. Placid is five miles long, and Prospect, its northern end "Old Whiteface" looks grandly down. The view from the summit of this mountain is preferred by many to that of Mount Marcy, as being more varied and picturesque. The rumbling of an approaching thunder-storm warned us to increase the speed of our oars, and we reached the hotel again just as the storm, one of the most violent of the season, broke over us. A walk of 16 miles the next morning over an easy road, past Pitch-Off Mountain, from whose side a land-slide fell, dividing the long pond at its foot into the two separate sheets known as Edmonds Ponds, brought us to the northern portal of Keene Valley, at the village of the same name. The limits of this letter render it impossible to do justice to the many attractions of this valley; a description of them therefore must be reserved for the present. Guides may be procured in the valley for almost any part of the Adirondack region. The advantages of the excursion are manifest and manifold, and though in some places necessitating severe exertion, the trip has been frequently accomplished by ladies without serious inconvenience. No one who has stood face to face with nature in these grand old solitudes can fail to respond to the spirit expressed in the inscription carved upon the summit of Old Whiteface far up among the clouds: "Thanks be to God for the mountains."

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRST DIVISION.

Major-Gen. Robert M. Brinton, of the First Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, has issued a congratulatory order to his troops, in which he says: "In the absence of any communication with the Adjutant-General of the State, the Major-General commanding the division deems it his duty to congratulate the officers and men of his command for the magnificent manner in which the duties presenting themselves during the past few days have been performed. Called upon at an hour's notice, and without preparation, you left your homes and occupations to maintain the laws and protect the property of the citizens of this Commonwealth. Without food, without rest, and with no preparation other than your magnificent discipline and strict obedience to every order, you marched into the teeth of a storm of bullets which you presented ten actual men to your one. With the greatest patience and coolness you paid no attention to your jeers and insults, and it was not till you were openly attacked and several of your number wounded that you resorted to extreme measures, and, as the hill-side showed, your aim was good, and the mob respected you. In the fearful ordeal through which you passed, particularly in the round-house, fighting hunger, exhaustion, flames, and bullets, you exhibited the most remarkable patience, calmness, and indomitable courage I have ever witnessed. I attribute your punishment of the mob and your subsequent escape from the round-house with so small a loss and in such perfect order entirely to your strict attention to discipline. Even the leaders of the mob admit you were as steady as any regulars. It is unnecessary to tell you that I am proud of my division, and that your gallantry and fortitude are on the lips of every one in your native city. Thanking you for your conduct on duty, and trusting that you will continue to uphold your present high standard, I remain the commander of your division."

THE FIRST MAYOR OF THIS CITY.

The Providence *Journal* prints a communication which reads:

"A week or more since I noticed an item in your paper to the effect that the remains of the first Mayor of New-York were buried in this town 'without a stone to mark the place.' In this your correspondent was mistaken, for the grave is marked by a small, old-fashioned, but, considering the date which it bears, very substantial stone at the head and another at the foot. On a recent visit to Little Neck burying-ground, I deciphered with some little difficulty the inscriptions on these stones, and for the benefit of those of your readers who may be interested by it, will append a copy of them. That upon the head-stone is as follows, the date appearing at the top:

"'1674. Here lieth ye body of ye Hon. Thomas Willett, Esq., who died August ye 4th, in ye 64th year of his age, anno.'

"The foot-stone bears the following:

"'Who was the first Mayor of New-York, and twice did sustain ye place.'

"Beside the grave of Mr. Willett is that of his wife, the inscription on the head-stone reading as follows:

"'1669. Here lieth the body of the virtuous Mrs. Mary Willett, wife to Thomas Willett, Esq., who died January ye 8th, about ye 65th year of her age, anno.'

"And upon the foot-stone:

"'Daughter to the Wor. John Brown, Esq.'

"EAST PROVIDENCE, July 23, 1877."

A FALLEN WOMAN'S CRIME.

A telegram from Evansville, Ind., to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* tells the following painful story: "Mrs. M. T. Scott, wife of a blacksmith at Cynthiana, Posey County, was delivered of a child five months after marriage. Last Tuesday she broke its skull with a stone and cut its throat and mouth horribly, and hid the body in a Calvert organ, explaining to her husband that it was a miscarriage. He discovered blood oozing from the organ, and on being refused the keys to it summoned the authorities. While he was gone she cut the head and limbs off, which were sealed in fruit jars and put in the attic, while the body was slipped between the wall and the plastering. On the arrival of the authorities she seized an axe and faced them, and was with difficulty disarmed. When the developments were complete she jumped into a cistern, and was with much trouble rescued. She admits the deed, and says it was done to cover her shame. The facts have just become known by notification of the Prosecutor. She will be tried next Wednesday."

GOV. NEWBOLD'S WAY.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* of July 27 says: "Yesterday Gov. Newbold had a telegraphic correspondence with Council Bluffs which conveys a good lesson to other towns. A prominent and influential citizen of that place telegraphed to the Governor that a mob had possession of the city, and asked him to telegraph to the Secretary of War to send United States troops there. The Governor responded that the Sheriff of the county was the man to preserve order, and in pursuance of that duty he had the right to call upon the military of the county, uniformed or not, to assist him. If with the aid of these he cannot preserve the peace, then the Governor will send enough other Militiamen to secure that end. The State of Iowa can defend itself from domestic violence, and will not call upon the General Government to do it. This was the gist of the Governor's answer, and a very sensible answer it was."

A SORRY JOKE AT THIS TIME.

The Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* of the 30th of July says: "A bogus telegram, written on a regular brief, demanding their immediate presence in Rutland to quell imaginary troubles by strikers, and signed by some prominent citizen of this place, was handed to the Captain of the Middlebury company, at Middlebury, Saturday evening. His men, with the band, were soon at the depot fully equipped and ready to take the 9 o'clock train. When this came, however, Conductor Wilder refused to take them on board as he had no orders to that effect, and had no accommodation for them. The company are now laboring under the impression that they are the worst sold militiamen in the State."

FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS.

THE COST OF LIVING.

ESTIMATES FROM CINCINNATI—WAGES AND FAMILY EXPENSES REDUCED ABOUT IN THE SAME PROPORTION DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 29.

Working men who have regular employment are getting through the era of business depression with less hardship than is currently supposed. The struggle to live is no, or at the worst but little, harder than it was five years ago. Wages have been much reduced, it is true, but so have family expenses, and the reduction in the former case has been no greater than in the latter. The working man handles less money than formerly, as does every one else, and measured in dollars, his savings are less than they once were, but if he has work regularly he probably lives as comfortably and as easily as during those years immediately succeeding the war. In the case of those who have work but a part of the time, and not all, of course the situation is different. An exception should also be made of the class who four or five years ago aspired to own houses, and bought property at a high figure on long time. All the hardships of the debtor class are theirs, and also those experienced by property-holders in general, arising from high taxes and the heavy depreciation of values. But it is in the problem of how to meet current living expenses that the working man's troubles usually gather, and in solving this problem he is to-day confronted by comparatively fewer difficulties that either he or the community in general realize.

Some comparisons between wages and the cost of living at present and five years ago this Summer will not be found uninteresting. Within this period the shrinkage in values has for the most part occurred. Wages in the Summer of 1872 were about as high as at any time since the war, and the prices charged for the necessaries and comforts of life had fallen but little. Since that date marked changes have taken place. Labor, provisions, clothing, fuel, and rents have suffered a heavy decrease in value. How much the shrinkage has been, and what proportion has been maintained between the prices paid for labor and for the necessaries of life a few comparisons will suffice to show.

Probably there is no class of working men whose wages will furnish a better criterion for estimating the reduction which has taken place during the last five years than the common laborers. In 1872 the rate paid over a greater part of the country to this class was $1 50 per day. First-class men in some cases received more, and there were those who even at that time worked for less. The average and usual rate paid, however, for common labor was $1 50 per day. At the present time the same grade of labor commands $1 per day on an average the country over. This gives a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent. Among mechanics the reduction has been in some instances proportionally greater and in some less. A mechanic who used to command $4 per day now gets about $2 50, and one who once earned $3 now works for $2. Probably as a class the reduction in the wages of mechanics has been about equal to that of common laborers, and may be given as ranging from 30 to 40 per cent., and averaging about 35 per cent. If a similar reduction appears in the cost of living, the working man who is free from debt and fully employed must be regarded as in quite as prosperous a condition to-day as in 1872.

To determine with exactness what the difference in the cost of living is between the present time and any previous date is not an easy thing. The market reports vary from day to day, and often at different hours of the same day, which tends to confuse the comparison of any two periods. The difference in prices, however, can be determined approximately, and for the present purpose such a result is quite sufficient. A pretty clear idea of the situation is had from a table expenses between corresponding dates of the Summers of 1872 and 1877 can be gathered from the table arranged below:

Articles.	1872.	1877.
Flour, Winter family	$7 50 @ 7 75	$8 75 @ 9 00
Flour, Spring family	6 50 @ 7 40	7 50 @ 8 00
Pork, City Mess	12 25 @ 13 00	13 75 @ 14 00
Hams	10½@ 11	10¾@ 11¼
Bacon, clear	7½@ 8	8 @ 8½
Butter, W. Reserve	28 @ 30	15 @ 16
Butter, Cent. Ohio	28 @ 30	20 @ 23
Coffee, Rio, common	20½@ 21½	19 @ 20
Coffee, fair	22 @ 22½	20½@ 21
Coffee, prime	24 @ 24½	22½@ 23
Cheese	11 @ ..	8 @ 8½
Eggs	13 @ ..	10 @ 11
Molasses, N. O	40 @ 60	43 @ 48
Syrup	40 @ 60	40 @ 45
Sugar, crushed	13¾@ 14	12½@ 13
Sugar, powdered	13½@ 14	11¼@ 11½
Sugar, granulated	13 3-4@ 14	11¾@ 12
Salt	2 00 @ 2 10	1 10 @ 1 40
Potatoes	1 00 @ 1 25	1 25 @ ..

It will be observed that flour, meat, and potatoes are higher at the present time than in 1872, and the remaining articles mentioned considerably lower. Flour is about 20 per cent. higher, pork 10 per cent., and potatoes 25 per cent. Butter, however, is about 35 per cent. cheaper than in the Summer of 1872, cheese 25 per cent., eggs 23 per cent., coffee 8 per cent., sugar 10 per cent., molasses 10 per cent., and salt 35 per cent. The minor articles of table use, not included in the above table, are all, or nearly all, to be had at prices considerably lower than five years ago. Balancing against flour, potatoes, and pork, (beef is cheaper now than in 1872,) the much longer list of articles which can be had at a less price than at the time in question, and we have table expenses in the aggregate footing up about the same at the present time as in 1872. The variation either way, whatever it may be, cannot be much. But in other items of family and personal expense a marked reduction is apparent.

The changes in the prices of some of the leading articles of dry goods will be seen by a glance at the following comparisons:

Articles.	1872.	1877.
Sheetings, brown	7½c. @13c.	7½c. @10c.
Prints	10½c. @12½c.	7½c. @ 9c.
Corset jeans	15½c. @17c.	7½c. @10c.
Tickings, best	32c. @ ..	25c. @ ..
Denims	30c. @ ..	19c. @ ..

These quotations show a reduction in the price of sheetings during the five years in question of 12½ per cent., or thereabout; of prints, 40 per cent.; ginghams, 35 per cent.; corset jeans, 40 per cent.; tickings, 25 per cent., and denims, 35 per cent. Other articles of dry goods have fallen in price correspondingly, the average reduction being probably about 35 per cent., the same as has been noted to have taken place in the prices paid for labor.

In 1872 the price of coal (delivered) averaged 22 cents per bushel; to-day the best Pittsburgh coal can be had for 11 cents, a reduction of 50 per cent. in a prominent article in the account of family expenses. Rent, another important item, has been reduced at least 35 per cent. Neat and well-arranged cottages are still held at a high figure, but a majority of dwelling-houses rent for only about two-thirds, and in not more than half, what they did five years ago. Dwellings that used to bring $50 per month it is now hard to get $35 for, and those which formerly rented readily for $30 are now offered for $20, and perhaps even less. Clothing is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than in 1872. In some grades the reduction has been more than 50 per cent., but for nobby suits, made to order, a good price is still demanded. As the poorer grades are much the most frequently bought, there is little probability that it is overstating the matter to put the average reduction at 50 per cent. House-furnishing goods have decreased in value fully 40 per cent., furniture 35 per cent., glass-ware 35 per cent., cutlery 25 per cent., and crockery 20 per cent. The price of board, as we should expect, remembering that table expenses are little changed, is about the same as five years ago.

As a conclusion in regard to the cost of living at present, as compared with the Summer of 1872, can best be reached by tabulating the comparisons above made of the prices of some of the leading articles of consumption. Annexed are the items mentioned, and the reduction in price, where any has occurred:

Dry goods, reduced 35 per cent.; coal, reduced 50 per cent.; groceries, reduced 25 per cent.; clothing, reduced 50 per cent.; house-furnishing goods, reduced 40 per cent.; furniture, reduced 35 per cent.; board and table expenses have not been reduced.

Of course, with different families and individuals the proportion varies which each of the above items forms in the aggregate cost of living. Ingenious persons either the item of "rent" or "table expenses," as the case required, it would probably be found that the reduction in the last five years in the cost of living has not been less than 30 per cent. None of the items given, it will be noted, save the last two, show a reduction of less than 35 per cent., and in two instances we have felt warranted in placing it as high as 50 per cent.

With wages reduced only about 35 per cent., it is manifest that the working man who is fully employed is not a severe sufferer from the dull times. The difficulty is in not finding anything to do. There is where the suffering originates.

THE DROWNING OF MR. FENDALL.

The Washington *Nation* of Monday has the following in relation to the accidental drowning of Mr. Stratford Fendall, a popular and successful young lawyer of that city: "Mr. Fendall was returning on Saturday evening from a visit to Alexandria. The storm had darkened the twilight, and Mr. Fendall, being very near-sighted, walked from the wharf into the river. It is supposed that the accident escaped the observation of those going from and coming on the boat, owing to the fact that the sound of his fall was lost in the noise on the wharf and on the adjacent steamers, some of which were about starting. His disappearance into the water was, however, seen by some persons on an opposite wharf. They hastened around to the spot, giving the alarm, but too late to be of any assistance to the unfortunate young gentleman, for, although his body was almost immediately recovered, life was extinct. Mr. Fendall was a young gentleman of original and decided talents, and highly esteemed by his associates. He was the youngest son of the late Philip R. Fendall, of the Washington Bar."

A PINK POND-LILY.

With its usual enthusiasm over such matters, the Providence *Journal* says: "'Here is a pink pond-lily!' said a friend, presenting at the same time a bud of the rose-tinted flower. It was an unsightly object to behold, with its coarse india-rubber-like stem, its purplish green sepals tightly inclosing the petals. Can a miracle of beauty lie hidden under such a rough exterior? we mentally ask as we place the bud in a trusty water-tight vase for future development. The next morning a marvelous transformation took place. The pond-lily was astir with the morning sunbeams, the mysterious life principle was at work, the curious instinct born with the plant burst the chains that imprisoned it, and displayed the perfected flower in its ineffable loveliness. It was a pure pleasure to witness the graceful opening of the bud, as the protecting sepals moved slowly back, and each row of petals followed the leading, until the golden stamens were laid bare, and a pond lily, touched with the rosy hue of the ocean shell, was before our admiring eyes in all the glory of fresh inflorescence. The old Greek myth made water-lillies the abode of the nymphs or naiads that peopled the streams, and the plant has received the botanical name of *Nymphæa odorata*, from the poetic legend, and the delicious fragrance it exhales. The flower we celebrate was a charming personification of a water-spirit, with its rosy blush, its heart of gold, its symmetry of form, its graceful repose, and its sweet perfume. The tricksy sprite appeared very well satisfied with her quarters, even if she were not in her native element, for the superb corolla remained open for nearly 48 hours without a symptom of decay, and when at last it succumbed to inevitable fate, it seemed as if something human were passing away as the petals withered and wilted on the stem, rosy-pink to the last breath."

WHAT CALIFORNIA EXPORTS.

RAPID INCREASE OF THE MATERIAL PROSPERITY OF THE STATE IN THE PAST QUARTER CENTURY—SOME GRATIFYING FIGURES.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 23.

Less than 25 years ago California was regarded as a country which, though rich in gold, silver, and quicksilver, must import clothing, furniture, and much of its food from distant lands. Those familiar with the history of other mineral countries anticipated a renewal of their experience, which almost uniformly has shown the masses impoverished and improvident, and wealth concentrated among a few; the very rich debased by luxury and the poor made vicious and ignorant by poverty. What a contrast to all this our experience has afforded. Our rich soil and genial climate has yielded a variety of wealth vastly more beneficial to humanity than the precious metals, while the energy and inventive genius of our people are developing manufactures that not only enrich the community, but fertilize the streams of commerce.

The wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, beans, borax, mustard-seed, hops, &c., gathered from our fields, the wool and hides from our cattle, the salmon from our rivers, the dried and canned fruits, wine, and raisins from our orchards and vineyards, pour out from the Golden Gate in a steady stream, spreading not only among the islands of the Pacific and the continents watered by its waves, but extending to the Atlantic and Mediterranean. Before many years the myriad dwellers in the valley of the Mississippi will receive daily and bounteous supplies of the oranges, almonds, olives, lemons, bananas and other tropical fruits, whose luscious superiority over such as are imported across salt water is already strengthening an appetite that will grow by what it feeds upon.

Even the sterile plains, where the sage-bush proclaims the scarcity of water, and not a flower lifts its head above the sand, are found to furnish eagerly-sought pasturage for countless swarms of bees, and their store of unsurpassed honey is spread by white-winged ships through lands to which the swift flight of the gatherers could never carry them.

Last year upward of 10,000 dozen of the brooms made in our factories, from material grown by our farmers, were exported to Australia, Japan, and other Pacific countries. This year, probably, 1,000,000 cakes of fish, caught in adjacent waters, will be shipped to foreign lands. Frequently some enterprising mind devotes itself to a vigorous development of a neglected source of wealth, and astonishes the community by the magnificent results which pluck and energy accomplish, with a rapidity rarely seen among older populations. Comparatively a short short time ago our townsman, Hayward, organized one of these enterprises, which will serve to illustrate the features of California which we are discussing.

The Sierra Nevadas may be justly proclaimed the grandest physical feature of the Western American Continent. Clothing its hillsides which bound them are thousands of square miles of forests, comprising fir, white, yellow, and sugar pines, gigantic redwood trees, and the still more majestic *sequoia gigantea*. Mr. Hayward, with far-seeing sagacity, has harnessed the mountain streams—nature's swift couriers—and by constructing 150 miles of flumes, utilizes these forests, clinging to the mountain sides and leaping across the canons, lifted in places more than 70 feet above the earth, these flumes carry the collected drops from the weeping glaciers with their burden of "balsamic boards" in winding and picturesque ways from the mountains toward the sea, and from all they took, transported to Rosenblatt, and $20 more in a bureau drawer. Rosenblatt's excuse was that he had "traded" a horse for $25, receiving $10 of the amount in this counterfeit money, which he thought he would "pass around." This, of course, was no excuse at all, and, in any event, would only account for about a third of the money traced to his possession, but Capt. Foley said he found that the horse story was made out of whole cloth, no such "trade" having been made. Rosenblatt and his wife were arraigned yesterday morning before Commissioner Shields. The male prisoner was held in default of $3,000 bail for an examination, and his wife was discharged.

A WIFE TRIES TO SAVE HER HUSBAND.

On Saturday last Adam Melchoir, of Jersey City Heights, was arrested by Central Office detectives, charged with stealing $500 worth of clippings from his employer, Charles C. Hastings, a wholesale clothier, of No. 51 West Forty-sixth-street. An examination took place before Justice Wandell, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, when Mr. Hastings, by whom the accused was employed in the capacity of foreman and general agent, alleged that during the past 17 years Melchoir committed thefts amounting to $5,000. Counsel for the prisoner informed the magistrate that Mrs. Melchoir had yesterday paid Mr. Blackwell, the complainant's attorney, $5,000 in settlement of the charge. Mr. Blackwell replied that the money was paid as a settlement of a civil suit which his client had instituted against Melchoir. In reply to a question from counsel, Mr. Blackwell admitted that the papers in the civil suit had not been served. The examination will be resumed to-day.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Stevenson vs. Hopkins.—Motion denied.

Halpin vs. Flanagan.—Motion for stay denied.

Teasdale vs. Teasdale.—Order of reference granted.

The People, &c. vs. The Sixth District Court.—Order for alternative writ of prohibition.

Wallace vs. Briggs.—Motion for writ of inquiry of damages denied.

Malcolm vs. Holmes.—Findings settled.

Wallace vs. Briggs.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied.

Finche vs. Herdefelder.—Motion reviving action in name of Officer Hagan, of the First Precinct, who arrested Hirsch with the watches in his possession. Upon being arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court, the prisoner claimed that he had obtained the draft he had presented to Kahn from a man named James Wood, whom he had got acquainted with some days ago in Central Park, and who had represented himself to be the Cashier of the Exchange Bank of Savanna, Ill. He sold Wood a diamond ring for $125, and a watch, that he had bought of Kahn, for $75. Wood had given him the draft in question in payment, and the prisoner had then paid him $50 in cash, leaving $10 still due him, which he arranged to pay him when they again met. The prisoner had not seen the man since. He was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

STENOGRAPHY IN BANKRUPTCY CASES.

In the bankruptcy case of Daniel Frey et al., pending before Register Ketchum, counsel for the Assignee proceeded to take down the examination by a stenographer, as is usual in such cases, whereupon counsel for the bankrupts objected, unless counsel for the Assignee would supply him with a copy gratis, on the ground that a Register is obliged to have the depositions or testimony taken in or reduced to, common writing, so that counsel might see clearly the questions and answers, so as to cross-examine. The Register overruled the objection, saying that the question, in substance, was that either party might, at his will, forbid stenography and compel common writing, and this could not be done. The question was certified to Judge Blatchford for determination, and he yesterday decided to sustain the Register's views.

THE SILK-SMUGGLERS INDICTED.

The United States Grand Jury presented several indictments in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, and among the parties indicted are the members of the silk-smuggling ring, some of whom will be selected as Government witnesses. This action of the Grand Jury ousts Commissioner Shields of jurisdiction, and will prevent the cases from being continued before him on the 15th of September, the day to which he had adjourned them. The trial of the defendants will probably take place at the October term of the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court. Among the other parties indicted are Harmon Minckler and Ethan A. Durham, for pension frauds; Thomas Baff and George Clark, for counterfeiting, and William Kennedy and Benjamin F. Herrick, unlicensed dealers in liquors and tobacco.

EX-COMMISSIONER BROWN'S WILL.

The will of Mr. Josiah W. Brown, who was a Tax Commissioner of this City from 1859 to 1869, and who died in Milford, Penn., on the 15th ult., was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Calvin. The testator was a bachelor, and had no next of kin except a brother, John, residing in Brooklyn. He left an estate estimated at over $100,000. He begins his will by describing himself "of the City of New-York, gentleman." He leaves "to my friend, Cornelia L. Cooke," of Milford, Penn., $5,000, and to Julia A. Bowman, of the City of New-York, the income of $10,000, one-half of this amount to go at her death to his brother John absolutely, and the income of the other half to "Cornelia L. Cooke so long as she remains unmarried," and on her "death or marriage" the income to go to his brother John, to whom he leaves all the residue of his estate.

CHARGED WITH ROBBING HIS EMPLOYER.

Edward Kearney, the Tammany Hall politician and office-holder, went away to the country on the 1st of July, to spend the Summer vacation, taking his family along with him. He left his residence, No. 97 Lexington-avenue, in charge of Roderick Murray, formerly a car conductor, and his wife. Mr. Kearney returned on Monday, and immediately discovered that he had been robbed of about $2,000 worth of wearing apparel during his absence. The stolen property consisted of overcoats, sacques, muffs, boas, and gloves of sealskin, and some other articles of a less expensive character. The keys of the house were given to Mrs. Murray, and among them was the key to the room in which the fur goods were stored. The Murrays were arrested, and were examined before Justice Morgan, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday. They denied all knowledge of the theft, but all the circumstances attending the case pointed strongly toward their guilt, and they were held for trial in bail of $2,500 each.

LAW REPORTS.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

A PRISONER IN LUDLOW-STREET JAIL FOR SEVENTEEN MONTHS—AN APPLICATION FOR HIS RELEASE BEFORE JUDGE VAN HOESEN.

Joseph Small has been a prisoner in Ludlow-Street Jail for about 17 months. He was arrested for converting $2,800 to his own use which belonged to a wine merchant for whom he had been selling goods, and he was lodged in the jail, where he has since remained. Application was made for his discharge under the Insolvent Debtor's act, about five months ago, before Judge Donohue. It was then held that he had not accounted for the money which he had converted, and his discharge was denied. Yesterday his counsel, Mr. Peter Mitchell, made application to Judge Van Hoesen, in Common Pleas, Chambers, for his release, and presented additional proofs, among which was a certificate of death of a man who had appropriated $1,900 of the money. Mr. Jesse Furlong, on behalf of the creditors, raised the preliminary objection that the proceeding was res adjudicata on the ground that prior proceedings before Judge Donohue had made it impossible to renew the application to discharge. As this claim, if allowed, would be equivalent to an order for the perpetual imprisonment of Small, Mr. Mitchell argued that the court could not make the law, but must construe it according to the intent of the law-making power. It had been the policy in all civilized countries to reduce the penalties for crime, and to legislate in favor of the liberty to discharge. As this cited the case of the Royal Commission in England, which in 1836 reduced the death penalties from 36 in number to six, and showed that they had since been reduced to two, so that the only crimes now forfeiting life were high treason and murder. In this State the Legislature intended to abolish imprisonment for debt, and had so modified the laws that an application can now be made by an imprisoned debtor as often as he desires. If it were not so, if the debtor had no money, or friends to come forward to pay the judgments against him, and his application were once denied, he would be obliged to remain in prison for the term of his natural life, if the doctrine of res adjudicata applied. Mr. Mitchell cited the case of Roberts, claiming that the Court of Appeals had reversed the judgment of the General Term in that case, so that the doctrine of res adjudicata was overruled. He also cited the case of the People against Brady, when Judge Andrews held that where a person was deprived of his liberty, and he had applied to be discharged by writ of habeas corpus, he could apply as often as he liked. Judge Van Hoesen laid the matter over until to-day, desiring to examine the Roberts case before rendering decision.

THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

BUSINESS RETARDED IN CONSEQUENCE OF A DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING A QUORUM—JUSTICE DUFFY'S NEGLECT CAU

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—An Sin—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

PARK THEATRE.—Baby—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Poor Jo—Miss Mary Cary.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

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The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, in the Middle States and New-England rising, possibly followed by falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, cooler, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and on the coast fog or rain.

The Ohio Republicans propose to give the President and his policy no half-hearted indorsement. Our special correspondent has obtained a look at the speech to be delivered by Gen. Grosvenor, the temporary Chairman of the convention, and there is good reason for accepting his sentiments as the key-note of the resolutions. Nothing could well be more enthusiastic than the approval of the Southern policy of the Administration conveyed by this speech, and certainly nothing could be more just than its statements in regard to the President's entire consistency and honesty of purpose in applying to the settlement of the Southern problem the principles enunciated in the national platform of last year, and repeated in Mr. Hayes' letter of acceptance. The President has, from the first, had in view but one interpretation of these principles, and that is certainly more than can be said for a good many of his critics. There can be no doubt that his interpretation has differed essentially from that of the majority of his party, but it is equally certain that only a small minority is prepared formally to censure him on that account, or is at all disposed to treat the Southern question as a live issue in current politics.

It is still to be feared that on questions which are of pressing importance the voice of Ohio will tend to confuse the minds of the people who expect from all sections of the Republican Party coherent opinions on the currency and on revenue and civil service reform. An earnest attempt is being made to keep the Republican Party of the State up to its old standard of hard-money doctrine, but when even Gen. Garfield has professed himself as "not strenuous for any fixed day" of resumption, the financial plank of the platform is not likely to stand very close inspection. An attempt to outbid the Democrats in their appeals to popular credulity and ignorance is about the last thing to benefit the Republican cause in Ohio, though Senator Matthews appears to have seriously made it. After the very forcible exposure by Gen. Grosvenor of the mischievous demagogism of the Democratic platform, it would certainly be ridiculous as well as dangerous to encourage any efforts in a similar direction.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad remains the last stronghold of the strike, but the demands of the men are urged with a degree of resolution which shows no consciousness that their cause is lost. The Governor of Indiana seems equally unable to protect the railroad company and to make a formal demand for Federal troops to aid the State in so doing. Mr. Thomas A. Scott has endeavored to supply the omission of Gov. Williams in this respect by making, on his own responsibility, a demand upon the Secretary of War. There may be some technical justification in the stoppage of United States mails or the delay of army supplies to warrant the interference of Federal authority with the strikers in the absence of any proper requisition for its aid. But it would certainly be a very dangerous precedent to allow, in such an emergency, Gen. Hancock or any other officer of the United States to "use his discretion" without some good ground for performing unasked the duty of the State authorities.

The Turks are industriously endeavoring to manufacture public opinion against the Russians on account of the atrocities which, it is alleged, they commit in Europe and Asia Minor. The British Parliament is now treated to a chapter of horrors, forwarded by Mr. Layard and indorsed by him with some reserve. The British Minister says that these reports of Russian barbarities "have truth in them, though they may be exaggerated." The Turks allege that the Russians "stir up" the Bulgarians, who are armed by the invaders, and who then turn upon their Mussulman neighbors, committing the most shocking murders and maimings. The Sultan says, with much feeling, that he can scarcely believe that the Czar desires the war to become a conflict of brigands, and he humbly begs that the Queen of England will ask the Czar to stop this sort of thing. This is about the sum and substance of several documents put forth by the Sublime Porte. War is barbarous. The present war is like all that went before it. But the English Cabinet, which pooh-poohed the unnamable and undisputed atrocities committed by the Turks in Bulgaria last year, cannot be specially moved by similar proceedings on the part of the Bulgarians this year.

We are glad to find that the *Evening Post* has so clear a perception of the political imbecility of the objections to a coalition movement against Tammany Hall this Fall. People who talk about a "straight Republican ticket" for local offices are earning the pay of Kelly and his gang, whether they receive it or not. The City is poorer and worse governed to-day because of the disreputable bargain by which Wales was nominated to elect Wickham in 1874, and of the discreditable blunder which caused the nomination of Gen. Dix as a Republican dummy last year. One effect of the former transaction was to intrench Republican office-holders in places where they were able to defeat reform legislation aimed against municipal jobbery, and certainly not the least injurious result of the latter has been to make Tammany Hall once more supreme in the Democratic politics of the City and State. There is, fortunately, little danger that any such tactics as those of 1874 and 1876 can be repeated this year.

THE EQUITIES OF THE CASE.

If the Pennsylvania Railroad and the other corporations which have suffered from the outrages of mobs avail themselves of legal technicalities, the owners of freight damaged or destroyed in the course of transportation may have long to wait for the compensation to which they are entitled. It is not easy to imagine a case out of which lawyers cannot extract excuses for pickings. In the cases occasioned by the strikes the opportunities for controversy are wide and many. The question may be raised, whether the ordinary liabilities of carriers extend to a condition of things not many degrees removed from insurrection, and whether companies can be held responsible for damage resulting from causes not directly within their control. Legal ingenuity will have no difficulty in twisting the inquiry into a dozen different forms, each of which may be made a pretext for delay, or for some arbitrary dictum from the Bench. The suit just decided by Judge Donohue, on a question involving the liability of the Pennsylvania Company for interest on bonds issued by one of its leased roads, proves that the company is not unwilling to profit by technical flaws which for the time relieve it from the discharge of a just obligation. A company that seeks a chance for evading one of the conditions of a contract which circumstances have rendered burdensome can hardly be trusted to deal liberally with its customers at a time when its credit is strained to the utmost. And therefore the expectation is not unreasonable that the owners and consignors of freight destroyed at Pittsburg and elsewhere will find themselves involved in costly and tedious litigation before they recover the value of their property.

The equity of their claim as against the railroad companies is apparently clear. The companies stand in the relation of common carriers toward the merchant, and are responsible for losses produced by negligence or delay. When they receive freight it is on the general understanding that it shall be delivered within a reasonable period and without damage, except so far as the latter may be inseparable from transportation. When the tumult began and the passage of trains at certain points was stopped, the companies refused to receive freight. No one denies their right to do so. But the fact that they exercised the right is in effect a confession of liability on account of the freight then in their keeping. Without reservation, they had undertaken to carry it, and if in the performance of this service the freight was burned or otherwise lost their liability would seem to be unquestionable. True, the intervention of a mob was an unforeseen contingency. The companies may plead that they proceeded on the ordinary supposition that lawful authority protected them against the ravages of a mob, and that the break-down of the governing power absolves them from the responsibility they are asked to assume. This plea will be the basis of proceedings, say, by the Pennsylvania Company against the Municipality of Pittsburg or the County of Allegheny, as the case may be, but it cannot be justly urged as a bar to the demand of the owners of goods destroyed while in the cars or the depot of the company. Ultimately, no doubt, they will be able to recover. The immediate question is, whether the company, promptly recognizing its liability, shall by a fair settlement with its customers mitigate a loss which must otherwise be ruinous, or whether the acknowledgment of liability, and the consequent settlement, shall be made conditional upon its own prior recovery of damages from the city or the county. The former course is obviously the equitable one. It may be inconvenient to the company, but it will be simple justice to the individual sufferers. If the company fall back upon the alternative proposition and postpone the adjustment of its freighters' claims until it have itself recovered damages, the delay may be almost indefinite, and in the interim gross injustice will be inflicted upon agents, traders, and others who are virtually at the mercy of the company.

Of course, there will be serious hardship, somewhere, whatever be the result in regard to this aspect of the matter. The company will suffer from the impairment of its business facilities as well as from injury to its credit, but it ought not therefore to ask its customers to share its losses. It has enormous privileges, which it has exercised with singular indifference to everything save its own corporate interests. It would resent as an absurdity the suggestion that in a period of great prosperity it should make its customers sharers in its gains, and it has no moral right now to impose upon them a sort of partnership in respect of its embarrassments. It must make the best arrangement it can with the community whose cowardice and remissness enabled a mob to acquire the upper hand; and when striking the final balance it should not fail to recognize as a set-off to its constructive damages the money value of the powers with which it is endowed.

Even Pittsburg has a valid cause of complaint. Although its citizens have forfeited too much respect to leave them any hope of sympathy, their position with reference to the Pennsylvania Railroad and its losses is suggestive of some of the peculiarities that have attended the growth of the railroad system. As long as a railroad was wholly subject to the laws of the State from which it derived its charter, the municipalities through whose boundaries it ran might well be held responsible for its protection. The policy adopted by great railroads, and the developments of the system under their direction, have introduced into this view of the case some qualifying considerations. The Pennsylvania Railroad, for example, has acquired national proportions. It has gone on expanding, adding tributary to tributary, until many States feel the effects of its administration. Its aggregate pay-roll nearly approaches the total civil service of the United States. Its President, absolute in his sphere; considers himself entitled to step over the heads of Governors of States, and on his own account to demand the aid of Federal troops. The system, then, has outgrown its local characteristics; only in a limited sense is it amenable to local authority; the measures it adopts may precipitate conflicts between labor and capital, and may thus be the not very remote causes of mobs and riots, and the destruction for which, under the law, it may exact compensation. And while it has practically become superior to local regulation, it has not been made subject to Federal control. The anomaly is too glaring to be upheld. The railroad system now pertains to the nation rather than to States, and the legislation for which it calls should be national.

SWINDLING STATES.

In several States of the Union, notably in the South and West, it seems to be the opinion that a State, county, or city can repudiate an obligation on grounds which an individual would not dare to take. The people—that is to say, the voters—meet at the polls and deliberately decide to repudiate a debt. If that same debt, or one of a similar character, were to be so disowned by any one of those voters, he would be held up to public execration by his neighbors. Moreover, the law would hold him a common swindler. In Minnesota, for example, the railroads borrowed money to construct their lines. The State indorsed their bonds, and all went well for a season. The bonds fell due, and the railroad could not, or would not, pay. The State bid in the bonds, and took possession of the property, but paid nothing. The creditors took the cause to the United States Supreme Court, and obtained a decision to the effect that the railroad company was out of the case, but the State was in equity bound to meet the debt. There was no way to sue the State, and, by a magnanimous course, the whole question was submitted to the people. The bondholders were ready to take fifty cents on the dollar. The people voted, by a tremendous majority, to pay nothing at all.

The moral responsibility for this sort of dishonesty is so widely distributed that it does not seem to affect anybody. Probably all the voters in Minnesota who cast ballots in favor of repudiation are honest men who pay their debts. What they would do if the law compelling them to pay were as lax as the law relating to State obligations, we cannot say. But it is not unnatural to suppose that the tax-payers of Minnesota who voted to repudiate the railroad bonds at a rate of four to one think they have done a good stroke of business. With most men it is not a crime to cheat the Government. By a parity of reasoning, it is not a crime for the Government to cheat. Precisely the same thing has happened in Arkansas, where the sharpers who infest the State have brought additional dishonor upon their name. The Legislature plighted the faith of the State as security for the purpose of borrowing several million dollars for railroad building. Bonds were issued in accordance with this act. Everything was legal, fair, and above board. The money borrowed on the bonds was duly expended. The improvements were made, and the State controlled the title of the property. Everything was apparently in accordance with law, and nobody complained of the burden of the debt.

After a while, a made-up case, as is alleged, took to the Supreme Court of the State an issue involving the legality of these railroad bonds. The court decided that the law authorizing the issue was improperly enacted; consequently, it was not of binding force and effect, and the bonds were null and void. It seems that, under the Constitution of Arkansas, the bill authorizing the issue of the bonds should have been read on different days before passage; or, in default of such readings, the rules should have been suspended. The record showed that the rules were not suspended and that the bill was read several times on the same day, in House and in Senate. Therefore, though the bill authorizing the borrowing of the money and the issuing of the bonds passed both branches of the Legislature, was duly enrolled, signed by the Governor, and otherwise treated as a law, a slight irregularity in its passage nullifies the whole. The law is invalid. The bonds are not worth the paper on which they are written. The State of Arkansas has got the money, or the improvements which the money paid for, but the State, if we can imagine such an impersonal thing saying anything, sits back and says to the bondholder, "Really, my fine fellow, I took your money, but my receipt is not worth a rush."

It does not add to the enormity of this offense that the legality of the Arkansas bonds has never before been called in question, and that the interest has been paid without demur up to this time. The main fact of the case is that the State of Arkansas has acquired several million dollars' worth of property, and has repudiated the only obligation ever issued as an acknowledgment or receipt. Of course, it is alleged that a due regard for the solemnities of law, a strict observance of the requirements of the Constitution, &c., compel the people of Arkansas to refuse payment of debts which they have contracted. It was the fault of the bondholders, it is argued, that they did not see whether the bill authorizing the issue of bonds was legally enacted. It is idle to waste words over such a scurvy trick. It was, or was not, a clerical blunder which made the law a dead letter. No matter; the State had the money. It refuses to pay it back, on the ground that some informality in the so-called law invalidates the whole transaction. There is no way of compelling the State to pay. There ought to be; but since there is not, Arkansas may as well be gazetted, as an individual would be, as a common swindler.

TURKEY'S NEW LEADERS.

There are Generals of peace as well as of war; and in these days of what Washington Irving so happily called "fighting by proclamation," the latter are often the more powerful of the two. Midhat Pasha, with the Sultan for his client, and the leading States of Europe for his jury, is at this moment the most prominent figure on the Turkish side; and upon his success much more than on that of Osman Pasha or Mehemet Ali does the fate of Turkey depend. And, certainly, it would be hard to find at this moment, in the barren field of Turkish diplomacy, a man better fitted for the arduous and complicated task assigned to him. A man of enlightened views, a Liberal in politics, a thorough gentleman in speech and manner, personally acquainted with many leading English and Continental statesmen, and possessing an understanding of Western habits and feelings almost unique among his countrymen, the great Turkish Minister is emphatically a man for the present crisis. Made Governor of Nissa, on the Servian border, shortly after the Crimean war, he distinguished himself by his energy in establishing order, and his impartiality in punishing both Christian and Mussulman criminals. His keen eye quickly perceived that in the representations made by Russia to the Western powers, personal and local quarrels were magnified into a political question—a manœuvre which he strove, not unsuccessfully, to counteract. His government of the "Danube Vilayet," formed by the union of the districts of Nissa, Widdin, and Silistria, was cut short, according to his own account, by Russian intrigues, and he was recalled to Constantinople in the capacity of President of the Council of State. The history of his downfall and of the rise of his enemy, Redif Pasha, is too well known to need repetition, but it is worthy of remark that all his liberalism has not alienated his fanatical countrymen, with whom he is still the most popular of native statesmen.

Such is Turkey's "General of peace." Her new fighting General is also a man of mark, though in a widely different way. A German by birth, a man of experience as well as education, Mehemet Ali has hitherto been kept completely in the background by the obscure commands assigned him in Albania and Thessaly; but now, when about to attempt, with an army of 60,000 men, an assault upon the Russian position at Tirnova which will probably decide the fate of the campaign, he rises at once into a leading figure in the great tragedy. That he will show himself a better soldier than either the automaton Abdul Kerim or the authorized brigand Suleiman Pasha, may safely be predicted; but the enemy's superior numbers render victory doubtful, and defeat in such a position would be absolute ruin.

But ruin, in one form or another, seems to be the inevitable doom of Turkey, unless some unforeseen help intervene. Step by step the inexorable advance moves on, unchecked by bloodshed, pestilence, or disaster. In Armenia, over the carnage of five lost battle-fields, the Russians are actually preparing to assume the offensive. Another furious attack is being made upon Plevna. The Roumanians at Nikopolis are preparing for active service, and two fresh army corps, 80,000 strong, are destined for Ploiesti. Recent telegrams report a Turkish defeat near Rustchuk, with a loss of 80 guns, 10 standards, and 8,000 prisoners. A sharp fight has occurred at Eskirdje, near Rasgrad, on the Rustchuk-Varna Railway, the Turkish loss being stated at 150 killed and 350 wounded. There is a horrible significance in the concluding words of the dispatch: "All the wounded brought in were *Turks*"—a sentence easily interpreted by those who remember the tokens of Bashi-Bazouk handiwork found on the battle-field of Plevna. European residents are quitting Constantinople in large numbers, and the Sultan himself is said to be about to fly from the doomed city to the charming little Anatolian town which nestles among its vineyards under the shadow of the great white dome of Mount Olympus. And while the chances of war are thus adverse to the Crescent, those of diplomacy are not a whit more favorable. The contemplated mobilization by Austria of a portion of her Army seems likely to end, like all the other symptoms of activity which she has lately shown, in leaving her just where she was before; and the much discussed "military preparations" of England appear to amount to nothing more than the dispatch of some troops to India in their regular turn, while the iron-clads sent to the Danube "to protect British interests" may just as easily open fire upon massacre-loving Mohammedans as upon marauding Cossacks.

It is worth noting that this war has exactly reversed the programme of 1829, the invaders having entered Roumelia by the extreme west of the Balkan instead of its extreme east, thereby avoiding altogether the fatal swamp of Varna. Indeed, this latter fortress, so all-important in former wars, is almost ignored in the present one; and although a detachment of the Dobrudscha army is now threatening it, the probabilities are that the final blow will be struck without any serious fighting in that quarter at all.

OXYGEN IN THE SUN.

Most of our readers are probably more or less familiar with the wonderful chapter in the history of science which records the achievements of the spectroscope in bringing the sun and stars within the reach of our terrestrial chemistry; and many no doubt remember the remarkable fact that hitherto only *metals* (counting hydrogen as a metal) have been detected in these heavenly bodies. Iron, nickel, sodium, magnesium, and other metals by the score, have been found both in the sun and stars; on the other hand, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, silicon, and other non-metallic elements, if really present, have never thus far been brought to light. The only exception, and that very doubtful, is in the case of sulphur, the presence of which in the chromosphere, or upper layer of the solar atmosphere, seems to have been rendered fairly probable by the observations of Prof. Young in 1872.

Since these non-metallic elements are so abundant upon the earth, constituting, as far as we can judge, by far the larger portion of its mass, it has seemed very strange that they should not show themselves elsewhere, and in their failure to appear has been found by some a strong objection to the nebular hypothesis. To account for their absence Mr. Lockyer started the theory that the non-metals are not really elementary bodies, but chemical compounds, which, by the intense heat prevailing in the solar and stellar atmospheres, are split up into their components; and this theory, though not unopposed, has obtained considerable currency and credence. But it seems that the difficulty—at least as regards oxygen—is only imaginary after all. This gas has at last been detected in the sun, and that by one of our own astronomers, in whom New-York takes an honorable pride. In a paper just published in the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, Dr. Henry Draper, of this City, announces the discovery by means of spectroscopic photography of oxygen in the solar atmosphere; and he brings the evidence to the eye of every reader, by printing from his original negatives the juxtaposed spectra of the sun and of the gas. In the photograph one can see for himself each bright line of the oxygen spectrum matched and prolonged by a corresponding bright line in the spectrum of the sun.

While the metallic elements reveal themselves by *dark* lines in the solar spectrum, oxygen shows *bright*, and this is the reason why it has so long remained concealed; for these bright lines or bands which indicate its presence are inconspicuous and easily mistaken for mere unoccupied intervals between the multitudinous dark lines which abound in the portion of the spectrum where they are found. The attempt has always been to identify some of the dark lines of the solar spectrum with those of the element in question, and the bright bands escaped investigation until Draper's photograph brought out their significance. Why oxygen should behave thus differently from the other substances before detected, it is not yet possible to say with certainty. The most natural explanation, strange as it may seem at first, is that its very abundance has hidden it. A gaseous substance, sparingly present in the solar atmosphere, would declare itself by faint dark lines in the solar spectrum; but if the quantity of the gas should be gradually and continuously increased, these dark lines, after growing for a time more intense, would then by degrees fade away, and when the quantity of the gas had become sufficiently great, would be replaced by bright ones. But on this hypothesis it is very difficult to understand why oxygen is not conspicuous in the chromosphere; like the substance which gives the so-called D^3 line, brilliant in the chromosphere spectrum, but invisible (usually) in the spectrum of the sun's surface. Probably the full explanation lies somewhat deeper.

The research which has terminated in this interesting and brilliant discovery was begun by Dr. Draper some four years ago, and its successful termination is a triumph over difficulties which only resources like his could have overcome. To obtain a satisfactory photograph of a gas spectrum it is necessary to keep up a steady stream of intense electric sparks, sometimes for hours together. To accomplish this all the newest and most powerful appliances of modern science have been pressed into the service. The sparks were produced by a so-called "induction coil" of the largest size, and this was actuated not by a galvanic battery as usual, but by a Gramme magneto-electric machine, similar to those used for light-house illumination, though slightly modified to adapt it to the purpose. This machine was driven by a small petroleum engine, of about two horse-power, which was found far superior to any steam-engine in the steadiness, economy, and convenience of its operation. With this apparatus the experimenter could produce for any length of time desired a torrent of intense electric fire, each of the component sparks ten inches long, and succeeding each other nearly twenty in a second; and it was thus that he succeeded in obtaining a gas spectrum of sufficient brilliance to bear photographing alongside that of the sun itself. It is to be hoped that this discovery is only a kind of first fruit of the new method of research, and that its further prosecution will bring in an abundant harvest.

SEA-SICKNESS.

The cause of that distressing disease called sea-sickness has for ages been vainly sought by investigating physicians. Theories without number have been published in medical magazines, but not one of them has stood the test of careful examination. It has been claimed that sea-sickness is a modern disease, with which the ancients were wholly unacquainted, and in proof of this we have been referred to the curious fact that when the Romans undertook a naval expedition, they filled their galleys with soldiers who straightway put to sea and defeated the enemy, without the slightest preliminary exercise in the use of the basin. We all know that a modern fleet manned exclusively with landsmen would be totally unfit for fighting during the first three days after leaving port, and hence it does seem difficult to believe that sea-sick Romans could give their whole attention to fighting. Still the Romans were an exceptional people, and it is not impossible that the indomitable courage which forbade the legionaries to turn their backs to an enemy on land enabled them to keep their stomachs from turning in the presence of a naval foe.

Whether sea-sickness is an ancient or a modern disease, it is certainly extremely frequent at the present day. The theory that it is caused by the smell of bilge-water has been exploded since the introduction of iron ships, which are so tight as to be wholly devoid of bilge-water. One of the most popular explanations of the disease which have latterly been made by ingenious physicians is that it is the expression of the mind's dissatisfaction with an apparent display of indecent levity on the part of the horizon. A man whose life has been spent on shore is accustomed to find the horizon constantly in the same plane, and thus comes to put complete confidence in its stability. When, however, he makes his first sea-voyage, and finds the horizon constantly rising up and then falling back again, as if it no longer knew its own mind, he is so startled and shocked that he immediately expresses over the side of the ship his conviction that something is wrong. Now, it is very true that the apparent instability of the horizon may seem undesirable to a landsman on his first voyage; but why should he require his stomach to meddle in the affair? Were we to wake up some morning and find the streets of New-York absolutely clean it would undoubtedly startle us, and we should recognize it as something totally at variance with our experience; but we certainly should not turn pale and become a prey to nausea. Instances have been known of the public signing of the total abstinence pledge by confirmed Western Democratic statesmen, but the public has borne the shock without any abdominal convulsions. The truth is, nausea does not ordinarily follow upon any shock to our prejudices, and we cannot account for sea-sickness by calling it an involuntary protest against an apparently intoxicated horizon.

Equally untenable is the theory that the motion of a vessel at sea jostles the internal organs of the inexperienced passenger one against another until his whole interior is ripe for revolution. Against this theory may be urged the anatomical fact that our interiors are packed with a nicety unknown to the ablest stevedore. A simple experiment will prove the truth of this assertion. Let any man unpack himself by removing a few of his most accessible organs, and he will find that not even with the aid of an able physician can he repack them in the same space which they originally occupied. Moreover, even conceding that the motion of a ship is capable of causing the stomach, liver, and lungs to chafe against one another, it is, nevertheless, plain that those organs must be still more severely jolted when their proprietor rides over a rough railroad or in a Broadway stage. If nausea results in the one case it ought to result in the other case, and yet we never become sea-sick on dry land. The closer this theory is examined the less tenable does it appear. Were it true, sea-sickness could readily be prevented by drinking sufficient water to fill up all the interstices of the body, so that no organ could get adrift and infringe upon its neighbor. That this remedy has never been of the slightest use is proof that it is based upon a mistaken diagnosis.

Still another explanation of sea-sickness places its immediate origin in the spinal cord. The advocates of this theory assert that the rising and sinking of a ship alternately relaxes and stretches the spinal cord of every one on board her, and that the spinal cord, being closely connected by nerves with the stomach, excites that organ's sympathy in its behalf. The remedy proposed is not to coldly reprove the stomach for its very natural sympathy, but to induce the spinal cord to forget its misery. This, we are told, can be done by the use of ice. Bags of pounded ice must be applied to the spine of the sea-sick patient, and the spinal cord thus chilled until it becomes too numb to care whether it is stretched or relaxed. It is said that a number of patients have been entirely cured by this remedy, and that every traveler who will consent to cross the ocean in a refrigerator—as if he were so much fresh meat or vegetables—can secure entire immunity from sea-sickness.

It is hardly worth while to point out the weakness of this theory. There is no doubt that a man can be cured of sea-sickness by freezing him to death; but to assume that his spinal cord has anything more to do with sea-sickness than has his hat-band is to make a purely unwarranted assumption. What evidence is there that the spinal cord is stretched? None whatever. The stomach of a sea-sick man is in open, undisguised insurrection, but his spinal cord never shows the least interest in the affair, and maintains a strict neutrality. This attempt to cast odium upon one of the modest and retiring parts of the human body is indelicate and unfair, and should be frowned down by every unprejudiced man.

But we have at last an entirely new theory, which explains sea-sickness in an intelligent way. The chief symptoms of the disease are headache, nausea, lassitude, loss of spirits, and coldness of the extremities. These also are precisely the symptoms which indicate malarial poisoning. Let us suppose that there is a poisonous quality in sea air, and we shall then readily comprehend the true nature of sea-sickness. If we further suppose that the system really becomes acclimated, so to speak, and loses its susceptibility to this poison, we shall understand why persons who are much at sea cease to be sea-sick. That the atmosphere, in pursuance of its daily task of evaporating sea water, should take up one or more of those ingredients which render sea water an emetic when drank in any quantity is not at all improbable. Thus, by merely making a few easy suppositions, we have a new, plausible, and really scientific theory of sea-sickness.

GENERAL NOTES.

Louisiana has advocates of a Constitutional Convention.

Two watermelons for a nickel is the present quotation in Alexandria, La.

A lawyer in Warsaw, this State, has paid a neglected client $600 damages.

Up in Aroostook County, Me., they are still eating strawberries, at 8 cents a quart.

Rural Massachusetts papers remark the freshness of a June landscape in the last of July.

The colored people of Cincinnati are trying to raise $5,000 to endow the Central Tennessee College.

One hundred school-mistresses are to leave San Francisco to-day on a two weeks' visit to Lake Tahoe.

A sign-board in the vicinity of good fishing grounds, near Augusta, Me., reads: "No fishin Lowed Hear in this Brooke."

Billy Patterson has struck back at last. He hit Jacob Rooney in Cincinnati on Saturday night. And he was sent to jail for it.

A Texas paper reports that a Californian has lately moved 11,000 head of sheep from the Golden State to Tom Green County, Texas.

A citizen of Albany is fidgeting over the subject of iron picket fences, condeming them as dangerous to life and demanding their instant removal by the city authorities.

The Brenham (Texas) *Banner* is commended down that way for denouncing the practice, permitted by jailers, of allowing the prisoners to strip and flog new-comers who do not happen to have money enough to buy tobacco and other luxuries for the other inmates.

A Providence man has bet a citizen of Hartford that he can bring forward 10 Hartford men who will together eat two barrels of baked clams and "fixings" at one sitting.

The Lone Star Rifles of Galveston, Texas, have intimated to Gov. Hubbard of that State their readiness for active duty in case of further trouble along the Mexican border.

The New-Orleans *Times* has come to the conclusion that there are just two kinds of railroad officials, the weak-kneed and the stiff-necked. The *Times* is hardly just or generous.

The remains of Hon. E. Rumsey Wing, late Minister to Ecuador, were interred in Owensboro, Ky., on Friday, July 20. He was a native of the State, and Owensboro was his former home.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that there are many earnest Democrats in that city who seem to think that R. M. Bishop, the Democratic candidate for Governor, can not carry Hamilton County, and who do not hesitate to say so.

The *Mercury* of Quebec urges an increased importation of light and cheap wines from France, saying that Canada's climate calls for the popular use of some more suitable beverage than is now within the reach of the masses.

The Watertown *Dispatch* prints a report that some persons on Sunday were quietly going about among working men there, endeavoring to induce them to join a Secret Labor Commune Society, whose head-quarters are said to be in this City.

A letter bearing a Confederate 10-cent postage stamp passed the inspection of two Virginia Post masters recently, and reached its destination unchallenged. The postmark was written with a pen directly under the stamp, and the likeness of Jeff. Davis must have stared the Postmaster full in the face.

Even from far-off Carson River, in Nevada, come reports of extraordinary mortality among the fishes. The Indians say: "No more catch 'em. Heap sick—heap die." Whether it is the low stage of the water or the use of poisonous or explosive material that causes the destruction no one pretends to know.

A white swan in the Public Garden in Boston manifests a strong affection for one of the velocipede boats on the pond, which are made to resemble swans. According to the *Gazette* he attends the boat whenever it leaves its moorings, and stays by it through the night, biting viciously at any one who attempts to drive him away.

The Boston *Traveller* says that the report that Hon. John D. Long will not be a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination before the Massachusetts Republican State Convention, in opposition to Gov. Rice, disappoints the members of that wing of the party that favors more stringent liquor legislation than the present License law.

According to the information of the Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise*, every engineer on the Central Pacific Railroad would have stopped his engine just where it happened to be on the 23d of July had not the order been rescinded which reduced the wages of the employes 10 per cent., and all the other employes would have followed their example.

Mahone's old Confederate Brigade commemorated in Petersburg, Va., on Monday, "the victory of the crater." It was then, according to the Richmond *State*, that "a handful of men under the gallant Mahone threw themselves into the breach, and not only kept back, but defeated the entire Army of the enemy, flushed as it was by the successful springing of the mine and the hope of breaking our [the rebel] lines."

The times seem to be changing. Here is that old Democratic journal, the Nashville (Tenn.) *American*, saying, in speaking of the Federal Government: "It is peculiarly fortunate that the authorities appear determined that the majesty of the law shall be maintained and mob violence and lawlessness rebuked, but that it shall be done with the strictest deference to and observance of law on the part of authority itself."

OBITUARY.

SAMUEL WARREN, D. C. L.

Mr. Samuel Warren, whose death we record to-day, was one of those men whose fate it is to outlive their reputation. He ought to have died when *Ten Thousand a Year* had taken the town by storm. The kinsman of an eminent physician, he first attracted notice by the *Diary of a Late Physician*, which was believed to be inspired by notes left by his relative, a royal physician, of cases which had come under his notice. The stories were as harrowing in character as those with which Mrs. Pipchin regaled Paul Dombey and her other pupils—madness, suicide, or delirium tremens being the mildest culmination; but at the same time there was a remarkable realism about them, and few people rose from their perusal without the feeling that they were founded on fact. *Ten Thousand a Year* was a vastly superior production, and was really a thing which deserved, more especially for felicity of conception and accurate description of certain classes, very high rank. The whole tale turns upon an ejectment case brought by Tittlebat Titmouse, a dry goods clerk, the very perfection of a little London "cad," against Mr. Aubrey, a gentleman of high character and ancient family. The strongest points of the work are the sketches of legal character. Quirk, Gammon & Snap—whose puppet Titmouse is—is a far superior study to Dodson & Fogg, or even Mr. Tulkinghorn, and in "the profession," their portrait excited unparalleled interest, while the whole story was read throughout England with an avidity which up to that time only the novels of Scott and Dickens had excited. But Mr. Warren culminated in that work, and thence forward evinced a steady decadence. *Now and Then* was, although interesting, a very inferior production, and *The Lily and the Bee* was very poor. Mr. Warren's conceit was a subject of chronic amusement among his friends. Probably, with the exception of "Satan" Montgomery, whom Macaulay so ruthlessly demolished, there never was a man so perfectly satisfied with himself and his own performances as Samuel Warren. Twenty years ago the Bar rang with stories about him. At the time *Ten Thousand a Year* was appearing in *Blackwood's* it was Mr. Warren's habit to take friends aside, and assuming a confidential tone, inquire if they had seen a work "of that name." Naturally the answer was that they had. "Now, I should like to know your opinion of it; I've a special reason for asking," was the rejoinder. Nineteen times out of twenty a handsome tribute was paid the merits of the work, when Warren would smile consciously, wring his companion's hand, and say, "Now, promise, promise, not a word, not a word to a living soul—I wrote it!" By degrees the whole circuit became confidentially informed under solemn promise of secrecy of the authorship, and at length a pert, droll young barrister came up to Warren one day and said, "Mr. Warren have you read *Ten Thousand a Year*?" "Well, yes," said Warren, "I must confess I have, though I seldom read fiction." "Well, what do you think of it?" Warren made what he thought a proper reply, and then the young barrister, dropping his voice, said, "Well, I had a special reason, my dear Sir, for asking you, for—not a word, not a word, I beg you, to anybody—I wrote it." The story is yet told in Oxford how "Satan" Montgomery went to the porter of Exter College, some 20 years after he had graduated, and said, "Show me Montgomery's rooms!" "Montgomery, Sir, we don't got no gentlemen of the name up here," was the reply. "I mean," exclaimed the famous poet, "the rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Montgomery the poet." But strange to say, although the porter at Pembroke can show you Johnson's rooms, and his brother janitor at Magdalen those occupied by Joseph Addison, the Exeter porter knew nothing of those which once echoed the footsteps of Montgomery. Warren had a similar conceit. A lady met him one August day in the train going westward. "We've taken a house in Dorsetshire," he said, "but I wrote to the agent, 'Now for heaven's sake don't let them know who is coming, or we shall be mobbed, positively mobbed.'" When he was appointed a Master in Lunacy he made a farewell speech in the House of Commons, and it was said was deeply disappointed that it did not evoke some such an expression of regret from the House as might have been expected on the retirement of one of its foremost leaders. Probably this bit of conceit made him very happy, while it certainly did not hurt others. He goes down to his grave regretted and loved by a large circle, and will be long remembered as the author of the most famous legal novel ever produced in England.

Mr. Warren was the eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Warren, and was born in Denbighshire in 1807, being therefore at the time of his death 70 years of age. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and intended to follow the medical profession, but he changed his views, and devoted himself to the study of the law. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1837, and was made Queen's Counsel in 1851. In the following year he became Recorder of Hull, which position he filled until 1874, in which year he resigned. Mr. Warren was also the author of several legal works among them being *Introduction to Law Studies* 1834; *Duties of Attorneys and Solicitors*, 1842; *Letter to the Queen on a late Court-martial*, 1850; *The Law and Practice of Election Committees*, and *Blackstone Systematically Abridged*, 1857. In 1858 he was made Honorary D. C. L. at Oxford, on Lord Derby's installation. He was elected to the British House of Commons for Midhurst, in February, 1856, and again at a general election in March of the following year. In February, 1857, he was appointed one of the two Masters in Lunacy by Lord Chelmsford, when he resigned his seat in Parliament.

WASHINGTON.

THE REGULAR CABINET MEETING.

THE INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES AGAINST OFFICIALS IN THE INDIAN BUREAU SUBMITTED BY MR. SCHURZ—A DECISION NOT TO PARDON PERSONS CONVICTED OF ILLICIT DISTILLING IN THE SOUTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day charges made against certain officials of the Indian Bureau were presented by Secretary Schurz. These charges have been undergoing investigation for some time, and as they are said to be of an unusual character Secretary Schurz presented them to the Cabinet. Commissioner Smith is not in any way implicated by the charges, or by anything that has been elicited during the investigation. It is singular that this investigation of the Indian Bureau is being conducted without Commissioner Smith being permitted to know anything whatever concerning it, and yet Secretary Schurz expresses the fullest confidence in the integrity of the Commissioner.

The question of pardoning persons convicted of illicit distillation in some of the Southern States was also considered by the Cabinet and decided negatively. It was decided that to permit the parties now incarcerated to serve out their sentences will have a moral effect which will be beneficial to the revenue service.

DRAWBACK ON SUGARS AND SYRUPS.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE TREASURY COMMISSIONS ON THE RATES ON SUGARS REFINED FROM IMPORTED RAW SUGARS, WHEN EXPORTED.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The following are some of the recommendations of the several commissions appointed by the Treasury Department to examine the question of the rates of drawback on the exportations of sugars and syrups refined from imported raw sugars:

The majority of the Baltimore Commission recommend that the existing rates of drawback, viz; 9 60-100 cents per pound on refined hard sugar; 3 cents per pound on soft, No. 20 Dutch Standard in color; 2½ cents per pound on soft below No. 20 Dutch Standard, and 6¼ cents per gallon on syrup, to be left unchanged. The minority report of the same Commission recommends that for hard sugars produced by refineries using raw sugars known as "Centrifugals" and "Vacuum Pan," a reduction of 5-100 of a cent be made from the present rate for each per centum of raw sugars of that description operated upon. This would make the drawback on hard sugars produced wholly from this class of raw sugars 8 10-100 cents per pound.

The Boston Commission recommend the following rates: On hard sugars, 4 18-100 cents per pound; on soft, above No. 20 Dutch Standard, 2 58-100 cents per pound, and on syrup, 6¼ cents per gallon.

The rates recommended by the New-York Commission are as follows: On hard sugars, 3 cents per pound; on soft sugars above No. 20 Dutch Standard, 2½ cents per pound; on soft, No. 20 and below, 2 10-100 cents per pound, and on syrup, 5¼ cents per gallon.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue today were $189,294 42, and from Customs, $447,910 92.

Frank H. Remington was to-day appointed Revenue Store-keeper for the Fifth District of Illinois; James H. Price for the Third District of Maryland; William W. Brown, Gauger for the Second District of Georgia, and J. S. Weddle Store-keeper and Gauger for the Eighth District of Kentucky.

Notice is given by the Light-house Board that, on and after Aug. 10, 1877, a fixed red light will be exhibited from the light-house recently erected on Ship John Shoal, Delaware Bay. The light will be visible in clear weather about 13 nautical miles. The light-vessel moored in mid-channel opposite this structure May 15, 1877, will be withdrawn.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have appointed Commodore Morgan, late of the Confederate Navy, Inspector of Works and Repairs of Roads and Streets of the District of Columbia. Commodore Morgan graduated in the Class of 1836. He was highly recommended for the place by many of his old comrades in the United States Navy and by the property holders of the district generally.

The report was in circulation to-day that it had been determined, by the proper official authority, to make changes in one or two prominent offices in New-York City, but it can be stated that no decision whatever in these matters has been made by the Government. The subjects are regarded as matters that would receive deliberations in Cabinet, and they were not discussed or in any way alluded to at the council held to-day.

The Cabinet was in session to-day until 3 o'clock, but most of the time was occupied in discussing various matters relating to the appointment of public land officials, the recent labor troubles, &c. Only one appointment of importance was agreed upon, being that of Henry W. Hilliard, of Georgia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil, vice James R. Partridge, of Maryland. Mr. Hilliard, previous to the late civil war, was a Representative in Congress from the Montgomery, Ala., District.

The total popular subscription to the 4 per cent. loan received by the United States Treasurer and his assistants throughout the country is $6,319,700; the total amount received by the syndicate, $60,000,000; the total amount subscribed in London, reported to date, $10,200,000, making a total of $76,519,700. Against this amount, calls have been issued for the redemption of $40,000,000 5-20 bonds of 1865, and $5,000,000 in gold has been paid into the Treasury for redemption purposes, leaving $31,519,700 bonds yet to be called. It is expected that another call will be issued this week.

The legal tenders destroyed by order of the Secretary of the Treasury during the month ending to-day amounted to $670,112, that being 80 per cent. of the national bank notes issued during the month. Following is the monthly statement of United States currency outstanding:

Old demand notes	$63,962 50
Legal tender notes	359,094,220 00
One year notes of 1863	55,415 00
Two year notes of 1863	16,350 00
Two year coupon notes of 1863	23,950 00
Total notes of 1863	$95,715 00
Compound interest notes	296,490 00
Fractional currency, all issues	19,784,335 89
Grand total	$379,334,725 39

The following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month of July, as compared with the corresponding period of last year:

National Bank Notes disposed of during the Month.

Notes for circulation assorted and returned to banks of issue	$12,849,300
Notes unfit for circulation assorted and delivered to the Controller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes	7,518,000
Notes of failed, liquidating, and reducing banks deposited in the Treasury of the United States	1,470,900
Total for July, 1877	$21,838,200
Total for July, 1876	18,883,000
Increase	$2,955,200

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Major Thomas F. Barr, Judge-Advocate, now in this city on leave of absence, has been ordered to report to the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army for temporary duty.

Lieut. Commander Dennis W. Mullan is ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard; Chief Engineer Louis J. Allen to the Marion, on the European Station; Passed Assistant Engineer John A. Scott to the Hartford, at Norfolk, Va., in place of Passed Assistant Engineer J. A. B. Smith, detached from that vessel and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. E. C. Watson, detached from the Ossipee and ordered to duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard; Lieut. S. F. Clarkson, detached from the Omaha, South Pacific Station, and ordered to return home; Ensign R. F. Nicholson, detached from the Powhatan and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Engineer George H. White, detached from the Passaic and ordered to the Wyandotte; Assistant Engineer J. P. Mickley, detached from the Wyandotte and ordered to the Passaic.

RELEASE OF AMERICANS IN MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 31.—The San Diego *Union* has a dispatch from Campo, which says: "The prisoners have just arrived from San Rafael, Mexico. All but the two Elliott boys were admitted to bail. They were refused bail, and will have to stand trial. The Judge made an order for the restitution of all the property belonging to the Americans, but some of it could not be found. The Americans say the authorities used them as well as could be expected under the circumstances, and they were thankful for getting off so easily."

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

The representation of the play called "Ah Sin" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre yesterday evening afforded frequent gratification to a very large audience. The fact that a good many spectators grew perceptibly weary as the performance approached an end, and the still more significant fact that the audience left the house without making the slightest demonstration of pleasure when the curtain fell upon the last scene, may imply that the piece, as a whole, is scarcely likely to secure a really strong hold upon the favor of the public. But it is certain that there was much laughter and applause heard as "Ah Sin" progressed, and the causes of the merriment and plaudits appeared sufficiently numerous to give some vitality to the composition of which they are the principal element. It need hardly be said that Messrs. Bret Harte and Mark Twain's play is by no means a very dramatic or symmetrical work. Humorists, romance-writers, and poets are never born and seldom become dramatists, and both authors of "Ah Sin" are now trying their 'prentice hand in seeking fame and fortune through the medium of the stage. "Ah Sin," however, is not so bad a piece as might have been anticipated. It has a plot, well-worn and transparent though it is at once discovered to be, and hence there is a reason for almost everything said or done during the disentanglement of the narrative. Its weakness lies in a paucity of striking events, in an almost invariable disregard of the absolute necessity of providing a strong tableau at the close of each act, and in a superabundance of dialogue, mainly coarse, and often inexcusably so, because it has not the excuse of being characteristic. Its merit is to be sought, firstly, in the somewhat novel personage who bestows his name upon the drama; secondly, as mentioned above, in its rather unexpected coherence, and, lastly, in the strange atmosphere into which it transports the listener. Most of the characters do not indeed differ in any essential traits from the every-day heroes and heroines of melodrama, but their language, their attire, and their surroundings breathe an air of freshness over the picture. M. Dennery might turn them into Frenchmen. Mr. Boucicault into Irishmen, and Mr. Daly into Massachusetts saints and sinners, but the charm of local color is of great weight in dealing with Messrs. Harte and Twain's joint production. And the character of *Ah Sin* has unquestionably originality and newness. The typical Chinaman, who acts, too, as a sort of *deus ex machina*, presents a variety of phases of Chinese humor, cleverness, and amusing rascality. His comical *naïveté*, his propensity to beg and steal, his far-seeing policy, thanks to which a happy denouement of this particular story is brought about, are happily illustrated. Naturally enough *Ah Sin* finally becomes a little monotonous; there is, however, so much idle gabble in the drama that his appearance is usually welcome. Of the serious business intrusted to the other personages there is, as we have said, more than a sufficiency. We shall, therefore, not waste much space upon the story of "Ah Sin." It turns upon the rascality of one *Broderick*, who all but murders *Bill Plunkett*—"the champion liar of Calaveras"—and then accuses *York*, a "gentleman miner," of the crime. Just as a committee of lynchers are about to act upon a verdict of guilty, *Ah Sin* fastens the guilt of the deed upon *Broderick* by the exhibition of the murderer's coat, which *Broderick* thought he had long since done away with, and *Plunkett* being subsequently brought into court safe and sound, the piece terminates happily. If Messrs. Harte and Twain had handled all their material as deftly as in the first act, "Ah Sin" would have been a very praiseworthy effort. Although the longest of the four divisions of the play, the first awakens interest and closes with an ingenious surprise. The second act, concluding with an attempt to arrest *Ah Sin* on a charge of murder, and with the flight of the "vigilantes," who are routed by *Ah Sin* expectorating water upon them as though he were dampening linen in the Chinese fashion, is tedious, and the third drags sadly. The vicissitudes of a trial before a "border jury" enliven the fourth act, which would round off the piece very neatly if something besides a scene of extravagant joy worthy a burlesque prefaced the fall of the curtain. "Ah Sin" was capitally acted, last night, and admirably placed upon the stage. Mr. Parsloe's Chinaman could scarcely be excelled in truthfulness to nature and freedom from caricature. Mr. P. A. Anderson pictured with marked force and freedom from conventionality *Bill Plunkett*. Mr. Davidge, as the "chief of the Vigilantes," distinguished himself especially in the trial scene, and the remaining male roles found suitable interpreters in Messrs. Crisp, Collier, Weaver, Varrey, and Vining Bowers. Among the softer sex Mrs. Gilbert bore off the honors, in a new rival of *Mrs. Malaprop*—*Mrs. Plunkett* by name. Much of the language put into *Mrs. Plunkett's* mouth is far from refined, but some of it is funny, though the character and her peculiarities are become well-nigh threadbare. A still more offensive type of femininity—*Caroline Anastasia Plunkett*—was represented by Miss Edith Blande with becoming masculinity. Miss Dora Goldthwaite endowed *Shirley Tempest* with appropriate personal charms, and finally, Miss Mary Wells did all that could be done with *Mrs. Tempest*. After the third act, Mr. Clemens stepped before the footlights, and delivered an address in his familiar vein, but with less than his wonted felicity of style and more than his wonted drawl. "Ah Sin" is to be repeated at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre every evening until further notice.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Laferrière, the celebrated French actor, is dead.

A new Summer theatre, called the Teatro del Giardino, has been inaugurated at Parma, with the company of Senatori Codescasa.

At the Fiorentini, Naples, has been played with success *Altro è tendere, Altro è pigliare*, a proverb in verse by M. Auguste Sindici. At the same house, M. Alberti's *Sofia* failed completely.

Preparations are being made at the Communal Theatre of Bologna to represent this Autumn Verdi's "Aida" and Wagner's "Il Vascello Fantasma," besides other important operas; also, a grand ballet, expressly composed for the house by M. Léon.

La Tsigane, by Johann Strauss, will not be represented at the Paris Renaissance until the latter half of October. Mme. Zulma Bouffar, who is now now at Aix-les-Bains, and M. Ismael, who is at Cauterets, are studying their parts with much assiduity. Mlle. Berthe Jost is to make her début in the piece.

The Parisian Folies-Dramatiques have revived "Les Mystères de l'Eté," by MM. Lambert, Thiboust, and Delacour. That piece, which was played at the Variétés in 1853, and the principal interpreters of which were Leclerc, Lassagne, Mmes. Boisgontier and Alix Ozy, has since served as a model to all the works of the kind which have appeared at the secondary theatres.

M. Usiglio, whom M. Léon Escudier has just appointed conductor of the orchestra at the Paris Italiens, is a musician of talent, well known on the principal stages of Italy. He is the author of several operas, and particularly of a work in three acts, the "Educande di Sorrento," which contains some very melodious airs. That piece has been played at all the Italian theatres, and was performed at Naples more than a hundred times.

M. Halanzier, of the Paris Grand-Opéra, has had the good fortune to receive a copy of the "Reine de Chypre" annotated by Halévy himself, and who in it indicates not only the movements and the parts which might be omitted in the performance, but also marks certain variations introduced by himself in the original text of his partition. The owner of this curiosity graciously placed it at the disposal of the director of the Grand-Opéra on learning that the work was about to be revived. It need scarcely be said that the offer was most gratefully accepted.

The immense cost at which "Roi de Lahore" was put on the stage is well known, and the fact is certain that for a long time past such a display of scenic magnificence had not been witnessed in any work. Such prodigality is not, however, rare at the Paris Opera, and has not been confined to the direction of M. Halanzier, or to the present century. The ballet of the "Tour Enchantée," played at Versailles by the opera company, cost 250,000 francs, and 722 costumes of the greatest magnificence had to be executed for it. In 1773, the scenery and dresses of "Bellérophon" cost the modest sum of 350,000 francs. Under the Empire, a diminution of such extravagance set in, as the outlay for the "Triomphe de Trajan" was only 170,000 francs, and for "Aladin ou la Lampe Merveilleuse," 188,260 francs. More recently there was a further decrease in the outlay, as "Don Carlos" cost merely 124,288 francs; "Hamlet," 100,893 francs, and "Faust," 118,091 francs. M. Halanzier, in spending 250,000 francs for the "Roi de Lahore," only revived the former traditions of the establishment.

Galignani of July 19 has the following paragraph: "We have had the curiosity to ascertain how many times an actor, engaged for the year, and paid monthly, performs during the twelvemonth. That idea was suggested to us on seeing several journals attribute to the extreme fatigue of his labors the late indisposition of M. Geoffroy, who has, however, resumed his duties. We asked the particulars from the management of the Palais-Royal, and this is what we learned: From the 1st of April, 1876, to the 31st of March, 1877, Geoffroy played 242 times; Lhéritier, (the senior of the theatre,) 277; Luguet, 294; Brasseur, 159; Gil-Pérès, 194; and Magnier, 103. So that the actor most occupied had three months' holiday, and Geoffroy, already referred to, reposed four months, that is to say, the third of the year, all the time receiving his salary."

A REPUBLICAN PRIMARY.

OPPOSITION TICKETS IN THE FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—MR. LEASK'S FRIENDS ELECTED TO THE VACANT OFFICES.

The special primary meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignations of officers and delegates to the Republican Central Committee holding office under the National Government, took place last evening, and passed off quietly. The President of the association, Mr. Henry G. Leask, in view of the disorderly proceedings at the meeting on Monday night, was apprehensive of trouble last night, and secured the attendance of a body of Police at the headquarters, No. 352 West Thirty-fifth-street, where the election took place, but they had nothing to do during the evening. Two sets of candidates were voted for. The ticket favored by Mr. Leask was as follows: For First Vice-President, A. V. Canfield; For Secretary, Berrian Keyser; For Inspectors of Election, George Herman, William McCoy; Delegates to Central Committee, Joseph A. Sterling, Dr. H. D. Ranney, Dr. J. A. Williams, Moses Goodkind, Oscar A. Fuller.

The ticket of the opposition was as follows: For President, William M. Montgomery; for First Vice-President, John Heer; for Secretary, John M. Fisher; for Inspectors of Election, Jacob Powles, Michael Sharp; for Sergeant-at-Arms, John McLaughlin; for Delegates to Central Committee, Christian F. Tietjen, William Burtis, Robert Miller, Joseph Kenworthy, Henry Bradley.

Nobody was allowed to vote whose name did not appear upon the roll of the association, and a number of persons who belonged to other so-called Republican organizations in the district were denied the privilege. When the polls were declared closed Mr. Robert Miller entered a protest against the election, declaring that it was conducted illegally. Men, he said, had been prevented from voting who were legally entitled to exercise that right. On the counting of the votes it was found that the ticket headed by Mr. Canfield for Vice-President had received 158 votes, and that headed by Mr. Montgomery for President 23. Three cheers were given for Mr. Leask, and the crowd dispersed. Meanwhile, an irregular primary election was held by the opponents of Mr. Leask at Wagner's Hall, in Thirty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue, at the close of which it was announced that 163 votes had been polled, the ticket headed by Mr. Canfield receiving 5 votes, and that headed by Mr. Montgomery receiving 158. The Montgomery party, which as stated yesterday William N. Murray, John M. Fisher, and Michael Sharp are leaders, propose to dispute the legality of the primary held under the auspices of the association in Thirty-fifth-street before the Central Committee and the next State Convention.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—1 A. M.—The pressure has risen somewhat throughout the Atlantic States and the lower lake region, it is highest in the St. Lawrence Valley, and lowest in Wisconsin, but rising to the westward; north-east winds have prevailed, with clear weather, over the lower lakes, Middle States, and New-England, but with cloudy weather along the Middle Atlantic coast; southerly winds, with clear weather, continue in the Gulf States. The rivers have risen slightly at Pittsburg, but fallen elsewhere, and decidedly so at St. Louis.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle States and New-England, rising, possibly followed by falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, cooler, clear or partly cloudy weather, and on the coast fog or rain.

For the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, north-east winds, and cooler, partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, stationary or rising barometer, north-east to south-east winds, and clear weather, with stationary or higher temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, variable followed by cooler westerly winds, stationary or rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, cooler north and west winds, and partly cloudy or clear weather.

For the upper lake region, warmer south-east, shifting to cooler westerly winds, followed by rising barometer, local rains, and clear weather.

For the lower lakes, cooler easterly winds, veering to warmer southerly, partly cloudy weather and possibly occasional light rain, and stationary or falling barometer.

The rivers will continue to fall, except in the upper Ohio Valley, where they will remain stationary.

Cautionary signals are ordered for New-York, Sandy Hook, Barnegat, Atlantic City, Cape May, Cape Henry, Kitty Hawk, Cape Hatteras, New-Haven, New-London, and Newport.

BUFFALO CANAL COLLECTION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 31.—The Canal Collector of this port furnishes his monthly report July for and a comparative report for the month of July, 1876 and 1877, as follows:

Amount of tolls received in July, 1876	$72,909 39
Amount of tolls received in July, 1877	62,057 04
Decrease	$10,852 35
Number of clearances in July, 1876	656
Number of clearances in July, 1877	924
Increase	268
Amount of tolls to July 31, 1876	$257,983 04
Amount of tolls to July 31, 1877	150,771 20
Decrease	$106,311 84
Number of clearances to July 31, 1876	2,136
Number of clearances to July 31, 1877	2,318
Increase	182

Lumber shipments for the month of July, 1866 and 1867:

Boards, 1876, feet	22,874,567
Boards, 1877, feet	33,704,486
Increase, feet	10,829,919
Shingles, 1876, M	7,390
Shingles, 1877, M	14,683
Increase, M	7,293
Staves, 1876, pounds	30,673,460
Staves, 1877, pounds	54,095,843
Increase, pounds	23,422,383
Pork shipped this season, barrels	21,354
Lard shipped this season, pounds	6,464,341

CELEBRATION AT OCEAN GROVE.

The eighth anniversary of the organization of Ocean Grove was celebrated yesterday afternoon, fully 5,000 persons taking part in the exercises. An interesting feature of the occasion was the presence of 1,000 children. The exercises opened with the hymn, "From all that dwells below the skies," led by Prof. Willisford Dey. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Hughes, President Stokes made a few remarks. He alluded to the first meeting held in the grove, eight years ago. About a dozen persons were present, and they gathered together in a little tent at the foot of Pilgrims' Pathway, where they dedicated the place to God, and selected it for the future Christian sea-side Summer home. Rev. Joseph H. Thomley then read the 35th chapter of Isaiah, and was followed by singing, "Jesus shall reign." Mr. G. W. K. McPherson, of Trenton, made a brief address on "The Advancement of Civilization, Christianity, and Manhood." The Lake Side Choral Double Quartet Club joined in singing "All Together," and the little blind boy, Charley Hall, sang "The Light of the World," which was received with applause. Rev. E. S. Homer then spoke, taking for his subject "Hard Times and How to Meet them." The Quartet Club followed with "Our Grandfather's Clock;" Master Charles Vaughan, of Philadelphia played a solo on the cornet, and the choir sang "It is Well With My Soul." The whole assemblage then fell into line, forming a vast procession, and marched around the grove, each bearing an American flag. On reaching the pavilion, at the head of Ocean Pathway, they halted, and the unveiling of a large and handsome vase filled with beautiful flowers took place, which was dedicated to the pioneer women of Ocean Grove. Speeches were made by President Stokes, Vice-President A. S. Ballard, Secretary G. W. Evans, Superintendent H. B. Beegle, Joseph E. Thornly, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hughes, and Rev. Dr. Wallace, after which they closed with a benediction.

THE LASH FOR CRIMINALS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe on the fifth page of your issue of July 29 a report of interviews with some of the officers of the "New-York Prison Association," from which it might be inferred that they favored the restoration, in certain cases, of judicial sentences of whipping convicted criminals. I do not intend to enter upon any discussion at this subject, and only desire to say that the remarks imputed to these gentlemen must be regarded as purely individual in their character, and without official significance. The association has expressed no opinion upon the subject. Commanding, as it does, the confidence of the public, it will not commit itself to so radical a change in existing methods of punishment without full inquiry and the most careful consideration of probable consequences.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
President of the New-York Prison Association.
No. 8 GREAT JONES-STREET, NEW-YORK, Monday, July 30, 1877

THE SARATOGA RACES.

A GOOD TRACK AND A BRILLIANT DAY

THE GRAND STAND A FLOWER GARDEN—THE "PROFESSIONALS" DEEPLY DISAPPOINTED BY THE EVENTS OF THE DAY—THE WINNERS BERTRAM, TOM OCHILTREE, BRAMBLE, AND LUCIFER—THE WINNERS OF THE SARATOGA STAKES.

SARATOGA, July 31.—After four days of disagreeable weather the skies have cleared and a refreshing breeze comes down from the mountains, which seems doubly invigorating as it drives away the oppressive atmosphere that has hovered about Saratoga. The change was very welcome to the ladies, who could display elaborate toilets with some degree of comfort, and therefore the grand stand to-day appeared as attractive as a garden rich in the varied hues of Summer flowers in full bloom. The track had dried considerably since yesterday, and, being well harrowed, was in fair condition when the first race was called. It continued to improve during the progress of the racing, under the influence of the sun, and the last race was run on a very fast track. The fact that five different parties won large amounts from the combination books induced the public to invest in them to a great extent, and the book-makers were consequently kept busy in supplying orders. Most of the combinations began with Chiquita in the first and Tom Ochiltree in the second race. They were all last from the start, and in all probability the rush on these hybrid book-makers will cease. The day's sport was exceptionally brilliant, and a most disastrous series of races it was to the professionals. The outside public won considerable money, and this created a vast deal of enthusiasm. The only favorite that won was Tom Ochiltree, and the mutual pools paid $27 70 on the first race, $7 20 on the second, $112 on the third, and $45 70 on the fourth. The greatest surprise of the meeting was the Saratoga Stakes, which was won by a rank outsider, and the Western men were in high glee. The Lorillard Brothers, it is said, lost over $20,000 on the result. The details of the sport are given below.

THE MILE DASH.

The entertainment was initiated with a dash of one mile for all ages, with allowances for beaten horses and maidens, and the five entered were Belmont's Baroness, McDaniels' Princess of Thule, Smythe's Madge, Mulkey's Chiquita, and Harbeck's Bertram. All of these had weight off, and Chiquita was a great favorite, selling in the pools for $500; Madge bringing $250, Baroness $130, Bertram $130, and Princess of Thule $80. There was some delay in getting them off, both Bertram and Chiquita being unruly. Finally the flag fell, and Bertram shot off in the lead, with Madge second, Chiquita third, Baroness fourth, while Princess of Thule, slow in moving off, was left in the rear. Going round the turn Madge pushed out, three-quarters of a length in front of Chiquita, and she was lapped at the quarter by Bertram, and at the latter's saddle-girth was Baroness, three lengths before the Princess of Thule. When they reached the quarter pole Madge and Chiquita left the others, the former leading the favorite at that point by half a length. Baroness was two lengths behind them, a head in advance of Bertram. When they raced down the back stretch Madge and Chiquita were head and head, and Bertram, parting company for a moment with his colleagues, closed upon them, and speedily got to the head of the mares, and by the time they reached the half-mile pole Bertram was showing half a length in front of Chiquita, while Madge had dropped back to the saddlegirth of the favorite, Baroness being close up fourth and Princess of Thule fifth. Coming round the lower turn the Princess of Thule closed up, passing Baroness and Madge, and turned into the home stretch in the third position, but, running wide in the turn, lost ground. Chiquita now began to quit, and Hughes drew his whip. In the meantime Baroness made her brush and came to the second place, but by this time Bertram was well advanced, and by skillful riding Barbee kept him going and landed him a winner by a length, to the evident disgust of the knowing ones and all the combination buyers. Baroness secured second place by a length and a half from Princess of Thule, Chiquita being fourth and Madge fifth. The time was 1:46½.

THE TWO MILES.

The second event on the card was a dash of two miles, for all ages, with a penalty of five pounds to the winner of the Saratoga Cup. For this were entered Carr & Co.'s b. c. Viceroy, W. Cottrell's Aunt Betsey, Charles Reed's Athlene, and George L. Lorillard's Tom Ochiltree. When the bell summoned them to the front only three of them were stripped for the contest, Viceroy not putting in an appearance. In the betting, of course Tom Ochiltree was a great favorite over the field, and brought $200 to $55. The trio were readily in line, and when the flag fell Aunt Betsey went off in the lead, Athlene second, and Ochiltree last. Going to the turn, however, Athlene was sent out to make the running, and she soon opened a gap of five lengths, and Tom Ochiltree followed into the second place, Aunt Betsy being pulled behind him. At the quarter pole Athlene was still five lengths ahead of Ochiltree, and he four lengths ahead of Aunt Betsy. Down the back stretch they were the same until they approached the half-mile pole, when Ochiltree got two lengths closer to the little mare, and Aunt Betsy was left six lengths behind. Running round the lower turn, Ochiltree got still closer, and not more than a length of daylight divided them. When they came up the home stretch Athlene got away again and finished the first mile in 1:53, three lengths in advance of Tom, who was six lengths away from Aunt Betsy. Going round the turn again they increased the pace considerably, and at the quarter pole Athlene was leading about two and a half lengths, and in this manner they journeyed along the back stretch for some distance, when Barbee moved along with the big horse, and at the half-mile pole less than half a length of space was between them, and Aunt Betsy was four lengths away. They began racing in dead earnest round the lower turn, and Ochiltree gradually closed to the tail of Athlene, and Aunt Betsy fell away completely out of the race. Ochiltree continued to close on Athlene, and when they turned into the home stretch the filly was apparently holding the lead by a neck. At the furlong pole they were on even terms, and there was much enthusiasm manifested as the little mare gamely responded to the whip and hung to Tom, but he was too much for her, as when Tom was allowed his head, he came to the front and won the race by a length in 3:39½. Aunt Betsy was beaten off a long distance. The second mile was run in 1:46½.

THE SARATOGA STAKES.

The third affair furnished by the card was the fourteenth renewal of the Saratoga Stakes, for 2-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, which closed with 49 nominations, nine of which sported silk on this occasion, namely, Pierre Lorillard's Perfection and Pique, F. Smythe's Danicheff, D. McDaniel's Fawn and a bay filly by War Dance, T. Puryear & Co.'s Clifton, George L. Lorillard's Duke of Magenta, W. Astor's Pride of the Village, and Johnson & Co.'s Bramble. This was a grand field of youngsters. The race had a vast amount of interest, and the speculation was very heavy, with Pierre Lorillard's pair the favorites at $600, the Duke of Magenta selling second for $300, McDaniel's $155, Clifton $145, Astor $145, Bramble $90, and Danicheff $25. This was the greatest slaughter that the knowing ones have felt this season, and one that it will take them some time to recover from. There was a long delay in starting the youngsters in the chute, the Duke of Magenta acting in a most outrageous manner, and finally attempting to jump over the rails separating the chute from the main track. He only partly succeeded, however, as he landed on top of them, and, as they gave way under his weight, Barbee jumped to the ground safely. After this there were two more attempts, and then the flag fell to a straggling start, Bramble having the best of it by four lengths, Pride of the Village getting off second, Duke of Magenta third, and Perfection fourth. They rushed down the chute with Bramble still in the lead by two lengths, but the Duke of Magenta was fast closing up on him, and when they turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole, Bramble showed half a length before the Duke, and two in advance of Perfection, who was followed by Pride of the Village, fourth, and Danicheff fifth. When they came round the lower turn, Bramble got away three lengths, while Perfection closed on Magenta, lapped by Pride of the Village, and the others just behind them in a mass. There was a tremendous amount of excitement when they turned into the home stretch. The Duke of Magenta closed up on Bramble and soon was at his saddle-girth; then up came Perfection and Pride of the Village, and they were soon even with the other two, and it was a whipping race home between them. The four were in a line clear across the field, and the quartet passed under the reporters' stand so evenly that it was impossible to tell which had first passed the winning-post. An immense crowd gathered in front of the grand stand, and breathlessly awaited the decision of the judges, and, when Bramble's number was indicated as the winning one, there was a wild shout by his backers, and a general rush took the mutual pool stands to see what the tickets paid. The Duke of Magenta was placed second, Pride of the Village third, and Perfection consequently fourth.

THE SELLING RACE.

The excited loosers now surrounded the pooling stand and endeavored to get out of their difficulty in the mile and one-eighth. There were seven starters, including Dwyer Brothers' Vermont, Williams' Fair Play, Reed's Cardinal Wolsey, Longstaff's George IV., Doswell's Rappahannock, Mulkey's Lucifer, and Rice & Bethune's Dr. Livingston. The heavy speculators divided their favors between George IV., Rappahannock, and Vermont, and the betting was extremely heavy in consequence. George IV. fetched $450, Rappahannock, $200; Vermont, $300, Fair Play $275, Lucifer $200, Wolsey $130, and Dr. Livingston $80. The distance being a mile and an eighth, they were started from the furlong pole, midway of the home stretch, and there was a long delay in getting them off. After a half dozen false attempts, however, the flag fell to a good start, all of the horses getting off well. Cardinal Wolsey speedily came to the front, and reached the stand a length in advance of Vermont, who was the same distance ahead of Rappahannock and Dr. Livingston, who were together, followed by George IV., fifth. Going round the turn Cardinal Wolsey increased his lead to two lengths, while Dr. Livingston ran to the second place and was lapped at the quarter by Vermont, with all the others in a ruck. As they approached the quarter pole Dr. Livingston went forward, and led Wolsey at that point by half a length, Fair Play bringing up the rear. As soon as they struck the back stretch Lucifer went well forward, while George IV. in the meantime took the lead, and Cardinal Wolsey dropped back a little. When they reached the half-mile pole George IV. led by half a length, with Wolsey second, lapped by Lucifer, but when they came round the lower turn Lucifer challenged George for the lead and soon obtained it, and when they turned into the home stretch he led George a neck or more, with Cardinal Wolsey lapping the latter. There was a close and exciting struggle between the three up the stretch, when Vermont came from behind on the outside and made an effort, but failed. At the four-mile distance stand it was evident that Lucifer had the field safely for he increased his lead at every stride, and finally passed the winning post a length and a half in front of Cardinal Wolsey, who was half a length in front of George IV., Vermont fourth, and Rappahannock fifth. The time was 1:58¾. The winner was offered for sale by auction, according to the conditions of the race, and was bought in by his owner at $1,025, he being entered to be sold for $1,000.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $400; winners after 25th June of any race closed in 1877, at any other than the Saratoga Course, to carry 7 pounds extra. Horses beaten and not having won a race at this meeting, allowed 5 pounds; maidens, if 4 years old, allowed 7 pounds; if 5 years or upward, 10 pounds; one mile.

John H. Harbeck, Jr.'s br. c. Bertram, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of imp. Bernice, by Stockwell, 113 pounds. Barbee.....1
August Belmont's b. f. Baroness, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, by imp. Eclipse, 92 pounds. Barrett.....2
D. McDaniel's br. f. Princess of Thule, 3 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Phœbe, by Kentucky, 92 pounds. Proctor.....3
F. Smythe's ch. m. Madge, 6 years, by imp. Australian, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick, 114 pounds. Sparling.....0
William Mulkey's ch. m. Chiquita, 6 years, by imp. Hurrah, out of Sunrise, by Ringgold, 114 pounds. Hughes.....0

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $600; winners after 25th of June of any race closed in 1877, at any other than the Saratoga Course, to carry 7 pounds extra; winner of the Saratoga Cup this year to carry 5 pounds extra; two miles.

George L. Lorillard's b. h. Tom Ochiltree, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Katona, by Voucher, 124 pounds. Barbee.....1
Charles Reed's ch. f. Athlene, 4 years, by Pat Molloy, out of Anna Travis, by imp. Yorkshire, 113 pounds. Hayward.....2
W. Cottrill's b. f. Aunt Betsey, 3 years, by Longfellow, out of Lillie Ward, by Lexington, 95 pounds. Sayres.....3
Carr & Co.'s b. c. Viceroy, 4 years, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Ruric, by imp. Sovereign, 118 pounds.....dr.
Time—3:39½.

THIRD RACE.—The Saratoga Stakes, for 2-year-olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; closed Aug. 15, 1876, and the race to be run at the first meeting, 1877; three-quarters of a mile; 49 nominations; value to winner, $4,700.

Johnson & Co.'s b. c. Bramble, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian, 110 pounds. Lakeland.....1
George L. Lorillard's b. c. Duke of Magenta, by Lexington, out of Magenta, 110 pounds. Barbee.....2
William Astor's ch. f. Pride of the Village, by Australian, out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe, 107 pounds. Sayres.....3
Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Perfection, by Leamington, out of Maiden, by Lexington, 107 pounds. Barrett.....0
Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Pique, by Leamington, out of Lady Elmal, 107 pounds. Cotton.....0
H. O. Bernard's ch. c. Danichef, by imp. Glendig, out of Salina, by Lexington, 110 pounds. Spurling.....0
D. McDaniel's ch. f. Fawn, by Harry Bassett, out of Spotted Fawn, by Dencallon, 107 pounds. Evans.....0
D. McDaniels' b. f., by War Dance, out of Fly, by Planet, 107 pounds. Proctor.....0
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Clifton, by Planet, out of My Lady, by imp. Glencoe, 110 pounds. Hughes.....0
Time—1:17½.

WINNERS OF THE SARATOGA STAKES.

Ye'r.	Winner.	Sire.	Weight.	Starters.	Time.
1864.	Saratoga	Knight of St. George	87	3	2:08¼
1865.	Ulrica

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 31.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$8,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917 ..... 104⅛
2,000 St. L. & K. M. 1st, 6s 102
10,000 W. U. C. 1900 102
100 Del. & Hud 43¼
300 do 43⅛
100 do 43¼
2600 Rock Island 95⅜
2500 West. Union 68¼
1400 do 68⅜
1000 do 68⅝
500 do 68¾
400 do 68¼
10 do 68
200 do 68⅛
2900 do 68¼
2800 do 68
500 Wab. R. Rec 4½
100 do 4⅝
600 Pac. Mail 33. 21⅝
300 do 21⅜
100 do 21⅝
200 do 21¾
100 do 21
500 do 20½
100 do 20⅜
200 do 20¼
100 do 20⅛
200 do 20¼
100 C. C. & I. C 23
100 do 23¼
400 N. Y. C. & H 94⅜
100 do 94½
200 do 94⅜
100 do 94⅝
100 do 94¾
5,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s 108⅞
2,000 Mil. & St. P 69
2,000 D. & H. R. '77 99
6,000 D. & H. C. 7s, '94 ..... 95½
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv 90¾
1,000 L. S. 1st, con 106
1,000 M. Cen. 7s 102¼
3,000 M. & E. 7s, '77 99
2,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st 102½
2,000 Pac. of M. 1st 102½
1,000 N. W. C. C. G. bc. 87¾
2,000 Tn. P. 1st 105¾
1,000 Un. P. 7s, S. F. 103
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 2nd 1st 100
5,000 West. Pac. 100¼
200 do. 65
14,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d 80
5 Bank of Amer 130
15 Park Bank 113½
100 U. S. Express. bc. 40
10 do 41
50 Adams Ex 99½
50 do 99½
400 Erie Railway ..... bc. 39¼
200 do 39⅜
300 West. Un ..... bc. 68
200 do 68⅛
100 do 68¼
600 do 68⅜
100 do 68¼
100 do 68⅛
100 do 68¼
100 Pacific M ..... bc. 20¾
200 do 20⅝
100 do 20¼
200 do 20⅜
300 do 20½
100 C. C. & I. C 23
100 do 23⅛
400 N. Y. C. & H 94¾
100 do 94⅝
200 do 94½
100 do 94⅜
8100 Lake Shore 51⅞
2050 do 51⅜
200 do 51½
50 do 51¼
7 do 51⅜
900 do 51⅝
100 do 51½
100 do 51⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C 112
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C ..... bc. 113
110,000 U. S. 5-20 R., 1865 ..... 109¾
'67 ..... 108¾
'68 ..... 108¾
10,000 do 108⅛
10,000 U. S. Cur. 6s 125
50,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C 108½
25,000 do ..... bc. 108⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 La. 7s, con. bc. 77¼
3,000 Virg'a 6s, con. 70
x mat. cp. bd. 63¾
600 do. c. small. 63
2,000 Mo. 6s, lg. bc. 106⅜
5,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s 108⅞
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 69
6,000 D. & H. C. 7s, '94. 95½
9,000 D. & H. R. '77 99
6,000 D. & H. C. 7s, '94. 95½
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv 90¾
1,000 L. S. 1st, con. 106
1,000 M. Cen. 7s 102¼
3,000 M. & E. 7s, '77. 99
2,000 Pac. of M. 1st. 102½
2,000 Pac. of M. 1st. 102½
1,000 N. W. C. C. G. bc. 87¾
2,000 Tn. P. 1st 105¾
1,000 Un. P. 7s, S. F. 103
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 2nd 1st 100
5,000 West. Pac 100¼
300 do. West. 2d 65
14,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d 80
5 Bank of Amer 130
15 Park Bank 113½
100 U. S. Express. bc. 40
10 do 41
50 Adams Ex 99½
50 do 99½
400 Erie Railway ..... bc. 39¼
200 do 39⅜
300 West. Un ..... bc. 68
200 do 68⅛
100 do 68¼
600 do 68⅜
100 do 68¼
100 do 68⅛
100 do 68¼
100 Pacific M ..... bc. 20¾
200 do 20⅝
100 do 20¼
200 do 20⅜
300 do 20½
100 C. C. & I. C 23
100 do 23⅛
400 N. Y. C. & H 94¾
100 do 94⅝
200 do 94½
100 do 94⅜
8100 Lake Shore 51⅞
2050 do 51⅜
200 do 51½
50 do 51¼
7 do 51⅜
900 do 51⅝
100 do 51½
100 do 51⅝

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$4,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv 90¾
3,000 Un. P. 1st 105¼
300 N. Y. C. & H 94⅛
500 do 94¼
900 West. Union 71⅝
100 do 71⅜
100 do 71⅛
100 do 71⅜
100 do 71⅝
100 do 71⅞
100 do 72
100 Pacific M ..... bc. 20¾
200 do 20⅝
100 do 20¼
200 do 20⅜
300 do 20½
100 C. C. & I. C 23
100 do 23⅛
400 N. Y. C. & H 94¾
100 do 94⅝
200 do 94½
100 do 94⅜
8100 Lake Shore 51⅞
2050 do 51⅜
200 do 51½
50 do 51¼
7 do 51⅜
900 do 51⅝
100 do 51½
100 do 51⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 Cent. Pac. 1st, S. J. Br 87¾
4,000 Hann. & St. J. 6s 110
3,000 D. & H. R. '91. 91
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv 90½
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st 105¼
300 N. Y. C. & H 94⅛
500 do 94¼
900 West. Union 71⅝
100 do 71⅜
100 do 71⅛
100 Cen. of N. J 114
200 Rock Island 95⅞
2000 do 95¾
300 do 95⅝
2100 Morris & Es ..... bc. 69¼
200 do 69⅜
200 do 69½
200 do 69¾
100 do 70
100 St. Paul pf 60½
200 do 60¾
500 do 61
100 do 60
15 do 59⅞
100 do 59⅞
100 do 60
200 Mich. Cen ..... bd. 43⅞
200 do 43½
100 do 43⅜
100 do 43¼
100 do 43⅛
200 do 43
100 do 43¼
200 do 43⅜
100 do 43½
200 do 43⅝
100 do 43¾
100 do 44
200 do 43⅞
200 do 43¾
100 do 43⅝
100 do 43½
100 do 43⅜
200 do 43¼
100 do 43⅛
100 do 43
100 Lake Shore 51⅜
200 do 51⅝
800 do 51¾
400 Morris & Essex 69¼
200 do 69⅜
100 do 69½
2000 do 51½
1910 do 51¾
400 do 51⅝

TUESDAY, July 31—P. M.

The share speculation on the Stock Exchange was rather heavy at the opening to-day, and prices dropped off ¼ to 1⅝ ₱ cent.; but later there was a strong and, in some cases, an active market, followed by an advance of ½ to 3⅝ ₱ cent. The greatest rise was in Western Union, which advanced from 68 to 71⅜, on a large business and amid considerable excitement. The continued upward movement in this stock was again based upon rumors to the effect that telegraph competition is about to be terminated either by consolidation or otherwise. These rumors, however, have not yet assumed any tangible shape and nothing more definite on the subject can be ascertained. The rise in Western Union was the source whence the rest of the market derived its strength; but the only other active stock was Lake Shore, the business generally being very moderate in the remainder of the list. Toward the close of business there was a disposition to realize profits and, under sales of long stock, the market weakened and closed at a decline of ½ to 1½ ₱ cent. from the best quotations of the day.

The transactions for the day footed up 144,012 shares, which embraced 44,925 Western Union, 30,682 Lake Shore, 16,050 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 9,250 St. Paul, 8,650 Michigan Central, 6,800 Pacific Mail, 6,650 North-western, 4,840 New-York Central, 3,375 Illinois Central, 2,950 Rock Island, 2,620 Morris and Essex, 1,300 Chicago and Alton, 1,410 Delaware and Hudson, and 1,000 Wabash.

Western Union fell off from 68⅜ to 68, rose to 71¾, reacted to 70⅜, recovered to 71½, and finally sold at 71¼. Lake Shore declined from 51⅝ to 51⅛, rose to 52⅛ and dropped to 51. New-York Central declined from 94½ to 94⅛. North-western preferred fell off from 52⅜ to 51⅝, rose to 52¼ and reacted to 51⅞. Rock Island advanced from 95⅛ to 95½. St. Paul common declined from 24⅝ to 24⅛, rose to 24⅞ and reacted to 24½. The preferred fell off from 60⅝ to 60, rose to 60¾ and dropped to 59⅞. Michigan Central receded from 43¼ to 42⅞, advanced to 44¼ and declined to 43. Illinois Central was strong, rising from 59¾ to 62 and closing at 61½. Pacific Mail declined at the opening from 21¾ to 20⅛, and recovered to 21⅜. Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred declined from 28⅝ to 28. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 43¼ to 42⅞, rose to 43⅞, and declined to 42½. Morris and Essex fell off from 69½ to 69, and Delaware and Hudson from 43 to 42½. Chicago and Alton declined 2 ₱ cent., to 87, but closed at 87½. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy fell off 1½ ₱ cent., selling at 99. Fort Wayne sold at 88½, and Pittsburg at 79. Express shares were firm and higher for Adams.

The Money Market continues to work smoothly, with the demand light, both from mercantile and Stock Exchange borrowers. The rates for call loans are still 1½@2½ ₱ cent., according to the collaterals pledged. Prime mercantile paper sold at 4 to 5½ ₱ cent. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption amounted to $300,000; Customs receipts, $450,000, and revenue receipts, $190,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day. Savannah, buying 3-16, selling 5-16; Charleston, easier, ⅛@3-16 discount, selling 5-16; Cincinnati, steady, buying 50 to 100 discount, selling par to 50; New-Orleans, commercial ⅜@3-16, bank ¼; St. Louis, 50 discount, and Chicago, 50 discount.

The foreign advices reported the London market firmer for Consols, which closed at 94¼@94⅝ against 94⅜ yesterday. United States 5s of 1881 were steady at 107⅛, and 4½s firm at 106⅛@106¼. There was a fractional decline in 1867s and 10-40s, the former closing at 106⅜, and the latter at 110¼@110¼. Erie declined ⅜ ₱ cent. for the common, and ½ ₱ cent. for the preferred, to 85⅜ and 18 respectively. New-York Central was steady at 92. Illinois Central advanced 1 ₱ cent., selling at 58½. Bar Silver was quoted at 54½d. ₱ ounce. At Paris Rentes advanced to 107f. 30c., and closed at 107f. 25c.

The Sterling Exchange market was steady on a small business. The easier condition of the Gold Loan market has not had much effect on rates as the demand for remittances are light. Actual business was at about $4 843/4@$4 85 for bankers' 60-day bills, and $4 86⅛@$4 863/4 for demand, the nominal rates remaining at $4 86 and $4 87½.

The Gold speculation was weaker, owing to the official announcement that the Treasury will sell $1,000,000 on Thursday next. The sales were alternately at 105¼ and 105⅜, against 105½, the closing quotation yesterday, with most of the business, however, at 105⅜. Cash Gold loaned flat to 2½ ₱ cent. for borrowing, and at 1 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were fairly active during the morning for 1867s, new 5s, and 4½s per cents, but the transactions later in the day were very small. Prices generally were ⅛ lower than at the close yesterday. In railroad mortgages the transactions were moderate in amount, the largest dealings having been in Fort Wayne Thirds, which declined 1 ₱ cent., selling at 102. Morris and Essex 7s of 1871 were ½ ₱ cent. higher, selling at 99½. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles rose to 90¾, and later reacted to 90½. Michigan Central 7s declined from 102¼ to 102. Rock Island 7s sold at 108⅞, do. 6s at 104⅛, Morris and Essex Firsts at 115@115⅛, Harlem Firsts at 119, and Union Pacific Firsts at 105¼. State bonds were quiet. Louisiana Consols rose to 77¼. Missouri Long 6s were firm at 106⅜. Virginia consolidated ex matured coupons fell off to 63¾.

The exports of produce from the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $5,140,795, against $5,427,839 for the corresponding week in 1876, and $4,325,682 in 1875. The total exports of produce from the port since Jan. 1, this year, were $157,673,886, against $153,110,068 for the corresponding period in 1876, and $149,277,999 in 1875.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1877.

Gold receipts	$520,954 53
Gold payments	247,161 69
Gold balance	83,305,544 17
Currency receipts	901,814 59
Currency payments	512,736 20
Currency balance	51,471,180 62
Customs	290,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 31.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	105¾	105⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	108½	108½
United States 5s, 1881, coup	111	111
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	109	108⅞
Bills on London	$4 85@$4 85¼	$4 843/4@$4 85
New-York Central	94⅝	94⅛
Rock Island	95⅞	95⅜
Pacific Mail	22	21
Milwaukee and St. Paul	24½	24⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	60¾	60⅜
Lake Shore	51⅝	51⅛
Chicago and North-western	22⅝	22⅜
Chicago and North-western pref	52¼	51⅞
Western Union	68⅝	71¼
Illinois Pacific	65	65
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	43¼	42½
New-Jersey Central	11⅜	11⅜
Delaware and Hudson Canal	43½	42½
Morris and Essex	70	69
Panama	100½	100½
Erie	9	8¾
Ohio and Mississippi	3	3⅛
Harlem	138¼	138¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph	12	12
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	29	28
Michigan Central	43⅜	43¼
Illinois Central	59⅝	61⅜

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Number of shares.
New-York Central	94½	94⅛	4,840
Erie	8⅞	8¾	610
Lake Shore	52⅛	51	30,682
Wabash	5	4½	1,000
North-western preferred	52⅜	51⅝	6,650
Rock Island	95¾	95	2,950
Fort Wayne	88½	88½	130
Milwaukee & St. Paul	24⅞	24⅜	3,550
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	60¾	59⅞	5,700
Pittsburg	79	79	100
Del., Lack. & Western	43⅞	42½	16,050
New-Jersey Central	11⅜	11⅜	200
Delaware & Hudson Canal	43	42⅛	1,410
Morris & Essex	69½	69	2,620
Michigan Central	44¼	42⅞	8,650
Illinois Central	62	59¾	3,375
Iron Mountain	83⅜	83⅜	100
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	99	99	350
C., C. & Indiana Central	2⅜	2	500
Hannibal & St. Joseph	12	12	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph pref	28⅝	28	900
Ohio and Mississippi	3⅛	3⅛	300
Chicago and Alton	88	87⅛	1,300
Western Union	71⅜	68	44,925
Pacific Mail	21⅜	20⅛	6,800
Adams Express	99½	99½	110
United States Express	40	40	110
Total sales			144,012

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	105⅜	1:00 P. M.	105⅜
10:30 A. M.	105⅜	1:30 P. M.	105⅜
11:00 A. M.	105¼	2:00 P. M.	105⅜
11:30 A. M.	105⅜	2:30 P. M.	105⅜
12:00 M.	105¼	3:00 P. M.	105⅜
12:30 P. M.	105¼		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency, 6s	125	125¼
United States 6s, 1881, registered	111	111⅛
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	112	112⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	106⅜	106⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	106⅜	106⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	108⅜	108⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	108¼	108⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	111	----
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	111	----
United States 10-40s, registered	111⅜	112⅛
United States 10-40s, coupons	112⅜	113
United States 5s, 1881, registered	109⅝	109¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	110⅞	111
United States 4½, 1891, registered	108¼	108⅝
United States 4½, 1891, coupon	108⅛	108⅝
United States 4s	105⅛	105⅝

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$20,023,000
Gold balances	1,707,195
Currency balances	1,803,215

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $36,000 for interest, $16,000 for called bonds, and $3,500 Silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$54,946,846
Currency balances	3,199,291
Gold exchanges	5,280,684
Gold balances	564,530

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	40	Louisiana 8s, L. bs	40
Alabama 5s, '86	40	La. 8s, L. bs. of '75	40
Alabama 8s, '86	40	Louisiana 7s, Con	77¼
Alabama 8s, '88	40	Mo. 6s, due in 1877	100⅜
Alabama 8s, '92	20	Mo. 6s, due in 1878	100⅜
Alabama 8s, '93	20	Fg'bs., due '81-4-5-10	60
Arkansas 6s, funded	20	L. bs., due '82-90	in 105¾
A. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is	5	Asy. or Un., due '92	105
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R	5	H. & St. J., due '86	105
A. 7s, L. R. P. & N. O	5	H. & St. J., due '87	105
A. 7s, M., O. & R. R	5	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n '91	119
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R	5	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n '92	119
Connecticut 6s	110	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n '93	119
Georgia 6s	102¾	N. C. 6s, new A. '68	9
Georgia 7s, n. b	107½	N. C. 6s, n. b. J. & J	7
Georgia 7s, indorsed	105¼	N. C. 6s, n. b., A. & O	7
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	108	N. C. S. T. class 2	1
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	100	N. C. S. T. class 3	1
Illinois War Loan	100	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Kentucky 6s	101	Ohio 6s, '86	111
Louisiana 6s	40	Rhode Island 6s	107
Louisiana 6s, n. b	40	Tenn. 6s, n. b./	43½
La. 6s, n. Fl. Dbt	40	Tenn. 6s, n. b. n. s.	43½
Louisiana 7s, Pen'y	40	Vir. 6s, ex mat. coup	63¾
Louisiana 6s, L. bs	40	D. C. 3.65s, 1924	79

And the following for railway mortgages:

Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	20	Erie 5th 7s, '88	100⅜
St. L., Jack. & C. 1st	103½	B., N. Y. & E. n. 1916	104⅜
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	115	H. & St. Jo. 8s Con	90¼
C. B. & Q. 5s. S. F	90¾	M. So. 7 p. c. 2d	102
R. of N. J. 1st, new	113⅜	M. So. 7 I. S. 7 p. c. 1st	111
C. R. of N. J. 1st, con	115½	Clev. & Tol. S. F	107
C. R. of N. J. Conv	63⅝	Clev. & Tol. n. bds	106½
L. & W. B. Con. G'd	25	Clev., P. & A. old bs	104
M. & S. P. 1st 8s PD	118½	Buf. & Erie new bs	107
M. & S. P. 2d 7 3-10 PD	99	Buf. & State Line 7s	103
M. & S. P. 1st La. C. D	100¾	D. M. & T. 1st 7s	100½
M. & S. P. 1st La. & D	87	L. S. 1st, bds	107½
M. & St. P., 1st H. & D	87	L. S. Cons. 1st	106
M. & S. P. 1st, C. & M	98¾	L. S. Cons. R. 2d	91½
M. & S. P. Con. S. F	87	M. C. 1st, 8s, '82 S. F	111½
M. & St. P. 2d	90	N. Y. C. 6s. R.	103
Chic. & N. W. S. F	110	N. Y. C. 6s, Sub	103¾
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	107	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C	117½
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	107½	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	111
C. & N. W. Ex. bds.	104	Har. 1st, 7s, C	119
C. & N. W. 1st	107½	N. Missouri 1st	100¾
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	87½	O. & M. Cons. S. F	85
C. & N. W. R. G. bds.	86	O. & M. Cons	85
Peninsula 1st Conv	104	O. & M. 2d Cons	30
Chic. & Mil. 1st	107½	Can. P. San J. B'ch	87½
Winona & St. P. 1st	75	Western Pacific bs	100¼
Winona & St. P. 2d	65	Union Pac. 1st bs	105¼
C., C. C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F	109	Union Pac. S. F	96
Del., L. & W. 2d	107	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	102¼
Del., L. & W. 7s C	101½	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	99
Morris & Esses 1st	115½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	117½
Mor. & Essex 2d	106⅜	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d	111
Mor. & Es. 1st C. G	85	Clev. & P. Con. S. F	109
Del. & H. C. 1st, '84	88	Clev. & P. 4th S. F	104
Del. & H. C. 1st, '91	91	C. C. & Ind. 2d	7
D. & H. C. 7s, '94	95	Tol. & W. 1st ex	106
D. & H. C. 7s, '94	95	Tol. & W. ex C	94½
Renss'r & Sar. 1st C	113	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D	74
Renss'r & Sar. 1st R	113	Tol. & C. W. 2d	65½
Erie 2d 7s, '79	105¼	Gt. Western 1st, '88	105
Erie 3d 7s, '83	106¼	Gt. Western ex C	93
Erie 4th 7s, '80	103¼	West. U. bs, 1900 C	102

And the following for City bank shares:

American Exchange	105	Mechanics'	130
Bk. of Brok's Ass	80	Merchants'	112
Central National	120	Metropolitan	128½
City	200	New-York	110
Commerce	126½	North America	75
Continental	70	Park	103½
First National	200	Shoe & Leather	115
Import. & Traders'	194	State of N. Y. (new)	117⅜

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 31.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	113⅜	112
United Railroads of New-Jersey	129	130
Pennsylvania Railroad	26½	265/8
Reading Railroad	12¾	123/8
Lehigh Valley Railroad	33⅜	33⅝
Catawissa Railroad preferred	39	52
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	7½	8
Schuylkill Navigation preferred	7	8
Northern Central Railroad	13	14
Lehigh Navigation	17⅜	17½
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	6¾	6¾
Hestonville Railway	11	11¼
Central Transportation	27	28

The following is a statement of business at the United States Assay office, at New-York, for the month ending July 31, 1877:

Deposits of Gold:		
Foreign coin	$175,000 00	
Foreign bullion	95,000 00	
United States bullion	1,050,000 00	
United States bullion, (redeposits)	190,000 00	
Jeweler's bars	75,000 00	—$1,585,000 00
Deposits of Silver:		
Jeweler's bars	15,000 00	
Foreign coin	5,000 00	
Foreign bullion	45,000 00	
United States bullion, (contained in gold)	12,000 00	
United States bullion, (redeposits)	195,000 00	
United States bullion, Colorado	600,000 00	
United States bullion, Lake Superior	2,500 00	
United States bullion, Montana	40,000 00	
United States bullion, Nevada	58,500 00	
United States bullion, New-Mexico	35,000 00	
United States bullion, Utah	20,000 00	—1,028,000 00
Total deposits		$2,613,000 00
Gold bars stamped	$22,241 32	
Silver bars stamped	751,177 60	— 773,418 92
Transmitted to Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, for coinage, gold	652,021 41	
Transmitted to Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, for coinage, silver	544,491 16	— 1,196,502 57

Receipts and disbursements at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer at New-York for the month ending June 30, 1877:

Receipts during the month		$135,812,006 71
On account of		
Customs	$7,432,259 20	
Gold notes	1,753,700 00	
Internal revenue	138,066 00	
Certificates of deposit, act June 8, 1872	4,420,000 00	
Post Office Department	1,110,243 95	
Transfers	6,637,107 62	
Patent fees	722 00	
Miscellaneous	15,000,674 87	
Disbursing account	28,940,477 27	
Assay Office	1,500,000 00	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	13,335,685 22	
In currency	1,583,491 40	—$1,832,427 53
Total		$217,644,434 24
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$42,251,551 83	
Post Office drafts	898,069 03	
Disbursing accounts	31,020,860 92	
Assay Office	1,177,731 81	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	6,297,005 48	
In currency	480,051 00	—82,125,270 07
Balance		$135,519,164 17
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	$123,007,220 46	
Disbursing accounts	11,559,418 91	
Assay Office	646,891 15	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	270,903 25	
In currency	34,730 40	—135,519,164 17
Receipts for Customs in the month of July, 1876		$7,736,280 74
Receipts for Customs in the month of July, 1877		7,432,259 20
Decrease, 1877		$304,021 54

The interest coupons due Aug. 1, 1877, on the bonds of the Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank of this City, and at the National Exchange Bank of Columbus, Ohio.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 31.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	10⅜	Justice	8½
Belcher	3¼	Kentuck	3
Best & Belcher	15⅛	Leopard	1
Bullion	7	Mexican	9⅛
Consolidated Virginia	283/4	Northern Belle	1⅜
California	28⅜	Overman	17⅝
Challar	28⅜	Ophir	14
Confidence	4½	Raymond & Ely	10
Caledonia	3½	Silver Hill	1½
Crown Point	4¼	Savage	6
Exchequer	5⅜	Segregated Belcher	23
Gould & Curry	8	Sierra Nevada	4½
Hale & Norcross	4½	Union Consolidated	5
Imperial	1	Yellow Jacket	8
Julia Consolidated	1⅜	Eureka Consolidated	26⅞

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 31, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	60	Leather, sides	16,187
Beans, bbls	100	Moss, bales	63
Cotton, bales	2,238	Spirits Turp., bbls	443
Copper, bbls	80	Resin, bbls	1,964
Copper, cakes	3,150	Lard, bbls	55
Eggs, pks	1,695	Pork, pks	200
Flour, bbls	16,295	Beef, pks	164
Corn-meal, bbls	897	Cut-meats, pks	1,435
Wheat, bushels	12,788	Lard, do	153
Corn, bushels	150,884	Butter, pks	4,623
Oats, bushels	4,208	Cheese, pks	18,067
Rye, bushels	1,168	Sponge, bales	10
Malt, bushels	3,150	Starch, pks	1,975
Barley, bushels	12,500	Stearine, pks	60
Oat-meal, bbls	320	Tallow, pks	35
Hides, bales	286	Tobacco, hhds	242
Hops, bales	74	Tobacco, pks	19
Horns, bags	54	Wool, bales	290
Lead, pigs	334		

ASHES—Pots are in very light demand, yet quoted at from $4 50@$5, and Pearls at $6 75@$7 ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in limited request, within the range of from 31c.@32c. ₱ lb.

BRICKS—The recent dealings have been on a moderate scale at generally unchanged prices. Pale quoted firm at $7 50@$7 75; Hard, common, $4@$5 25; Croton Front, $8@$10; Philadelphia Facing, $23@$27 ₱ 1,000, and kiln, delivered from yard at the customary advance on those figures.

CANDLES—Little call has been noted for any description, yet prices have been quoted steady for the leading kinds, with Adamantine at 11½c.@12c.; Paraffine, 11c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—More demand has been noted for supplies, especially of Anthracite, and prices have been quoted generally unchanged.....Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $12@$14; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $9 50@$11; Newcastle Gas, $4 75@$5; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, 50@58c.; Cumberland and Clearfield, $4@$4 50; and Anthracite, $2 75@3 25 for cargoes.

COFFEE—Firm, as last quoted, with sales of 315 bags of Rio on the Coptericts, on private terms; 3,500 bags do. by the Bertie, 1,000 bags do. by the Mennon, and 630 bags by the J. L. Prendergast, were taken from stock.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been comparatively dull on the basis of former quotations.

CORDAGE—Has been in fair request, with values quoted as without important alteration.

COTTON—Has declined 1c. ₱ lb. for early delivery, on rather freer offerings and a limited demand.....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 602 bales, (of which 60 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners.....And for forward delivery business has been to a fair aggregate, but at lower prices.....Sales have been reported since our last of 29,200 bales, of which 3,200 bales were on the evening and 6,000 bales to-day, with 1,700 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, August closing at 11.96c.@11.97c.; September, 11.77c.@11.78c.; October, 11.60c.@11.61c.; November, 11.42c.@11.24c.; December, 11.25c.@11.26c.; January, 11.38c.@11.39c.; February, 11.51c.@11.53c.; March, 11.63c.@11.65c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 2@9 points, closing steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,238 bales, and at the shipping ports 525 bales, against 624 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 1,341 bales, against 1,458 bales last week.....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, were 3,963,876 bales, against 3,954,487 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (three days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 8,430 bales; to the Continent, 8,747 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 95,803 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 178,964 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 9-16	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Strict Ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Good Ordinary	10 9-16	10 9-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Strict Good Ord	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Low Middling	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Low Mid	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Middling	12

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., Aug. 1 | ABYSSINIA....WED., Aug. 15
BOTHNIA....WED., Aug. 8 | SCYTHIA....WED., Aug. 22

Steamers marked do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st. Jersey City, at 9 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, 1877.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 12:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES.....Aug. 14
ALPS.....Aug. 28

For KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI:
ATLAS.....Aug. 17
CARIBEL.....About Sept. 6

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 1
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 4

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North-River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30

First cabin, $60 and $70 according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria.....Aug. 4, noon | California.Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
Bolivia.....Aug. 11, 6 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Utopia.....Aug. 4, noon | Alsatia.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., Aug. 4 | NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 18
RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 11 | MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

LESSING.....Aug. 2 | HAMMONIA.....Aug. 16
HERDER.....Aug. 9 | POMMERANIA.....Aug. 23

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Italy....Sat., Aug. 4, noon | Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M.
Sain, Sat., Aug. 18, noon | Italy, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Holland, Sat., Aug. 4, noon | Denmark, Aug. 10, 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from all upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
PEREIRE, Captain.....Wednesday, Aug. 8, 4 P. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.
ST. LAURENT, Lacroix.....Wednesday, Aug. 22, 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 4, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Aug. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wednesday, Aug. 15

For freight or passage apply to
WM. F. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Supt.,
No. 8 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me., and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrew's, Fredericton, Woodlan, Grand Falls, Edmundston, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEANE.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TIMERMAN..Wed'sday, Aug. 15

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 12 and Sept. 2 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 21 and 36 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 6, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 A. M. daily.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:30 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 9 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

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Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 6, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 A. M. daily.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:30 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 9 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited.) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877,

through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:30 P. M., Daily Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at 956, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. H. BOKEER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York, from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:50, 8:40 P. M.;—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only.—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 434 3d-st., in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 70 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, with drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 6:15, 10 P. M. For Providence Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepang Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 8:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by steam-boat. Leaves Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.) at 9:05 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

ENGLEWOOD.—MORNING BOAT FROM DEPOT of the Brooklyn annex for Englewood, 8:05 A. M.; Vestry-st., New-York, 8:25; 24th-st., New-York, 8:35 A. M. Returning, leaves Englewood 5:45, landing at 24th-st., Vestry-st., and Brooklyn, 5:1?-?5. Fare 20c.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Meals free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MARY POWELL, FOR WEST POINT, CORNwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier 30, N. R. (Vestry-st.) daily, at 3:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.

A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M, daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.

Brooklyn passengers transferred free by steam-boat leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M., and landing at above piers.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,

And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28, N. R., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.

Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive at New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

FARE ONLY $1 50.

and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA VIA PEOPLE'S LINE FROM PIER NO. 41 N. R.—Large, steady, well-ventilated boats. Fare to Saratoga, $2 75; Albany, $2; good during season, to Albany and return, $2; Saratoga, and return, $4 40. Races commence at Saratoga July 21.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. BARKER, FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, 24th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 24th....7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th.3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 25th.7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 26th...3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 26th...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 28th...10:00 A. M.	Saturday, 28th...7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 29th....8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 28th...5:30 P. M.
Monday, 30th....7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 29th....4:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 31st....7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 31st...11:30 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON, For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 24th....9:00 A. M.	Monday, 23d....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 25th.9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 24th....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 26th...9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 25th.3:00 P. M.
Friday, 27th....9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 26th...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 28th...3:30 P. M.	Friday, 27th....3:00 P. M.
Monday, 30th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 30th....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 31st....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 31st....6:30 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 R. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., R. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st, at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.

Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,258 broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or assist with the washing; three years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 56 Leroy-st., Room No. 11.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; country or city; best City reference. Call at No. 213 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A reliable young woman; neat and obliging; no objection to a boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 225 East 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as chamber-maid and to assist with children; has the very best of City reference. Apply at No. 418 East 14th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 418 East 14th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all kinds of cooking; French and English; also a good bread baker; no objection to go to the country; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 221 East 21st-st.

COOK, &c. — CHAMBER-MAID, &c. — BY two Protestant girls (sisters) together; one as cook, washer, and ironer; other as chamber-maid and waitress; four years' City reference. Call two days at No. 978 2d-av., second floor, front.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; together or separate. Call at No. 225 West 35th-st. for two days.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COMPEtent cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit; good butter maker; will assist with washing; country preferred. Address F. E., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK,

SPORTS OUT OF DOORS.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

THE THIRD COMPETITION FOR PLACES ON THE AMERICAN TEAM—COMMITTEES TO RECEIVE THE BRITISH TEAM.

The sixth competition for places on the American long range team took place yesterday at Creedmoor. The weather was not unpleasantly sultry, but, what is termed by foreign riflemen, "an ugly fish-tail wind" prevailed, which fluctuated from left to right, or, in shooting parlance, "from 12 to 2 o'clock." Nearly all of the original entries were present, the absentees being Messrs. Washburn, Scott, Hubbard, Bodine, and White. Shooting commenced promptly at 10:30 o'clock, under the direction of Col. Wingate and Capt. J. G. Story. At the 800 yards range Major Jewell made 74 out of a possible 75 points, and at 900 yards Mr. T. E. Lamb scored 72. Col. Gildersleeve made his first appearance on the range since the commencement of the competitions, but did not take part in the shooting. Five members of the amateur rifle club contested for places on the representative team to shoot a match with the Victoria Rifle Club, of Ontario. Mr. Leonard Geiger, of Hudson, led the list of scores in this contest, with the score of 200 out of a possible 225 points. Mr. Waters, having missed two competitions, has withdrawn from the race. The competition will be concluded to-day. Following are the scores made by the first eight, and the total scores made by the competitors for the Centennial match:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Gen. T. S. Dakin	70	64	66	200
Major H. S. Jewell	74	65	61	200
T. E. Lamb	60	72	64	196
L. L. Hepburn	67	63	63	193
F. Hyde	71	59	63	193
Isaac Clark	66	67	59	192
L. C. Bruce	61	64	66	191
A. D. Hodgeman	64	61	66	191
H. F. Clark	71	61	57	189
C. E. Bleckenburgh	71	59	59	189
W. H. Jackson	61	59	66	186
G. L. Morse	59	59	63	181
G. W. Davison	60	63	57	180
J. H. Crowell	63	65	50	178
I. Weber	64	60	53	177
R. Rathbone	61	57	58	176
G. W. Yale	62	63	49	174
J. Wetmore, Jr.	58	58	57	173
F. J. Rabbeth	60	57	55	172
H. Fisher	52	56	60	168
R. C. Coleman	68	49	51	168
W. M. Farrow	56	54	56	166
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	67	52	47	166
H. Fulton	65	60	41	166
Wallace Gunn	70	64	29	163

The scores made by the Amateur Club team were as follows:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
I. Geiger	67	63	70	200
E. H. Madison	62	63	56	181
I. P. Waters	67	56	47	170
J. Harry	45	52	53	150
R. H. Keene	37	57	50	144

The committee of five having in charge the reception of the British Rifle Team, held a meeting at the office of the National Rifle Association yesterday afternoon, Judge N. P. Stanton in the chair. It was resolved to hold committees on Tuesdays and Fridays hereafter until the arrival of the British team. The following sub-committees were appointed:

Reception and Entertainment.—Capt. W. C. Casey and Hon. D. W. Judd.
Refreshment.—Gen. D. D. Wylie.
Creedmoor Accommodation.—Capt. J. G. Story.
Advertising and Tickets.—Gen. John B. Woodward.
American Team.—Col. G. W. Wingate.
Finance.—Judge N. P. Stanton.

The sub-committees will make a preparatory report at the meeting of the board next Tuesday.

THE STOCK-BROKERS AT CREEDMOOR.

The second competition of the Stock Exchange Rifle Club for the Woerishoffer gold medal will take place at Creedmoor to-day. The shooting will commence at 3 P. M., and be conducted under the rules of the National Rifle Association, coupled with the following conditions: Distance, 200 yards; position, standing; rounds, 10, (and two sighting shots;) rifles, any, (minimum trigger pull, three pounds.) Competition is open to members of the Stock Exchange only, and the medal must be won three times (though not necessarily consecutively) before becoming the personal property of the winner. Entries close at the Stock Exchange at 12 o'clock noon, and on the range at 2:30 P. M.

CRICKET.

MATCH GAME BETWEEN THE ST. GEORGE'S AND THE COLUMBIAS—THE FORMER WINS—A MATCH FOR FRIDAY NEXT.

A match game of cricket was played yesterday between the Columbia Club, of Hoboken, and the Second Eleven of the St. George's Cricket Club, on the grounds of the latter, on Eighth-street, Hoboken. The day was all that could be desired, the grounds were in excellent condition, and the men were enthusiastic. The playing commenced shortly before 12 o'clock, with the St. George's men in the field. The first inning of the Columbias was characterized by an excellent catch by Campbell at cover point, which relieved John Minturn of the necessity of playing any further in that inning, the splendid batting by O'Sullivan, who scored 17 runs, and made several two and three hits, and some very bad bowling by Richardson, who managed to have seven wides scored against his own party. The Columbias are young players, and show the want of coaching and proper training, but yesterday they gave many signs of good promise. In the first inning of the St. George's McHale made a fine catch at cover point, by which Conover lost his wicket. Richardson was bowled out by Welsh in a splendid manner, and Eyre and Talbot each made two fine drives, one of which counted 2, and the other 3 runs. In the Columbia's second inning, Faasch of the St. George's missed a fine leg ball from Cuddihy at long off position. Talbot at point stopped a driver from Minturn, and Walsh and McHale each made splendid hit, and scored 3 runs apiece on them. The St. George's only wanted 11 runs to win when they went to their second inning, and these were made by Eyre, Rendell, and Conover. The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE'S.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
Mr. Conover, c. McHale, b. Toole	8	Not out	0
Mr. Westfeldt, b. Toole	0		
Mr. Richardson, b. Welsh	5		
M. H. Talbot, c. and b. Welsh	12		
M. C. Eyre, c. O'Sullivan, b. James Minturn	16	c. and b. James Minturn	5
A. Rendell, not out	16	Not out	5
George Hitchcock, c. O'Sullivan, b. Minturn	0		
H. Campbell, run out	8		
Mr. Haussling, b. Minturn	1		
C. Faasch, c. and b. Minturn	0		
F. Bennett, b. Minturn	4		
Leg byes, 4; wides, 7	11	Wides, 1	1
Total	82	Total	11

Runs Scored at the Fall of each Wicket.

Innings. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.
First 3 16 18 48 49 56 68 70 72 82—82
Second 11 — — — — — — — — —11
Total 93

COLUMBIA.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
James Minturn	0	b. Campbell	4
J. Cuddihy, run out	2	b. Eyre	13
J. McClosky, c. Talbot, b. Eyre	6	b. Campbell	2
John Minturn, c. Campbell, b. Richardson	4	c. Bennett, b. Campbell	0
W. Walsh, c. Sub., b. Eyre	0	c. and b. Eyre	5
E. O'Sullivan, b. Campbell	17	b. Campbell	0
W. Toole, b. Eyre	0	b. Eyre	1
J. Fitzpatrick, c. and b. Eyre	7	c. Richardson, b. Eyre	0
J. McHale, run out	2	not out	10
M. Minturn, not out	7	c. Randell, b. Eyre	0
E. Davis, c. Conover, b. Eyre	0	c. Conover, b. Eyre	0
Wides	8	Byes, 1; leg byes, 1; wides, 1; no-ball, 1	4
Total	53	Total	39

Runs Scored at the Fall of each Wicket.

Innings. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.
First 1 4 13 13 14 14 38 43 52 53—53
Second 0 7 11 13 22 25 27 27 37 39—39
Total 92

The Merion Cricket Club, of Philadelphia, will play the Manhattan Club on Friday next, at the Prospect Park Grounds, and on Saturday they will meet the Staten Island Club on the grounds of the latter. The game with the Manhattan Club will commence at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

BASE-BALL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 31.—The Indianapolis Club and Bostons played a draw game of baseball here to-day, with a score of 4 to 4. Game was called at the end of the eighth inning, to enable the Bostons to take a train.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 31.—The Hartfords defeated the Alleghenys by a score of 6 to 0 to-day.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 31.—The Volunteers, of Poughkeepsie, defeated the Jeffersons, of Brooklyn, here to-day, by a score of 15 to 0.

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, July 31.—The Cincinnatis defeated the Chicagos to-day by a score of 9 to 1.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 31.—The Rochesters defeated the Stars, of Syracuse, to-day, by a score of 7 to 3, in 10 innings.

TO-DAY'S REGATTA AT NEWBURG.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 31.—The fourth annual regatta of the Newburg Yachting Association will take place in Newburg Bay to-morrow. Forty-five entries have been made of yachts from New-York, Jersey City, Brooklyn, Yonkers, Haverstraw, New-Rochelle, Rondout, Tarrytown, Newburg, and other places. The course is 20 miles long. Ten prizes are offered. The prize for the best corrected time is $150. Most of the yachts have already arrived, and fine sport is expected. The judges are John M. Sawyer, of Brooklyn; Capt. Charles S. Jenkins and Judge M. H. Hirschberg, both of Newburg.

A SERIES OF MISFORTUNES.

Mr. John Woodward, of Curtisville, Steuben County, had a leg amputated last week under the following circumstances, as described by the Corning *Independent*: "This was the culmination of a serious accident many years ago. In 1867 he cut his leg with a jack-knife, on the under side of the knee joint, which injury was followed by numbness and feeble circulation in the limb. Four years ago he froze his toes, and one after another he had to have them removed from the foot of the injured limb. Then necrosis began in his foot, which involved the small bones. Mr. Woodward was unable to work, although his general health remained unimpaired; yet all his efforts at walking were accompanied by excruciating pains. Friday night the troublesome limb was removed."

SHEEP RAISING IN JAPAN.

THE VENTURE OF A CALIFORNIAN—RAISING SHEEP NEAR TOKIO ON AMERICAN GRASSES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your special correspondent's letter from San Francisco, of the 26th ult., I saw a statement in regard to the shipment of sheep from this country to Japan, and thought it might be interesting to some of your readers to know something more of sheep culture in the latter country. Several years ago sheep were introduced from California and pastured on lands in the latitude of Tokio, but did not thrive, and in a short time most of them died, and those who had charge of them were at a loss to account for this sudden and rapid decrease in numbers. A close examination, however, revealed the fact that death was caused by the grass, an analysis of which proved that there were some inherent peculiarities which impaired digestion, and ultimately produced death. After this became known the trade in sheep declined, except occasionally, when a few would be exported, which soon, however, shared the fate of their predecessors, and the idea of sheep raising seemed to be pretty well given up, until about three years ago, when a Californian, who had been very successful in this busines in his State, went to Japan and proposed to the Government that they should give him a contract for a specified term of years, and he would take over some good stock and make an attempt to breed and raise them on Japanese soil. The Government for awhile, I believe, refused to entertain any such proposition, but were at last prevailed upon to let the gentleman make a survey of the surrounding country and an examination of the soil, with the view of reporting upon the same, and in this report he was to explain at length another plan which he had suggested and which appeared to them to be feasible. He traveled around for some time, until he found a piece of land beautifully situated, not far from the capital, where the water was pure and plentiful, the climate equable, and the soil capable of producing abundantly, with cultivation, American grasses. He returned to Tokio, made an exhaustive report, and asked the Government to set aside this tract of land for the raising of sheep, and to give him a contract for eight years, at a stated compensation per annum, with full powers to superintend and instruct in the work, the Government to purchase the sheep. His idea was to work over a portion of the land and plant it with American grass, and if it grew to take out from California a few sheep and place them thereon. If they throve, as he confidently thought they would, he intended to continue his improvement of the land and import more sheep, and thus add yearly to his pasturage and stock, until he had enough of both. He limited in his report the number of sheep and acres of land that he wanted. He would make the farm as nearly self-supporting as possible, until the time when the sheep would begin to pay, by raising sufficient vegetables to feed all those who might be employed, as well as all the cattle used in working. The books were to be carefully kept by an assistant to be furnished by the Government, and if, at the expiration of his term of service, there were any profits accruing from the venture, he was to receive one-third of them, in addition to his salary. He drew up specifications as to what amount of money would be required to put the farm in operation and continue it in working order, and submitted the whole thing for the consideration of the officials who were authorized to deal with him. After considerable deliberation and hesitation, they concluded that this plan was feasible, and finally, some two years ago, and notwithstanding the fact that they had once rejected a proposition which would have laid them under less expense than this one, signed a contract with this gentleman. He immediately made preparations to commence work, but a short time afterward I was ordered to the Island of Yesso, and heard nothing more about the matter for upward of a year, when I returned to Tokio. I then intended visiting the farm, but found I would not be able to do so, as I was obliged to return to the United States by the first steamer. I was informed, however, by those who had been there that quite a number of sheep had been brought over and were doing well, and although there were many drawbacks and many discouraging elements with which the gentleman had to contend, yet he thought there was no doubt of his ultimate success. Several other farms, under the jurisdiction of the different departments, have imported a rather limited number of sheep, but without any very encouraging results, and it was feared that even though this gentleman of whom I have spoken should succeed, yet it was altogether too laborious and expensive an undertaking, without taking into consideration the risks run, to be generally followed, and, in view of these facts, it does not seem to me at all probable that the Japanese will ever become a mutton-eating people, or will wear garments woven from the wool of sheep raised in their own country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, July 20, 1877.

A COLORADO SILVER STORY.

The Denver (Col.) *Tribune* of July 26 says: "The La Plata *Miner* reports another rich discovery in San Juan. This time the lucky finder is Charles Gibbon, and the find is second to none in the country for richness in silver from the very surface. Last week Mr. Gibbon, accompanied by Messrs. Wood and Frazier, started for the San Miguel lakes for the purpose of spending a few days fishing. At a point eight miles up Mineral Creek they went into camp, and Mr. Gibbon started out to hunt mountain sheep. In ascending the mountain he came upon a piece of rich float, and his curiosity thus excited, he commenced a search for the lead, and, after looking the ground over nearly all the afternoon was rewarded by the discovery of the vein. He returned to camp, and the long excursion was postponed by a unanimous vote. In the morning the boys went up to the discovery, and, having no pick or shovel, they sharpened a stick at one end and flattened it at the other, and began taking out mineral. They secured 174 pounds, which they brought to the Silverton Smelting Works, and had a mill run made, which gave 267 ounces in silver to the ton, which, we believe, is the best mill run ever made in the country from ore taken right at the very surface, without the use of either pick or shovel. The ore which was brought to the smelter is not a fair average of what they are now taking out. They have put a force of men at work upon the mine, and are now taking out one ton of first-class ore per day. They will increase their force as fast as they can work men to advantage. They are sinking a shaft now, and will be able in a few weeks—as soon as they get stoping ground—to take out two and three tons per day. This rich find is located about eight miles from Silverton, on the San Miguel trail. The gentlemen who are interested in this new find—Messrs. Gibbon, Moore, Frazier, and Wood—are all temperate, hard-working men, and in every way worthy of the good fortune which they have met with."

J. P. BENJAMIN.

Correcting some misstatements contained in a London letter to a Cincinnati paper, the New-Orleans *Democrat* says: "Mr. Judah P. Benjamin was not born in San Domingo, but in one of the British West Indies, a fact which gave him the position which enabled him to obtain admission to the Bar of England. He was an infant when his parents emigrated to Charleston, S. C., and his name appears in the naturalization papers of his father. It is true in general that Mr. Benjamin's income from his professional labors was large; but not larger than his eminent talents, wonderful industry, power of work, and versatility and solidity of talents merited. But it is not true that in the Almaden quicksilver mine his fees amounted to $500,000. On the contrary, we believe that Mr. Benjamin's share of the compensation allowed with several distinguished attorneys in that case was smaller than that of several others, and did not exceed $20,000. The largest fee derived from the case was from the late Robert J. Walker, which amounted to $240,000. The late Louis Janin, also of our Bar, received some $58,000 in the same case. Large fees were also paid to the late Edwin M. Stanton, we think; also to Jeremiah Black and Edmund Randolph, formerly of our Bar. The case was one of immense importance and involved many millions of value, and the services of these eminent jurists were not overpaid. It is an interesting and sorrowful fact that the late Robert J. Walker, with all his great ability as a jurist and financier, lost every dollar of this large fee by investing the whole amount in Sir Morton Peto's grand railroad swindle, and left his family in poverty. Mr. Benjamin was alike unfortunate or improvident in his investment of his large professional revenues. Sugar planting swept off about $200,000; Tehuantepec a large amount, and a guano speculation in South America the remainder of his hard earnings. Finally, the downfall of the Confederacy drove him a fugitive from our country. In an open boat, rowed by a negro, he passed from Florida to Nassau, where he landed with a single dollar in his pocket. The war had destroyed every vestige of his property."

AN "EDITORIAL" EXCURSION.

The Boston *Herald* of Tuesday says: "Editorial excursions in New-England are getting played out, but the form is still kept up by interested individuals who want a little free travel and free entertainment. The last one was a fair specimen. It was the excursion of the Maine Association, and 49 persons participated. Of these two were men connected with the daily papers of the State, and 12 connected with the weekly press. Then there were three newspaper men from Massachusetts, and two from New-Hampshire. One weekly religious paper in the State was represented by five persons. Five persons were connected with the job printing business. There were 24 women, not one of whom is a contributor to the press. And this gang has been traveling to Moosehead Lake and elsewhere as the press of Maine."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

FAILURES REPORTED IN NEW-YORK CITY DURING THE MONTH OF JULY—ADJUDICATIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

During the month of July 32 failures occurred in this City, in which the liabilities amounted to $2,071,488. In addition to this amount there were a number of assignments and adjudications in bankruptcy where the liabilities were $450,000, which makes the aggregate indebtedness for the month, in round numbers, $2,520,000, which is an increase of only $20,000 over the previous month's record, while the number of failures remains the same. The following is the list of failures reported:

Name of Firm.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Thomas & Co., woolens	$450,000	$480,000
Blumgart & Co., L., woolens	150,000	350,000
Keyser, John H., stoves	Nominal.	196,925
Bradley, Joseph W	None.	130,000
Buttles & Leeds, straw goods	60,000	100,000
Wilson, J. Clark & Co., hardware	45,000	81,000
Weaver, Philip G., Secretary	.....	80,000
Clinton Savings Bank	$60,000	$72,297
Martin & Johnson, tobacco	50,000	60,000
Ives Patent Lamp Company	20,000	50,000
Adams, Levi, carriages	.....	50,000
Corwin, William S., grocer	Nominal	41,000
O'Neil, Ambrose, liquors	10,000	40,000
Kircher, Julius, chemicals	None	40,000
Demarest, Philip D., builder	None	37,200
Lutz, John, silks	20,000	30,000
Ely & Co., Joseph, hosiery	14,500	28,000
Harrison, Henry, jewelry	10,000	25,000
Fresh, William	None	25,000
Lippincott & Desmond, meats	22,191	23,208
Wyckhoff, Peter & Bro., fruits	4,270	21,517
Yorkville Savings Bank	13,000	20,587
Barnum, Gordon, jewelers	None.	20,500
Simpson, Andrew, baker	.....	20,000
Kissam, George F., commission merchant	None.	17,000
Bunell, Samuel J., telegraph instruments	None.	13,745
Gibson, John D., clothing	2,630	6,389
Hess, Louis, fancy goods	1,058	3,205
Maxon, Edward B., candy	.....	3,000
Renshaw John, prints, Mott Haven	700	2,020
Packard, Annie J	None.	2,000
Dean, Henry, fringes	585	1,859
Total	$933,929	$2,071,488

Joseph W. Bradley, late Vice-President of the West, Bradley & Cary Manufacturing Company, has been adjudicated a voluntary bankrupt by Register Dayton, with liabilities of $130,000, and no assets. The secured creditors are George Opdyke & Co., $43,600; Samuel G. Snelling, $40,000; Matthew Bartlett, $21,797; Aiken & Terry, $3,500. These claims are for money loaned on notes made or indorsed by the petitioner for the benefit of the East Tennessee Zinc Company.

The creditors of George W. Snow & Son, metal importers, at No. 206 Water-street, yesterday, signed for the composition of 35 cents cash at Register Allen's. The liabilities amount to $200,000.

Owen H. Barnard, panier manufacturer, at Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, has been adjudicated a voluntary bankrupt by Register Fitch. He owes $20,500, and has no assets.

The creditors of Place & Sparkman, who have been in bankruptcy for many years, have been notified that a dividend of 10 per cent. is declared before Register Fitch.

At a meeting of the creditors of Henry Harrison, jeweler, at No. 66 Nassau-street, before Register Dwight, yesterday, Henry C. Slack was elected Trustee.

MECHANICS LEAVING THIS COUNTRY.

The 50 skilled mechanics—carpenters and joiners—engaged by a Manchester firm, as already announced in THE TIMES, sailed for Europe yesterday in the Montana, of the Williams & Guion Line. Many of the emigrants are married, and their weeping wives and children, who accompanied them to the pier to see them off, made a sad spectacle. The men say that if they could possibly obtain a livelihood in America they would stay here, but the labor market is so overcrowded and work so uncertain that they have been driven to emigration. "From $2 to $2 50 is all that a good average carpenter can expect to earn in New-York," said one of the men, "and then he is at the mercy of perhaps two or three subcontractors, who cut him down and drive to death, in order to get the utmost work out of him for the smallest possible pay. What between the hard times, the cutting down of wages, and scarcity of employment, America, instead of being the working man's paradise, as they used to call it, is the hardest and poorest country in the world for him." Mr. J. N. Abbott who took over 150 American masons to Glasgow last year, says that the new arrivals are prosperous and happy, and more than satisfied with the exchange between the New World and the Old. Men there are putting money in the savings banks over and above their living expenses, while here they are living it out. A pale, thin-faced carpenter, who was one of the outgoing party yesterday, being asked why he was leaving his country said, "Well, if I stay here I've got to steal, or get chucked out on the sidewalk because I can't pay my rent. I have had nothing but an occasional day's work for three months." Another of the company, who a year ago had $300 in a New-York savings bank, had been forced to draw it all out during the past year for living expenses.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday a communication was received from Mayor Ely, disapproving of the resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to take such measures as he might deem advisable, by injunction or otherwise, "to prevent the Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company from using the tracks of the Seventh-Avenue Railroad Company in Park-place, upon which to run its double-decker or any other of its cars." The Mayor says that the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Railroad Companies are the only ones that pay license fees to the City, and that it seemed to him unjust that unnecessary embarrassments should be caused to one of them. The Common Council as proposed by the resolution. He also says that he is satisfied that the Sixth-Avenue Company has a right to run its double-decker cars on Park-place, and that the use of these cars on that street causes no public inconvenience. A communication was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution directing the Park Commissioners, the Police Commissioners, and the Commissioner of Public Works to insert in all contracts a clause providing that the pay of all unskilled laborers employed under such contracts shall be at the rate established by the several heads of the other departments of the City Government. The Mayor in his veto declares that the Corporation Counsel has advised him that the Common Council has no power to direct the departments to insert such clauses in the contracts they may make. A resolution was then adopted requesting the Corporation Counsel to furnish an opinion as to whether it is "in the power of the State or City authorities to prohibit the reprehensible and dangerous as well as illegal practice of overloading excursion boats with passengers, and also to state if it is not in the power of the Common Council, in the absence of any existing State or Municipal law, to enact an ordinance which will prevent boats thus overcrowded from leaving any of the piers of this City." The board then adjourned.

ROUGHS PROMPTLY PUNISHED.

A party of Williamsburg roughs, denizens of "Dutchtown," visited Rockaway Beach on Sunday on a special train in charge of Conductor Benjamin Brezie. They carried matters with a high hand on the train, which was virtually in their possession. Peaceably-disposed passengers were frightened by their violence and horrified by their blasphemy. At Atlantic Park the train was run on a side track to await the time for the return trip. Here encountering the conductor on the platform, the roughs made an attack upon him, and he was forced to take refuge in the hotel. Capt. Gardner, being informed of the state of affairs, soon made his appearance, and arrested seven of the most prominent of the crowd, which numbered 15 or 20. These were taken on board the train and locked up in the baggage car for safe keeping, and when the train returned they were taken to Long Island City. Their companions threatened a rescue, and behaved generally in an outrageous manner, but did not dare to undertake to carry their threat into execution. Conductor Brezie, however, who appeared to be particularly obnoxious to them, was forced to ride all the way on the engine, as they threatened his life if he showed himself in the cars. Capt. Gardner had his prisoners locked up for the night at Long Island City, and on Monday they were returned to Rockaway for trial before Justice Matthews, on the charge of being drunk and disorderly. Upon arraignment, they professed great penitence, and begged hard to be let off with a fine, one of them professing a willingness to pay $100 rather than go to jail. Justice Matthews was inflexible, however, in his determination to send every one to prison, and they were sentenced respectively as follows; Augustus Solengen, 60 days; Frank Brown, 30 days; Frank Burninghouse, 30 days; Nicholas Fleckhardt, 30 days; Harry Benson, 30 days; Charles Fershen, 30 days; Charles Schaffer, 10 days, all in the Queen's County Jail, at Long Island City. Solengen, being the ringleader, got the heaviest sentence.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Early yesterday forenoon Max Quittener, proprietor of a small cigar manufactory at No. 117 West Houston-street, engaged a room at the Summit Hotel, No. 65 Bowery. Soon after he retired to the apartment to which he was assigned, a pistol shot was heard by the clerk, who, on going up stairs, found Quittener lying on the floor with a wound in the right breast. The Police of the Tenth Precinct having been notified, the wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital. In the room three sealed notes were found, one of which was addressed to Quittener's wife, whose forgiveness he asked, and the others to Bertha Klein, of No. 307 East Fiftieth-street, and Samuel Steinetz, of No. 187 Ludlow-street. Despondency, arising from financial troubles, caused him to attempt suicide. Quittener was married only four months ago.

THE ASSESSMENT OF YONKERS.

The Board of State Assessors, which adjourned last May, met yesterday in the Court-house at White Plains, Westchester County, for the purpose of taking testimony on the appeal brought by the City of Yonkers from the decision of the County Board of Supervisors in regard to the assessment of that city. It is claimed by the city that the assessment levied by the Board of Supervisors was illegal and disproportionate to the valuation of the city's property as compared with that of other towns in the county. The Board of Assessors will sit until evidence has been obtained of the value of the property of the different towns, when a decision in the matter will be rendered. Some testimony in regard to the town of Greenburg was taken yesterday.

A CHARGE AGAINST A DOCTOR REFUTED.

A somewhat peculiar case, in which a physician was accused of having caused the death of an infant by subjecting it to severe burns in an effort to establish respiration at its birth, was investigated yesterday by Coroner Woltman and a jury of physicians. The father of the child, Andrew Stewart, a Scotchman, living at No. 70 Orchard-street, testified that on Nov. 18 last he summoned Dr. Milo M. Dunton, of No. 92 Rivington-street, to attend Mrs. Stewart during her confinement; that when he returned to his residence, after a search for a nurse, he discovered that the child's feet had been so badly burned as to deprive it of "two toes and 14 bones;" that the burns healed in about a month, and that the child was in perfect health until July 26, when it died of convulsions. Stewart also asserted that about a month after the child was born, Dr. Fredericks, of West Fourth-street, expressed the opinion that the burns would ultimately result in the death of the child. The father immediately instituted a suit for $10,000 damages against Dr. Dunton, but the action has not as yet come to trial. Dr. Dunton testified at the inquest that, finding respiration exceedingly feeble, he first gave the infant a warm bath, and then surrendered it to a Mrs. Hartwig, from [illegible] instructed to sit with it near the stove, while he [Dr. Dunton] was attending the mother. Twelve hours after he heard of the condition of the child's feet, and, on questioning the nurse, ascertained that it had been held too close to the stove. He positively denied having held the child to the stove at any time. Dr. Frederick contradicted the testimony of Stewart, by saying that he did not tell the latter that the injuries would result fatally, but merely expressed the belief that the contraction of the toes would be a permanent injury. He did not believe that the death of the child was attributable to the burns. Drs. John C. Acheson and Joseph Cushman thought that the cause of death was convulsions from dentition and constipation, and a verdict in accordance with their opinion was rendered.

THE DEATH-RATE DECREASING.

The following is a synopsis of the last weekly report of Dr. Nagle, Deputy Register of Records of the Health Department: 717 deaths were reported to have occurred in this City during the week ending Saturday, July 28, which is a decrease of 37 as compared with the number reported the preceding week, and 27 less than were reported during the corresponding week of the year 1876. The actual mortality for the week ending July 21 was 756, which is 144.6 below the average for the corresponding week of the past five years, and represents an annual death-rate of 36.46 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,078,102. The deaths of children under five years of age, and of persons who were suffering from diarrheal diseases showed a perceptible decrease during the past week, the mortality of the former being 67, and the latter 17 less than the mortality for the previous week, notwithstanding the mean temperature was 2.3° Fahrenheit higher. The deaths in tenement-houses were 29 less, but the institutions showed an increase of 18. The vigorous efforts of the extra corps of physicians employed by the board in visiting the dwellings of the poor and prescribing for the sick are now showing beneficial results. The highest temperature during the week was on Thursday, July 26, at 4 P. M., when the thermometer indicated 92°, and the greatest humidity was on Monday, July 23, at 7 A. M., when there was complete saturation.

THE HARLEM FLATS NUISANCE.

In compliance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen on July 19, the Board of Health yesterday drafted a report relative to the Harlem flats nuisance for transmission to the former body. The communication sets forth that the territory extending one mile north of Ninety-second-street and bounded on the west by Fifth-avenue was formerly sunken land, but by the opening of streets, causeways and dams were formed, forming pools of stagnant water. Since 1873 the district has been under the constant supervision of the Board of Health, and although obstructed by litigation salutary improvements have been made. The offensive odors in the district are, the report adds, mainly due to the refuse of purifying material which is dumped there by the Mutual Gas Company, and which consists of oxide of iron, sawdust, and sulphated lime. The dumping of this refuse was recently prohibited by the board. Among the other causes assigned are the emanations from two large sewers which drain the territory bounded by Fifth-avenue and the East River and Ninety-sixth and One Hundred and Sixth streets.

SEIZURE OF AN ILLICIT STILL.

Yesterday noon, Gen. Weber, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New-York, received information which caused him to order a thorough examination of the block of buildings bounded by Avenues A and B and Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. His chief deputy, Mr. A. J. Sparks, selected a number of deputies to make the reconnoissance. The officers approached the place in such a way that every part and every avenue of escape was completely covered. After a cautiously conducted examination, the officers saw they had a clear case for a raid. They immediately dispatched one of their number to Capt. Clinchy, of the Eighteenth Precinct, for assistance in case of trouble. Some policemen were sent, and the whole force immediately closed in on the suspected house. The result was a very important capture. The officers seized three barrels of whisky, a receiver containing about 20 gallons of the same stuff, and four barrels of molasses. A still with a capacity of about 400 gallons daily was among the captured property. This, with all its appurtenances, and 900 gallons of mash, was totally destroyed, and not a thing was left on the premises to indicate the purposes for which they had been used.

A SPECIMEN OF OFFICIAL BLUNDERING.

On Sunday, July 22, Michael Kuhn, aged 30, the son of Michael Kuhn, proprietor of a saloon at No. 472 Eighth-avenue, was arrested while stupidly drunk. A correct record of his name and age was entered on the returns sent to Jefferson Market Police Court, where Kuhn was arraigned on the following morning. The Clerk in making out a commitment to the Tombs changed the name to Michael Curran. On Tuesday the man was transferred to the Work-house, where he died on Wednesday, the 25th ult., from exhaustion following excessive dissipation. In the papers of a hasty inquest which was held the dead man was registered as "Michael Curran, aged 30, a native of Germany." Meanwhile Kuhn's father, who is a German, was vainly searching for his son, whose identification was accidentally established after the inquest by the finding of some of the business cards of his employer in the pockets of the clothing worn by the deceased. The relatives of the young man, who were debarred by the error of the Police Court Clerk from the privilege of obtaining his release by the payment of the fine imposed, are much grieved by the result of this exhibition of official blundering.

"THE MUTUAL PURCHASING SOCIETY."

Superintendent Walling yesterday received an annonymous communication from Ottawa, Ill., directing his attention to a circular of "The Northbridge Mutual Purchasing Society of New-York," of which a person calling himself H. J. Hyland, of No. 74 Maiden-lane, appears to be the leading spirit. According to Hyland's circular the "society" was organized "for the equal and impartial division of prizes won by the mutual system of purchasing lottery tickets," whereby every body investing $5 is promised an interest in all prizes drawn by any member of the "society." The plan of Mr. Hyland's organization, which is limited to 500 members, is to buy up a certain number of the lottery tickets remaining unsold on the day immediately preceding the drawing, and to declare dividends according to the value of the prizes drawn by the tickets obtained. It is regarded as a plausible scheme to swindle unthinking people. The communication of the annonymous individual in Ottawa concluded with the pertinent, if not elegantly expressed, inquiry: "Can you not pull this son of a gun in the interest of humanity?"

THE SUICIDE MANIA.

Two women attempted to commit suicide in Brooklyn yesterday. Clara Jenkinson, of No. 98 Union-street, took a large dose of chloroform because she could no longer endure the suffering produced by the constant quarrels which she had with her husband. Mrs. Jenkinson was taken to St. Peter's Hospital, where she lies in a precarious condition.

Mrs. Emma Judson, of No. 316 Quincy-street, while suffering from temporary insanity attempted to commit suicide by cutting an artery in her arm with a carving-knife. Her friends summoned an officer, who took her to the Ninth Precinct Station-house, where the wound was dressed and pronounced not dangerous. Mrs. Judson was taken to the City Hospital.

Amelia Kross, aged 30, a servant employed by Charles Bischoff, of No. 676 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging herself with a clothes-line from a hook in the closet of her bedroom. The deceased, who is a native of Germany, was supposed to be suffering from temporary insanity brought on by the desertion of a young man who had promised to marry her.

COLLISION ON THE RIVER.

The ferry-boat Union, of the Union Ferry Company, was run into by the schooner William Voorhees about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, as the former was leaving her slip on the Brooklyn side. The bowsprit of the schooner struck and carried away the hood just forward of the cabin doors on the ladies side of the boat. The collision broke the bobstay of the schooner, but otherwise she sustained no damage. When the wreck had been cleared both boats went on their way. The Union, after landing her passengers on the New-York side, was taken to the company's ship-yard for repairs. The pilot of the Union, Mr. Ira Smith, said he called to the Captain of the schooner, but the latter either did not hear, or hearing, failed to heed him. The lady passengers were much frightened by the accident, but fortunately no one was hurt.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

William Northon, aged 9, of No. 209 Lewis-street, fell overboard yesterday, at the foot of Sixth-street, East River, and was drowned. His body was recovered.

Thomas Healey, of No. 126 Mulberry-street, was seriously injured on the head, by being accidentally struck with a brick, while at work at No. 100 Canal-street, yesterday.

Mrs. Robinson, of No. 117 East Twelfth-street, died on Monday evening of injuries received by accidentally falling down stairs into the cellar of her residence, on Saturday last.

During the week ending Saturday, the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors of the Board of Health visited 7,232 tenement-houses and 36,435 families, and attended 1,527 sick children.

The following arrivals were registered at Castle Garden yesterday: By the steamer Holland, from London, 51; by the Italy, from Liverpool, 91, and by the Anglia, from Glasgow, 82.

At a meeting of the creditors of Snow & Son, held before Register Allen yesterday, the composition to pay 35 cents cash on the dollar offered by the firm was accepted by all the creditors present.

Maggie Mead, aged

The New-York Times.

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THE REPUBLICANS OF OHIO.

JUDGE W. H. WEST FOR GOVERNOR.

PRESIDENT HAYES AND HIS ADMINISTRATION INDORSED—GEN. GARFIELD MADE CHAIRMAN OF THE PLATFORM COMMITTEE AND PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION—HON. WILLIAM H. WEST NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR ON THE SECOND BALLOT—F. VOEGLER, OF CINCINNATI, THE NOMINEE FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 1.—The convention of Ohio Republicans which met in Cleveland to-day came together ostensibly for the purpose of nominating State officers to be voted for in the approaching election. From the first, however, it was evident that the question of commending or refusing to commend the Administration of President Hayes would be one of paramount importance. The result proved that the action of the meeting turned from first to last upon this one point.

The convention was called to order by the Chairman of the State Committee, who made a few sensible remarks about the duty of the hour, and then introduced Gen. Grosvenor, Speaker of the Ohio Assembly, as temporary Chairman. Gen. Grosvenor, after thanking the delegates for the hearty reception which was accorded him, delivered an effective and carefully-prepared speech, in which he heartily indorsed the Administration of President Hayes, and charged that the Democratic Party and its teachings were directly responsible for the recent labor riots, which had done so much to prostrate the business of the nation. His remarks indorsing Mr. Hayes were loudly cheered by two-thirds of the delegates; the other one-third took no part in the applause. There was no manifestation of disapproval from any part of the house.

The first important move which came after the opening address, was made by N. K. Green, of Hamilton County. This gentleman jumped to his feet the moment the last words dropped from the Chairman's lips, and moved that all resolutions which might be presented by delegates be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, without debate. This was generally understood to be the first move of the personal friends of the President, who were determined that no agent of the Ben. Wade wing of the party should have an opportunity of saying any unpleasant thing. The resolution was passed, only six delegates voting against it. As the result was announced, Stanley Matthews and Charles Foster, who have been carefully watching the interests of the Administration, exchanged congratulatory smiles and then sat back in their chairs with a self-satisfied air, which they did not attempt to conceal.

Following the passage of the resolution came the designation of members to serve on committees. Gen. Garfield was announced as one of the delegates to frame the platform, and immediately hundreds of those present rose to their feet and cheered again and again. This spontaneous and hearty outburst must be noted as somewhat significant, when it is remembered that Garfield is Matthews' rival for the United States Senatorship, and that he does not fully indorse the Southern policy of the National Government.

After the announcement of the committees and the transaction of other business of no general importance, the convention took a recess until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At the hour named it was announced, amid loud cheers, that Gen. Garfield had been selected by the Committee on Permanent Organization to act as permanent President. As he was also a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and could not for the moment leave that body, Gen. Grosvenor continued to preside over the convention, and no business being for the moment in order the delegates called upon a number of prominent persons for speeches. Congressman Charles Foster was the first to respond. He spoke very briefly, saying simply that he thanked the convention for calling on him, and hoped that the delegates would continue to think as warmly of the President and his Administration as was indicated by their reception of Gen. Grosvenor's speech concerning him. Stanley Matthews followed in very much the same strain. He said that he had been most anxiously watching the action of the convention, because he believed the action of such a body had much to do with the progress and welfare of the country. Referring at some length to the labor riots, he said he hoped that the Republican Party of Ohio would be better able to cope with those troubles and more ready to suggest a remedy for them than were their political opponents in the Democratic Convention held a week ago. In conclusion, he said: "And now I will close with the hope that you have no idea of reading President Hayes out of his party."

After these remarks, it was announced that the Committee on Resolutions would not be ready to report for two hours. This prevented the transaction of all further business, for the rules which governed the convention provided that a platform should be adopted before candidates were balloted for. To obviate this difficulty, Mr. Lowe, of Montgomery, moved that the rules be suspended and the presentation of the names of candidates be proceeded with. This gave rise to a debate. The motion was favored by those who desired the nomination of Judge Taft for the Governorship. Those who were against him opposed it, stating privately that they hoped the platform to be adopted would so strongly indorse Hayes that Taft, who is known to be an opponent of the Southern policy, could not stand upon it. This was the commencement of the fight against him. It was continued to the end by an organized clique led by Matthews. That gentleman desired Taft's defeat for two reasons: First, because he was favored by Gen. Garfield, and second, because his nomination would have been generally regarded, in this State at least, as a rebuke to all those who entered into the so-called bargain with the Southern Democracy. The clique was successful in this first move, and the motion to suspend the rules and proceed with the nominations was defeated. Another recess was then taken.

When the convention again assembled, Gen. Garfield promptly entered and delivered an eloquent address, which was listened to with marked attention and frequently interrupted by loud applause. Referring, like his predecessor, to the labor troubles, he rebuked the Democrats for their attempt in the Columbus Convention to make political capital out of those troubles, and denounced them as the real opponents of working men and of free labor. In doing so, he referred with much force to the fact that it was the Democratic Party that for generations had kept one-fifth of the laborers of the country in a condition of slavery. He commended the 40 Democratic Congressmen from the South who had stood true to themselves and their honor when their brethren in the North were trying to defeat the electoral count. This reference was loudly applauded. The Republican Party, the speaker continued, was a party of peace as well as of war, and in peace it was its duty to secure to all the States local self-government. It was also its duty, however, to see that the Constitution in all its parts was fully executed. Referring to the President, he intimated that though he and others might not agree with Hayes in everything, he did not, and no one could, doubt his honesty or help admiring his courage. He concluded by hoping that the promise regarding the honest vote and honest money, made by the National Republican Convention a year ago, would be kept and reaffirmed by the Republicans of Ohio.

At the conclusion of this address it was again announced that the Committee on Resolutions was not ready to report, and another attempt was made to have the rules suspended and the nomination of candidates proceeded with. After a number of dilatory motions and considerable excitement, caused by the frantic efforts of the anti-Taft men to prevent a ballot, a vote was had, and 371 delegates declared themselves in favor of proceeding with the nominations; 290 voted against the motion, however, and as it required a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules, the majority was of course defeated. Could a ballot have been had at this point there is no doubt that Judge Taft would have been nominated.

Hardly had the defeat of the second attempt to suspend the rules been announced, however, when it was reported that the Committee on Resolutions had adjourned, and desired to present the results of their labors for the consideration of the convention. In a moment the meeting came to order, and Mr. Craighead, of Montgomery, read the following platform:

The Republicans of Ohio, in convention assembled, congratulate the people that during the long term of their control of the affairs of the State, no stain has been found upon their record as a party; that their management of local affairs has been true to the moral and industrial interests of the people; and therefore they confidently point to their past as the best evidence of their intentions for the future.

On national questions the Republicans of Ohio claim the same fidelity to right principles and practices which they have exhibited in local and State affairs. Appealing to the determination of the people to maintain Republican principles, they offer for the candid consideration of the voters of Ohio the following platform of principles:

Resolved, That we reaffirm and adopt the platform and resolutions of the National Convention of the Republican Party, adopted in the Convention at Cincinnati, in June, 1876.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Ohio reaffirm their unfaltering confidence in Rutherford B. Hayes, as a statesman, patriot, and Republican, and cordially approve and support his efforts for the pacification of the country, and the establishment of its civil service upon a basis of purity and efficiency.

Resolved, That we reaffirm it as the unalterable purpose of the Republican Party to maintain and enforce the provisions of the recent amendments to the Federal Constitution, guaranteeing the civil rights of citizens before the law, irrespective of race or color, and to insist upon the full and effectual performance by the Federal Government, in the execution of all its powers, of its constitutional obligations in that behalf.

Resolved, That we are in favor of both silver and gold as money; that both shall be a legal tender for the payment of all debts, except where otherwise specifically provided for by law, with coining and valuation so regulated that our people shall not be placed at a disadvantage in our trade with foreign nations; and that both metals shall be kept in circulation as the money of the nation, as contemplated by the Constitution; and we therefore demand the remonetization of silver.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any further grants of public lands or money subsidies, or the extension of the public credit of the General Government to aid in the construction of railroads.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the renewal of patents by acts of Congress, which are burdensome and oppressive to the masses of the people, and especially to the laboring classes.

Resolved, That we view with alarm the present disturbed condition of the country as evinced by the extensive strikes of working men, and followed by the destruction of life and property in different parts of the country; and while we deprecate each and every resort to violence or disorder, and cordially approve the action of our national and State authorities in their efforts to enforce the supremacy of the law, yet we do most heartily sympathize with the depressed condition of the honest and industrious laborers, who are willing to work but remain unemployed, or are employed at wages inadequate to comfort and independence; and as an earnest of our desire to find a remedy for this condition, we recommend, 1. That Congress establish a national bureau of industry; 2. That Congress exert its authority over all national highways of trade, by prescribing and enforcing such reasonable regulations as will tend to promote safety of travel, secure fair returns for capital invested, and fair wages to employes; preventing mismanagement, improper discriminations, and the aggrandizement of officials at the expense of stockholders and shippers and employes; 3. That provision be made for statutory arbitrations between employers and employes to adjust controversies, reconcile interests, and establish justice and equity between them.

The reading of the resolutions did not elicit much applause. An effort was made to have them voted upon one by one, but it was defeated, and at last the entire platform was adopted by an almost unanimous vote. The labor plank was objected to by many of the best men in the party, and would have been defeated could it have been voted upon separately. Before the adoption of the platform a determined effort was made by one or two of the delegates to have a plank inserted in it which should pledge the party to the support of legislation for the taxation of church property, but it was defeated by an overwhelming vote, and then, amid almost breathless silence, Gen. Garfield announced that the convention was ready to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Ben Eggleston, of Cincinnati, was the first to obtain the floor, and with that wonderful flow of speech and earnestness of manner for which he is noted, nominated Judge Alphonso Taft. The nomination was greeted with loud and long continued cheers, and then amid much noise and confusion, commenced the attack, which had previously been arranged by the friends of Stanley Matthews and the Administration. Major Bickham, of Dayton—the ever-faithful Bickham—who says he will stand by Hayes to the last, took command of the anti-Taft forces, and urged by him, Lowe, of Dayton, obtained the floor and said that before proceeding further he desired to know if Judge Taft was in harmony with Mr. Hayes, and if he indorsed his Administration. There was, for the moment, no answer to this question, except a storm of cheers and hisses. Mr. Craighead, of Hamilton, then nominated Judge West, of Bellefontaine, Logan County, and Mr. Price, of Logan, obtaining the floor immediately afterward, rather threw cold water on the West movement by nominating Judge Lawrence, also of Bellefontaine. Then the war on Taft was again commenced by Mr. Sage, of Warren, who declared that he was one of his best friends, and all that sort of thing. He produced and read a letter from the Judge, in which he declared that he did not desire and would not accept the nomination. "Oh, that's nothing," cried one enthusiastic delegate. "Judge Taft has changed his mind certainly," exclaimed another amid loud laughter. "just as Hayes did two years ago." When order was restored, Mr. Sage continued, and referring to the question asked by the gentleman from Dayton, said that he had talked with Judge Taft upon this very subject of indorsing President Hayes and his Administration, and that the Judge had said to him significantly that he did not care to talk much about the matter, but that he would talk plainly if he was forced into it. At this point S. S. Warner, of Wellington, was nominated, and then Mr. Eggleston came to the front of the platform and said that in answer to the questions regarding Judge Taft, he could say that he was a Republican to the core; a Republican who was ready to go into the campaign as he had always done, to fight night and day for the old cause. He did not seek the nomination for Governor, he did not want it, but if called upon he would be ready to indorse and stand upon any platform which might be constructed by the party in which all his faith was centred. This speech evidently had its effect upon the few friends of Taft who were also desirous of giving an out-and-out indorsement to Hayes, and to counteract it another of the Matthews legion, in the person of Mr. Cole, of Hamilton, advanced to the attack, and declared that Mr. Eggleston was not authorized to speak for Judge Taft. That gentleman, he continued, did not want the nomination, and he could not stand upon the platform just adopted, for he had stated to him [the speaker] that if the convention indorsed the National Administration, such action would be most embarrassing to him in the campaign. A delegate from Highland, who also claimed to be a warm friend of Judge Taft, took sides with Mr. Cole, and said that the Judge had declared to him also that he could not stand upon a platform which indorsed the Administration of Mr. Hayes.

During all this debate Major Bickham and others were actively engaged in urging doubtful delegates to vote against Taft, declaring that his nomination would be a rebuke to the President, and that it would be fatal to the Republican cause in Ohio if the Administration was not heartily indorsed. While this personal, and, as the event proved, effective work was going on, Gen. Grosvenor moved that the nominations be closed. This was carried, and amid great excitement the first ballot was taken. Six hundred and fifty-one votes were cast; 326 were necessary to a choice, and in spite of everything that was said against him; in spite of the proof which had been brought of his opposition to the National Administration, Judge Taft received 303 votes, or only 23 less than the number necessary to nominate him. The next candidate on the list was Judge West, and on the second ballot the Cincinnati delegation, the majority of which were controlled by Stanley Matthews, broke away from Warner, whom they had been supporting, and went 50 strong to West. This secured his nomination and defeated Judge Taft. The second and final ballot was as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	651
Necessary to a choice	326
Votes for West	355
Votes for Taft	278
Votes for Warner	18

Judge West's nomination was then made unanimous, and the convention proceeded to ballot for Lieutenant-Governor. Ferdinand Voegler, of Hamilton, was nominated amid loud applause, and the minor State officers were selected rapidly and without debate. Judge West was then introduced, and in a strong speech indorsed the platform and accepted the nomination. The convention then adjourned.

Judge William H. West, the nominee for Governor, is one of the best known Republicans in Ohio. He has lived in Logan County for a long time, and by his first-class ability as a public speaker has done much to secure the success of the party in this State. He is a distinguished lawyer, and has served in the Legislature, on the Supreme Bench, and in Constitutional Conventions. His eyesight is very bad, and the opposition take great delight in calling him "blind man West." There is reason to believe, however, that he will have sight enough to see their defeat in October. Ferdinand Voegler, the second name on the ticket, is a German citizen of Cincinnati, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He was educated in a Prussian university, served in the Union Army all through the war, and will, it is believed, secure Hamilton County the battle-ground of the campaign to the Republican Party. To-night a grand ratification meeting was held in the public-square of Cleveland, at which strong speeches were delivered by Gen. Garfield, Stanley Matthews, and others.

Following is the full State ticket:

For Governor—W. H. West.
For Lieutenant Governor—Ferdinand Voegler.
For Judge of Supreme Court—W. W. Johnson.
For Attorney-General—George K. Nash.
For Clerk of Supreme Court—Dwight Crowell.
For School Commissioner—J. T. Lukins.
For Board of Public Works—A. W. Luckey.

HOW THE RESULT IS RECEIVED.

THE UTMOST SATISFACTION EXPRESSED IN SOUTHERN OHIO AND IN WASHINGTON WITH THE NOMINATIONS—JUDGE WEST'S POPULARITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—The Cleveland nominations give the utmost satisfaction in the Southern portion of the State. Judge West, the candidate for Governor, is recognized as one of the very ablest men in Ohio. He has never been prominent in politics, but his published writings on financial and political topics, have shown him to possess the highest order of ability. His memory is so remarkable that in practising at the Bar he had no difficulty in quoting authorities, and even referring to the section and page. He is one of the most eloquent and forcible speakers in the State. Mr. Voegler, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is a Cincinnati lawyer of high standing, and very popular with the Germans. Judge Stallo, it is said, will, in view of his nomination, take the stump for the Republican ticket. It is generally felt here that no better choice of candidates could have been made.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The nomination of Judge West at Cleveland to-day, is well received by Ohio men here, who are unanimous in the opinion that he will be elected. Secretary Sherman is particularly pleased with the nomination and expresses confidence in the success of the Republican ticket. In addition to being a man of large ability and popularity, the Secretary says Judge West is sound on the financial question, and in general agrees with the Secretary's views upon this subject. The resolutions had not been received by the Secretary.

THE GOVERNMENT IN COURT.

AN INTERESTING CASE IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—A legal question, novel in its character, came up before Judge Blodgett in the United States District Court in this city to-day. The rule has been considered well settled that the Government could not be brought into court, and the decision of Blodgett in the case of the Fifth National Bank against Long, on motion to make the United States, on judgment, a creditor to Long, the party defendant to a foreclosure suit, will be found of much interest. The case was taken: The complainant filed bill to foreclose a mortgage made by Long to the complainant; the United States recovered a judgment at some time after the mortgage in question, so that the United States are judgment creditors of Long, and the defendant desired to foreclose the equity of redemption against the Unites States, as well as against Long. A motion had been made that the United States District Attorney be required to enter appearance for the United States. Judge Blodgett said he did not think the court had power to enter any such order, or to entertain such a motion as that. The District Attorney, he said, was not so far the officer of the court that the court could compel him to perform an official act for the United States in reference to a matter of this kind. He thought the court might enter an order to the effect that the United States should enter its appearance in this case, and plead, answer, or demur, and a copy of the order might be served on the District Attorney or the Attorney-General, and then, if the Government does not enter its appearance, it would be a question for the defendant to determine whether they would take default against them or not. The court was of opinion that if the Government did not enter its appearance and the record showed such service, and inasmuch as the Government had entered the arena as a lien holder, that it could be treated like any other body. The Judge held that there was a distinction between the United States as a sovereign, in executing its prerogatives of sovereignty, and the United States as property-holder. He would, therefore, give the rule presented above, but would not order the District-Attorney to enter the appearance of the Government.

AN ELECTION TO PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Mr. Watkin, Liberal, a son of Sir Edward Watkin, who visited the United States in connection with Erie Railway affairs, was elected to Parliament from Great Grimsby yesterday by 384 majority over Mr. Seddon, Conservative.

BATTLING FOR THE ORIENT.

THE COMBATANTS AND THE POWERS.

STRATEGICAL WEAKNESS OF THE RUSSIANS—ANXIETY OF THE CZAR FOR AN EARLY PEACE WITHOUT INTERFERENCE FROM THE SIGNERS OF THE TREATY OF PARIS—HIS DEMANDS UPON TURKEY—AUSTRIA AND ROUMANIA—THE REPORTED TURKISH VICTORY—EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES at Giurgevo has mailed the details of an opinion on the strategical weakness of the Russians, which is verified by recent events. He says that the Czar and Prince Gortschakoff are anxious for peace. The Czar is actually fidgetty, and wishes to get Gen. Ignatieff to Constantinople to make terms without the interference of the outside powers who signed the Treaty of Paris. For this purpose the details are already settled, which include a demand for the independence of the Christian States defended by the Balkans; the cession of one-half of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea; that Batoum shall be a Russian port, and that all Danubian forts shall be destroyed.

Austria has informed Roumania that her action in crossing the Danube relieves the guaranteeing powers of all responsibility, and that she must take the consequences of her own acts. This communication has greatly depressed the Roumanians, and their Minister of War has gone to Vienna to see the Emperor on the subject.

There was considerable excitement in London to-night, during which the evening papers exhausted edition after edition of extras, so active was the demand. The news which caused this was the announcement of a great Turkish victory along the whole line of the Balkan Mountains.

The British troops, which recently embarked for foreign service, sailed under orders for India, but with instructions to touch at Malta, where they were to receive further telegraphic instructions as to their destination.

Germany is using tremendous exertions to keep Austria quiet. If to-night's news should prove true, as to the character of the Russian defeat, very serious trouble may be expected at St. Petersburg, where the orders for new levies of troops are causing a panic.

GREAT VICTORY WON BY THE TURKS

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS AFTER TWO DAYS' FIGHTING, WITH LOSS OF 24,000 IN KILLED AND WOUNDED—THE REPORTED JUNCTION OF MEHEMET ALI AND OSMAN PASHA—PERIL OF THE RUSSIANS SOUTH OF THE BALKANS—THE SECOND RUSSIAN ATTACK ON PLEVNA REPULSED.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* dated Pera, July 31, midnight, says, "Intelligence just received here from Osman Pasha, announces a great Turkish victory. The enemy were completely routed, after two days of severe fighting, with a loss of 8,000 killed and 16,000 wounded. The Turks captured a great quantity of arms and ammunition. The Turkish casualties were comparatively small, owing to the fact that they fought upon the defensive."

The *Times'* Rasgrad dispatch reporting the retreat of the Cossacks toward the River Tiete should have read: "The Cossacks, on the approach of Lieut.-Gen. Mehmet Ali's scouts, (not Suleiman Pasha's,) fell back toward the River Tiete," &c.

Out of the numerous conflicting reports from Bulgaria the past week, the one substantial and very important fact is gleaned that the Turks have abandoned their Fabian policy, and are making a serious attack on both flanks of the Russians. The latter have been forced to suspend aggressive movements, and concentrate on their central line from Biela to Tirnova. As pointed out by the *Times'* Vienna correspondent to-day, if Osman Pasha and Lieut.-Gen. Mehmet Ali succeed in joining hands between Tirnova and the Balkan passes it will be fatal to the Russians south of the mountains. The only Turkish reports of fighting have been received since the first battle at Plevna, but it is surmised with strong appearance of probability that if the Russians were faring prosperously we would have official bulletins from St. Petersburg.

A Constantinople dispatch, dated Tuesday evening, says: "The Russians are bombarding Yeni Saghra." [This dispatch seems to contradict the report of a Russian defeat there.] In regard to renewed operations at Plevna, it is clearly established that the Russians were defeated in the first day's fighting, on July 30, as an official dispatch from Tirnova, published in St. Petersburg, says: "On July 30, Gen. Krudener again attacked Plevna, but without success." All advices as yet received go to show that the second day's fighting was equally disastrous to the Russians.

A Reuter dispatch, dated Bucharest to-day, says Gen. Krudener yesterday again attacked Plevna, but after a desperate struggle was repulsed by the Turks, who were greatly superior in numbers.

An official telegram from Osman Pasha, giving an account of Tuesday's fighting, received at Constantinople, is almost identical with the *Daily Telegraph's* account, but estimates the Russian wounded at 24,000, out of a force of 10 divisions, and says the Russians retreated to their encampment.

Reuter's Bucharest dispatch states that the Russian Army continues to receive reinforcements. Passenger traffic on the Jassy Railway was suspended yesterday to facilitate their passage.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF PLEVNA.

GREAT LOSSES OF THE RUSSIANS—STUBBORN RESISTANCE OF THE TURKS TO THEIR ASSAULTS WITH THE ADVANTAGE OF SHELTERED POSITIONS—RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS—BASHI-BAZOUKS DISPATCHING THE WOUNDED ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The *Standard's* dispatch, dated Bucharest, Wednesday evening, contains various rumors which, though probably exaggerated, show the serious light in which the Russian defeat at Plevna is viewed. The correspondent says: "There can be no doubt that a great disaster has befallen the Russian troops. To-day reinforcements have been pouring southward as fast as trains could follow each other. Among other reports current it is asserted that the Czar has begged Prince Charles to cross the Danube immediately with the main body of the Roumanian Army; that the head-quarters ambulances are falling back to Sistova; that disorganized troops are retreating across the Danube."

The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent reports that the Turks occupy Lovatz with nine battalions and are receiving further reinforcements. Other battles are looked for in that direction, as the advance of the Russians has been evidently checked till they get clear of difficulties on their right flank.

The *Daily News'* correspondent, telegraphing from Bulgareni, 15 miles east of Plevna, gives a detailed account of the fighting of Monday. The Turkish force was estimated at 50,000. They occupied a series of positions which are naturally strong, and also artificially fortified in every available spot, forming a horseshoe in front of Plevna, with both flanks resting on the River Vid. The Russian force consisted of the Ninth Army Corps, under Gen. Krudener, the Thirtieth Division, and Thirtieth Brigade of the Second Division, under Prince Schackosky, with three brigades of cavalry, and 160 guns. It was arranged that Gen. Krudener should attack the Turkish centre at Grivica and the northern flank of the intrenched position over Rahova, while Schackosky attacked Radizvo, and Gen. Skobeleff, Jr., held in check a strong Turkish force at Looca, which was the extremity of the Turkish line. Gen. Krudener began the battle about 9:30 o'clock. After a long bombardment he succeeded in silencing the Turkish cannon at Grivica, but could never expel the infantry from the earthworks. He spent the whole afternoon unavailingly endeavoring to force the northern flank of the Turkish position, desisting, after dark, without having gained anything material, and having himself suffered considerable loss. Prince Schackosky about noon carried Radizovo, and, planting four batteries on a ridge beyond, bombarded the nearest Turkish position, which was an earthwork armed with cannon in front of an intrenched village. After an hour's cannonade he silenced the Turkish guns, and his infantry, after a long and bloody contest, carried the earthwork and village. The second Turkish position, consisting of a redoubt and a series of intrenched vineyards strongly held, was then attacked and ultimately carried, but with a terrible effort and very severe loss, owing to the heavy Turkish artillery fire. The Russians, moreover, were unable to utilize the captured position. About 4 o'clock a reserve brigade was brought up and an attack made on the positions immediately covering Plevna. The attack continued till nearly sunset. The Turkish infantry was in great force in a continuous line under shelter of trenches. Despite the most stubborn efforts no impression could be made upon that line. Two companies of Russian infantry did work round to the right of the Turkish trenches, and entered the town of Plevna; but it was impossible to hold it. The Russian batteries pushed boldly forward into the position first taken to attempt to keep down the Turkish cannonade, which was crashing into the infantry in the open field, but they were compelled soon to evacuate the hazardous spot. At sundown the Turks made a continuous forward movement and reoccupied their second position. The Russian infantry made a succession of desperate stands, and died like heroes. The Turks gradually retook everything they had lost. The fighting lasted long after nightfall. With the darkness the Bashi-Bazouks took possession of the battle-field and slew all wounded. The Russians held the heights above Radizevo, but the Bashi-Bazouks worked around to their rear and fell on the wounded collected in the Village of Radizevo. A retreat was compelled in this direction, namely, Bulgaria, and the contingencies resulting from this untoward battle are of ominous significance.

The *Telegraph's* special, dated Widdin, Aug. 1, reports that Osman Pasha is waiting for reinforcements before making a forward movement. The Russians have requested leave to bury their dead.

The Bucharest correspondent of the *Times* sends the following dated Aug. 1: "There was a panic in Simnitza last night, caused by the arrival of a few Cossacks at Sistova, who said the Turks were closely following. The people of Sistova thereupon rushed *en masse* across to Simnitza, followed by the Cossacks, who fled beyond. On the road they came upon a convoy of Russsian transport-wagons, and spread panic among the drivers, who, leaving their charge ran in all directions. This morning order was restored by the arrival of a large number of prisoners at Sistova, said to have been captured in a recent engagement by the army of the Czarewitch on the Rustchuk-Rasgrad line. The imperial head-quarters are reported to be still at Biela. A great battle is expected every moment.

AUSTRIAN AND ENGLISH INTERESTS.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL AT VIENNA AND WHAT IT DID—THE CZAR ON THE SINKING OF VESSELS IN THE DANUBE AND THE USE OF EGYPTIAN TROOPS AGAINST THE RUSSIANS—A POINTED NOTE TO ENGLAND.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—The papers here unanimously announce that yesterday's council did not decide in favor of either general or partial mobilization. Count Andrassy, whose policy was entirely approved, was empowered to take measures for the eventual strengthening of the troops already echelonned along the southern frontier. The Cabinet also discussed the cost, estimated at about 25,000,000 florins, of mobilizing four divisions for reinforcing the troops on the frontier, should that measure be determined upon.

The *Political Correspondence* denies the statement published in London that Count Andrassy had asked for explanations from the Russian Government regarding the co-operation of Roumania in the war.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Reuter's Telegram Company received the following dispatch from Belgrade: "The Greek Consul here, who was sent to Kragujevatz by his Government, charged to negotiate an alliance with Servia against Turkey, has returned. It is stated that he failed to accomplish the object of his mission."

A note received by the Russian Secretary of State from the head-quarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas, where the Czar is sojourning, as to the sinking of vessels in the Sulina mouth of the Danube, and the employment of Egyptian troops in the service of Turkey, says: "As soon as the war is ended the Russians will remove the impediments and clear the bed of the river. With regard to the other point, the note states that, to calm the anxiety of the British Cabinet, his Imperial Majesty has instructed the Russian Ambassador in London to declare to Earl Derby that we harbored no project of aggression against Egypt. Might we not have expected, therefore, that in strict fairness the British Government would use its influence with the Khédive to prevent him from engaging in direct hostilities against us? In our last fights in the Balkans our soldiers found themselves opposed to Egyptian troops. And it will perhaps suffice to point out this fact to justify the hope that if the British Government desires that its interests shall not be compromised by aggression on our part against Egypt, it will also use its influence there to prevent us from being forced by the open hostilities of the Viceregal Government to take steps to prevent a renewal of them."

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A *Times* dispatch from Therapia, dated July 31, says Gen. Sir Collingwood Dickson starts immediately to inspect the fortifications at Gallipoli.

The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent telegraphs that an official report from Belgrade states there is considerable activity there in military circles. The Skuptschina is holding secret sessions daily, in view of the probability of Servia joining in the present campaign at an early date.

The *News'* Vienna dispatch says: "'It is now certain that the Roumanian Regular Army of 50,000 is about to cross the Danube, partly at Girla, below Widdin, and partly opposite Rahova. Bridge-building material has already been floated to both places."

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent states that Midhat's recall to Constantinople was countermanded in consequence of the remonstrances of diplomatists who feared the result of his extreme views.

THE TURKS AND RIFLE CONTRACTS.

BEHINDHAND WITH THE MONEY TO PAY ONE OF THEIR AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS—CLOSING OF THE FACTORY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 1.—The announcement was made to-day that the entire establishment of the Providence Tool Company, including the main works and the branch concern, had shut down work for the present on account of a difficulty with the Turkish Government in regard to the payment of the Martini-Peabody rifles—which the company are making. No previous intimation had been given, and the employes of the tool company and the public were quite surprised at this sudden cessation of business in the middle of the week. Inquiry at the works reveals the fact that the company have been for some weeks unable to obtain money from Turkey for arms manufactured and ready to be turned over to the officers of the Ottoman Government, and under the circumstances deem it prudent to stop operations until the money is forthcoming.

The original contract with Turkey for rifles was for 600,000. Over 400,000 rifles have been made and paid for, and there remains upward of 150,000 to complete it. The last of rifles the company retains in its possession and will not let them go until it sees the Turkish funds. As the company is suffering under financial embarrassment its credit is not large and it is not disposed to take any additional risks. The works are therefore stopped, and the several hundred employes discharged until the difficulty shall be over. The company have recently arranged all its July payments, and ceases operations now before it becomes involved in liability for this month. The payments for the rifles have been regular, until recently, and arrangements may be made in a day or two so that the payments will continue, and then the works will start at; on the other hand, no more money may be obtained from the Turks, and in that case Tool Company will look around for another cvstomer for its rifles, and failing to find one, may have to give up business altogether. The rifles have given great satisfaction to the Turks, and the hitch in carrying out the contract is solely due to the financial pressure under which Turkey is laboring at present.

KENTUCKY COURTS DEFIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 1.—Henry County, Ky., is in a ferment over the conduct of one of its prominent citizens, who became dissatisfied with the action of the courts and defied them. "Tom" Buford, lately a candidate for the Legislature, and brother of Gen. "Abe" Buford, bought a large farm about eight years ago for $32,000. He paid $21,000 on it, but was unable to pay the remaining $11,000. He was sued, the case was decided against him, and the property sold for $15,000, not enough to satisfy the debt and interest. Buford was enraged, and on Monday when the Sheriff went to take possession, opposed him with an armed force. Seeing that an attempt to enforce his authority would inevitably result in bloodshed, the Sheriff drew off. Afterward he concluded to besiege Buford in his house, and after two days the latter surrendered, agreeing that the Sheriff should hold the property subject to the decision of the Court of Appeals. Buford, who has seen his fortune melt away in the courts, is as defiant as the Yorkshire plaintiff.

THE IDAHO INDIAN WAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—A Portland, Oregon, dispatch of yesterday's date says: "Gen. Howard telegraphs from his head-quarters on the Clearwater, near Kamiah, under date of July 27, as follows: 'I have asked to have the troops at Missoula detain Joseph until I can strike his rear, the two companies at that point, with a little help from the volunteers, being considered ample for that purpose, taking into consideration the demoralized condition of the hostile Indians.' Gen. Howard's troops will push through rapidly." Another dispatch from the same point on the 28th says: "The infantry, artillery, and Jackson's company of cavalry are now across the Clearwater waiting for Sanford. They will be off on the Lolo trail by Monday, the 30th, at the latest, and Gen. Howard will use every effort to co-operate vigorously with Gibbon." Another dispatch from Gen. Howard, dated Sunday, the 29th inst., says: "All of my column are now south of the Clearwater with two days' rations. The march will be made in the shortest possible time. Col. Green is to-day one day's march this side of Florence. Weaton is at Lewiston. Everything is in the best possible condition for the present, and the capture of the enemy is certain, providing the Montana troops can check his advance."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Gen. Sherman, who is now at Fort Ellis, Montana, has telegraphed to the Adjutant-General that he will return to this city at once if the President deems it necessary. The dispatch was submitted to the President, who directed that a reply be sent to the effect that, in view of the return of Gens. Sheridan, Crook, and Terry to their head-quarters from their inspection in the Indian country, and the more quiet condition of affairs in the East, the President did not deem it necessary for him to return until he had completed his mission connected with Indian affairs in the North-west.

SIOUX TO VISIT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—In accordance with the request of Gen. Crook that a delegation of Sioux Indians be permitted to visit this city for the purpose of having an interview with the officials of the Interior Department concerning their relations with the general Government, Commissioner Smith to-day, after consultation with Secretary Schurz, telegraphed to Gen. Crook at Omaha, giving the requested permission, which will allow a delegation of 15 or 20 Sioux to come to this city. They will be selected by Gen. Crook, and will be sent hither either in charge of an agent of the Indian Office or of an Army officer, as will best serve public interests. They will probably be here about Sept. 1.

THE MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 1.—Some 16 or more members of the Republican State Central Committee of Maryland holding Federal offices, among whom was John L. Thomas, Jr., present Collector of Customs for this district, and Chairman of the committee, having tendered their resignations in obedience to the order of the President forbidding office-holders taking part in the management of political organizations, the State committee to-day accepted their resignations. Mr. E. Stockett Matthews, of Baltimore, was elected Chairman in place of Mr. Thomas. Mr. Matthews holds the office of Register of Bankruptcy, and the question having arisen whether he did not come within the orders of the President, Mr. Matthews said he held an office which was conferred on him by the late Chief Justice S. P. Chase, and that he was as capable of judging for himself as the President of the United States. He stated that it was perfectly competent for him to hold his office and occupy the position of Chairman of the State Central Committee of the Republican Party of Maryland. His doing so would in no manner come under the proscription of the President, as his position under the Government had no connection whatever with the civil service of the country.

THE MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 1.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson, Miss., special says: The Democratic Convention was called to order at noon by Gen. George, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, who spoke in eulogistic terms of President Haye's Administration. Gen. Gholson, of Munroe, was elected Permanent Chairman. A committee of 12 was appointed on platfosm, who have not yet reported. Seven ballots were had for Governor. The last ballot stood, Stone, 96; Lowery, 98; Humphreys, 31; Featherstone, 15. The convention then adjourned until 8:30 to-night. The convention is the largest ever held in the State, and it will require 123 votes to nominate. No nomination is probable to-night.

A special dispatch to the *Appeal* from Jackson, Miss., says: "Gov. Stone was nominated on the tenth ballot to-night, and the nomination was then made unanimous."

FAILURE OF A CHICAGO FIRM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—The suspension of Messrs. J. S. & W. G. Mead, wholesale grocers of this city, was announced by the firm to-day, and created considerable surprise in business circles. Mr. W. G. Mead states that the house was compelled to suspend in consequence of the depressed condition of business, gradual depression in values, and accumulation of worthless debts. The liabilities or assets are not given out to the public. The firm has done an extensive business here since 1856. About 18 months ago a trusted employe proved a defaulter to the amount of over $20,000. The senior partner, J. S. Meed, resides in New-York.

THE WARFARE ON CAPITAL

A TERRIBLE RIOT AT SCRANTON.

A PARTY OF ROUGHS AND STRIKERS FORCIBL

morning and embarked for Pittsburg, where they will take the place of the regulars, who will go to Scranton. The Seventh Regiment, Col. Caldwell, which has been on duty at the Arsenal in this city, went to the Scranton region to-day. The Fourth Regiment, Gen. Frank Reeder, took the place of the Seventh at the Arsenal. The Fourth is the regiment which settled the mob at Reading. The First Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, with Gen. Brinton, including the First Regiment, arrived in this city this afternoon on the way home, as its members fondly hoped, and as its friends in Philadelphia supposed. The division remained in the depot in this city 25 minutes, but that time wrecked the hopes of the members and their anxious friends in Philadelphia, who were busily engaged in preparing a grand demonstration for the men who received their "baptism of fire" in the smoky city on Sunday, July 22. During the brief halt here telegraphic orders were received from Gov. Hartranft, from his head-quarters on the road, near Pittsburg, to send the gallant First to Scranton. Although sorely disappointed, the men submitted to the change of programme without a murmur, and departed for the new field of duty with a determination to sustain their reputation at all hazards.

It is asserted that Gov. Hartranft will give the campaign in the coal region his personal supervision. It is certain that the strikers will be summarily dealt with. The destruction of property has been great, and no mercy will be shown the ringleaders.

A number of rioters under arrest in this city had a hearing to-day in the prison. About half of those in custody were held in default of bail and the remainder will be given a hearing to-morrow. One of the number turned State's evidence to-day, and his evidence will go far to convict the others.

The Law and Order Regiment, about 1,000 strong, and consisting of the best citizens of the town, commanded by the Sheriff of the county, made a short parade this evening, after which it was disbanded, to reassemble at a given signal if occasion required. Before the regiment was dismissed, the Sheriff made a short speech, tendering the thanks of the people of the city and county for the promptness and effectiveness of their service. He also informed the command that President Kennedy, of the Cumberland Valley Road, had tendered to the regiment, through him, an excursion to any point on that road, in return for the service rendered by it in guarding the road and bridges. The Mayor of the city also made a brief speech, after which the command was paraded and dismissed.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The following is the substance of the dispatches received at the Executive Department to-day: Mobs are in entire possession of everything in Kingston, Plymouth, and Nanticoke. The Lehigh Valley Road commenced running trains in the morning, but were mobbed and stopped at Wilkesbarre, where a riot is threatened. The whole country is in possession of the rioters, and mine pumps are stopped generally. At Scranton the mob is in possession of most of the city. Gen. Brinton, with the First Division of the National Guard, has arrived at Nanticoke, and is proceeding cautiously to Kingston, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Gov. Hartranft, with additional troops, artillery, and supplies, is on the way. Altogether there are about 2,000 troops on the way to Luzerne County.

SEVERAL TRAINS ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY ROAD STOPPED BY A MOB OF STRIKERS —THE MINERS AND RAILROAD MEN COMBINING—TROUBLE APPREHENDED.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 1.—Trains left both ways on the Lehigh Valley Road this morning without disturbance. At noon a local train for Pittston was boarded by strikers, the engine cut loose and run into the round-house, and the fire pulled. A large crowd of persons assembled. There was no interference with the strikers. A mail train bound north on the Valley Railroad, and due here at 2 P. M., was detained three-quarters of an hour by a crowd of 7,000 persons at the depot. The strikers uncoupled the passenger coaches and engine, and threw the coupling bolts in the canal. The bolts were replaced, and United States detectives were stationed on the platform to watch them. The train was backed below the depot, and, under a full head of steam, shot past the strikers. Some of them attempted to board it, but failed.

A crowd of 6,000 or 7,000 people assembled at the depot to see the mail train south come in at 3:45 o'clock. A constable and United States detective, standing on the platform next to the engine, were stoned. Master mechanic Drumheller was running the engine, and the strikers stoned him until he had to get off. As he did so he was struck in the face with a stone. The strikers cheered, mounted the engine, cut it loose, and ran it to Sugar Notch. John Keithler, the constable, was seized by the mob and roughly handled. They were going to duck him in the canal, and would have killed him but for the interference of friends. He is now in the station-house for protection. The mob followed him through the streets hooting and yelling. A large number of passengers are compelled to lay over here. The strikers have taken the engine from the train, and are running it up and down the road blowing the whistle and cheering. The miners and railroad men are coalescing, and trouble is feared.

HAZLETON, Penn., Aug. 1.—The first passenger train from the East arrived here this morning from Mauch Chunk, thereby breaking the blockade, and returned on schedule time with mails and passengers for New-York and Philadelphia. Another train arrived later in the day with 12 mail pouches and a full compliment of passengers. Both of these trains were run by crews belonging to the main line, as the men of the Hazelton branch are still out. The pay car arrived here about noon, and the men were paid off. Up to 4 o'clock P. M. none of the strikers had asked to be reinstated. As the morning train was on its way back to Mauch Chunk it was stopped about five miles below here by a tie that had been laid across the rails. The obstruction was placed on a curve of the road, but the engineer was able to stop the train in time to avoid a disaster, although the engine struck the tie before the train could be brought to a halt.

The miners of Eckley, Upper Lehigh, and Jeddo held a mass-meeting this morning at the latter place, which was very largely attended. The men seem desirous of reorganizing the Miners' Union, and are reported to have recommended it at their meeting. The question of a strike was discussed, but the speeches and entire proceedings were in opposition to that course so long as the Reading Company continue to work.

Later—8 P. M.—Information has just been received that the railroad men of this division have signified their desire to return to work, and that all local as well as through trains will run to-morrow.

READING, Penn., Aug. 1.—The Coroner's inquest on the Seventh-street rioting on July 24 is still progressing, and there is no telling yet when a verdict will be rendered.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DIVIDEND.

EFFECT OF THE RESOLUTION TO PASS THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK IN PHILADELPHIA—DECLINE IN THE SHARES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 1.—Those who have their money invested in Pennsylvania Railroad stock here have been made to feel the consequences of the strike in a manner not at all appreciated, and which has called forth anything but praise for the managers of the road. On the 1st of May last the Finance Committee of the Board of Managers declared that the dividends for the coming fiscal year should be reduced from 8 per cent. to 6 per cent., divided into quarterly payments of 1½ per cent. To-day was the time for the declaration of the dividend for this quarter. The Finance Committee of the Board of Directors met and unanimously passed a resolution that it was inexpedient to declare the usual dividend at this time, on account of the losses sustained by the company by the depredations of the mob at Pittsburg, and the loss of business which has been sustained. An intimation that this would be done was given out yesterday, but the stockholders hoped against fate, and lost. It is stated on trustworthy authority that the company had the money in cash to pay the dividend, but in view of the large sum which it will be necessary to expend to replace their destroyed stock and buildings, it has been deemed prudent to husband their resources and apply any surplus which may accrue to replacing the company on a sound footing again, nor, however, hinting that it is impaired further than the losses sustained in the "Smoky City." Whether there will be any more dividends this year is a question for future consideration, but the outlook is extremely doubtful.

In consequence of this announcement, the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company touched the lowest point which it has yet reached, sales being made at as low figures as 24¾ per share. Not quite a year ago it sold for 48, 50, and 52. When compared with the stocks of the other great trunk lines, it shows the lowest price, as against 95 for New-York Central, and 89 even for Baltimore and Ohio. The largest percentage of Pennsylvania stocks is held in Philadelphia, and the inconvenience arising from this passing of the dividend will be wide-spread among the large holders and with the consequent depreciation, will no doubt cause a large amount of it to be thrown on the market.

THE FORT WAYNE STRIKE ENDED.

WHOLESOME EFFECT OF THE ANTICIPATED PRESENCE OF REGULAR TROOPS IN THE COUNCILS OF THE MEN—TRAINS TO BE RESUMED TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 1.—The strikers had been in negotiation to-day until this afternoon, through a committee, with Assistant General Manager Gorham, who came from Chicago last night to meet them. A meeting was held at 2 P. M., and a resolution adopted that the strike would be continued until all the concessions demanded of the railway company were made. An announcement that regular troops would arrive to-night, however, caused a change to come over the spirit of their dreams, and after listening to an address from Sheriff Munson, who announced that to-morrow the law would be enforced at all hazards, and the railroad company given back its property. Another committee was appointed who consulted with Assistant General Manager Gorham. He assured them that if they would return to work to-night he would use every effort in his power to have their grievances redressed; and also promised that no man should be discharged because of his striking. Upon the strength of these assurances the strikers decided, by small majority, to return to work. Most of them have reported for duty, and trains have already begun to move.

The shops of this company will reopen to-morrow. The public is highly gratified over the turn affairs have taken, especially as the military would have been here to-morrow and serious trouble probably have taken place.

It was expected that a conference would have taken place to-day between a committee representing the canal-boat men strikers, the President of the canal, and Presidents of the several mining companies in the coal regions of Maryland, to settle the difficulties existing and the demands of the strikers that freights on coal be increased to $1 per ton from Cumberland to tide-water. The committee met Mr. Gorman, President of the canal, but no Presidents of the coal companies were there, they having declined to be present on account of the recent burning of the steam canal-boat at Dam No. 6. It was understood that the Presidents would not treat with the committee until the burning was disclaimed and denounced and the blockade opened.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

A TRAIN FIRED INTO NEAR KEYSER—THE CONDUCTOR AND BRAKEMAN WOUNDED—A GENERAL BREAK AMONG THE STRIKERS CAUSED BY THE MOVEMENT OF TRAINS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from Keyser says that a train of coal cars left there this morning for Piedmont. As it reached Red Rock Spring, four miles west of Keyser, some strikers fired a volley into it from the Maryland side of the Potomac. A bullet passed through the cab of the locomotive and narrowly missed the engineer, Oliver Morris. After the engine had passed, shots were fired at the caboose at the end of the train. M. L. Paskell, conductor, and John Caldwell, brakeman, were sitting in the doorway of the caboose. The former was struck in the left wrist by a bullet, and the latter was shot through the hip, both being light flesh wounds. There were no troops on the train, which proceeded to Piedmont without further interruption. When the engine started from there to return to Keyser, a guard of regulars was placed on it, and it came back unmolested. A detachment was sent to the scene of the shooting to hunt for the criminals, but in that wild country it will be very difficult to catch them.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 1.—The *Sun* has the following from Keyser, West Va.: "The movement of trains over this division has caused a general break among the strikers, and they are now constantly coming in and asking to be set to work. The opening of this division will have a great moral effect on the strikers along the entire line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The strikers have always said that every other division might give way, but that trains could never be sent safely over this division. No doubt a portion of the disaffected element would countenance violence to the trains, but the railroad company will take extreme precautions. For the present no trains will be sent out at night, on account of the accident by the misplaced switch on Monday night. Mr. Keyser this morning gave $50 each, as promised, to the men who took the trains from Grafton. The first of the convoy of freights which left Grafton this morning arrived here safely at 12:30 P. M. Lane, the man who first boarded the engine on Sunday night to take off the fireman, was arrested by the Sheriff to-day at the instance of the railroad officials. He was placed in charge of a deputy, and in passing his boarding-house was permitted to go in to dinner, and escaped through the kitchen.

THE RECENT BALTIMORE RIOT.

CONTINUATION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST —MORE CONTRADICTORY TESTIMONY— SEVERAL REPORTERS EXAMINED.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 1.—The testimony in the inquest on the bodies of Thomas Byrne and others, killed near the Sixth Regiment Armory on the night of July 20, was resumed this morning. Among the witnesses examined were reporters of the *Sun*, *Gazette*, and *American*, all of whom were present and saw the commencement:

David Dobler testified that he was on the corner of Front and Fayette streets; saw firing from the windows and down the stairs of the armory; stood there from 5:30 to 8:30 P. M.; the first act was that of three young men, who followed a soldier, abusing him; he said he had been called out; they told him to take off his clothing, and he went into a tobacco store and did so; two soldiers were then assailed, and one of them drew a pistol, which checked the assailants; then there were stones thown through the windows of the first-floor of the armory; that was followed by firing from the windows; saw the flashes of the guns and the soldiers; that was before the firing down stairs; witness remarked to a friend that the soldiers were firing blank cartridges; there were then more stones thrown and some pistols fired; a few minutes after the first firing saw some persons bearing the body of Byrne; the time from the firing from the windows until witness saw the body of Byrne was more than five minutes, but before the first soldiers left for Camden Station; Charles Feldhaus was the person with witness at the time; was present when the soldiers descended the stairs; they fired as they passed down, but over the heads of the crowd outside; after they got into the street they fired into the crowd, and the latter ran; then heard the cry, "Rally, boys, rally," and the crowd again pressed upon the soldiers; the first shot fired was from the armory window, and the second from the stairs; between the shots stones were thrown by the crowd; when witness saw the body of Byrne the crowd had greatly decreased; did not know if the door of the stairs to the armory was open before the soldiers came down; after the firing the crowd became very rough; before the firing saw a guard on Fayette-street, but not on Front-street; there was a crowd present when witness saw the body of Byrne; witness saw at least three or four soldiers fire from the windows; the body of Byrne was first taken to the corner of Fayette and High streets, when a policeman came up, took charge of it, and removed it to the Middle District Police Station; the soldiers fired from the windows, with the breech of the gun to the shoulder; witness had a full view of the armory building; the time between the firing from the windows and down the stairs was three or four minutes; did not see any policemen near the armory when the trouble first began.

John A. Murray, reporter for the *Sun*, testified: At 7:30 o'clock, on July 20, went to the Sixth Regiment Armory; the crowd there numbered about 200 or 300; there were one or two policemen at the door of the armory; went into the second story of the armory, and had been there but a few minutes when he saw Quartermaster Brown, who said he had been struck with a brick; within five minutes the throwing of bricks and stones began; there appeared to be no danger except about the door; witness did not go to the drill-room; up to the time of the throwing of stones and bricks heard no report of fire-arms of any kind; the throwing of stones afterward became alarming; about 8:15 P. M. heard the tramp of soldiers on the stairs; up to that time had heard no firing; saw some firing from the second-story windows; when the door was opened and the soldiers were met by a shower of stones, the rear ranks fell back, but after a momentary pause they again advanced, and at the door there was firing of musketry; after they got on the street the firing subsided; the second company was assaulted in the same way, and he thought that company fired more than the first one; the third company marched down when there was hardly any firing at all; saw them when he was present in the large room on the second floor, and saw a soldier with his gun pointed out of a window horizontally, and witness called to him not to fire; he did so, however, but the muzzle of the gun was so elevated that a person on the street could not be harmed; when the first company had fallen back, witness asked some of the soldiers if their guns were loaded, and they replied, "No, they will not let us load;" afterward saw several loading their pieces; witness saw but one shot from the second-story window; saw no private citizens in the armory other than reporters of the press; left the armory at 9:30 P. M., and until that time did not know that any one had been hurt; thought the crowd was desirous to be orderly to the soldiers.

Dr. William H. Cole, reporter for the *Gazette* and Assistant Surgeon of the Sixth Regiment, testified: Went to the armory on the evening of July 20, and found a large and disorderly crowd; saw some soldiers roughly handled, and saw the guard driven in; the crowd gained in force and the temper of the temper became more violent; was in the second story of the armory building until the companies left; saw stones thrown and pistols discharged; went to the third story, but the windows are so elevated that he could only see from them with difficulty; there was no occasion for his services at the armory, and he sent for clothing and left to attend to other business; saw no shooting from any of the windows.

William Frisch, a reporter of the *American*, corroborated the testimony of John A. Murray, except that he did not see a soldier fire from a second-story window; saw Col. Peters go down stairs, and heard some one give a command not to load.

John C. Wiley testified: Was formerly a Sergeant in the Sixth Regiment; was at the armory on the evening of July 20; there was a large crowd cheering for the strikers; saw a rush made upon the guard, and the guard used the butts of their guns to keep the crowd crowd back; the leader was a tall man, who changed his clothing several times; would recognize him; saw several soldiers attacked on Fayette-street, near the bridge, and beaten by the crowd; saw them strip one soldier and drive him into a cigar store; saw a man fire a pistol at the window in the second story in which witness and Mr. Wiley were sitting; assisted in carrying ammunition to the men; there was no firing from the armory for half an hour after the first pistol-shot was fired; saw a man shoot a pistol, tapper at the door; thought there was one shot fired from the second-story window at the armory, but not more than one.

John L. Ells, Lieutenant, Company I, Sixth Regiment, testified: There was no command given to fire or to load from the time the company left the armory until it reached Camden Station.

P. R. McCargo, Captain of Company H, Sixth Regiment, testified that he was in the armory at the time of the riot, and was ordered by Col. Peters to the charge of the drill-room; two companies passed out and the third hesitated; Col. Peters ordered Capt. Duffy to go out; when witness reached the street he found a soldier who had been knocked down; stones were thrown through the windows before the companies went down, after which they were put down; there was not a man who had a cartridge except those who were detailed to the Camden Station; there was no shot fired from the third-story windows by any witness present; after the three companies left the drill-room there were no men left on that floor who used muskets except the members of his own company, and they had no ammunition; did not leave the drill-room for some time after the three companies left.

Charles W. Stowe testified: Was on Baltimore-street, near Front, on the night of the riot, and went to the house of a friend opposite the armory; saw the crowd attempt to take the guns from the guard; heard pistol shots in the crowd before the soldiers came down stairs; the only firing witness saw from the armory was from the door; the crowd was uproarious and threw many stones; there were women and boys in the crowd; thought the soldiers did right in firing upon the crowd, as they were in great danger.

A number of other witnesses were examined, whose testimony was conflicting as to the firing from the armory windows. No important facts other than those heretofore stated were brought out. Mr. Garnett Savage, one of the reporters of the *Gazette*, testified that the lamps on the streets had been extinguished and the night was very dark.

The jury made an inspection of the armory building, and, after passing a resolution to hear no more testimony, adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE CHICAGO ROADS.

WORK RESUMED AT ALMOST ALL POINTS— THE ELKHART AND CLEVELAND STRIKERS STILL HOLDING OUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road fully resumed operations at all points this morning, and no disposition was manifested anywhere to interfere with the business of the company. More than two-thirds of the men at Galesburg went to work on the company's terms and in accordance with President Harris' ultimatum. The places of those who held out were filled with new men. The strikers make no objection, probably because there is a company of Militia now at Galesburg, with instructions to protect the company against interference. The Fort Wayne Road began to dispatch freight trains to all points from this city to-night on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. The strikers still hold out at Elkhart as well as at Cleveland. In order to save themselves from dismissal, a number of men on this road reported for duty to-day, but the majority are on the war-path still. The managers of the road expect, however, to receive military aid and to bring the strikers to terms. The Michigan Central started to take freight to Philadelphia and points in Pennsylvania to-day.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS POINTS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 1.—The hearing of argument in the habeas corpus case of Albert Conlin, which was to have taken place to-day before Judge Jones, did not come off, a warrant having been issued charging him with rioting on July 24, by forcibly compelling peaceable men to stop work. Warrants have also been issued against eight of Conlin's associates, and they will all be brought to trial as speedily as possible. The last of the Illinois State troops left Springfield this evening. Only one company remains there, and that is liable to be withdrawn at any moment. Railroad matters are running smoothly on both sides of the river, and all the men, excepting the most active leaders of the strike, have been taken back and are quietly at work.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 1.—Freight trains were moved out in all directions under guard of the military to-day, without the slightest interruption from strikers. The two westward bound trains, which were stopped at Newark last night, arrived in this city to-day. Trains have been passing Newark each way under guard of troops, without interference. No further trouble is anticipated. The Baltimore and Ohio Road has not sent any freight trains from this point yet; but the road is open, freight is being received from all points, and trains will be resumed as soon as proper arrangements can be completed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 1.—The strike on the St. Louis and South-eastern Road has collapsed, and trains will run as usual to-morrow. The engineers express willingness to work, though no concessions have been made to them.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 1.—The strikers arrested at Vincennes were brought before Judges Drummond and Gresham, of the United States Court, to-day, to answer for contempt of court. Three pleaded guilty, and the evidence of the fourth was heard, but sentence has not been pronounced. The hearing of those arrested in this city followed, but was not concluded at the adjournment of the court.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 1.—The brick-molders of this city are on a strike, demanding an advance of 25 cents per day on the wages which have been paid for the past six years. The demand was refused, and work in all the brick-yards is stopped, causing an advance in price of 30 cents. The street force of the gas company demand an advance on $1 25 per day, now paid, and have all been discharged.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

Railway Mail Superintendent Jackson said yesterday that the night express and mail trains for Elmira over the Lehigh Valley Railroad, leaving Easton at 9:20 P. M., would not be run last night, on account of the disturbed condition of the road, and that the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Road was still blockaded, notwithstanding reports that it was open for mail purposes. With these exceptions the mails were running regularly.

THANKS TO THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GOV. ROBINSON OFFICIALLY THANKS THE STATE MILITIA FOR THEIR SERVICES IN SUPPRESSING THE RAILROAD RIOTS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Gov. Robinson, as Commander-in-Chief of the State Militia, caused the following order to be issued to-day:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1877.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.—The Commander-in-Chief takes pleasure in expressing his sincere thanks to all the officers and men of the National Guard of this State for the important services rendered by them in suppressing the recent riots, and in protecting the lives and property of the citizens of the various portions of the State which were threatened with lawless violence. The exigencies of the occasion required that the entire force of the National Guard should be put under arms and held ready to move at a moment's notice. The duties to be performed were of a very difficult and delicate nature. The actual and threatened violence and defiance of law were such that it became necessary to order the military forces to seven different points upon the leading railway lines extending from Lake Erie to Albany and New-York. The various regiments, battalions, and separate companies selected for this purpose were moved to their respective positions with a rapidity and precision which could not have been excelled by regular troops. They were handled with such skill and good judgment that within one week the disturbances were entirely suppressed and peace and order restored throughout the State without the serious shedding of blood. The event has demonstrated the efficiency and reliability of a well-organized State militia. Although subjected to great privations and hardships, the best discipline was observed throughout, and the citizen soldiers returned to their homes, carrying with them the esteem, not only of their officers, but of all the law-abiding citizens of the State.

L. ROBINSON, Commander-in-Chief.

Official: FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

ALL QUIET THROUGHOUT NEW-JERSEY.

At Gov. Bedle's head-quarters, in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, yesterday, the reporters were informed that quiet prevailed throughout the State. The Militia are, however, continued in Phillipsburg, and the serious outbreaks of yesterday in Pennsylvania seems to have strengthened the determination of the Governor to keep them on duty for several days yet. Nothing was known at the New-Jersey Central Depot in Communipaw last evening regarding the recent order of Receiver Lathrop, suspending all engineers and brakemen "not now actually employed by the company." The engineers, when questioned, said that it could have nothing to do with either themselves or the firemen, as neither of them had struck during the recent troubles. The general opinion was that the order, so far as it applied to the New-Jersey Central proper, meant nothing more than a recognition of the existing custom of suspending in dull times the younger or junior engineers and giving what work there was to the older hands. The brakemen do not know yet whether they will be paid for their enforced idleness during the blockade or not. The rate of pay for engineers is $90 for every 2,600 miles run, and as most of this class had made that distance before the stoppage of freight commenced, they will receive at least that amount in any case. Nothing the engineers proclaim their intention of doing, viz., to discharge all the ringleaders in the recent troubles at Phillipsburg and elsewhere. At Communipaw yesterday it was thought that the new order might be meant for the Lehigh and Susquehanna Road, which is leased by the Central and is still partially blockaded.

That portion of the New-Jersey Militia which was stationed at New-Brunswick—nine companies—is still in camp, the orders for their withdrawal not having yet been received.

The riot in Scranton did not interrupt travel on the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway. The express from Binghamton passed through the disturbed city without delay, and arrived at Hoboken on time at 9:26 last night. The Bloomsburg Branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road is still controlled by striking miners, who prevent the passage of trains. Elsewhere on the road and its branches business proceeds quietly a before the great railroad strike. At Hoboken fears are no longer entertained of a renewal of the late troubles. The men who stood out for several days are now at work, except a few who have been discharged by Superintendent Reasoner, and one brakeman, named Sturgis, who has not been seen since the strike ended, and who is believed to have fled, fearing arrest. Those discharged were brakemen, and the offense of most of them was that they were most prominent in producing the strike. One man has been discharged, however, for the very novel reason that he furnished to the press truthful information, which Mr. Reasoner desired to suppress. A meeting of the members of Division No. 171 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was held at the Sinclair House in Hoboken yesterday. It was secret, as such meetings always are, and the proceedings during the session could not be learned last evening.

MAN'S DEPARTURE FROM GOD.

SERMON BY REV. WILLIAM HUMPSTONE AT THE GOSPEL TENT—THE NECESSITY OF SINNERS BECOMING CONVINCED OF THEIR SIN.

Quite a large congregation gathered last evening to take part in the devotional exercises at the Gospel Tent. After singing, prayer, and Scripture reading, Rev. Mr. Humpstone preached a sermon from the text found in Jeremiah XXXV.: "Return ye now every man from his evil way, and amend your doings, and go not after other gods and serve them, and ye shall dwell in the land which I have given to you and to your fathers; but ye have not inclined your ear, nor hearkened unto me." These words had been spoken, said the preacher, by Jeremiah to the people of Israel by God's command, the exhortation presupposing that there had been a departure of the people from God. There were no people, it would seem, who should have been closer attached to God than the people of Israel, and yet no sooner had they been delivered by God than they departed from His Word, His worship, and His service. So great, indeed, was their offense that, we could but be astonished at God's patience, forbearance, and mercy in waiting for the Israelites to turn again to Him. But the children of Israel, added the preacher, were not the only persons that had departed from God. Every man had departed from Him since the departure beginning in the Garden of Eden with Adam. It was this departure of men from the pure Word of God that split the Church into so many different factions. Each faction followed its own philosophy of the Divine Word, and it was now a common thing to hear even teachers of religion themselves say that God didn't mean what he had said. In departing from the Word men had departed from God's worship too, and now they went to church to hear a favorite minister and be pleased, and not for the simple worship of their Creator. This departure, the preacher argued, was flagrantly wicked, because, in making it, men left the Supreme One, in whom they lived and moved and had their being; flagrantly wicked, because they sinned against themselves in committing an act that brought down upon them God's curse; flagrantly wicked, because they blasted their children's hope of heaven, and flagrantly wicked because they stunned against society and mankind in general by setting their fellow-man a wicked example of disobedience to his God. But though man has thus sinned grievously against his Creator, there was opened to him a way to return to his Creator—the acceptance of salvation through Jesus Christ. In concluding, the preacher urged the necessity of the sinner becoming convinced of his sin before he could return once more to God. If men, he thought, could only be convinced of this, there would no longer be any need of praying for and begging them to repent; they would come voluntarily to seek salvation. What was needed at the present time was more of the kind of preaching that would bring home to men's hearts the necessity for this conviction of sin to secure a return of God's grace.

A VALUABLE LIBRARY.

The Hartford *Times* has the following account of the library of the late George Brinley, which is shortly to be sold: "It contains probably the choicest collection of rare and costly books ever owned by one person in this country. In its treasures of old books, which are valuable in the eyes of bibliophilists because of their extreme rarity in any or all parts of the world, this Brinley collection stands pre-eminent among American private libraries. One of its treasures is the Mazarin Bible, for which the owner paid $12,000 in gold. There is but one other copy in America—the one in the Lenox library, New-York—and the book is extremely rare in Europe. Mr. Brinley also owned several of the Elliott Indian Bibles, which cost him about $1,000 each. Of late years he devoted his attention principally to early books published in the United States, particularly to those published in this State and having reference to the early history of Connecticut. The Brinley library was also exceedingly rich in the Mather works, of which he possessed more than any other one collector. At present the books are safely stored and cared for in this city."

LAWLESSNESS IN MONTREAL.

The Montreal *Witness* of Tuesday says: "Rowdyism may almost be said to be rampant in Montreal. It is the subject for general remark that respectable citizens of Montreal have been since the late disturbances at the mercy of the mob or rowdy element, which daily distinguishes itself in some part of the city—not alone in the more secluded localities—by outrages which continue to add to the disgrace now resting upon the community. There is undoubtedly reason, at the present juncture of affairs, for the Police force to display the utmost vigilance and all the efficiency they can lay claim to, not only to keep down rowdyism, but also to remove whatever odium may at present attach to them. It is also incumbent upon the civic authorities, if they have any desire to regain the confidence and respect of all good citizens and of the country at large, to take prompt and active measures to strengthen and improve the present inadequate and inefficient force. It is not now a question of expense whether the Police force shall be increased in numbers and composed of men of trustworthy character and sufficient capabilities or not. It is a question as to whether the good name of our city shall be retrieved and inoffensive citizens have the privilege of going about its streets—even through the most public thoroughfares—with safety or not."

GEN. SHERIDAN'S RETURN.

HIS TOUR IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY—WHAT HE SAW IN THE WILDERNESS OF DAKOTA.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 29.

Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan and staff arrived in the city yesterday morning in a special train, via the North-western Railroad, accompanied by Gen. Crook. Besides Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, there were with him of his staff Gens. D. B. Sackett, J. W. Forsyth, G. A. Forsyth; Lieuts. Schuyler and Bourke; Lieut. Carpenter, the entomologist and naturalist; Col. Farrar, Col. Welsh, and Surgeon Patzki.

The party were on their way home when they heard of the strikers' troubles, which hastened their return considerably. They rode 150 miles by stage, from the Union Pacific Railroad to Camp Brown, where the party indulged in the luxury of a spring bath—than which there is no finer in the world. From here 350 miles were ridden on horseback to the mouth of the Big Horn and Little Horn Rivers. On the 15th inst., on Shell Creek, in the Big Horn Mountains, the party had the pleasure of witnessing a three-inch fall of snow. Last Monday they met Gen. Sherman en the steamer Rosebud, within 10 miles of the Big Horn Mountains. The party returned via the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers to Bismarck by boat, and thence to Chicago by rail. The trip was in all respects a delightful and successful one, and the party fared sumptuously on fish and game. Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan became better acquainted with the country, and is for that reason better able to judge where new military posts will be needed for the protection of settlers on the frontier.

Gen. Crook, with Lieuts. Bourke and Schuyler, of his staff, left the city yesterday morning for Omaha, where business of importance has called him, connected with the Department of the Platte. The sudden call for troops for duty in this city was answered mainly from Gen. Crook's command, and this has caused somewhat of a derangement of the various posts and garrisons there, necessitating an immediate departure.

The General's recent tour of inspection was one full of interest and military importance. The party left the Union Pacific Railroad at Bryan, and proceeded north in stages to Camp Brown, in the Wind River Valley, Wyoming Territory, thence to a camp at the base of the Big Horn Mountains. At this point a scientific party composed of Lieuts. Bourke, Schuyler, and Carpenter was made up to ascend this heretofore unexplored mountain. That is to say, no one has ever reached the actual summit of Clond Peak. After reaching an elevation of about 13,000 feet, they were unable to proceed further, owing to the inaccessible rocks encountered. They, however, reached a higher point than any former party. Several like attempts have been made during the occupancy of new species. These have been properly preserved, and will be forwarded to the Smithsonian Institute. While on this subject it may be as well to say that Gen. Welsh, of Chicago, who accompanied the expedition in the cause of scientific investigation, shot two of those rare animals known as the prong-antelope—specimens of those who were there to say. Any persons interested in zoology should call on the General for a detailed description. Of course, all kinds of game were killed, including black-tailed deer, mountain sheep, mountain bison, and two bears. Of the latter Gen. Sheridan killed one and Crook the other. The Generals were in luck. The bison is a species much smaller than the buffalo, as fleet almost as a deer, and as sure-footed as a Big Horn sheep.

After leaving the Cloud Peak Camp the expedition crossed the range at the head of Tongue River. Descending into the Valley of the Big Horn, they found numerous parties of miners and prospectors, in squads of five to thirty, all hunting for gold. It is to be regretted that as yet none of them had been successful; at least, no paying prospects had been washed out. Should a more thorough search prove these first attempts erroneous, and gold be found in quantities, the extent of the region is such that it would employ nearly many thousands of our surplus population immediately. There is no doubt of the agricultural and pastoral capacities of that country, whatever have been the false reports of ignorant persons who have written on this question.

On Tongue River the expedition was joined by the cavalry escort of five companies of the Fifth Cavalry under Major Hart. This force was necessary, owing to the fact of all the Indians in Dakota not having been compelled to go on to reservations.

En route to Post No. 2, (this is to be called Camp Custer,) located at the mouth of Tongue River, Custer's battlefield was visited, and the bones of 17 bodies found and buried. These had not been discovered by previous parties sent out for this purpose. At Post No. 2 the expedition took boat and steamed to Bismarck, 860 miles, in four days. There telegrams reached Gen. Sheridan, and the party started in to make time on a special train for Chicago. One part of the route, 1,000 miles, was made in 39 hours.

WAGES AND EXPENSES.

REVISED FIGURES FROM CINCINNATI—COMPARISON WITH FORMER YEARS.

From the Cincinnati Times, July 30.

There have been some publications in the papers of yesterday and to-day giving figures in regard to the prices of a few of the articles that enter into the cost of living, in comparison with the wages now received by railroad employes. The number of articles specified would hardly keep a family together, and the prices given, wholesale rates, are therefore an unfair basis of comparison. We give below the average retail prices in the Western States of a large list of articles, as compiled with great care by Edward Young, Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, for the years 1869 and 1874, and add to the table present retail prices in this city:

	1869.	1874.	1877.
Flour, superfine, per barrel	$5 83	$5 00	$6 50
Corn-meal, per bushel	3 09	3 75	2 50
Beef, roast, per pound	12½	11½	10
Pork, mess, per pound	17	11½	15
Lard, per pound	21	15½	15
Butter, per pound	31	24¾	25
Potatoes, per bushel	51	78	60
Coffee, green, per pound	28	27¼	25
Sugar, brown, per pound	15½	10	12
Molasses, per gallon	95	80	60
Coal, per bushel	12	12	10
Shirtings, brown, per yard	18¾	12¾	10
Boots, men's heavy	4 50	5 49	
Boarding, per week	4 50	4 25	4 00
Rent, 4-room tenements	12 42	15 00	12 00

It will be seen that flour, from which the "staff of life" is made, is higher than it has been since 1874; but it is a fact that it was higher from 1871 until 1874 than it is now, and which is not much used by railroad men, though it is by the poorer classes, is much cheaper than heretofore. Beef is about the same, but pork is dearer; lard and butter are about the same; potatoes have been very much dearer, but are now cheaper. Other articles average a trifle less than for some years past, including boarding and rent. We think a close calculation of the aggregate expense of living would show a reduction of at least 10 per cent. on the average of the past eight years, though it would not be more than that.

SHOT IN MISTAKE FOR A BURGLAR.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* of Tuesday evening says: "There were several cases at the Coroner's office this morning, the most interesting being the evidence given in the case of the shooting of John Shields, aged 30 years, by Thomas Patton. It appears that the people in the neighborhood have been much worked up by the tramp nuisance, and are constantly on their guard against the depredations of the wanderers. Thomas Patton, who keeps a store in Bristol, had spoken about being prepared to resist any inroad from them. But Shields, being out late on the night of last Tuesday week, undertook to get into the place for shelter, and Patton, being woke out of his sleep, supposing it to be a burglar trying to force his way in, fired at him, wounding him mortally. The wounded man was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he lingered until Friday, when he died. To the very last he asserted that Patton was not to blame for shooting him. At 11 o'clock this morning William Shields, a brother of the deceased, testified before the Coroner that as soon as he heard of his brother being shot he started from Mauch Chunk, where he was staying, and after stopping at Patton's store to see the latter they both came down together and saw his brother at the hospital. At this time Shields seemed more anxious to see and talk with Patton than with the witness, seeming to think greatly of him. Finally he spoke to his brother after Patton had left the room, and asked him if he blamed Patton for shooting him. He seemed hurt, and answered, 'Oh! Willie, don't you know Tom would not shoot me; he would sooner shoot himself.' The witness further stated that his family were all on good terms with Patton and the latter's family, and earnestly desired to have Patton cleared of all blame. The neighborhood was occasionally a rough one, although there was not much thieving going on. No trouble of any kind had ever gone on between the Shields and Pattons. The case was then arranged to be carried before the District-Attorney at Bristol, in whose district the killing occurred."

A GROWL OVER THE STATE SENATE.

*To the

THE COUNT OF LOUISIANA.

THE ATTEMPT TO DISCOVER FRAUD.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE RETURNING BOARD MERELY FOR POLITICAL EFFECT—INCONSISTENCIES OF THE MOVEMENT—A REVIEW OF THE CASE, AND WHAT IS LIKELY TO BE THE RESULT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It will be remembered that the members of the Louisiana Returning Board were lately arrested and held to bail under a criminal prosecution against them. The prosecution was commenced in New-Orleans on the eve of the adjournment for the Summer of the Criminal Court of that city. The defendants are thus precluded from a trial of their case until the reopening of the court in October. In the meantime they rest under a grave accusation which they proclaim themselves anxious to meet and fully able to refute.

It is asserted that this prosecution has been delayed for a purpose; that it is intended to exert an influence in the coming Fall elections; that it will be used to discredit the title of President Hayes; and will afford a valuable contribution to the charge of fraud against the Republican Party. This charge of fraud seems to be the main weapon of Democratic attack. It is elaborately put forward in the false and vituperative article of Judge Black, lately published in the *North American Review*, and has been caught up and echoed by the whole Democratic press of the country. Great importance is attached to the vote of Louisiana as counted by the Electoral Commission, and any step taken for the purpose of discrediting the action of the Returning Board which canvassed and proclaimed the vote of the State is fraught with significance, and becomes a subject of public interest. With this view it is proposed to examine briefly the nature of the charge against the members of the Returning Board, and to state the circumstances under which it was preferred.

The Judge and District Attorney of the Criminal Court of New-Orleans were elected in November last. Their election was proclaimed by the Returning Board in December, and they entered upon the discharge of their official duties in the early part of the following January. The Grand Jury was at the same time impaneled and sworn to serve for three months. The alleged misdeeds of the Returning Board were soon brought pointedly to their consideration by the Judge and District Attorney, pronounced Democratic politicians. This Grand Jury, however, was discharged on the last of March, having found no indictment against the Returning Board. The next Grand Jury was to serve for the term of April, May, and June. No action appears to have been taken in the matter during the early and eventful part of their term. At this period President Hayes' Commission was busily engaged in the performance of its duties. The Government of Packard was being disestablished, while that of Nicholls was rapidly developing into maturity. Acts of political violence and persecution were suspended and discountenanced. The members of the Returning Board had just been released from a six weeks' imprisonment in Washington; and when all opposition to the Nicholls Government was completely at an end, and the new Legislature was formed, one of the first acts passed by that body was a declaration of confidence in the President's policy, of amnesty to those who had differed politically with them, and of a determination to discontinue further "persecution of individuals for past political offenses." This statute of oblivion was generally considered as having particular reference to the case of the Returning Board.

Not long afterward, however, the subject of the indictment of the members of the board was again brought to the attention of the Grand Jury by the Judge, and they were directed to investigate it. From statements in the New-Orleans newspapers it is gathered that the results of the investigation of the Grand Jury were not in harmony with the expectations of the Judge of the Criminal Court. The Grand Jury, it is asserted, refused upon several ballots to find a bill of indictment. These reports led to their being publicly reprimanded by the Judge for disclosing the secrets of their sessions. The Grand Jury retorted, but the quarrel seems to have been soon adjusted. This was toward the end of the term, and still no true bill was found.

Under the laws of Louisiana criminal prosecutions may be by indictment by the Grand Jury or by information filed by the Prosecuting Attorney. It is unusual for a prosecuting officer to file an information for a grave offense during the session of the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury was discharged without day on the 30th of June; and on the 5th of July the Prosecuting Attorney filed an information against the members of the Returning Board for "uttering and publishing as true a certain altered, false, forged, and counterfeited public record," to-wit, the "returns of the Parish of Vernon of an election held for Presidential Electors in the State of Louisiana on the 7th day of November, 1876, knowing the same to be false, altered," &c.

The reason assigned by the District Attorney for his irregular and tardy action in filing an information when the Grand Jury had refused to present a bill of indictment, was that the foreman of the Grand Jury, three days before their discharge, recommended the Judge to instruct him to file the proper informations against the members of the Returning Board for "perjury, forgery, and altering the returns of Vernon and other parishes." This proceeding of the foreman is claimed by the members of the Returning Board to be wholly unprecedented. They say it is a recommendation that the District Attorney should file an information in a case where the Grand Jury had felt themselves unwarranted in finding a true bill. And they further claim that the recommendation to the court suggested an information only for "perjury, forgery, and altering election returns;" they also claim that it did not cover and include the offense of "uttering and publishing," &c., for which they are being proceeded against. It is a circumstance highly significant that the offense charged in the information is confined entirely to the vote for Presidential Electors, and does not allude to any State or local officer.

Bearing in mind these circumstances, let us now proceed to examine the charge in connection with the statutes of Louisiana having reference to it. The Election law of 1872 provides that the Returning Board "shall meet in New-Orleans within 10 days after the closing of the election to canvass and compile the statements of votes made by the Commissioners of Election, and make returns of the election to the Secretary of State." The same act provides that (section 8) three Commissioners of Election shall be appointed for each polling place in each parish, to hold and conduct the election; these Commissioners are required immediately upon the close of the election to count the ballots at the polls, to make a list of the persons voted for, the votes for each, &c., and forward this statement to the Supervisor of Registration, and a duplicate to the Clerk of the District Court for the parish. The Supervisor then consolidates these lists into one tabulated statement for the parish, which he forwards, together with the originals furnished him by the Commissioners, to the returning officers of election for the State, (the Returning Board.) The Returning Board are required to canvass and compile the vote of the State from the original documents furnished by the Commissioners of Election to the Supervisor, and by him forwarded to the Returning Board, and not from the consolidated statement of the vote made by the Supervisor. This consolidated statement of the Supervervisor seems intended merely to show the number of polling places in the parish, and for convenience, the number of votes in tabular form.

The Commissioners' statements are the only evidence authorized to be used by the Returning Board in ascertaining the vote of the parish. It will thus be seen that while the Commissioners' statements may be considered public records, because they make legal proof of their contents and are required to be preserved and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, the Supervisors' statements can in no sense be considered as such, because they make no such proof, and the returning officers are not required by law to preserve or deposit them in any office. Indeed it is said that the returning officers might, if they saw fit, even destroy such statements without violating any law or doing any injury.

The document alleged to have been altered and uttered and published, is asserted to be the tabulated or consolidated statement of the Supervisor, and not the original Commissioners' returns of Vernon Parish. The indictment is for the offense of "uttering and publishing as true a certain altered, false, forged, and counterfeited public record." The uttering and publishing of the tabulated statement of the Supervisor of Vernon Parish, would not constitute an offense under this indictment, since that statement, as has just been shown, is not a public record. It would seem then, from this view, that the charge in the information cannot be sustained. Besides, the members of the Returning Board cannot, with truth, be said to have uttered and published as true the statements of the Supervisor, nor even the statements of the Commissioners of Election. They were not charged with the duty of uttering and publishing these original returns and statements: their sole power was to canvass or compile the statements of votes sent up to them, and on such canvass to make and declare their return of the election. What they uttered and published as true was their own return. They had nothing to do with uttering and publishing any return made to them from the Parish of Vernon, and they never professed to do this. They were vested with express power under the terms of the statute to alter the result as shown by the Supervisors' consolidated statement, by rejecting any poll or polls at which violence, fraud, &c., were used. This was a discretionary, quasi-judicial power, and for this reason the law refrained from prescribing any penalties against the Returning officers for the performance of any acts within their discretion. Again, it would seem that the uttering and publishing of false returns of the election in the Parish of Vernon was an act entirely inconsequential. If the returns uttered and published had been unaltered, and if the Returning Board had adopted the Democratic figures instead of those they are said to have used, the result of the vote for Presidential Electors would have been the same. Vernon Parish had no decisive effect upon the vote of the State. If the Returning Board had seen fit they might have rejected the whole vote of Vernon Parish without being accountable to any human power for doing so. There seems to have been no motive for the offense charged; and the act itself if proved could have injured and defrauded no one.

There are other and weighty objections urged against the legality and validity of the information, which go to show that this prosecution must certainly result in the acquittal of the accused. Hence the inference forces itself irresistibly upon every candid mind that the prosecution is intended solely for political effect. This inference acquires almost the force of full proof, when we recall the circumstances under which the information was filed, that the first Grand Jury had declined to indict the Returning Board, and that the succeeding Grand Jury likewise failed to do so, and seem to have been driven, only at the eleventh hour, to the unprecedented course of recommending the Prosecuting Attorney to inaugurate a prosecution by information, which they had themselves declined to take the responsibility of commencing by indictment.

It has been authoritatively asserted that Gov. Nicholls discountenances this prosecution, upon the ground that it is a violation of the faith of the Legislature pledged in the act of amnesty and oblivion already referred to. The title of the State officials is in no manner affected by the alleged utterance and publication of the returns of Vernon Parish. Their right is unchallenged. The title of the Presidential Electors is alone sought to be impaired, or at least, brought into disrepute. When we recollect that Judge Black, in his article, singles out the returns from Vernon Parish as a special subject of assault in connection with the return of the Hayes Electors by the Returning Board, it is reasonable to infer that this prosecution has been inspired or stimulated through Northern Democratic influences, and that, irregular, tardy, and futile though it be, it is designed for use in the Fall campaigns, before its groundlessness and illegality can possibly be judicially exposed.

It is stated by the *Herald* of July 17 that the original returns of Vernon Parish are now in the possession of Mr. David Dudley Field. This fact supports the theory that the prosecution of the Louisiana Returning Board is intended merely for Democratic capital; at the same time it shows that the New-Orleans Grand Juries have been right in refusing to present a bill of indictment against the members of the Returning Board before finding and publishing a false vote, when the return itself was not in evidence before them, and was far beyond their reach. It further shows that the Prosecuting Attorney in New-Orleans could have had no sufficient ground for filing an information in the case.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 30, 1877.

THE NATION AND THE STATES.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *American*, a Democratic journal, is much struck by the "vast change" which has came over the country in the past 20 years. In an article referring to the helplessness of the State Governments, as displayed in the late labor difficulties, it says: "The populace smile at local authority, and derisively theow stones at the State military. There is no difference in the fighting qualities. Indeed, the citizen-soldiers are equal to the regulars in that respect, and often superior. The one part of reality is present with both. The United States troops are armed with the other nine parts—the incorporeal—the idea of overshadowing and invincible power—that which has shown itself unconquerable—that against which Lee and Jackson hurled the legions of the South, the bravest of the brave, for four years of almost incessant victory, only to end at last in disastrous, final, and irretrievable defeat. Then the United States Government acquired the idea of great power which which is of so much more value than even power itself. Half the foes of such a power quail before the idea, and the blow never has to be struck. It is this idea of the invincibility of the United States which causes mobs to melt away before the advance of a handful of regulars, when they laugh at Militia, and deride the efforts of armed Police. It is not desirable that we recur to a time when the United States had no power. It is certainly not possible. In a Government like ours, however, it is desirable, when the powers are distributed, to have each arm efficient, and each respected and feared by wrong-doers. The States, which are primarily charged with the protection of life and property, are either to be made efficient or to abdicate their functions in favor of the central power. No part of government can retain power it will not or cannot use. The power of insuring order and enforcing law is a necessary one. No government can exist without it, and no government can afford to neglect violent and unlawful demonstrations. If the States abdicate their functions, and confess their helplessness, then the people will, of their own motion, quietly and without legal sentiment, transfer it to some other quarter. The efficient part of government is that which commands respect and compels men, without the necessity in most cases for action at all—that creation of the mind, that respect for power and deference to authority, which allays excitement and quells insurrection without ever striking a blow, when people know it can and will strike. As sure as the States do not preserve that respect they were intended to have, they will turn over all the efficient part of government to the Federal power. Men must respect and revere the power of the States within their sphere of well-defined local government or they will despise their weakness and triply arm the Federal Government with power, and the ability and will to do, and that which is worth more than power, respect for it, and faith in the certainty and efficiency of its exercise."

GUNS OF THE FRENCH FIELD ARTILLERY.

Two batteries of each of the 19 regiments of artillery of the French Army have either lately had issued to them or will shortly receive new steel field pieces of 95 millimetres calibre. There are, therefore, at present three classes of guns in the French field artillery—namely, the 75, the 85, and the 95 millimetre pieces. The new gun consists of an inner tube of cast-steel, surrounded by rings of puddled steel. Its weight is 700 kilogrammes, its length 2.5 metres, and it is rifled with 28 grooves, having an increasing twist. The gun is a breech-loader, closed with an Eastman screw. The vent is placed so that the cartridge is ignited at a point about half its length from the bottom of the bore. The shell for the gun weighs eight kilogrammes, and contains a bursting charge of 4.15 grammes. Percussion fuses only are provided both for the common and shrapnel shell. The charge consists of 2.1 kilogrammes of coarse-grained Castan powder, which gives the projectile a high initial velocity. At 2,000 metres range the velocity is still 270 metres per second, and at 4,000 metres 247 metres. A new pattern of carriage has also been designed for the 95 millimetre gun, composed of steel plates, and fitted with a simple elevating screw, by which the necessary elevation for 6,550 metres range can be given. Fresh limbers and ammunition wagons will not be manufactured, but those already in use will be altered, so that each battery shall carry with it 90 rounds per gun.

THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

A genius in Paris has furnished the *République Française* with the following. By giving the letters of the phrase *La République Thiers vs Triomphe* their alphabetical number, one obtains precisely the number of Deputies who signed the protest of the Right against the recent dissolution of the French Legislature. Thus:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	

L A 12 1 = 13

R E P U B L I Q U E 18 5 16 21 2 12 9 17 21 5 = 126

T H I E R S 20 8 9 5 18 19 = 79

V A 22 1 = 23

T R I O M P H E R 20 18 9 15 13 16 8 5 18 = 122

Total = 363

WHAT THE MAILS BRING.

GEOLOGY OF THE WEST.

WHAT WAS SUGGESTED BY THE BORING OF AN ARTESIAN WELL FOR THE INSANE ASYLUM AT ST. LOUIS.

From the St. Louis Republican.

In boring the artesian well at the Insane Asylum, St. Louis, the auger penetrated 3,800 feet, going through 200 feet of coal measures, 500 feet of sub-carboniferous limestones, 1,000 feet of Devonian and 2,000 feet of upper and lower silurian, and in the bottom cut a brown ferruginous sandstone, supposed to be of Potsdam age.

This sandstone carries the fossil of a marine animal known as a trilobite, and establishes the fact that at 3,500 feet in depth below the present level of the Mississippi River, and the pavements walked by the busy population of St. Louis, once rolled the waves of a silurian ocean.

We will suppose this auger hole is a shaft 6 by 10 feet square from the surface to the bottom of the hole, and that we have the privilege of going down and examining the strata in its sides as they would appear from the records shown by the borings as the auger penetrated the strata.

First we pass 20 feet of alluvial brick clay, then 40 feet of pipe-clay, shaley limestone, and fire-clay, and at 60 feet deep find a three-foot vein of coal; as 200 feet we reach the upper Archimedes limestone, the same stratum that is exposed at the top of the deep quarry on Tayon-avenue, and which contains fossil fish; this is also the same age of rock as the Grafton quarry. Below this is the St. Louis limestone, and next another floor of Keokuk or Archimedes limestone, a rock filled with fossils. At 1,200 feet we reach the great salt and oil floors of the Mississippi basin. This stratum comes to-day 30 miles below the city on the I. M. and S. R. R., and west 30 miles on the M. P. R. R., and from a quarry south of the city that furnished the rock to build the basement of the Four Courts, and as that rock weathers, its black, mottled color is due to the bitumen which the heat of Summer has brought to its surface. Chicago is built on this geological horizon, and strata in quarry west of that city are filled with bitumen and petroleum. If space would admit, we might trace this floor throughout the length and breadth of the great basin of the Mississippi, and show where it rises to-day, and has again gone down 4,000 and 5,000 feet under the coal measures of the grand prairies of Illinois and Kansas, and is formed in a great basin in Venango County, Penn., and this again subdivided in lesser basins, and where the economic laws had stored the rich floors of petroleum that have proven such a source of national wealth. But we must go downward. At 2,000 feet we have reached the Niagara group of the upper silurian series, a rock rich in fossils, and of the same age as that over which the great cataract pours its thundering falls. This rock also forms the tablelands of Iowa, west of Dubuque, and is the formation of the mammillary bearing mountains, that mark such a conspicuous feature in the topography of the upper Mississippi lead fields; also forms the mound system of the great lead and zinc fields of Central Missouri. Below this we reach the "Trenton limestone," a member of the silurian system, and same age of rock as found shelving out at low-water mark in the Mississippi River opposite Dubuque, Iowa, and where the weathering of the slabs has exposed in an embossed form the tribe of the *orthoceratites*. These fossils are there seen six and 10 feet in length, and with their enameled scales and bucklers were the mailed warriors of the silurian seas. Below we find the lower floors of lower silurian, chest-beds, hornstone, and coraline limestone, the same age of rock as that which abuts against the Iron Mountain on its west side, and is the great lead, zinc, copper, and iron-bearing rock of south-east Missouri. In passing the Archimedes floor in the subcarboniferous system, we were in the horizon of strata that carries the great lead and zinc veins of south-west Missouri. And in passing the Niagara group we were in the horizon of the blue shales, cap-rock, upper and lower galena and blue limestone of the upper Mississippi lead field. On reaching the bottom of our shaft we find a coarse, brown, ferruginous sandstone; and we might in the imagination follow this floor to where it rises to-day around Iron Mountain, 100 miles south of the city, and where it dips under the great coal basins of central Illinois and Kansas, and comes to-day on the shores of Lake Pepin, Lake Superior, and covering large areas in northern Wisconsin, being the stratum that bears the great pine flora of that State, and to where it extends out from the "great basin" in a long finger through central New-York.

We have now a general idea of the underground system under this city; and if we go back in the imagination to the time when the strata of the upper, middle, and lower coal series had been laid down, and the inauguration of the surface systems commenced, we should find that the coal vein of St. Louis County coal basin and the Illinois coal basin in that era lay in solid strata where the Mississippi River now flows—that the strata were elevated along the line now followed by the river, and 300 feet of coal measures and St. Louis limestone has been abraded, and a coal vein for 10 miles wide has been cut away to form the valley through which the river now flows opposite the city.

The science of geology is based on the idea that like produces like; that the great is in the little, and *vice versa*, and that all the phenomena of the earth's surface, and its strata and vein system, has been produced by the constancy of action of natural causes and laws, and that these causes are now in action. And where are we to look for the causes now in action that laid down upon the floor of an ocean the sedimentary matter to form all the strata from the sandstone in the bottom of this artesian well to the upper coal series, say 6,000 feet vertical of strata? We shall see.

The Mississippi River carries out millions of tons of sedimentary matter daily from the washings of the banks of its hundred tributaries to the Gulf of Mexico; this sediment is there taken up by the Gulf Stream, and carried north and spread over the floor of the Atlantic, when it settles in comparatively still water under what is known as the Sargossa sea, and if we follow up the geneological head or heraldry of this river system, we shall see that this process of spreading detrital matter over the ocean's floor has been going on since the river system in the "great basin" was inaugurated, and the wearing down of the valleys of the Ohio, Tennessee, Rock River, the Missouri, Arkansas, and a hundred other branches were carried forward.

At Dubuque, Iowa, 600 feet vertical of strata has been cut away; at Pittsburg, 400; at Cincinnati, 400; from the head of the Ohio to its mouth from 100 to 500 feet. The same of the Missouri, Arkansas, St. Peters, Cumberland, White, and hundreds of other branches. Enough sedimentary matter has gone out of the mouth of the Mississippi River, from the wearing down of the valleys of these streams and forming of the topography of the great basin of the Mississippi River, to have filled up the Gulf of Mexico and then formed an island 1,000 feet high above its present level, and this sedimentary matter has been taken up by the Gulf Stream and carried out and spread over the floor of the Atlantic Ocean, where, in comparatively still water, it has settled and formed stratified rocks, and here we now see the causes in action that at one time were compelled and were laying down this ocean's floor, the sedimentary matter to form the Potsdam sandstone, now bored in the bottom of this artesian well, and all the strata above to the thickness of 6,000 feet were afterward piled on to the floors of subsequent seas. The history or chronology of these strata is written in the fossils, salt and oil down and coal planes which grew in successive floras, and were laid down and are now carbonized in mineral fuel in these great continental coal basins. The Iron Mountain lead, zinc, and copper veins belong to a later era, a comparatively recent geological epoch, as there was no necessity for the existence of these ores until men had arisen in the Cenozoic age of the earth and to be conditioned to utilize these metals.

When standing on this floor of Potsdam sandstone, we may safely say that in this early day of the chronology of the strata navies did not ride upon the bosom of the deep to founder and go down with all their armature of war, as would be found if Atlantic's floor should be dry land.

The fossils tell us that the nautilus and ammonite were the only sails then seen; that these early voyagers its compeer then on the waves of this silurian sea did hail.

J. VAN CLEVE PHILLIPS.

WORK IN THE DETROIT POST OFFICE.

"Some time in 1874," says the Detroit *Tribune*, "the General Superintendent of the United States Railway Mail Service issued orders that a searching examination be made of all the route agents and railway post office clerks in the employ of the Government, with a view to the weeding out of unfit and incompetent men. Mr. James E. White, Superintendent of the Sixth Division, comprising the States of Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Dakota, and Wyoming, took the necessary steps in compliance with this order. The Michigan employes were examined at Chicago until January of this year, when they were turned over to Mr. S. A. Griggs, Superintendent of Mails in the Detroit Post Office, whose commission as chief head clerk of the railway services in Michigan had arrived two or three months previous. The examinations since pursued by Mr. Griggs have been very thorough and satisfactory in their results, and the route agents of Michigan are to-day classed among the best in the United States. A brief outline of the manner in which an examination is conducted may be of interest. In this State there are about 200 route agents, and 1,247 offices for the receipt of mail matter, such as letters, postal cards, newspapers, &c. The object is to try to so familiarize the route agent with the location of every small Post Office in the State that he will make no mistakes in distributing the mail matter which goes through his hands on the train. Once a month Mr. Griggs summons eight or ten men to report themselves at his office at a certain day and hour. If the candidates are habitually careless or poorly posted in their duties, they will toe the mark on the eventful day with many misgivings and faces expressive of the direst fear. To each candidate 1,000 of the men is furnished with a shallow frame or case, containing quite a number of small compartments or pigeon holes, representing the various county offices in the State. These he is required to label correctly, and, having done so, 1,247 small cards, bearing the names of all the Post Offices in the State, big and little, are handed to him for distribution. The operation is to be performed as rapidly as though the box were on the train and the cards were all letters. When the distribution is finished, the work is examined by Mr. Griggs, who submits to his superior a detailed statement of the examination and its results. At the last examination, for instance, Mr. Schermerhorn made only six mistakes and one omission in the distribution of his 1,247 cards. Mr. Slingemstraight did even better, making only one mistake. Mr. Infallible made no mistake at all. On the other hand Mr. U. N. Reliable lost his self-possession, became frightened, and threw about 200 missives into the wrong boxes. There is no regular order or rotation in this examination business. If the candidate goes through the ordeal gallantly, he may not be recalled within a year. If he betrays any noticeable lack of skill, he may be hauled up again next month. And if he neglects to study up on the subject, and repeats his bad examination, he receives the bounce superb. The good results of the system are shown in the accuracy with which the mails are now distributed in the Michigan Department, at least."

THE CAPTURE OF NIKOPOLIS.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THAT AFFAIR—TURKISH ENERGY ARTLY ILLUSTRATED.

From the London Times.

Further details reaching us from official sources, in regard to the capitulation of Nikopolis, are as follows: On the 12th, 15th, and 16th inst. the town was severely bombarded by the Roumanian batteries at Islacz, and the Russian field artillery posted south and west of the fortress. The fortress was actually surrounded on the land side by the Russians, and their shells could be plainly seen from the Roumanian side bursting upon the Turkish fortifications. The fight on the last day was very stubborn, especially upon the storming of the southern forts, the possession of which was vigorously disputed for several hours. The Turks, however, overwhelmed by superior numbers, were compelled to retire into the fortress. While this column was effecting its retreat, another battalion made a sortie, and attacked the advancing Russians on their flank. At that moment, however, the Roumanian batteries from Islacz directed their fire upon the Turkish battalion, which was soon compelled also to re-enter the fort. The battle lasted till 9 at night, when the Russians had occupied all the positions before the city formerly held by the Turks. The Russian troops fought bravely, and were commanded by Baron Krüdener. They belonged to the Ninth Corps, and consisted of two divisions of infantry and one division of cavalry. The losses are now reported to be much more severe than at first supposed. Yesterday the Turkish troops, numbering 6,000 men, including the garrison, under the command of Hassan Pasha and Ahmed Pasha, are reported to have surrendered, together with two monitors and 40 cannons. To-day the Cossacks of Baron Krüdener are said to have reached Lom Palanka, advancing toward Widdin. The Turks burned their stores before surrendering, and consumed the principal buildings of the town situated upon the wharf, so that Nikopolis now presents a more wretched appearance than ever. The Turks set a house on fire after the surrender, but the fire was extinguished by Russian soldiers. A number of Turks remained in the town, being taken by surprise. To-day some Cossacks were passing a Turkish house, when one of them was killed by a shot from a window. His comrades immediately rushed into the house and dispatched the two Turks found there. Two powder magazines were blown up by the Russians during the combat of yesterday.

At 2 this afternoon the line of Turkish prisoners began to file down the road leading from the citadel to the river. When the bank was reached they squatted upon the sand and coolly awaited transportation to the Roumanian side of the Danube. They were all regulars, the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians having gone away some time ago. Ahmed and Hassan Pashas, the commanders of the Turkish troops, are among the prisoners. Not many inhabitants remain in Nikopolis. The Turks I saw to-day appeared to be objects of complete indifference to the Russian soldiers, and were permitted to wander about in a scared sort of manner, as though unable to comprehend the chance which had brought the hated and despised Giaour to Nikopolis to be the arbiters of their fate.

A fitting commentary upon Turkish energy was visible in the shape of an immense pile of well-made gabions, which had never been filled, to protect the gunners. No recent attempts to strengthen the rugged and bleak-looking heights could be observed anywhere. The dead were all buried when I reached the field of battle, but the empty cartridges lying around in every direction told where men had fought and died in the deadly struggle for the possession of the heights of Nikopolis. As I descended the hill toward the Danube, I came upon a train of country carts conveying wounded Turks, whose injuries had been well seen to by the Russian surgeons. Thousands of rifles and bayonets and accoutrements were piled along the road where the train of 300 wounded Moslems awaited their removal into the improvised hospitals. I noticed that the wounded Turks were superior in physique and expression to their more fortunate companions calmly seated upon the bank of the Danube. The whole scene was saddening in the extreme. The hopeless resignation upon the faces of the prisoners, the smoldering ruins of the buildings burned by the Turks before their surrender, the wretched huts left standing, and the bleak hillsides whitening in the sun, made a picture as unattractive as it is possible to conceive. The saddest feature of the horrors of war was brought home to me most vividly as I stood on the left bank of the Danube this morning, surrounded by hundreds of curious Roumanians, gazing at the place which had been their terror for months, and which now lay helpless before them.

WESTERN MUNICIPAL PLEASANTRIES.

"Dodge City," says a Kansas paper, "is a wonderful town—equal to every emergency, and attends to its own business in a matter of fact sort of way, disposing of momentous questions of State and municipal affairs promptly and thoroughly. Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock the Marshal arrested and confined Mr. Charles Ronan in the City Jail. Immediately after the arrest Mayor Kelly ordered the Marshal to release the prisoner, and the Marshal positively refused to do so. Finding his orders not obeyed, the Mayor ordered the Marshal to cease performing the duties of City Marshal, deliver his badge to one of the other officers, and consider himself suspended. The Marshal refused to recognize the order of his Mayor, and continued to act as Marshal, whereupon the Mayor ordered the Assistant Marshal and policeman to arrest him. The Marshal at first refused to be arrested, and, drawing his revolver, ordered the Mayor and officers not to come near him. He of the Assistant Marshal and policeman were placed in a doubtful position, not knowing their exact duty in the matter. In order to settle the difficulty in the easiest manner, Mr. Masterson, the Assistant Marshal, suggested to the Marshal that he submit to arrest in order to prevent further collision, until the charges against him himself and the Mayor could be investigated. This the Marshal consented to, and allowed himself to be confined in the City Jail, where he remained only about 10 minutes, being released on his own recognizance. During the forenoon a complaint was filed against Mayor Kelly for interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty, and he was also placed under arrest. The Marshal's case was tried first. No complaint was filed against him, and the officers who made the arrest were the only witnesses. The decision of the Police Judge was that the Marshal had committed no offense against any of the city ordinances. He was therefore discharged. The Mayor's case was postponed until this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Before that hour a meeting of the City Council was held, and an order passed directing Mr. L. E. Deger to resume his duties as City Marshal. When the trial came up for hearing, a petition was presented, signed by a majority of the Council, favoring the entry of a nolle prosequi in the case, and all parties consenting, it was so entered, and the Mayor discharged. The municipal machinery is now running smoothly again."

WRESTLING IN JAPAN.

The Tokio *Times* says: "The wrestling at Eko In, a few steps from Riogoku-bashi on the Honjo side of the river, has been the feature of the week's amusement calendar. On Wednesday afternoon, when, following the fashion, we attended the exhibition, a number of interesting contests took place. On this day 86 couples strove for victory, including many of the most celebrated athletes of the company. Beginning at an early hour, from morn to noon they fell, from noon to dewy eve, a Summer's day, and to each fall the excitement of the thousands of spectators broke over into noisy exclamations and lastly into gifts for the conquerors, two cowl bonbats were of especial interest. One, between Kozaki and Deshakayama, resulted in the latter being caught up and carried like a lump beyond the line, a feat rewarded with loud applause. The struggle between Musashigata, the tallest and one of the strongest wrestlers in Japan, and the redoubtable Sakaigawa, the leader on the eastern side, was also an incident of prodigious interest. The men were introduced with much ceremony and had an umpire of fame as arbitrator. After many futile starts, in which the wary and experienced champions tried to get an advantage in the hold, a fair clinch was obtained and the battle began. Each man was a good specimen of his class, Musashigata being tall and muscular, while Sakaigawa runs largely to adipose tissue. It was, as a neighbor expressed it, a fight between length and breadth. The struggle, when once begun, was of short duration, the gigantic Sakaigawa hurling his elongated adversary beyond the boundary with apparent ease. This enjoyment concluded the first part, after which followed a number of wrestles between lower-class athletes, who, however, are by no means babes, and who went to work with mettle. The youngsters make up in agility, in a measure, for their lack of weight, and some of the hardest falls of the day occurred in this part of the programme. The tedious preparation, however, with its washing and salt-sprinkling, its limb-slapping, vain crouchings, and false starts, detracted greatly from the pleasure of the spectators, however important it may be, or seem, to the combatants."

COAL ON THE YELLOWSTONE.

"Steamers plying the Yellowstone at a good stage of water," says the *Coal Trade Journal*, "can run up to the coal and put out a plank to a bed where thousands of tons lie uncovered and perfectly available. Boats returning empty from the upper waters can take on 200 or 300 tons in a few hours, and by utilizing this deposit there may be made a large saving to the Government, with little labor and a trifling expense." There is some truth and some error in this. It is true that coal is to be had almost anywhere along the banks of the Yellowstone for the trouble of putting it into a wheelbarrow; it is not true that by so doing "there may be made a large saving to the Government," because when you have got the coal it is absolutely useless. It burns like so much "punk." There is not as much heat in a ton of it as would be evolved in the combustion of a good log no larger than a man could carry. Even when you have dug 10 to 20 feet into the seam no improvement is found. The Yellowstone coal is, in fact, mere trash. Steamers plying the river burn the deff-wood, which lies along the shores in quantities sufficient to supply all the steamers are likely to want on that river for many a long year.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE LEGACY TAX—WHEN AN ESTATE BECOMES LIABLE TO THE TAX.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The following decisions have been rendered in the United States Supreme Court:

No. 201—Otis Clapp, Collector of Internal Revenue, plaintiff in error, vs. William P. Mason and Charles Henry Parker.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts.—The plaintiffs below brought their action against the Collector of the Internal Revenue to recover back a tax paid to him to avoid distraint. The facts are these: William P. Mason, the plaintiff's testator, died Dec. 4, 1867. By his will the real estate upon which the tax in question was levied was devised to his widow for her life, or until she should cease to occupy the same as a place of residence, and upon her death, or ceasing so to occupy the same, to the plaintiff. The widow occupied the said real estate as her residence until her death, June 17, 1872. The tax in question was assessed on the 15th of May, 1873, by the Assessor of said district, and on the 31st of May, 1873, the plaintiff paid the defendant the said tax under protest, to avoid distraint or other forcible process to collect the same. The court held that the tax was illegally imposed, and gave judgment that the party paying it should recover back the amount with interest. The Collector appeals. The relationship, if any, between the deceased and the devisees does not appear. The identity of names is suggestive upon the point, but no facts in relation to it are contained in the record. It is conceded that under the United States statute of 1864 the tax would have been a proper one. The statute of July 14, 1870, when the Russian and Turkish war of 1864 on legacies and successions after the first day of August, 1870. (16 Stat. U. S., 261, sec. 17.) The repealing act contained the following proviso:

"And all acts and parts of acts relating to the taxes herein repealed; and (that) all the provisions of said acts shall continue in full force for levying and collecting all taxes properly assessed or liable to be assessed, or accruing under the provisions of former acts, or drawbacks, the right to which has already accrued, or which may hereafter accrue, under said acts, and for maintaining and continuing liens, fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under and by virtue thereof, and this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, right accrued, or penalty incurred under former acts, but every such act is hereby saved."

The Collector insists that the tax upon the succession in question had accrued before the repeal of the act of 1864, to wit: That it accrued upon the death of the testator in 1867. The devisees contend that the tax did not accrue until they came into the possession of the land, and that before this occurred the statute authorizing the tax was repealed. The question is, when did the right to this tax accrue—at the death of the testator, or at the death of the widow, when the plaintiff became entitled to the possession of the land? By the statute of 1864, as a part of a system of taxation made necessary by the existence of a civil war, a tax was imposed upon the "succession to real estate." (Section 126.) Subsequently, in 1867, the term "real estate" was defined to include all lands, tenements, hereditaments, corporeal and incorporeal, and a "succession" was declared to denote "the devolution of title to any real estate." (Section 126.) By section 127 it is provided that any disposition by will or deed or descent, by reason whereof any person shall become beneficially entitled in possession or expectancy to any real estate or any interest therein upon the death of any person, shall be deemed to confer a succession. The argument made upon this section by the plaintiff in error, that the will of William P. Mason conveyed an estate to William P. Mason and Charles H. Parker, and that although they were not entitled to immediate possession, they had a vested estate, and that the succession to such an estate was made taxable, we readily admit. We agree further that vested estates not only, but estates which are not vested, those in expectancy merely, are within the statute, (Wimpie vs. Forda, 2 John. R. 288.) The admission, however, does not aid us in deciding the point before us, as the question of time still arises, when is this vested estate taxable. The decision is that the succession is not taxable until the successor is entitled to possession. In this case the successor did not become entitled to the possession or enjoyment of the estate until the death of the widow, which occurred June 17, 1872; the saving clause therefore does not reach the case. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

COURT NOTES.

In the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday, Judge Morgan dismissed the complaint of Henry Kircheimer against Conrad Wittich, for perjury, the complainant failing to appear.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, George Clark, aged 60 years, of No. 319 Water-street, was committed to answer for discharging a pistol at Eliza Russell, while under the influence of liquor.

The case of Hastings & Co. against Adam Melchoir, their chief clerk, for embezzlement, came up yesterday morning in Jefferson Market Police Court, and no new material evidence was elicited. Judge Wandell reserved his decision until 2 o'clock to-day.

Thomas Wilson, the colored steward of the American brig Nile, who was charged before Commissioner Shields with running a carving-knife through the shoulder of John Andrews, a Dutchman, one of the crew, because he wanted something to eat, was held yesterday to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

It was stated at the United States District Attorney's office yesterday, in reference to a report that the Treasury Department was about to abandon the prosecution of the silk smuggling cases for lack of evidence, that no such information had been received there from the department, and that the report was doubtless incorrect.

Judge Westbrook yesterday decided to order to a speedy trial the suit of Mary P. Carpenter against the Carpenter Straw Sewing-Machine Company. The matter came up on Mrs. Carpenter's motion to dissolve the company and appoint a receiver. The plaintiff claims to have organized the company and taken the defendants into partnership, and now she is dissatisfied with them.

Ex-Assemblyman Joseph Blumenthal, the recent Tammany appointee to the position of Superintendent of Incumbrances, has retired from the office of Appraiser in the Surrogate's office. Surrogate Calvin stated yesterday that he was under the impression that he would appoint no one to succeed Mr. Blumenthal, as all the duties can easily be performed by the three Appraisers now connected with the office.

A man named Joseph Small was committed to Ludlow-Street Jail about 17 months ago by the Supreme Court on a charge of appropriating $2,800 received for another, and a motion to release him as to pauper was denied by Judge Donohue on the ground that he had not accounted for his property. A similar motion, sustained by proof, was made to Judge Van Hoesen, in the Common Pleas Court

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 2, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—An Sin—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

PARK THEATRE.—Baby—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Poor Jo—Miss Mary Cary.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States and on the New-England coast, stationary or falling barometer, increasing north-east to south-east winds, and on the coast, cooler, cloudy weather.

The Treasury statement for July is a satisfactory one. One of its most reassuring features is the increase of the stock of gold against which there are no liabilities. At the end of June this was $14,315,301; at the end of July it reached the total of $18,182,223. This is an apparent gain of over three millions and three-quarters, though our usually accurate correspondent sets it down at only two millions and a half. The fact is pointed out, however, that there is really about thirty-five millions available for resumption purposes, because of the $16,477,574 charged against "interest accrued, but not yet paid and deducted from the gross amount in hand." In any case the wisdom of a policy which shall add at least four to five millions a month to the coin balance is sufficiently obvious, and steady persistence in such a policy would have the natural effect of convincing a good many people of the certainty of being able to redeem the resumption pledge who are now exceedingly skeptical on that point. The volume of outstanding legal tenders is being steadily decreased, and there are some seventy-seven millions of the legal-tender circulation now locked up in the Treasury.

A combined demonstration of railroad employes, miners, and other artisans on strike at Scranton led yesterday to a serious riot, and to the loss of several lives. It is the old story of workmen joining with vagabonds in the pursuit of robbery, arson, and murder, assuming the position of rebels against law and order, and thus depriving of all sympathy their efforts to procure the redress of grievances which may be of a perfectly tangible character. The law-abiding people of the United States will regret, not that three or four of the Scranton rioters were killed, but that the rifles of the volunteer company charged with the protection of property did not do more execution. It is inconceivable that men should be worked up to the pitch of exasperation shown yesterday at Scranton without having a great many real as well as fancied wrongs to complain of. But it is equally obvious that after their resort to the tactics of the ruffian and the thief, they will have less chance of obtaining a hearing for their complaints than if they had never struck at all.

We publish to-day a communication setting forth with great clearness and force the merits of the prosecution of the Louisiana Returning Board. The writer points out that though the alleged misdeeds of the Board were brought to the notice of the Grand Jury which was in session from January to March, and though another attempt to procure an indictment was made before the Grand Jury which was in session during the following three months, both bodies refused to bring in a true bill against Messrs. Wells, Anderson, and their associates. The prosecution now pending against the Returning Board was opened by an information filed by the District Attorney after the adjournment of the Grand Jury. That information charges the Board with "publishing as true a certain altered, false, forged, and counterfeited public record," viz., the Supervisors' returns of election from Vernon Parish. But it happens that the tabulated statement of the Supervisors is, in no sense, a public record at all; that the returns of the Commissioners of Elections are the only ones to which the law obliges the Returning Board to pay any heed; that the Board had ample powers to reject any returns which they believed to be vitiated by violence or fraud, and that the returns of Vernon Parish, whether counted according to the Supervisors' summary or otherwise, would not have changed the result of the election in the State. On the motives which led to this farcical and malicious prosecution, comment is unnecessary.

The Russian advance south of the Balkans has evidently received a serious check, and in their unsuccessful efforts on the other side of the mountains to capture Plevna—a fortified town to the south of Nikopolis—they have suffered severe losses. In England, this temporary failure of Russian strategy has been magnified into a crushing defeat along the whole line, and our correspondent reports that the Czar is believed to be anxious to conclude peace, the terms of which are given in detail. It is safe to assume that Russian defeats can only increase the determination of the Empire to dictate its own terms where they will have some chance of being listened to. That will certainly not be short of Adrianople, and it will need a more threatening attitude on the part of England and Austria than they have yet shown to induce the Muscovite invader to stop short of Constantinople itself. That the Turks fight well, now that they have at last turned to face the enemy, will not be considered surprising by any attentive reader of these columns. That their ultimate defeat is merely a question of time can hardly be doubted by any one who has gained the most superficial acquaintance with the resources of the two combatants.

Perhaps the most suggestive item of our special dispatches by cable is the announcement of the formation of an International Catholic League with an organization which looks wonderfully perfect on paper, and with aims which are calculated to give European Liberals a very bad fit of what we may be permitted to call Papaphobia. There are numerous good people in this country who will regard the League and its objects as portentous signs of the aggressive policy now in favor at the Vatican, and there are foolish persons who will find in them fresh arguments for strengthening certain ridiculous orders of "Knights," "Brotherhoods," and so forth, which are supposed to constitute effective bulwarks of the Protestant faith. It may profitably be borne in mind that the most effective agency against the spread of Roman Catholicism is modern enlightenment, and that the most infallible method of narrowing the territory within which the Church can make new conquests is to diminish the area of popular ignorance. To try to circumvent Rome by parodying the organization of the half-religious, half-military orders of the Middle Ages is about as childish as this latest attempt of Rome itself to silence her assailants by a vast system of espionage and a frequent resort to libel suits.

THE OHIO PLATFORM.

The performance at Cleveland does not fulfill the promise. We were to have a whole-souled indorsement of the Administration, and we have instead an expression of approval so guarded and general as to indicate the dissension which, as regards the Southern policy, exists within the party. The declaration that the party in the State "cordially approve and support" the President's "efforts for the pacification of the country" is, perhaps, the best compromise possible in the circumstances. But it is a compromise, and a somewhat evasive compromise into the bargain, with whatever gain attaches to it on the side of the Administration. As the convention was evidently organized on the basis of expediency, we take it for granted that to repress the elements of discontent the pronounced friends of the President were constrained to hold in check their own convictions. It was necessary to muzzle the implacables, and the moderates were required, in turn, to abate the warmth of their devotion. The spectacle is not a pleasant one, considered from a lofty point of view, but, manifestly, there was no escape from it. Trimming was inevitable as the price of peace. And the result is simply this: The Ohio Republicans accept the President's Southern action as an accomplished fact. They wisely refuse to quarrel about the nature of the action or its consequences, and, admitting the purity of the President's motives, they practically dismiss the whole subject as no longer deserving of controversy. The subsequent resolution, asserting a purpose to "maintain and enforce" the policy involved in the constitutional amendments, must go for what it is worth. If it mitigate the disappointment of those who were ready to wage war against the President, well. No harm is done. The Southern problem is solved and the party in Ohio acquiesce in the solution. There the matter ends.

On the financial question the utterance of the convention is not much more satisfactory than that of the Democracy. Perhaps we should be thankful that it is not worse. Had Mr. Stanley Matthews carried his point, the party would have outrun the Democrats in the race of financial folly. As the case stands, the Ohio Republicans commit themselves, to the remonetization of silver and to making it an unlimited legal tender wherever gold is not specifically provided for. The proposition so to regulate it that its value shall be kept equal with that of gold is an absurdity, which may be set aside as unworthy of attention. No legislation can bring about the result which is put forth as desirable. What does concern us is the fact that financial demagogism has borne its fruit, and that a Republican convention affirms a policy under which the interest and principal of the funded loan would be payable in a depreciated coinage. The declaration should not surprise us. The tone of the local press, the injudicious trifling with great principles which may be justly charged against persons high in authority, the mischievous meddling of Mr. Mathews—the evil genius of the party in Ohio—as well as of the Federal Administration—and the demoralization which in matters of finance prevails more or less throughout the West, all serve to make this resolution a thing of course. It is humiliating that a party whose financial record was down to a recent date eminently honorable, should lend itself to the silver scheme and its attendant evils. If there is to be partial repudiation, which the legalization of silver as a tender for the payment of all debts clearly implies, it would be better to leave to the Democracy a monopoly of the disgrace. At any rate we look to the National Administration to give no encouragement to a policy fraught with danger to the credit and the business of the country. The Treasury should be regulated by fixed and sound ideas of duty,—not by the impracticable and mischievous theories of an Ohio Convention.

As regards the Texas-Pacific the wiles of Mr. Mathews seem to have been inoperative. The convention condemns in emphatic phrases the whole subsidy system, and deprecates its renewal in any shape. There is no consolation in the platform for Col Scott.

The resolution referring to the strikes and the policy to be adopted by the Government toward the railroads deserves thoughtful consideration. As an expression of sympathy with suffering labor, it stands in marked contrast to the cheap demagogism of the Democratic platform. As an indication of the direction in which public attention has been turned by the events of the last fortnight, it is very suggestive. Some of the objects pointed out may be unattainable, but the necessity of revising the railroad question, and readjusting the relations of companies to the Government and the public is too apparent to be much longer disregarded. The Ohio Republicans, with all their faults, are entitled to credit for the breadth and courage of their opinions upon this subject.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

During the dispute over the Presidency in the last session of Congress a bill to provide for the payment of the indebtedness of the several Pacific Railways to the Government was somewhat lost sight of by the public, and was finally dropped for want of time. The subject was first brought forward by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in a letter from Sidney Dillon, its President, to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Feb. 9, 1875. The following table shows the indebtedness of the several companies to the Government as returned in the public debt statement for July and as it will be at the maturity of the subsidy bonds, twenty years hence, supposing that in the meantime they repay one-quarter of the accruing interest in the way of Government transportation:

	Present Indebtedness July 1, 1877.	Prospective Indebtedness July 1, 1897.
Union Pacific	$37,402,176 36	$64,249,803
Central Pacific	37,953,708 03	60,830,032
Kansas Pacific	8,631,573 03	14,872,250
Central Branch	2,515,309 91	3,760,000
Western Pacific	2,920,010 34	4,590,816
Sioux City & Pacific	2,443,943 49	3,826,552
	$92,066,731 19	$152,129,453

Since it has been judicially determined that this indebtedness is not due until the maturity of the subsidy bonds, interest cannot be computed upon the amounts paid by the Treasury. The annual interest upon the amount owed by the Union Pacific is $1,634,190, and upon that owed by the Central Pacific and Western Pacific, (the two having been amalgamated,) $1,671,340. Any annual payments by these companies less than the foregoing sums will leave the present indebtedness a constantly increasing quantity, except so far as it may be reduced by compounding the interest on such payments semi-annually. Statements have been put forth from time to time implying that the sum due to the Government in 1897 will be between three and four hundred millions of dollars, such statements being intended to create a belief in the public mind that any kind of a settlement with the railroads now would be better than waiting till the loan comes due. What the aggregate indebtedness would be if the law were different—that is, if it were such that compound interest could be claimed by the Government—is nothing to the purpose. We are only concerned with the law as it is. It provides merely for the reimbursement of moneys actually paid out of the public Treasury. It was a hard bargain, but it is a bargain, and while the railway companies insist that the Government shall stand up to it, it is for the Government to insist that they stand up to it also, and fortunately the two principal companies are quite able to do so.

The letter of Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to Secretary Bristow brought this important subject to the attention of Congress about two years ago. In this letter Mr. Dillon reminds the Secretary that there is a large debt accumulating against his company in favor of the Government, and that if the company allows it to accumulate till maturity, it [the company] "will probably be utterly unable to pay it," and furthermore, that the Government "will be unable to collect it, except upon the assumption that it will advance the money to discharge *prior mortgages* and run the road on Government account—a policy which wise statesmanship could not advise." There being only one mortgage ahead of the Government's mortgage, the use of the plural noun to convey Mr. Dillon's idea is not appropriate. Nor is he justified in dropping so suddenly the character of railway President and taking up that of statesman, to assure the Government that it would be unwise for the latter to pay off the first mortgage and operate the road as Government property. What it will be wise for the Government to do twenty years hence will depend upon many things to happen meanwhile, and especially upon the then condition of the civil service. The best managed railways in Europe, and those giving the highest satisfaction to the public, are the Government railways of Belgium and Germany. At present, we grant, it would not be wise for the Government to undertake an extensive job of railway management. But the necessity of doing so twenty years hence, even in the case propounded by citizen Dillon, is not apparent. It can lease the property at a fixed rental, or it can sell the whole to a new company. The plain duty of the Government twenty years hence will be to pursue its property wherever found, and get as much out of it as possible.

The motive which impelled President Dillon to bring up the subject was evidently this, and here is the key to the whole matter. The stockholders of the Pacific Railways hold a terminable annuity having twenty years to run, the amount of the annuity depending upon the earning capacity of the roads, but limited in any case to 10 per cent. "on the cost of the roads." What the cost was has never been judicially determined, but is liable to be. They would naturally like to convert this terminable annuity into a permanent holding, provided it can be done at other people's expense. The first thing to be done, of course, is to put on the semblance of zeal for the public interests and of gratitude to the Government for its bounty, and of such self-abnegation as may be inferred from a desire to commence paying a debt now which is not due for a long time to come. The fact that this company has resisted, and still resists, the collection of the small fraction of its net earnings which its charter requires to be paid annually into the Treasury as a sinking fund is not in keeping with its professed desire to pay its debts promptly. Nor is there anything in its past history which warrants the belief that it is about to perform a generous or an honest action. A careful examination of what it has offered to do shows that it has not changed its character in the least. But the impression has been produced in the public mind that it is more for the interest of the Government to come to a settlement with the companies than it is for the interest of the companies to come to a settlement with the Government, and hence that the concessions, if any, should be made by the Government. That this is a perfectly gratuitous assumption, and that the terms of settlement proposed are wholly inadmissible, we shall show in the further discussion of the subject.

A TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT.

Looking over the field, just as the riotous scenes of last week were closing, The Times had occasion to note one or two instances of imbecile management in the disordered districts. The military, in some cases, proved a broken reed. In other instances, the municipal authorities seemed to come lamentably short of the requirements of the occasion. Mayors, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and other civic dignitaries were not certain whether they were dealing with rebels or voters. The Mayor of Cincinnati and the Mayor of Buffalo seemed to us shining examples of municipal weakness. There was something grotesque in the spectacle of the functionary of Cincinnati mounting an ash-barrel, or other convenient eminence, and arguing with the mob, trying to convince them that arson was not on the whole profitable and beneficent. And, if the circumstances had been less tragic, it would have been comic to read the proclamation of the Mayor of Buffalo, issued while the riot was at its height. That official, announcing that "peace and good order were not maintained and observed by a large number of persons as the laws require," asked that the citizens come together "to consider what precautions, if any, should be adopted for the protection of the city." As if resolutions and preambles were to quell a mob. As if speeches and debates were to save property when a riot was in progress, and after the Governor had called out the military to suppress domestic violence. As if the strikers were to be dispersed by "precautions, if any," and be driven away by the voice of Mayor Becker and his friends in council.

It was preposterously absurd, and The Times said so without reserve. To our great surprise, Buffalo has managed to make a little tempest over this entirely just criticism. It was apparent that the Mayor who issued this novel proclamation was not willing to take any responsibility. The law had clothed him with certain powers. In conjunction with the Police Commissioners and Common Council, he had ample means for the suppression of disorder. But, as if afraid of injuring the feelings of the rioters, who are also voters, he put forth a proclamation mildly announcing that peace and good order were not maintained as they ought to be; and would the citizens be good enough to see what ought to be done about it? The fact that Mayor Becker is a candidate for renomination seemed to explain this manifest imbecility. We said so, and further remarked that an inclination to cry "Good Lord" or "Good Devil," as the wind shall seem to blow, was a fair example of the difficulty of getting good work from a municipal officer who was more intent on securing votes than in doing his whole duty.

This honest criticism, made in the interest of good government everywhere, has had the effect of rousing the indignation of a majority of the Buffalo Common Council. That body has passed a series of ricketty resolutions to the effect that Mayor Becker is a gentleman and a scholar, whom it is a privilege to know, and whose wisdom, courage, forethought, prudence, firmness, and other virtues, were a bulwark flung around the City of Buffalo during the late crisis; and it was further resolved that "the unfavorable criticism of the conduct of the Mayor of Buffalo, during the riot, by a New-York newspaper, is not only unworthy the high character and influence it has attained, but was entirely uncalled for and undeserved," with more to the same disjointed effect. And, by way of clincher, it was further resolved that the "aspersions" of The Times "were written or inspired by some resident of Buffalo whose personal animosity toward the Mayor induced him to resort to this most remarkable method of revenging an imaginary grievance." This truly admirable series of resolutions was adopted by a large vote. Let us hope that the Mayor feels better. The Mayor of Cincinnati is yet to be heard from.

Evidently the good Mayor of Buffalo fancies himself a very considerable person. He believes that a metropolitan journal, which must grasp over night the salient features of important news, and promptly make its comments thereon, could stop to consult with persons who have private griefs to avenge on Becker. What is Becker to us that he should not go on with his little game of politics, and be renominated and re-elected as many times as shall please him? There was no occasion for anybody in Cincinnati, or anybody in Buffalo to give The Times instruction as to the general idiocy of the Mayors of those two cities. Nobody did anything of the sort. Their imbecility was so open and so flagrant that it would have been a lost opportunity to have passed it over without comment. The Buffalo Mayor called a meeting, and, according to a local account, ran away and left the citizens to decide in their own disorderly way "what precautions, if any, were necessary," &c. The meeting resulted in noise, confusion, disorder, and nothing else. It was an attempt to put down a riot with gab.

On the whole, the Buffalo Mayor ought to be glad that his insignificant but unique example of weakness was singled out to point a moral and adorn a tale. It was the purpose of the article which has wounded the spirit of the Common Council to show that against the furious lawlessness of a mob we had no municipal vigor and common sense to put in the field. How true this was in many instances, the lamentable events of the past two weeks amply testify. And, as if to emphasize the bitter lesson, the Buffalo Mayor rushes into the sanctuary of the Common Council, and, laying hold of the horns of the altar, cries, "Save me from criticism!" To us he is only an incident in the melancholy review of the field. To the Common Councilmen he is firm, noble, wise, prudent, courageous, thoughtful, vigorous, and much else besides. And when this tempest in a teapot shall abate, and Buffalo shall subside to its normal calm, may it not be said that we have inadvertently done the Mayor a good turn? He has his vote of confidence. We have had a fresh illustration of the small amount of wisdom and dignity with which a city may be governed.

CHEAP SUMMER RESORTS.

The great consideration this year for pleasure-seekers is economy. To find places in the mountains or by the sea which are cheap and passably comfortable is the problem. The American Summer traveler is so much in the habit of making it an essential point of his pleasure to spend money freely, or at all events not to have to look closely after prices, that it will be a new experience for him to economize. But it is evident that for this year at least he has made up his mind to learn the difficult lesson. It is a great mistake to suppose that nice economical places for Summer resorts cannot be found in this country as well as in any other. Of course, whoever chooses them must expect no great variety of dishes or effort at "style." He must be contented to get an approximation to what he enjoys at home. In fact, the disagreeable thing at most of our hotels is the variety of dishes and the noisy attempt to imitate "style." Where in a small kitchen there are numerous dishes prepared (at least in America or England) nothing will be very good. What people want is one good roast or joint, nicely cooked, and fresh vegetables, and then what *entrées* the means of the establishment will permit. The essentials are good bread and meat, and fresh, pure milk and eggs. If guests secure these, they can dispense with many other things. They do not want pies, or innumerable cakes, or compounded dishes. If landlords would only put the money they expend on these dishes in the best meats, carved properly, and fresh vegetables and fruits, they would do all the public require.

What the general community seek for this year is a place in pure air and near interesting scenery, with a decent table, where the prices are moderate, say from $7 to $10 per week for each person. There are plenty of these to be found. In first regarding the sea-coast, our pleasure-seekers have an unequaled opportunity along the whole coast, from Hampton Roads to Mount Desert. There is no spot where cheap houses cannot be discovered. The cream of all seaside resorts is, of course, Newport. Nothing equal to it exists in America, and indeed we know nothing in Europe surpassing it. But even here economical boarding-houses can be found, cottages with cheap rooms, or farm-houses on the coasts near by, where you have all the beauty of the marine scenery and very inexpensive board. Going north, the pleasure-seeker discovers most lovely resorts on the coast of Massachusetts, between Marblehead and Manchester. The Beverly region surpasses even Rhode Island in its woods and mingling of forest and sea, and, though studded with villas, it offers many quiet farm-houses and cheap boarding-places. Mount Desert and the coast of Maine are too well known to need description. The grand combination of mountain and wild ocean in the former is unique. The table is indeed poor at most of the farm-houses in Mount Desert, and not always low in price; still, economical places can be searched out, if not in the village, at least in the neighboring region. Again, still further north, the St. Lawrence, with its *habitans'* cottages, offers a most cool and picturesque Summer resort. The "Murray Bay" French Canadians will rent their cottages and provide excellently for an American family at a very low price. In the interior of our own country we have the Alleghanies, with wild and cheap places of resort; the hilly country of Massachusetts and Connecticut—where low-priced board can be obtained amid very romantic scenes—and the small towns of the Upper Hudson.

Perhaps the easiest and cheapest Summer resort for our citizens is in the country of the Catskills, behind the mountains and in the various ravines or river-valleys. The great inducement for this resort is the ease of access and cheapness of traveling outlay. Again, Lake George and Lake Champlain present many little hamlets and solitary houses on their borders, where Summer visitors could be accommodated at very moderate expense. The most charming resort of all is the Adirondack country. Here are plenty of farm-houses and inns where board is cheap, and a family can enjoy the purest mountain atmosphere which this country affords and a most invigorating outdoor life. A camping trip is very expensive, but this is not a necessity. The number of economical places amid the grandest mountain scenes or by woody lakes, is increasing every year. People have only to look about to find them out. All these resorts ought to be made known to the traveling public by diligent advertising. As it is, most pleasure-hunters are forced to learn about them by a good deal of hard experience. But the same possibility exists here as in Germany or Switzerland of finding a Summer resort at once comfortable and cheap, and near pleasant or grand scenery.

AN APPEAL FOR A GOOD CAUSE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly permit the following brief statement of facts to be placed before the public in the columns of your valuable paper?

The unexpected amount of work devolving upon the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the necessary expenses attending it, have increased to that extent that a larger amount of money than it has at command is needed to enable it to continue its greatly needed labor. The character of the society's operations is now so well understood and appreciated that it seems to be only necessary to mention the fact that it needs aid to induce those whose sympathies go out toward the helpless, suffering little children to furnish with pleasure the means to carry on our work.

Complaints reaching nearly 100 per month are now being received and attended to. Many of them are of a serious and aggravated character, and comparatively few of them would have been cared for without the action of the society. During the past two months over 100 children have been rescued from cruelty or associations which would have resulted in their becoming paupers or criminals, many others have been visited and influences brought to bear to better their condition, and it is hoped that the work will not be permitted to slacken for want of funds. Subscriptions or donations will be gratefully received and acknowledged, and may be inclosed to either of the undersigned at No. 50 Union-square.

John D. Wright, President.
William L. Jenkins, Treasurer.

$5 entitles to an annual membership.
$50 commutes dues for life.

Office of The New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, No. 50 Union-square, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1877.

GENERAL NOTES.

An Albany man lived on 10 cents a day, and had the satisfaction of dying rich.

Boston people claim that their Public Library now contains more volumes than any other collection in America.

Thirteen steam-ships from Europe arrived at Boston in July, and this was two more than in any previous month in the history of the port.

They are about to attempt in East Machias, Me., to make oil for tanning purposes from the ferns and alders that grow profusely thereabout.

A Massachusetts manufacturer says that the question he asks himself is: "How much can I afford to pay, so that the operative and his family can buy my products?"

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* flatly says that immigration is altogether too great and too free into this country, and calls for the enactment of a law to restrain it in some way.

A Davenport, Iowa, Irishman, discussing the strike with a friend, protested that he'd "rayther stand up and be shot at, and clear kilt, than to live all the while starved to death."

William M. Holland, of Iowa, slandered a young lady of his acquaintance, and when he failed to sign a paper retracting the aspersions, as he had agreed to do, she shot him dead.

Boston has taken away its policemen's clubs, and the good-natured officer doing duty in front of the Old Colony Railroad Station the other day flourished a pond lily as a baton.

Some Rochester employers, too, have discharged their workmen, members of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, on the ground that they "went off at a time when their services were needed in the shops."

Gen. Woodford has written to Mississippi that his visit to that State was so full of generous welcome, hearty friendship, and encouraging hopes that he has marked it with a white stone, as among the most pleasing memories of his life.

A woman asked the Adjutant-General of Maine for a pension a few days ago, on the ground that her daughter wanted to buy a new dress to wear to camp-meeting, and when he declined to accede she departed muttering that he was "a regular hog."

Col. Frederick W. M. Holliday, one of the aspirants for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Virginia, says that he is opposed to repudiation, but favors some speedy settlement of the debt, "honorable to the State and satisfactory to the creditors."

The Permanent Exhibition Committee in Philadelphia have made a new appeal to the citizens, saying that the enterprise can only be sustained by an increased interest on the part of the people of Philadelphia, and a further subscription of not less than $50,000.

The Free Soilers of 1848 are to have a reunion at Downer Landing, Boston Harbor, on the 9th inst. Charles Francis Adams will preside, and among other gentlemen invited to attend are E. R. Hoar, John B. Alley, R. H. Dana, F. W. Bird, Charles A. Phelps, and E. L. Pierce.

A correspondent of a New-Jersey paper contends that there should be no such thing as a pass or a free ticket on a railroad, and estimates that a certain road, if it exacted payment of fare from all it now passes free, would receive the equivalent of a 6 per cent. dividend on $10,000,000 investment.

The most pathetic paragraph in Tuesday's Boston *Traveller* is this: "Hardly a more trying incident can happen in a man's life than to return home late at night and find the stillness of his sleeping apartment invaded by an erratic bat. The very name is suggestive. When that bat is captured he is likely to be disposed of early in the morning by the cat."

Gen. William B. Taliaferro, who is another of the gentlemen who would like to be Governor of Virginia during the next term, says that he is opposed to the repudiation of the debt of the State, but he is also opposed to an increase of taxes, and is in favor of an "adjustment" with the creditors. He does not regard these as incompatible or inconsistent propositions.

Watertown, Wis., appeals to the Democrats to hold their State Convention there, and a local paper gravely offers as an inducement the circumstance that there are numerous flowing artesian fountains in the city, the waters of which are as free as air to the thirsty. If that attracts Wisconsin Democrats, they must differ somewhat from the species of animal bearing the name in this part of the country.

A clergyman somewhat startled those around him in a railroad car in Rhode Island the other day when, in loud conversation with a brother preacher, he alluded to the intention of a clerical acquaintance to relinquish his parish and become an evangelist, and said "Why should he not? He has as much pulpit power as so and so," (mentioning two well-known preachers of different denominations,) "and has plenty of assurance and conceit; what does he need more?"

A correspondent of the Greenfield (Mass.) *Gazette* notes that certain birds seem to be undergoing a marked change in their instinctive natures. He instances: "The crows, by nature a very shy bird, have in some instances become so tame that they have built their nests on very low branches in near neighborhood to the residences of white folks. In one instance a highly respectable citizen of Bernardston got so near the old crow on her nest that he offered her a small frog which she gladly took from his hand without any symptoms of fear or flight."

MINISTER NOYES' DEPARTURE.

Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, the new United States Minister to France, sailed from Philadelphia by the steam-ship Illinois, Capt. Shackford, of the American Line, on Tuesday. The Christian-street wharf was crowded with his friends for hours before the departure of the vessel, and when Gen. Noyes arrived on board the steamer he was greeted by hearty good wishes for a pleasant voyage by the large crowd in waiting. Many of those present had brought with them for presentation to Mrs. Noyes floral tributes, and these were displayed in the cabin. There were no formal words of farewell. At 1 o'clock the vessel cast loose and floated into the stream, when, having been headed toward tidewater, she moved slowly down the river, greeted by the cheers of the large concourse assembled on the wharf.

DEATH OF A FORMER NEW-YORKER.

Mr. Joseph Brooks Bloodgood, Sr., a prominent and respected citizen of Philadelphia, died on Monday night after a short illness. He was born in the upper part of New-York in 1812, and in early life was employed by Commodore Vanderbilt on various steam-boats running between New-Brunswick, N. J., and New-York City. On the commencement of the running of trains on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, he had charge of the boats plying between Bordentown and Philadelphia. During the latter part of 1838 he opened a hotel known as the Walnut-Street House, at the foot of Walnut-street, Delaware front, and continued in that business until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he retired, having amassed a fortune of nearly $500,000. In 1868 he went into the coal and wood business, and continued in it until his death.

THE SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

An Ann Arbor, Mich., correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune* writes: "The fees for the students in the scientific expedition around the world have been reduced from $3,000 to $2,500, and for cadets to $2,000, and a larger vessel, the Ontario, has been secured; all this in consequence of the large number who have applied for passage. The cadets' uniform, costing $104, is to be furnished free of charge, and cadets are to occupy state-rooms and sit at the same table as students. These arrangements have just been announced by letter to Dr. W. J. Herdman, of this city, one of the Faculty."

WASHINGTON.

THE DEBT OF THE NATION.

STATEMENT FOR JULY—A DECREASE DURING THE PAST MONTH OF $818,904—AN ANALYSIS OF THE OFFICIAL FIGURES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The debt statement for July shows a reduction in the public debt of $818,904, which is exclusive of $500,000 deducted for the estimated expenses of the military establishment. This amount is due, but not paid, and until the appropriation can be made for the Army, the amount which will be estimated monthly for the expenses of the military establishment must remain in the Treasury. The figures given in the debt statement, therefore, represent the actual reduction for the month. In consequence of the labor strike, receipts from internal revenue fell off at least $500,000. It is probably this amount will be made up by next month's receipts, as it is believed fully that amount was withheld by collectors for prudential reasons during the interruption of railroad communication. The falling off is believed to be, for the most part, apparent rather than actual. The coin balance presents a highly encouraging exhibit, and will be particularly gratifying to those who favor the accumulation of coin for resumption purposes. After deducting the coin certificates, coin held for the redemption of called bonds, interest due and unpaid, and silver coin and bullion, the balance in the Treasury is $34,659,797. Against this balance there can be charged for interest accrued to date, $16,477,574, and deducting that sum leaves the gold balance, against which no claim whatever can be presented, $18,182,223, which is an increase of about $2,500,000 over the net balance on hand one month ago. The item known as "interest accrued to date" is not properly chargeable at this time, because it has not yet matured. It is deducted here in the same way that an outstanding liability would be deducted by a corporation taking an account of stock to close business. The $35,000,000 in gold which the Government now owns, exclusive of the liability for interest accrued but not matured, really represents the sum which may be depended upon for resumption purposes. The fact that over $26,000,000 in gold was paid out last month for interest makes this coin exhibit for July still more gratifying. The currency balance at the disposal of the Government is nearly $10,000,000. In addition, there is over $3,000,000 of currency held to redeem fractional currency. Compared with last month, this shows an increase of over $2,000,000, and compared with the same period of last year, an increase of over $5,000,000. The Treasury also holds nearly $55,000,000 for the redemption of certificates of deposit, which swells the currency balance to over $63,000,000. If to this is added nearly $14,000,000 in legal tenders, held to redeem notes of national banks passing through liquidation and surrendering circulation, we have a total of about $77,000,000 in legal tenders now locked up in the Treasury. During the month the amount of legal tenders outstanding was reduced $870,112, and fractional currency $618,801. The customs receipts were over $10,000,000 and internal revenue near $9,000,000. Nearly $9,000,000 in 4 per cent. bonds were deposited with the Treasurer during the month by national banks as security for circulation. These took the place of called sixes.

OFFICIAL RECAPITULATION.

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.

Bonds at 6 per cent	$841,525,250 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	703,260,650 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent	155,000,000 00
Total principal	$1,702,791,900 00
Total interest	28,883,072 47

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	$14,000,000 00
Interest	35 000 00

Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.

Principal	$11,979,250 26
Interest	170,000 20

Debt Bearing No Interest.

Old demand and legal tender notes	$359,178,182 50
Certificates of deposit	55 495,000 00
Fractional currency	19,784,335 89
Coin certificates	37,807,300 00
Total principal	$472,214,818 39
Total unclaimed interest	7,057 03

Total Debt.

Principal	$2,201,015,998 63
Interest	29,095,129 70
Total	$2,230,111,128 33

Cash in the Treasury.

Coin	$97,803,995 59
Currency	9,811,956 34
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	8,160,858 00
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	55,495,000 00
Total	$171,271,809 93
Less estimated amount due military establishments, for which no appropriations have been made	500,000 00
Total	$170,771,809 93

Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.

July 2, 1877	$2,060,158,223 20
Aug. 1, 1877	2,059,339,318 42
Decrease of debt during the month	$818,904 84
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1877	818,904 84

Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117 56
Interest paid by United States	35,957,629 14
Interest paid by transportation of mails, &c.	8,671,625 34
Balance of interest paid by United States	27,286,003 80

THE SURVEYORSHIP OF NEW-YORK.

A LIST OF THE APPLICANTS FOR GEN SHARPE'S PLACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The following-named gentlemen are applicants for the Surveyorship of the Port of New-York, to succeed Gen. Sharpe, whose commission has expired: George H. Sharpe, E. E. Thorne, Drake De Kay, James W. Husted, A. T. Dittenhoefer, T. C. Platt, J. A. Briggs, T. E. Stewart, J. W. Jones, James Tanner, William Holdredge, E. A. Carman, A. N. Cole, A. Disbecker. Some of the gentlemen above named have not filed personal applications, but this class is well represented by urgent appeals from friends. Nothing has yet been determined with reference to the succession.

LITIGATION AT THE CAPITAL.

THE YALE LOCK COMPANY AND MR. SARGENT, OF ROCHESTER — AN EFFORT TO RECOVER $20,000 OF CONFEDERATE GOLD FROM AN EX-QUARTERMASTER OF THE DEFUNCT GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The litigation which has been going on for nearly two years before the Patent Office, between the Yale Lock Company, of Stamford, Conn., and James Sargent, of Rochester, N. Y., to determine the priority of claim to the valuable invention known as time locks, has assumed a new phase by being transferred to the Supreme Court of this district, upon a suit by the Yale Lock Company against Sargent to try the right to the patent. The Commissioner of Patents, in the meantime, has decided to refuse a patent covering the use of time locks with independent combination locks to secure the bolt-work of safe and vault doors, until this suit shall have been decided.

Suit was recently brought by United States Attorney Lewis, of the Eastern District of Virginia, against Thomas R. Foster, a prominent Virginian, who at the close of the war was a Quartermaster in the Confederate Army, and had, it is alleged, in his possession $20

the animosities of the rebellion. The matter was referred to Secretary Sherman, who decided that the suit must go on.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING BUREAU.

IMPORTANT ORDERS RESPECTING APPOINTMENTS AND GRADING THE EMPLOYES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued two important orders relating to the business of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; one respecting appointments and the other establishing grades. Both were made with a view to perfecting the organization of the bureau upon a business basis under a system which will apply impartially to all. The grading of the bureau is made on the same general principle as that of the other bureaus of the department. Neither of these orders refers to the clerical force, the plate printers, or the engravers, nor to the Superintendents, which are higher grades of service at higher rates of pay; but they apply to the employes exclusively, except that they provide for the promotion of these employes to the positions of Superintendents and clerks as vacancies may hereafter occur. Three grades are created, as follows: Grade No. 1 is to consist of unskilled employes, who are to be paid a uniform rate, and who are to be assigned to duty as box-tenders, tissue-hands, pressing-hands, substitutes, attendants, and so on, or to any other work not requiring special skill. Grade No. 2 is to consist of skilled employes, such as counters, examiners, numberers, perforators, and others. Grade No. 3 is to consist of experts, to be selected from those female employes who by reason of ability, application and experience, have become possessed of special skill in their respective division or knowledge of the general work of the bureau. They shall not exceed in number 1 in 25 of Grade No. 2.

Promotion to the grade of experts is open to the entire female force. Application for promotion to it is to be made in writing, and claims will be determined by committees to be appointed from time to time, who are to have in view solely the record of the applicant for diligence, attention to duty, and for personal conduct; and personal solicitation on the subject will not be permitted. The pay of the unskilled employes is fixed at $1 per day when employed; the experts at $2 per day when employed; $1 50 a day being the general pay of the skilled portion of the force. The order is entirely prospective in operation, and does not affect the pay of any person now employed in the bureau. The statement made to the contrary, and somewhat widely circulated, is untrue. It is further provided that no change in existing rates of pay of grades shall be made, except with the approval of the Secretary previously given. The chief advantage of the order is that it introduces precision in the classification and compensation of employes, makes the wages uniform as to classes, and offers the inducement of promotion and increase of pay to the ambitious and industrious.

Designations of persons without experience in the special work of the bureau will in all cases be made to grade No. 1, and will be provisional for the space of one month, as a test of aptness. At the end of that time a permanent designation will be given if the department, skill, and fidelity of the employe shall justify it. The same rule is applied to designations of persons of skill in the bureau. In all cases, proof of skill and character will be required, and of physical ability to perform the work.

The Secretary reserves to himself the appointment of persons on the office roll, and remits to the chief of the bureau, subject to his negative, the designations of the general force of employes. The operation of these new orders will, it is confidently expected, be to improve the tone and increase the efficiency of this important branch of the Treasury.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—By direction of the Secretary of War, Capt. E. M. Wright, Ordnance Department, has been ordered to report in person to Major-Gen. Hancock, commanding Military Division of the Atlantic, for temporary duty.

Lieut. M. R. S. McKenzie has been detached from the Pensacola at Mare Island Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders. Medical Inspector David Kindleberg has been detached from duty as a member of the Retiring Board, and ordered to the Monongahela, and upon her arrival at the Asiatic Station, he will be regarded as Fleet Surgeon of that station. Surgeon Joseph Hugg has been detached from the Monongahela and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., in place of Surgeon J. M. Flint, detached from that hospital and placed on waiting orders. Acting Assistant Surgeon J. N. Cowan has been detached from the Monongahela and placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Surgeon M. D. Jones has been ordered to the Monongahela. Passed Assistant Engineer James Entwistle has been ordered to temporary special duty as assistant to Chief Engineer Henderson at the Morgan Iron Works, New-York. Gunner William A. Ferrier has been ordered to the receiving ship Franklin, at Norfolk.

The United States steamer Monongahela, now being fitted out at New-York, will be ready for sea about the 1st of September, and will soon thereafter sail for the Asiatic Station, where she will be the flag-ship, relieving the Tennessee. Several cadet Midshipmen, who finished their academic course in June last, have been ordered to her for the purpose of serving two years before graduating. Their names are Walter M. Constant, Frank B. Case, William R. Rush, and Alfred L. Hall.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $310,657 66, and from Customs, $410,542.

Taylor Price was to-day appointed Revenue Gauger for the Eighth District of Kentucky.

An error occurred in the publication of the official statement this morning in regard to drawback on sugar. It was stated that the Boston Commission recommended a drawback of 4-18 cents per pound on hard sugars. It should have read 3-18 cents per pound.

A committee of letter-carriers of Washington waited on Postmaster-General Key to-day with reference to the restoration of their salaries to $1,000 a year. The Postmaster-General informed them that at present he could do nothing, but would exercise his good offices with Congress, and suggested that the carriers present their case in specific form. The salary now is $675, and there have been reductions in 14 months.

The Middletown, N. Y., National Bank has entered suit against the District of Columbia to recover $26,000 on certificates of the District Board of Audit, which they hold. These certificates were dated about three years ago, and the District, taking the position that they are not debts or obligations of the District, and having declined to waive the plea of the statute of limitations, the bank has taken this course.

The President has abandoned his purpose to visit Virginia this Summer. He has partially arranged to visit New-Orleans during the Christmas holidays, and may visit Richmond and some other large Southern cities while en route. About the middle of August, the President, accompanied by Postmaster-General Key, and perhaps other members of the Cabinet, will visit Vermont and participate in the Centennial celebration to be held at Bennington.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRACY.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held this afternoon, it was voted to hold the convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers in Worcester on Sept. 13 next.

EX-GOV. MOSES RELEASED ON BAIL.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 1.—Ex-Gov. F. J. Moses, who has been imprisoned here for a week past while testifying before the Investigating Committee relative to the recent political history of this State, was released to-day on $10,000 bail.

STOLEN BONDS RECOVERED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to inform you that the stolen American securities, referred to in my communication of July 28 last, have since been recovered in Germany.

HERMANN A. SCHUMACHER,
Consul-General.

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE GENERAL, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1877.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 1.—The army worm has appeared in cotton fields in North Mississippi.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 1.—The Governor and Council to-day appointed Hon. Lewis W. Clark, of Manchester, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

A NEW VATICAN CRUSADE.

INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC LEAGUE.

A PROJECT FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SWAY OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH THROUGHOUT THE WORLD—AGENCIES AND OBJECTS OF THE NEW ORDER.

Special Dispatch by Cable to The New-York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A new crusade is the latest scheme of the Papal propagandists. The Vatican has settled upon a grand plan for a crusade, to be called "The International Catholic League," and the project has been sanctioned by the Pope. The centre of the new organization is to be at Rome, as a matter of course, and it is to have a general fund, and to be directed by a committee at head-quarters, with complete administrative organization, with branches everywhere. The declared objects of this new body are the defense of their rights and freedom, in view of the laws adopted against the Church and Pope; the re-establishment of the temporal power of which the Pope has been deprived by force; the restoration of the rights of the Holy See; the organization and establishment of a Catholic press in every considerable centre, and the supporting of a "general correspondent," who shall receive his instructions from Rome, whose duty it shall be to transmit them to the newspapers of his district. The calumnies of the opposition press are to be met by legal proceedings.

The Pope, in a private circular, expresses the hope that all Catholic associations will unite in this league, and the nobility and clergy are ordered to unite in battling for the freedom and the universal sway of the Church. The Priests and Bishops are urged to agree, all for one and one for all. All the centres of the home organizations are to be in telegraphic communication direct with the Vatican. This new scheme is causing extraordinary excitement on the Continent, and may, in some measure, account for the increasing friendliness of Italy and Germany. It is a curious fact that not one London journal has any information on this remarkable topic, but it is nevertheless a fact, which I have on the best authority.

THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AN ALL NIGHT AND ALL DAY SESSION ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONFEDERATION BILL—FILIBUSTERING BY IRISH HOME RULERS—THE BILL COMPLETED IN COMMITTEE—THE IRISH JUDICATURE BILL—STORMY SCENES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—One of the most extraordinary sittings ever held by the House of Commons is now proceeding. The House assembled at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and before 6 o'clock had gone into Committee on the South African Confederation bill, to which there has been at every stage long and persistent obstruction by Messrs. Parnell, Biggar and O'Donnell, occasionally assisted by one or two other members. The struggle lasted throughout the night, and led to numerous scenes and incidents. The Government had determined not to permit the obstructionists to defeat the measure, and had the concurrence and support of the Liberals. The sitting was prolonged by means of relays of members. Many left at 9 o'clock last night to return at midnight. Fresh relays came at 4 and 7 o'clock, and at regular intervals after, and the officials and Police were relieved in the same manner during the night. The excitement was general throughout the House.

In the course of the night's discussion Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared that the Government intended to pass the bill if they had to sit through the vacation. Upon this, Mr. John O'Connor Power, Liberal member for Mayo County, who had been made aware of the Government tactics, charged the Government with having organized a conspiracy to crush out the Irish members. Immediately the House was in a tumult. The Chairman demanded the withdrawal of the word "conspiracy." Mr. Power tried to explain, but the cries of "withdraw" drowned his voice. He finally withdrew the expression. Mr. O'Donnell, recently elected for Dungarven, having tried to justify the conduct of the obstructionists, Mr. Butt, Liberal member for Limerick City, declared that the Irish Party repudiated Mr. O'Donnell, and said that if he thought Mr. O'Donnell did represent the Irish Party, he [Mr. Butt] would retire, as from an Irish brawl. Sir Andrew Lusk, Liberal member for Finsbury, said the proceedings cut at the foundation of constitutional government. Messrs. Monk, Liberal member for Gloucester City, and Anderson, Liberal member for Glasgow, urged action by the Government, and suggested the censure of the obstructionists. Mr. Gray, member for Tipperary, and one of the obstructionists, said the responsibility for the demoralization of the House rested on Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Strong measures should have been taken at first. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Liberal member for Oxford City, said the reason that stronger action was not taken was not on account of the weakness of the House, but to show the character of the contumaciousness to the country, and give the obstructionists rope enough. Mr. Gray cried, "Hear! hear!" sneeringly. Sir Patrick O'Brien, Liberal member for Kings County, objected to this, and intimated that Mr. Gray was a "humbug" and a "damned fool," which expression he had to withdraw as unparliamentary. At 10 o'clock this morning Mr. Biggar, Liberal member for Cavan County, came into the House, and took the opportunity, on a motion to report progress, to say that he had had a good sleep and a good breakfast, and was now ready for any amount of legislation. Messrs. Parnell and O'Connor Power then went out to rest, relieved by Mr. Biggar and others. Just before noon Sir Stafford Northcote, having been advised by Right Hon. Edward Knatchbull-Hugessen, Liberal member for Sandwich, to take strong and swift action in the matter, thanked his supporters for the assistance he had received, and made a final appeal to the minority to yield, and hoped that in the absence of the honorable gentleman whom he expected to arrive shortly the committee would persevere with the bill. Mr. O'Donnell affected to regard this as a threat of coercion, and said that under the altered circumstances he would retire from the contest. As long as it was a question of physical endurance he and his friends were prepared to go on. This ended the contest, during which the Chairman of the committee was relieved four times. There were also several reliefs on the Treasury benches. There were altogether 22 divisions.

At 2:10 P. M. the bill was completed in committee, amid thunders of cheers several times repeated. The scene throughout was animated and sometimes stormy. Within recent history there has been no parallel to this sitting. The House of Commons sat 25 hours on the Slavery Emancipation bill, but not on account of obstruction.

The House then proceeded to take up other bills. A violent scene followed in the discussion of the Judicature bill for Ireland, caused by Mr. Parnell, Home Rule member for Meath. The House finally adjourned at 6:10 this evening.

INTERNATIONAL LAW REFORM.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR REFORM AND CODIFICATION AT ANTWERP.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The preparations for the annual conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, to be held at Antwerp Aug. 28, are actively going forward. The conference will hold its sittings at the Hotel de Ville; the inaugural meeting will take place on Tuesday, Aug. 28, at 11 A. M., and the sessions will continue until Sept. 1. The members of the conference will be received by the Burgomaster of Antwerp and a Reception Committee of prominent Belgians, including MM. T. Engis, Edward Van Pezborgh, Frederick Delvaux, G. Berdolt, and Thomas Callaerts. The following subjects will be discussed at the conference: "The Obligation of Treaties;" "The Doctrine of Continuous Voyages as applied to the Trade of Neutrals;" "Reforms in International Law, from the Point of View of Neutrals and in the Interest of Peace;" "Collision at Sea;" "The Extradition of Criminals;" "Intercourse between Christian and non Christian Peoples;" "Bills of Exchange;" "General Average;" "Foreign Judgments;" "Patent Law;" "Copyright;" "International Tribunals." The association now embraces members from more than 20 countries, including Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Turkey, Spain, Italy, Denmark, Belgium, Norway and Sweden, and the United States.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE POPE'S HEALTH CAUSING RENEWED UNEASINESS—THE PAPAL SUCCESSION—MR. DAVID A. WELLS AND THE COBDEN CLUB—THE BONAPARTIST QUARRELS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A Rome dispatch to the *Daily News* says: "Uneasiness in regard to the Pope's health has been revived. He has seen only Cardinal Simeoni and his own domestics for five days. Cardinal Riario Sforza's chances of succeeding Pope Pius improve daily."

The *Daily News* says it understands that in accordance with the suggestion made some time ago that foreign committees should be organized in connection with the Cobden Club, Mr. David A. Wells has been appointed Honorary Secretary for the United States.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—M. de Cassagnac, replying to the letter of the Bonapartist Committee, published on Monday, refuses to acknowledge the committee's authority, and says: "If the Empire does not know how to subordinate itself to the needs of France, to contain itself and wait, it will never be restored."

RACING IN ENGLAND.

SECOND DAY OF THE GOODWOOD RACES—THE GOODWOOD STAKES WON BY PRINCE GEORGE—GLOUCESTER SECOND, AND RYLSTONE THIRD.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—At Goodwood to-day, the second of the meeting, the race for the Goodwood Stakes brought out a field of 12 horses. The winner turned up in Mr. Crawford's colt Prince George, with Mr. Jenkins' colt Gloucester second, and Lord Huntington's filly Rylstone third. The latest betting on the course was 9 to 2 against Prince George, 20 to 1 against Gloucester, and 5 to 1 against Rylstone. The following is a summary:

THE GOODWOOD STAKES (handicap) of 25 sovereigns each subscription; 15 sovereigns forfeit, and only 5 sovereigns if declared by noon on Tuesday, June 26, with 200 sovereigns added; the winner of any public handicap subsequent to the declaration of weight (June 21, at 10 A. M.) to carry seven pounds extra; weights accumulative; the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes; two miles and a half; 67 subscribers; 10 to remain in after the declaration of forfeit, or no race.

Mr. Crawford's b. c. Prince George, by Toxophilite, out of Royal George's dam, by Melbourne, 4 years, 7 stone	1
Mr. H. Jenkins' br. c. Gloucester, by Parmesian, out of Blue Bell, by Heron, 4 years, 8 stone 6 pounds	2
Lord Hartington's b. f. Rylstone, by Hermit, out of Esther's dam, by Skirmisher, 3 years, 6 stone 9 pounds	3

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

This evening's programme at Gilmore's Garden, while including some numbers of real popularity, commends itself with particular eloquence to the admirers of the classics. It is to embrace Cherubini's "Anacreon" overture, the allegro from the "Pastoral," the scherzo, allegro and presto from the "Fifth," and the scherzo from the "Eroica" symphony, and, besides, Beethoven, Weber, Rossini, and Verdi are to be represented. The third part of tonight's programme addresses itself to the less exacting dilettanti, who are quite content with warm, sonorous, and "squarely" rythmical compositions. It is to consist of Julien's "Great Exhibition Quadrille," in which a long series of national and popular airs stirs the pulse and delights the not too fastidious ear.

OBITUARY.

HIRAM H. GALE.

Hiram H. Gale, for nine years President of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Ellenville, Ulster County, died at midnight on Monday. Deceased was for a long time one of the most active and prominent Republicans and business men in the southern half of Ulster County, and most of those public improvements which, added to the natural charms of Ellenville, make it one of the most beautiful and attractive of New-York villages, were the direct result of the policy introduced and carried out by him while the official head of the corporation. Mr. Gale died under very singular circumstances. He was a man of unusual strength and health, and came home on Monday evening at supper time, complaining of cramp in the stomach. He frequently suffered from such cramps, and did not exhibit any unusual pain. But, getting worse, a physician was sent for who administered morphine. Mr. Gale then became unconscious, and the physician and family became alarmed. Another doctor was sent for. He pronounced the patient in an extremely dangerous condition, from "too much morphine," and an investigation showed that before Mr. Gale had come home he had himself taken a large dose of the drug, as he was accustomed to do when troubled with cramps. Either he had failed to tell his physician of this fact, or else the physician could discover no symptoms of it, and the second administration was made. As soon as the presence of so much morphine in the patient's system was discovered, the most strenuous exertions were made to arouse him to consciousness, and 20 strong men by turns rubbed and shook him, but did not succeed in bringing back any sign of life. Deceased leaves a widow and two married daughters.

NEWBURG YACHTING ASSOCIATION.

FOURTH ANNUAL REGATTA—A GREAT CROWD OF SPECTATORS—THE PRIZES AWARDED.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The fourth annual regatta of the Newburg Yachting Association, for open yachts, took place to-day on Newburg Bay, over a 20-mile course. It was witnessed by an immense number of spectators, who crowded excursion steamers and occupied every advantageous point of view on both shores. There were 48 entries, and 32 yachts started. Prizes were awarded as follows:

First Class—First prize, $75—William R. Brown, of Newburg; corrected time—3:55:45; second prize, a marine glass—Dare Devil, of New-York; corrected time—3:34:5.

Second Class—First prize, $50—Pluck and Luck, of New-York; time—3:53:34; second prize, a barometer—Let Her B, of New-York; time—4:19:25.

Third Class—First prize, $30—Sophia Emma, of New-York; time—3:12:2; second prize, a set of colors—Addie Taylor; time—3:52:26.

Fourth Class—One prize, a piece of silver plate—Victoria, of Hyde Park; time—3:6:46.

Two catamarans started—the Tarantella, of Bristol, R. I., and the Amaryllis, of New-York. The former went around the course in 2h. 29m., beating the Amaryllis by 16m. 20s., corrected time, and winning a prize pennant.

A special prize of $150 to the yacht making the best corrected time, excepting catamarans, was won by the William R. Brown, of Newburg; corrected time 2h. 53m., beating the Pluck and Luck by 2m. 48⅘s.

NEW-JERSEY STRIKERS IN COURT.

Frank McClary, who was arrested some days ago for having assisted in persuading the Central Railway brakemen, of New-Jersey, to strike, was taken before Justice Davis, in Jersey City, yesterday, and admitted to bail in $2,000, conditioned for his appearance for examination a week from to-day. James L. Birmingham, the Morris and Essex fireman, who was arrested for having obstructed the trains at Washington, N. J., is still in jail, no examination having yet taken place in his case. Nicholas Darby, who was arrested as a rioter on the Central Railroad at Somerville last week, was arraigned before Judge Depue, in the Essex Supreme Court, yesterday. The prisoner was represented by Mr. McCormack, of Elizabeth, who waived an examination and desired that bail be fixed, with an order that the prisoner's bonds be approved by one of the Common Pleas Justices, in order to relieve the court from unnecessary trouble in the premises. Judge Depue said that could not be done, but he would give counsel until Thursday afternoon to find bail. Bail was fixed at $3,000, at the suggestion of Attorney-General Vanatta, who represented the State, and the prisoner was remanded.

THE NEW REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

An adjourned meeting of "the new Republican organization" was held last evening, Mr. Henry C. Robinson in the chair. The Chairman reported that the Sixth, Tenth, Thirteenth and Nineteenth Assembly Districts and the Twenty-third Ward had failed to send in their enrollment lists, but that he expected to receive them to-day. In case he does not do so new committees will be appointed in each of the missing districts, so that the enrollment may be completed before the primaries. The committee, after a long discussion adopted, with some slight modifications, the constitution of the old body. After the primaries next Wednesday, a regular organization will be perfected.

A BOY BURNED TO DEATH.

A house and barn belonging to Mr. Troska, at Egg Harbor City, N. J., were burned to the ground on Tuesday afternoon, and a boy 14 years old, whom Mr. Troska had permitted to go into the barn to sleep, was burned to death. It is supposed he had carelessly set fire to the barn with a cigar. He was a stranger in the place, and his name is not known.

WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

SURVEY OF THE SITUATION.

THE FIRST CROSSING OF THE DANUBE—SISTOVA AFTER ITS CAPTURE—THE SUCCESSES OF THE RUSSIANS UP TO DATE—OPERATIONS AGAINST RUSTCHUK—DIFFERING METHODS OF THE TURKS AND RUSSIANS.

From our Special Correspondent.

SIMNITZA, Thursday, July 12, 1877.

By rail to Giurgevo, thence 14 hours in a cart, and the weary traveler arrives at this little river port, which henceforth will have its name recorded in the history of the nineteenth century. There never was a hotel in the place, as no stranger ever thought of stopping here, although it has a population of over 4,000 inhabitants, and carried on quite a thriving trade in breadstuffs before the war. At present accommodation and food are still more difficult to obtain, but as all the specials carry their provisions with them, and sleep either in their wagons or under their tents, it is possible to exist here for a few hours. Originally there was no intention of using this village, except as a point from which to make a feint on Sistova, while the real attack was prosecuted from Turnu-Magurelli—from its position at the mouth of the Olti admirably calculated to serve as a depot for bridge materials—upon Nikopolis. Unfortunately, the Turks at this fortress made a very stubborn resistance, and the Grand Duke was in despair at the failure of the enterprise when a dispatch from below informed him that Sistova had been carried and the enemy driven out. In short, the raid, for it was nothing else, had been a complete success, but it necessitated a certain modification of the plans. The columns intended for the original operation were hurried down, and crossed over as rapidly as possible, and thence pushed on into the interior—but so far the movement has been a detached one, and cannot become a general advance, as the entire bridge train still lies at Turnu-Magurelli, and in spite of the never-ceasing bombardment of Nikopolis, every effort to construct the bridge at that point has been repulsed. This, I know, is the true history of the first scene of the campaign, and the real cause of the sufferings of the Russian troops since their entry into Bulgaria. Provisions and stores of all kinds have been accumulated at Turnu-Magurelli, nothing had been prepared at Zimnicea—pronounced, and by foreigners written, Simnitza—and during the three or four days' delay incident upon transportation by ox-carts, the men were on very short rations. The one bridge now in use is made of pontoon boats, with a flooring of planks, but is not remarkable for its solidity, and could be destroyed very easily if the Captain of any one of the monitors lying at Nikopolis had the pluck to make the attempt. The easiest method, and the one employed by me, to get across, is by a row-boat, and now that the lodgment has been firmly made on the right bank, the authorities are not very unwilling to grant permission to look at the scene of their first exploit; but you must not attempt to examine their works or give signs of too much curiosity.

The inquiring mind is thus forced to take a general survey of the position and pick up such stray scraps of information as may fall in his way. Sistova—celebrated as the place where the treaty of peace of 1791 was signed between the Porte and Austria—might have made a respectable defense; it is built along the slopes of a hill, with cliffs on the river side, surmounted by an old Turkish fort. The houses, as in nearly all Oriental towns, are surrounded by gardens and fruit trees, a score of minarets glitter in the sunlight, and the environs in the rear, as far as the eye can reach, are covered with rich verdure, offering a very refreshing contrast to the naked plains of the opposite bank of Little Wallachia. It has a population of nearly 20,000, and was of considerable importance as a point of communication between the Danube and the interior towns before the war. There are few troops now within its limits, a number of flying columns having been dispatched in various directions, but there are several large camps outside, which strangers are not allowed to visit. The town itself is very calm and presents no signs of having been taken by assault a fortnight ago. It is true that it was very feebly defended. All the shops are open, and the population move about and attend to their ordinary occupations as they did before the Russian eagle had taken the place of the crescent. The majority of the Mussulmans have remained, and of those who retired on the first entrance of the Muscovite troops, many have returned, upon hearing that so far from being in danger of "ill treatment by the invaders," the military authorities rather affect to show to them greater favor and indulgence than to the Christian element, which, to say the truth, is not sympathetic. All with whom I have conversed have expressed their entire satisfaction with the kindness received, and which they had been taught not to expect. How far this gratitude—a little too demonstrative to be heartfelt when one considers the blindness of Turkish fanaticism—is real, remains to be seen; the most one can now say is that they are thoroughly cowed. Stories of atrocities still come in from the interior. A Christian who had been flayed alive and left to die by the roadside, with his hands and feet tied together with strips of his own skin, was found by the troops a day or two ago at Carevitsa, and brought before the Emperor, in whose presence he died. According to the report—generally believed—Col. Welleley, the English military attaché, was sent for and requested to make a report to his Government of this circumstance, of which he had ocular testimony. Let us hope that he did. The citizens of Sistova, Mussulman as well as Christian, concur in the belief that the Turkish officers are unable to keep in hand the wretches who compose the contingents of Tscherkesses and volunteers—the new official name for Bashi-Bazouks. It is difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the Russian losses since the opening of the campaign. They admit that between the 27th of June and the 4th of July there were 750 killed and 2,100 wounded, this, however, I believe to be considerably under the mark, and as, since then, there has been much although desultory fighting, double those figures will not exceed the truth. But here, as in everything, the greatest secrecy is observed. Still, the very frequent trains of wounded men arriving at all hours of the night, when indiscreet observers are in their beds, and the no less frequent troop trains of fresh food for powder all day, to the exclusion of other traffic, convince one that the gaps are large, and that every effort is being made to fill them up as rapidly as possible. There are three army corps already in Bulgaria—at least so say the Russians—with provisions and ammunition for a two months' campaign, and two others are being concentrated. Troops are passing through at the rate of 10,000 per diem by rail, in order to bring up to its full complement the army of 200,000 which is destined to operate on this line. Perhaps when they all get over we shall see something worthy of the assumed great strategic talent of the Russian Staff Bureau. As yet nothing has been done demonstrating the slightest capacity; the selection of Nikopolis as a point of crossing was a military blunder. I mean to go opposite that fortress in a day or two, and will describe the position as fully as possible; and the only bridge constructed on scientific principles from Ibraila is practically useless, because it opens upon a morass six miles in extent, through which the Russian engineers are hard at work in the construction of a causeway for the passage of their artillery and equipage train. All the successes won, up to date, have been due to the brilliant dash of the Russian troops and the apathy or want of courage of the Turkish Generals—for I cannot admit cowardice on the part of the men. Perhaps Abdul Kerim has worked out a plan, by some abstruse mathematical calculation, for this alone can account for the capture of Tirnova, which at last has been occupied by the Russians. It was garrisoned by a force of 4,000 Turkish troops of all arms, and is in itself a strong position, built in an amphitheatre on a spur of the Balkans, and commanding the main approaches to the Valley of the Jantra. Yet an advanced guard, composed principally of cavalry and horse artillery, at the most 3,000 strong, sufficed to gain possession—some accounts say after a very stubborn resistance, others without firing a shot, the Osmanli falling back to Rasgrad. In itself, Tirnova has only a secondary strategical importance, but its occupation will produce an immense moral effect upon the populations, as it will be doubtless the administrative centre of Bulgaria, this ancient capital of the Bulgarian Czars being better situated that Rustchuk to become the seat of the Provincial Government. I learn that the first plans of a railway between Sistova and Tirnova having already received the approval of the Emperor Alexander, their execution will immediately be taken in hand.

Biela, too, has fallen; the Russians were repulsed twice with heavy losses at this little town, but on their third visit they found that the enemy had retired. The capital importance of this position is so evident that the Serker Edrim's intentions become more and more incomprehensible every day. The town commands the roads leading to Tirnova and Plevna, and standing, as it does, on the Jantra, which is here crossed by a stone bridge, defended by a *tête de pont* on the left, and a series of earthworks on the right bank, it might have been a thorn in the side of the Russians for some time to come under any one but a fool. The enemy had its first serious repulse here last week; according to the Turkish statements they had 12 battalions engaged against 18; the Russian accounts give the numbers respectively at 12,000 against 30,000; both are probably grossly exaggerated.

The Czarewitch is to have command of the army which is to attack and capture Rustchuk, an operation somewhat delicate just now, as that place completely commands all the left bank, and, although apparently very much dilapidated as a town, is still formidable as a fortress, with 1,000 yards of river in front by way of ditch. The railway station of the Varna line has been placed within the *enciente* since the commencement of the bombardment, so that until this line be cut by a movement on the Dobrudscha side it will be in uninterrupted communication with Varna and the other positions of the Turkish quadrilateral. In addition to the old-fashioned armament of the citadel, 85 heavy guns have been brought up from the capital; and the most important work, on the eastern front, the Levant Tabia, mounts 17 15-inch pieces. The garrison has been raised from 8,000 to 14,000, and, as I have already written, it is amply provisioned for a long siege. Its weak points are along the southern front, and if the works there be taken, the place must speedily capitulate, but to get at these the entire Turkish Army must be beaten, and should Abdul Kerim not find out by force of study some new plan—he has plans on the brain, like that other Idiot, Gen. Trochu, at Paris in 1870—this will cost very dearly. According to present appearances the Russians are pursuing an entirely different style of tactics. The Turks concentrate, either with or without a purpose—on this point, no human being, including the Commander-in-Chief, can speak knowingly—their enemy splits up his forces eccentrically. One column has marched in the direction of Rustchuk by Monastiristi; the second, already arrived at its first halting place, Tirnova, evidently intends to force the passage of the Balkans by Kazanlik; the third, via Plevna and Etropol, probably will attack the Balkan line toward the left. Certainly the first great objective point is the fortress of Rustchuk, and I have pointed out the difficulties lying in the way of this operation, which, to have been certainly successful, would have required the presence of Zimmermann's corps. But although its advance was announced some days ago, we now learn—not officially, of course—that it is not in sufficient force to pass the railway between Rustendji and Tchernavoda, and that it is needed in the Dobrudscha to protect the Christians against Turkish reprisals. It was to have been brought up to the strength of 100,000 men, but the beautiful selection of a marsh, through which the men waded up to their waists in mud when they carried undefended Matchin, as the terminus of their bridge, and the consequent necessity of a causeway, has delayed the arrival of reinforcements. From conversations with a Turkish staff officer, who is now on parole in Roumania, I am led to believe that his people are perfectly well posted as to the movements on the other side. According to his statements there was never any intention of defending the line of the Danube, except so far as was necessary to get a thorough knowledge of the enemy's strategic intentions, and all the petty engagements fought have been with a view to oblige him to develop his forces. Even the battle within the quadrilateral will be merely a secondary operation, for a Russian victory must be dearly bought, and will necessitate great delay, while it cannot be decisive, as the Turkish line of retreat will remain uninterrupted. My informant avers that there are, or will be, 300,000 men along the Balkans. These figures are certainly exaggerated; but if there are only half that number there, and the pushing forward of the troops about Sophia and even of the corps which have been fighting in Montenegro warrants the supposition, the forcing of this line of defense will be very difficult, as there cannot be now west of Rustchuk over 150,000 Russian troops of all arms. It is true that the reserves are pouring in, and trains leave Bucharest every hour, but the policy of divergent columns is a dangerous one against an enemy who always fights in masses, like the Turks. The Russian officers and men are enthusiastic of success. They are infinitely less well-informed of the situation than the readers of the daily papers in London or Paris. But the Emperor is, I am assured, not nearly so sanguine. Always extremely nervous, his excitability at present is at its climax; he cannot sleep, can scarcely take his meals without starting up from table to consult a map or to hurry off an aide-de-camp to some column in whose movement he fancies there has been an unwarrantable delay, and, in short, by his irritability, has succeeded in rendering the lives of his staff officers a burden to them. Nothing goes on as it should do, he says, and all that I have seen and heard confirms me in the opinion that he is not far wrong.

The obstacles placed in the way of correspondents increase every day; there is no field telegraph at their disposal. Everything must be forwarded by special messenger to Bucharest—even letters are not sure of arriving at their destination if put in the general letter-bag, supposing such an institution to exist, which it does not any nearer the theatre of war than Zinnicea—and, when there, are suppressed if unfavorably critical or supposedly indiscreet. The correspondent of one of the most important London dailies has not got off a dispatch for 10 days, although messages of similar tenor have been accepted for the *Times*, and a sub-special of another, whose sympathies are avowedly ultra-Slavonic, was stopped and relieved of his dispatches by the authorities on the railway between Ploiesti and Cronstadt, because the wiring of intelligence from over the Austrian frontier was interpreted as prima facie evidence of hostility to somebody. Under the most favorable auspices of a *brassard*, and a general authority to circulate, no correspondent, although treated with the utmost courtesy, can go to any particular point without a special permission to that effect, granted several hours and even several days after the interest attached to that particular point has ceased to exist.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN A FOUNDRY.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 1.—By an explosion in a mold of hot metal at the foundry of R. C. Totten & Co., on Liberty-street, yesterday, two men were fatally and eight others seriously burned. The noise of the explosion was heard for several squares.

CREMATION OF DR. WINSLOW.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 31.—The body of Dr. C. F. Winslow was cremated here to-day. The process occupied about three hours. The heart had been taken out and sent to his birthplace, Nantucket. The ashes are to be sent to the grave of his wife, near Boston.

THE DEAD FROM THE RIVERS.

The body of an unrecognized drowned man was found in the East River, at Pier No. 58, yesterday. The deceased was about 35 years of age, five feet eight inches in stature, had black chin whisker, and was dressed in light trousers, black vest, and calico shirt.

The body of James McCormack, a boy 8 years of age, who was drowned on July 30, was recovered yesterday at Pier No. 57 East River.

The remains of an unknown boy, aged about 15 years, was found at Spuyten Duyvil Creek yesterday morning. It was clothed in black trousers, black and white striped shirt, and black hat. The body was removed to the Morgue for identification.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE ELLIS IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

CONTINUATION OF THE TESTIMONY OF MR. REID, BANK EXAMINER—THE ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK CASE CLOSED—MR. CISCO AND THE THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—OTHER WITNESSES ALSO EXAMINED BY THE SENATE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—In the Ellis trial, at the opening of the Senate to-day, Mr. Reid, Bank Examiner, continued his evidence regarding the Abingdon-Square Savings Bank: I never allowed second mortgages as assets, but noted them when held as securities. On cross-examination, Mr. Reid said: I did not inquire as to their character; the lawyer in making certificate of title to property was critical in examining new banks, but afterward not so particular; talked with the officers several times in July, 1876, trying to get them to put the bank on a safe footing, and only wrote the department the letters read yesterday after seeing that they were not acting as I deemed necessary for saving the bank.

In reply to a Senator, Mr. Reid said that he discovered the bogus check by looking over the bank books; that a large deposit of the last of June was drawn out soon after, and that July 1 he inquired and discovered the check for $10,000.

John J. Cisco sworn, and testified regarding the Third-Avenue Bank.—Was called on by Mr. Ellis after the failure of Duncan & Sherman, in July, 1875, who said the Third-Avenue Savings Bank was in trouble, and asked advice; did not say the extent or nature of the trouble; witness advised proceeding cautiously, or it might produce a run on other banks; Mr. Ellis said he had talked with other Wall-street men. Mr. Cisco was asked what he would have done regarding the bank in Mr. Ellis' place, when Senator Gerard objected, as interfering with the prerogative of the Senate to judge of the propriety of Mr. Ellis' acts.

Frank Thompson, Receiver of the Abingdon-Square Bank, testified to the condition in which he found the bank when he took possession of it in August, 1876. He said he found second mortgages from the President, one of $13,000 and another of $11,000, given in 1875; he found the general condition of the bank the first three weeks after taking possession, but not all the details; it is the custom in New-York for the abstracts of title and the searcher to go to the bank taking mortgages; no abstracts were found in this bank regarding the mortgages held by it.

This closed the case of the Abingdon-Square Bank for the prosecution.

The mortgages given by the President of the Trades Savings Bank and transferred to the bank, heretofore called for, were produced and identified.

H. L. Lamb was called on to produce the papers relating to the German Savings Bank, Morrisania. He said he had not had

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

150	West. Union	70⅛	500	Rock Island	95
900	do.	70⅜	100	do.	94⅞
100	do.	70⅞	100	do.	94⅞
800	do.	71	100	do.	95
1200	do.	71⅛	900	do.	95⅛
100	do.	71	500	Lake Shore	51⅛
800	do.	71⅛	1000	do.	51
600	do.	71⅛	500	do.	50⅞
300	do.	71⅛	1800	do.	51
600	do.	71⅛	400	do.	50⅞
600	do.	71⅛	1400	do.	50⅞
1000	do.	71⅛	1800	do.	50⅞
200	do.	71	200	North-western	22⅞
15	do.	70⅞	200	North-west. pf.	51⅞
100	do.	70⅜	300	do.	51
200	do.	70⅝	100	do.	51⅛
100	do.	70⅜	100	do.	51⅛
200	Del. & Hud.	40⅜	100	do.	51¼
100	Pacific Mail	39	100	do.	51⅛
400	N. Y. C. & H.	94⅛	100	do.	51⅛
100	do.	94	100	do.	51⅛
100	do.	94⅛	100	do.	51⅜
200	Pacific M. Scp.	20⅝	500	do.	52⅛
200	do.	20⅝	500	do.	52⅛
300	N. Y. C. & H.	94	300	do.	52⅛
100	do.	93⅞	400	do.	52⅜
100	do.	93⅞	1300	do.	52⅜
200	do.	93⅝	200	do.	51⅞
1500	do.	93⅛	200	Cen. of N. J.	11⅛
300	do.	93⅜	200	do.	11⅛
500	West. Union	71	600	Whab. Pf. Rec.	51
100	do.	71⅛	500	D., L. & W.	42⅜
100	do.	71⅛	100	Morris & Es.	68⅜
800	do.	71	100	Han. & St. J. pf.	29
100	do.	70⅞	1550	St. Paul	59⅛
200	do.	70⅝	100	do.	59⅝
500	do.	70⅝	100	do.	59⅝
400	do.	70⅝	100	do.	59⅜
500	do.	70⅝	100	do.	59⅜
1100	do.	70⅝	300	do.	59⅜
1000	do.	70⅝	500	do.	59⅜
1000	do.	70⅝	100	do.	59⅜
200	do.	70⅜	100	St. Paul pf.	80⅜
10	Panama	101	100	do.	80⅜
50	do.	101	100	C. C. & I. C.	2
200	do.	101	100	do.	2
25	do.	93⅛	100	D., L. & W.	42⅜
300	Ill. Central	61⅜	500	do.	42⅜
100	do.	62	500	do.	42⅜
200	Lake Shore	50⅞	1000	do.	42⅜
200	do.	50⅝	200	do.	42⅜
100	do.	50⅝	100	do.	42⅜
500	do.	50⅝	100	do.	42⅜
500	do.	50⅝	400	Wab. P. Rec.	5¼
500	do.	51	100	H. & St. J.	12
200	do.	50⅞	100	H. & St. J. pf.	28⅛
300	do.	50¾			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$6,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R.	$10,000	U. S. 4s, 1907. R.
1,000	U. S. 6s, Cur. 12.125	30,000	do. 105¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000	Mo. 6s, long	106¼	100	Quicksilver	13⅛
5,000	N. W. C. C. 6s	87	100	Quicksil. pf.	25
3,000	C., R. I. & P. 6s	108⅝	100	do.	24
	1917	104⅛	100	Erie Railway	8⅛
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st, con.		100	do.	8¼
	7s	101¼	50	Panama	101¼
3,000	Mil. & St. P.		300	Ill. Cen.	61¼
	c. s. f.	87	200	Mich. Cent.	43½
2,000	C., B. & Q. 7s,		100	do.	43⅜
	1901	109¾	100	do.	43⅜
5,000	Erie 1st	113	100	do.	43⅜
4,000	N. W. U. C. C. 6s	87	100	do.	43⅜
5,000	D. & H. R. '84	90	400	do.	43⅜
5,000	A. & H. R. '92	90	100	do.	43⅜
4,000	D. & H. R., '77-'80		500	do.	44
1,000	Un. Pa. 7s, 1st, g.	103	900	L. S. & M. S.	50⅞
2,000	Un. P. 1st, b. c.	105¾	2100	do.	50⅜
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st, 6s, c.	109	2100	do.	50⅜
5,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st	118	2100	do.	50⅜
8,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st	99	100	do.	50⅜
1,000	P. of M. 1st, s. f.	100	900	do.	50⅜
4,000	P. of M. 2d, b. c.	90	300	do.	s3. 50⅜
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st,		300	do.	s3. 50⅜
	x coup.	x. 93	100	do.	50⅞
15	Hanover Bank	100	25	Union Pacific	63¼
38	Bank of Com.	132	100	do.	63¼
250	Ontario Silver	21⅝	200	do.	62¼
200	Quicksilver pf.	25	100	do.	62⅝
100	Quicksilver	13⅛	200	do.	62⅝
1400	do.	13⅛	100	do.	62⅝
100	do.	13⅜

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA....WED., Aug. 8|SCYTHIA.....WED., Aug. 22
ABYSSINIA....WED., Aug. 15|*SERVIA.....WED., Aug. 29

*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

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FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 12:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall:)

ANDES.....Aug. 14
ALPS.....Aug. 28

For KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI:

ATLAS.....Aug. 17
CLARIBEL.....About Sept. 6

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

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SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 4
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 8

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
On the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

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These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low-est rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
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NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria.....Aug. 4, noon | California.Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
Bolivia.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M. | Ethiopia..Aug. 25, 6 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $80; $90, accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Utopia.....Aug. 4, noon | Alsatia.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.

Cabin, $75 to $90. Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 20st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., Aug. 11|NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 18
RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 11|MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

LESSING.....Aug. 2|HAMMONIA.....Aug. 16
HERDER.....Aug. 9|POMMERANIA...Aug. 23

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadst., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $75, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $28; intermediate, $35.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy....Sat., Aug. 4, noon | Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M.
Spain, Sat., Aug 18, noon | Italy, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Holland, Sat., Aug. 4, noon | Denmark, Aug. 16, 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

PEREIRE, Danze.....Wednesday, Aug. 8, P. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.
ST. LAURENT, Lacrenez..Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 4, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. Crossman, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, Pier 41 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Aug. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT., Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Aug. 15

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

For SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wednesday, Aug. 15

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO. or H. J. BULLAY, Supt.,
No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 9 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me., and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, &c. St. Andrew's, Fredericton, Shediac, Mirimichi, and Restigouche, N. B.; Pictou, Nova Scotia, Pictou, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to

W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Aug. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Dearing.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Tinkerman..Wed'sday, Aug. 15

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico,
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Aug. 4

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 13 and Sept. 2 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MOZET, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. Sundays. From Monday Express from Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 8:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 8:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.), 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Western and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at 413 and 253, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

CHAS. E. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departures of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Jamaica time) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:13 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 9:03, 11:01 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:13 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M., Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M., Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A.M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:43 P. M.—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only;—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Thirty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORT RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 9:40 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 8:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Leave Long Branch, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:40 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Excursion coupons good on Hudson River boats are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by steam-boat. Leaves Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) at 8:05 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND NORTHERN AND MONTREAL AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Jay-st., Brooklyn. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

ENGLEWOOD.—MORNING BOAT FROM DEPOT foot of the Brooklyn annex for Englewood, 8:05 A. M., Vestry-st., New-York, 8:25; 24th-st., New-York, 8:35 A. M. Returning, leaves Englewood 9:35, landing at 24th-st., Vestry-st., and Brooklyn, Fulton-st. Fare 20c.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.

A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.

The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M., daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. Brooklyn passengers transferred free by steam-boat leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M., and landing at above piers.

THE GREAT FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers.

BOSTON, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND, VIA FALL RIVER LINE AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28, N. R., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $8. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10. Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive at New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

FARE ONLY $1 50.

and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA via PEOPLE'S LINE FROM PIER NO. 41 N. R.—Large, steady, well-ventilated boats. Fare to Saratoga, $2 70; Excursion Tickets, good during season, to Albany and return, $2; Saratoga and return, $4 40. Races commence at Saratoga July 21.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. BARKER.

FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday, 2d	8:30 A. M.	Thursday, 2d	1:00 P. M.
Friday, 3d	8:30 A. M.	Friday, 3d	2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 4th	11:30 A. M.	Saturday, 4th	3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 5th	8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 5th	4:00 P. M.
Monday, 6th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 7th	6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 7th	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 8th	6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 8th	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 9th	6:45 A. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.

FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday, 2d	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 2d	6:30 A. M.
Friday, 3d	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 3d	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 4th	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 4th	6:30 A. M.
Sunday, 5th	11:00 A. M.	Sunday, 5th	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 7th	9:00 A. M.	Monday, 6th	3:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 8th	9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 7th	3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 9th	9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 8th	3:00 P. M.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LATTELTON, LONG ISLAND.—DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island, the new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.

Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

A.—MARY POWELL.—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Spring-st., P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn, by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

MUSICAL.

THE WAGNER PIANOS, SQUARE AND Upright, and the BURDETT ORGANS are the best low-price instruments in the world; warranted to give entire satisfaction. Agents wanted. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. Send 3 cents for illustrated Catalogue. HORACE WAGNER & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, No. 40 East 14th-st., bet. Broadway and University-place, New-York. Instruments to rent in the country.

ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

Is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and is not only the richest, but most reliable and only STANDARD ICE CREAM in market. Try it, and you will use no other. Churches, festivals, restaurants, and the trade supplied at 25 cents per quart; to families by the gallon, 50 cents per quart. Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES W. ENNIS and WILLIAM COOPER, Copartners, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that on the 24th day of July, 1877, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estates of Charles W. Ennis and William Cooper, of Somerville, in the County of Somerset. In said district, adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estates, will be held at a court to be holden at No. 663 Broad-street, in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Stants S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the thirteenth day of September, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M. R. H. HUTCHINSON,
U. S. Marshal for said district.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 20th day of July, A. D. 1877, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. KEYSER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, before Mr. James P. Wright, Register, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1877, at 12 o'clock M. LOUIS F. PAYN,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 28th day of July, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of OWEN H. BARNARD, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock P. M. LOUIS F. PAYN,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern district of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT SOMERVILLE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the third day of July, 1877.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Robert Somerville, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1877, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. JOHN C. FREEMAN, Assignee.
jy19-1aw3wTh*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JULIUS SINGER, of the City of Newark, Essex County, New-Jersey, has this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated July 20, 1877.

EDWARD ROSENFELD, Assignee.
Or, Foot & Hayne, Attorneys, No. 801 Broad-street, Newark.

THOMAS & CO.—THE CREDITORS HOLDING the paper of THOMAS & CO. are requested immediately to send memoranda, stating particulars of their claims to the undersigned at No. 46 White-st., New-York City. JOHN L. HILL, Assignee.
Dated New-York, July 30, 1877.

SURROGATE NOT

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

RIFLE-SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

CLOSE OF THE THIRD COMPETITION FOR PLACES ON THE AMERICAN TEAM—MATCHES FOR THE "WYLIE" BADGE AND STOCK EXCHANGE TROPHY.

The second stage of the third competion for places on the American long range team was concluded yesterday, and resulted in some splendid scores being made. The weather differed from that which prevailed on the previous day, in the absence of the glare of the sun, and, having the same conditions in regard to wind as on the preceding day, expert marksmen took advantage of the opportunity offered. At the first range—800 yards—Gen. Dakin made a clean score of 75 points, while Messrs. Allen and Rabbeth each made 74, coming within one point of a full score. The aggregate score made by the first eight marksmen was 1,624 points, only 10 points behind the largest score ever achieved—made in the first stage of the second competion, last week. At the 900-yards range there was a slight falling off, and at 1,000 yards nearly all the crack shots made one or more misses. Following are the total scores made at each distance:

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
Gen. T. S. Dakin	75	73	60	208
F. Hyde	66	74	67	207
Major H. S. Jewell	71	74	60	205
C. E. Blydenburg	70	73	61	204
I. L. Allen	74	68	61	203
F. J. Rabbeth	74	70	56	200
R. C. Coleman	72	61	66	199
A. D. Hodgeman	71	69	58	198
Major H. Fulton	73	69	57	198
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	69	65	63	197
W. H. Jackson	68	68	58	194
Col. L. Hepburn	69	66	57	192
W. Gunn	66	61	64	191
L. C. Bruce	67	64	58	189
G. W. Davison	69	59	59	187
H. F. Clark	69	69	49	187
T. Lamb, Jr.	69	51	64	184
J. H. Crowell	68	63	52	183
Homer Fisher	61	62	55	181
Major C. W. Yale	64	62	55	181
J. Wemyss, Jr.	63	63	51	177
G. L. Morse	61	58	55	174

The members of the Amateur Rifle Club shot over the same ranges for places on the Canadian team, making the following scores:

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
Leonard Geiger	73	73	59	204
E. H. Madison	69	66	51	186
J. P. Waters	66	62	58	186
R. H. Keene	68	57	51	176
J. Mace	53	36	54	143

Mr. Rathbone was taken sick with asthma on Tuesday night, and was unable to shoot yesterday; Messrs. Washburn, Weber and White were absent, and Messrs. Farrow, Scott, and Hebbard have withdrawn from the competitions.

At 3 P. M. the first competition for a new gold badge, presented by Gen. D. D. Wylie, took place. There were 22 entries. The conditions and scores were as follows:

Open to members of the National Rifle Association and National Guard; distance s, 300 and 500 yards; position, standing; seven shots at each distance; one-fourth of the entrance money to go to the maker of the highest aggregate score.

	300 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
J. R. Grohman	24	22	46
F. H. Holton	21	23	44
J. L. Price	24	18	42
W. C. Reddy	24	18	42
W. M. Farrow	24	17	41
F. Barker	23	18	41
A. J. Gee	23	16	39
E. Willard	24	14	38
A. Anderson	19	17	36
M. M. Maltby	18	17	35
S. F. Kneeland	18	17	35
A. B. Van Heusen	19	14	33
J. T. B. Collins	22	9	31
N. N. Ward	18	13	31
W. H. Reed	17	6	23
G. D. Scott	14	7	21
W. F. Magnusson	10	9	19

The Stock Exchange Rifle Club held its second competition for the "Woerishoffer" badge at 200 yards; 10 scoring shots; position, standing. Sergt. Daniel Chauncey, Jr., of the Seventh Regiment, was the winner. The leading scores were as follows:

D. Chauncey, Jr.	43	C. H. Meigs	28
C. Dewing	40	N. F. Stanton	27
J. M. Amory	36	T. W. B. Hughes	26
W. A. Bliss	35	F. L. Eames	26
R. W. Day	35	W. J. Cowing	23
C. F. McKenzie	29	E. A. Des Marets	16

A PHASE OF THE FERRY DISPUTE.

A WRIT OF MANDAMUS TO COMPEL THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS TO PULL DOWN THE PIER AND CLUB-HOUSE AT STAPLETON APPLIED FOR.

The contest concerning the dock of the Staten Island Ferry Company, at Stapleton, and the club-house of the New-York Yacht Club, built thereon, assumed a new phase yesterday. Briefly told, the history of the contest is as follows: Early in 1875 the Staten Island Ferry Company was organized to run boats in opposition to those of the Staten Island Railway Company. The new corporation purchased property having a water front, adjoining that of the old company. A pier was built in such a manner that the boats of the old corporation had to make a long detour before they could enter their slip. Subsequently an island of cribwork was made further out, and on it was built the yacht club-house. This island increased the difficulties of making the landing by the railway company's ferry-boats. After a time it was discovered that the pier and island were both constructed illegally. The island, it was learned, was on State property, and the pier, although constructed on ground owned by the ferry company, was in violation of a law of 1857, which declares that no pier shall be built within 100 feet of another. These facts were communicated to the Attorney-General of the State, and he authorized the counsel of the Staten Island Ferry Company to bring suit in the name of the people for the removal of the pier and island, and consequently of the club-house. In the Supreme Court Judge Westbrook decided that the structures existed in violation of law, and ordered their removal. The Supreme Court, General Term affirmed his decision, and subsequently the Court of Appeals did the same.

In the meantime the Pilot Commissioners, who are also the Harbor Commissioners, took the matter in hand. After Judge Westbrook's decision they notified the ferry company to take away the pier and island. The corporation failed to do this, so the Commissioners decided to do it themselves. A contract for the work was given out, and the contractor undertook to tear down the crib-work and the club-house. This action started the "ferry war," which has broken out at intervals ever since. The workmen were bombarded with stones by rioters and were deluged with hot water from the pipes of the ferry-boat D. K. Martin. The Commissioners then stopped the work and have not had it resumed. Several attempts to butt down the structures, made by the boats of the railway company, have since excited the people of Stapleton, and have given rise to legal complications of a minor character. A short time ago the ferry company gave notice that the case had been carried from the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error. The ground of this action was that the law of 1857, fixing the distance that piers must be built apart, was unconstitutional. The counsel for the ferry company say that this is a mere quibble, adopted for the sake of the delay it will afford, as the case cannot be reached in the United States Supreme Court within several years. They add also that while that court can review the decisions of the State courts so far as the law of 1857 is concerned, it cannot act with reference to the artificial island and the club-house, as those structures are unquestionably on the property of the people of this State, and their owners are merely intruders.

As the Pilot Commissioners have failed to pull those structures down, stating that they have no money to pay for the work, Mr. McNamee, of counsel for the railway company, yesterday applied to Judge Westbrook for a mandamus to compel the Commissioners to take away the buildings. Counsel for the ferry company applied to be heard in opposition to the issuance of the writ. The Judge said the ferry company had no right in the matter, but would be granted a hearing. He then adjourned the case until Wednesday, Aug. 15, when it will come up before Judge Van Brunt.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUSTICE EDMONDS.

The investigation into the case of Justice Robert W. Edmonds, of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, who is charged with having attempted to extort exorbitant fees for his services, and with being on several occasions intoxicated while discharging his judicial duties, was continued yesterday before the Referee, County Judge Gifford. The examination of witnesses for the defense was resumed. J. W. O'Connor, one of the Town Auditors, testified that when, in 1875, Justice Edmonds presented his bill he was requested by the Board of Town Auditors to furnish them with his accounts, which he did; one of the bills was sent back to him, as the board thought he was requested to correct the error; before the Justice had sufficient time to do so, however, the board adjourned. The object of this testimony was to show that Justice Edmonds had not willfully attempted to defraud the town. Charles Crary, a lawyer, residing in this City, testified that on several occasions he had legal transactions with Justice Edmonds, and the results had always been satisfactory; he had never seen the Justice intoxicated; Joseph Bellesheim, Justice of the Peace at Mount Vernon, testified that he did business in New-York, and sent most of his cases before Justice Edmonds; Samuel Fee, Justice of the Peace, said that in 1875 he was almost entirely engaged in business in New-York, and sent all of his cases during that time before Mr. Edmonds. The object of the testimony of the last two witnesses was to prove that Edmonds had not charged exorbitant bills to the town, inasmuch as he was about the only Justice who had done any business there during 1875, and had only asked for the legal compensation for his services. The inquiry was here adjourned.

FRAUD IN THE IMPORTATION OF SUGARS.

Special Agent Tingle, of the Treasury Department, is in this City for the purpose of examining the long-standing charges against certain firms of fraud in the importation of sugars. The subject has already been investigated several times, and so far nothing new has been developed. The process by which the Government is alleged to have been defrauded consists in adding a sufficient quantity of coloring matter to the lighter grades of sugar to give them the dark brown hue of the cheaper varieties. In this condition they pass the Custom-house at low valuations, the colored matter being afterward removed, and the sugar restored to its original standard, by refining. As the color of the sugar is the only criterion recognized by the present law, it is thought that there will be some difficulty in securing convictions under it.

KELSEY IN THE LAND OF THE LIVING

A DETECTIVE TELLS A STRANGE STORY—HE SAYS KELSEY WAS NOT MURDERED, AND HE HOPES TO PRODUCE HIM ALIVE.

Yesterday a member of the National Detective Agency visited the Brooklyn head-quarters of the institution and formally gave notice of the General Manager's intention of at once returning to work on the great Huntington tar and feathers case. In conversation with a reporter the detective told an extraordinary story in reference to the Kelsey case, which is here given for what it is worth:

"Kelsey," said the detective, "is not dead." This he intended to prove by the production of the man himself, whom, he assured the writer, they [the agency] had located, and concerning whose wanderings they had a full and complete history since the eventful night when he left Huntington. While conversing with the reporter the detective, who has been "watching the case" all along, said: "I could exhibit to you such proofs of what I've said that you would as soon doubt your own existence as that of Kelsey". The report, which some years ago created no little excitement, of the farmer who said he saw Kelsey in Chambers-street, in this City, and who chased him into a building, Kelsey recognizing and fleeing from him, the detective said was correct. It was what that man saw which placed the detectives on the right track, and on one, too, from which determined efforts have been made to throw them.

After exhibiting a number of letters and "small poems" which Kelsey had written, the context of which show his character and thoughts better than any of his longer epistles which have been published, a number of photographs of the man were shown. According to this officer's statements, the letters from Washington Territory, reported to have been written by Kelsey's brother, were written by Kelsey himself. "Why, Sir," the officer continued, "when I think of this affair, and review in my mind all the facts connected with it, it almost sets me beside myself to think that that fellow is allowed to run so long. He has had the use of it his been a terrible one. Up there in Yates-avenue, near Broadway, Royal Sammis and his wife Julia live in a tenement, broken down in body and mind." "How do you account for the finding of the limb in the waters of the bay?" asked the reporter. "A physician died rather suddenly here a few weeks ago," replied the detective. "When I explain and show as soon I will, how that limb came in the water, it will in some measure account for that gentleman's death. That limb was exhumed from its grave and planted. That limb was not the limb of a woman, but of a woman who died a terrible death. Why, Sir, the full story of this Kelsey business, when it is made known, will horrify the country. In a few days I leave here. I am now awaiting the return of two of our men, and when I return Royal Sammis and the other people who have suffered will have the cloud which rests over them removed."

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

MAYOR SCHROEDER'S NOMINATIONS LAID UPON THE TABLE—THE MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

The Brooklyn Aldermen met yesterday, Alderman Ray in the chair. Mayor Schroeder sent in a communication withdrawing the name of George C. Bennett for Commissioner of City Works and substituting instead the name of ex-Alderman A. S. Rowley. W. M. Little was also nominated for Register of Arrears in place of Mr. Whitney, the present incumbent, and James Ryan for Fire Commissioner in place of Hugh McLaughlin. The nominations were laid on the table by a vote of 12 to 11, Alderman Eastman, Democrat, being absent, and Alderman Burnett, Republican, with whom he paired, not voting on political questions. Eleven nominations for the Board of Education sent in by the Mayor were tabled by the same vote.

The Law Committee reported that the bond of the Mutual Gas-light Company was worthless, on the ground that it was insufficient to afford the city a cheaper gas or to protect the streets. The report also set forth that two of the sureties were non residents, and that the terms of the company's bonds obliged them to spend only $400,000 in 12 years, as against the $9,000,000 invested by gas companies already in existence. It was also charged in the report that the policy of the new company was to supply compact portions of the city with gas, leaving outlying portions unsupplied. The report was ordered to be printed on the minutes. Alderman Fisher gave notice that at the next meeting, which will be held in place in September, he would bring in a minority report.

A DRUNKEN MOTHER AND HER CHILDREN

Johanna Healy, of No. 64 Oliver-street, was arraigned at the Tombs yesterday on a charge preferred by Mrs. Ferris, a neighbor of the prisoner, of larceny from the person. Mrs. Healy had invited her neighbor to spend the evening with her, and, as the complainant alleges, administered to her a dose of drugged liquor, which produced insensibility. While unconscious the prisoner abstracted her guest's pocket-book, containing $21 and some pawn tickets. She was committed for trial. The prisoner is considered "a very hard case," and has repeatedly been arrested on charges of theft and drunkenness. During her fits of intoxication she has been in the habit of grossly neglecting her children. Upon her committal yesterday, Officer Chiardi, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, obtained a warrant for the children—a little boy and girl. They were brought to court yesterday afternoon, when they presented a most woeful appearance, the girl being clad in unclean clothing, her eyes were diseased, and her features bore the marks of extreme privation. The boy showed like evidence of neglect and want. His hair was unkempt, his face unclean, and his clothing was not only filthy, but hung in rags about his emaciated figure. The girl was committed by Justice Smith to the Institution of Mercy, and the boy to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The following records of the transfer of real estate are important and interesting in view of the present condition of the Universal Life, and the suit instituted by Receiver Pierson, of the North America. They are taken from the official records:

67th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. 11th-av., runs north to 68th-st., at point 200 ft. w. of 11th-av.; thence w. 200 ft., thence s. e. to 67th-st., at point 400.3 ft. w. of 11th-av., thence e. 200.3 ft., vacant lots; 68th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 75x100.5, vacant lots; the North America Life Ins. Co., New-York, to the Universal Life Ins. Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1877.....$50,000

Carroll-st., Brooklyn, s. w. s., 190 ft. n. w. of Clinton-st., 100x100, houses and lots; Warren-st., s. s., 380 ft. w. of Smith-st., 40x100, houses and lots; Court-st., e. s., 92.9 ft. s. of Carroll-st., 19.3x58, irregular, houses and lots; the North America Life Ins. Co., to the Universal Life Ins. Co.....90,000

Mr. Furber applied for the appointment of a Receiver for this company in March.

A VIOLENT DEPUTY DOG-CATCHER.

Charles Clark, an ill-looking fellow, who holds the position of Deputy Dog-catcher, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, on a charge of assault preferred by a respectable colored woman named Sarah A. Ross, a resident of No. 11 Jersey-street. It appears from the complainant's statement that Clark followed her dog home, and endeavored to capture it. Mrs. Ross resisted this, stating that she would comply with the law and procure a license for the dog. Clark became greatly incensed, and drawing a revolver threatened to shoot her. She thereupon caused his arrest. At court yesterday he was committed to the Island for one month in default of $500 bail for his good behavior for six months. On retiring to the Tombs he muttered that he would have the satisfaction of seeing Sarah's dog hanged before he got through with it. This man Clark is the same that some time ago was committed for trial for seizing a dog by the hind legs and dashing its head against the curb-stone.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The balance in the City Treasury is $1,134,573 54.

The franchises of the various ferries whose terms have expired are to be sold by auction to-day.

Over $8,000 were received by the Department of Public Works for water furnished for shipping purposes during the past month.

The Aldermanic Committee on Law has adopted a report in favor of the proposed ordinance prohibiting kite-flying below Fifty-ninth-street.

A resolution of the Common Council, providing for lighting One Hundred and Fourth-street from Second-avenue to the Harlem River, has been vetoed by Mayor Ely, on the ground that there is not a single house on that portion of the street, and that lamps are not required in it.

A MAD STEER IN THE STREETS.

A steer escaped yesterday from one of the East Side cattle-yards, and after creating considerable excitement along Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, it rushed through Allen and Forsyth streets and across the Bowery, pursued by several officers of the Fourteenth Precinct, one of whom emptied the contents of his revolver into the side of the animal. The effect of the bullets, however, only added to its fury. Turning into Broadway, by way of Broome-street, chased by a yelling crowd of boys, the frantic animal began to manifest signs of exhaustion, but still had vitality enough left to attempt the goring of a stage horse, which it slightly injured. At that point several more shots were fired at it, and Officer Daab dealt the crazed animal a deadly blow with a sledge-hammer between the eyes. It instantly fell, and a moment afterward was put out of misery by Officer Hogan, who struck an ice pick into its brain.

THE RACES AT SARATOGA.

OFF DAY TEMPER AND TOPICS.

DISCUSSION OF THE WINNER OF THE SARATOGA STAKES ON TUESDAY—THE LUCKY INVESTORS — TO-DAY'S EVENTS — THE HORSES AND THE POOL-SELLING—THE ACCEPTED ENTRIES FOR THE SUMMER HANDICAP.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—"Bramble" is now the popular word in Saratoga, and it seems as if the very wind wafts the magic word through the expansive corridors of the hotels. Wherever you see a group of men in earnest conversation, "Bramble" and the Saratoga Stakes is the subject. The rank outsider who had no business in the race persisted in coming to the front, and the outsiders are in high glee. Several ladies had tickets on the colt in the mutual pools, which paid $112 each. Napier Lothian, the conductor of the Grand Union Orchestra, was one of the lucky ones who bought auction pools, and won nearly $400 with a very small investment, which so elated his musicians that he was obliged to open two kegs of lager in order to bring them in proper form for the regular evening concert, which was noted as being particularly excellent. No race of recent years has caused the same excitement after it had been run as this one, as the public was the winner on the occasion, and the "knowing ones" were the sufferers, and only won sympathy from their own circle. It is generally conceded that the race was a "scratch," but it was one that will remain indelibly impressed on the minds of the victims. Bramble got the prize by the start he received, but still he must not be underrated on that account, for that he is a really good one there can be no doubt. The same colts meet again in the Kentucky Stakes, on Aug. 11, the first day of the second meeting. The race will be over the same distance, with the same number of entries, and it is a strange coincidence that Bramble is the last nomination, No. 49, in the Kentucky as he was in the Saratoga Stakes. The coming race will test, and probably decide, the qualities of Bramble.

There is another interesting programme for to-morrow, and the four races will afford the spectators ample scope to ply their vocation of "working the pool-box." The first affair is a free handicap sweepstakes of $20, with $400 added, one mile and an eighth, which presents a field of eight—J. T. Williams' Whisper, 118 pounds, and Vera Cruz, 97 pounds; George L. Lorillard's Ambush, 108 pounds; Oden Bowie's Mary, 103 pounds; Dixon & Wimmer's Bradamante, 94 pounds; Dwyer Brothers' Vermont, 93 pounds; August Belmont's Baroness, 90 pounds, and D. McDaniel's Princess of Thule, 88 pounds. The second race will be the Sequel Stakes for 3-year olds, one mile and three-quarters. Of the 27 nominations the announced starters are: Charles Reed's ch. g. Cardinal Wolsey, Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Vermont, August Belmont's b. f. Baroness, George Longstaff's b. c. W. I. Higgins, D. McDaniel's ch. c. St. James and b. c. Major Barker, and Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Zoo Zoo, who will carry 5 pounds penalty as a stake-winner. The third event is an extra selling race, with the usual allowances, heats of three-quarters of a mile, for which have entered: Auburn, 3 years, 103 pounds; Lady Salyers, 3 years, 98 pounds; Fair Play, 6 years, 105 pounds; Imperatrice, 3 years, 98 pounds, and Dandelion, 3 years, 93 pounds. The sport is to conclude with a three-mile handicap steeple-chase over the usual course, which promises to be an interesting event. Trouble is to carry 168 pounds, Waller 153 pounds, Doubtful 125 pounds, Redding 137 pounds, and Beecher 120 pounds. The time for declaring out of the Summer Handicap, to be run on Saturday week, expired to-day, and of the 47 nominations the following have accepted up to 3 o'clock:

	Pounds.
F. Smythe's b. f. Explosion, 4 years	102
F. Smythe's ch. m. Madge, 4 years	112
Charles Reed's ch. g. Rataplan, 4 years	102
F. Smythe's b. h. Waller, 5 years	110
Charles Reed's ch. f. Athlene, 4 years	108
M. Donahue, Jr.'s ch. g. Waco, 4 years	102
D. McDaniel's ch. c. St. James, 3 years	92
G. B. Bryson's ch. h. Galway, aged	117
A. Smith's b. m. Inspiration, 6 years	116
P. Lorillard's br. g. Parole, 4 years	112
T. W. Doswell's b. m. Rutolee, 5 years	105
Carr & Co.'s b. c. Viceroy, 4 years	111
T. W. Doswell's b. c. Bushwhacker, 3 years	88
Williams & Owings' b. g. Vera Cruz, 3 years	98
John Forbes' ch. h. Bill Bruce, 5 years	110
John Forbes' ch. h. Vicksburg, 5 years	112
George Longstaff's b. c. George IV	108

Pools were sold at the track this afternoon on to-morrow's events at the following rates:

MILE AND AN EIGHTH DASH.

Vera Cruz	$50	$130
Bradamante	40	85
Mary	35	85
Whisper	35	80
Ambush	25	25
Vermont	20	15
Baroness	25	25
Princess of Thule	15	25

SEQUEL STAKES.

Zoo Zoo	$250	$200
McDaniels	140	100
Higgins	45	35
Vermont	15	15
Field	20	15

SELLING RACE.

Auburn	$25	$60
Lady Salyers	25	50
Fair Play	20	40
Imperatrice	5	10
Dandelion	5	5

STEEPLE-CHASE.

Reed's entries		$50
Redding		20
Waller		25
Beecher		5

THE GRAND TROTTING CIRCUIT.

SECOND DAY OF THE BUFFALO MEETING—LITTLE INTEREST MANIFESTED IN THE CONTESTS—DAMON WINS THE 2:27 PURSE AND RARUS THE 2:19 PURSE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The second day's races here were well attended throughout the day, about 3,500 persons being present. Little interest was manifested, though the races were fine.

The first race was for the 2:27 class; purse, $2,500; $1,250 to the first; $625 to the second; $375 to the third, and $250 to the fourth. In the first heat the horses got the start on the eleventh score, Damon leading, with Nil Desperandum breaking. On the turn the leader was closely pressed by Scotland, Rose of Washington third, two lengths behind. At the quarter pole the positions were unchanged. On the back stretch Damon and Scotland trotted neck and neck to the half-mile pole, where the former pulled out a length and retained the lead to the score, winning the heat in 2:26½, with Scotland second, Dan Bryant third, Rose of Washington fourth, West Liberty fifth, Dame Trot sixth, and Nil Desperandum seventh, barely saving his distance. In the second heat the horses got the word on the sixth score, Dame Trot leading, but she broke at the turn, and Damon took the lead, with West Liberty running. At the quarter pole Damon was still leading, but broke and ran, Dan Bryant pulling to the second place, and on the back stretch West Liberty, who was still running, fell back. Damon broke again at the half-mile pole, with Dan Bryant still in the second place and Nil Desperandum third. At the three-quarter pole Damon was still leading on a break, with Nil Desperandum second and Scotland third. Coming home, Scotland pulled to the second place, crowding the leader, and the two coming in neck and neck, it was declared a dead heat, Nil Desperandum third, Rose of Washington fourth, Dan Bryant fifth, Dame Trot sixth, and West Liberty seventh. Time—2:27½. In the third heat the horses got the word on the third score, Damon leading, with Scotland second and West Liberty on a break. At the turn Damon broke and fell back, Dame Trot taking the lead, with Scotland second. These positions were maintained to the three-quarter pole, when Damon pulled to the second place, passing Scotland, and on the home stretch led, passing under the wire and winning by a length, with Scotland second, Dan Bryant third, Dame Trot fourth, Nil Desperandum fifth, Rose of Washington sixth, and West Liberty seventh. Time —2:28½. In the fourth heat, after four scores the horses got away, Damon leading, Dame Trot by a neck, with Scotland third. At the quarter-pole Damon led by a length, retaining the lead to the back stretch, when Dame Trot and the leader went neck and neck to the three-quarter pole. Here Damon pulled out and won the heat and race. Nil Desperandum, gaining on the homestretch, came in a good second, Scotland third, Dan Bryant fourth, Dame Trot fifth, Rose of Washington sixth, and West Liberty seventh. Time—2:29.

The second race was for the 2:19 class; purse $3,000; $1,500 to the first; $750 to the second; $450 to the third, and $300 to the fourth. In the first heat, after two scores, the horses got away, Albemarle leading by half a length, but he broke at the turn. Rarus pulled to the front, closely crowded by Lucille Golddust, the two trotting from there around the track to the wire almost neck and neck, neither breaking. On the back stretch Albermarle's driver put him to a run and got him home to save being distanced. Rarus won the heat by a length, with Lucille Golddust second; Cozette, third, and Albermarle fourth. Time—2:24. In the second heat, the horses got the word on the first score, Rarus leading, with Lucille Golddust close up all the way round, and Albemarle breaking and doing considerable running. Cozette was about three lengths behind the leader. Rarus only made one skip at the turn home, winning the heat, with Lucille Golddust second, Cozette third, and Albemarle fourth. Time—2:20. In the third heat, after three ineffectual starts, the horses got the word. Rarus led from the start, with Lucille Golddust a close second. Albermarle showed fine speed on the back stretch, outfooting Cozette, coming in third, two lengths behind Lucille Golddust. Time—2:19¾. Following are the summaries:

2:27 CLASS.

Damon	1	0	1	1
Scotland	2	0	2	3
Nil Desperandum	7	3	5	2
Dan Dryant	3	5	3	4
Dame Trot	6	4	4	5
Rose of Washington	4	4	6	6
West Liberty	5	7	7	7

Time—2:26½; 2:27½; 2:28½; 2:29.

2:19 CLASS.

Rarus	1	1	1
Lucille Golddust	3	2	2
Cozette	2	3	4
Albemarle	4	4	3

Time—2:24; 2:20; 2:19¾.

AN ELECTRIC LIGHT SIGNAL.

EXPERIMENTS WITH A MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINE AND AUTOMATIC LAMP FOR USE IN SIGNALING AT NIGHT.

Capt. S. B. Luce, United States Navy, commanding the flagship Hartford, has been conducting a series of experiments with a patent magneto-electric machine and automatic lamp, which it was proposed to introduce in the Navy for distant signaling at night, for detecting the approach of boats, and signaling in a fog. The machine used consists of four permanent magnets coiled with large insulated copper wire. The armature is composed of cast-iron, having 50 small magnets—25 on each side. These are coiled with fine insulated copper wire; each small magnet being in electrical connection with those on both sides of it; they are also connected with the commutator. This armature is attached to a horizontal spindle passing between the two pairs of magnets. The armature moves in a vertical plane. The spindle at each end has a band pulley by which motion of revolution is received from a driving engine. The commutators are peculiar, consisting of a skeleton brass frame around a portion of the spindle. This frame is composed of 100 divisions, or bars running parallel with the axis of the frame and separated from each other by an interval of 1-20 of an inch. To each bar are attached the ends of two wires. The current is taken from the commutator by copper wire brushes, two for each one, thence to the binding screws.

The lamp used differed little from the ones in ordinary use, the distance of the carbon points being regulated by force of gravity and small electro magnets. The direction of the current may be controlled by a switch at the bottom of the lamp. The lamp requires but little attention and is self-adjusting.

The driving engine was a Sewell's Pump, connected with the auxiliary boiler. A steady light was produced without interruption for three and a half hours, when it was necessary to stop and replace the carbon points. As the steadiness of the light depends upon the regularity with which the engine runs, it is proposed to provide the engine with a governor. The posts of the machine showed but little wear and tear at the end of the trial. Signals by means of flashes, using a reflector having a screen over its face, with a sliding hood covering an aperture two inches in diameter through which the flashes were made, were read at a distance of eight miles on a bright moonlight night, and could have been seen at twice that distance. Other experiments made without a reflector, using a circular screen to interrupt the light, were equally successful. There was no opportunity for trial on a stormy night, or in foggy weather.

In a trial with the Coston signal, the electric light was readily discerned at a distance of 13 miles, while the signals by the Coston lights could not be distinguished, only an occasional color being seen. At greater distances than 13 miles the electric light becomes less distinct; and at 15 miles it was dropped. Being picked up again at 12½ miles. Five rockets were used at these distances, only one of them being seen. It was found that although the machine was well adapted to produce a clear, steady light, when geared to a good engine, and was valuable for distant signaling, yet on account of its expense and limited sphere of use in the Navy in time of peace, the further introduction, except in special cases, could not be recommended. The machine used on board the Hartford was furnished for trial free of expense, and has since been purchased for use in the Navy.

OBEYING THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

The Sixth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 128 Clinton-street, Mr. Robert Moore presiding. There was a large attendance of members, and the meeting, though quite animated, was harmonious. Resignations of members of the organization, in obedience to the civil service order of President Hayes, were received as follows:

James Ellery, Inspector of Customs, Secretary of the association, William P. Ellery, Inspector of Customs; Thomas P. Kipp, letter-carrier; Frederick Sinzer, Inspector of Customs; Benjamin Pewell, employed in the Sub-Treasury, all delegates to the Central Committee, and William Shaffer, Eneas Elliot, and Michael Smith, night watchmen in the Custom-house; Moses Seiberger, letter-carrier—members of the association, and Robert Moore, Inspector of Customs, President.

When Mr. Moore's resignation was read there was some excitement. He made a brief speech, in which he stated that it gave him some pain to sever his connection with the association, as his relations with it had always been of the most friendly and pleasant character. He had always endeavored to do his duty as President, and had always acted as fairly as he could. After some discussion it was finally decided by Mr. Moore that his resignation should not take effect until after the election of his successor, at a primary election to be held on Saturday next. Mr. Moore, in Clinton-street, this evening, the polls to be open from 7 o'clock to 10. The meeting then adjourned. The association, numbering about 500 members, is in excellent working order, and, during the four years administration of Mr. Moore, has been in a good financial condition. At the primary this evening there will, it is expected, be two or three tickets in the field, the Seaman ticket being headed by Mr. John P. Knight, an old resident of the district, for President. The chief opposition ticket will be headed by Mr. George Rempp, a lumber dealer. In addition to the vacancies to be filled by reason of resignations, will be that of Second Vice-President, made vacant by the removal of Second Vice-President Richard Soper from the district.

CHARGES AGAINST SEALERS OF WEIGHTS.

A meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Public Abuses was held last evening at Greenwich Hall, corner of Hudson and Christopher streets, Mr. Henry M. Niver presiding. The society has not met for about a year, and the abuse which chiefly concerns it at present is the alleged injustice which dealers have to suffer at the hands of the sealers of weights and measures. The charges are that these sealers call inordinately often, and that they exact far more than the fees to which they are legitimately entitled. One official, Mr. Lawrence E. Hill, is stated to have rendered himself particularly obnoxious, and at the meeting last evening Mr. Van Alsten, counsel of the society, was authorized to prepare charges against him. A Mr. Gannon mentioned the hardship which had been put upon him by an attempt to have his ice-cream molds and freezers sealed as measures, although never so used. He had been fined, he said, $50, and an attempt had been made to levy for that amount and costs, pending his appeal to the Court of Common Pleas. In view of this appeal, however, the proceedings against him had subsequently been discontinued. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of Mr. Van Alsten, who is Secretary as well as counsel of the society.

ROBBERY OF A BONDED WAREHOUSE.

A few nights ago the bonded warehouse No. 469 Washington-street was entered by thieves, and 10 bales of French beaver-cloth, valued at between $3,000 and $4,000, were stolen. The robbers effected their entry through the yard of the house No. 508 Canal-street, at the end of which there is an outhouse connecting with a passage-way leading to the rear of No. 469 Washington-street. Over the door of the warehouse, opening into this passage-way, is a fan-light; so that while the door itself was securely locked and barred, the robbers found no difficulty in forcing a pane through the aperture and getting off with their plunder. The facts in the case have been kept a profound secret by the Police in hope of discovering the thieves, but so far without success. Yesterday workmen were engaged in "bricking up" the doorway already mentioned, so that future depredators will have to find some other mode of entrance. Ten cases of spool cotton were stolen from this same warehouse several years ago, and there are not wanting those who hint that the robberies have not all been "put up" from the out-side.

A DIVIDED VERDICT.

Coroner Woltman held an inquiry yesterday into the circumstances of the death of James Ringwood, the victim of a premature blast on Riverside Drive on July 27. The testimony showed that Ringwood was engaged in "tamping" a blast, and that he was apparently ignorant of the fact that a cartridge had been deposited in the hole. Thomas Ringwood, a brother of the deceased, swore that he saw James Regan, the foreman, thrust a cartridge in the hole, unseen by the deceased. Regan denied that he deposited the cartridge. From the testimony of others it appeared that the explosion was due to a defect in the tamping iron used by Ringwood. Eight members of the jury rendered a verdict that the man's death was caused by the premature explosion of a blast, while the ninth held to the belief that James Regan was guilty of criminal carelessness in having thrown a cartridge into the hole while Ringwood was at work preparing the blast.

SHORT OF FUNDS IN JERSEY CITY.

At a meeting of the Jersey City Police Board held last evening, Commissioner Fowler offered a resolution directing that the City Hospital be closed and all the employes dismissed at once. Commissioner Bird resisted the adoption of the resolution, but every member save himself voted for it. The closing of the hospital was necessitated by the exhaustion of the moneys appropriated to sustain it, and it is another of the results of the parsimony of the Board of Finance. Some of the Commissioners said that the appropriations for the maintenance of the Police force are almost exhausted, and it may be necessary before the close of the fiscal year to disband the force for want of money to pay the salaries of the Police.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Two cases of brandy were seized on the steamship Utopia, from Glasgow, yesterday, for non-payment of duties.

The Department of Parks decided yesterday not to place a railing around the fountain in City Hall Park at the rear of the Post Office. Hereafter the water will be shut off, and the basin kept empty.

Permission was granted by the Police Board yesterday to the Trustees of the Roosevelt Hospital to establish at their own expense telegraphic communication between the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house and the hospital.

On Tuesday night a male infant, 3 days old, was found on the stoop of No. 158 Lewis-street. Pinned to its dress was a note charging a Mr. Forbes, who resides at No. 158, with being its father. The child is now being cared for by the Matron at the Central Office.

A meeting of the Joint Committe of the Wine and Spirits Traders' Society and the Wholesale Liquor Dealers was held at an office in Broad-street yesterday afternoon to take measures for the protection of their respective interests. The proceedings were entirely secret.

The striking cabinet-makers held a meeting at Harmony Hall, in Essex-street, yesterday afternoon, and appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Myer H. Herman on the subject of a compromise. The consultation resulted in the adoption of a scale of prices, with which the men are satisfied for the present.

The Fire Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, promoted William H. Fleming, a fireman of Engine No. 25, to the post of assistant foreman of Engine No. 4, and resolved that Chief Engineer Bates should investigate the management of the fire at the

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THE LAST RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

THE SECOND ATTACK ON PLEVNA.

DESPONDENCY AT THE RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS—THE ROUTE TO CONSTANTINOPLE BECOMING MORE AND MORE DIFFICULT—THE NEWS OF A SERIES OF REVERSES, CULMINATING IN THE BATTLE OF PLEVNA, RIGIDLY SUPPRESSED.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The crushing defeat of the Russians, which was announced in last night's dispatches, is the latest of a series of reverses sustained by the invading army in European Turkey, resembling in many respects the disasters in which the Russian campaign in Asia Minor terminated. The correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES at Oltenitza, in a letter dated July 27, gives an account of a rapid succession of Russian defeats preceding and up to the first repulse of the Russians at Plevna, against which they sent a force of 12,000 men, which was repulsed on the 19th ult. with heavy loss. The defending force consisted of 10,000 men, but the great advantage in position, added to the slovenly or over-confident manner in which the Russian attack was conducted, soon enabled the Turks so take the offensive, to rout the Russians, and capture their baggage trains. Imperative orders were then given from the Russian Head-quarters for the capture of Plevna, and Gen. Baron Krudener, with his Ninth Corps, was hurriedly ordered forward to reinforce the defeated body, with instructions to renew the attack. The Turkish commander, Osman Pasha, instead of following up the pursuit of the retiring Russians, and apparently divining their intention to renew the assault on his position, wisely fell back on his reserves and his strong ground, and quietly awaited the second attack. The Russians, in the meantime, made every effort to bring up what they intended should be an overwhelming force, and their next attack was made with a body amounting, in all arms, to 60,000 men. These operations, however, took much time which the wily Turkish commander also occupied in preparing to receive the attack by increasing his force and strengthening his position, and when the Russians advanced he had fully 50,000 men ready to meet them. This attack was not begun until July 30, and continued through the 31st also, resulting finally in the reverse which seems so ominous for the Russians. Your correspondent, in the letter above referred to, speaks of various other encounters, but of a preliminary nature, in which the Russians were badly beaten, but no particulars of these affairs, nor indeed, the fact that any such have occurred, is permitted by the Russian authorities to be telegraphed, so jealously do they guard against the transmission of reports of events resulting so unfavorably for their troops.

The defeated Russians are now falling back upon their centres, disheartened, and at length thoroughly convinced by these severe lessons that their march to Constantinople is to be by no means an easy one. The Czar, who, though always making a great show of confidence, is the reverse of sanguine, is overwhelmed with grief at these disasters. In my letter of June 30 I stated that the Turks had an effective plan of defense between the Danube and the Balkans which would astonish the world. The hour which was to reveal the plan has apparently come, and Osman Pasha seems to be its hero.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A Reuter telegram from Constantinople, dated Wednesday evening, says: "Mr. Layard, the British representative here, has advices confirming the Turkish victories at Plevna. The Russian right wing, numbering 40,000, was all engaged. Mr. Layard also has news of an important Turkish success near Eski Saghra. The Russians lost several guns, and the Turks occupied Eski Saghra."

The Porte has the following official dispatch: "The Russian Army on Tuesday attacked Raouf Pasha at Eski Saghra. After seven hours' fighting, Raouf Pasha retreated upon Karabunar, but Suleiman Pasha coming up repulsed the enemy and recaptured Eski Saghra, capturing several guns and inflicting considerable loss on the Russians."

EFFORTS TO RETRIEVE THE LOSS.

THE GRAND DUKE GONE TO PLEVNA—REPORTS OF THE OCCUPATION OF PLEVNA BY THE RUSSIANS EVIDENTLY UNFOUNDED—FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE FIGHT.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The *Standard's* Tirnova dispatch says the Russian Grand Duke has already started for Plevna. Preparations are making for a great effort to retrieve the recent misfortune. The division at Selvi is ordered to attack Lovatz. It is reported they have already taken it, but this is probably untrue. The position is evidently serious. As long as the Turks hold Plevna the army corps here cannot be further weakened to reinforce Gen. Gourkho. There are some doubts whether he will be able to retain his advanced position beyond the Balkans.

A *Times* dispatch from Bucharest says: "Persons of high standing arriving from Simnitza state that the Russians occupied Plevna on Aug. 1, and routed Osman Pasha's Army."

The *Daily News'* Vienna special reports that a similar rumor has been telegraphed there.

It is to be noted that the Bucharest correspondent of the *Times* is the same who recently announced, also upon the authority of high personages, the defeat of Ahmed Eyoub Pasha, which proved entirely fictitious. Moreover, the detailed account from the *Daily News'* correspondent with the Russian Army before Plevna shows that the great battle at Plevna, the report of which was cabled yesterday morning, of which he was an eye-witness, really occurred on July 31. So the Russians could hardly, as alleged by the *Times'* Bucharest correspondent, have had time to receive reinforcements from Tirnova, and resume the offensive on the following day.

The *News*, in its detailed narrative of the battle of Plevna, gives the Russian forces as 32,000 infantry, 160 field guns and three brigades of cavalry, and says this defeat makes the Russian hold in Bulgaria extremely precarious, and must compel the withdrawal of troops from some other points where they are nearly as badly needed to beat the Turks at Plevna. Beaten they must be, and that speedily, if the Russian army is not forthwith to retire ingloriously into the Principalities.

The *News'* Bucharest correspondent, telegraphing on Thursday, says the troops recently engaged at Plevna have retired behind the Osma River. The Sixteenth Division of the Fourth Corps is crossing at Simnitza, and will probably reinforce them. All the scattered Russian troops now in the Principalities have been summoned into Bulgaria. I understand the Turks are not advancing eastward from their Plevna position, but are passing strong forces from Plevna northward toward Lovoa.

Berlin papers consider that the battle puts an end to all hope of terminating the war this year, and lessens the chances of intervention by Austria or England.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Shumla dispatch reports that Mehemet Ali is attacking the Russians near Rasgrad. The fighting continues and the Turks are reported to be meeting with success.

Several telegrams confirm the Turkish occupation of Eski-Saghra. The *Telegraph's* special from Karabunar says the Russians lost five guns at Eski-Saghra.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

An Athens dispatch says the Turkish fleet has returned to Suda Bay.

A Berlin dispatch to the London *Times* states that two Turkish monitors have been captured at Nikopolis nearly ready for service. Sailors have arrived from St. Petersburg. The Grand Duke Alexis will command the Danube flotilla.

INTERESTS OF NEUTRAL POWERS.

THE PRESSURE ON AUSTRIA FROM HUNGARY TO INTERFERE—THE SERVIAN POLICY AND ITS EFFECT—ITALY TO FOLLOW GERMANY—GREECE.

PESTH, Aug. 2.—A deputation from the recent anti-Russian popular meeting to-day had an interview with Minister Tisza, and read resolutions condemning the alleged Russian atrocities. Minister Tisza replied that it was impossible to find a lasting remedy for the atrocities until peace was restored. The uncalled for intervention of a single power might extend the war, but he hoped the time was not distant when Europe might have an opportunity to put a lasting stop to the atrocities during the war. The Government, while mindful of its duty to guard Austro-Hungarian interests, felt it incumbent to spare the property and blood of the nation as much as possible. They would not be slow to take fitting measures at the proper time, but would carefully avoid precipitation.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says: "In one of the late sittings of the Skuptschina private loans were voted to the Servian Government really, though not ostensibly, for military measures."

Prime Minister Ristics does not attempt to conceal a desire for the annexation of old Servia and Bosnia. He says he is in perfect accord with the Prince on this head. An attempt of Servia and Montenegro to participate in the spoils would be one of contingencies, in the face of which the power intrusted to Count Andrassy would be put into execution.

The *Times'* Rome dispatch has the following: "In regard to the foreign policy of Italy, about which so many contradictory reports have recently appeared, it must be remembered that Italy is more directly concerned in what is going on in Western Europe than in the Eastern difficulty. She has a joint interest with Germany in the result of the approaching French elections, and though I cannot undertake to say a direct alliance has been concluded, an understanding has been arrived at by which Italy will follow Germany in the Eastern question."

ATHENS, Aug. 2.—King George has presented a memorandum on the military position of the country to the Ministry of War. The King is of opinion that both the land and sea forces should be placed in a state of readiness and measures taken to defend the frontier of Epirus and Thessaly, those provinces being infested by brigands. News is published here of an insurrectionary movement against the Turks at Grevena in Albania.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The *Times'* Belgrade correspondent says that there are strong signs of the approaching mobilization of the Servian Army.

THE CENTENNIAL RIFLE TROPHY.

PROTEST OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE CLUB OF SCOTLAND AGAINST ALLOWING THE BRITISH TEAM TO COMPETE—ASPERSION OF THE FAIRNESS OF THE BRITISH TEAM SHOULD THEY WIN IT.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—At a meeting of the Council of the National Rifle Club of Scotland, at Glasgow, on Wednesday, a letter addressed to the Secretary of the National Rifle Association at New-York, was approved of and ordered to be dispatched. In the letter the council, as the body which last year sent the team for Scotland, enter formal protest, on their own behalf and on behalf of that team and its Captain, against any so-called British team being allowed to compete for the American Centennial trophy. The council consider that the trophy is at present held by the last year's victorious American team specially to carry out the intention of the donors, namely, the American people, as declared in the rules of the match, which have already been interpreted, and acted upon. The trophy being so held, the council are confident that the trust will be faithfully fulfilled; but should the trophy pass into the hands of the British team, it is doubtful, considering the strong and prejudiced views expressed by the promoters of that team, whether the trust would be impartially exercised, and whether the right of Scotland to enter a team would not next year be denied. A copy of this protest was sent to Sir Henry Halford, and George S. Schermerhorn, Jr., the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, at New-York, was also requested to communicate it to the Captain of last year's American team.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

SATISFACTION WITH THE NOMINATIONS THROUGHOUT THE STATE—THE CAMPAIGN TO OPEN AT ONCE WITH MATTHEWS, GARFIELD, AND TAFT ON THE STUMP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2.—The action of the Republican Convention held here yesterday gives general satisfaction to the party throughout the State. There is some discontentment regarding the platform, many of the old-time leaders declaring that the labor and money planks are weak. Respecting the candidates, however, there seems to be but one opinion. Both West and Voegler are strong men in every sense of the term, and they have the advantage of never having been in conflict with any of the other leaders. All wings of the party can unite in their hearty support. The campaign will be commenced at once and pushed with vigor. Matthews, Garfield, Taft, and many others will take the stump in a few days.

THE MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATS.

THE STATE CONVENTION—COMPLETION OF THE STATE TICKET—THE PLATFORM—A PLAIN HINT TO BOLTERS THAT THEY WILL BE TREATED AS THE REPUBLICANS HAVE BEEN.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 2.—On reassembling to-day the Democratic State Convention nominated W. H. Sims, of Lowndes, Lieutenant-Governor; W. L. Hemingray, of Carrol, Treasurer; S. Gwin, of Lawrence, Auditor; T. C. Catchings, of Warren, Attorney-General, and J. Argyle Smith, of Rankin, Superintendent of Public Education. The following platform was adopted:

Fidelity to the Constitution of the United States; home rule and the preservation of State Governments with all their reserved and guaranteed rights unimpaired; no interference by the military power with the freedom of elections and with the civil and political rights of citizens of the United States; the protection of equal rights of all classes; no discrimination on account of race, color, previous condition of servitude, or birth-place, and no special legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many; a strict adherence in the selection of public agents to the time-honored Jeffersonian standard, "honesty, if he be capable, is he true to the Constitution;" a continuation of the policy of retrenchment and reform so signally inaugurated by the Democratic Party; a reduction in the burdens of taxation to the lowest point compatible with an efficient execution of laws; corporations of every description to be supervisable within the constitutional limits by State authority and subordinate to State legislation in the interest of and for the protection of the people.

As the perpetuity of free government depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, we pledge ourselves to the maintenance of the State system of free schools. We favor granting such aid as may be extended without violation of the Constitution of the United States, or departing from the usages of the Government, to the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and for rebuilding and keeping in repair the levees of the Mississippi River; that upon this platform we invite the co-operation of all citizens, without regard to past differences.

The following resolution was also adopted, after which and the appointment of executive committees the convention adjourned:

Resolved, That unity and harmony are essential to victory; that all independent movements are dangerous to the integrity of party organizations; that all independent candidates are inspired solely by lust for office, and shall be treated as common enemies to the welfare of the people, and avowed enemies of the Democratic Party of the State of Mississippi.

In his speech last night Senator Lamar warmly indorsed President Hayes' policy so far as it affected the South. On the other hand, Mr. Singleton, member of Congress for the Fourth District, followed and objected to any approval of a man who, he said, had gone into office through fraud.

THE JOYCE-TAYLOR DIVORCE CASE.

A POSTPONEMENT IN THE SUIT OF LAURA JOYCE AGAINST HER HUSBAND—THE COMPLAINT AND ANSWER—CHARGES OF CRUELTY DENIED—THE FATHER-IN-LAW IN THE CASE, AND WHAT MR. TAYLOR SAYS OF HIM—EFFORTS TO EFFECT A COMPROMISE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—When Judge Ames, of the Supreme Court, sitting in Chambers, opened the session in Cambridge this morning, there were present several prominent and obscure theatrical habitués and performers, all called to listen to the opening of the divorce suit of Laura Joyce Taylor, better known in professional circles as Laura Joyce, against James Valentine Taylor, her husband. Since the hushing of the Beacon Hill scandal, no case has attracted more attention than this, and the disappointment was general when his Honor announced that the trial would be postponed till the session of the court next Obtober. The merits of the case, so far as can be learned from the libel and the answer thereto, are these: The Taylors, libellant and libellee, were married on Jan. 1, 1874, and after living some time at the St. James Hotel, in this city, moved to Cambridge, where one child was born to them on Nov. 7, 1874. Mrs. Taylor, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dauncy-Maskell, the latter a public reader of some note, charges that her husband, at various times, cruelly and brutally beat and abused her; that he contracted habits of gross intoxication, and used vile, indecent, and profane language to and about her. The libel states particuiarly that:

On or about the 22d of January, 1875, and shortly after the birth of her said child, said James V. Taylor, without provocation, struck your libelant repeatedly in the face, threw in her face a glass of gin, and, seizing her violently by the wrists, wrenched and twisted her, inflicting upon her injuries from which she was for some days confined to her bed, and pinched and bruised her, drawing blood and leaving marks upon her person for a considerable period of time; and further, and also without provocation, said James V. Taylor, on or about each the 8th, 21st, and 23d days of June, and also in the month of December, and all in the year 1875, struck, beat, and kicked your libelant, and on said last date knocked her down, and on or about the 24th day of April, A. D. 1876, threw her upon the floor and jumped upon her, and upon divers other occasions during said years 1875 and 1876, and up to the date of filing this libel, was guilty of extreme cruelty and cruel and abusive treatment to her upon the several occasions named or referred to, and upon many others, using gross, profane, vile, and indecent language to and about her. And your libelant further shows that said James V. Taylor has, during said years 1875 and 1876, and up to the date of filing this libel, habitually carried loaded firearms upon his person, and kept them in the sleeping room occupied by him and your libelant, with which he has repeatedly threatened your libelant, thereby putting her in great bodily fear and terror for her life. She therefore, prays for a decree of absolute divorce and the permanent custody of her child, and a certain sum for alimony *pendente lite*."

To these charges Mr. Taylor makes a general denial, except in so far as the marriage with libelant and the birth of their child are concerned. The chief objection he raises to his wife is, that she persisted in retaining her connection with the theatrical profession in violation of an agreement made at their marriage. He admits having a pistol in his room, which he says he kept there with the knowledge and consent of his wife and for protection. The picture he draws of his home-life at the "Elms," the name of his estate in Cambridge, is not enticing. He says:

"And further answering, the respondent says that Maskell, the father to his said wife, has, since the respondent's marriage, been very intemperate; that when under the influence of liquor he is quarrelsome, profane, and abusive, and at such times has frequently insulted the respondent beyond his power of forbearance; that in the encounters which have followed, his wife and her said mother have frequently interfered to put an end to the quarrel, and if his said wife was ever struck by him, it happened on such occasions and wholly without such intent on his part; that he never intentionally struck his said wife a single blow, and that he never struck or even having struck her at all, and that on the other hand she has at times offered and attempted to strike and scratch him, and has been prevented by his seizing and holding her hands and wrists. And further answering, the respondent says that at the time of his marriage with the libelant, she was an actress, but was desirous, as she professed, to leave the stage altogether, and was married with the mutual understanding that she was not thereafter to practice her profession; that, notwithstanding, she has, since the said marriage, made and performed several theatrical engagements, the respondent reluctantly yielding to her strong wishes in the matter; that, with this exception, he has never knowingly opposed or objected to anything his said wife thought would contribute to her happiness. And further answering, the respondent says that he has reason to believe that his wife's affections have become, without good cause, alienated from him; that her said father, taking advantage of that fact, as well as of her inclination toward a theatrical career, has induced her to leave respondent's home and to file this libel for divorce, the plan being to get rid of the respondent, but at the same time to hold on as far as possible to his property. And the respondent says that the said Maskell has for a year or more before the filing of this bill been in the habit of proclaiming his purpose to have the libelant divorced, and to get from her a large share of the respondent's property."

So far there seems to be no chance of a compromise, but the mutual friends of both are working hard to keep the case out of court, and to-day's postponement seems to be an indication that they are on the road to success.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. CUSTER.

THE BODY PLACED IN A RECEIVING VAULT AT POUGHKEEPSIE UNTIL OCTOBER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 2.—The remains of the lamented Gen. Custer arrived in this city this morning by the Atlantic express, having left Fort Abraham Lincoln eight days ago. It was intended to have them sent directly to West Point. Mrs. Custer, however, understanding that there was no receiving vault there, had communication with Mr. Philip Hamilton, of this city, and it was decided, through Quartermaster Miller, of West Point, and Mr. Hamilton, that the remains of the distinguished officer should find a temporary resting place in the receiving vault of the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery. The body arrived here in charge of the American Express Company, the casket containing it being encased in a strong wooden box. On the box, in the handwriting of the Post Surgeon at Fort Abraham Lincoln, and signed by him, was a written certification that the remains inclosed were those of Gen. Custer. Early in the morning, Quartermaster Miller, Philip Hamilton, and one or two others accompanied the remains to the cemetery, and they were deposited in the vault, the Trustees of the cemetery giving cordial assent. A reporter had an interview with Major-Gen. Schofield, in command of the West Point Department, at the General's residence on West Point, at 8 o'clock this morning, in regard to the future disposition of the remains. Gen. Schofield stated that Mrs. Custer arrived at West Point on Tuesday to consult with him in relation to the funeral. They took into consideration the fact that at this particular time many of the officers of the Post are away on a furlough, and as nearly all of them were old army friends of the late Gen. Custer it was deemed wise to postpone the funeral until some time in October. This will also give his old army friends abroad an opportunity to be present. This conclusion was made known to the intimate friends of the family, when Mrs. Custer left West Point for New-York. In the meantime the body will remain in the vault of the Poughkeepsie Cemetery.

THE WORKING MEN'S WAR.

QUIET RESTORED AT SCRANTON.

A REVIEW OF WEDNESDAY'S RIOT—THE ACTION OF THE CITIZEN'S GUARD FULLY APPROVED—THE MINERS DENY THAT THEY HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH INCITING THE RIOT—CAPTURE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF RIOTERS BY THE TROOPS—NO MORE TROUBLE APPREHENDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 2.—The prompt and effective resistance offered yesterday by 40 men to the mob in this city, undoubtedly saved Scranton from a similar scene to that witnessed in Pittsburg, and so terrified the roughs and the foolish men who joined them, that the strike in this region is almost certain to be settled now, by means other than that of violence on the part of the strikers. The citizen's guard was a hastily-formed company of the responsible men of this place—merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, and others. They were on the alert to be sure, and some of them were veterans of the rebellion, and knew how to use arms. When suddenly called upon to assist the Mayor, they supposed there was to be a consultation at his office, and in marching along Lackawanna-avenue they had passed Washington-avenue, where the mob were gathered, and had gone some 50 feet or more, when a shower of sticks and stones fell upon them. This was not the only provocation to fire. The stones and clubs—the latter pick-handles from a neighboring shop—were followed by pistol shots fired by the leaders. The guard then wheeled in good order, and a scattering volley of shots was fired. The leading men in the crowd were known, and some of them bore bad reputations. Langan, who had bragged that the guard were to be cleaned out, was literally disemboweled, and Charles Dunleavy, who was seen to brandish a pistol and fire it at the guard, had the top of his head blow off. The fight was soon over. The rioters scattered like frightened sheep after they had made one feeble rush upon the breech-loaders, and in 10 minutes the guard had marched back to the Lackawanna Company's store, and there was nothing to show that there had been a collision, except three dead, bleeding bodies lying in the sun and half a dozen people grouped about each. The crowds did not reassemble, and not a sound of disturbance was heard through the night, but the work accomplished by 40 determined men had saved the citizens of Scranton much humiliation that might have been theirs.

The meeting of the miners in the morning was begun for peaceable purposes. Inflammatory speakers, however, stirred up bad blood, and with the belief that the local press were more than half inclined to approve their methods, the boys and men who had excited the thousands of miners in the mutiny led the van in a march the avowed purpose of which was to gut every shop on Lackawanna-avenue. They behaved brutally from the start, beating men who were at work and who did not readily comply with their demands to quit and join the mob, and so badly did they pummel a man named Howard, of the Lackawanna Company's works, that it is feared he will die. The men who incited the mischievous spirit are said to have come from Carr's Patch and Davis' Patch, coal lands owned by private individuals not connected with the great corporation. To show how thoroughly the miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad disapprove of the whole business, I cannot do better than send you the following circular, published to deny a statement made in one of the Scranton papers that the meeting had been called for the purpose of discussing the question of sending a committee to confer with President Sloan and to report with relation to the interview of the committee with the Mayor and Hon. John Brisbin:

We beg leave to inform the public in behalf of an Executive Committee of the miners and laborers, that the above is a gross misstatement. The power of calling a miners' mass-meeting is confined to the Executive Committee, and had this body deemed it advisable to call that meeting to discuss any question, said meeting would have been called in Hyde Park, as usual. Hence, in justice to the committee of the organization of the miners and laborers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, it becomes our imperative duty to announce that the miners had nothing whatsoever to do with the meeting held yesterday near the silk works. Had that meeting been called by the miners for the purpose of discussing the question we have reason to believe that the result would be different, peace and order would have been preserved, and the city saved from the sad scene of witnessing her streets crimsoned with the blood of innocent and reputable citizens, who were deliberately murdered without sufficient provocation, and which, in our belief, could be avoided by the proper administration of the civil power. The peace and order preserved by the employes of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company have been such since the inauguration of the strike as to deserve the admiration of any civilized community and worthy of law-abiding citizens. We congratulate them on their past conduct, and hope that they will maintain the same to the end of the present conflict, and since the military has arrived in our city, let us all welcome and respect them as officers doing their duty to this Commonwealth and to the Government at large.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. JOHNSON, Chairman.

J. H. POWELL, Secretary.

HYDE PARK, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 2, 1877.

When Gen. Brinton and his force arrived here early this morning they were received with hospitality, but they were really superfluous, so far as the necessity for force in this city was concerned. They did one good thing in the evening; yes, two good things. They came by way of the Bloomsburg Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road, and thus suddenly opened the way for passenger travel, where it had been suspended for a week, and trains have been running to-day on about schedule time. The second good thing accomplished was the capture on the way of a gang of nearly 100 dangerous villains, who thought it safe to tear up the tracks at Avondale and so delay the passage of the troops. The howling mob saw the train stop with great and loudly expressed delight. Col. Bonafon, of the Twentieth Regiment, ordered out Capt. Fry with his company, and before the track-breakers had time to run they had captured a large number of them. Having shown a fair share of familiarity with railroad work, they were made to eat humble pie by replacing the rails they had torn up, and this morning they came into Scranton, a whole car load of them, under close guard, the blinds of the cars hiding them from the eyes of the outside multitude. These men were confined all day in an upper floor of the Second National Bank building, and to-night were sent up to Wilkesbarre to be dealt with according to law. The Militia who came here were the same who were so inhospitably treated in Pittsburg. —the Eighteenth Division—and they were accompanied by 350 regulars. When the Militia left Philadelphia, more than two weeks ago, they were only 700 strong, they now number about 1,700, and the force here is fully 2,000. The "boys" are bronzed by exposure, and somewhat fagged for want of regular sleep, but they are full of vim, and ready for good service.

The streets in every direction were filled with armed men until afternoon, when two regiments were marched to the suburbs to camp, and the rest were quartered wherever places could be found for them in the city. Major-Gen. Brinton and Staff have their head-quarters at the Wyoming House, where there is constant coming and going of aides. Sentries are at the doors and in the halls; colors are displayed from the balcony, and there are always a score or more of militiamen in fatigue above the porch. The Weccacoe Legion brought the Gatling gun which caused so much comment at Pittsburg, and the car they came in was inscribed in chalk, "Weccacoe Legion—Round-house," in large letters.

A curious circumstance observable to-day on the streets was the almost entire absence from the streets of the miners who had been so turbulent. There were crowds of shopmen about, but they generally spoke for law and order, and the prospect of going to work to-morrow was referred to by them with unmistakable satisfaction. The shopmen of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western were driven from their work yesterday, and their tools thrown from the shop windows, and they are as loud in their denunciation of the mob as anybody. The Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company will put many of its employes at work again to-morrow, and it is probable that the Dickson shops will also resume business. The strike among the miners is an after thought. When the Pittsburg strike occurred the feeling of resistance was aroused here against reduction. The mill men, in some instances, went out when the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western men struck. The stoppage of the railroad made it necessary to stop mining, as there were no cars in which to load the coal for transportation. A good chance occurred for a coal strike, and it took place, and the constantly growing body of strikers used its power of moral suasion as often and sternly as it could. I am assured by a man well acquainted with the mining population here, himself a retired miner, that not one-third of the men are in favor of a strike, but they are overawed and controlled by a small but tyrannous few, who are principally young and unmarried, without judgment or responsibility, and too often with much more than enough of the spirit of "Molly Maguire."

A meeting was held this afternoon, at which Mr. George Sanderson presided, which fully indorsed the action of the Citizens' Guard yesterday, and pledged the assistance of prominent men in all future protective movements. The guard was increased to 500 men, who are to be ready for action at a moments notice. The apologetic tone of the local press in its allusions to the mob were severely condemned as having a mischievous tendency.

Mayor McKune is still suffering from his injuries, but is doing well.

The Twentieth Regiment, Col. Bonofon, has gone by special train to Plymouth. Reports have been received here that a military train, carrying rioters as prisoners, has been attacked at that place, and that the tracks have been torn up to delay the train. Adjt.-Gen. Crommelin, of Gen. Brinton's staff, declares that he knows of no disturbance, but the belief is strong that only a great emergency would call the regulars away at this hour.

OTHER POINTS IN THE COAL REGION.

GOV. HARTRANFT PERSONALLY SUPERINTENDING OPERATIONS—THE STRIKING MINERS TURBULENT—RAILROAD TRACKS TORN UP AND TRAINS OBSTRUCTED.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 2.—Gov. Hartranft returned from Scranton, where he went this afternoon, to Kingston, and has his head-quarters there. Gen. Brinton's command took over 60 of the strikers prisoners on his way to Scranton from Nanticoke, and to-night they were brought here under the escort of four companies and lodged in the county prison. Three of these companies were sent on to Plymouth, four miles further, where the railroad had been barricaded and the track torn up. The strikers and idlers there are turbulent, and collect in crowds of 2,000 and upward around the depot. The military will be stationed there for some days. The day has been quiet in Wilkesbarre, scarcely any strikers being seen around the Valley Depot, as no attempts were made to run any trains. Superintendent Mitchell, of the Wyoming Division, to-day notified Mayor Loomis that all peaceable attempts to run trains had failed, and called upon him to take the necessary steps to protect the company. The Mayor has conferred with the military authorities, and to-morrow an attempt will be made to start all trains on that road. The strikers feel desperate. Gen. McCartney gave notice that he would to-day distribute 1,000 loaves of bread among the destitute families, but was notified that if he attempted it the bread would be destroyed and he would be harmed, so he was obliged to abandon the project.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Aug. 2.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company did not try to run any trains on its main line north of Penn Haven Junction to-day. At a meeting of the miners of Audenried, Jeansville, Hazleton, and vicinity to-day it was decided not to stop work, but to begin as soon as the railroad company could furnish cars.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., Aug. 2.—Two trains, conveying United States troops to the coal region, passed through here this evening, Col. Heywood in command.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 2.—This afternoon a train consisting of an engine and one car, the latter containing 56 men en route for Mahanoy City, was badly wrecked near Tamaqua. The train was in collision with a construction train, and the engine was thrown from an embankment. Col. Wynkoop, who commanded the party, was slightly bruised, but the others escaped unhurt. At a meeting of the miners employed at the private colliery at Shenandoah this afternoon, it was decided to hold out until their demands were acceded to. At the present market price of coal there is no likelihood of their obtaining the increase.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 2.—The Third Artillery, under command of Col. Burns, and the Fourth Artillery, under command of Col. Robbins, left this morning for Scranton. The marines who have been stationed on the bluffs have been transferred to the old passenger depot, where they await marching orders.

The following telegram has been received by Col. Orr, of the new Grand Army of the Republic Regiment:

Col. Robert Orr, commanding the Grand Army of the Republic Regiment, (the Twenty-first,) National Guard of Pennsylvania:

Have your command in readiness to move to Luzerne coal-fields as soon as equipped.

JAMES W. LATTA, Adjutant-General.

This regiment has been accepted by Gov. Hartranft, and will number between 800 and 1,000 men.

HAZELTON, Penn., Aug. 3.—The committee appointed by the striking trainmen of this division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at their meeting last night, waited upon Superintendent Clark to-day. Mr. Clark refused to receive them as a committee, but intimated that he was ready to consider the application of any man who desired employment under the company. The result was that nearly all of them were re-engaged at the old rate of wages, and all the regular freight and passenger trains resumed their trips this morning. Work at most of the collieries in this vicinity will be resumed to-morrow. All excitement over the strike has subsided.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Aug. 2.—Trains between New-York and Penn Haven Junction on the Lehigh Valley Road have been running without interruption, but none have been allowed to pass the last-named point since yesterday. A committee of strikers called upon Receiver Lathrop to-day, and asked to be re-employed at the old wages, and a committee was sent to tue men on the upper division to inform them of the steps taken, and ask their co-operation.

THE LAKE SHORE STRIKE ENDED.

THE MEN AT CLEVELAND ACCEPT THE REDUCTION—WORK TO BE RESUMED TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2.—A committee from the strikers at Collinwood agreed with General Manager Newell, of the Lake Shore Road, to-day upon the following terms for a resumption of work: The company in the future will listen to and adjust if possible all grievances of the employes; while engines are in the shops for repairs the men may go to their homes, or if necessarily detained at the shop shall be paid for their time; men shall be paid full time for all delays over two hours upon side tracks; when freight is stolen from cars, the case shall be investigated, and the conductor and brakemen not made to pay therefor unless found guilty of negligence; the 10 per cent. cut shall not be restored at present, but wages increased when business will permit. This result was obtained by a ballot taken in a large open field, which resulted 96 for work to 33 against it. It was received with shouts of joy. The coupling pins were immediately hunted up, and the general Manager informed that the men were awaiting his orders. Regular work will be resumed to-morrow.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 2.—The citizen military and the Police turned out in strong force this morning, and made a raid upon the freight blockaders on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad at this point, and under their protection trains are being started out in all directions.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

TRAINS MOVING WITH MILITARY GUARDS—DISPERSION OF A BUSHWHACKING MOB FROM THE HILLS—THE CUMBERLAND COAL-MINERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 2.—Advices at Camden Station to-night report that the only point of disturbance along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Road is at Bellaire, the eastern terminus of the Central Ohio Division. Trains from Columbus arrived this forenoon under a guard of soldiers without being interfered with. After the troops had brought the trains in, they started to return to Columbus, and soon after they left the trains were attacked by a mob, and prevented from crossing the Ohio River Bridge to the main stem on this side. No violence was done, but the trainmen were hindered by threats from doing their duty. The soldiers were recalled by telegraph, and were back at Bellaire this afternoon, and trains will be moved over the bridge to-night under their protection. The trouble at Bellaire was not caused by railroad men, but by a crowd of the rabble and tramps that had collected from the surrounding country, and which quickly dispersed on the return of the troops. There was no more bushwhacking of trains to-day on the Mountain Division, between Keyser and Grafton. Detachments of regulars were placed in the dangerous localities, and the bushwhackers appear to have retired to their holes in the hills.

The adjourned meeting of the miners was held at Cumberland to-day to decide the question of striking for higher wages. The various mines were represented by 54 delegates, of whom 31 voted to demand an increase of pay to 55 cents per ton, and 23 to work for 50 cents, which is the present figure. The decision of the majority will be presented to the coal companies to-morrow as the ultimatum of the men. As they first demanded 65 cents, they are regarded as now endeavoring to make a compromise with the companies, but unless the canal consents to reduce the rates of carriage to shippers, and shippers increase the pay of boatmen, no concession can be made to the miners. President Gorman, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, says that he cannot afford to charge the shippers less per boat, and the shippers say that unless he does they can offer no more favorable terms than the existing ones to the miners or the boatmen. The latter have been on a strike for two months past, and business in the Cumberland coal region is nearly at a standstill. There are 6,000 miners, of whom not 500 are at work, and nearly 600 boats locked up on the canal.

THE BALTIMORE RIOT INQUEST.

CONCLUSION OF THE TESTIMONY—THE POWERS OF A CORONER'S JURY EXPLAINED.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 2.—The jury inquiring into the cause of the riot reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Dean, foreman of the jury, asked for the reading of the oath of the jury, as he had some doubt whether they had a right to stop the inquiry until all the testimony obtainable was exhausted. He desired the opinion of the State's officers on the subject. He did not feel disposed to take any responsibility, and would not consent to stop the testimony while there was testimony which could be had. W. C. H. Carr, Assistant District Attorney, replied that a Coroner's jury was like a court. It frequently occurred that the Judge stopped testimony when it was cumulative. If the court was satisfied that it had heard enough to understand sufficient facts, it stopped the piling up of testimony. If the Coroner's jury was satisfied that they had heard enough testimony to find a verdict, they could do the same. If any juror was dissatisfied, he had the right to hear testimony to satisfy himself. It was not necessary, any more before a Coroner's jury than before a court, to hear any more testimony than they might deem necessary. They were requested to inquire into the cause of death, and it was not necessary to find out who did the killing, but that it was done by some person unknown. If they thought any company was to blame they could say so, and whether it was by official order or otherwise or, if an individual was determined upon as having done the killing, the jury could say whether it was done in self-defense or otherwise.

The Coroner said that in a case of this kind the jury and not the Coroner was the court, and upon the jury the responsibility would rest. He was willing to go on and make the inquiry exhaustive. In such a case no juror should consider his own convenience.

Mr. Dean said he would abide the decision of the jury, but he would place himself right on the record.

A motion was then made to reconsider the resolution of yesterday to suspend the taking of testimony, which was rejected by a vote of yeas 2, nays 10. A communication was received from the phonographer stating that the report of the testimony would make 400 pages of manuscript, and he would transcribe it as rapidly as possible. Mr. Van Verson, one of the jury, asked that the jury at once make up their verdict without reference to the report of the phonographer, which was not seconded.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

NOTES OF THE STRIKE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 2.—An attempt was made to ditch the Pan Handle express train from the East, due here at 12:55 this morning, near Granville, Ohio. Some ties and an iron rail were fastened to the track, but the pilot of the engine threw most of the obstructions to one side. One of the ties struck a truck and threw it from the track, but no serious damage resulted. The attempt is believed to have been the work of tramps bent on plunder. The soldiers are still quartered in the Union Depot here, and all is quiet.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—Judge Cady, in the Court of Criminal Correction, has decided upon $3,000 as a bond necessary to release members of the Working Men's Party against whom warrants have been issued. It is not probable that they

was met by Major Selover. He said, 'How are you old boy?' He then took me by the hand and said, 'Come into the office and have a chat.' I replied, 'I can't go to-day; I am moving my family up to Irvington on the Hudson, and must go up soon.' 'Well,' said Selover, 'Come in to-morrow and take lunch.' I agreed to do so, and was about to take leave of him, when he said suddenly, 'I—— you, I'll brain you!' I was so astonished I did not know what to do. He then struck me and pushed me over a railing into an area in front of a barber shop." The gentleman in Mr. Belden's office followed up the above statement, which had been given him by Mr. Gould, with another on his own account. He said: "There was no cause for Selover's conduct. Mr. Gould has been very kind and generous in his treatment of him. He has advanced money to help him out of difficulties, and aided him in this manner only a short time ago. At one time Selover went to him with tears in his eyes and said he was in great trouble financially. Mr. Gould then assisted him. Mr. Belden, I know, also aided Selover. Once he gave him as a loan $5,000, and at another time $2,500. It is only a short period since Selover paid those advances." When the reporter questioned his informant upon other points—as to what were the relations between Gould, Jim Keene, and Selover, and mentioned the stories floating about the street concerning Gould's alleged treachery to Keene, Selover's friend, the gentleman replied, "I have a knowledge of the facts, and I state unqualifiedly that Mr. Gould has acted with the utmost fairness in all his transactions with Keene and Selover." The gentleman declined to speak explicitly as to the nature of the transactions between Gould, Keene, and Selover, or as to their results.

WHAT LED TO THE ASSAULT.

There appears to be no doubt that the assault upon Mr. Gould was dictated by the sympathy that Major Selover has for "Jim" Keene, the California millionaire, in the quarrel between Gould and Keene, which has culminated within a few days. The history of the intimacy between these two operators is very much chequered. Although they have known one another only five months, they have had several quarrels, resulting from one charging the other with treachery. These quarrels finally resulted in a complete rupture on Monday last, and the rumor on the street was that they had vowed deadly enmity one toward the other. By an analysis of the various statements made by brokers the following is derived, and it is offered as a history, as nearly correct as can be made by an outsider, of the operations of Messrs. Gould and Keene together, or in opposition to one another. In its course the cause of Major Selover's enmity toward Gould will be readily perceived. In March last "Jim" Keene came to this City from San Francisco with a fortune variously estimated at from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000, which he had made in Bonanza stocks. At that time a combination was forming against Jay Gould, who was "bearing" Western Union stock. Keene went into the combination, "pool," in which his associates were D. P. Morgan, S. M. Mills, formerly Gould's broker, Russell Sage, and several others. Western Union was sent up 10 per cent. in price, from 66 to 76, and Gould was badly "squeezed." While this was going on Keene became friendly with Major A. Selover, who was then doing but little, it is said, having met with misfortunes some time before. Keene needed a monitor in the New-York market, and Selover was pleased to act in this capacity for him. After a few days Selover, so the stories run, formed the idea of bringing Gould and Keene together, believing that their combined capital could control the market in every sense, and that consequently he, Selover, would go to the front rank of operators once more. He introduced the two men, and they made a combination. Keene sold his Western Union stock, its price fell, and Gould was released from a dilemma, while the "bulls," as it is said, met with large losses. Keene then, of course, became "bear" of Western Union with Gould. In this enterprise they were joined by Russell Sage and Mr. Garrison. Large blocks of the stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, or, as it is commonly known on "the street," the "Apple Tree Telegraph," were bought by each member of the pool. The purpose of this was to keep up the price of that stock, and depress that of Western Union. This pool continued without its members having trouble with each other in regard to its affairs until a few days ago. In the meantime Keene and Gould had operated together in some other directions, and, it is reported, the former became angered several times by discovering that his partner was doing the opposite of what he had promised to do. Still, no overt act displayed the hostility growing between them.

Previous to the beginning of the railroad strikes Keene bought large lots of stocks with the purpose of "bulling" the market on his individual account. When the railroad men became demonstrative Keene grew alarmed and went to Gould for help. The latter was at the time short of the market, so he agreed to aid Keene on condition that the latter would buy below the market rates, enough stocks to cover his "shorts." This was granted, and in return he agreed to assist in keeping up the market, so that Keene might retrieve himself. Several days later Keene discovered that Gould, instead of keeping his agreement, had begun to sell his stocks to the detriment of the market. About the same time Gould and Garrison left the "Apple Tree" pool, and sold their stock so that it went into the hands of Keene and Russell Sage, and began to bull Western Union. These discoveries maddened Keene. He went to Gould on Wednesday, and, it is said, threatened him with bodily violence. In connection with the report of Gould's action with respect to the Atlantic and Pacific pool, Mr. Russell Sage is reported to have said yesterday: "Gould gave us his contract. That was no good. He gave us his word, and that was no good," Major Selover, who was with him in all his operations, became as much incensed at Gould's actions as did Keene. He denounced Gould on the part of his friend, and on the part of himself, and the assault he committed yesterday was the logical result of his previous talk. After the fracas he kept out of the way of all but his immediate friends, and it was reported at his office that he had gone away for the day. Before reaching his office after the encounter he was met by a party of brokers. One of them, a Mr. Timpson, said to him, "How does Keene feel?" He drew himself up to his greatest height and said, impressively, "He feels just as I do. The feeling on Wall-street is one of indignation that so big a man as Selover should have assailed a small, weak man like Gould. There is a further feeling, however, that if Selover had not acted in such a cowardly manner, and aroused sympathy for Gould, Wall-street would probably be disgraced by a terrible tragedy. 'Jim' Keene's blood is up, it is said, and he believes in California justice.

SELOVER'S ACCOUNT OF THE TROUBLE.

The Selover-Gould affair was the sole talk at Long Branch last night, exciting even more interest than the Bennett-May difficulty of last Spring. Mr. Selover, private secretary, and his friend Mr. Samuel B. James R. Keene, were both at Long Branch last evening, and were besieged by anxious friends thirsting for fuller information concerning the encounter. During the afternoon Mr. Selover was called upon by a TIMES reporter, to whom he vouchsafed the following statement of his grievances: "Mr. Gould's conduct toward me," said Mr. Selover, "in connection with this whole business, has been simply infamous. It would exhaust the capacity of the English language to fittingly characterize the meanness, the duplicity, and the treachery with which this scoundrel has treated me. For weeks and months he has lied to me in the most varied and persistent manner, with the sole purpose of swindling and robbing me in the same manner that he has robbed others. He has all the time pretended to be my friend, and yet in secret he has been constantly plotting my overthrow. Some time since I was told me to go short on Western Union, adding it would be to my profit to do so. Knowing as I did his inherent treachery, I bought the stock instead of selling it, so that I am happy to say that I have lost comparatively nothing by his duplicity. For the past 30 days I have been trying to secure the evidence of his treachery, but it was only within the last week that I obtained the requisite proofs. To-day I met him in Exchange-place, and wishing, if possible, to avoid humiliating him in public, asked him to go to my office. He answered insolently that he would come to-morrow or next day, and I said, 'Gould, you have behaved very badly in this matter, and you owe me an explanation.' He still refused to say anything, and then I slapped his face once or twice, and the row ended in my lifting him over the railing and dropping him into the cellar." In reply to a question as to whether he had used more violence than was necessary, Mr. Selover replied in the negative, and said: "I gave you my word of honor I had no intention of damaging the fellow. I merely wished to disgrace him publicly, as he deserved." In answer to a question as to whether he was under obligations to Gould, he said: "Me under obligations to him; that is good. He lent me $20,000 a year ago to get me out of a difficulty into which his treachery had brought me, and I paid him back with interest at 7 per cent. On the other hand, I have personally assisted the sneaking rascal out of scrapes which but for me would have cost him $1,000,000." Mr. Selover said he did not know whether Gould would follow the matter up. "He may," said he, "set some of his hired assassins on my track, as he has on that of other men in the past. If he does, I promise them a warm reception.

WHAT "JIM" KEENE AND OTHERS SAY.

Mr. James R. Keene positively refused to give any account of his relations with Jay Gould. When asked whether it was true that he had been threatening the life of that individual for several days past he laughed, and said, "Of course not; Gould is nothing to me, and I don't care what he does or says as far as I am concerned. The stories in certain papers to the effect that he has loaded me up with stocks which I am unable to sell except at a sacrifice are too preposterous for notice. I can say this—that I have lost nothing by Mr. Gould's manœuvring and have no apprehension of doing so." A member of the firm of Fitzhugh & Stewart, brokers, of which Mr. Keene is a special partner, say that they have not been affected by the recent disturbance. Their available cash balance at the close of business last night footed up over $460,000. Notwithstanding the denials of Mr. Keene and his friends, the opinion is prevalent at Long Branch that they have suffered largely from Gould's duplicity, although to what amount cannot be conjectured. Keene, however, is reported to hold large line of stocks, among others 30,000 shares of St. Paul, of which Gould is short, and he intends making the latter pay heavily for his treachery when settling day comes. All the parties concerned refused last night to give any details of the stockjobbing transactions which preceded the present difficulty. Public opinion at Long Branch is generally disposed to criticise Selover's conduct in punishing Gould to the extent alleged. A prominent banker expressed the general feeling by saying "if Selover had contented himself with slapping Gould's face, or taking him over his knee and spanking him, we would have all applauded." At the Ocean Hotel there were loud denunciations of Selover. One tall broker said, "If the big immoor (meaning Selover,) had tackled a man of his size, he would have got a huge thrashing. If it had been me, I would have left marks on him that wouldn't rub out." The arrival of the New-York papers will be eagerly looked for to-day at the Branch, and the affair promises to be the standing sensation there for some days to come.

WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

NOTES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

CORRESPONDENTS ON THEIR WAY HOME—THE SERVICE RENDERED BY THE COSSACKS—TRICKS TO WHICH THEY EDUCATE THEIR HORSES—MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY—RECENT BATTLES PREDICTED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TURNU-MAGURELLI, Saturday, July 14, 1877.

Half a dozen correspondents, belonging to French, Italian, and Belgian newspapers—later in the day a colleague of the Viennese press joined their party—came over from Sistova this morning, on their way home. They complain of the countless obstacles which, in spite of their permissions to see and report, are placed in their path. It is only simple justice to the Russians to say that all of these gentlemen either represent journals whose Turkish sympathies are boldly avowed, or have themselves displayed a hostile appreciation of Russian policy, as not one of them, with all his literary ability, is capable of giving an intelligent criticism of a military movement. It looks to me as though the Russian staff authorities intended to cleanse what they are pleased to consider a sort of Augean stable, and that when those who have rendered themselves obnoxious shall have left, the task of the remaining elect will be more agreeable. Russian officers, particularly those with whom a correspondent is thrown into contact, are well-bred men, who, if they do look down, in their military *morgue*, upon the mere quill-driver, are genial in their manners and bearing to all who, by their conduct or social position, show themselves to be of the same caste, and if they be rough to "cads," it is the "cads'" fault, and still more the fault of the newspapers who send out such representatives. There is a prejudice against Israelites, among both Russians and Roumanians—a prejudice which I am most ready to admit is inexcusable and unreasoning, but it exists—and it seems to me that it is bad policy to employ them where their position is rendered unbearable, and where they are exposed to constant slights and unmerited mortifications. Something disagreeable has taken place at headquarters with reference to Col. Wellesley, the British military representative, which, if true, will possibly complicate the situation between England and Russia. I have been furnished with details, but the matter is really too serious for me to venture upon their communication until I have their confirmation at Bucharest. All that I can say now is that, even though exaggerated, the possibility of the existence of such an imbroglio is a very bad sign.

A serious encounter with the Turkish troops took place on Friday evening, at Radanzis, a little village on the route between Drenova and Gabrova, when the Russian column of some 15,000 men moving on Lovdscha, was met by the advanced guard, 6,000 strong, of the corps of 25,000 to which is intrusted the defense of the approaches to Kasanlik. The fighting is acknowledged to have been very severe and accompanied with heavy loss, but a victory is claimed by the Russians. I can certify to the truth of at least half of this statement, as there has been no cessation in the movement of the ambulance trains on both sides of the river. Not a few of the wounded had received sabre cuts—rather an unusual circumstance, as the Osmanli cavalry, although handy with its lances, does not, as a rule, like close quarters and cold steel.

The detachment and outpost service is beginning to get into shape, and the Russian light cavalry is thrown out to very considerable distances on the front and flanks. As there is a good deal of dash among the officers, and no lack of courage among the men, the enemy is felt thoroughly and his movements known with considerable accuracy. The Cossacks naturally render most important services in this way, and one or two *sotnias* accompany every column. Still, their merits are overrated, and, except as *éclaireurs*, they can never have any real value. Men and officers alike ride very badly, and their horses are too small to go fast or to stand much work under the heavy loads which they are obliged to carry. Their 15-feet long shad-poles are too cumbrous to be dangerous to any foot soldier who will quietly wait to receive the charge, and then step on one side just before the shock, which cannot be repeated before he can use his own musket against a horseman who, perched like a monkey on the top of a ridiculously high saddle, cannot possibly pull up his animal in the next 20 yards, with his feeble snaffle bit and raw-hide or rope bridle. As each man carries a breech-loading rifle in addition to his other weapons, they may be, as is maintained, useful on the skirmish line, particularly if they can employ in the field the tactics taught them on the drill ground. I saw one of these exhibitions yesterday, and to my mind it was more like a circus performance than a military manœuvre. The word of command was given and a *sotnia* deployed, as if for a charge as foragers, at a kind of shambling trot; then came another signal, and the men dismounted; at a third, the horses were lashed over the knees with the short whips, which hang to every man's wrist, and lay down, their riders stretching themselves along the ground behind them and resting their rifles on the saddles, thus making a species of breast-work of their ponies; then they got up and repeated the operation. I am told that among the Cossacks of the Guard the animals are so highly trained that they drop at the word of command; but I have seen nothing like this except in one instance—a trooper at the camp of Vacaresi, whom everybody went out to look at, and who will, or rather has, become legendary in the suburbs of Bucharest for his tricks played on the peasants and coffee-house keepers. This worthy always chose a market day, when there was a large crowd of the rural population present; he would ride in, ask for a drink of spirits, and then begin to move away without offering to pay; then would come remonstrances on the part of the seller, excuses from the Cossack, and suddenly, in the midst of the conversation, the horse would drop down, apparently dead; his rider, after a careful inspection, would burst into tears, tell of his love for his beast, of the long distance he had come, of his own poverty and consequent inability to replace him—the Cossack horses belong to the men, who receive a certain commutation for their value from the Government—and then would proceed sadly to take off the saddle and bridle; by this time the good-natured countrymen would have their feelings so worked upon that somebody, generally a comrade of the sufferer, who happened to be there by accident, would suggest a small subscription in his favor, and a hat would be passed round and a heap of copper *banyi*—2-cent pieces—collected, which were received with many thanks and blessings, and the victim, with his saddle on his head and the bridle over his arm, would move away in much grief. Suddenly a shrill whistle is heard, the dead horse springs to his feet, breaks through the astonished crowd, and rejoins his master, who returns in triumph to the camp. Now, this is all very amusing in its way, but it is not practicable in war, and, if for no other reason, the slowness of the whole proceeding would have seriously compromised the safety of the performers. Still, they are fairly good scouts, and when they can find any one to understand them, or whom they can understand, must be able to pick up much valuable information, although their utter incapacity, in common with other Asiatics, of estimating numbers, diminishes somewhat its accuracy.

The last news is that by a bold flank march an army of 100,000 Turks has moved from Shumla via Osman-Bazar to the Kasan Pass, whence it will act in such directions as may be indicated by the progress of events. The Russian staff affects to treat this report with disdain, on the ground that the Osmanli have neither the means to transport nor to feed so large a force. They argue that no depots have been established nearer the Balkans than Shumla and Rasgrad, and that after the army shall have eaten the eight rations which they would carry with them they would be obliged to send there for more—a difficult undertaking for an army unprovided with a regular Quarter-terter Department. Perhaps this may be so, but the prisoners taken in the last affair at Biela pretend that there is a large and well-stocked depot at Jamboli, whence to Kasan the distance is short and the communications excellent. When I was at Widdin, more than a fortnight ago, I knew of the concentration at Osman-Bazar, and if the movement to Kasan has not been made, it is simply because the Turks always leave undone what they ought to do and have generally "no health in them." Another report signals the presence of a body of 3,000 Turks near Trajan; these are the advanced guards of a division 15,000 strong, destined to cover the pass of the Balkans known as "the Col de Trajan." The circumspection shown by the Russian Staff in speaking of this induces the supposition that a fight was going on somewhere. The only thing known positively is that the Serdar ul Ekrem, Abd-ul-Kerim Pasha, was at Rasgrad on the 11th of July, and that he left either for Rustchuk or Osman-Bazar next day. The Russian Army is slowly deploying, and at this date occupies the zone comprised between Plevna, Lovetdj, Gabrowa, Slataritov, Obirtenites, and Batin. Their line is not parallel to that supposed to be held by the enemy, but refuses its right wing and presents its relatively feeble left to the Turkish line passing through Rustchuk, Rasgrad, Eski Djuma, and Osman-Bazar, with Shumla in rear of its centre. Reinforcements have certainly been sent to Rustchuk, supposed to be threatened from the land side—whose garrison has been brought up to 30,000 men, chiefly taken from the Egyptian contingent. There is no question that a great battle, but by no means a decisive one, will be fought soon, and I still think it will be near Rustchuk. Twelve miles westward of this fortress, at Pyrgos, is a Turkish army corps of 40,000 men, which is destined to cover the attacks crossing from Tirnova and Sistova, and as Gruber's columns of 60,000—on paper—which marched out from Sistova two or three days ago, must be nearly in sight of the advance guard of the Turks, we shall not have long to wait before the curtain is drawn up for the second act of the comedy.

A very disagreeable drive over a very dusty road, of four hours, brought me to Turnu-Magurelli, the original point of passage of the Russians. All the way I met convoys of stores and ammunition and detachments of foot and horse crawling on to Simnitza—I can use no other term for the Russian movements on this side—and badly pitched camps increased in number as I advanced, in most cases seemingly put down wherever it so pleased the brigade or regimental commander, and not often with any regard to their proximity to those two great necessities to the soldier's comfort, wood and water. Provisions and ammunition are heaped up by the roadside, and men and officers loll or straggle about in a wretchedly purposeless sort of way, which does not leave a favorable impression on the professional mind. About 40 kilometres from Simnitza stands the country house of Mme. Istargi, which has been until lately occupied as the Imperial Headquarters. It is a nice-looking building on the outside—of course, having been sanctified by the presence of the great Emperor, its interior remains a sealed book for us common peoples—but its environs are the most foul-smelling places that I have ever come across in my wanderings. The Russian camp at the village of Banissi, just out of Bucharest, and at the terminus of the fashionable promenade of the Chaussée, was so horrible that my horse used to bolt whenever he approached it; but the effluvium of this spot defies my descriptive powers, at least without the help of words such as cannot be employed in polite language. Hard by the villa is an enormous tumulus called the *Voivoda*, and a series of similar mounds runs along the river's course almost during the whole distance from Simnitza, at regular intervals of from 300 to 400 yards. Archæologists have not yet explored these constructions, and tradition is silent as to their history, but as great quantities of medals and Roman coins of the reigns of Septimus and Alexander Severus are continually turned up by the peasants' plows, there was probably here at some time an important imperial cantonment.

Turnu-Magurelli, the chief town of the district of Teleorman, with a population of 4,958, is even more uninhabitable than my last resting place. Its streets are irregular and paved in spots; just now they are dust heaps; in the Spring and Winter they must be quagmires. It takes its name from the ruins of a tower, or perhaps of a city, built by the Romans—where the present institution stands—at the commencement of the main line connecting the Danube with Transylvania, through the passes of the Carpathians. The facilities it offered for floating down their bridge materials from the mountains to the mouth of the Olti Motivea caused its selection by the Russians as a chief point on their base of operations, much to the pretended horror but great satisfaction of the inhabitants, who take in and do for their foreign guests with the proverbial hospitality of all Eastern Christians, who, as a rule, charge the stranger and the pilgrim about 300 per cent. more than they would dream of asking the most rapacious descendant of Jacob or Ishmael.

I was sternly warned off from my intended visit to the incipient boat bridge lying along the bank, but as my glasses are very good, I could see the arrangements, still apparently very incomplete, from a hillock 100 yards back. As the whole of this portion of the left shore is as flat as a billiard-table, my position was quite as good as if it had been more advanced, and certainly much safer, as the Turkish bullets were singing quite cheerily from over the way at Nikopolis; and as I am just now a non-combatant, and not aimed at, the danger to me would have been far greater than it is said to be to a Circassian gentlemen in Russian pay who keep up the ball on this side, and never, by any chance, receive a scratch. There was a desultory bombardment, at long intervals, from the Russian batteries, and a feeble reply from the Turkish fortress, apparently without the slightest effect, although several bulletins, equally mendacious on both sides, have led me to imagine, and probably with me the too confiding public, that nothing but ruins marked the place where once they frowned defiance at each other. I am inclined to think that the Russian demonstrations from Sistova, only two hours of road distant, will cause the speedy evacuation of Nikopolis, which is only fortified seriously on the river front, and so I will defer to my next letter its description, only saying now that no attempt to lay a bridge in the teeth of its cannon can result in anything but a lamentable failure. As it is, we could plainly see a strong column of Russian cavalry with a couple of guns—"horse" or "flying" artillery, and not "mounted" artillery, which the great civilian strategists of most of the newspapers are pleased to call it—moving about in rear and up in the direction of Rahova; but although the Turks were within 1,000 yards of them, they could not send them shot, as all their pieces are pointed in another direction. This is a pretty significant sign of coming events whose shadows are very long, and nothing would surprise me less than a combined attack on Nikopolis within the next 24 hours.

TURNU-MAGURELLI, July 12.

O! for the pen of Scott or Lever, to do full justice to this morning's brilliant deeds, when Roumania dashed boldly to the front, and made her first step on her road to empire; for, be it known, her Prince looks forward to something more than the mere independence of his country. Russia has pledged herself to a policy of non-aggrandizement, but no such shackles fetter Roumanian energy, and why should not the crown of Constantine encircle his Olympian brows? There is no pent up Utica about that young man; he means business, and business on a large scale, and will do or die; or perhaps, like the commander of Orpheus C. Kerr's Mackerel Brigade, he means to accomplish both. There will be a Te Deum in Bucharest to-morrow when the news gets there, and a long list of decorations in the next official monitor, or else the country and its sovereign will be most ungrateful for this day's glorious achievements. Manu, who commands the First Romanian Army Corps at Islass, just across the Oltu from Turnu-Magurelli, has long been panting for an opportunity, and he has at last found it and has profited by it, like the clever soldier that he is, and soon his name and those of his bold comrades will be inscribed in letters of gold upon the tablets of his country's story. A Russian column had been signalled yesterday upon the right bank; the Roumanians had seen it too, and had been glad with exceeding great joy. There was no time to communicate with the Prince at Kalafat; besides, why should Carol I. win all the fame, and why should Russia be allowed to reap all the laurels, when Roumanian heroes were here, sweltering under a dog-day sun, with no other enemies to vanquish than hunger and thirst and lice!

"Let us make a dash and show the world that we are the sons of those whose conquest was the crowning glory of the mighty Trajan!" and the war council of his bravest chiefs echoed with an unanimous cheer, "Let us make a dash!" Hardly could they restrain their impatience through the long hours of that dreary day; the intended surprise was in the mouth of every man, and the only fear of each was that he should not be of the chosen band. At last it came—that long-wished for night—and as the midnight chimes were tinkled by the bell of the parish church the heroes marched out sternly from their tents, and with the moon glinting brightly upon their bayonets, and to the sound of drum and trumpet, entered the boats and steered across the Danube. Well did they know, before they left, that the Russians occupied the point which they were called upon to storm, and yet they quailed not, but went gallantly across—and then rowed back upon the challenge of the Russian sentinels, to tell to unbelieving Europe that at last Roumania had passed the Rubicon, and that her stalwart sons had planted their standard upon the soil of Turkey!

MILITARY MOVEMENTS AND PLANS.

AN EXPECTED RUSSIAN ATTACK FROM THE DOBRUDSCHA—THE XEBEQUES AND THEIR PECULIARITIES—REPORTS OF BASHI-BAZOUK OUTRAGES ON THE BULGARIANS INVESTIGATED AND FOUND TO BE UNTRUE—RUSTCHUK AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT—RUSSIAN PLANS.

From a Special Correspondent.

TCHERNAVODA, Tuesday, July 10, 1877.

There has for the past few days been a lull in this quarter, and men have been turning their eyes anxiously down the river, as if expecting a heavy Russian attack from the neighborhood of the Dobrudscha. But the Serdar Ehrem, judging from the movements of troops, seems to believe that the first great *coup* will be nearer Rustchuk. Troops are being poured down by road and by rail every day, and this leads me to say a few words about the Xebeques in Europe.

I had, two days ago, an excellent opportunity of watching the behavior of the mountaineers from Asia Minor, who have caused so much talk in Constantinople, Varna, and elsewhere of late. A train with 800 Xebeques was leaving Varna for Rustchuk, and I contrived to be one of the party. The gathering at the railway station was most picturesque. The Xebeques are fine, sunburnt, strong-limbed fellows. Great variety of costume is found among them, but usually they wear a red fez with a white or other handkerchief wrapped round it, a short jacket of blue cloth, frequently ornamented with gold or silver braiding, a red belt of many folds, stuck full of heavy knives and pistols, and short white trousers that do not reach to the knees. Their knees and ankles are bare, but on the calf of the leg they wear ornamental gaiters to match their jackets. Some of the beaus among them wear turbans nearly two feet high, measuring from the top of the big red fez to the tassels of the fringes of gold and crimson which fall luxuriantly around their swarthy faces. Yet their wild costume sits well upon them, for they are natural and unaffected; they stalk along with the free gait of wild creatures. Many of them had come from the pashalic of Aidin, one of the richest provinces of the Ottoman Empire. They told me that in spite of the fact that the country had been drained of so many of its able-bodied men, the people seemed fairly prosperous, and there was little poverty. The women had been working hard, and non-Mussulman villagers had come from considerable distances to help with the crops which, a few weeks ago, promised to be unusually good and abundant. The men were very patient. They were compelled to wait from early morning till midday at the station, a great part of the time cooped up in the train. But they ate their bread, drank their water, smoked their cigarettes, and never grumbled. When the train at length started they kept up for a time an intermittent volley of shots—not a good military habit, but English volunteers have been known to do the same. It was after midnight before the men arrived at Tchernavoda (the station for Rustchuk,) and then they had to sleep as best they might, either on the ground or in the carriages; but they seemed quite contented and remarkably quiet in their behavior. Of what value they may be in the field it is not easy to form any just estimate. Certain of the officers at Rustchuk seemed by no means gratified by the news that these Xebiques had arrived, and that there were more en route for the front.

THE REPORTED BASHI-BAZOUK OUTRAGES.

In a recent letter from Tchernavoda I mentioned the fact that there was a great deal of talk in the large Bulgarian villages about the outrages which Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians had been committing on the Bulgarians during the bombardment of Rustchuk. I mentioned that in the house where I attempted to write my letter, there was a Bulgarian mother, all tears and dishevelled tresses—a very Rachel weeping for her children and refusing to be comforted because they were not. Yesterday morning I went over to the village expressly to investigate the facts of this case or of any similar case which might be reported. I was not at all surprised to find that the woman's two young daughters, over whose capture and maltreatment by the Bashi-Bazouks the woman had shed her tears so copiously, had appeared in due time at Tchernavoda, not a hair of their heads being harmed. This I gathered from purely Bulgarian sources. My efforts in other directions were almost equally fruitless in producing anything "sensational." There were a good many vague rumors, but no tangible evidence, of any outrage. In one case, indeed, a Kaividjee pointed out to me an old, gray-haired man, whom he said the Bashi-Bazouks had dropped down a well with the view of extorting money, and had thus frightened him out of his wits. I could find no confirmation of this story, and I noted that the man had a most inveterate habit of begging, which he could hardly have picked up, like truth, at the bottom of a well. Later in the day I pursued my inquiries at Rustchuk, and found that there had been a good deal of exaggeration in the stories recently circulated as to the rapacity and violence of the Bashi-Bazouks. A good many houses, both Turkish and Bulgarian, had been plundered. Several of the culprits were brought to the Vali with the booty upon them, and no doubt violence had been resorted to. A German received a severe wound in the hand by one of these marauders. But the prompt action of the Vali seemed to have put down the movement toward violence before it could assume serious proportions.

RUSTCHUK AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

Passing on to Rustchuk I found that the situation there was almost unaltered. There had been no cannonading for five days, and the people were gradually creeping out from their cellars or in from the fields. Bakers, barbers, cooks, coffee-house keepers, grocers, gunmakers, saddlers, smiths, and tobacco sellers had opened or half opened their shops and stores, and the still, to a great extent, deserted town, did not wear an aspect so melancholy as it wore a few days ago. Mr. Consul Reade had returned to pursue, for a day or two at least, his investigations upon the spot. His opinion is that the talk about the doings of the Bashi-Bazouks has been greatly exaggerated. It is noted here that during the last days of the bombardment, after the Russians had heard of the indignation caused by the attack on the French and English Consulates, the Russian Consulate, which had hitherto escaped, received a fair share of the Russian attentions. There were no important public buildings near the Consulate first destroyed, and the Consuls are still inclined to regard the act as wantonly malicious. The loss of life during and consequent upon the bombardment is estimated at about 200, but these figures are only approximate; for my own part, I believe they are exaggerated. It was noticed that during the last day they fired, the Russians employed their lighter guns only.

This fact, coupled with the silence of the batteries for so many days, gives rise to a great deal of speculation. The general idea is that the Russians have some "big thing" in hand on the other side of the river, and have moved their guns to a point of attack where they may prove more serviceable than at Rustchuk. It cannot be said that they have hitherto shown any great desire to push on in this direction. Twelve days have gone by since they crossed near Sistova. They might well have had some 80,000 men, with the requisite guns and stores, across by this time. Indeed, the Turks calculate that 60,000 or 70,000 Russians have actually crossed the river. Had they advanced boldly it is possible that a few days ago they might have crossed the Jantra without opposition, but now the Turkish troops are being poured forward from all directions, and probably by this time the strong positions on the right bank of the Jantra near Biela are being held and strengthened by the Turks. The neighborhood of Biela is expected by many to be the scene of a great battle within the next few days. Tirnova is also regarded as a likely locality. The Russians are suspected of a desire to turn the left flank of the Turkish Army, force the Shefket Pass through the Balkans, and march on Constantinople, leaving behind them only sufficient troops to maintain their line of communication. Against any such bold scheme the Turks have prepared themselves, and great movements of troops are reported from the direction of Sophia. But the Russians have a good many things on their side; and, for one thing, they may always depend on the Bulgarians furnishing them with the best information of the country and the state of the Army.

For a few weeks we have been sweltering under a scorching sun. Men have been panting for sea breezes as the hart pants for the water brooks, and the very cattle have been pining and dying in the fields for want of pasture. But last evening we were visited by a thunderstorm of almost tropical violence and intensity, accompanied by torrents of rain. The storm lasted for several hours. To-day the air is much cooler, and the country will quickly be covered with a fresh undergrowth of green pasture.

THE VICISSITUDES OF NAMES.

THEY HAVE NO LESS CHANGEFUL DESTINIES THAN OTHER WORDS—HOW FICTION SOMETIMES DOES A WRONG.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Byron has somewhere observed that when the name of Nero is mentioned no one thinks of the Consul whose unequaled march ended in the defeat of Hasdrubal, and thus saved the Roman Republic. The name for most persons suggests only a tyrant, a debauchee, and a persecuter of the Christians. It is a fate which happens to words pretty frequently, to lose their meaning, and even to acquire a sense exactly opposite to that which they once bore. The words "prevent" and "let" are familiar etymological instances, the one having, so to say, changed meanings with the other since the Book of Common Prayer was written. Names have not less changeful destinies than other words—a reflection which may have been suggested to many by the late trial for murder in Austria. Hitherto the name of De Tourville suggested only the memory of the brave French Admiral who defeated us at Beachy Head, and was himself defeated at La Hogue. The Parisians have called an avenue after him, and he occupies an honorable place in the brilliant historical gallery of Macaulay. But for some time to come, at all events, when the name of De Tourville is mentioned, few will think of the naval commander, and if, what with appeals and questions of international law, the case should be kept long enough before the public to impress it firmly on the memory of contemporary chroniclers, it is quite possible that the name may be permanently ousted from the first claim to be remembered when the words "De Tourville" are pronounced, for the interest in murders and in legal proceedings seems to increase, while military exploits are not perhaps rated so high as they once were. Notable criminals have too often aggravated their offenses by staining names which had been once associated only with what was pleasant or distinguished. One of the most charming of the Carolino poets was a Vaughan; so, unfortunately, was the first man hanged for forging notes on the Bank of England. The last man executed for forgery in England—many a time—was a Fauntleroy. But he suffered at the Old Bailey, Dec. 31, 1829—here the name of Maynard, which ought only to have recalled that upright lawyer who was one of the stoutest defenders of constitutional principles in the evil days of James II. "You must have served all the lawyers of your time, Mr. Maynard," said the Prince of Orange to him. "Yes, Sir," he replied; "and if it had not been for your coming I should have survived the laws as well." The Mannings may one day dispute precedence in books of reference with a famous antiquary and a still more famous ecclesiastic, and Rush with a distinguished American diplomatist. But the worst case is perhaps that of the name of Burke. That a man who was almost the father of political morality should have had his name borne by the introducer of a new and diabolical species of crime was bad enough, but this was not to be all. The statesman was especially a friend to free and candid inquiry; and now we talk of "burking" inquiry, to denote the worst attempt to stifle discussion.

Occasionally a work of fiction does cruel wrong to a distinguished name, as the old family of Barnewell has found to its cost. As the Manlian family avoided the name of Marcus, so do the Barnewells the name of George, and doubtless the Rigbys the name of Nicholas. A curious calling to mind of this by the Shallam of modern novel-writers in this respect, has been to seriously limit the number of titles which persons who have the good (or ill) fortune to be raised to the peerage can assume. He would be a bold Earl who should wish to be called Marquis of Monmouth. It is said that Mr. Trollope, by creating a Lord Silverbridge, anticipated a recent peerage by the prerogative which her Majesty would otherwise have been asked to make in recent years. It was commonly reported at the time that Lord Goderich, when promoted to a higher step in the peerage, wished to be called Earl Harold, but was deterred by some remarks in *John Bull* about Childe Harold. Earl Harold was the name of the titles of the last Grey, Duke of Kent, from whom Lord Goderich was maternally descended.

Curious are the vicissitudes of names—"*habent sua fata*"—some utterly changing their significance, some strangely preserving a kind of identity. Thus, in spite of criticism, a coat hardly be better exemplified than in Wilkes, the member for Aylesbury, who indeed frankly owned "he was no Wilkite," and in Wilkes, the American Captain who so nearly involved his country in a war with England. Others there are which must have had strangely different sounds for the men of different generations. John Abernethy is the name of a theologian of some mark in his day (1680-1740) as well as of the most wonderful of surgeons. For nearly a century the name of Nelson suggested to England the name of a learned divine, and a somewhat dreary, but highly orthodox and honored book on the *Fasts and Festivals of the Church of England*. The name of Byron has had three epochs of fame, each more brilliant than the preceding. For a long time history knew only of the gallant cavalier who commanded the reserve at Edgehill and vanquished Sir William Waller at Roundaway Down. Then a Byron took a place in the list of famous English sailors, and after him came the greatest of them all. Apropos of this family, was ever a title conferred which suggests a more curious combination of dissimilar ideas, at least to modern ears, than that with which Charles I. rewarded the loyalty of his General? Sir John was created Lord Byron, of Rochdale, in the County Palatine of Lancaster."

The name of Shaftesbury has passed through stranger adventures than that of Byron, having been borne by men so utterly different, each one from the other two, as the first, the third, and the seventh Earls. There are, again, two Macaulays in the list of English historians; and though the first is well-nigh forgotten, he once enjoyed no mean reputation. Catharine Macaulay treated the same period of history as Lord Macaulay, but was distinguished by the bitterness of her Republicanism. For the rest her maiden name was Sawbridge, and after the death of her first husband she became Mrs. Graham. In 1796 Walter Scott published his first poetical effort; but a much greater man in that year in the popular estimation was the Rev. Thomas Scott, who printed a formidable commentary on the Bible about the same time that his younger namesake was translating Burger's "Leonora" for the benefit of the British public. And to this day, according to Wendell Holmes, if you speak of Scott to a New-England deacon he will have no notion but that you are referring to the theologian. The names of places, too, naturally change their significance. Sedan is no longer famous for its chairs, but for quite other reasons. Manchester may, and very likely will, one day enjoy a very different reputation from that which it now possesses. Florence began with commerce and ended with the arts; and there seems some reason to suppose that the name of Manchester in the future will connote much else besides cotton, and perhaps cotton not at all. "We have all of us a very great respect for Manchester, in course," said Mr. G. O. A. Head to Coningsby; "look upon her as a sort of mother, and all that sort of thing. But she is behind the times, Sir, and that won't do in this age. The long and short of it is, Manchester is gone by. * * * If you want to see life, go to Staleybridge." There is a story told concerning the town of Rugeley, and how its inhabitants were so disgusted at the notoriety of the place after the murders committed by Palmer that they sent a deputation to the Prime Minister suggesting that the name of the town should be changed. The Premier had no objection, and genially offered his own name for the use of the Rugeleyans. The deputation were highly embarrassed by this courteous offer: for Palmerston was, if possible, worse than the actual name of the town under the circumstances.

SPECIMEN BRICKS FOR TURKEY.

The New-Haven *Journal* of Thursday says:

"A number of citizens were interested yesterday while watching Messrs. Chatfield and Grant, the mason builders, superintend the laying of a sample wall of Philadelphia pressed brick, in a strong pine box about two feet long and a foot and a half high. A gentleman in Constantinople, who has been in New-Haven and seen buildings made of this kind of brick, wrote to them asking for a sample of the wall, and for information as to mixing the mortar used, and the box, nailed very strongly, is to be shipped to him with the sample wall, just as it would be laid in a building here. Bricks and mortar exported from the United States to Turkey would be something new in the commercial line."

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WESTERN FINANCIAL FALLACIES.

THE DREAD OF THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS—SOMETHING OF THE FINANCIAL HISTORY OF THE WESTERN STATES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Those who travel in the Western States for the first time will be astonished to learn to what an extent the greenback heresy prevails. The reasons for this dread of resumption of specie payments, this hostility to contraction, the attacks, more or less open, on the national credit are various, and some of them are in a measure local and peculiar to the section. The war brought to them no suspension of specie payments, except in theory. Gold or silver, as a currency, were never considerably used, but instead a system of wild-cat banking supplied them with shinplasters of variable and questionable market value. To illustrate the character of this circulating medium I have purposely avoided going to a remote date, when the white man was battling with the Indians for a foothold, when settlements were few and scattered, and society and government in a transition state and undergoing the process of organization, but instead quote from a recent authority, but three years anterior to the great civil war, to-wit, THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Feb. 27, 1858, and observe that the currency of several States is quoted as follows:

Ohio and Indiana	1¼ discount.
Michigan	2 discount.
Illinois and Wisconsin	3@3¼ discount.

In other words, when these great Commonwealths had long enjoyed staple municipal government; when free schools were everywhere established; when they were blessed with an extended railway and telegraph system, and the communities rich and prosperous, the promises of their bankers, issued under the safeguards of law, and payable at sight, whenever and by whomsoever it might be demanded, could not be sold in the City of New-York except at a discount—not merely a nominal one to cover cost of collection, but sufficiently large to cover a heavy risk. The figures quoted do not exactly state the case. They were for the best class of issues, there being also constantly in circulation a large amount of paper which had no quotable value, and which every one handled at his peril. The business of dealing in money became a science. Every merchant was, of necessity, something of a broker. He must not only scrutinize every bill offered to avoid the numerous counterfeit issues, but also to satisfy himself as to the solvency of the particular corporation issuing the paper, and his success in business depended very materially on the correctness of his information and the soundness of his judgment on this point. Probably it would not be too much to say that the currency handled by the retailer or farmer of 20 years ago was worth on an average less than 90 cents on the dollar. If he traveled eastward he was careful to exchange his Western money as fast as he could; while on his return, if of a speculative turn, he would buy up Western money and take it home with him. The system of banking of these days was a most vicious one. The laws were ill-considered. Under them unprincipled speculators would set up what they called a banking institution, and run it in a sort of free-and-easy way, the principal things to be attended to being fast to issue as many bills as they could, and, secondly, to get them as far away from home as possible. They would often take care to locate their "bank" at some out-of-the-way place, remote from railway and telegraphic communication, in order that the holders of their paper might find it difficult to make their demands. If a stray note should find its way back they must, of course, either actually pay it or go through the form of doing so, by giving in exchange the note of a like institution, but if any general demand was made, they must "suspend" as a matter of course. Here was a depreciated currency with a vengeance, and it is no wonder that when the national currency was introduced it very soon became popular. It could not be contrasted with gold and silver, as they had never used these metals as a circulating medium. The bills were not easily counterfeited, were current everywhere without question, and long used as they had been to a paper currency that was vicious and wholly bad, the comparison was, in every sense, in favor of the national issues.

Here, then, are some of the considerations which have led the Western people to have a liking for the greenback currency, and it is not strange that the ruling political party claimed the credit of its introduction. Even the ultra-Democrats, those who had sympathized with the rebellion, sullen and sore, and in a measure a race proscribed, got tired of denouncing them as "Lincoln's rags." They became reconciled to the touch of what they had declared was contamination. In short, when the old State bank and wild-cat systems fell almost at a stroke, that which supplanted them was vastly better and, of course, more popular as to system and manner. But what may be a superior thing by way of comparison is not necessarily an excellent one considered on its merits, and herein is the mistake that was made in thinking the issue of greenbacks wise or statesmanlike. But whatever opinion may exist as to the propriety of issuing them in the first instance, in limited amounts, and retiring them as soon as the national peril was passed, it is certainly a more serious and important question to deal with them when they have been issued in vast amounts, when important factions and great political parties are clamoring for further issues, or, at least, against any actual attempt to reduce the volume of the paper currency. Under the stimulus of these issues an era of seeming prosperity, of "good times" was set ageing. Production increased, railroads were built, villages laid out and almost in a night became ambitious and thriving cities. Something of this was seen in every part of the country; but in the West it was more general, there being in the East some staid old communities which the spirit of speculation never invaded. Counties were laid out, not because they were needed, but because there were ambitious politicians seeking office, and real estate speculators anxious to sell lots at the inevitable "county seat." Railroads were built, not because there was any one to travel upon them, or any freight to carry, but because there was a profit in building them, and there were communities unscrupulous and thoughtless enough to mortgage the earnings of future generations to raise the money. This abundant currency, joined to the effects of a heavy protective tariff, stimulated manufacturing. Establishments multiplied. At every town ambitious for growth stock companies were organized, and large shops built to make something—what the fabric or product was of but little consequence, nor did they stop to consider whether they had the necessary capital, the special qualifications, the general business skill and experience, or whether the time was auspicious or the place suitable. To him who was skeptical on these points, it was a sufficient answer that Lowell, Taunton, Lawrence, and Worcester, that Pittsburg and Cleveland had become rich and prosperous by engaging in manufactures. This mania for manufacturing, this itch for industry, was by no means peculiar to the West. It was an epidemic which raged elsewhere, but the general community was less drawn into, and at the inevitable collapse of these foolish and unrealized-for enterprises, suffers less. In every village, town and city stores and shops multiplied, increased household expenditure was almost unavoidable, the cabin and humble dwelling gave way to the mansion, public expenditure and taxation increased at an alarming rate, and even the Church caught the infection, and the unpretending meeting-house must give way to the costly edifice with tower and spires. In short, all the ordinary sources of expenditure were in full operation, and, last but not least, comes upon the scene the irrepressible canvasser, he of the dark ways, vain tricks, and peculiar smiles, and succeeded in disposing of his reapers and mowers, his harvesting machines, sewing-machines, sewing-machine powers, sewing machines and cabinet organs, family Bibles, chromos, and county atlases, insurance policies, patent rights, and lightning-rods in vast numbers and at extravagant prices, mostly to people who hadn't the money to spare and whose notes of hand were sold at a heavy discount; and hence, everywhere, save the fortunate few who bought only what they needed and could pay for, everybody was in debt. The extent of this may be judged from a single county in Indiana selected at random, and of average wealth, containing no large town. One insurance company had, two years ago, loaned, mostly to farmers, over $100,000 at 10 per cent. interest, which runs on even while they sleep, and no matter whether the flood drowns or drought withers, the bond holds fast, sucking up the substance of what they earn. Such people are, of course, in a sad plight, and the politicians were not slow in extending their sympathy, (?) and as it is always easy to persuade a man that somebody else is responsible for his misfortunes, they made the Government the scapegoat. It would not do for a professional demagogue to tell the people that their troubles came upon them through a very plethora of money, and that their own imprudence, from which he stands a clamor against resumption. In a community largely composed of the debtor class it is easy and popular to talk of the oppressions of capital, and to picture in flaming colors the wrongs they have suffered from their creditors, and few or none among them holding Government obligations bearing interest, the feature of their hope from the nation is made a great grievance, while the fact that they are to be paid at a definite time brings to the front loud-mouthed and dangerous spirits, who insist that they shall be paid in greenbacks—by the easy and simple process of Micawber, discharging a note of hand by giving another.

Many business men, and corporations especially, had done this—living, spending, paying dividends even, in this new way to pay old debts. Why shouldn't the Government do the same? It was the one way to excite a prejudice against the bondholders because many of the national securities were held abroad, and in the opinion of some would-be patriots who think an alien and an enemy are synonymous terms—a notion favored to a large extent by the enactment of prohibitory tariffs which tend to destroy commerce and intercommunication—it would be a neat stroke of policy and serve to punish those guilty of living under a "monarchical despotism," to refuse to pay them altogether. But there have not been wanting bold and true men who have combated, with might and main, these dangerous attacks upon the national honor, who have scorned repudiation as a national crime, and have the foresight to see that, notwithstanding the flaming appeals of demagogues and the machinations of speculators, the great mass of the people need only be aroused to the threatened danger of disgrace and ruin that repudiation will surely bring. And with singular courage they have proclaimed these doctrines from the platform and the stump and been successful at the polls, until now the danger is well-nigh over.

Latterly the repudiators, beaten in so many points that they no longer hope to prevent the payment of the national debt, have seized upon the brilliant idea of paying it in depreciated coin, and now the "silver dollar of our fathers" has become the rallying cry of parties. Forced from the position that they will pay nothing, they are getting so far as to say they will give silver worth 85 cents or 90 cents. The argument is plausible, and each party in the Western States is making haste to first put itself on the record. It is indeed gravely stated by leading Republican papers that their party must so declare in their platform or lose the State.

This truckling to ignorance—to base prejudice of one class against another—is lamentable, but characteristic everywhere of the demagogue and short-sighted politician. Let the Republicans of Ohio remember the gallant fight they made in 1875; let them no longer rest under the imputation so often made, that when the Pendletons, Allens, Carys, Kelleys, Kelleys, and Coopers insulted the nation's honor and attacked the foundations of its credit and the prosperity of its people in a more dangerous manner than if at the head of marching legions, they opposed these wicked conspirators only from a mere political necessity—from circumstances which they could not control. Let them say that the proportion of silver, if any, which a public or private creditor is obliged to receive as a legal tender is not to be determined by prejudice, nor by the vote of parties. Let them realize that among the men who now insist on the creditor being deprived of 10 per cent. of his claim are those who have refused to pay him anything. Let them only have the courage of right convictions, and they may trust the people, and when the day comes in the near future when financial questions are no longer the foot-ball of politicians; when, in short, no politician or party dare assail the public credit, they will wonder at their present cowardice, and realize that what is wrong does not always continue popular.

WORKMEN IN BOTH HEMISPHERES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your well-known liberal impartiality in allowing space for men of all conditions and shades of opinion, in which they may express their views on current topics, leads me to hope you will not reject this letter.

As a working man, coming originally to this country in the faith that here there was no class government, prejudice, or feeling; that here, if nowhere else in the world, the dignity of labor was recognized, I made no mistake. But 20 years on this side the Atlantic have taught me that the difference between the condition of the workman in this and that of the workman in the Old World was, to a much larger degree than I had imagined, circumstantial rather than sentimental. Several of the most important States in this Union have just passed through a bitter experience almost identical in its causes, purposes, and effects with the disastrous conflicts between capital and labor (so called) which have convulsed Europe in past years. There are those who believe that we are even now only at the threshold of a gigantic problem, and the longer an honest effort at its solution is delayed the more dangerous and difficult will that solution be.

People talk learnedly about the relations between capital and labor. Mr. Beecher told us last Sunday that "capital is nothing more nor less than condensed labor," and that "the trades-unions originated under European systems destroy liberty." Will Mr. Beecher inform us through what process of condensation a given amount of labor must pass in order to fit it for use as capital by a railroad or other corporation in the purchase of legislators? He said, also, that working men were oppressed because, being poor and ignorant, they—couldn't help it. In all humility, may I suggest that all this is neither strikingly original nor conclusive. The rich have no desire to oppress. Ah, no! poor souls, they do it by the force of an irresistible "great natural law." "Poor little one pound!" says the Plymouth preacher. It may be hard to be "sat upon" by your neighbor two pounds, but—"nature's laws are inexorable." And the audience ("congregation," I suppose, would be inappropriate,) very properly laugh. A preacher, it would seem, in these days is nothing if not "funny."

But my purpose mainly in this communication is, so far as in me lies, to protest in the name of working men against the flippant and sneering tone in which this subject—the most vital of the time—was treated by the reverend gentleman through the whole address. I claim the right to say that to tell the working men of this or any nation that they are "small in the waist and smaller in the head," and "reap the misfortunes of inferiority," is an insult to them so outrageous, a libel on the common sense of the community so gross, that it ought not to pass unrebuked, no matter how lofty the pinnacle from which the utterance may come.

The writer, in claiming the privilege of speaking as a workman for workmen, bases that claim on an experience during the last 35 years as one among the workers in the cotton mills of Lancashire, among those who "go down to the sea in ships," with the lumbermen of the Penobscot, the shoemakers of Massachusetts, and as a workman in one branch of the building trades in several other States; and ventures to assert that the bona fide working men, certainly in this country and in England, (and in saying this, no invidious exception is meant, but the writer can speak of these alone from personal knowledge,) will, for native integrity of character, breadth of thought, (though little culture,) and good, clear, common sense, compare favorably with any class or portion of society, although they may not have the power to "soar," or even to "gush" to any considerable extent. The talk about "communism" in connection with the real working men of this country is simply bosh.

Now, as to the trades-unions destroying liberty. In 1851 the writer was employed as a laborer in one of the largest machine works in England. The Society of Amalgamated Engineers had at that time become very powerful, and had in its ranks many of the most skillful and intelligent workmen in the United Kingdom. About November, 1851, a "declaration" was posted on the doors and walls of every iron works of any importance in the country by an association—to all intents and purposes a trades-union, with the difference that its capital consisted of money instead of labor. This declaration was to be signed by every workman, the alternative being a strike on the part of the employers. They did strike, and for many months the iron workers of England were idle. How much and what kind of coercion was resorted to to compel weak-kneed employers to join the strikers we may never know. Their meetings were generally secret. Well, did the men howl about communism or any other ism that might be the bugbear of the hour? At the risk of making this letter too long I would like to give a short sketch of the effect which this enforced idleness and their connection with a trades-union had upon 20 of the men employed in the same shop with myself. One or two were men of some education; most were lamentably ignorant of anything like "book learning" outside of their particular line of work. Some years previously to the time I speak of these men, with others, had quietly organized a co-operative store on a very small scale indeed. It had grown. They now turned the experience thus gained into other channels, still, of course, retaining their membership in the society. They organized a co-operative machine works with the union and sympathy to fell destroyer, the trades-union, "originated under European systems." This was in 1852. In February, 1861, I visited the place. The twenty had become a hundred—the small workshop an extensive, well-equipped system of shops. The company had orders—which I saw—on their books from different parts of the world sufficient to employ their entire force for three years. Every workman was a sharer in the profits on the labor he performed; every skilled workman was a member of the destructive "union," and, to my certain knowledge, every man of the original twenty took his beer daily.

This is but one among many instances. Of course, they did not all succeed. But the history of that time furnishes abundant evidence of the capacity of working men to combine successfully for wise and healthy purposes. I fear I have exceeded a reasonable limit, and must therefore cut off, leaving unsaid much I thought to say, but in conclusion may I not respectfully suggest to Mr. Beecher and others like him, that to help the working man, a little closer following of the "carpenter's Son," and thoughts inspired by his teachings would, perhaps, be a little more effective.

POOR LITTLE ONE POUND.

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF THE LASH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with deep interest your article in Sunday's issue on "The Lash." What punishment would the tender-hearted gentlemen who disapprove of its use consider the foul fiends deserve who treated a woman so brutally yesterday near Jersey City, notice of which appears in your New-Jersey news of to-day? When men, in a civilized country, become brute beasts, is not the lash even too mild a punishment for them? Ought they not to be branded, like Cain, and shunned like plague-spots upon the earth?

A CONSTANT READER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 31, 1877.

FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS.

THE PAN-PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

ITS WORK AND COMPOSITION REVIEWED—A TRULY SUGGESTIVE CONVENTION—THE DREAM OF AN ORGANIC UNITY AMONG PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IMPOSSIBLE OF REALIZATION—THE VIEWS OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATES, AND THE FEELING THEY CAUSED IN THE COUNCIL.

From the London Spectator, July 21.

The Council of Presbyterians from all parts of the world, which has held session in Edinburgh for the best part of a fortnight, has now closed its sittings, and it is worth while for English Churchmen to strive as they may after an understanding of its doings and pretensions. True, the positive amount of what was transacted stands in an inverse ratio to the arrogance of the claim which was advanced. There was an infinitude of talk, such as seems to be an inevitable concomitant of all such gatherings, though the outcome of memorable work was slight. Trumpets were blown loudly, and with lusty breath, but it is more than questionable whether many Jerichoes were shaken by the sound. Yet it would be a mistake to depreciate the significance of the assembly, or wholly to contemn its assertion of place and prerogative. That assertion was sufficiently high, but it is not all unreal. Along with a good deal of empty bragging and vain-glorious parade, there was an impressive demonstration of substantial unity and living force.

Three hundred and thirty-three delegates, commissioned from 49 separate churches, met in conference. Of old times, a mystic significance would certainly have been attributed to these peculiar numbers, but they were reached accidentally. Some churches, whose representatives would have been admissible, sent none. Those who sent, did so in accordance with the rule that a clergyman and a lay elder should be returned for every 100 congregations. Of the persons deputed several did not appear, but still it was a truly suggestive convention. Its members came from all the ends of the earth. The United States was very strongly represented. Not one of the British colonies was without its delegate. Of European nationalities only Russia and Turkey lacked some one to speak for them. The assemblage had a veritable œcumenical character, and the exhibition made of the cosmopolitanism that belongs to Presbyterianism, of its capacity for maintaining a vigorous life under the most diverse and trying conditions, was very striking. It was fit the assembly should be held in "the gray metropolis of the North." The American and Colonial churches are all of Scoto-Irish descent; and even as Carthage loved Tyre because from it the founders of Carthage came, as many of the early Churches long cherished a warm affection for the mother Church of Jerusalem, so it was meet that the far-scattered children of Knox should assemble in the city that was his home and the cradle of their testimony. To a stranger educated in the idea that a Presbyterian and a disputant are interchangeable terms, but the chief business of every Presbyterian votary is to cultivate the habit of profitless jangling, that the sarcasm launched by Samuel Butler more than 200 years ago, which described the whole sect as being—

> "That valiant crew
> Of stalwborn saints, whom all men grant
> To be the true Church militant,"

is true, no spectacle could be more astonishing than the unanimity, the defference, the mutual respect which were shown. Perhaps these amiable and engaging qualities were too carefully and too ostentatiously displayed. Sober onlookers certainly have that conviction. There was shown a nervous dread of anything that might arouse feeling or promote controversy, which spoke ill as to the strength of those bonds which unite the Alliance and its chances of future usefulness. By its resolution it is resolved, merely made advisory and deliberative, no authoritative character being claimed or assigned to it; but how can any council advise to any good purpose when care is taken to keep from its notice every subject upon which diversity of opinion prevails? So far, this grand conclave shrank from all specific duty, save the labor of "marking time."

That, however, may prove a useful exercise. Its performance, in this case, causes both disappointment and good hope. It is to be deplored that the narrowest and hardest opinions, such as most people have learned to look upon as extreme, had an unquestionable ascendency. The foreign delegates, notably those from the United States, propounded views as to the *jus divinum* of the Presbyterian Order, and the most repulsive tenets of the Calvinistic system, (tenets of which Calvin himself is guiltless,) that must have thrilled with a feeling of pain men of culture and liberality like Principal Tulloch, Dr. Prof. Flint, Dr. Rainy, and others. Yet on the other side, there was much to admire and to applaud, and especially the capacity for overleaping national or territorial boundaries. The history of Presbyterianism has on its record the tale of many noble deeds, and it is well that those who adhere to it, without dropping their own specialties, and of losing their zeal, and although to look beyond their own borders, both for stimulus and for improved modes of culture and warfare. On the ground of mere dogma there is little to be said. The Bund which has been formed professes to rest not only on the acceptance of the Presbyterian polity in Church administration, but on a consensus of all the vexed questions which have ever arisen, or may yet to be formulated. If the attempt should be made in earnest, nothing will come of it save what would afford common ground for the Anglican Pearson, the Lutheran Dorner, and the Jesuit Petau. In this regard, it is manifest that a spirit of comprehensiveness and liberality is growing, which the somewhat radical conclusion at this Council will stimulate rather than repress. Beyond, there is only advantage to be anticipated. The ideas and aspirations that have possessed some men will necessarily fail. The dream of an organic unity among all the Presbyterian Churches of the world is a dream, and nothing more. But in the department of missionary labor it may be expected that means will be provided for seeing that all unseemly and injurious rivalry among churches of the same denomination shall cease; that instead of thwarting each other's efforts, or overlapping the territory any one may have chosen, there shall be mutual concert and help. Further, it is not too much to suppose that the display which has taken place may have the effect not only of concentrating opinion and effort so far, but also of recruiting strength: and to one who understands that marvelous power of concentrated action which resides in the Presbyterian system, its capabilities of deliberative and executive rule, the style in which it unites freedom of private judgment with the benefit of a vigorous Church order, will regret such a probability. No man has studied the problem of ecclesiastical power and relations with so much painstaking and insight as Dr. Dorner, of Berlin, (with extracts from whose writings Archdeacon Hare was wont to crowd the notes to his charges;) and he, in apologizing for absence from the gathering, wrote: "The Presbyterian Churches represent the muscular system in the great body of Evangelical Christendom—the principle of powerful motive and initiative." This witness is, to a certain extent, true.

A DOCTOR'S ATTEMPT TO BURN HIS HOUSE.

The Detroit *Tribune* of Monday has the following account of crime by a physician in Ann Arbor, Mich.: "A well-laid scheme prepared by Dr. Silas Pratt, of the Fifth Ward, to burn his house, has just come to light. Some weeks ago he began to carry away his furniture piece by piece to different places, till nothing was left in the building but a few dollars' worth of useless articles. His wife departed for Jackson about a week since on a visit to some friends, and the old man was left to mature his plans. A young man named William Turner, who had been frequently at the house and was quite intimate with Pratt, had some suspicion that something was wrong, when on Thursday last the latter quietly broached the subject of burning his mansion, and offered Turner $200 in cash to set fire to it. To develops the old man's plans Turner agreed to do it, and soon after quietly informed other parties. Pratt then proceeded to deposit shavings in various parts of the building, even tearing the plastering from the walls and stuffing shavings in the partition and also above the ceiling. All the shavings were saturated with kerosene, and some two gallons more were in a large can ready to be poured where it would be most available for igniting the whole. On the 31st Turner was to fire the building on Saturday night, but on some pretense he refused to do it. On Sunday night, then, it was to be done, and Pratt took the 11 o'clock train for Jackson, so as not to know anything about the conflagration. Immediately after his departure Turner summoned officials to the house and the full extent of the preparations for the fire was found. Officer Maroney at once telegraphed to Jackson to have Pratt arrested on his arrival there. This was done, and on Monday morning he was returned to Ann Arbor. Pratt is an old man, very eccentric, and has lived in the house he wanted to destroy 17 years. The house was insured for $800 and the furniture for a like sum. The policies were to expire in a few days."

A CONDEMNED MURDERER.

The St. Lawrence (Mass.) *American* of Tuesday says: "Albert F. Joy, the Rockport murderer, was brought to this city from Salem, via Salem and Lowell Railroad this morning. He was transferred to the Lowell and Lawrence Railroad at Tewksbury Junction, and at the South Lawrence Junction was removed from the train to a carriage without attracting attention, and was driven to the House of Correction, there to await confinement until his execution, in October. Two prison officers accompanied him from Salem. He was handcuffed and manacled, but affected an air of indifference, and on leaving the car threw a kiss and made a bow to a young lady in the car who was a stranger to him."

GRANT'S ST. LOUIS HOME.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *New Era* prints a letter which contains the following paragraph: "In the Summer of 1867 the writer was called to St. Louis. During his stay he visited Prof. Koch, an eminent geologist of whom he had personal knowledge, residing in the outskirts of the city. In the course of conversation Prof. Koch pointed to a little low frame house, which he said he had originally applied had almost wholly disappeared, remarking: 'Gen. Grant occupied that unpretending structure for two years previous to his removal to Galena.' Lively interest was at once excited, and, in compliance with an expressed desire, Prof. Koch accompanied us to the humble dwelling, less than half a square distant. A plainer, cheaper, more unimposing abode we had never seen. Its cost could hardly have exceeded $500, and yet, according to Prof. Koch, Gen. and Mrs. Grant lived in it comfortably. Mrs. Grant, he stated, notwithstanding the straitened circumstances of the family, constantly manifested a cheerful disposition, uttering complaints, and performing her own house-work in addition to the care of little children, while her husband was engaged in hauling wood from his father-in-law's farm in St. Louis County to the St. Louis market. Not succeeding in the business, he solicited and obtained the aid of a number of friends for the appointment of assistant engineer on a line of railroad about to be constructed from St. Louis to the iron ore region of Missouri. The effort failed, and then, under pressure of imperative necessity, he accepted the tender by his father of the charge of a leather store at $50 per month, in Galena, where he was found at the opening of the great war."

JUDGE CRITCHER'S PLAN.

HOW HE WOULD PAY THE PUBLIC DEBT OF VIRGINIA—A NEW USE FOR THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Judge John Critcher, of Virginia, has written a letter to Hon. R. M. T. Hunter in which he suggests the following method by which the General Government may generously pay the debt of the Old Dominion: "In my opinion, relief is within our reach, immediate relief, that we may justly demand, and which it is highly expedient to grant. We have a public domain, consisting in round numbers of 1,232,789,537 acres—an area larger than all Europe, including Russia. Deducting such portions of Alaska as are not adapted to grazing or agriculture, and also those portions already granted but not yet selected and certified; allowing also for the three great mountain chains of the continent, and the arid stretches of the great interior basin, as well as for the water surface, and there remains of the public domain, out of which farms can be carved, enough, if distributed ratably among the States in the form of land scrip, to pay the debt of Virginia. Since the war we have received in the form of land scrip 20,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, and with this fund have endowed the colleges at Blacksburg and Hampton. Why not accept 3,000,000 acres for each Senator and Representative, and thus pay our public debt and relieve our people? I do not invoke the aid of the Southern and even of the Eastern States to put a stop to the giving away of this domain to homestead or other settlers, or to corporations. Surely Congress has sufficiently enriched the States where these lands lie; and as to corporations, the grants already made are unparalleled in the history of the world. To the three Pacific roads we have given in round numbers 150,000,000 acres—more than is contained in Germany, Holland, and Belgium. To distribute this domain would withdraw from Congress a fruitful source of partiality and corruption. It would at once relieve the industries and revive the prosperity of the South and of the whole Union. If the States were relieved of debt there would be on the money market but one set of securities—the bonds of the United States. At present these are greatly depressed by the defalcations of certain States. If there were none other but those of the United States, soon we should be able to borrow as low as Holland or England. The appreciation of the national credit would be nearly equal to the value of the domain surrendered to the States. Virginia may lead in this matter. In the day of her prosperity and power she gave the Union the territory which now comprises the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and all that portion of Minnesota which lies east of the Mississippi. Let the Southern Representatives in Congress unite, and they will obtain from either party any material relief it is in the power of Congress to grant. We shall not be unaided by the East. We are masters of the situation. If we lose our opportunity, we deserve our fate.

RAILROAD AND EXPRESS.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE ADAMS COMPANY AND THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Aug. 1.

Yesterday morning Vice President King, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was officially notified by the managers of the Adams Express Company that, beginning with this morning, they would no longer transport freight via the Baltimore and Ohio. The cause which prompted this action on the part of the managers seems to have been an unwillingness on their part to pay the rates for transportation demanded by the Baltimore and Ohio Company. Under the contract between the two companies the Adams Express paid the road a certain amount per diem for transportation, whether the amount of freight transported was small or great. On Jan. 1 of this year the managers were notified that the railroad company would only consent to transport the express freight at a rate which was a large increase over that previously paid. The Baltimore and Ohio officials were firm in their demands, and it was resolved to inform the managers of the express company protested that their business over the road would not warrant them in incurring this additional expense, rather than lose their western connections by this route, they agreed to give the new rates a trial. At the expiration of six months it was found that the company had sustained a heavy loss, and it was resolved to discontinue their patronage at once, unless the terms were modified. The railroad officials were then notified of this determination, with the assurance that unless some reduction was made within 30 days the contract would terminate, and not be renewed. The 30 days expired yesterday, and a conference was held between Messrs. Alvord and Guilford and John Hoey, managers of the Adams Express, and Vice-President King, but, as he refused to make the reduction asked, they decided to transport their freight from this city over the Northern Central Road and connections to the West. The express will thus be cut off from railroad connection with several of the principal points at which the Baltimore and Ohio Road in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

John Q. A. Herring, Superintendent of Adams Express at Baltimore, has issued a circular to the express agents along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio informing them of the close of the contract with that company, and ordering them to cease receiving and forwarding freight and money on account of the express company after July 31. In order, however, to prevent any inconvenience to the public by irregularity or delay in forwarding express packages, the Baltimore and Ohio Company will establish for the present an express business of its own. The following notice has accordingly been issued by N. Guilford, General Freight Agent of the line:

> BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, BALTIMORE, July 31, 1877.
>
> *Notice to the Public.*
>
> Commencing with Aug. 1, this company will for the present transact its own express business. Shippers having freight and packages destined to points on the main line and branches will please leave their orders with the express agent at the company's office, corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets. Wagons will call for and receipt for packages.
>
> N. GUILFORD, General Freight Agent.

HARVEST HANDS INVADE WINONA.

The Winona (Minn.) *Republican* of July 28 says: "An influx of harvesters came in from La Crescent last night by a freight train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road. The crowd numbered about 75, and occasioned considerable trouble at the La Crescent depot before starting out, declining to pay any fare. After an unavailing parley the conductor, seeing it was useless to attempt a conflict in the face of overwhelming numbers, permitted them to get on the train, meantime telegraphing to the authorities in Winona for aid. It was about midnight when the train came in, and the Police, aided by an extra force under the direction of Acting Mayor Hamilton, took the greater part of the crowd to the watch-houses of Messrs. Stout & Garlock, where they were housed for the night and furnished with some plain food to eat. No trouble whatever was had with the men. They were from Illinois, Wisconsin, and other States, destined for the harvest-fields of Minnesota in search of work. Among the number were a few hard cases, who, in case of a fight, would doubtless carry the whole gang with them. It was feared that some trouble would be experienced at the Winona and St. Peter depot this morning when the Western train went out, as a rumor prevailed that the harvesters would attempt to run the train. Superintendent Sanborn prepared for the emergency, and had a number of extra men on hand besides the regular police force. When the harvesters were informed they could not board the train without having tickets they went to the ticket office and paid their fare, buying tickets for Minnesota City, Lewiston, St. Charles, and places west of there. Extra coaches were put on, making five coaches in the train, and carried the 200 harvesters. Nearly 150 harvest hands landed here from the steamer Dubuque, which came in from St. Louis about 6 o'clock on Friday evening. It is reported that a boat is coming up the river with a rough lot of tramps who are running things to suit themselves. These rumors are generally exaggerated and must be received with allowance, but it behooves all citizens to be prepared for emergencies."

PHILADELPHIA DIVIDENDS.

Philadelphia papers say that during the current month quarterly dividends are payable by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Lehigh Navigation Company, and semi-annual dividends by the West Jersey Railroad Company and Delaware Division Canal Company. August is a month during which interest falls due on a number of corporation securities, as follows: Interest on the third mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company matures and will be paid at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; interest on the first mortgage 7s of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, on the second mortgage 7s of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, on the mortgage 7s of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7s, on the Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo Railroad Company 7s, on the Warren and Franklin Railroad first mortgage 7s, and on the Lehigh Navigation quarterly 6s of 1897; also, on the 6 per cent. bonds of 1883 of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, on the 6 per cent. bonds of the Burlington County Railroad, on the first mortgage convertible loans of the Catawissa Railroad, and on the new 7s. The State of Pennsylvania will pay its semi-annual interest on its coupon and registered bonds, and the United States Treasurer will pay the quarterly interest on the new 5 per cent. loan.

LAW REPORTS.

THE CASE OF DONAHUE, THE STRIKER.

JUDGE DONOHUE DECIDES THAT HE IS ENTITLED TO BAIL—THE INTERROGATORIES TO BE PUT TO HIM.

Judge Donohue decided yesterday that B. J. Donahue, the leader of the Erie strikers, who was sent to Ludlow-Street Jail recently to await the issue of the charges against him, was entitled to bail, "under the authority of the matter of Vanderbilt, 4 John. Ch. Cases 56," and that, "as the offense was of some magnitude," he would fix the bail at $2,000.

Following are the points of the interrogatories to be propounded to Donahue in the proceedings against him for contempt of court, in interfering with Receiver Jewett's control of the Erie Railway and its branches:

They require the defendant to show whether he was in the employ of the Erie Railway in May, 1875, when Mr. Jewett was appointed Receiver; and then continue asking him, categorically, how long after the appointment of the Receiver he remained in his employ; when he first heard of the proposed reduction of pay; whether he was present at a meeting of the committee of brakemen and switchmen at Hornellsville on June 26, 1877; whether he did not submit a motion at that meeting that the employes compel the company to reinstate certain employes who had been discharged by the Receiver; whether he was not acquainted with Paul Horton and Adam Kohler, formerly employes of the Buffalo Division of the Erie Railway, and whether he did not, on the 26th June, 18.7, send a letter to these persons signed "4th V. P.," whether the signature indicated that he wrote the letter officially as Fourth Vice-President of some organization; whether he attended a meeting in Jersey City of the engineers, firemen, and brakemen on the Erie Railway June 28th, 1877, and did not there refuse to agree to the proposed reduction; whether he did not, the same day, call on Receiver Jewett and state that he represented the brakemen of the railroad, and whether he did not tell the General Superintendent of the road, on the 30th June, at Hornellsville, that he was Chairman of a committee of the brakemen who had been to New-York to confer with Receiver Jewett, and that he said the brakemen and other employes would do much as he might direct them; whether he did not tell Mr. Bowen that if their demands were not acceded to they would go on strike, and that the consequences might be very serious; and if the men became exasperated they would tear up the track and burn the buildings of the company; whether he did not then state that he made these statements as a threat; whether the operations of the strikers were not under the direction of a committee, of which he was a member; when the committee was appointed, and by what body, and who were the other members of it. He is then further asked questions covering the details in reference to the stoppage of trains and detaching the cars, &c. Other questions follow, touching the alleged demands made by him on the Superintendent, and threats that violence would be continued unless the demands of the strikers were complied with; whether he did not state that he advised the strike, and that the men, in violently continuing it, were acting under his orders and by his advice and direction; whether he had not written and issued notices addressed to employes of the railway inviting and encouraging them to continue the strike, and by that body of men he was appointed Chairman or member of the committee under whose directions the strike was conducted. He is then asked a series of questions relative to his acquaintance with parties prominently connected with the strike, and whether, prior to July last, there had not been a combination of firemen and brakemen and other employes made for the purpose of compelling the rescinding of the order reducing wages.

The interrogatories, 30 in number, conclude as follows: "Did you not claim to act as Chairman of the committee of brakemen and switchmen for the Western, Buffalo and Susquehanna Division of the Erie Road, at meetings held in Jersey City on the 28th of June, and in Port Jervis on the 29th of June, 1877?" The defendant has 10 days to file his answers.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

EFFECT ON COUNTY BONDS—LIABILITY OF THE COUNTY TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE BONDS NOT IMPAIRED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered the following decision:

No. 190. *The County of Scotland, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph T. Thomas.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri.—This action was brought by plaintiff below (the defendant in error) to recover the amount of certain interest coupons attached to certain bonds issued by the order of the County Court of Scotland County, Mo., (the defendant below) on behalf of the county, to pay a subscription to the stock of the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway Company. The county contests the validity of the bonds on the ground that the question of subscribing to the stock was never submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of the county, as required by the Constitution of the State adopted in 1865, the subscription being voted and the bonds being issued in 1870. The plaintiff answers the objection by showing that the power to make the subscription was conferred in 1857, in the charter of the company called the Alexandria and Bloomfield Railroad; that before the constitution was adopted; and that the road, having been consolidated with other companies formed the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway Company, and brought to it all its own privileges and powers—and among others, that of receiving county subscriptions to its capital stock. The county replies to this argument, that however valid it may be to sustain subscriptions made to the Alexandria and Bloomfield Railroad Company itself, had that company remained distinct as originally chartered, it cannot avail to support a subscription to the stock of a new and different company, having a much greater amount of capital stock, and a much longer and different route of railroad running into other States. The question was raised in the court below by demurrer to the petition, and judgment was given for the plaintiff. The clause of the constitution on which the defendant relies is the 14th section of article 11, and is as follows: "The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city, or town to become a stockholder in or to loan its credit to any company, association, or corporation, unless two-thirds of the qualified voters of such county, city, or town, at a regular or special election to be held therein, shall assent thereto." This prohibition, it will be observed, is against the Legislature's authorizing municipal subscriptions or aid to private corporations: it does not purport to take away any authority already granted. It only limits the power of the Legislature in granting such authority for the time to come. This has been settled by the Supreme Court of Missouri in several well-considered decisions. (*Harshman vs. Sullivan County*, 51 Mo., 522; The State vs. Greene County, 54 Mo.,

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 3, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—An Sin—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

PARK THEATRE.—Baby—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Poor Jo—Miss Mary Cary.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for* $1 *per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States and on the New-England coast, falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, cloudy and rainy weather and slight changes in temperature.

The recent squabbles over the reorganization of Republican District Associations, the formation by men of dubious character and antecedents of "Independent" Republican Committees, and the generally unsettled condition in which the party organization is left in this City, ought to show the necessity for men of some standing and approved public spirit assuming their proper place in its ranks. The President's order will certainly have failed of one of its objects if it leaves, even for a time, the control of the party machinery in the hands of persons less worthy of popular confidence than those who have just been relieved of the task of directing it. But that will certainly be the result unless Republicans of character and energy make their influence felt in their respective districts, and, recognizing the necessity for early and active work, give the local associations a representative character which they have, of late years, very partially possessed. It is too early to discuss candidates or mature plans for the campaign; it is not too early to perfect the organizations which communicate directly with the people, and on whose efficiency depends so much of the successful work of the canvass.

The prosecution of the allies of the "Robber Governor" of South Carolina, even though based on the evidence of ex-Gov. Moses himself, would excite more respect for its motives if there was any disposition shown on the part of the Democratic Government of that State to bring the murderers of Ellenton and Hamburg to justice. Instead of that, however, our Washington correspondent states that pressure is being brought upon the President by South Carolina Democrats to direct the abandonment of the prosecutions against Butler and his followers and imitators brought in the United States Court. The rascality of the rule of Moses was gross and palpable enough to render its punishment both desirable and certain, but surely the organized thuggism of the Hamburg massacre and the Ellenton riot is quite as well established, and quite as worthy of exemplary retribution.

It is very likely that the reports of the Russian defeat at Plevna are somewhat exaggerated. Nevertheless, it is certain that the invaders have met with a disaster in this their first great battle. Heretofore they have advanced slowly, but without much serious opposition. It has been the marvel of all on-lookers that the Turks should offer such feeble opposition, and should yield position after position without the fierce resistance which has always heretofore characterized the intrenched Ottoman. If it be true that the generalship of the Turkish Army has reserved all determined assault on the Russian Army until it has crossed the Balkans, we are now to witness the development of a new style of tactics. The Fabian policy is to be abandoned, says one account. Osman Pasha's great plan is now to be unfolded, says our own correspondent. At present, the Russians maintain their lines of communication, and, though their advance has been checked, the defeat at Plevna is far from being a fatal disaster. The grand struggle for the plains south of the Balkans is yet to come.

Wednesday's blood-letting at Scranton has sobered the strikers, and there is a fair prospect that the labor difficulties in that region will be settled without further violence. It is unfortunate that the miners should, by their partial identification with Wednesday's riot, have acted in a way likely to close the public ear to their alleged grievances. That some of these deserve attention is sufficiently obvious. The tyrannical abuse of the "truck system" has undoubtedly had a large share in exasperating the men against their employers, and the absence of any disposition to pay attention to complaints which were not emphasized by a strike has probably been as manifest at Scranton as elsewhere. It is to be hoped that the necessity for some closer intercourse between labor and capital will not fail to be recognized as one of the lessons of the fatal results of a deplorable series of blunders on both sides.

The *World* is moved in the interests of a tax-burdened people to make the following inquiry: "When a tax-payer and an advocate of economy in public and private expenditure is told that the necessary cost of each New-York City election is over $200,000, may he not naturally ask whether this is not rather too big a price to pay every year?" While the tax-payer aforesaid is about it, might he not also ask whether annual salaries amounting to $85,000 are not rather too big a price to pay for the services of our Board of Aldermen; likewise whether a similar query might not be put in regard to the $26,000 paid to our four Police Commissioners, the $17,000 paid to the Fire Commissioners, the $16,500 paid to the Commissioners of Charities, the $12,500 paid to the Dock Commissioners, the $12,000 paid to the Mayor, and the $10,000 to the Controller? Further, it might be suggested with becoming meekness that a Commissioner of Jurors is rather dear at $15,000, and that the $150,000 or so which is annually pocketed in the shape of fees by "Dick" Croker and his brother Coroners should be partially diverted into the public Treasury. As the *World* feelingly remarks: "Is the community so prosperous that it can afford to go on throwing such sums of money every year out of the window, with no pretense of any adequate return for them?"

NATIONAL POLICY AND WESTERN FINANCE.

Whether the Ohio Republican platform is five or ten degrees better than the Democratic platform in regard to finance is a question which we leave the worshipers of expediency to discuss. If the sole business of party managers is to out-manœuvre opponents, without reference to principle, the "plank" constructed at Cleveland may be set down as a dexterous piece of partisan carpentry. The material employed does not differ much from that used a few days before at Columbus. The difference is in the finish. The rough parts are made smooth; the corners are rounded, and generally the thing has a more decent look than the workmanship of the Democracy. So much we concede. The convention that adopted it evinced, moreover, at least a semblance of respect for political decency. Even Mr. Stanley Matthews could not coax the committee into a demand for the repeal of the Resumption act and the removal of the only restriction upon the legal tender quality of greenbacks. All things considered, there may be some reason for gratitude in the escape from the infamy which gentlemen of the Matthews school had in reserve for the party. On the principle of being thankful for small mercies, we may congratulate the party that it was not tempted to follow the Democratic example, and wage war to the death against the national banks. These, however, are negative excellences. We are not accustomed to sing the praises of a man who happens not to be a swindler or a thief, and it is not easy to see why a proposition should be applauded simply because it might have been worse. The Pharisee thanks Heaven that he is better than his neighbor, and in the same spirit the Ohio Republicans are flattered with the assurance that in the matter of finance they have not sunk to the level of the Democracy.

It was not on this ground that Mr. Hayes won his laurels in Ohio, or that the Republicans of that State rendered signal service to the cause of national honesty in the conflict with Democratic repudiators. The question then uppermost in the party mind was, not how best to trim and temporize with the view of catching doubtful votes, but how most effectively to expose the fallacies of the Greenback Party and prove the wisdom of good faith. The inducements to pursue the opposite course were as plausible then as now. The Pendletonian plea for paying the five-twenties in greenbacks, and the Allen-Cary nostrum for making everybody rich by printing greenbacks unlimitedly, were not more objectionable, in principle, than the schemes of the silver agitators. But the Ohio Republicans met them very differently. They did not put their heads together to find out how "near they could come to repudiation without actually identifying themselves with it," nor how much of Allen's thunder they might steal without being detected in the act. Instead of thus playing fast and loose with principle, they manfully announced their determination to stand by the right, regardless of consequences. Appealing to the intelligence and the moral sentiment of the State, they fought the good fight with a courage and consistency which challenged respect, and rendered their victory one of which the party everywhere was proud. The conviction then prevailed that the temporary loss of the State was of less importance than the vindication of sound principle; and the moral strength of their position was prodigious. For every vote driven over to the Democracy they gained three from the Independents, and they had the satisfaction of knowing that their course influenced beneficially the policy at Washington.

If they were right then they are wrong now, for the plan followed at Cleveland on Wednesday is the opposite of that which in other days crowned them with honor and success. Every argument used in behalf of the remonetization of silver is appropriated, with slight verbal modifications, from the armory of the Greenbackers. The case of the greenback is fully equal to the case of the silver dollar. The plea for either, as an unlimited legal tender, is a compound of inflation and repudiation. It is an attempt, on one hand, to counteract the inconveniencies of contraction, and, on the other, to deprive the public creditor of that which, morally considered, is his due. The holder of our national securities will, assuredly, recognize no difference in the immorality of payment in silver or payment in greenbacks, of obligations which, as he understands them, are payable only in gold. Nor is the iniquity of the proposition lessened by the concealment of its more repulsive features, or by the absurdity of the method employed for this purpose. The dishonesty of the suggestion that silver "shall be a legal tender for the payment of all debts" remains, so far as the public creditor is concerned, in spite of the proviso, "Except where otherwise specifically provided for by law," because, as every intelligent person knows, the refunding law does not specifically direct the payment of interest or principal in gold. The qualifying words, then, are mere surplusage, signifying nothing. The same remark applies to the stipulation that the value of gold and silver shall be made uniform by law. Why not say at once that legislation shall force water up hill? The effort would be as wise and as successful as an attempt by legal enactment to arrest the fluctuations of silver and to impart to it a value in excess of that which it commands in the market. A resolution thus crammed with absurdity can but indicate one of two things. Either its authors are ignorant of everything pertaining to finance, and without any deliberate design to do evil have constructed a series of phrases that will be as efficacious in the canvass as the shameless declarations of the Democracy: or the meaningless part of the resolution was tacked to the mischievous part under the belief that the real nature of the latter might be disguised. One hypothesis implies charlatanry; the other as clearly implies the knavery of partisanship. Neither can reconcile the friends of sound finance to the proposition nor abate the discredit which its adoption casts upon the convention.

We hope, therefore, that the satisfaction which the proceedings of the convention are said to have occasioned at Washington always excepts the financial feature of the platform; and this hope rests upon the antecedents of the President and his known obedience to the dictates of duty. As the head of the nation he cannot be more disposed to compromise with the advocates of dangerous financial heresies than as the candidate for a State office. The fact that those who formerly sustained him in the maintenance of sound views now pay homage to the silver idol, only strengthens his obligation as the head of the Government. The Matthewses of Ohio, may consider honest principle a minor point in the construction of a party platform, but it will not do to let the impression exist that they are as potent in the Treasury as in a Cleveland Convention. In truth, their reputed relations with the Federal Administration render more necessary than ever a frank and straightforward policy on the part of the President. Ohio may be lost or won, but the national credit must be guarded without reference to the contingency. To accept the financial resolution promulgated on Wednesday would be to play into the hands of a reckless faction, whose ulterior purposes are at variance with the public faith and with the conditions of re-established confidence We have in this resolution evidence of the way in which the silver agitation enlarges its boundaries. Emboldened by the encouragement it has received, its demands become broader and bolder. The Government cannot extend to it toleration without sharing its shame.

THE APPLIANCES FOR QUELLING RIOTS.

The breaking out of a second series of riots, this time in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, again brings into the foreground the question of providing means for the ready quelling of disturbances and the securing of law and order. A striking feature of Wednesday's riot at Scranton is that it was put down, not by Militia, but by citizens, many of whom were veterans of the civil war. Either no Militia were at hand or any that were at hand were not called upon. The practical collapse of the State Militia in Pennsylvania has revived the suggestion for the formation of a national Militia, under the laws of Congress. This was a plan much pressed just after the close of the war, partly because some such national force seemed to be needed, and partly through admiration of the prowess shown by the Prussian Landwehr in the war of 1866. The Garde Nationale of France was shortly afterward remodeled on the same plan of a grand national Militia. In fact, some form of national Militia prevails throughout Central Europe, from Sweden to Switzerland. Besides, there was authority for attempting to introduce a national Militia into the United States in the words of the founders of the Republic. Jefferson argued strongly for "an armed nation," as the only substitute for a great standing army. Ten years ago, therefore, Congress took up the subject in practical form, and two different bills were introduced, one in the House by a Western member, and one in the Senate by the late Vice-President Wilson, at that time Chairman of the Military Committee. The whole project, however, fell to pieces, and, as we think, very properly.

There are two objections, in fact, to maintaining a national Militia, one of which is legal and the other practical. The Constitution gives to Congress the power to provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and also the power to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, "reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the Militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." It is accordingly evident that in these reserved rights of the States are included the all-important ones of drilling the Militia and providing officers for them. Hence, any system for constructing a really efficient national Militia, capable of avoiding the faults supposed to be inherent in the present organizations, would encounter fatal constitutional restrictions and obstacles at the outset. In the second place, there are practical objections to this scheme. The first is that only at a disproportionate expense could a national Militia be maintained. One leading difficulty with the State Militia system is that, unless by a roundabout mustering of them into Government service, always reluctantly resorted to, they cannot be dispatched from one State to another. Hence a State like Pennsylvania, for example, might find itself a complete prey to insurrection, without the Ohio Militia being allowed lawfully to go to her assistance. But this provision, as we have before said, is wise and necessary, since no Militia would be willing to enlist under the liability to be sent off to any one of three dozen States. Now, in a national Militia we should find the same objection coming up. Very few desirable men would consent to such a liability of service unless they had no business to attend to. The national Militia so formed would have to go to great expenses for uniforms, arms, and pay, and would require constant drill to obtain efficient troops. It would accordingly be far cheaper to add a few thousand men to the regular Army, whose services could be always counted upon. Of course, it would be possible to provide for an enforced system of national military service, but that has always been contrary to the feelings and the spirit of our people, and such a law could not be passed while the employment of professional troops as a substitute is so easy.

Our belief is that the existing appliances for preserving law and order are ample, provided that they are carefully reviewed and improved under the light of the past fortnight's teachings. We have, first, the Police of the great cities, and the Sheriff's posse in the counties. The former may well be called experts in dealing with riots. It would seem desirable to make provision for instantly increasing the local Police force to double or treble its size by having lists ready of men who can be called upon at once—men who have had experience in police duty, and who are sober, brave, discreet, and trustworthy, whose residences are known, and who are always at call. After these comes the body of citizens generally, and this contains a most valuable element in the ex-volunteers who have seen service in actual war. Their surviving organizations and societies of various kinds should be regarded with more interest than heretofore, in view of their possible usefulness in protecting the community from mob rule. Then we come to the volunteer militia system, which, in many States, palpably needs most thorough reorganizing. New-York stands at the very head of the volunteer Militia, in point of general efficiency, and may be said to show how far an exceptionally good organization can overcome inherent defects in system. Even with us, the serious duties to which the militiaman is liable must henceforth be made the chief object of attention, instead of good-fellowship and showy parade. Finally, we have the regular Army, which must be kept at such strength henceforth that this, which is the only force now existing in the nation that can be instantly dispatched to a threatened point without regard to the limitation of State lines, shall be sufficient to give a sense of security to the people, and cause the lawless to hesitate before breaking into insurrection.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.

The Russian defeat in Bulgaria, Chief Joseph's escape from Gen. Howard, and the railroad rebellion were all lost sight of yesterday, when it was noised abroad that "Jay Gould had got licked." That a man who represents at least one hundred million dollars and a leading American newspaper should have been soundly walloped seemed too good to be true. As the news spread, there was a general feeling of regret—that the walloping had been so private. Everybody who ever lost money in Wall-street wished that he had seen the fight. It is not every day that one can gaze on a hundred million dollars being held up by the nape of its neck while its head is being punched. To see so much money dropped, like a wet hen, into a barber's window would afford a new joy to the *blasé* youth who frequent the Stock Exchange. And it is credibly reported that when the representative of one hundred millions and a leading American newspaper went over the railings, with its head punched, only a few favored persons were on the spot to enjoy the spectacle. Several athletic young brokers, who thus lost an opportunity to save the great financier and get a good customer, bewail their hard luck.

Exactly how personal castigation can compensate one's losses in the stock market is not clear. In this case, it appears that Jay Gould agreed, or is alleged to have agreed, to carry out a certain programme in buying and selling stocks. That he did not do as he agreed, is also alleged. There seems to have been in the breasts of the guileless Californians to whom the alleged promise was made, an infatuated belief in the good faith of Gould. This may seem incredible, but unless this affair has been mis-reported, the Californians who, of course, know everything, or think they know everthing, actually expected Jay Gould to do what he agreed to do. We need not say to the intelligent reader that the unsophisticated strangers from the Pacific were undeceived, and that their experience with Gould was costly and instructive. But the punishment inflicted upon the person of Gould, we submit, in the interest of our common humanity, is entirely disproportionate to the alleged offense. If Mr. Daniel Drew, or Mr. Sage, or Mr. D. D. Field, or any other gentleman of conspicuous probity of character had "gone back on his word" with Messrs. Selover and Keene, the provocation would have been great. But that the Californians should object to Jay Gould's breaking faith, and make that a cause of war, is surprising. If reprisals like this are to be countenanced, Mr. Jay Gould will be hung up by the nape of the neck and pummeled by indignant stock operators from January to December. As Gould is popularly known as a bear, we trust that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will interfere to stop such a cruel and unusual punishment. Let the intelligent reader conceive, if he can, of all the victims of Jay Gould's economy of truth treating him after the Selover manner. Fancy the wreck of manhood which would survive when the indignation of mankind had expended itself by holding Gould in the air with one hand while he was duly pounded by the other hand.

Some four years ago, a Mr. Marrin had a grievance with Gould, which was precisely like that which awoke the wrath of Selover. On that occasion Marrin flattened the nose of Gould to an extent which was judicially determined to damage him in the amount of $200. Marrin, strange as it may seem, alleged as an excuse for his assault on Gould's nose that that eminent financier had "refused to fulfill his honorable pledges." These two attacks on an operator who has gained considerable celebrity for not keeping his word will, of course, constitute legal precedents in Wall-street. In the first place, custom, which is more influential than written statutes, will prescribe that a man who has the worst of a stock operation shall maul his successful antagonist. It will be Stock Exchange etiquette for the loser to lift the winner by the nape of his neck, and having abraded his nose and ears, to drop him into an area, where he can be picked up and repaired by a friendly barber. Next, it must be insisted upon that the value of Jay Gould's nose having been legally fixed at $200, the damages on this occasion must be assessed accordingly. A surgical survey will determine how far the abrasions, contusions, and extravasations inflicted by Selover exceed in extent those which resulted from the assault of Marrin. The previous case evidently constitutes a legal, as well as moral, precedent for the present one. And in determining the question of damages, the courts, happily, have a basis of valuation as definite as if the books recorded it thus: "One Gould nose mashed, $200." Hereafter, we shall get on without needless confusion. An operator who is "too smart" may be soundly walloped. Damages are assessable on the basis of Jay Gould's nose as flattened in 1873.

A TEST OF ENDURANCE.

The recent events of the war recall the Iron Duke's words at Waterloo: "Hard pounding, gentlemen—we shall see who will pound the longest." A constant succession of bloody encounters, at Rustchuk, Silistria, Yeni-Saghra, Plevna, and Rasgrad, have compressed into three weeks the havoc of an entire campaign; and the great battle in which the third attack on Plevna has just culminated, though doubtless exaggerated by rumor, has evidently been the most murderous of all. And when to the casualties of war we superadd those of disease, hunger, fatigue, lack of shelter, defective surgery, and want of proper care, we need not wonder at the visible signs of exhaustion shown by both combatants. Of the reinforcements hastily ordered up from Constantinople, nearly one-half appear to be raw levies, an ominous symptom at this early stage of the war. On the other hand, the Russians have recently called out their reserves, and are endeavoring to supply the gap in their muster-roll by the formation of two fresh army corps, with a combined strength of 80,000 men—a sufficient proof of the fearful drain already made upon their military strength, vast as it is.

It should be remembered, however, that the actual consumption of life on the battle-field or in the hospital is but a part of the deduction which must be made from the strength of both combatants. Of the seven corps composing the Turkish Army, at least two are constantly employed in keeping down the chronic insubordination of the provinces; and now, with Crete violently disaffected, Thessaly hardly kept back by Greece from open revolt, and Greece herself holding menacing language, the added difficulties of the situation are neither few nor slight. Nor is Russia more fortunate than her rival. Out of her peace establishment of 1,173,879 men, she has to maintain 163,759 in the Caucasus, 22,294 in Central Asia, 11,044 in Western and 14,810 in Eastern Siberia, and 6,288 in the Orenburg District, on the Asiatic frontier—to all of which must now be added a large "army of observation" in the unhealthy regions of Western Poland, where 30,000 men perished by disease in the Summer of 1854, without seeing the face of an enemy. The present military strength of Russia, on its war footing, is 50,275 officers and 1,771,387 rank and file, in addition to which, and to the reserves just called out, she has still one final resource in the "Narodnoë Opoltchenié," or *levée-en-masse*, which virtually puts into the ranks every man capable of bearing arms. This is so extreme a measure as to have been adopted only twice in the present century—during the great crisis of 1812 and just before the death of the Emperor Nicholas, in 1855; but should the war continue long on its present scale of unsparing carnage, it is possible that the "national armament" may yet be found necessary once more.

THE MIDSUMMER INFANT.

The June-bug has departed. The measuring-worm, which rudely undertakes to satisfy its insatiable curiosity as to the number of square inches contained in the masculine coat and the feminine skirt, has finished its geometric labors, and has already made its August appearance in the thin disguise of a moth. These and other Summer nuisances have passed away, but the season when our parks and streets are infested with babies is just now at its very height.

The common domestic baby *(infans domesticus)* is well known to all naturalists, and is almost as popular among women as a household pet as is the Skye terrier. Linnæus supposed that he had recognized several distinct species of babies, but the best modern authorities hold that he mistook the various stages of development through which the baby passes for so many different species, just as in still earlier days the caterpillar and the butterfly were supposed to be entirely different insects. In its earliest stage the baby is either held in the arms of a small girl or a larger nurse, or else it is left to wallow on the grass of the parks or on the street pavements. When it passes from this *larva* state and takes to itself wheels, in connection with a baby wagon, it flits from path to path, and frequently travels over miles of pavement. Whatever may be its age, it has a fondness for the neighborhood of fountains and for the cool shade of trees. This fact may be easily verified by the slightest observation. During the Summer afternoons the fountains in Madison and Union squares are so thickly infested with babies as to be almost unapproachable, while under every tree that casts a shadow upon the pavement the ground is fairly alive with crawling infants.

Among the most noticeable qualities of the infant are the wonderful strength of its various parts, and its remarkable vitality. If a grasshopper or other small insect with abundant legs be seized and lifted by one of them, the leg immediately breaks loose and the insect escapes. The human infant, on the contrary, is often suspended by one arm, and even dragged long distances, while its nurse is earnestly conversing with a male friend. No instance has yet been known of the arm giving way under such circumstances, and it is believed that the infantile leg is at least equally strong. Infants are daily to be seen lying head downward across a nurse's lap, or dangling over the back of a bench in a position that suggests apoplexy, suffocation, and other fatal results. These infants, however, always exhibit unimpaired vigor when replaced in a natural position, and will promptly swallow marbles, small pebbles, or any other food which may be given to them. It should also be mentioned that, although the infant greatly prefers the shade, it does not seriously suffer from exposure to the sun. Indeed, it is a matter of every-day occurrence to find infants strapped tightly in carriages and left for hours to the direct rays of the sun. Usually they betray uneasiness, but when the nurse's attention is attracted to them, and they are violently shaken, they seem to regain their usual strength and spirits.

It may be safely said that the infant is not dangerous, except in rare and peculiar circumstances. It is perhaps the part of prudence for a man to decline to hold a baby of very tender years, but no baby, when firmly grasped with both hands and held at arm's length, need be dreaded, especially if care is taken to hold it upside down. The wheeled infant, however, does occasionally inflict injuries more or less serious upon unwary people. An infant of this sort is sometimes violently wheeled against old gentlemen who are incautiously walking in localities infested with babies, and in some cases the victim has actually fallen backward upon the infant, and sustained fractures and abrasions of a really distressing nature. These injuries, however, ought not to be directly ascribed to the infants themselves, but are rather the fault of nurses, who will persist in blindly wheeling infants while at the same time watching over their own shoulders the retreating forms of eligible young men. Still, no such accidents could occur in regions where babies are unknown, and this fact cannot be ignored or misinterpreted.

To those who hotly urge the immediate extirpation of babies from the public streets, or the passage of an ordinance authorizing the summary suppression of all unmuzzled infants who are not carried in their nurse's arms, it should be said that these extreme measures do not seem to be as yet justifiable. There is no doubt that those persons who have shade trees in front of their houses do suffer much inconvenience from the swarms of infants who infest those trees during Midsummer. The attempts at conversation and at public oratory made by babies of less than three years of age are as ill-judged and unsatisfactory as the attempts at singing made by the injudicious hen, and the man who constantly finds from six to twelve infants congregated under his shade trees, and vieing with one another in efforts to express their views upon public and private topics, naturally feels inclined to take stern and decisive measures. It would, however, be impolitic to permit the killing of infants by private citizens other than regular medical practitioners, and it is doubtful if public sentiment would support the appointment of official infant-slayers. There are many persons who have a strong liking for infants, and who place upon them quite as high a value as dog-fanciers place upon their canine pets. Moreover, the law has recognized the right of property in infants, if not from time immemorial, at least from the time of the celebrated partition suit decided by Solomon Justice, in the Hebrew Court of Appeals. Instead of proceeding at once to extermination, it would be well to attempt to regulate the evil and to bring it within tolerable limits. If the owner of a sidewalk shade-tree were to display conspicuously the warning, "Post no infants under this tree," his wishes would probably be respected, especially if he were to agree to keep beer on draught under his front steps, where the local policeman could readily find it. If an ordinance were to be passed requiring all infants to be licensed and muzzled; forbidding the more dangerous wheeled infants to infest the sidewalk except in certain specified parts of the city; and punishing any violations of this ordnance with immediate confiscation of the offending infant, much good might be done.

THE HOWGATE POLAR ENTERPRISE.

New-London, Conn., Aug. 2.—The schooner Florence sailed from this port at 10 o'clock this morning for the Arctic Ocean. She goes to establish Capt. Howgate's Polar colony at a point on the coast of the north side of Cumberland, and there to store the supplies upon which the main exploring expedition, which sails in July, 1878, under Capt. H. W. Howgate, United States Army, is to subsist. The Florence is of 56 tons burden, is provisioned for one year, and amply supplied with equipments necessary for the purposes of the expedition. Her officers, scientists, and crew are: George E. Tyson, of New-London, master; William Sisson, of New-London, first mate; Dennison Burrows, of New-London, second mate; Eleazer Cone, of New-London, steward; Orray Taft Sherman, of Providence, meteorologist and photographer; Ludwig Kumlin, of Madison, Wis., naturalist; Richard B. York, of Norwich; William A. Hinn, of Sag Harbor; James W. Lee, of New-London; Joel B. Bettles, of Granby, seamen; Charles Henry Fuller, of Colchester; David T. Reese, of York, Penn.; John McPartland, of New-London, green hands. Mr. Sherman is a graduate of Yale of the Class of 1871. Mr. Kumlin goes under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institute. Capt. Tyson was assistant sailing master of the Polaris, which, under Capt. Hall, explored the Arctic regions.

THE RECENT CHICAGO FAILURE.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2.—As nearly as can now be learned the liabilities of J. S. & W. G. Mead, whose failure was announced yesterday, will foot up about $200,000. The heaviest losers are thought to be the Durant & Sons Sugar Refining Company, of New-York; the Calvert Sugar Refinery, of Baltimore, and Harrison, Havemeyer & Co., of Philadelphia. The assets consist of stock on hand valued at $60,000, and of paper, the amount of which the firm declare their inability to give at present.

Quebec, Aug. 2.—It is expected that the Fall fleet will arrive here fully a month earlier than usual, owing to quick passage. Freights are advancing, but there will be no animation in the timber market until the arrival of the fleet.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 2.—Seven locomotives of the Eastern Railroad were seized here and at Wolfborod and North Conway to-day on a Sheriff's attachment, in favor of the Bank of Commerce, Boston, to satisfy a claim of $130,000. The engines were permitted to proceed in charge of a keeper.

GENERAL ENGLISH NOTES

TOPICS DISCUSSED IN LONDON.

THE DISRAELI-PIGOTT CASE—TEMPER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON A "BREACH OF PRIVILEGE—THE PREMIER'S EXPLANATION—PROBABILITY OF HIS EARLY RETIREMENT—THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT—"THE PRIEST IN ABSOLUTION."

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, July 21, 1877.

If there is any principle which stirs the British House of Commons to its very centre it is that of privilege. Guarding itself from unconstitutional interference when the people touch its privileges, just as jealously as it does from the encroachments of the monarch, you will find the most opposite sections unite enthusiastically in maintaining intact the minutest atoms that go to make up that grand structure of liberty called the British House of Commons. Now, although it cannot be said that the Premier has ever shown anything but an earnest solicitude for the perpetuation of the privileges of Parliament, he has just given the Commons an opportunity for an exhibition of temper which he should have been the last to invoke, and which in his own mind he cannot condemn. Some time ago the Select Committee on Public Departments recommended that in future the appointment of Controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office should only be given to a person having a technical knowledge of this special business. A recommendation of a committee is not law, but it is rarely overlooked, and is as a rule always treated with respect. The Premier, however, had either forgotten the expressed views of the committee in this case, or he willfully disregarded them, for he appointed a Mr. Pigott, a clever junior clerk, to the post; and the other night, on the Commons going into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, the House discussed the matter, divided upon it, and placed on the records of the House the following official snub—Conservatives, Liberals, and Radicals voting in the majority against the Government—"That, having regard to the recommendations made in 1874 by the Select Committee on Public Departments, (Purchases, &c.,) this House is of opinion that the recent appointment of Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office is calculated to diminish the usefulness of select committees of this House, and to discourage the interest and zeal of officials employed in the public departments of the State." Mr. Pigott being the son of the Vicar of Hughenden, where the Premier lives, the business looked like a job, and was so regarded by outsiders, though the House of Commons only looked at it in the light of a Ministerial mistake. Lifting a young man over the heads of many experienced servants created a sensation in the Stationery Department, but that could have been justified by Mr. Pigott's exceptional ability. This complicated but admirable machine called the British Constitution cannot be touched even in the smallest wheel or spring in connection with its motive powers unless guided by the strict principles of its original design, without meeting with retaliatory difficulties. Lord Beaconsfield ought to have known that better than any man in or outside the pale of Parliament. It is almost a matter for congratulation that the Premier committed himself for the moment to the hands of his opponents and critics, for the revolt is a lesson to statesmen, and the explanation which Lord Beaconsfield considered it necessary to make in the House of Lords on Thursday is a delightful vindication of the Premier's conduct. It was worth his while to have made the mistake for the opportunity of correcting the criticisms of his foes, and rebuking the weakness of his friends who had so little to say for him in the lower house. His friends could merely say that Pigott was a clever and capable servant; his foes that the Premier had repaid the Vicar of Hughenden's political services by promoting his son, who was a sort of protégé of the great man of Hughenden. The Premier in the Lords explained that when the office of Controller of the Stationery Department became vacant he considered the recommendation of the committee, and found it impracticable, because no printer or stationer of sufficient distinction in his business could be found who would give up a lucrative trade for such an office, and because on inquiry it was demonstrated that administrative capacity was more important than technical knowledge. For this and other reasons he had taken the trouble to seek out a man of fitting qualifications; he found him in Mr. Pigott, and he appointed him, actuated by the same spirit which had moved him in sanctioning other changes in the department, which had saved the national Treasury £40,000 a year. Noticing, in an aside, certain strictures which had been made impugning his real motives, the Premier said the Vicar of Hughenden had voted against him at his last election, and that he had never spoken with Mr. Pigott, and would not know him if he saw him.

"His name was brought before me by a gentleman who has had large experience in the transaction of public affairs, and who, from his observation alone, had fixed on Mr. Pigott to recommend him to me on his merits. [Cheers.] Mr. Pigott was unaware, until the office was offered him, that his name had been brought before me. I mention this because it has been said in an assembly almost as classical as our own, that this appointment was a job; that the father of Mr. Pigott was the parson of my parish, [laughter;] that I had relations of long and intimate friendship with him; that he busied himself in county elections, and that in my earlier contests in the county with which I am connected I was indebted to his exertions. My lords, that is really a romance. [Cheers and laughter.] Thirty years ago there was a vicar of my parish of the name of Pigott, and he certainly was the father of this gentleman. He did not owe his preferment to me, nor was he under any obligation to me. Shortly after I succeeded to the property Mr. Pigott gave up his living, and retired to a distant county in consequence of his having a more considerable offer. I have never had any relations whatever with him. [Cheers.] In regard to our intimate friendship and his electioneering assistance, all that I know of his interference in county elections is that before he departed from the County of Buckingham he registered his vote against me. [Cheers and laughter.] My Lords, it may surprise you, but it is a truth, that I have not a personal acquaintance with the Mr. Pigott to whom I offered this appointment the other day. [Cheers.] I don't know him even by sight—[renewed cheers]—and yet, my lords, our familiarity was the basis of the principal address on which the resolution of the other House was founded. [Hear, hear.] I am told by a gentleman, who from his position is most competent to judge on such a point, that unless that statement had been made there would not have been the slightest chance of such a resolution being carried. [Cheers.] There is in this matter something much more than personal feeling to consider, and if any such resolution had been passed and placed upon your lordship's table, I should have felt it my duty under any circumstances, from my respect for Parliament, to have brought its consideration under your notice; but, as I said before, I am greatly mistaken if there are not considerations connected with this question much graver and deeper than personal feelings and personal interests. [Hear, hear.]"

Then the Premier told the story of the young man's 17 years of labor in the public service; how he had earned the right to this promotion; how it was for the benefit of the nation, and finally, how the Premier declined to receive the resignation which Mr. Pigott had honorably tendered him. The story is an entertaining episode of the details of government, and it is in no way discreditable to any person or persons concerned. As it turns out, everybody was right—the House of Commons in rebuking the slightest show of interference with privilege; Lord Beaconsfield that he was; and it was evidently prompted by the highest motives.

Touching recent references to the Earl of Beaconsfield's retirement from public life, I have every reason to believe that the Premier last week tendered his resignation to the Queen and that her Majesty declined to accept it. Nevertheless, the idea that the Premier will resign has fixed itself in the gossip of Ministerial circles. I often think a practiced journalist gets at a piece of news of this kind by instinct, and it is certain that the most trifling circumstances often indicate with unerring certainty the coming on of great events. It is quite possible that the Earl means to make several appointments before the session closes, and that his long and charming explanation in regard to Pigott is intended to cover some other promotions, which will signalize the closing months of the Premiership. His representatives in the lower house had evidently not been made acquainted with the true facts of the Pigott case, and it is suggested by some per-

sons that the Premier held them back in order that his enemies might be trapped into giving him an opportunity for a characteristic vindication of himself. When Lord Beaconsfield retires the Duke of Richmond will be intrusted with the duty of re-forming the Ministry.

Although we are now only in the middle of July, the prorogation of Parliament is talked about, and the "slaughter of the innocents," as the postponement or lapsing of bills is called, has already begun. A vote of credit for £2,000,000 or more will be asked for to meet possible military and naval contingencies before the session is brought to a close. Another important matter will be put fairly in train between now and prorogation, a commission to inquire into the case of the suicide of a pupil of Christ's Hospital School, through the alleged tyranny of one of the monitors. The Recorder of London, Mr. Walter, M. P., (proprietor of the *Times*,) and Mr. Forster, M. P., Mr. Walpole, M. P., and the Dean of Christ Church will be the Commissioners. They are to sit with closed doors; their report will form the subject of a Blue Book. The monitorial punishments, the "fagging," and big-boy tyrannies of our public schools are a disgrace to our scholastic system, and if this poor little suicide of Christ Church brings about a reform in this direction, his martyrdom will prove as blessed a sacrifice as it is melancholy and sad. American students of Charles Lamb, with the mention of Christ's Hospital, will recall his description of the hard life of a blue-coat boy in his day. They have no doubt, with thousands of cultivated English readers long since come to the conclusion that, like Dotheboys Hall, of Dickens, the gloom of Christ's Hospital has passed away. I fear it is not so. Every few years "tunding" and "fagging" and other barbarities practiced at Winchester, Westminster, Eton, and Marlborough crop up; but the general desire to stand by authority in England eventually leaves the matter in the hands of the masters of the colleges and schools, and bullying and beating go on. There is one establishment, however, where all this is abolished. The King's College Schools are free from these blighting relics of barbarism. With regard to Christ's Hospital, Rev. Andrew Drew, incumbent of St. Anthonius, Nunhead, makes the following startling statement:

"I can only say that the seven years which I spent in that school were years of misery and suffering, and, although I am now 40 years of age, and have several sons of my own, nothing in this world should induce me to send one of them to the same school. As regards the education given, I believe that Christ's Hospital is second to no school in England; but when I have said that I have said all that can be said in its praise. The food, though good of its kind, was, and still is, utterly insufficient in quantity; the treatment was such as to make every boy detest the school; and the punishments were simply brutal in their severity, and often were meted out with but scanty justice."

Poor Charles Lamb! what his gentle nature endured at Christ's Hospital has been narrated by his own pen in a painfully pathetic contribution to the records of youthful sufferings. There are some changes for the better since then, but not many. The French are far ahead of the English in respect and sympathy for the troubles and anxieties of childhood in its scholastic matriculation for the battle of life.

The condition of the Church of England continues to give good men serious causes of anxiety. *The Priest in Absolution* has created a scandal that will be a long and lasting sore. The book, it turns out, is an adaptation of a French Roman Catholic handbook of the priesthood. A correspondent writes to one of the journals to say that Rev. Mr. Willacy, of Manchester, calling himself a "mission priest," held a week's services at Clay Cross, in Derbyshire, and in a sermon "delivered to men only," stated that "he had it on the authority of the priests, well able to judge and form an opinion, that only one man in seven was pure in word and thought, and only one woman in thirteen." "Where could the authorities," asks the correspondent, "have obtained their information but by the aid of *The Priest in Absolution*. Not a week passes that does not bring to light some new combination of clergymen for the purpose of obtaining an unfair ascendency over the souls and actions of their congregations. The Ridsdale judgment has startled the Folkestone ritualists on the right track at last. Twenty-two worshipers at Mr. Ridsdale's church have gone over to the Church of Rome, and a crowd of other converts are about to be received into "the Holy Roman Church." A man named Elliott the other day broke into New Cross Church and destroyed the confessional-box. He was arrested in the act, and will, of course, be published; but thousands of Protestants sympathize with him, and he will possibly lose nothing by his daring and illegal act. The clergyman who used the confessional-box should share Elliott's prison. Toleration is one thing, taking the Church's stipend and outraging her doctrines is another. Church of England people will wish to stand in the way of weak parsons who desire to go over to Rome, but they do object to servants of the Establishment eating the bread of the Church and doing the work of the Pope. It is a significant sign of the clerical temper that, notwithstanding the expressed desire of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the "Subjects Committee" of the Church Congress to be held in October decline to remove from the list of speakers those members of the Society of the Holy Cross who had been appointed to take an official share in the proceedings prior to the public revelations in regard to the *Priest in Absolution*.

The sensation of the week is the arrest and committal without bail of Inspectors Druscovitch, Mickiejohn, and Palmer, of the Detective force of Scotland Yard, charged with being involved in the swindling of Mme. De Goucourt of £10,000 by a gang of thieves who called themselves "sworn book-makers." The case has been before the magistrates for many months, the thieves having been arrested with great difficulty. After their trial and sentence revelations were made that seemed to reflect on the Police, and on a strict inquiry being made, the distinguished officers above mentioned were arrested under a warrant, and evidence is being given with a view to show that the detectives not only assisted the thieves to elude arrest, but that when taken they were parties to a concerted plan of escape from prison and from justice. Mr. Frogatt, a lawyer, is also charged with being implicated with the detectives, but he is allowed to be at large on bail. The others stood in the dock on Wednesday, when the case was opened against them. It is a complicated story, full of mysterious telegrams, letters, appointments, and Police slang, but the pith of it is that these officers were bribed (and the money is traced) in large sums to assist the swindlers to evade detection, and that the officers were in active collusion together for this purpose. The case is exciting profound anxiety, for Druscovitch more particularly has been concerned in the principal Police cases of London for over 22 years, and the other men are trusted officers, whose oaths have been taken and acted upon in many a serious transaction. Charges of tyranny, black-mailing, and injustice have been made against the Police for years, but supported by each other and favored by the magistracy as public servants with difficult duties to perform, they have generally defeated any actions against them. Whether these men are found guilty or not, the public confidence is so shaken in regard to the probity and honor of the Detective Department of the force that the most painful reflections have arisen about other cases in which the prisoners have been concerned.

Sir C. Tempest, whose wife ran away with Mr. Hungerford, left for Paris on Sunday night by mail train, on the track of the fugitives. He had heard of them at Cannes, and it is thought by this time the two men have met. There was a rumor in society yesterday that Mrs. Hungerford had left her home under a gallant but misguided escort. This is not true.

A gentlemen upon whose word I can rely tells me that when the Queen passed along Pall Mall the other day, to the garden party of the Prince and Princess of Wales, there was a crowd to see her Majesty, but she was allowed to pass on her way without a single cheer from the by-standers. I am sorry to hear it; for the Queen's has been a useful and blameless life. The populace have an idea that she is stingy, and they hate illiberality in high places.

Civic war in the city. It will end in a reform of the corporate body, the *Daily News* says. Perhaps. Sir John Bennett's election as an Alderman was contested, as I explained. Whether it was confirmed or not, I stated that the Board of Aldermen would decline to admit him to their chamber. The Recorder of London, on a scrutiny, declared Sir John elected, though it was proved that his majority was obtained by a number of votes being created at the last moment by several men renting the same offices, and all giving separate votes for the same place. The Board of Aldermen, in spite of the Recorder's decision, refuse to admit him to their court. They have, it is said, the power to do so under their charter. The question is a curious and an interesting one, and is talked about and discussed in the city with great rancor on both sides.

Mr. Ernest Griset, an artist, whose book illustrations are no doubt as well known in the States as in England, has had a pleasant sensation. The papers announced his death. Art critics and others discussed his professional merits. Editors and critics spoke well of the man, and kindly of the artist. Griset has read their articles with great interest. He is alive and delighted to find himself so good a fellow in the estimation of the world at large.

At the end of the present lease, which expires, I believe, at Easter, next year, Mr. Chatterton, it is said, intends to retire from the management of Drury Lane; and it is possible that he may also give up the Princess'. The Autumn season will open at the national theatre with a romantic drama by Wills, founded on *Peveril of the Peak*, which is to run until Christmas, after which the pantomime is to exhaust Mr. Chatterton's tenure. Mr. E. L. Blanchard is writing another Summer pantomime for the Adelphi. The whole of the performers are to be children. It will be remembered that Mr. Chatterton ran his children's pantomime of last year up to the Summer season, and with very satisfactory results. Mr. Wills' dramatic version of Scott will be in blank verse. The late Mr. Andrew Halliday's greatest successes as an adapter for Drury Lane were his studies of the great Scotchman's historical romances. Mr. Halliday was a Northerner himself, and had an amount of practical knowledge of stagecraft which Mr. Wills does not possess. The question if the new hand will be as successful in arranging theatrical pictures for Drury Lane as Halliday was Wills will exhaust himself in the dialogue. His blank verse will be fine. But as the pit and gallery hear very little of what the artists say, the action, situations, and tableaux are of more importance than the dialogue. Mr. Wills will turn a beautiful prose story into a dramatic poem. Halliday would have turned it into a play. It is probable that Italian opera will come back to Drury Lane next year. The new house on the Thames Embankment does not progress; and Mr. Mapleson now finds himself between three stools, for he has the choice of Her Majesty's, Drury Lane, and the chance of the new house at Westminster being finished, for several noble capitalists are said to be nibbling at the financial bait offered for the capital necessary for completion.

The last operatic novelty of the season was the production at the Covent Garden house of "Le Vespe Comari di Windsor," an Italian version of Nicolai's opera, "Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor." A version of the same work was performed at Her Majesty's in 1864, under the title of "Le Spose Allegre di Windsor." It was not successful. The new adaptation, however, was received with considerable favor, and it has been repeated during the week. The libretto is written by Mr. Mosenthal, whose drama of "Leah" is well known on both sides of the Atlantic. Balfe's treatment of Shakespeare's lively work is a more popular view of it than that adopted by Mosenthal and Nicolai; but none of the operatic illustrations of Shakespeare are particularly successful. For example, Ambroise Thomas' "Hamlet" was done on Wednesday night. It reduced the treasury receipts, and gave no special satisfaction to the audience. Thursday night, however, made up for the double disappointment. Patti played *Marguerite* and Nicolini *Faust*. On Thursday night the admirers of Albani crowded the theatre to enjoy her *Lucia*, Gayarré playing *Edgardo*. To-night closes Mr. Gye's successful and notable season. The programme is "Aida," with Patti as *Aida* and Nicolini as *Radamès*. At Her Majesty's, the subscription season is announced to end on July 24, and the opera-house will close on the 28th. Nilsson continues to be a sure and certain draw wherever she appears. I recently had an opportunity of comparing her *Marguerite* with that of the rival artist at Covent Garden, and there can be no doubt about the higher qualities of Patti's performance. Nilsson is too self-conscious. She is always Nilsson, and always charming; but Patti is an actress, and she is frequently the character she represents, and when that character is *Juliet* or *Marguerite*, she combines the fascination of the poet's conception with her own personal charms and artistic graces. To-day Mr. Mapleson, the enterprising impresario, takes his benefit at the Crystal Palace, which is selected for the purpose in order that his friends may have room enough to make the event a great financial success. The Prince and Princess of Wales patronize the performance, and the programme is specially attractive. Mr. Mapleson's efforts in the interest of operatic art deserve recognition, and the names of his royal patrons, his list of artists, and his splendid band will be sure to make to-day memorable in the season's doings at the Palace.

GENERAL NOTES.

The farmers had four majority in the last Mississippi Legislature.

A negro has been fined $5 in Alabama for destroying a partridge nest.

A Boston paper accuses a certain Alderman of "dieting for the Mayoralty."

The strikes induced an Indiana man, 55 years old, to buy a newspaper for the first time in his life.

There were only 755 deaths of children in Philadelphia last month, against 1,026 in the July of the Centennial.

Gov. Robinson is suffering from an affection of the eyes, which threatens to trouble him for a week or two longer.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams pays about one-twentieth of the whole amount of taxes levied in Quincy, Mass., this year.

Our exchanges report several brilliant meteors, seen in different parts of the country on Sunday and Monday nights last.

The *Saratogian* of yesterday says that the statement that young Walworth will be taken to Europe is without foundation.

Congressman Martin I. Townsend has gone West, intending to visit Kansas and look over his farm in Iowa before his return.

The Chicago *Tribune* is confident that had Gen. Sheridan been in that city on Tuesday there would have been no riot there.

Ex-Gov. Pease is to embody his recollections of the early days and pioneer men of Texas in an address before the Galveston Historical Society.

Gen. D. H. Hill, the implacable rebel, has removed from North Carolina, having accepted the Presidency of the Industrial College of the State of Arkansas.

Many old citizens of Louisiana, who went off after fresh fields between 1865 and 1876, are said to be returning to their former homes as the best place for them.

The farmers of South-west Missouri have a prodigious crop of peaches on their hands, and do not know what to do with them. No sufficient market is available.

The Detroit *Post* says that none of the millionaires of that city have ever bequeathed a cent to any public institution or public purpose. Those of more modest means have been more generous.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* expresses the belief that the Democrats do not expect to carry Wisconsin next Fall, and says that it certainly knows they would have no good grounds for any such expectation.

The widow of the murdered Chisolm says that the Sheriff of Kemper County, Miss., exultingly says that there is no record officially showing that there has been an arrest for the outrages committed there.

Dr. C. C. Crawford, of Atlanta, is said to have offered $7,000 to any one who would rescue his trunk from the flames at the time of the accident on the Georgia railway. It contained valuable papers and $20,000 in bonds, and was destroyed.

Georgia newspapers complain that there is too much gab in the Constitutional Convention, and too much attention to petty details. "Give us," sensibly says one, "grand principles that will rule for centuries, not mere trifles that must be altered with to-day."

Yesterday's rural exchanges reported a borer that is killing the pear trees, a worm that goes into one end of a growing corn-cob and comes out gorged at the other, and a worm that is doing much damage to cane and corn in Louisiana. Thus does the enumeration of new pests daily go on.

An elderly woman in Watertown attempted to pull apart a partially-split stick of firewood the other day, but failed, and the stick closed painfully upon her fingers. She called a young girl to her relief, and the latter also was caught. They were compelled to apply to a chance passer-by for release.

Now that the Republican Party of the State has disbanded, the Columbus (Miss.) *Index* shamelessly says that "the causes which justified the fraud and violence heretofore attending elections" no longer exist, and that "the purity of the ballot must be restored, and the citizen protected in his suffrage."

A lady in Lewiston, Me., absent-mindedly walked out on Sunday afternoon without her hat. She did not discover its absence until she had got nearly a mile away. Ignorance was bliss till that moment; then she hurried, shamefaced, home, apparently the most wretched woman to be seen in the principal street of the city.

WASHINGTON.

THE HAMBURG (S. C.) BUTCHERS.

EFFORTS TO INDUCE THE PRESIDENT TO STOP THE PROSECUTIONS—THE SAME MEN ENDEAVORING TO DRIVE REPUBLICAN LEADERS FROM THE STATE BY TRUMPED-UP CHARGES OF FRAUD—A QUIETER POLICY THAN THE SHOT-GUN POLICY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The South Carolina Democracy have had representatives in this city for some time who have been urging the President to instruct the United States District Attorney for that State to nol. pros. the cases now pending against nearly 200 of the Palmetto aristocracy, charged with murdering inoffensive negroes at Ellenton and Hamburg merely because they were Republicans and persisted in supporting the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention. While these chivalric Carolinians would fain invoke Executive clemency for murders committed, they persist in their unrelenting persecution of every prominent Republican in the State, and declare their purpose to drive them into the Penitentiary or beyond the limits of South Carolina. It appears that they are basing the arrests now being made there upon the unsupported evidence of ex-Gov. Moses, who has turned State's evidence, and upon the vouchers found among the papers of ex-Treasurer Niles G. Parker. When it is remembered how Parker was indicted and tried at Columbia three years since for altering the records of his office, in connection with other frauds, it is surprising that any one should be arraigned upon any such evidence from his hands. There is no disguising the fact that Hampton and his followers have adopted the "driving out" policy to rid the State of the Republican leaders. Knowing that the "shot-gun" policy will injure the Democracy if resorted to in next year's campaign, they have adopted the easier plan of convicting Republican leaders upon trumped-up charges or of driving them from the State. If these trials were conducted according to law, as in Northern communities, it would not matter so much, but the fact that every South Carolina jury is organized purposely to convict Republicans, innocent or guilty, makes it a matter of serious concern to all fair-minded people.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1877.

National bank notes received for redemption to-day, $675,000.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $302,511 25, and from Customs, $544,154.

Mr. Henry Sidney Everett was to-day appointed by the President to be Secretary of the American Legation in Germany.

Secretary Evarts will leave this city to-night for Windsor, Vt., but will remain at his residence in New-York City for several days en route.

The President will leave here on Monday, the 13th inst., for Bennington, Vt., to take part in the celebration at that place on the 16th inst. He will remain in New-England a week.

Capt. Howgate, of the Signal Service, arrived here this evening from New-London, Conn., where he has been for several days to witness the departure of the schooner Florence for the Arctic regions to establish what will be known as the "Howgate Colony" of exploration.

Ex-Detective C. S. Bell, who hailed from Jackson, Miss., and obtained some notoriety as a witness in the Belknap and safe-burglary cases, was arrested here to-day on a requisition from the Governor of Texas on a charge of murder, which is alleged to have been committed in 1869, the victim being William Morris.

Collector Thomas, of Baltimore, to-day received his definite instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury with regard to the reductions to be made in the force of his office. The discharge will take place on the 15th inst., and the number of dismissals to be made is 50, as follows: Ten clerks, two markers, four messengers, two assistant weighers, two gaugers, 14 inspectors, 12 night watchmen, and four laborers.

Several charges have been presented against Edward Clark, Architect of the Capitol, which have been referred for investigation. One charge is that of receiving two salaries, one as architect and the other as Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home. Another is that of keeping a horse, driver, and landaulet at public expense, for the use of himself and family. Other specifications charge extravagance in various expenditures about the Capitol grounds, and of general incompetence for the duties of the position.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Leave of absence for three months has been granted Col. W. H. French, Fourth Artillery, the officer lately in command of troops at Martinsburg, West Va.

Commodore George B. Balch has been detached from duty as a member of the Light-house Board, and ordered to duty as a member of the Naval Examining and Retiring Board. Commander George Dewey has been detached from duty as Light-house Inspector of the Second District, and ordered to duty as a member of the Light-house Board. Lieut. James D. Adams is detached from the receiving-ship Independence, and ordered to the Pensacola. Lieut. Theodore T. Wood is detached from command of the Intrepid, and ordered to the Enterprise. Lieut Charles Seymour is detached from the Enterprise, and ordered to command the Intrepid temporarily.

THE KENTUCKY UNDERWOODS ACQUITTED

A telegram from Grayson, Carter County, Ky., to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "George Underwood was arraigned before Esquires John and C. S. Counts at Olive Hill on Saturday. Underwood appeared in his own behalf, and succeeded in having himself acquitted of the charges against him, viz.: being accessory to the killing of young Glover, and resisting the officers. The Commonwealth not producing evidence against John, and the negro Jim Williams, they were dismissed from custody. There were a large number of armed men present at the trial, the motions of both parties were anxiously and closely watched by the other. Jesse Underwood is at his father's house with George Lewis, who is still alive. He says he will remain and protect him from further harm until his death, or until he can be removed, when he is in hopes he can succeed in persuading all of the family to leave the State. The physicians say George Lewis can not possibly live more than a few days. Jessee says Calib Jones and John Martin must leave, and that, if he can, he will prevent any more disturbance. Both parties keep in the brush as yet, each afraid of the other. Crops are still allowed to go to destruction, The Grayson State Guard Company are organized and drilling under Capt. J. N. Stewart."

CAPT. WADDELL'S RESTORATION.

San Francisco papers say that the revisory investigation by Mr. Bemis, Supervising Inspector, into the loss of the Pacific Mail steam-ship City of San Francisco, has resulted in the following letter being sent to Capt. James I. Waddell:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24, 1877.

To Capt. James I. Waddell, San Francisco, Cal.

SIR: Upon your appeal of June 22, 1877, to me, as Supervising Inspector, from the decision of the Local Board of Inspectors, in the matter of the loss of the steam-ship City of San Francisco, suspending your license as master of steam vessels, I have duly investigated the case, and in consideration of the convincing testimony sworn to by masters and officers included in this investigation, now, by authority of section 4,452, Revised Statutes of the United States, I hereby change the decision of the Local Board, and this date restore to you your license as master pilot of steam vessels. Very respectfully,

CHARLES C. BEMIS,
Supervising Inspector, First District, San Francisco.

The papers of that city also print the following card from Capt. Waddell:

A thorough investigation has demonstrated that the loss of the steam-ship City of San Francisco was not occasioned by any fault of her commander, her officers, or crew. The position of the shoal on which the vessel struck is established by overwhelming evidence to be several miles outside of the Tartar Shoal. This is conceded by the Local Inspectors who suspended the commander's license. The reason given is, that he ran his vessel too near the shore. In view of the fact that he was in the track pursued by all the company's steam-ships for the last 28 years, and in strict conformity to the printed sailing directions, and where his books and his chart gave him a right to be, the action of the Local Inspectors is indefensible. On an appeal, the Supervising Inspector has revoked the finding of the Local Inspectors, and restored to the commander his license.

JAMES I. WADDELL,
Commander late Pacific Mail steam-ship City of San Francisco.

JUDICIAL ELECTION IN ILLINOIS.

The people of Illinois next Monday, 6th inst., will elect Judges under the act of the last Legislature creating an Appellate Court. The State, exclusive of Cook County, is now divided into 13 circuits, in each of which an additional Judge is to be chosen, and the State being divided into four Appellate Court Districts, (of which Cook County will be the First District,) the Supreme Court is required to designate three Judges to be an Appellate Court in each. The State will thus have 42 Circuit Judges, to which number should be added three Judges of the Superior Court in Cook County, who have appellate jurisdiction. The Springfield *Journal* says that the nominations for the Bench have only in a few instances been made by political conventions.

THE "INDEPENDENT" REPUBLICANS.

MEETING OF DISSATISFIED VOTERS OF THE FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—REMARKS OF THE SPEAKERS.

A considerable number of Republicans of the Fifteenth Assembly District, who claim that they were illegally prevented from voting at the recent primary election of the District Association, met last evening at No. 352 West Thirty-fifth-street, to protest, in the language of the call, "against Henry G. Leask's arbitrary ruling," on that occasion. Mr. William H. Montgomery, President of the Republican Club, which Mr. Leask regards as a rival organization, presided. At the opening of the proceedings, Mr. Montgomery said that he wished to have it distinctly understood that the meeting was not that of a new association in opposition to the regular one. It was a meeting of a Republican club and members of the regular association, who were dissatisfied with its management and wanted a change.

Mr. William Miller referred at some length to his protest against the legality of the election, at the close of the primary election. He claimed that the laws of the Central Committee governing primary elections had been grossly violated. Capt. Charles J. Farley, who avowed himself to be an officer in the "Independent Republican" organization, made a speech denouncing the Republican Central Committee. A committee of this latter body, he said, had reorganized the district association in 1874, and through its instrumentality men were made members who had no right to be placed upon the roll. After this reorganization Mr. Leask was elected President. There could be no justice obtained, he said, from the Central Committee, and he then went on to inform those present of the influence and aims of the "Independent Republican" organization, and the "reform" in Republican politics which was proposed to be brought about by a contest which he and other "Independents" were engaged in with the State Committee. His remarks were received quietly by the respectable portion of the assemblage, and were greeted with noisy approval by the rougher element.

Mr. Miller was satisfied that the Central Committee would act fairly to all parties when it was purged of office-holders. Mr. A. V. Canfield, who was elected First Vice-President of the regular association at the recent primary, after paying a high compliment to President Hayes, said he had not sought the office to which he had been elected. He concluded his remarks by saying that he hoped to see the troubles in the association amicably settled, and everybody in the district cordially co-operating at the next election for the success of the Republican Party. Mr. Canfield was interrupted with a few cries of "No, Sir! No, Sir!" at this stage of his speech, but his views seemed to be well received by the majority. On motion of Mr. Christian F. Tietjen, a committee of five was appointed to wait upon Mr. Henry G. Leask and demand of him the privilege of examining the roll of members of the District Association, after which the meeting adjourned. The committee appointed consists of C. F. Tietjen, William Burtis, Isaac I. Siskine, and John M. Fisher.

MORE RESIGNATIONS.

THE NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY—RESIGNATION OF OFFICE-HOLDERS.

The Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Organization held its first regular monthly meeting after the Summer vacation last evening, at the corner of Seventieth-street and the Boulevard, Mr. C. F. Bruder in the chair. The Chairman stated that it had been the custom hitherto not to hold any meeting until September, but in view of the fact that under the new order of things there must be resignations and an election to fill vacancies, he thought it best to call the present meeting. He supposed members had not expected it, and hence the very slim attendance (there were about 25 members present.) Some routine business having been disposed of, Mr. Isaac O. Hunt offered the following resolutions for adoption:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Nineteenth Assembly District cordially indorse President Hayes in his earnest and honest efforts to promote peace, harmony, and prosperity throughout the Union; that we believe he is endeavoring to carry out the principles embodied in the platform of the Republican Party adopted at Cincinnati last year, upon which he was nominated.

Resolved, That we urge upon the State and county conventions soon to be held, the nomination of such candidates who can command not only the individual vote of the Republicans, but of such independent Democrats as are inimical to the corrupt rule of Tammany Hall; that it is important that the Republicans secure a good working majority in both Houses of the Legislature, in order that reform measures may be passed for the relief of our tax-burdened City.

Mr. A. J. Plumb seconded the adoption of the resolutions in a vigorous speech, in the course of which he said that the platform on which President Hayes was nominated was not a meaningless string of resolutions thrown out for no other purpose than to catch votes. It was a statement of policy which meant something; the President was honestly endeavoring to carry it out, and he deserved the warm support of all good men. Reconciliation and harmony among the different sections of the country were called for in that platform, and the President was bringing them about; reform of the civil service was called for, and the President was doing his best to that end. It had seemed good to him to order that office-holders should take no part in politics, and he [the speaker] had only to obey that order, which he did cheerfully, but the President left to him the right of free speech and suggestion; and as it was certain that Tammany Hall would go into the fight this Fall fully armed and equipped with office-holders and money, too, he [Mr. Plumb] should, at a later time suggest that funds be raised on the Republican side by having lectures in every district in the City, to which the best speakers in the country should be invited, and admission be fixed at $1 a head. If office-holders and others wished to take 15 or 20 tickets each to distribute among their friends they could do so, and in this way the necessary expenses of the campaign could be defrayed. Mr. Plumb concluded with an earnest plea in favor of having a combination ticket this Fall as the best and only way of defeating Tammany. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Plumb's remarks the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The resignations of those officers of the association who held Federal offices were then read by the Secretary. There were 18 all told, and as this seemed a large number, it was stated by way of explanation that the association numbered over 570 members, and the Republican vote of the district was over 1,500, while the larger number of "office-holders" held such places as letter-carriers and the like small positions. The resignations were, on motion, accepted, "with regret," and it was so entered on the minutes. One or two members said that in the Nineteenth Assembly District there had never been any discussions between the few members who held offices and their associates who did not; and they [the speakers] would take this opportunity to express their thanks to these retiring officers for their faithful services. The following is the list of resignations:

Second Vice-President—D. M. Holmes.
Treasurer—J. D. Hufnagel.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Elias B. Connor.
Inspector of Elections—Henry Ling.
Members of Central Committee—Isaac O. Hunt, Thomas Hagan, Andrew J. Plumb, Alexander Martin.
Members of Executive Committee—J. H. Meredith, D. B. Sanford, C. P. Hulz, William H. Bruder, Ambrose Felix, Richard Williams, Peter Linden.
Secretary—J. J. Humphreys.

On motion, a committee was appointed to report a list of nominations to fill the vacancies, and an election will be held next Thursday evening at the same time and place.

WEDDING IN ALBANY.

The Albany *Argus* of Thursday says: "At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Gen. Robert Lenox Banks and Mrs. Mary De Camp Corning were united in marriage at All Saints' Cathedral Chapel, Right Rev. Bishop Doane performing the ceremony. The witnesses were Dr. James L. Banks, brother of the bridegroom, Robert L. Banks, Jr., and Erastus Corning, the bride's brother-in-law. The following persons attended: Mrs. Erastus Corning, Sr., with two lady relatives, non-residents here; Mrs. Erastus Corning and Erastus Corning, Jr. No other persons were present. The chapel altar was trimmed with flowers. The wedding was a pleasant surprise to the many friends of the contracting parties, for very few of their most intimate friends anticipated it. After the quiet ceremony was celebrated, a private dinner was enjoyed at the residence of Gen. Banks, on State-street, whence Mr. and Mrs. Banks took their departure on their bridal tour."

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 2.—Fifty cars of stock and 24 cars of tea passed North Platte yesterday, bound for Chicago.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Gov. Robinson and family arrived at the Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill, N. Y., this afternoon, where he will spend a few days.

OTTAWA, Aug. 2.—In consequence of recent forgeries, the Bank of British North America intends, in the next issue, to change the form of their bank notes.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 2.—The convention has decided to elect Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts by joint ballot of the Legislature. The election occurs in 1880.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The Chief of Police of Sing Sing was in town to-night, looking for James H. Carson, charged by James F. Wenman & Co., of No. 146 Pearl-street, New-York, with being a defaulter to a small amount.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 2.—At Ogallalla, this State, yesterday, William Campbell was killed and five men wounded in a shooting affray. The quarrel resulted from a few chaffing words that passed between Campbell and a man named May at a dinner-table.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE ELLIS IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

PROGRESS OF THE CASE BEFORE THE SENATE AT SARATOGA—WITNESSES EXAMINED YESTERDAY.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The Senate this morning examined Marcus T. Hunt, Deputy Attorney-General, who said he put the word "settled" on the register of the suit commenced against the People's Bank, testified to some days since; did so on the general understanding that the Trustees would put up securities; did not remember being instructed by Ellis.

Lemuel Clark, book-keeper of the Loaners' Bank and of the Receiver, was called. Mr. Chapman objected to his testimony. The question was more whether Ellis could enforce the law to make this bank report than whether he was negligent. He finally withdrew his objection, and the examination went on. Witness said the bank had large transactions with the Continental Life Insurance Company, pledging $201,000 worth of railroad bonds and stocks for $45,000. On his cross-examination he said he saw a man called an Examiner in the bank several times; never remember seeing him at the bank, or hearing that he had been there, for the purpose of testing his power over the bank.

To Senator Woodin—Understood the bank failed because of trouble among the Trustees; they proposed to sell the charter.

To Senator Prince—They expected to receive $150,000 for the charter on account of the extraordinary privileges it contained; it was a large pawnbroking establishment. The prosecution produced the opinion of William Tracy, heretofore referred to. The witness identified it, and read from it that Tracy did not consider the Loaners' Bank subject to chapter 324 of the Laws of 1874.

Mr. Warner, general clerk in the Bank Department, testified that a commission was issued to Reid as Bank Examiner, March 31, 1876; it was returned May 12, with a note that the bank refused to be examined; the commission, which was missed from the file of the department has since been produced before the Senate Committee.

To Mr. McGuire—The commission is a printed form and can be duplicated.

Deputy Superintendent Lamb produced the semi-annual report of the German Savings Bank at Morrisania, dated Jan. 1, 1875, showing an excess of assets amounting to $27,352 81. On April 24, 1875, Mr. Reid made a special examination, and found a deficiency of $77,214 68; a difference in the estimated value of town bonds and railroad stocks caused this; on Dec. 25, 1875, Ellis notified the Trustees that the deficiency must be made up; on Jan. 1, 1876, the bank reported an excess of $11,887, and on Jan. 1, 1877, an excess of $12,091; a committee of Trustees came up during the latter part of February, 1877, and had an interview with Ellis; don't know what he said; a letter from Hall, attorney for the bank, Jan. 6, 1876, said they had put in bonds and mortgages, and made the deficiency good; no other letters were on file, excepting one from Ellis to the Attorney-General, Feb. 24, 1877, recommending that the bank be closed, and explaining the bonds which had been deposited and in default of interest for several years; the bank was put in the hands of a Receiver in July, 1877; the depositors petitioned against putting it into the hands of a Receiver. In reply to Senator Gerard, witness said there was no evidence in the department of examination except by Reid; Ellis made no statement of his visit. In reply to Senator St. John he said there was no proof of the deficiency being made good except from reports of the bank. Isaac Smith, clerk of the department, testified to the examination of the report of Jan. 1, 1877; he valued the bonds less than the Trustees did, and thus made the deficiency. William J. Best, Receiver of the German Savings Bank, Morrisania, testified that the amount of assets he found was $171,022 21; he did not estimate $41,000 in town bonds; the Trustees had put in bonds and mortgages, $33,500, and cash, $18,850, to make up the deficiency; the bank made a loan to the Montclair Railroad, New-Jersey, in September, 1872, taking first mortgage bonds as security, and made further loans to the same road in February and September, 1873; only $10,000 were ever paid on these bonds. He read from the Trustees' book of minutes from Dec. 29, 1875, noting the visit of Reid, and showing the anxiety of the Trustees to make up the deficiency; in their efforts to save the assets, several of the Trustees contributed to that end; on Feb. 20, 1877, counsel and one Trustee were sent to Albany to consult Ellis; they reported that Ellis said the deficiency must be made up; said he would pay the depositors 50 per cent. if the securities of the Trustees were good, and if the town bonds were paid he could pay 60 or 70 per cent. On cross-examination he said that he found all the assets reported Jan. 1, 1877; the deficiency was due to the difference in the valuation of bonds; he found there were $230,000 due to depositors; during the last two months $70,000 were drawn out by the Trustees and others. At the request of Senator Harris the Receiver read from the minutes the cost of lunch, $75, and wines, $174, when the bank building was finished, which was added to the building account. Adjourned.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THIRD DAY OF THE GOODWOOD RACES—THE GOODWOOD CUP WON BY HAMPTON, BEATING THE FAVORITE.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—This was the third day of the Goodwood meeting, the principal event being the run for the Goodwood Cup. This race brought out a field of five horses, and was won by Mr. Hobson's Hampton, with Lord Falmouth's Skylark second, and the Duke of Hamilton's Charon third. Lord Lonsdale's Petrarch and the Duke of Hamilton's Winchilsea also started. The latest betting on the course was four to one against Hampton, three to two against Skylark, and five to one against Charon. The following is a summary:

THE GOODWOOD CUP—Value 300 sovereigns, added to a subscription of 20 sovereigns each, half forfeit; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes; 3-year olds to carry 7 stone 7 pounds; 4-year olds, 8 stone 10 pounds; 5-year olds, 6-year olds, and aged, 9 stone; mares and geldings allowed 3 pounds; pure Barbs, Turkish, or Arabian horses allowed 32 pounds; horses foaled in America or the British Colonies allowed 7 pounds; horses which have never won above the value of 50 sovereigns, or received 100 sovereigns, including their own stake, as second horse, in any country, shall be allowed weight in these proportions: 3-year olds, 4 pounds; 4-year olds, 9 pounds; 5-year olds, 14 pounds; 6-year olds and aged, 21 pounds; allowances accumulative; the winner of the Derby or Oaks at Epsom, Doncaster St. Leger, Ascot, Goodwood, or Doncaster Cups, or the Alexandra Plate, Ascot, within an interval of two years, both Goodwood Cup days included, to carry 7 pounds; of two or more of the above stakes and prizes, 10 pounds extra; two miles and a half; (21 subscribers.)

Mr. F. G. Hobson's b. h. Hampton, by Lord Clifden, out of Lady Langden, 5 years..... 1
Lord Falmouth's b. c. Skylark, by King Tom, out of Wheat Ear, 4 years..... 2
Duke of Hamilton's br. c. Charon, by Hermit, out of Barchettina, 4 years..... 3
Lord Lonsdale's b. c. Petrarch, by Lord Clifden, out of Laura, by Orlando, 4 years..... 0
Duke of Hamilton's br. c. Winchilsea, by John Davis, out of Belle of Kars, 3 years..... 0

A BANK ROBBER COMMITTED.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—George Haynes, who was arrested in this city several days ago by Smith & West, on the charge of having robbed the Grand Trunk Railroad Company at Montreal, had a hearing this morning. The charge was not sustained, but he was committed for a hearing on the 9th inst., on a further charge of having stolen $40,000 in notes from the Consolidated Bank of Montreal. Mr. Mills, an officer of the bank, is here to prosecute the extradition of the accused.

RAILROAD TRAIN-WRECKERS FOILED

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 2.—An attempt was made to-day to wreck the Concord train, which arrives in this city at 7 A. M., by removing the spikes and bolts holding the rails to the ties, near Pennichuck bridge. The derangement was discovered by a section hand in time to prevent a disaster.

TROTTING ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 2.—At the meeting last night of the committee to regulate trotting races on the Pacific coast, a resolution was adopted declaring that if the National Association at the convention next February do not authorize the formation by

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv..... 91
200 Del. & Hud..... 41
300 do..... b.c. 41¼
500 Rock Island..... 70⅜
250 do..... 70
300 Mich. Central..... 43¾
100 do..... 43⅝
100 do..... 43⅞
100 do..... 43⅞
1500 West. Union..... 70½
300 do..... 70⅝
100 do..... 70⅝
600 do..... 71
1000 do..... 71
900 do..... 71⅛
700 do..... 71
300 do..... 71⅛
300 do..... 71⅛
100 do..... c. 71⅛
50 do..... 71
600 do..... 71⅛
600 do..... 71⅛
1000 do..... 71
700 do..... 71⅛
300 do..... 71⅛
300 do..... 71⅛
100 do..... 71⅛
100 do..... 71⅛
100

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ZOTHENIA....WED., Aug. 8|SCYTHIA.....WED., Aug. 22
ARYSNIA....WED., Aug. 15|RUSSIA.....WED., Aug. 29

Steamers marked "do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 12:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAITI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall:)

ANDES.....Aug. 14
ALPS.....Aug. 28

For KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI:

ATLAS.....Aug. 17
CLARIBEL.....About Sept. 6

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 8

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passengers' tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North-River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 2 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria.....Aug. 4|Ethiopia.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
Bolivia.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.|Ethiopia.....Aug. 25, 6 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Utopia.....Aug. 4, noon | Alsatia.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $75 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., Aug. 4|NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 18
RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 11|MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $50, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy....Sat., Aug. 4, noon | Spain....Sat., Aug. 18, noon
Spain, Sat., Aug. 11, noon | Italy, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Holland, Sat., Aug. 4, noon | Denmark, Aug. 18, 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage at moderate rates. Forward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

FEREIRE, Dauke.....Wednesday, Aug. 8, 4 P. M.
CANADA, Passavant.....Wednesday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.
ST. LAURENT, Bachelier, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN SALVADOR! Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 4, Pier 45 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. R. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

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Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

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FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Aug. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK...Wednesday, Aug. 15
For freight or passage apply to
WM. H. CLYDE & CO. or H. J. BULLAY, Supt.,
No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, and Pier No. 1, Lessee Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me., and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrew's, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, N. B. Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent.
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEANE.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TIMMERMAN..Wednesday, Aug. 15

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 12 and Sept. 2 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER.....Aug. 9|POMMERANIA.....Aug. 23
HAMMONIA.....Aug. 16|WIELAND.....Aug. 30

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

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General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct ports only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily: 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 8:40 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 6:30, 7, 8, 11:33 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for new mountain station to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 418 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS

leave New-York, foot of Main-st., James-slip, 30 minutes from 34th-st. East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor &c., 8:00 A. M.; 2:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:00 A. M. Brooklyn, at 4:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A.M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43, P. M.—7 A. M. For Far Rockaway only.—Sundays, 8:13, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time tables. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-st. Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn, and at the Ferry, 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains, from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

7:30 A. M., daily, (except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Express.) Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-cars through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORT RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Springfield and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Wickford Junction at 2 and 7 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by steam-boat. Leaves Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) at 8:05 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M., Pier No. 27, North River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

ENGLEWOOD.—MORNING BOAT FROM DEPOT of the Brooklyn annex for Englewood, 8:05 A. M.; Vestry-st., New-York, 8:25; 24th-st., New-York, 8:35 A. M. Returning, leaves Englewood 9:35, landing at 24th-st., Vestry-st., and Brooklyn, Fulton-st. Fare 20c.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.

4 WHOLE NIGHTS REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.

The magnificent new steamer

MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,

at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer for passengers in either line to and from* Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

The mammoth palace steamers

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, AND NANTUCKET.

NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND, VIA FALL RIVER LINE AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28, N. R., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 1:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $3; Excursion tickets, $5. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.

Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive at New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,

and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

FARE ONLY $1 50.

and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.

Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.

S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA VIA PEOPLE'S LINE FROM PIER NO. 41 N. R.—Large, steady, well-ventilated boats. Fare to Saratoga, $2 75; Excursion Tickets, good during season, to Albany and Troy, $2; Saratoga and return, $4 50. Races commence at Saratoga July 21.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. BARKER.

FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday, 2d...	8:30 A. M.	Thursday, 2d...	1:00 P. M.
Friday, 3d...	9:30 A. M.	Friday, 3d...	2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 4th...	11:30 A. M.	Saturday, 4th...	3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 5th...	8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 5th...	4:00 P. M.
Monday, 6th...	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 7th...	6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 7th...	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 8th...	6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 8th...	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 9th...	6:45 A. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.

FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday, 2d...	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 2d...	6:30 A. M.
Friday, 3d...	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 3d...	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 4th...	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 4th...	6:30 A. M.
Monday, 6th...	11:00 A. M.	Monday, 6th...	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 7th...	9:00 A. M.	Monday, 6th...	3:30 P. M.
Wed'day, 8th...	9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 7th...	3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 9th...	9:00 A. M.	Wed'day, 8th...	3:00 P. M.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER will leave, on and after Sunday, (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st, at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.

Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M., foot of Fulton-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.; and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY (and SARATOGA).—Connections at all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

A.—MARY POWELL—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn, by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad. Steamer JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, QUEBEC, AND SAGUENAY RIVER.—Through tickets to the mountains by rail or boat. On and after July 16 through cars will leave Grand Central Depot, via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 8:05 A. M., for the White Mountains, (Littleton, Fabyan House, Crawford House,) also, for Newburg, Springs, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Newport, Vt., Lake Memphremagog, reaching all these points the same evening, and Quebec early next morning, in time for steamers for Saguenay River and trains for Maritime Provinces. Further information and tickets apply at ticket offices New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, Grand Central Depot, G. LEVE, Passenger Agent; Passumpsic Railroad, No. 271 Broadway, or Central Vermont Railroad office, No. 417 Broadway.

SPRING HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

Price for August at this most popular of Summer Resorts, $18 to $25 per week.

Visitors' lists for season of 1877 sent free on application.

T. R. PROCTOR, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

Through tickets, and baggage checked. Telegraph office in hotel. Ferry leaves James-slip, New-York, 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th-st. 8:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connecting with railroad at Hunter's Point.

D. S. S. SAMMIS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y. ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN THIS REGION; terms reduced; high elevation, acres of grounds, mountain air, scenery unsurpassed in the world: accessible by Albany day boats and Hudson River Railroad.

JOHN BREASTED, Proprietor, Catskill, N. Y.

HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.—A really first-class family house with all modern conveniences and absolute freedom from all malaria or objectionable features; best of tables; pure air, fine views, drives, &c. Terms very moderate to desirable parties.

HALSEY HOUSE, ATLANTICVILLE—SOUTH side Long Island, within one minute's walk of Shinnecock Bay, with excellent facilities for surf and still bathing, boating, and snipe shooting; reasonable rates.

W. F. HALSEY.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN., one hour from City; located on high ground, and free from malaria and mosquitoes; board, $8 per week and upward. I. W. KNAPP, Manager.

ELBERON HOTEL, SOUTH OF LONG BRANCH.—The most unique and elegant sea-side resort in the country. C. T. JONES, late of Hoffman House and St. James Hotel, Proprietor.

BEACH HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., NOW Open. Mrs. E. McCABE, Prop. JAS. SHEA, Supt.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILLIP H. KARCHER and HENRY BALINER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Phillip H. Karcher and Henry Baliner, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their own choice, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

LOUIS F. PAYN, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 20th day of July, A. D. 1877, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. KEYSER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt

THE RACING AT SARATOGA.

A DAY OF BRILLIANT CONTESTS.

FINE WEATHER AND A GOOD TRACK—A DEAD HEAT IN THE STEEPLE-CHASE—VERA CRUZ WINS THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH HANDICAP, ZOO ZOO THE SEQUEL STAKES, AND FAIR PLAY THE HEAT RACE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—This has been another brilliant day for the Saratoga Racing Association. In the morning rifts of white clouds partially obscured the sun, and became more sombre in appearance near the midday hour, but without assuming a threatening aspect. This served to temper the atmosphere, and a better day for racing has not been had this season. The track was in splendid condition for fast time, and this was made. As was generally anticipated, Vera Cruz won the mile and an eighth handicap, and Zoo Zoo captured the Sequel Stakes, although carrying a penalty of five pounds. Fair Play took the three-quarter heats after a stubborn contest with Auburn. In the steeple-chase there was a fine contest between Trouble and Waller, which caused a vast amount of enthusiasm. Trouble appeared to have won by a neck, and most of the people had left the course, when, after some delay, the judges decided it a dead heat.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH HANDICAP.

The trouble of the speculators began with the free handicap sweepstakes of a mile and an eighth, for all ages. Eight horses had accepted, but only seven faced the starter. These were Whisper, Vera Cruz, Ambush, Mary, Bradamante, Baroness, and Princess of Thule. In the pools before the start the Williams pair were the favorites, and brought $225; Bradamante, $135; Mary, $75; Baroness, $65; Ambush, $50, and Princess of Thule $45. The distance being a mile and an eighth, the horses were aligned at the furlong pole. The start was a good one. Mary, being quickest on her legs, came to the front, and reached the stand a length in front of Whisper, with Princess of Thule lapping his quarter, and Bradamante lapping the Princess. Ambush brought up the rear. Going around the turn Bradamante passed the Princess and Whisper, and went up to the saddle-girth of Mary, while Princess of Thule was third, lapped on the quarter by Whisper. When they passed the quarter pole Mary was still showing the way half a length before Bradamante, while Princess of Thule fell back, and Whisper took the third position at Bradamante's tail, with Princess lapping his quarter, the others being in a ruck, with Ambush two lengths in the rear. The pace along the back stretch was very fast. Bradamante was forcing it. She speedily got to Mary's head, and by the time the half-mile pole was reached she showed half a length in advance of Mary, with Whisper at the latter's tail, followed by Vera Cruz, Princess of Thule fifth, Baroness sixth, and Ambush still occupying the old position in the rear. When they came round the lower turn Vera Cruz made his run, and a beautiful brush ensued. Bradamante showed her neck in front of Vera Cruz, Mary, and Whisper, who were together, but when they turned into the home stretch it was evident that the race lay between Bradamante, Vera Cruz, and Whisper, as Mary showed evident signs of distress. Bradamante appeared to be slightly in front of Vera Cruz, but the pace began to tell on her when she reached the furlong-pole, and Sayres was obliged to apply the lash. She responded well but Vera Cruz had the best of it, and easily came to the front, and won the race by two lengths in 1:57½—a fast race. Bradamante was second, a length and a half in front of Whisper, who was a length ahead of Mary. Ambush came in fifth, Princess of Thule sixth, and Baroness last.

THE SEQUEL STAKES.

The second event on the card was the fourteenth renewal of the Sequel Stakes, for three-year olds; one mile and three-quarters. This had 27 nominations, and six of them sported silk, namely: Cardinal Wolsey, Higgins, St. James, Major Barker, Zoo Zoo, and Vermont. Notwithstanding the fact that St. James ran such an excellent race in the Travers Stake and that Zoo Zoo was to carry 5 pounds penalty, the latter was the favorite, and just before the start Zoo Zoo sold for $300, McDaniel's $270, Higgins $40, and Vermont and Cardinal Wolsey, coupled, $45. As the distance was a mile and three-quarters the horses were started in the chute, and when the flag fell Major Barker got away in the lead, it being his mission to make the running for St. James. When they ran down the chute, Major Barker led two lengths; St. James was second, two lengths before Zoo Zoo, who was a length in advance of Cardinal Wolsey. When they turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole Major Barker was four lengths in advance with St. James second, a length in front of Zoo Zoo, who was a length before Cardinal Wolsey, with Higgins fifth, and Vermont in the rear. Coming around the lower turn Major Barker opened a gap of eight lengths before St. James, who was matching Zoo Zoo, leading her half a length. Wolsey fourth, Higgins fifth, and Vermont sixth. There remained in about the same position when they turned into the stretch, and at the finish of the first three-quarters of a mile, which was run in 1:21, Major Barker was still cutting out the work eight lengths in front, but as the time will show he was not doing rapid running, St. James and Zoo Zoo were head and head a length in advance, while Cardinal Wolsey, Higgins and Vermont were in the rear. They went around the turn in the same order, but at the quarter, Major Barker quickened his pace considerably, and still kept the cap open, while St. James and Zoo Zoo, still together, were two lengths away from Cardinal Wolsey. When they ran along the back stretch, Zoo Zoo began to run fast, and pushing out half a length in advance of St. James, the two latter closed rapidly on Major Barker. To the disgust of his backers, however, St. James suddenly showed the white feather and fell back ignobly, while Wolsey ran up third. By the time they reached the half-mile pole, Zoo Zoo had got to the head of Major Barker, and Wolsey was just lapping the leadings, when Scott, his jockey, was seen to lean forward as if the bridle had broken, and then fall off. Wolsey then ran to the front of the other horses. As they came around the lower turn, Zoo Zoo was a length in front of Barker and on turning into the home stretch she had the whole field beaten. The riderless Wolsey was still in front of Zoo Zoo and caused much merriment as he passed the Judges stand a length in front of Zoo Zoo. The latter won the race by four lengths in the easiest possible manner. Vermont being second, about five lengths in advance of Major Barker, who led Higgins two lengths. St. James swerved across the home stretch two or three times, but being in the rear did not interfere with the others. The time was 3:10.

When Scott limped from the place where he fell to the weighing stand it was discovered that the stirrup strap had parted, and he was unable to maintain his balance on the colt. He was not injured.

THE THREE-QUARTER HEATS.

The third race was an interesting one or three-quarter-mile heats, being a selling race with the usual allowances. There were five entries, namely, Auburn, Lady Salyers, Fair Play, Imperatrice, and Dandelion. In the betting Auburn had been the favorite, but this morning the knowing ones got a "point" on Lady Salyers. Lady Salyers rose gradually into favor, and when they went to the post she was selling for $200; Auburn, $150; Fair Play, $110, and the field, $105.

First Heat.—The horses moved away together with Dandelion in the rear, but going down the shute Auburn went to the front, followed by Imperatrice in the second place, Lady Salyers third, and Fair Play fourth. When they turned into the regular track at the half-mile post, Auburn led by a length, Imperatrice still being second, half a length before Lady Salyers, who was half a length in advance of Fair Play. When they ran around the lower turn Imperatrice dropped to the rear. Lady Salyers then ran to the saddle girth of Auburn, and the pair left Fair Play two lengths behind them, in company with Dandelion. Turning into the home-stretch, however, Lady Salyers quailed under the pressure, and fell back, while Fair Play came fast under the whip and challenged Auburn. The race was very close between them, but Auburn kept to the front, and won the heat by half a length, in 1:17¼. Five lengths behind Fair Play came Lady Salyers, who was four lengths in front of Dandelion, while Imperatrice was behind the distance flag.

Second Heat.—Fair Play having so much weight off was deemed to have the best of it, and he was now the favorite at $425, Auburn, $200, and the field $100. At the second trial the flag sent them off, with Auburn in the lead, but as they ran down the shute Lady Salyers ran to the front, and passed into the regular track two lengths in advance of Auburn, with Fair Play at the latter's saddle-girth, a length in front of Dandelion. When they came around the lower turn, Fair Play forged past Auburn and moved up to the tail of Lady Salyers. By the time they reached the three-quarter pole, Lady Salyers was only a neck in advance of Fair Play, but when they ran up the home stretch Lady Salyers was in distress, and Fair Play came forward, winning the heat by two lengths in 1:18¾. Lady Salyers was second, two lengths in advance of Auburn, who was half a dozen lengths away from Dandelion.

Third Heat.—Lady Salyers and Dandelion were sent to the stable under the rule, and the contest was narrowed to a match between Fair Play and Auburn, the former being the favorite at $200 to $15. Auburn got two lengths the best of the start, but as they ran along the back stretch Fair Play collared him, and turned into the track with his neck in front. Coming around the lower turn Auburn closed up to the head of Fair Play, and it was a pretty race between them all the way round to the mile distance stand before Auburn gave it up, which he did suddenly, and Fair Play beat him home by a length and a half, in 1:20. Over the race Fair Play was offered at auction, his selling price being $300, yet nobody made a bid, again demonstrating that selling races are a delusion.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

There had been so much delay that the spectators became impatient, and made it known by stamping their feet. The judge's bell then called the horses for the steeple-chase, in which there were Trouble, Waller, Redding, Doubtful, and Bencher. In the betting, Reed's pair were very heavy favorites, and brought $650. Waller was second choice at $300, and the field $200. The horses were started, as usual, in the east field, behind the timers' stand, and ran down parallel with the shute. Their first obstacle was a stone wall, and Doubtful assumed the lead, with Redding second, Bencher third, and four lengths behind them were Trouble and Waller. In this manner they ran round to the water jump in the north section, and here both Doubtful and Redding bolted out of the course, leaving only Waller, Trouble, and Bencher in the race. Waller now took the lead, and jumped over the rails of the sectional track, two lengths in front of Trouble, with Bencher third. They were the same at the wall in the west field, but at the drop, where they pass to the outside field, Bencher passed Trouble, who was now in the rear. They were two lengths apart over the hedge in front of Lorillard's stable, but after jumping over the big wall further on, Bencher assumed the lead, and jumped across the track into the east field again, when he came to a halt, and before getting in motion again the others had passed him. Trouble once more got to the front, and was two lengths ahead of Waller as they came over the south section of the water, with Bencher a long way behind. They all jumped so well that they were loudly applauded. They again took a double leap across the chute, with Trouble six lengths ahead of Waller, and he the same distance before Bencher. In this way they ran until they went along the west side of the chute and entered the track near the half-mile pole, where Trouble led two lengths, Waller second. Coming around the lower turn Waller closed up on Trouble until they were even, but at the last hurdle Trouble landed first, and a rushing race home resulted. It appeared as if Trouble had won by nearly a neck, and Bencher was beaten off. The people then began to leave the course, but the Judges decided it a dead heat. The owners of Waller insisted on running it off, but gave way after a long talk, and the money was divided in the pools.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Free handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, with $400 added, the second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes; entrances to be made at the course by 4 P. M. on Tuesday, July 31; weights to be announced by 10 A. M., and acceptances to be made by 12 M., on Wednesday, Aug. 1; horses having run after 25th June, for any race closed in 1877, at any other than the Saratoga course, excluded; one mile and an eighth.

James T. Williams' b. g. Vera Cruz, 3 years, by Vigil, out of Regan, by Lexington, 97 pounds. Sparling..1
Dixon & Wimmer's ch. f. Bradamante, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Brenna, by imp. Knight of St. George, 94 pounds. Sayres..... 2
James T. Williams' b. h. Whisper, aged, by Planet, out of Mattie Gross, by Lexington, 118 pounds. Kelso. 3
George L. Lorillard's br. c. Ambush, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Dolly Morgan, by Revenue, 108 pounds. Barbee..... 0
Oden Bowies' ch. f. Mary, 4 years, by Dickens, out of Miss Maryland, by Brown Dick, 103 pounds. Hughes..... 0
D. McDaniel's br. f. Princess of Thule, 3 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Phœbe, by Kentucky, 88 pounds. Proctor..... 0
August Belmont's br. f. Baroness, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, by imp. Eclipse, 90 pounds. Barrett..... 0
*Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Vermont, by Vigil, out of Nannie Butler, by Lexington, 93 pounds..... dis.
Time—1:17¾; 1:18¾; 1:20.

FOURTH RACE.—Free Handicap Steeple-chase; purse $700, of which $100 to the second horse; horses having run after 25th June for any race closed in 1877, at any other than the Saratoga Course, excluded; entries to be made by 4 P. M. on Tuesday, July 31; weights to be announced by 10 A. M., and acceptances to be made by 12 M. on Wednesday, Aug. 1; the usual course—two and three-quarter miles.

Charles Reed's ch. g. Trouble, aged, by Ulverston, out of Kate McDonald, imp. Mickey Free, 168 pounds. Meany..... 1
F. Sinyder's b. h. Waller, 5 years, by imp. Hurrah, out of Queen of Clubs, 153 pounds. Little..... 2
L. Hart's ch. h. Redding, 5 years, by Harry of the West, dam by Joe Skinner, 137 pounds. Midgely.. 3
C. Reed's b. g. Doubtful, 4 years, by Oysterman, Jr., out of Spotted Fawn, 125 pounds. Price..... 0
J. S. Cattanach's b. g. Bencher, 4 years, by Brown Dick, out of Benecier, by Jack Malone, 120 pounds. Nolan..... 3
Time: 5:45.

*Ild not go the course.
†Dead heat.

A VIRGINIA SHOOTING AFFRAY.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* of Tuesday says: "On Thursday last, in a difficulty which occurred at Garnett's store, Curdsville, Buckingham County, Mr. William Saunders, a highly respected young citizen, was shot and dangerously wounded by Robert Ould, Jr., formerly of Richmond. Such particulars of the affair as we have were gathered from Buckingham gentlemen now in the city. It seems that Mr. Ould had been in the country for some weeks visiting friends, and that on several occasions he called at the residence of his relative, Mr. Alberto Saunders, and paid attention to a daughter of Mr. Saunders. A continuance of the visits was considered undesirable, and Mr. Saunders instructed his son William to notify Ould. In consequence of this message, Ould on Thursday sought young Saunders and found him threshing wheat in a lot near to Garnett's store. Ould, riding a mule, waited about there for some time, ready to make a difficulty, but Saunders, being intent upon his work, paid no attention to him, and he went off, as was thought. Subsequently Saunders went to the store for some purpose, and Ould rode up, and, using highly offensive language against Saunders, caused the latter to come to the door, where Ould, still mounted on the mule, fired upon him two or three times. Saunders seized a small piece of iron and hurled it at Ould, but without effect, and then ran up to Ould and succeeded in getting the pistol from him. By one of Ould's shots Saunders was wounded, the ball striking on the inside of the left arm, between the elbow and shoulder joint, and ranging upward into the body. Ould was arrested by the bystanders, and examined by a magistrate and committed to jail without bail. At last accounts Mr. Saunders' condition was regarded as serious. It is represented that immediately after the shooting, and also on a subsequent day, Ould said that he intended to kill Saunders, and was only sorry that he did not do it. On the other hand, the counsel of Ould, writing to a gentleman in Richmond, says that Ould's repre-cents that young Saunders had repeatedly threatened to kill him. William Saunders is probably not more than 21 or 22 years of age, and has the reputation among his friends and neighbors of being a peaceable and well-disposed gentleman."

TWO DOLLARS FOR A CARPET-BAG.

The following railroad incident is told by the Troy *Press* of Tuesday: "On the Saturday evening Troy and Boston train, a man in the smoking-car said to a Trojan in the seat in front of him: 'Won't you take another seat?' Of course the Trojan looked astounded at the request. In explanation the man said: 'Your cigar makes me sick.' 'Why don't you go into another car, then; this is the smoking-car!' 'Oh, is it!' said the stranger, and immediately left the car, leaving in the rack above him a badly-worn carpet-bag. The seat thus vacated was soon taken by another Trojan, who had just come in. Arriving near Valley Falls, the carpet-bag fell from the rack upon the Trojan's head. He supposed it had been thrown at him in sport, and at once threw it back at the man who he supposed had assaulted him. The carpet-bag went through the open window, and the train then being in rapid motion no effort was made to get it. Several miles further up, the stranger came into the car again to get the bag. When the Trojan was informed of the fact that the bag had fallen upon him from the rack, and that he had thrown it out of the window, (for he did not see it go out,) he honorably offered to pay the man for it. The stranger said he thought that 'ere bag and its contents ought to be worth tew dollars. The Trojan paid the $2, and will be very careful in future what carpet-bag he throws out of a window."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A SHARP CHASE AFTER A THIEF.

HE CUTS LOOSE FROM HIS CAPTORS AND FIRES EIGHT SHOTS AT THEM—A POLICEMAN RETURNS THE FIRE WITH GOOD EFFECT—FINAL CAPTURE OF THE CRIMINAL.

Early yesterday afternoon a large, powerful, and well-dressed man, named Oscar D. Peterson, from Chicago, went into the store No. 1,121 Broadway, and bought $21 worth of fine socks, ties, and silk handkerchiefs. While making these purchases he stole $26 worth more of similar articles. Mr. J. Colby, Superintendent of the store, saw the theft, and summoned Officer George H. Paddock, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct. Peterson was arrested by the officer, and seemed so well disposed to go along peaceably that he was neither held nor manacled. On their way to the station-house, while on Twenty-ninth-street, near Madison-avenue, Peterson materially changed his demeanor. He had been carrying an umbrella in his right hand. This he transferred to the other hand, and with his right pulled out two Derringer pistols, and, dropping the umbrella, with a pistol in each hand he turned upon Paddock and Colby, saying to them: "You ——, git, now!" He fired, it is alleged, three shots so close to their faces that they were blinded for a moment by the smoke. Paddock says that one of the bullets grazed his left cheek under the eye, but it appeared to the reporter that the wound he showed was a very old scar. After firing the three shots Peterson ran, and succeeded in distancing Paddock, who jumped into a passing butcher's cart and compelled the driver to chase Peterson. The runaway made such excellent use of his legs that neither Paddock's impressed cart nor Officers Kepner, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and Pratt, of the Twenty-fifth, who joined in the chase, could get anywhere near him. During the chase Peterson continued to reload and fire off his Derringers at his pursuers, firing eight shots altogether at them, none of which, however, took effect. Paddock also kept up a fire from the cart upon Peterson, and fired five bullets at him, one of which struck him on the back of the head and ran along under the scalp until it reached the top of the skull, when it came out and carried the fugitive's hat with it, and another lodged in his right calf.

Blood flowed freely from both these wounds, but it did not seem to affect Peterson's strength. During this time he continued his course down Twenty-fourth-street toward Second-avenue, and when he was near the corner of the avenue he turned upon a young man, named Edward Bromfield, of No. 334 West Fourteenth-street, who was standing looking at the chase, and shot at him. Bromfield turned, and thus saved his life, for the bullet, which was aimed close to his heart, went sideways through the coat at the left lapel, through the vest and shirt, and made a slight flesh wound on the right breast. Peterson then ran into a slaughter-house on Second-avenue, where he was captured by Officer Smith, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who transferred him to Paddock. Paddock took him before Judge Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, and two complaints were made against him—felonious assault, one by Paddock, and the other by Bromfield, and a charge of grand larceny was entered against him by Colby. Judge Wandell held the prisoner for trial in default of $22,000 bail, $10,000 upon each of the felonious assaults, and $2,000 upon the larceny.

There were found upon the prisoner's person $1,380 in cash, a bunch of curiously-shaped keys, a small vial of mysterious liquid, and several trunk or baggage checks, one numbered 221, and stamped "Grand Union Hotel, New-York."

THE EXCISE LAW TO BE ENFORCED.

A GENERAL ORDER BY THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS—THE DUTY OF THE FORCE POINTED OUT—THE ORDER TO BE PROMULGATED TO-DAY.

The Police Commissioners held a special session yesterday, at which they approved of the following General Order respecting the enforcement of the Excise law:

Whereas, The Court of Appeals, in deciding the case of one Gebney, has recently defined and explained the law relating to excise, and the Counsel to the Corporation has rendered an opinion as to the effect of such decision on the duties of officers of the Police Force in regard to sale of intoxicating liquors, now, on the report of the counsel to the board, be it

Resolved, That under the statutes of this State the following acts are misdemeanors, viz.: To sell any strong or spirituous liquors or wines, in quantities less than five gallons at a time, without having a license therefor; to sell any strong or spirituous liquors or wines to be drunk on the premises of the seller, without having obtained a license therefor, as aforesaid, and to suffer or permit or expose for sale or sell, give away, or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer, on any day between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning; to sell or give away intoxicating liquors (including malt liquors) or wines on Sundays or election days, and that it is the duty of every member of the Police force, immediately and without warrant, to arrest and take into custody any and all persons committing any of the above mentioned offenses in the presence of such member of the Police force.

Resolved, That licenses duly granted by the Commissioners of Excise to other than those who propose to keep an inn, tavern, or hotel, for the sale of ale or beer to be drunk on the premises, are valid and to be respected.

After the adjournment of the meeting it was announced by the Superintendent that the order would not be promulgated until to-day. Commissioner Erhardt states that he was drafted in this order in compliance to the law, and not as a subterfuge, as might be suspected from the phraseology of the last resolution.

AUCTION SALE OF CALICOES.

Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co. made an extensive sale of calico prints by auction yesterday, at their warerooms, No. 79 Leonard-street. There were 89 lots, comprising 1,775 cases, containing, in the aggregate, 229,816 yards of Richmond prints, disposed of. The purchasers were all City jobbers, and resident buyers representing out of town houses. About 500 merchants attended the sale. The goods were disposed of in lots of from one to 10 cases, to suit the buyers. The prices obtained were considerably less than the regular market rates. The lowest price received on perfect goods was 6 cents, and the highest 6½ cents, while, had the commission merchants gone on the street to sell them, they could have disposed of them readily at 7 and 7½ cents per yard. The terms of the sale were 60 days' credit, with a discount of 5 per cent., or 7 per cent. discount on bills paid within 10 days after the sale. There is a good deal of dissatisfaction among manufacturers and commission merchants at this way of disposing of goods, as it ruins the market by forcing upon it goods which are not really needed, while the only parties benefiting by the operation are the jobbers. The latter, too, are getting into the habit of waiting until an auction sale takes place before they purchase, and thus making the extra percentage. Other manufacturers are left the alternative of selling their wares at private sale low enough to meet the reduction corresponding to that obtained at an auction sale, or go to the expense of disposing of their goods at auction also.

LUNATICS SENT BACK TO THIS STATE.

Commissioner Cox, of the Board of Charities and Correction, was called upon to decide two rather peculiar cases at the Tombs yesterday. The State of Massachusetts sent back two lunatics to this State on the ground that they were crazy when they landed in this City originally, and that, as a consequence, here was the proper place for them to come for treatment and support. The names of the unfortunate patients are Thomas Dalton and John Deasy. The former is a middle-aged man, of rather genteel appearance, and has, no doubt, been industrious in his day, as there are several hundred dollars to his credit in the Boston Five Cent Savings Bank. He is suffering from dementia. He is a single man, without any known relative, except a sister, who is supposed to reside somewhere on Long Island. Deasy is only 27, and is also single. He exhibits all the symptoms of melancholia. Both are Irishmen, and landed at Castle Garden at about the same time several years ago, but they are entire strangers to each other. For some time they have been inmates of the insane asylum at Worcester, Mass., and it was in charge of two of the keepers of that institution that they arrived here. After having the men examined by a physician, and hearing such statements about them as could be furnished, Commissioner Cox decided to send them to the Flatbush Asylum, where they become the wards of the State Board of Charities until such time as the matter is more thoroughly investigated.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Chamberlain Tappan has collected $3,042 09 from the banks selected to hold City moneys, the amount being interest on deposits for the month of July.

William A. Boyd, Corporation Attorney, paid to the Controller yesterday the sum of $441, penalties collected during the month of July for violation of City ordinances.

Public Administrator Sullivan deposited in the City Treasury yesterday $3,733, as commissions collected by him during the past month in suits where there were no next of kin, and he also deposited in the Importers' and Traders' Bank, to the credit of himself and the Controller, $12,000 due to creditors and next of kin of intestate persons.

In compliance with the injunction issued by the Supreme Court, on the petition of Mr. James Hull, the sale of the various ferry franchises, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed for one fortnight. It is claimed that the conditions of the sale, fixing the value of each franchise at 5 per cent. of the gross receipts taken on the New-York side, are illegal.

Storekeepers have repeatedly complained at the Mayor's office that they were mulcted in various sums by persons representing themselves to be inspectors of weights and measures; but it appears that the Mayor has no power to prevent them. A committee of shopkeepers, however, intend to wait upon him, in order to see what action can be taken in the matter. There are at present four men acting as inspectors of weights and measures, but the charter provides for only two.

A ROMANCE OF THE SEMINOLES.

DEATH OF A NEPHEW OF THE GREAT SEMINOLE CHIEF—A CURIOUS HISTORY OF SAVAGE AND CIVILIZED LIFE.

Osceola Cooper, a man who claimed to be a nephew of Osceola, the renowned Chief of the Seminole Indians, died suddenly yesterday, of acute disease of the kidneys, accelerated by other ailments, at No. 35 Bond-street, a lodging-house. Cooper, who was 38 years of age at the time of his death, was the only son of Solomon Cooper, an Indian doctor, who, it is claimed, was the brother of the Seminole chief. Those who are familiar with the history of the Seminole wars can recall the important incidents in the life of Cooper's celebrated progenitor. Osceola was born in Georgia in 1804. His father was an English trader named Powell, who married the daughter of a Seminole chief. Soon after the death of his father, Osceola, then a stripling, removed to Florida with his Indian mother, and there became identified with the fortunes of her father's tribe, among whom, after a brief period, the young man was recognized as a leader. He married, according to the rites of the tribe, the daughter of one of the chiefs. In 1835, while on a visit to Fort King, Osceola's wife was seized as a fugitive slave, and as such was carried off. This outrage, added to other injuries, fancied or real, angered the young chief to such an extent, that he uttered undisguised threats against his persecutors. On the strength of those indiscreet utterances, Osceola was seized by order of Gen. Thompson, and put in irons, but was released after a brief term of humiliating imprisonment. Swearing to be revenged, he gathered about him a little band of followers, with whom he laid in wait for Thompson. On Dec. 25, 1835, meeting the latter and other whites outside of the walls of the fort, the young chief and his band massacred the entire party. This tragedy was the signal for the second Seminole war, which practically terminated on Oct. 21, 1837, with the capture of Osceola under a flag of truce at St. Augustine. He was incarcerated in Fort Moultrie, near Charleston, S. C., where he died on Jan. 30, 1838. There is no record in history that Osceola had a brother, and yet the friends of Osceola Cooper aver that he (the chief) had one; several years his junior, who was adopted by Solomon Cooper, of New-York, at the close of the Seminole war. The circumstance of the younger brother's adoption by Mr. Cooper are described thus: A small band of Seminoles, a remnant of Osceola's scattered tribe, encountered, a few days succeeding the capture of their chief, a hostile party of Indians, from whom they rescued Mr. Cooper. At first the Seminoles were inclined to treat Mr. Cooper as a prisoner, and would perhaps eventually have subjected him to the torture, if Osceola's brother, who was the pet of the band, had not interceded in his behalf. The half-breed Indian boy became greatly attached to Cooper, by whom he was subsequently adopted and brought to this City. Here he assumed the name of his patron, and some property, which was of considerable value, he inherited. After the death of his adopted father, Solomon Cooper—for by that name only he was known—went to Barcelona, Spain, where he married a woman of good family. Osceola Cooper, the man who now lies dead at No. 35 Bond-street, is alleged to be the first fruit of that union. Shortly after the birth of his second child, a girl, Solomon Cooper returned with his family to this country, and settled on a farm situated near the homestead of the Greeley family at Chappaqua. He became famous as an "Indian doctor," and through his professional operations gained considerable wealth. At the outbreak of the rebellion, Dr. Cooper, who was then sojourning in the South, joined the rebel army, and, it is said, was killed in battle. A few years preceding the termination of the war his son, Osceola Cooper, ran away from college and joined the Union forces, acting as courier under General Sherman until the surrender of Lee. Returning homeward, he learned that his mother had moved from the Chappaqua farm to a house in Forty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues. Thinking that his sudden and unexpected reappearance would prove too great a shock to her, he requested the servant who answered his summons at the door to inform Mrs. Cooper that a returned Union soldier desired to see her. The lady replied through the medium of the domestic that she had every incentive to loath Union soldiers, and that, consequently, she would not permit his entrance to the house. Osceola entered, however, and an affecting scene ensued between mother and son. It was then that the news of his father's death was made known to him. He also learned that his sister had married a Col. Marshall, of the Confederate Army. Marshall died at Pavonia, New Jersey, about five years ago. His wife died two years later, leaving the children, Jennie and Willie Osceola Marshall, to the guardianship of their uncle, Osceola Cooper, who placed them in the care of Mrs. Post, in Pavonia. About six months ago Alfreta Powell, an Indian woman, who claimed Osceola Cooper as her brother, but who was only recognized by him as an adopted sister, surreptitiously removed little Willie Osceola Marshall from Mrs. Post's house, and disappeared with the boy. Being apprised of the abduction of his nephew, Osceola Cooper left his home in Bergen Point, and came to this City in the hope of finding the boy, but had not succeeded up to the time of his sudden death. Two years ago he visited the tribe of his father in Oregon.

Coroner Flanagan, who was requested yesterday to inquire into the cause of his death, ascertained that he was a man of very intemperate habits. He was apparently in excellent health on Wednesday evening, when, accompanied by two female friends, he attended the performance at Wibb's Garden. It is believed that he leaves property, including real estate, amounting in value to $50,000.

THE SILK WEAVERS' STRIKE.

MEETING OF THE PATERSON BOARD OF TRADE—THE CONDUCT OF THE STRIKERS CONDEMNED—A COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE MAYOR ON THE SUBJECT.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade of Paterson, N. J., was held on Wednesday evening, President William Ryle in the chair. The meeting was called to consider the silk strike, which has now been in existence for some six or seven weeks. The main object of the meeting was to devise some means of protecting the men who desire to return to work from the violent actions of the strikers. The first person to address the meeting was William Strange, of the firm of William Strange & Co., one of the largest silk goods manufacturers of Paterson. His speech was devoted to the question, "Should these few weavers now on a strike be allowed to indulge in all kinds of unlawful acts?" He recited several cases, showing where his men who wished to remain at work had beeen threatened by the strikers and had been attacked and roughly handled by some of the most vicious members of the Silk Weavers' Association. He did not believe in allowing the strikers to intimidate workmen in that manner. He thought that it would be very appropriate for the Board of Trade to take some action in the matter.

Mr. T. N. Dale, proprietor of the Dale Silk Mills, spoke at length in the same vein, and submitted a resolution requesting the President to appoint a committee of five to wait upon the Mayor and advise with him as to the necessity of taking prompt action with a view of devising measures to give security and protection to labor.

Remarks were made by several of the members in regard to the inefficiency of the city authorities during the late strike.

Mayor Buckley, who is a member of the board, arose at this stage of the proceedings and offered to leave the room. He said that at the proper time and place he would be prepared to vindicate his course in regard to the strike, but he had received an invitation to attend this meeting, and had come not as a public officer but as a member of the board. He closed by reminding the members that he was not on trial that evening, and picking up his hat he left the room.

An amendment to the resolution, expressing confidence in the Mayor, was offered by Mr. Congdon, but it was lost on a division, and the original resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The striking silk-weavers have resolved to continue the strike, owing, no doubt, to the action of the Board of Trade in denying them admittance to their meeting and not showing a desire to meet them in a conciliatory spirit. The weavers have raised $3,000 to maintain the strikers a month longer.

HOW A POLICEMAN WAS LOCKED IN.

On Wednesday evening Officer McGill, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was called into the residence of Henry Hart, No. 1,513 Second-avenue, for the purpose of ejecting a disorderly intruder. He was shown a room where the unwelcome visitor was said to be, and, on entering it, found a man lying on the floor, without hat, coat, or shoes. The man arose and demanded to get out through a bedroom window, and the latter was about taking him to the station-house, when he found that the room door had been locked by Hart, and that he and his companion were both prisoners. Hart was outside, chuckling over the officer's discomfiture, and no amount of persuasion could induce him to open the door. McGill finally managed to get out through a bedroom window, and succeed in taking his prisoner through the same exit. He then arrested Hart. The latter could give no explanation of his singular conduct to Justice Morgan yesterday, and he was fined $10.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday, President William A. Cole in the chair, the names of seven persons were approved for membership. Several amendments to the rules recently adopted by the grain trade in regard to calls in grain were approved. John P. Townsend, E. M. Van Tassell, and John S. Dale were appointed Complaint Committee for the month of August. A resolution was passed authorizing President Cole to appoint a committee of the grain trade, whose duty it shall be to confer with a committee of the Exchange relative to the adjustment of all losses caused by the railway stoppages.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Patrolman Michael Farrell, of the Thirty-first Precinct, died last evening.

Mr. Christian K. Ross, father of the ill-fated Charley Ross, visited Police Head-quarters yesterday and consulted privately with Superintendent Walling. He still entertains a hope of finding the missing boy.

Counsel in the "quadruplex" suit of the Atlantic and Pacific against the Western Union Telegraph Company filed their briefs with Judge Sanford, in the Superior Court, yesterday morning, and the decision is expected early next month.

A "$4,000 diamond robbery," which was reported in an evening paper yesterday as having been committed at the Union-Place Hotel, was in reality the theft of a watch and chain, valued at $150, from a guest, whose name is withheld.

Owen Lewis, aged 35, master of the steamboat Zena, lying at Pier No. 53 North River, attempted to commit suicide last night by stabbing himself in the throat with a can-opener, while in a fit of delirium. He was removed to the New-York Hospital.

The United States frigate Constellation, having 94 Midshipmen from the Naval Academy at Annapolis on board, sailed from this port for New-Bedford yesterday afternoon, on the usual Summer practice cruise which the Annapolis Cadets take before resuming their studies in September. The officers and crew number about 300.

The inquest in the case of Charles Rademacher who was killed in a fight with John Sheffer on the 15th inst., on Sixty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, was finished yesterday. The verdict rendered was to the effect that Rademacher came to his death by a fracture of the skull, the result of a blow received at the hands of John Sheffer.

A meeting of the holders of debts secured by two mortgages made to Russell Sage and N. A. Cowdrey, dated Feb. 4, 1871, and Feb. 1, 1870, respectively, to the St. Paul and Chicago Railway Company, was held at the office of F. N. & C. W. Bangs, No. 137 Broadway, yesterday. On motion of Mr. Garnsee the Trustees, Messrs. Sage and Cowdrey, were removed, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was appointed in their stead.

At a meeting of the custom shoemakers, last evening, at Putnam Hall, the French, German, and English speaking members of the trade, who had heretofore acted separately, decided to work together in settling matters with Mr. Bisbee, on Broadway, who has employed a number of workmen at reduced rates. A committee was appointed to confer with that gentleman. If he should fail to accede to their terms they will "put his store on a strike."

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the city treasury of $361,563 65.

There were 23 fires in the city during the month of July, causing a loss of $7,020, covered by an insurance of $52,650.

Blanks for proposals for supplies for the county institutions can be procured now at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in the Court-house. The bids will be opened at the meeting of the board next Tuesday.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works yesterday 43 employes whose dismissal was recommended by Purveyor Rhodes were discharged, their services being no longer required. The salary of the Chief Engineer of the Ridgewood engine-house was made $3,000 per annum, and the salaries of the Assistant Engineers $2,400.

John Slowery was taken from Raymond-Street Jail before Judge Reynolds, in the City Court, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus and discharged. Slowery was charged with abandoning his wife, a girl 15 years of age, at Saratoga about two weeks ago. He had been arrested for abandonment, but an error in the commitment secured his discharge.

The highest bid received by the County Treasurer for the new Kings County loan, obtained in anticipation of the collection of taxes payable in 1878, at 5 per cent. interest, was that of N. W. Beers, Jr., of Wall-street, who offered a premium of 54 cents on the $100. He bid for the entire amount of the loan, and the offer was accepted by the County Treasurer.

Heinrich Wahlen, alias Max Hohn, was taken from the Kings County Penitentiary yesterday on a requisition from Gov. Hartranft, to be tried in Pennsylvania on a charge of having murdered Hugo Hohn near the Centennial Exhibition Grounds last Summer. Wahlen, it is said, after the murder, assumed his victim's name, and obtained, by that means, money from Hohn's relatives in Germany. Wahlen was serving a term for burglary in the penitentiary when the requisition arrived.

In February last an amateur actor named Walker hit another amateur actor named Clark with a whip on the stage of the Academy of Music. Walker was arrested, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Police Justice Walsh to 60 days in the Penitentiary. An appeal was taken, and yesterday Judge Moore, of the Court of Sessions, reaffirmed the sentence. A further appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court will be taken by Walker's counsel. In the meantime a warrant will be issued for Walker's arrest, and if arrested he will be consigned to the Penitentiary.

Emil Jansson, of No. 25 President-street, and Frank Nichtern, of No. 79 Van Brunt-street, forged the name of Charles D. Davidson, Captain of Company K, Fifteenth Battalion, N. G. N. Y., to an order directing Private Kanson Steneke, of No. 62 Degraw-street, to report for du

The New-York Times.

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THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

THE RUSSIAN DISASTER AT PLEVNA.

THE ANNIHILATION OF PRINCE SCHACKOSKOY'S COMMAND — GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE ROUT AFTER TUESDAY'S BATTLE—BLOODTHIRSTY BASHI-BAZOUKS MURDERING THE WOUNDED ON THE BATTLE-FIELD — EXTREME PERIL OF THE RUSSIANS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE BALKANS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The *Daily News'* correspondent sends from Poredin, near Plevna, a graphic account of Tuesday's battle, the substantial facts of which are as telegraphed to the United States yesterday. The following closing scenes give a vivid idea of the extent of the Russian disaster. It will be noticed that the correspondent is with Prince Schackoskoy's command, and does not purport to give any account of the condition or losses of Gen. Krudener's corps:

"And now all hope of success anywhere was dead; nor did a chance offer to make the best of defeat. Prince Schackoskoy had not a man left to cover the retreat. The Turks struck without stint. They had the upper hand for once, and were determined to show that they knew how to make the most of it. They advanced in swarms through the dusk on their original first position, and captured the Russian cannons before the batteries could be withdrawn. Turkish shells began once more to whistle over the ridge above Radishova and fall into the village behind now crammed with wounded. The streams of wounded wending their painful way over the ridge were incessant. The badly wounded mostly lay where they fell. Later, in the darkness, a baleful sort of *krankentraeger* swarmed over the battle-field in the shape of Bashi-Bazouks, who spared not. Lingering there on the ridge till the moon rose, the staff could hear from below on the still night air cries of pain and entreaties for mercy and the yells of bloodthirsty fanatical triumph. It was, indeed, an hour to wring the sternest heart. We stayed there to learn, if it might be, what troops were coming out of the "valley of the shadow of death" below, were there indeed any at all to come. It did not seem to be the case. The Turks had our range before dark, and we could watch the flash of flame over against us, and then listen to the scream of the shell as it tore by us. The sound of rifle bullets was incessant, and the escort and retreating wounded were struck. A detachment at length began to come straggling up, but it will give an idea of the disorganization to say that when a company was told off to cover somewhat the wounded in Radishova, it had to be made up of men of several regiments. About 9 o'clock the staff quitted the ridge, leaving it littered with groaning men, and moving gently, lest we should tread on the prostrate wounded, we lost our way as we lost our army. We could find no rest for the soles of our feet by reason of alarms of Bashi-Bazouks swarming in among the scattered and retiring Russians. At length, at 1 o'clock in the morning, having been in the saddle since 6 o'clock on the previous morning, we turned into a stubble-field, and making beds of the reaped grain, correspondent and Cossack alike rested under the stars. But we were not even then allowed to rest. Before 4 o'clock an alarm came that the Bashi-Bazouks were upon us, and we had to rouse and tramp away. The only protection of the chief of what in the morning was a fine army was now a handful of wearied Cossacks. Gen. Krudener sent word in the morning that he had lost severely and could make no headway, and had resolved to fall back on the line of the River Osma. There had been talk, his troops being fresh, of renewing the attack today with his co-operation, but it is a plain statement of fact that we have no troops to attack with. The most moderate estimate is that we have lost two regiments, say 5,000 men, out of our three brigades. A ghastly number, beating Eylau or Friedland. This takes no account of Gen. Krudener's losses. We, too, retire on the Osma River about Bulgareni, and to the best of our weak strength cover the bridge at Sistova. One cannot, in this moment of hurried confusion, realize all the possible results of this stroke so rashly courted. Not a Russian soldier stands between Tirnova and the victorious Turkish Army in Loveca and Plevna, and only a weak division of the Eleventh Corps stands between Tirnova and the Shumla Army. I look on Prince Schackoskoy's force as wrecked—as no longer for this campaign to be counted as a fighting integer. It is not 10 days since the Thirtieth Division crossed the Danube in the pride of superb condition; now, what of it is left is demoralized and shattered. So on this side of the Balkans there remains but the Ninth Corps, already roughly handled, once at Nikopolis and once at Plevna, one division of the Eleventh Corps, and the Rustchuk Army. Now, if the Rustchuk Army is marched to the west against Plevna, then the Turkish Army of Rustchuk is let loose on the Russian communications to Tirnova. One cannot avoid the conclusion that the advance over the Balkans is seriously compromised. The Russian strait is so bad that the scattered detachments have been called up from out of Roumania, and the Roumanian division commanded by Gen. Manu, which crossed a day or two ago at Nikopolis, has been called up to the line of the Osma River. An aid-de-camp of the Grand Duke Nicholas was present at the battle, and at once started for Tirnova with the evil tidings. We are just quitting this bivouac, and falling back on Bulgareni with all speed, leaving the Bulgarian villages to the tender mercies of the Turks. As I close, I learn that on our left Gen. Skobeleff was very severely handled, having lost 300 men out of his single infantry battalion.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The *Daily News'* correspondent with Prince Schackosky's force, telegraphing from Simnitza under date of Aug. 1, gives an account of the retreat. He says: "The road from Poredin to Bulgareni was cumbered with broken and retreating troops, wholly destitute of order, officers without soldiers, soldiers without officers, without cohesion and mostly without arms. The narrow bridge near Bulgareni there was wild confusion and a complete block; tumbrils, ambulance wagons, provision wagons, officers' caleches, led horses, and carts filled with wounded, all were jammed in indescribable chaos. There had been wounded all along the road, but the bulk of the wounded began a little way beyond Bulgareni and extended in an unbroken line for seven miles along the road to Sistova. They were mostly carried in ox-carts, several cases in ambulances, and large numbers tramped on foot. Immense numbers of wounded had tramped the whole way from the battle-field and were already entering Sistova at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. They must have walked 40 miles in 24 hours, wounded as they were. Nearly all these wounded, however, consisted of men who had somehow managed to walk out of the battle. The bad cases were mostly left where they fell. The staff officer with whose estimate I am inclined to agree thinks the whole force lost between 6,000 and 7,000 men in killed and wounded. A brigade of the Thirty-second Division has suffered the most heavily. Besides the trrible loss of men it sacrificed the imperial banner of one of its regiments. The whole of the Thirtieth Division has been smitten very sorely. All of the three brigades of Prince Schackosky's command are for a time in a state of disorganization.

The *Standard's* Biela dispatch says: "Bashi-Bazouks have appeared near Sistova. They are thought, however, to be a mere detachment, not indicating the presence of any Turkish force. Kazanlik is to be abandoned. Gen. Gourkho is to be recalled and Gen. Mirsky to be summoned hither from Gabrova. Everything on the other side of the Balkans will, in fact, be relinquished except the actual pass."

The *Daily Telegraph* has a special dispatch purporting to give an account of another defeat of the Russians before Plevna on Wednesday.

A Berlin dispatch to this afternoon's *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The Russian Minister of War has issued orders directing the Army corps not yet mobilized to furnish a division each to the fighting army to be at once dispatched to the Danube. Russian journals deny that the Czar has sanctioned a decree calling the Landwehr to the colors, because there is a law providing that the Landwehr is not to be called out until the entire army is mobilized. All hitherto done consists in preparation for mobilization of the Landwehr whenever called out.

The *Standard's* St. Petersburg dispatch says: "In addition to the reserves which, since the commencement of the war, have been continually sent southward, the whole Imperial Guard has been ordered to prepare to proceed to Bulgaria. The first detachment will start in a few days.

SERIOUS EFFECTS OF THE CHECK.

GEN. ZIMMERMANS'S CORPS IN THE DOBRUDSCHA THREATENED—HIS FORCE AT A STAND STILL.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Bucharest correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs: From the Dobrudscha we learn that the Egyptian troops are reported to have advanced to Beimrede, [Beiramdere?] between Bazardjik and Medjidjie, and to be threatening Gen. Zimmerman's corps. This movement is meant to protect the rear of Mehemet Ali, who is near Rasgrad.

The *Times'* correspondent at Varna telegraphs, under date of August 2, as follows: "The operations of the Russians in the Dabrudscha have come to a perfect standstill. While one of their columns stands on the high road from Mejidjie to Silistria, the second and main column, which had advanced toward Bazardjik, has again retired to Mejidjie."

RENEWAL OF THE ADVANCE IN ASIA.

THE RUSSIAN CENTRE, REINFORCED, AGAIN ON THE OFFENSIVE—FIGHTING ON THE LINES BEFORE KARS—THE RIGHT MARCHING ON PENEK.

ERZEROUM, Aug. 2.—The Russian centre, which has been reinforced by 14 battalions of infantry and three field batteries, has resumed the offensive. There has been continuous fighting on the advanced lines before Kars. Gen. Tergoukassoff has also been reinforced by five battalions of infantry, one battery, and a regiment of dragoons. The Russian right is marching on Penek.

POSITIONS OF OTHER NATIONS.

GREECE PREPARING FOR WAR—SERVIA ARMING A FRONTIER GUARD—SWEDEN MAKING MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

ATHENS, Aug. 3.—The Greek Foreign Minister has sent a dispatch to the Minister at Constantinople, instructing him to verify the alleged massacres at Kavarna, and, if the victims are Greeks, to demand full redress and indemnity, as well as efficacious guarantees, for the security of Christians. The reports that negotiations have been opened for an alliance between Greece and Servia are untrue.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—An Athens dispatch to the *Times* says 16,000 rifles have arrived from Austria. A regiment of engineers left last night for Lamia and another point on the frontier. War is considered probable.

Reuter's Athens dispatch says: "A royal order has been issued nominating the staff of the Greek Army and commanders of the various brigades, regiments, and battalions."

BELGRADE, Aug. 3.—The Servian official gazette publishes a decree of Prince Milan directing the Minister of War to call out 3,000 Militia to act as frontier guard, and further empowering the Minister to make necessary purchases for bringing the supply of war-material to its full complement.

VIENNA, Aug. 3.—The *Political Correspondence* states that Sweden, in view of the political situation, contemplates some military preparations.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The *Times* states that a telegram has been received at Portsmouth from the Admiralty ordering two Indian troopships to be ready to embark 3,000 additional troops for the Mediterranean, if required, by Saturday. The Serapis, Malabar, and Jumna will be ready.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Midhat Pasha is expected to arrive in Paris on Monday.

Col. Wellesley, the British attaché at the Russian Head-quarters, has been summoned home. It is stated that his relations with the Russian Head-quarters have recently been most cordial.

The *Standard's* Constantinople special reports that Redif Pasha has been suddenly taken ill. His physicians think he will not live a week. The suddenness of his illness causes various rumors.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT—SHUTTING UP POLITICAL CLUBS IN PARIS—THE IRISH HOME RULERS—AN INSANE AMERICAN IN LONDON.

ROME, Aug. 3.—The *Touriste* announces that Gen. Grant will arrive on Sunday at Pallanza, on Lake Maggiore.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Numerous clubs and departments have been closed because they are centres of political propaganda. Prosecutions against the newspapers continue.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—It is understood that Isaac Butt, LL. D., member of Parliament for Limerick City, will resign the leadership of the Home Rulers at the meeting to be held on Monday next.

A Rome dispatch to the *Times* says the Pope continues his audiences.

Mr. Pasgrove, who some months ago was imprisoned for an attempt to assault and threatening Vice-Chancellor Malins, has been ordered to be delivered to the Captain of an American-going steam-ship. His brother, residing in Arkansas, has agreed to take charge of him, he being pronounced insane.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The *Standard* publishes the following in official form: "Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will, we understand, become First Lord of the Admiralty. Hon. Mr. Plunkett, present Solicitor-General for Ireland, will succeed Sir Michael as Chief Secretary for Ireland."

THE PATTI DIVORCE CASE.

THE PETITION OF MME. PATTI REFUSED, AND THAT OF HER HUSBAND GRANTED—THE COSTS ON THE LADY.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Adelina Patti's case has been decided. Both the lady and her husband had filed applications for judicial separation. Madame Patti's application was refused. Her husband's was granted. The sentence states that Mme. Patti does not even offer to bring forward any proofs of the facts she alleges. On the other hand, the documents placed before the tribunal, particularly correspondence addressed to Mme. Patti by a third person, show that her conduct did the gravest injury to her husband. The court, therefore, pronounces against her petition for separation of body and goods, and condemns her to pay costs. As divorce is unrecognized by the French law, neither party can marry again. The sitting was public. The Marquis de Caux was present. The decision was rendered by the Tribunal of First Instance.

AN ENTIRE FAMILY MURDERED.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Aug. 3.—An entire family, consisting of Lewis Spencer and his four children, two boys and two girls, living in Clark County, Mo., were murdered last night. The crime was no doubt committed for money, as Spencer had in his possession $700 belonging to the township, of which he was a Trustee. The weapons used were an axe and pitchfork. No trace of the murderers has been discovered.

THE WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 3.—The time for receiving tenders for the Welland Canal enlargement expired to-day; 150 were received, of which a great many from American contractors. The result will not be known for several weeks.

REMNANTS OF THE STRIKES.

AFFAIRS IN THE COAL REGIONS.

THE STRIKERS AT SCRANTON VERY DETERMINED—SOME OF THE RAILROADS OPEN—AN ATTEMPT MADE TO RUIN THE LEHIGH VALLEY DEPOT AT HAZELTON—SOME OF THE MEN READY TO RETURN TO WORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 3.—While everything remains quiet, the attempts to resume work in the shops to-day were not successful, the men appearing to be divided in opinion as to the advisability of resumption. There have been numerous reports of attempts by strikers to intimidate men, but diligent inquiry fails to confirm any of them. The Bloomsburg Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road is open, and with guards of troops trains run with tolerable regularity. The funerals of three of the men who were killed on Wednesday were held to-day. The funerals were large, and they passed down Lackawanna-avenue and over to Hyde Park Catholic Cemetery without interruption, and created no excitement whatever. The strikers are as determined as ever, and all reports that they are willing to go to work without a settlement beforehand of the question of wages are positively denied. There has as yet been no movement of troops from this city, but the impression prevails that there will be a departure of part of the Philadelphia men from here to-morrow. The Lehigh Valley Road is open, and the prospect is considered good for an early resumption of business on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Road.

A number of men who were on their way this morning to the Delaware and Lackawanna car shops were stopped at Dodgetown Bridge by strikers and dissuaded from resuming work. It is now thought that the attempt to resume business will be postponed until Monday. Military discipline is exerted here at night. All the saloons have been ordered closed, and even the guests of the hotels are halted at the doors by sentries.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 3. — Rumors are rife of trouble at Plymouth. Last night the railroad was blockaded by a crowd of men, women, and boys. The telegraph wires between here and that place have been cut. Trains on the Valley Railroad have not yet been started. A freight train at Fairview, 16 miles from here, is detained by strikers. Superintendent Mitchell has called upon the Sheriff to go to Fairview with a posse and disperse the strikers, but the Sheriff has not yet acted. The military are waiting for the civil authorities to exhaust their powers.

Later.—Gen. Heidekoper's command came into Wilkesbarre this afternoon, by the Lehigh Valley Road, from Pittston. Four companies were sent to Fairview, and brought a freight train in which had been stopped by strikers. The mail train south, which was abandoned here on Wednesday, was taken out to-day. The engine and 12 cars were filled with soldiers. A striker who assisted in stopping the mail train Wednesday was arrested to-day by the Police. The Lehigh and Susquehanna Road has made no effort to resume operations. Gen. Heidekoper's command is camped at the Lehigh Valley round-house. Affairs at Plymouth, where Gen. Pearson commands, are quieting down.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Aug. 3.—No freight trains were moved to-day on the Lehigh Valley Railroad except on the main line from Penn Haven to Easton and the branches. Considerable coal was sent south on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, but no other trains were started. It is thought that both roads will be opened to-morrow without serious difficulty. Three hundred regular troops, under Gen. Ayres, are quartered comfortably about town, and guards are stationed in the proper places. Quiet prevails here and in the coal regions in this section.

EASTON, Penn., Aug. 3.—Everything is quiet here and in Phillipsburg. The Lehigh Valley Road is running trains as far as Mauch Chunk without any difficulty. The Lehigh and Susquehanna Company have not started any trains yet, but the men are willing to work as soon as the company is ready to start. About 300 regulars, under Gen. Brannan, are still at Odenweller's, about a mile from here, on the Lackawanna and Susquehanna Road. Part of the New-Jersey troops left for home at 1:30 this afternoon.

HAZELTON, Penn., Aug. 3.—An attempt was made last night to burn the Lehigh Valley Railroad freight depot at this place. The fire was discovered before it had made much headway, however, and was extinguished by the Police. This act at the hands of some miscreant has had the effect to dispel partially the feeling of security that had been growing throughout the past 24 hours. The Police force has been strengthened and precautions taken to guard against a repetition of last night's incendiary attempt. Although most of the Hazelton mines resumed operations this morning, the miners in the outlying collieries are reported to be restless and dissatisfied. A delegate meeting representing the entire Hazelton region is to be held here to-morrow morning.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Aug. 3.—Two trains have passed each way to-day from Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Junction to New-York and Philadelphia, and a few trains are also running between Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Junction and Elmira. An empty passenger train passed here at 9 o'clock to-night on the Central Road, bound from Easton to Mauch Chunk, where the conductor will receive sealed orders which will determine his destination. It is supposed the train will go to Scranton to start out to-morrow morning, when the road will be formally opened. It is said that the road will run all trains regularly on Monday.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

ESCAPE OF A CAPTURED RINGLEADER THROUGH THE SYMPATHY OF THE POLICE AT KEYSER—THE CANAL MEN AND THE MINERS—WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM CAMDEN STATION, BALTIMORE.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 3.—Raymond Patterson, a conspicuous rioter, who was arrested by Gen. Getty in person, was permitted to escape from the Court-house at Keyser yesterday afternoon, evincing a disposition on the part of some of the authorities, the railroad authorities say, to neutralize all efforts to put an end to the existing disastrous state of affairs. Patterson had been arrested by Gen. Getty and taken by the General himself to Piedmont, where he was placed in charge of Col. Warren. The Colonel had him taken before Justice Harrison, of Piedmont, who committed him, and had him sent to Keyser in charge of a constable and a squad of United States soldiers. The warrant for his arrest charged him with taking out bolt-pins and uncoupling cars on Sunday last during the general riot at Keyser. The warrant was somewhat informal, and yesterday, at Keyser, on motion made by his counsel, the Justice, Mr. Shay, also the Mayor of Keyser, intimated to the prosecuting attorney that it was defective; but the State's Attorney was ready with a new affidavit, all in due form, to be sworn to by the person making the charge, who was present. As soon as the Justice intimated his opinion, although he had not discharged the prisoner, one of the attorneys for the prisoner, Mr. Price, who is also Recorder of the town, told him to leave. He at once got up and ran away from the policemen in charge, and although they were called upon to arrest him, both by the Justice and the railroad company's counsel, they made no effort to do so, but permitted him to escape from the court-room, which was crowded with sympathizing friends. The State's Attorney and Justice Shay are desirous of doing their duty. A statement of the facts as above has been sent to Gov. Matthews requesting him to take action to prevent such occurrences. Patterson escaped to Maryland. Joseph Lane, one of the party who stopped the engine on Sunday last during the riot at Keyser, and ran it back, was yesterday committed to jail without bail by the Justice at Keyser for the next term of the court.

The committee of boatmen who waited on President Gorman, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at Baltimore, were here last night, and have invited the shippers and builders to a consultation in regard to a reduction in trippages, &c. They are desirous of returning to work, and say what they want is uniform rates and the right of position in line. It is thought possible that they will not insist much longer in demanding $1 per ton.

Only one mine, the Potomac, was at work to-day, and it on the condition that if 55 cents should be the rate of the region they were to have it, otherwise 50. The boatmen had a conference to-day, but came to no definite conclusion.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 3.—Gen. Barry has been in consultation with Gov. Carroll, at the City Hall, in reference to the use of United States troops in Maryland. It was regarded that the news from the coal miners was not unfavorable to a peaceable adjustment. The canal boatmen present a more difficult problem to solve just now. It is thought they will not be permitted to obstruct the business of the canal much longer. The canal is considered as much a public highway as the railroad, and, relatively, as important to commerce to be kept open.

The United States troops which had for more than two weeks been kept on guard at the Camden Station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, under Gen. Barry, were yesterday withdrawn by orders from the Secretary of War. About midday Gen. Barry removed his head-quarters to Fort McHenry, taking with him Col. Forrey's command of marines, about 130 men, who were transported by special cars to Locust Point. There are also at Fort McHenry two companies of the Eleventh Infantry, under Lieuts. Sage and Ross, and the battery of artillery under Capt. Ramsey. The other troops from Camden Station left for Philadelphia under command of Gen. Ayers, from whence, it is stated, they will be sent to Scranton, Penn., to assist in quelling the disturbances in the mining regions of Pennsylvania.

THE BALTIMORE RIOT INQUEST.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY — THE RIOTERS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FATAL RESULTS OF THE TROUBLE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 3.—The jury of inquest in the case of the persons killed in the late riot by the members of the Sixth Regiment, after a deliberation of three and a half hours, to-day rendered the following verdict:

"The jury find that Thomas Byrne and nine others came to their deaths by musket balls fired by members of the Sixth Regiment Maryland National Guard, unknown to the jury, on the night of Friday, the 20th of July, 1877, between 8 and 9 o'clock, at the corner of Front and Fayette streets, on Front to Baltimore-street, and on Baltimore-street, from Front to Light-street. The said regiment was on duty under orders of the authorities of the State of Maryland, when attacked by a great number of disorderly persons and in danger of being killed. The soldiers should have acted as a body only under orders of the commanding officer in clearing the streets of a hostile mob, and in so far are blamable as soldiers disobeying the orders not to fire, though, nevertheless, as no orders to fire were given, the soldiers were compelled for their own protection to defend themselves individually as well as they could. Still, the jury are of opinion that, the soldiers being demoralized, a great deal of unnecessary firing was done on Baltimore-street, especially west of Gay-street. The responsibility for the killing of these persons rests entirely with the rioters who attacked the soldiers. We are further of the opinion that the authorities, after adding to the already great excitement by sounding the military call, should have had a Police force at the armory sufficiently large to protect the assembling soldiers from the assaults which forced them to use their weapons in self-defense."

NOTES OF THE STRIKE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 3.—In the United States Court this afternoon, Judge Drummond sentenced strikers arrested here, in Vincennes, and in Terre Haute, for interfering with the operation of roads in possession of the court, to three months in the County Jail. Sayre, Secretary of the Firemen's Brotherhood, was discharged.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 3.—The levee negroes last night attempted to prevent the coaling of the tow-boat Norton, and assailed the coalers with a shower of stones. Mr. Anderson, the mate, put them to flight by a few shots from a revolver, and the coaling then proceeded without interruption.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 3.—The Lake Shore freight-house men resumed work this morning. The only class of employes now idle are the shopmen, about half of whom have already signified their readiness to resume work to-morrow morning. Freight trains were sent out from Collinwood this morning. There was no disturbance. By to-morrow noon freights on the Lake Shore will be running regularly. The Cleveland and Pittsburg Road started freight trains at 10 o'clock last night, and are now running them on regular time.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—The Commercial Exchange forwarded this morning 300 pairs of shoes, 300 canteens, and 300 haversacks to Brig.-Gen. E. DeC. Loud, Second Brigade, First Division, to be distributed among his command at Scranton.

THE CASE OF SENATOR GROVER.

AN AFFIDAVIT FROM MR. GOLDSMITH THAT HE DID NOT FURNISH MONEY TO HELP SECURE GROVER'S ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—A Portland press dispatch says: "During the course of the investigation before the Congressional Committee of the charges of corruption preferred against Senator Grover, frequent allusions were made by numerous witnesses to Goldsmith, a well-known merchant and banker in this city. Statements were made tending to implicate him as being intimately connected with the corrupt scheme in securing Grover's election by money. The following is an affidavit of Goldsmith, made in New-York July 12, relative to the investigation then being held here. The official document was received here to-day, and filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

"My name is Goldsmith, and my place of residence is Portland. I am here at present with my son, who is under medical treatment, and am, therefore, unable to proceed to Oregon to give verbal testimony in the examination now pending before the Congressional committee in relation to the election of L. F. Grover to the United States Senate. I am the B. Goldsmith to whom reference is made by Hon. J. W. Nesmith, United States Marshal Waters, and J. M. Johns, in their testimony before said committee as having furnished or used money to influence or procure the election of said Grover to the United States Senate; and I further state that I was in Salem, Oregon, during the session of the Legislature at which the election of United States Senator was pending and the day said election took place, and I on oath declare that I have not furnished or used any money, either directly or indirectly, to influence the vote of any member of the Legislature, either for caucus nomination or for voting for United States Senator in joint session, and I further declare that in conversation with said Grover prior to his election, he told me that he had no money to spend for his election, and that he did not wish any of his friends to use any for him, and that I have no other motive in making this declaration than that justice may be done."

DEATH OF A PROMINENT LAWYER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 3.—Alexander D. Frazer died here last night of cancer after a long illness, aged 80 years. He was a Scotchman by birth and a graduate of the Edinburgh law schools. When 23 years of age he came to the United States, was admitted to the bar at Huntsville, Ala., and practiced there, and at Vincenness, Ind. Removing to Detroit in 1823, he soon became one of the leading lawyers of what was at that time the territory, and continued in active practice until 1866. He was for many years President of the Bar Association, and held many public positions of local trust. He outlived by many years all his earlier colleagues at the bar, and was the Nestor of his profession in this region.

RAILROAD COLLISION IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Aug. 3.—Two construction trains came into violent collision on the grade at the Rouge settlement on the Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway last evening. One engine and 14 cars were badly smashed, and a conductor, Calixte Riopelle, was instantly killed. The other train hands escaped by jumping.

GREAT FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

SIX PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

BURNING OF A CINCINNATI CIGAR-BOX FACTORY—FOUR GIRLS AND TWO MEN BURNED TO DEATH—SEVERAL OTHERS MISSING—TERRIFIC RAPIDITY OF THE FLAMES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 3.—One of the most disastrous fires in respect to the loss of life entailed that ever occurred in Cincinnati broke out at 7 o'clock this morning. The building consumed was a five-story brick, near the corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, and was used as a cigar-box manufactory. Nearly all the employes, mostly girls, and 15 or 18 in number, were at work in the third or fourth story when the alarm sounded, but so rapid was the spread of the flames in the dry, combustible material with which the place was stored, that instantly all means of escape to the lower floor was cut off. The terrified inmates rushed from one part of the building to the other, not daring to jump to the ground. Two of the girls, more prompt and courageous than the rest, ran to the burning stairway, dashed through the flames and fell exhausted and badly burned at the bottom. Their injuries were not fatal. The others ran from window to window, imploring the crowd outside to do something to rescue them, but every effort failed, owing to the marvelous rapidity with which the flames spread through the building. One man succeeded in raising a ladder, but falling bricks and burning pieces of timber drove him away. Gradually the victims were driven upward toward the roof, where all possibility of escape was cut off. Three minutes later the whole building was on fire, and the cries of the inmates were drowned in the roaring flames. It was scarcely 10 minutes from the time the alarm was given until the fire was bursting out of every window and shooting upward from the roof.

As soon as the flames were under sufficient control the firemen began to look for the bodies that were in the ruins. They soon discovered in the cellar a mass of smoking remains, which proved to be the bodies of four unfortunate victims. They were lying almost in a heap, as if death had overtaken them when huddling together in terror in a corner of the building. Three of them were soon identified by scraps of clothing or peculiarities of teeth, but the fourth was burned beyond recognition. The search for bodies was continued during the afternoon, but no more were found. Others who were engaged in the factory are still unaccounted for, and it is supposed that they perished in the flames. Three men jumped from the second story and escaped unhurt. One other received such injuries that he died in three or four hours. It is stated by those who saw the beginning of the fire, that Frank Studier, one of the victims, was standing on the street when he saw the girls in the upper stories appealing for help. He called out that he would soon help them out, and darted up the stairway, but was soon suffocated and fell in the flames. Exaggerated stories have been afloat during the day as to the loss of life. So far, however, the number of those known to have burned to death only reaches six. Considerable criticism has been expressed toward the Fire Department for not taking some means to rescue those in the burning building, but investigation shows that every effort in that direction was paralyzed by the rapidity with which the flames spread. Almost before the firemen were aware that the inmates of the upper stories were cut off from the streets, the walls were falling. Had there been time for deliberation the girls might have exchanged certain death for a few broken bones by jumping from the second and third stories. The building was a perfect fire-trap, being pierced from top to bottom by a narrow stairway and elevator tunnel, stored with everything that was combustible, and furnished with no form of fire-escape.

Several adjoining buildings, used as dwelling-houses and small workshops, were also burned. The total loss by the fire will be from $75,000 to $100,000. The insurance is very light. Two firemen were overcome by the intense heat of the sun and of the burning building, and were carried to their homes in an unconscious condition.

SAW-MILL AND SALT BLOCKS BURNED.

DESTRUCTION OF W. R. BURT & CO'S MILLS AT MELBOURNE, SAGINAW RIVER, MICH. —LOSS, $200,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 3.—The saw-mill and salt blocks of W. R. Burt & Co., at Melbourne, on the Saginaw River, which was destroyed by fire to-day, was one of the mammoth establishments of its class. Its salt blocks were the largest in the world, covering an acre and a quarter of ground, and with an evaporating capacity of 550 barrels per day. The saw-mill was one of the largest in the world, and it would cut 225,000 feet of lumber in 24 hours. There was also connected with it a shingle-mill, with a capacity of 50,000 per day; a barrel factory that would turn out 3,000 barrels per day, and a lath factory that would produce 12,000 per day. The whole establishment covered 10 acres, which area was burned over, with 8,000 barrels of salt and 6,000,000 feet of lumber. The employes of the establishment, over 200 in number, are thus thrown out of employment. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and the damage is about $200,000, with insurance for about $100,000.

AN ILLINOIS RAILWAY IN TROUBLE.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR THE CHICAGO AND IOWA ROAD—APPLICATION TO FORECLOSE THE SECOND MORTGAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 3.—A bill has been filed in the United States Circuit Court here by John N. Dennison and John W. Brooks, of Boston, Mass., to foreclose the second mortgage on the Chicago and Iowa Railway. The company was incorporated in November, 1869, the road to run from Aurora, Kane County, Ill., through Rochelle to Forreston, and to the intersection of the track of the Illinois Central Company in Ogle County. There are now outstanding 1,160 bonds of the new or second issue, aggregating $1,150,000, and default has been made in the payment of the interest due July 1, 1877. The bondholders, representing more than one-tenth of the bonds, have asked to have a trust deed foreclosed. William H. Holcomb, the company's Treasurer, was to-day appointed Receiver by Judge Blodgett, under a bond of $50,000.

A DISASTER ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

A SCHOONER RUN DOWN AND SUNK BY A PROPELLER—ONE LIFE LOST

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 3.—Last night a dreadful accident occurred on Lake Michigan which resulted in the destruction of one of the finest vessels on the lake and the loss of one life. It appears that at about 10 o'clock, the schooner Grace A. Shannon, with 550 tons of anthracite coal, was sailing under reefed topsails, bound up for Chicago. She had approached a point about midway between Milwaukee South Point and Racine when a propeller was reported on the port bow, with three barges in tow. When sighted, the propellor was making directly for the schooner. The Captain of the schooner made every effort to signal the propeller, going so far as to light a torch and hold it out so as to avoid a collision. The stranger, however, kept on her course, and struck the Shannon on the port beam, crushing it in with all the planking and bulwarks surrounding it. One of the crew swung the ship's boat from the davits, when, a few seconds later, she gave a lurch and went down head first. Those who were found in water were picked up. The propellor, which proved to be the Favorite, from Chicago to Menomonee, hove to, and the rescued were taken aboard. It was then discovered that Alexander Graham, a little son of one of the owners of the Shannon, had gone down. The loss on vessel and cargo is $20,000; insured for $12,000.

MR. FURBER'S FAMOUS CONTRACT.

THE CHARTER OAK COMPANY GIVES HIM PROPERTY VALUED AT ABOUT FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS AND HE LEAVES FOR NEW-YORK—DOUBTFUL VALUE OF SOME OF THE SECURITIES—THE NEW MANAGERS OF THE COMPANY SATISFIED WITH THE BARGAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 3.—Since the final withdrawal of Messrs. Wiggin, Furber, *et al.* from the management of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, some curiosity has been manifested as to the terms of settlement made by Furber on his famous contract. The only positive information that has been published was merely to the effect that Furber had made a settlement, by the terms of which he relinquished any claim whatever on the future earnings of the institution. A memorandum contract was made at the time the negotiations were closed, on July 28, but the final documents were executed only a day or two ago, and the execution was followed by Furber's immediate departure for New-York. Under the agreement he takes, in full satisfaction of every claim against the company, certain parts of the assets that were classified by the investigating committee as of doubtful value. I am informed by good authority to-day that he received the $1,250,000 of Connecticut Valley Railroad bonds that figured so prominently in the Broadway purchase, and which are regarded here as of little present value, as they are not marketable, and would bring next to nothing. Their prospective value is quite as uncertain as their present, for no one can estimate when the debt-ridden road will be able to pay the interest on them. The second and only other consideration received by Furber is a quantity of property, ore, &c., at the iron mine and furnaces owned by the company in West Virginia. The total present value of everything taken, bonds included, is estimated at from $35,000 to $40,000, and the new managers are reported to be satisfied with their bargain. The natural inquiry as to what Furber will do with the property conveyed to him in West Virginia is easily answered. He has taken a lease of the whole property of the company, furnaces, &c., for a period of years at an annual rental of $24,000, and sees a profit in the transaction. This property is a relic of the old Walkely management, and in summing up the assets everybody, except Furber, has cried it down as money thrown away; but he has had faith in it, and, as last, has backed his opinion with his dollars. The stockholders of the company will hold a special meeting on the 14th instant to modify the by-laws and to take action regarding an increase of the number of Directors to 10, two of whom are to be selected by the policy-holders. One of the new Directors made a statement to-day that will interest New-York insurance circles. He complimented the accuracy of the system of accounts introduced under the Furber management, and stated that everything came out square to a dollar, even Furber's private account, in which, reports circulated had led them to expect that traces of jugglery would be evident.

ARREST OF A GREAT SCOUNDREL.

JAMES T. HUFF, A NOTED CONFIDENCE MAN, CAPTURED IN BALTIMORE—REMARKABLE PAPERS FOUND ON HIS PERSON—BELIEF THAT HE WAS CONCERNED IN THE NATHAN MURDER AND IN THE DESECRATION OF THE TOMB OF LINCOLN.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 3.—James T. Huff, alias James T. Porter, a noted confidence man, who has made himself conspicuous in various parts of the country in the rôle of a secret service detective of the Government, was arrested in Baltimore late on Wednesday night by Detectives Gault and Hall, on the specific charge of swindling J. F. Kreps, of Williamsport, Washington County, Md., of $29. It is stated that Huff—which appears to be his real name—lived at Williamsport, and was on a visit there. He procured $29 from Mr. Kreps on a promise to get him a position in the Treasury Department. Mr. Kreps wrote to Mr. Brooks, Chief of the Secret Service Bureau at Washington, about the matter, and received a reply that Huff, alias Porter, was a notorious swindler, &c., and was wanted in Washington, and in numerous other places, for swindling. Sheriff Mayberry, of Washington County, traced Huff to Westminster, and there telegraphed to Marshal Gray, at Baltimore, who set the detectives at work. They watched unsuccessfully at the Post Office for their man, but at length found him at a public house. On his person were found a lot of letters and some slips cut from newspapers of different dates, detailing various cases, in all of which "James T. Porter, United States Secret Service Detective," figured. Under the name of L. C. Swegle he figured in the conspiracy to rob the tomb of Lincoln of the remains of the ex-President, and from a slip cut from a Western paper found in his pocket, he was denounced as the prime mover in the conspiracy. Two men concerned with him were sentenced to the Penitentiary, but he escaped.

The most remarkable document found on him was a statement prepared by him with regard to the mysterious murder of Benjamin Nathan, in New-

one. It is charged that doctors who attend the miners present their bills through the company store, and that the miners have to pay 5 per cent. for the collection of the bill. The orders of the company are discounted, the miners say, and a case was mentioned of a boarding-house-keeper who took a miner's order for $40 as payment of a debt, but could only get $38 worth of goods at the company's store prices. A man in the pine shaft said he had a family of nine to support, and that "nothing but the mercy of God had kept them alive." He broke his leg in the mine in November, was laid-up six months, and on going to work in March was able to make only $17 or $18. There were no other laborers in the family, his oldest child being a girl 8 years of age. He has $6 a month to pay for rent, and the rent had been seldom paid. Coffee they could not use, bread was almost a luxury, must was their staple article of diet, and tea at 20 to 25 cents a pound was the most tempting article in the daily bill of fare. I heard of an engineer, who is supposed to be doing very well at work goes, who had fed a family of nine persons on meal mush three times a day, from pay day to pay day, for months.

All this was told without passion, without any ebullition of feeling toward the railroad company. There was not a disrespectful personal allusion to anybody during the conference which I held with the men. The talk amounted to that eventually, for the knot in the hall increased to a body of 100, out of which body the men would rise one after another and make their statements in an orderly, intelligible, and earnest manner. One young man, a Welshman, of good address and clear head, spoke at some length and with painful earnestness. The miners are sensitive, he said, to the criticism of the outside world—the public who are looking on from a distance, and who obtain the impression that these rough men who work down in the coal-beds are destitute of finer feelings, of aspirations, of the desire for the comforts of home. The man wore a faded suit of clothes which looked as if he had worn it in rain and shine for years. He said he had bought it, just as it was, in a pawn-shop. "And what could have been the condition of the man who pawned it?" he asked. This man tried to get away from Scranton, but he found business dull everywhere, and had come back to try again, hoping for better things. He declared that children were dying here for medicine that they could not get, because the doctors would not come to the miners when called, knowing they could not pay. On inquiring about since the strike he had been surprised to find that there were so many men who were worse off than he. He had discovered that there were men without work, without credit, and with only such food to eat as the neighbors chose to send into them from time to time.

After spending some time with these men in their hall, and hearing more melancholy facts about their condition than I can send in this letter, I went about among some of their homes. I was welcomed to these lowly places with a good deal of courtesy. I visited not only the homes of the more fortunate but also the cabins of the poorest. Where there were only two or three in a family, and a man had been regularly employed so that $25 or $27 a month—far above the average, which is about $18—was coming in, the homes of the men were neat and cheerful, though very plain, and the women said they really could not say they wanted for anything. But I found many, many houses where bread had been scarce in the children's mouths. One woman said her children had been sick from hunger, and she had not a mouthful to give to them when they cried for something to eat. Another woman's eyes glistened as she told how she had seen a wagon-load of "beautiful bread" going to the soldiers' camp, and how she wished it could have been brought over to Hyde Park to be distributed among some of those who had scarcely eaten bread for weeks. There were wan and work-beaten men here who told how they had gone into the mines in the morning with a little lunch in their pails, to take no other food for 10 hours, and, worse still, I was assured that so terribly had families been pinched that there were cases where the men had not touched food from the time they went into the mine in the morning until they came out at evening.

GOOD-WILL IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETINGS HELD IN ELLENTON AND AIKEN BY THE WHITE AND COLORED CITIZENS, IN THE INTERESTS OF PEACE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

AIKEN, S. C., Friday, July 27, 1877.

Though the meetings herein spoken of took place some weeks ago, they have not yet been publicly noticed at any length. The first of these mass-meetings was held on the 11th ult., at Ellentown, and was composed equally of white and colored citizens. Major James E. Crossland presided, and W. W. Williams, Esq., was Secretary. The object of the meeting was briefly explained by the Chairman as being for the purpose of bringing about a feeling of pacification and confidence between the citizens connected with the riots of last September, and the prosecutions arising therefrom. After a full discussion a committee of ten was appointed, of white and colored members, to report a set of resolutions, expressing the sense of the meeting on the subject on which they had gathered together. Such committee reported unanimously a preamble and resolutions, reciting, in substance, that as the Ellenton riots and the prosecutions resulting therefrom and the parts taken by the citizens of the vicinity in those riots had engendered ill feeling between the white and colored races of Aiken County; and that it was for the peace and happiness of all the parties implicated in those riots, and likewise far better for the material interests of all classes in that section of the county, that harmony, good will, and a kindly feeling should exist, as is natural, and ought to exist, and as had ever existed heretofore, therefore:

Resolved, that it is the sense of this meeting that it is unwise that any further prosecutions should be had in any of the cases growing out of the Ellenton troubles, in either the State or the United States Courts, against the white or colored citizens, and that we will use our influence to prevent any further action being taken in that behalf; and that we shall see that all parties, both white and colored, shall be protected in their houses, and in the enjoyment of the rights of persons and property, and it shall be our duty to see that the law to that end is fully and fairly enforced, without respect of persons. And we do declare, as the sense of this meeting, that it is wise and patriotic that the passions that have been engendered, between the white and colored races during said riots and the trials that have resulted there-from, be forgotten, and that we do again enter upon an era of good will and friendship.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Between 200 and 300 people were present, both white and colored. General good feeling and harmony characterized the entire day's proceedings.

Intelligence of the above meeting having been brought to Aiken, a call was issued for a mass-meeting, to be held on the 16th ult. The meeting was composed of the colored citizens of the vicinity, and Rev. H. D. Edwards presided. After prayer the proceedings of the Ellenton meeting were read, speeches were made by several well-known citizens, and the following preamble and resolutions adopted amid much enthusiasm:

Whereas, It has come to our notice that a mass-meeting of white and colored people has been held at Ellenton for the purpose of peace and reconciliation, and to harmonize the ill-feeling engendered between the white and colored people on account of the Ellenton riots and the trials resulting therefrom; and

Whereas, We have seen and read the resolutions adopted at said meeting, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Aiken, in mass-meeting assembled, do cordially indorse and reciprocate the kind feeling and sentiments therein expressed.

Resolved, That this report of this meeting and a copy of the above be presented to the President of the United States, in connection with the report of the Ellenton meeting.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE STRUGGLE AGAINST TAMMANY.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The outlook in political affairs in this City is in the highest degree satisfactory to those of our citizens who have so long advocated the claims of Municipal Government to the most prominent position in the yearly elections. But with all this we must not lose sight of the fact that the leeches of the political system and the machine politicians who look at a campaign as a foraging expedition, in which the first principle is to live on the enemy, are active in their efforts to add to their own strength and earnest and sleepless in their projects for thwarting the combination of citizens against office-holders.

The central point of attack, and about and around which the campaign must be fought, is now, as it has been for so many years, that combination of a little respectability and much rascality, Democratic in its professions and dictatorial in its actual management, creator of debt, rewarder of ballot-box stuffing, repeating, and all political crimes, the organization through which the outrages of the Tweed Ring were possible, and now composed principally of the same so-called representatives as ruled therein six years ago—Tammany Hall. It will need no argument to convince one that a general combination is necessary to defeat that dispenser of patronage, but the details of such a combination must be well and thoroughly understood, and no petty jealousies allowed to interfere therewith.

On the part of the Democracy an independent organization is forming, whose sole purpose it is to effect such a result as we have indicated, and to select such candidates for office as all citizens can vote for with pride and satisfaction. The Germans are evidently aroused to the need of a hearty effort in the cause of reform, and it is well understood that their consultation is prepared to do its whole duty in the coming election. The so-called Anti-Tammany Committee started with bright prospects, and in the election of 1875 did all that its best friends could have promised for it, but in the following year the attempt, in the Summer, to coalesce with Tammany Hall, and the numerous conferences to that end, and, lastly, their indorsement of the Tammany ticket, left them with no followers, and their reorganization this year under practically the same leadership inspires no confidence in the sincerity of their motives. So that the combination against Tammany to be effective must be made by the independent Democracy, the Germans, and the Republicans. Can such a combination be made? Or rather, can such a combination be prevented? The mistake of last year, I think, will not be repeated. There is good reason to believe that the Republican Party of this City have learned wisdom by the experience of the past year, and are now ready to unite for the general welfare. As for the purpose of all this, the object to be gained, the benefit to be realized, I will simply say that the control of the Board of Aldermen is worth all the trouble of the campaign. The President of the Board of Aldermen is a member of the Committee on Apportionment, the board has the confirming power of the different Commissionerships, and can therefore exercise an influence for good over the executive affairs of the City. One honest, energetic, and capable member of the Board of Apportionment, who is determined to abolish sinecures, cut off purely political offices, and to reduce taxation within reasonable limits, can do much to revive the waning confidence of business men in the future of our City, and open a new era of prosperity to our citizens. When we add to this power of the Board of Aldermen, the power of regulating the general policy of the Corporation, we have reason enough to make so earnest an effort, when success will bring such advantage to our tax-ridden people. I have referred to the Republican Party as an organization, because I have as yet seen no reason for believing that the outside committees now forming will exercise any appreciable influence in the campaign. We have this year as heretofore committees of dissatisfied politicians, but I have yet to find any organization of the Republican masses in this City that will create any disturbance in the ranks. The day is fortunately past when a few wire-pullers can get together and control the politics of our Municipality, and it will be well not to forget that all the "talk around town" that the Republican Party is divided comes from the Tammany managers, the followers of the Vatican. CIVIS.

NEW YORK, Friday, Aug. 3, 1877.

THE SQUABBLE IN THE FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In 1871, under the authority of the State Convention, Republican organization in the City of New-York was completed and went into effect. In the Fifteenth Assembly District the late Henry D. Laupaugh, Esq., was elected President of the association, which, to the extent of its membership, was composed of the intelligent, reputable Republican citizens of the district, and was accomplishing all that political organization may legitimately accomplish.

Persons not living in the district, having commanding influence in Republican organization through the power of party patronage, sought to control local action for selfish purposes, and being unable to do so while intelligent men and methods prevailed, began the work of disintegrating and destroying the association by defeating its candidates, and dictating who should be its delegates to represent it abroad in the conventions of the party. This officious outside meddling interference in local matters culminated in 1874 in sending a committee into the district (it was said) to settle all differences, and hold a fair primary election. The first action of this committee was to strike out from the roll 57 of the best-known, substantial, and useful Republicans of the district, on the pretense that they could not find by what right they were enrolled, though they were among the originally enrolled members of the association, as fixed by authority of the State Convention. The next step was to add to the roll 140 persons, no individual of whom, so far as any reliable evidence was concerned, ever voted a Republican ticket in his life; on the contrary, all the evidence was that they were Democrats of the most disreputable sort. The roll being prepared, the primary was ordered at Munzinger's hall, in the Twenty-ninth Police Precinct, though the Fifteenth District is exclusively in the Twentieth Precinct, where the officers knew the citizens, and would be likely to see fair play. Joe and Mike Coburn with their forces were invoked, and were on hand, and about 100 dog-fighters and vagabonds from the slums were arranged in column, and were fed and treated as often as they liked (one of them eight times,) to the exclusion of decent Republicans who were still left on the roll. Thus the primary was carried, and the association delivered over to the control of an ignorant, irresponsible rabble, and this rabble constituted the disorderly meeting, in the name of the Republican Party, noticed in THE TIMES of the 31st of July.

In regard to the primary election held last night, and noticed in all the daily papers this morning, there were more Democrats than Republicans allowed to vote; there was repeating; numbers of Republicans of good repute were not allowed to vote, on the pretext that their names were not on the roll, though they were on the last time any responsible person saw it; and others were rejected on account of being on some other roll, of which I know nothing. The Republicans of the district know nothing of the merits of the quarrel going on in the name of the party, and believe there is no merit in or about it. It is very unjust for the press, by printing it, to give the impression that the Republicans of the district are responsible or in any manner connected with it.

REPUBLICAN.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1877.

"INFERIORITY IN SPEECH OF AMERICAN WOMEN."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just finished reading the article on "Every-day English" in THE TIMES for Sunday, July 29, and the closing words ring in my ears like an unjust and ungenerous taunt. Being one of America's women, I feel like speaking just a word or two in defense of the thousands of cultured women all through our land who speak the English language with a purity of utterance, a correctness of accent and inflection, and a flow of smoothness excelled by the women of no other nation. I will allow that the ear of a critic must be oftentimes afflicted by the ungrammatical speech, erroneous accent or mispronunciation of the unlearned or careless, but I do not concede that the incorrect predominates, or that the women who display an "inferiority in speech" are by any means in the majority. Mr. White quotes passages from *Martin Chuzzlewit*, and then adds: "But this is no caricature! I hear speech like this daily, and the contamination of it has reached even to the most cultivated social circles." I think perhaps there are a few cultured circles to which Mr. White has not yet obtained the entrée, and which have escaped the contagion to which he refers.

Allow me to quote a line or two from Dickens' preface to *Martin Chuzzlewit*: "The American portion of this story is in no other respect a caricature than it is an exhibition, for the most part, of a ludicrous side, ONLY, (right or wrong, it must be emphasized, Mr. White,) of the American character; of that side which was four and twenty years ago, from its nature most obtrusive and most likely to be seen by such travelers as young Martin and Mark Tapley."

And who were they? Two young men who, from misfortune, were obliged to cross the ocean in the steerage, and when arrived in New-York, to seek out the plainest and commonest of respectable boarding-houses. What facilities had they for meeting other than plain, uncultivated men and women? And when their ill fortune carried them to Eden, in that woeful place where men and women, calloused by want and sickness and privation, had grown careless of looks and manners and speech, think you the individuals there introduced true specimens of the refined and cultured of the land?

Many foreign words have crept into our language, and force themselves upon the tongue when that "unruly member" has been wielded but in the smooth flow of English sounds. I take it as no display of general ignorance when a person unacquainted with the French accent or pronunciation fails to make "De-Broose" from "Des-Brosses," or "Tare Hote" from "Terre Haute." The pronunciation of names of streets and towns becomes sadly perverted by car conductors and brakemen, who are forced to give them some kind of utterance, perchance never having heard them correctly rendered. Thus error leaps from tongue to tongue and becomes, for a great many the accepted form, but not for the inquiring ones, who will walk all around a doubtful word before giving it questionable utterance. It is a natural instinct for the unlearned to naturalize words as much as possible, and to give them plain home-bred sounds.

It has been my fortune to listen to conversations between English and American women, possessed of equal educational advantages and equal natural ability, and the evenness and ease, the correctness of modulation and pureness of tone, I was proud to see was displayed most noticeably by my own countrywomen. It is no foolish vanity that forbids our accepting meekly the criticism which we feel is unjust. All that we are we owe to our noble countrymen, who, with their means and by their influence, have placed the facilities for self-culture and self-improvement within the reach of all the young women in our land. And poorly indeed have we repaid the honor of such men as Vassar, Durand, Cornell, Sage, and the noble many who have labored for, and dying provided for, the advancement and improvement of American young women. Men, poorly indeed have we repaid their efforts, if we merit the accusation of showing such great "inferiority in speech."

But we know that it is not merited, and trust that Mr. White, with the true chivalry accorded by the strong to the weak, will not from the elevated citadel of his superior wisdom, overlook entirely our merits. We do not "parley Français," neither do we "sprecken Deutsch," but since we first began our childish prattle at a mother's knee, English, and English only, has fallen from our lips. Until the flow of words caught, not from books, but from other lips, animated often with the fervor of enthusiasm has become to us but the expression of living thoughts and vivid fancies, and when the tongue is burning to express these, think you then that the speaker, as affirmed, "tries to be exact," to be exceptionally correct, to talk like a book, to speak Dictionary English? No, no, "Language," as some one has said, "is the soil of thought;" and our own is the richest of all earth's loams, in spite of the stray stones that we often stumble upon, in the way of words pillaged and coined from every other nation. VERITAS.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE FIRST DIVISION'S OPERATIONS.

GEN. SHALER'S REPORT—WHAT WAS DONE WHILE DANGER THEATENED IN THIS CITY AND STATE—PROMPT RESPONSE OF MEN AND OFFICERS TO THE CALL—THE BREAK-DOWN OF GEN. WYLIE'S DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Shaler, commanding the First Division of the National Guard of this State, has made his report to Adjt.-Gen. Townsend of the movements of troops and general operations of his command during the period in which riots in this State and City were apprehended. It shows a gratifying promptness and soldierly spirit on the part of the men and officers, and a lamentable break-down and utter collapse of the Ordnance and Quartermaster's department, over which Gen. Wylie presides. Gen. Shaler states that at 5 P. M. on the 23d ult. he received a telegram from General Head-quarters directing him to have his entire command in readiness, and hold them subject to the commands of the Governor of the State. Orders were immediately issued that the division assemble at the armories of the several organizations without delay, such orders being sent by messenger to the nearest armories, and by telegraph to the more distant ones. The troops commenced to assemble immediately, and during the night five of the Division Staff, and as much as one-half of the entire division, had collected in their armories. In some of the armories small details had previously assembled for protection of State property therein, in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs in this City. At 4:30 A. M., on the 24th, Gen. Shaler sent out orders to the various commanders to report at 8 o'clock the number present and absent in the several organizations of their respective brigades, and what was required in each to completely equip it for field service. From the reports sent in it appeared that of the First Brigade there were 783 men and officers present; of the Second, 1,080; of the Third, 1,247; of artillery and cavalry companies, 186; total, 3,296.

At 1 P. M. of the same day (the 24th) Gen. Shaler received orders from General Head-quarters to forward the Ninth Regiment to Albany to report to Major-Gen. J. B. Carr. At 4:36 P. M. the regiment left the Grand Central Depot with about 500 officers and men, supplied with 40 rounds of ammunition, but without rations, overcoats, blankets, haversacks, or canteens.

Gen. Shaler states that in the absence of instructions from General Head-quarters on the subject of rations, the commanding officers of the various organizations in the armories were instructed verbally by him to make the best and most economical arrangements practicable for rationing the men. Such arrangements as were made he states at length. The break-down of the Quartermaster's Department seems to have been complete. Gen. Wylie would appear from Gen. Shaler's report to have done nothing at all, though he receives from the State a very good salary. The following is the report upon the subject:

"Upon the subject of equipments for field service, two visits in person were made to the office of the acting Quartermaster-General, and the following communications were addressed to that officer on the morning of the 24th:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1877.

Brig.-Gen. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance:

SIR: The morning reports from the troops received this day show that not a single organization is supplied with the necessary equipments for field service. It would be desirable to have every regiment ordered from the city fully equipped, and if that is impossible, they should at least be furnished with overcoats, canteens, haversacks, and rubber and wool blankets. I beg to inquire if those articles may be had upon requisition, and if not, if some steps cannot be taken to procure them forthwith. Respectfully yours, ALEXANDER SHALER,
Major-General.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1877.

Brig.-Gen. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance and Assistant Quartermaster General:

SIR: I beg to inclose herewith requisition, First Brigade Head-quarters, for hospital supplies, and to inquire to what extent the troops called into service will be supplied with the articles therein enumerated. It would be very desirable to have at least a well-stocked hospital knapsack for each organization. Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER SHALER, Major-General.

"To these communications no written reply was received, but on the 26th [48 hours after the requisition was made,] the Chief of Ordnance *stated verbally* that the articles named were not on hand, and that he had no authority to purchase them.

"In relation to medical supplies, requisitions for such as were deemed necessary for field service were forwarded to the Acting Quartermaster-General, but they were not honored. The Division Surgeon gave the matter his personal attention, and endeavored to obtain a few indispensable articles, but without success."

During the morning of the 24th Mayor Ely sent to Gen. Shaler a request that, in the event of the Governor ordering a dismissal of the organizations under the General's command before the evening of the next day, he [Gen. Shaler] retain under arms and ready for active duty not less than three regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery.

At 12 o'clock on the morning of the 25th Gen. Shaler received orders from Albany to send a regiment to Buffalo, and in accordance therewith the Eighth Regiment was detailed for that duty. Owing to the impossibility of obtaining transportation the regiment could not be sent off until 10 o'clock. At 10:45 the Eighth Regiment got off with 350 officers and men, and 40 rounds of ammunition, but no rations. So far arrangements had been made for supplying rations to the men in their armories only.

The 8 o'clock report for the morning showed that there were present for duty in the several armories of the First Brigade 1,159 men and officers; of the second, 716; of the third, 1,432; cavalry and artillery, 511: total, 3,818. During the day a personal inspection was made of the armories, and orders issued looking to the protection of the property of regiments which had been ordered away. At the request of the chief of ordnance, the Washington Grey Troop of Cavalry was ordered to report to him for guard duty at 6 P. M.

In the afternoon the President of the Board of Police sent a formal requisition to Gen. Shaler, indorsed by the Mayor, that the Seventh, Twenty-second, Eighth, and Seventy-first regiments be ordered to hold themselves in readiness to obey the orders of the board, as trouble was apprehended from the meeting which was to be held in the evening at Tompkins Square. Gen. Shaler replied that the regiments were in readiness at their armories, except the Eighth, sent to Buffalo, and for that he substituted the Twelfth Regiment. Owing to the danger which was threatened of a disturbance during the night, it was deemed best to distribute a supply of ammunition to troops in quarters, and 20 rounds per man were accordingly issued to the infantry and cavalry, and 10 rounds per gun to the artillery. But at 10:10 P. M. the President of the Board of Police telegraphed that the meeting had dispersed and no serious disturbance had taken place, and a short time after, that the troops need not be longer kept up.

On the morning of the 26th, though all danger of serious disturbances seemed to have passed, it was deemed wise to keep the regiments named on duty, ready to respond to any call which the Police Board might make upon them. Next day (the 27th) the Board did not think it necessary to keep them on duty any longer, and so notified Gen. Shaler, at the same time conveying the cordial thanks of the board to the regiments. At midday on the 27th, through the courtesy of the Department of Public Works, the exclusive use of the free bath-houses in the City were tendered to the members of the division from 4 P. M. of that day until midnight. Assignments were at once made and hours designated for their use by each organization. The men very generally availed themselves of the privilege and were much refreshed thereby. At 9:45 P. M. orders from General Head-quarters directing the dismissal of the troops were received by telegraph, and the commanding officers were immediately notified and ordered to return to the Chief of Ordnance the ammunition recently issued. On the 28th the Ninth Regiment from Albany arrived back and were dismissed. On the 29th the Eighth Regiment from Syracuse returned, and were also immediately dismissed, orders for each regiment having been sent to their respective armories before their arrival.

Gen. Shaler, after thanking the various officers of the division for their prompt response to the call of duty, concludes his report with the following suggestions:

"Permit me in closing this report to invite your attention to what must be considered by every officer of experience an imperative need to the National Guard of this City, and which the recent necessity for calling them to other parts of the State has made apparent. I refer to their complete outfit for field service.

"The cost of keeping on hand, ready for issue at an hour's notice, wool blankets, haversacks and canteens, would be quite inconsiderable compared to the losses which might ensue in case of riot, if the movement of troops were delayed to procure an outfit.

"A knapsack and an overcoat are about as necessary to an infantry soldier as a bandbox or a pair of trousers, and they should be furnished him when he enrols himself.

"It may be necessary, and it probably will, sooner or later, to call some portion at least of the First Division to a field of encampment, and in the absence of a full supply of tents, very much unnecessary suffering and sickness would result. I would respectfully urge, therefore, that immediate steps be taken to procure and keep in store sufficient camp equipage and cooking utensils for at least one-half of the command in any command.

"Still more imperative, if possible, is the necessity for an immediate supply of medical stores. The infantry and cavalry are ordered to practice rifle shooting, and the Surgeons are expected to accompany them. They require for this service and should each receive forthwith a stocked hospital knapsack, including a case of surgical instruments. All medical supplies so far used by the Surgeons of the First Division have been contributed by themselves. It is not reasonable for the State to require the services of professional men and expect them to furnish supplies gratis also."

BASE-BALL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Chelsea, of Brooklyn, 7; Volunteer, of Poughkeepsie, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 3.—Hartfords, 7; Athletics, 5.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 3.—Chicago, 7; Indianapolis, 0.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 3.—Bostons, 5; Alleghenys, 2.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Crickets, 8; Stars, 2.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The first game of the Buffalo City Club with the Rochesters, played here to-day, resulted in a draw, after 10 innings. Neither club scored a point.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 3.—Resolute, 12; Enterprise, 3.

CUSTER'S BATTLE-FIELD.

THE SCENE OF THE AWFUL MASSACRE—BURIAL OF MEN SLAIN BY CRAZY HORSE'S BAND IN 1876.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

CAMP ON THE CUSTER BATTLE-FIELD, on the Little Big Horn, July 21.

Gen. Sheridan and party, with four companies of the Fifth Cavalry, left camp on Tongue River the 19th inst., arriving in camp here this morning. Your correspondent, arriving the evening previous, pitched his solitary tent (consisting of rubber coat and saddle-blankets) at the site of Crazy Horse's Village, being the first reached of the series of Indian villages as one approaches going down stream; hence being the village charged by Major Reno with his detachment of the Seventh Cavalry that memorable June day in 1876.

Leaving Tongue River, the trail led along the base of the mountains until Little Big Horn River was reached, when the river was followed to the scene of encounter. The country en route was of the same general character as that from Clear Creek to the Tongue River, being of the finest description for stock. The distance was estimated at 60 miles. Most of the way the grass was fresh and bright as in Spring, and from two to four feet high. This, of course, was along the valley through which the river runs. On the northerly side the plain was very high and rolling, where the grass, although not so tall, was yet better for stock, while further back, beyond this high prairie, is a strip between the Little Big Horn and Tongue Rivers, much like the Bad Lands. The country on the southerly side for many miles is of the same general description, but better in quality. This country on both sides of the river is superbly watered by numerous small streams, tributaries of the Little Big Horn. Out of these semi-bad lands, on the northerly side of the river, rise the Wolf Mountains, about the mineral character of which so much has been said. These so-called mountains are unworthy the name, being simply hills, from 300 to 600 feet in height, the composition of which is generally of the same character as the surrounding plain—that is, red earth, clay, and sandstone. This formation is generally regarded as antagonistic to gold deposits, and it is entirely safe to say that these mountains are no exception to the general rule.

It will be remembered that it was to these mountains (so called) that the famous stampede was made from Deadwood last Winter, in which so many lost their lives from exposure. In truth, it is now settled that the reports of gold therein in circulation, and which caused the stampede, originated with the stock dealers of Deadwood City, Black Hills, there being required for such purposes much stock, and a demand, of course, causing a ready and high market. This was especially desirable in the Black Hills at that time, as stock was a drug on the market, and grain 10 cents per pound, and hay $120 per ton.

I have to-day gone carefully over the scene of the Reno defeat and Custer massacre in company with a Sioux warrior who took an active part in both—"War Club" by name. The Indian villages attacked were seven in number, with Crazy Horse and his Sioux on the upper side of the semicircle in which they were placed, and the Cheyennes on the lower side, with the Uncpapas next, then coming the Sans-Ares and Minneconjons next in the row—the semicircle of which conformed to the bend in the river at that point; and being close to the trunk of the river. Major Reno charged the village of Crazy Horse at the time Gen. Custer was supposed to have charged the Cheyennes at the other end, but before the ford was reached, he being on the other side from the village, Crazy Horse had Major Reno whipped and corraled in the high hills opposite, when the entire force attacked Custer with the sad result too well known. To-day a detail of 14 men from each company was engaged in burying the dead—the dead comrades of Gens. Terry and Gibbon and Major Reno—this being the third attempt to consign all that was left of them to their last sad, homely restingplace. It required the evidence of my own senses to believe this true, and I do not regard it as in any measure my duty to suppress this sad tale. The officers who permitted this should be taught, by the aroused civilized sentiment of the land, that such conduct will not be permitted to go unnoticed and uncondemned, if their own human and soldierly instincts are not sufficient to spur them to a different course. Let it be remembered that Gens. Terry and Gibbon marched from the field with 1,700 men, and the Indians had retreated—no foe was in their front.

THE MEETING AT OCEAN GROVE.

SECOND DAY OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN CONVENTION—LARGE ATTENDANCE.

The second day's proceedings of the Young People's Christian Convention, at Ocean Grove, yesterday, was more largely attended than the first day. A large number of delegates from Western cities were present. A faith-meeting was held at 9 o'clock in the Tabernacle, and was presided over by Thomas Harris, of Boston. After several appeals for prayer, Mr. Harris read a portion of the 116th Psalm. Short speeches were made by J. Morris, of Poughkeepsie; B. B. Chamberlin, of Syracuse; Dr. Ward, of Newark; Rev. J. Simmons, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Brinn, of Troy, the meeting closing with prayer by Rev. E. H. Stokes and Rev. Dr. Hughes, of Philadelphia. At 10:30 o'clock the regular session was opened with singing and prayer by Rev. Dr. Simmons, the meeting being presided over by George A. Hall, State Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York. He read a portion of the twenty-fifth chapter of St. Matthew, commencing at the fourteenth verse, the audience reading every alternate verse. Rev. Dr. Miller then addressed the meeting on what constitutes the work for young people, how they should work, and the several fields that lay open to them. He claimed that the young people could do more in the Church of God than old persons; they had the strength and were the leading spirit. He had only to ask them to see how many young men stood at the head of the Methodist Church; look at the number of young ministers, and ask themselves why. Because, he said, they can do better service. The very first thing that young people should do is to be natural. Some young people when they get religion retire, as it were, from their usual lifelike way. This was wrong. They should be as lively as ever. If they were fond of playing ball before they received the blessing of God, they should be afterward. If they were natural, they would be able to accomplish much. There should be no "old fogyism." Nothing was more important than young people's meetings in the church. They should establish meetings in the old district school-house, tents, and field-meetings. Personal effort was another important duty; religious letter-writing, silent prayer, and such like, should be the young people's duty. At the conclusion of Mr. Miller's remarks, the congregation were asked to make suggestions as to how the work should be carried on. Answers, such as "by uniting consecration," another, "the sending of tracts," others "temperance aid and thus win souls;" "request them to read tracts and give their opinion," "the study of the Bible," "circulating of good works," "special work for special classes," "the temperance cause," "labor among the young," "visiting the sick in affliction," "drilling them in prayer," "making them ushers at meetings." Prof. William G. Fischer closed by singing "Here am I; send me." An "experience meeting" was held in the afternoon, Mr. Hall presiding. After singing "Nothing but Leaves," a passage of Scripture from the eleventh chapter of St. Mark was read, which was followed by an appeal for true belief in desire, prayer, and faith. Short experiences were delivered by Rev. Dr. Stokes, Mr. Hall, Rev. Mr. Hughes, and others, after which the meeting was adjourned. The evening exercises consisted of a regular "prayer and promise meeting," a large number seeking the altar for prayer and salvation.

The Young People's Camp Meeting, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of the several Eastern States, was culminated in a grand revival meeting last night. At the evening meeting in the grand pavilion, by Thomas Harrison, the young Evangelist, about 3,000 young persons were present. Prayers were offered by Rev. W. E. Randolph, of Wisconsin, and Rev. George Hughes. Exhortations were made by Rev. J. Symons, Rev. D. R. Lowrie brought the greetings of the Young People's meeting at Beaville, N. J. After the singing of "Jesus, Saviour of My Soul," the young evangelist addressed the vast congregation, unfolding the manifold power of Christ, and urging those present who felt the need of the all-saving power to come and kneel at the altar. His appeal affected all within the sound of his voice, and in a few moments the altar rail was crowded with supplicants at the throne of grace. The meeting promises to be one of the greatest revivals ever held at Ocean Grove. Among the active workers present were Rev. George Hughes, Rev. George A. Hall, Rev. E. H. Stokes, W. Peck Smith, Rev. J. C. Cowan, of Jersey City, and others. The meeting was closed by prayer and benediction by William P. Corbett.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Elgin, Ill., to-day, destroyed the block bounded by the river, Division and Milwaukee streets, and Douglas avenue. The principal losers are Philip Long, wagon works; E. L. Bishop, agricultural implements; John Long, wagon works, and the Chicago Hotel. The total loss is estimated at $35,000; insured for $17,500, most of which is in the following companies: Franklin, of St. Louis, $1,200; Lycoming, $500; Mechanics', of Milwaukee, $1,000; Atlantic, of New-York, $1,200; British-American, $1,000; People's, $1,000; Farmers', $1,000; Humboldt, $1,000; North-western, $1,000; Addison, $2,200, and Westchester, $500. The buildings were old, many having been built nearly 20 years, and their loss may prove a gain to the city. The loss of personal property will be much lessened by the saving of nearly $10,000 worth of stock from the wagon shops, &c.

T. P. White's large woolen mill, at Whitevale, Ontario, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $14,000, in the Western and British America.

W. Wallach's agricultural works at Columbiana, Ohio, were destroyed by fire Thursday morning. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

TONE OF THE SPEECHES BY REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

PROMISE OF AN ENERGETIC, EFFECTIVE, AND SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN—ADDRESSES BY GEN. GARFIELD, SENATOR MATTHEWS, AND JUDGE WEST—MANY PRAISEWORTHY SENTIMENTS EXPRESSED, AND SOME UTTERANCES NOT READILY TO BE ACCEPTED.

There were several brilliant and effective speeches delivered at the Ohio Republican State Convention in Cleveland on Wednesday. The leading points of the remarks of Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, the temporary Chairman, were well set forth in our special telegrams. First, therefore, to be especially noted in this issue is the address of Gen. James A. Garfield on taking the chair as permanent Chairman of the convention. He is thus reported by the *Leader*:

GEN. GARFIELD'S SPEECH.

Let me say that nothing is more marked in the differences between the great political parties than this: that the Republican Party represents in its conventions its best thoughts and the best thoughts, as I believe, of the nation. It is a peculiarity of our political enemies that for many years they have been governed by the most violent elements of their party. The violent reactionary elements of the Democrats have commended their policy and dictated their opinions for many years in the past. In the days of secession the most violent of that party led and dragooned behind them all the better elements and brought their party into line after its worst thoughts. It was so in the days of reconstruction; it has been so ever since, and it was; markedly so one week ago to-day, when the Democratic Party, representing the State of Ohio, met at a time when a great and new peril threatened our people—a peril peculiar and alarming in its character; a peril that paralyzed the great industries of the nation by stopping all labor everywhere in its processes. And that convention, instead of speaking one brave word in favor of law and order and the rights of labor, and the rights of the people under the law, commenced by ignoring in the most cowardly manner the great danger, and dared to insinuate that all the evils that have fallen on this country had fallen upon it because of the Republican Party.

They dared to talk of the pauperization of labor as the cause of the great strike. They talk of the pauperization of labor, who for 50 mortal years have done all in their power to put one-fifth of the laborers of America under chains, and buy them, sell them, whip them, scourge them at the will of capitalists, [great applause,] a policy that degraded labor everywhere. And then, after prating about the pauperization of labor, in the same breath they demand a repeal of all laws that the Republican Party have enacted to protect labor in this country by giving to our laborers a fair chance to compete in the markets of the world with the labor of the Old World. I notice that as an instance of the worst and most violent element of the Democratic party, guiding its counsels and molding its policy, and they have done more, in the same platform, only a week ago to-day, they undertook to shake the solid foundations of our public peace by poisoning, if they could, the very fountain of our political power, by asserting that our Chief Magistrate, the man of our choice fraudently counted, inaugurated, and attempted to throw a cloud of doubt upon his title to be President of the United States. With what grace do they say that! They who sought by every means that all the worst elements of American society could produce to carry their man into power, and when they say they were going to fail, sought, by the use of money in 6 of the States, to buy a Presidential Elector, and thus purchase for gold the highest office in the gift of the Republic. Failing in that, they sought to prevent the counting of the Electoral vote in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the Republic, and threatened civil war if the count should proceed in an orderly manner.

In order to prevent that war a special tribunal was provided to determine the great questions of constitutional law that arose on that subject, and although as honorable men they were bound to stand by the result of that tribunal, when that result was announced the most violent element of the party determined, finding the result of the tribunal to be unfavorable to them, that no President should be inaugurated; that chaos should come in place of order, and violence and anarchy in this Centennial year of our history. And I take this occasion to say here that immortal honor is due to the 40 men who fought in arms against us, while as they were once, who broke from the solid ranks of the Democracy, Democratic leaders and said that faith should be kept and the count should be completed, and the President should be inaugurated, whether it was the man of their choice or not.

I take this occasion to say in the heart of this old Abolition Reserve that no true American will ever forget the honor due to those Democrats who so helped thus to save the country against their Northern Democratic leaders. Now, gentlemen, over against this rule of the worst, the old Republican Party again steps to the front to take its place in the line of great action. It comes before the country with 21 years of honorable history behind it; it comes before the country with tradition and achievements of which it is proud; proud that it dared to face rebellion and war, and that it dared to go to the bottom and to pluck out by the roots the guilty cause of rebellion and war, and to say that all men should be free; proud that it dared to build up and reorganize the Republic on the basis of equal rights, civil and political, to all men without regard to race or color—proud of all these achievements. Ready to have done its duty in the days of

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW MAGAZINES.

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

—The chief article for August in this historical publication is by Major Asa Bird Gardner, Law Professor of the United States Military Academy. His subject is the uniforming of the United States Army from the French wars in the Colonies, before the United States existed, to the Mexican war. It has been said that the "buff and blue" of the patriot officers had no analogy in previous history, but it seems that it was a combination of colors thoroughly established in England long before the Revolution. The regiment of Royal Horse Guards or "blues," raised by Charles II., wore a blue uniform with red facings, yellow bindings on their hats and buff belts. When King William III.'s Master-General of the Ordnance was about to set sail from Chester for Ireland to meet the Irish forces of King James II., he issued a warrant in 1689 prescribing that the Royal Regiment of Artillery should have "blue coats, lined with orange, and brass buttons, and that their hats should be bound with the same color. Also that the drivers or carters in the regiment should wear gray coats, faced with orange. Buff and blue, therefore, was the uniform affected by the Whig Party in England, and naturally became the colors of the Whig Party in America. The uniform, however, never became general, chiefly on account of the difficulty in procuring cloth. Washington and his staff, together with certain regiments, used it. A thousand other uniforms are mentioned by Prof. Gardner as making up the motley garb of our old armies. The buttons that are still found on the battle-ground of Saratoga indicate that the great majority of privates were there in common farmers' clothes. The introduction of the modern trousers, or pantaloons, is assigned to the year 1776, when, in July, Washington issued a general order encouraging the use of hunting shirts, with long breeches made of the same cloth, gaiter fashion about the legs. This was because the commissariat could not supply uniforms. From that time the troops wore the overall which came down over the shoe, with a strap underneath, and buttoned at the ankle with four buttons. In a country like America the British soon saw the advantage of this garment, and adopted it for that service. They also, says the writer, imitated the Americans in the two-rank formation of troops instead of three—a technical arrangement which subsequently became general. Quoting from Kapp's *Life of Gen. Steuben*, the origin of the term *sans-culottes*, which afterward became celebrated in the French Revolution, is ascribed to Steuben, who, on the occasion of a grand dinner, called the young officers at his mess table in Valley Forge by that strictly accurate term. They were so ragged that no one with a whole pair of breeches was allowed to be present. The cue was retained in the Army until 1801, when Brig.-Gen. James Wilkinson caused great indignation by issuing a general order to cut it off. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Butler, commanding the Second Regular Infantry, who had been a Lieutenant in 1776, and served throughout the Revolution with much glory and several wounds, declared he would not cut off his cue. Wilkinson excepted him in a new general order on the ground of ill-health, but afterward withdrew the permission. In 1803 Wilkinson had him adjudged and reprimanded by a court-martial, and for renewed disobedience sent him before another general court-martial for "willful, obstinate, and continued disobedience of orders, and for mutinous conduct." The court sentenced him to suspension for one year, "but before the order was issued the veteran had been gathered to his fathers, and was buried with his cue." Biographical sketches of William Shippen, delegate from Pennsylvania to the Continental Congress, and of John Keese, an auctioneer and publisher of New-York, are furnished by Thomas Balch and E. A. Duyckinck respectively. There is a curious letter of Dr. Rush, describing a fête given in Philadelphia by the French Minister on the Dauphin's birthday.

THE PORTFOLIO.

For July, *The Portfolio* offers as first piece an etching, by Léon Richeton, of one of Sir Joshua Reynold's portraits in the Althorp Gallery. It represents "Jack Spencer, Viscount Althorp," as he signs himself to a youthful letter when a boy, and at first sight suggests (*pace* Sir Joshua) that the young noblemen has been indulging too freely in green apples. Why else should he be pressing the pit of his stomach with his left hand under cover of a broad scarf tied around his little middle? The picture seems to have been painted in haste, but possesses that frank charm which makes the pictures of children by Reynolds so pleasing. Prof. Colvin's paper on "Albrecht Dürer" takes up Marcantonio of Bologna, a silversmith and engraver on copper, who imitated Dürer in early life, and being attracted to Rome later on by the fame of Raphael, became the means of spreading the fame of that master by a series of prints of his works, both his finished paintings and his unfinished sketches. Prof. Colvin gives one of Marcantonio's piracies from Dürer, a plate representing the Saints Stephen, Gregory, and Lawrence standing together under a portico. Even Dürer's mark—a large A with a D inside, the two cut on a tablet near the foot of the picture—has been reproduced by the unscrupulous Italian. We are given the tale of Vasari in regard to Dürer's wrath at the imitations of his work, and his voyage to Venice in order to get justice from the Seignory. He is said to have only succeeded in debarring Marcantonio from forging his signature in the future. In addition to this wood-cut, in the text there is a full-page heliogravure of marvelous beauty, reproducing Marcantonio's portrait of one of the most witty and infamous men of the age—the licentious poet and literary freebooter, Peter of Arezzo. It is a handsome face, with little of that wickedness which his contemporaries charged him with. Michael Angelo was one of the many whom this unscrupulous man black-mailed without success. The editor, P. G. Hamerton, continues in this month's issue his papers on Turner. There are two small wood-cuts in the text from celebrated pictures by Turner, and a page is occupied by two more reproductions by etching, apparently the burin of Mr. Hamerton himself, to judge from the absence of any name attaching to them. Finally, J. Beavington Atkinson contributes three pages on etchings of Rembrandt exhibited at the Fine Arts Club of Burlington, England.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY.

—The seventh number of the *American Catholic Quarterly Review* contains a leading essay by Brother Azarias, on "The English in their Continental Homestead." The works on which the article is a comment, are Taine's *History of English Literature*, Thorpe's translation of the Anglo-Saxon poem called "Béowulf," and *England Under Anglo-Saxon Kings*, by Lappenberg. Brother Azarias falls foul of Henri Taine for his exaggerated estimates, drawn from a few quotations out of Anglo-Saxon books; he pronounces him superficial, and says that his opinions are tinctured with newspaper flippancy. But what is worse, Taine uses throughout his book a most pernicious system of philosophy, which proves him to be a disciple of Auguste Comte. Hence it may be understood why Mgr. Dupanloup opposed the crowning of his work by the French Academy. "Paying public honor to such a book were giving open approval to atheism." Having given Taine several not unmerited raps after this fashion, it would have been fairer had the learned essayist limited his condemnation to the portion of Taine's work referring to the Anglo-Saxons. What may be hasty criticism on his part in regard to so complex a question as English archæology is not necessarily superficial when applied to later English literature. It is hardly fair to judge Taine exclusively on the chapters relating to the old English, and leave the reader to suppose that his whole history is equally untrustworthy. Brother Azarias, in examining the subject that he claims has been treated superficially by the brilliant Frenchman, appears to be working from a very advantageous basis, as far as his own acquirements are concerned. He shows in his translations from "Béowulf" a good knowledge of Anglo Saxon, quotes from the Sanskrit of the *Hitopadesa* and *Ramayana*, and betrays an excellent general knowledge of authorities on language. His article is valuable for giving in outline the movement of the "Béowulf" lay, and for an effort to bring into the field of modern thought a conception of the habits and customs of the Continental Angles, Saxons, and Jutes. His last section strives to get at the philosophical ideas of these old tribes, the way they looked at nature and accounted for their existence on an earth full of pains and joys. He traces in the gigantic symbols of the Edda the same traditions hinted in the first book of Genesis. "We have dived," said Brother Azarias, "into the thoughts of this people; we have measured the beatings of its heart; we have seen how its days were passed in the mistland of its Continental homesteads; we have contemplated the genius of important modern institutions; but we have noticed very few indications of the great irresistible nation which was in after times to play such a conspicuous part in molding the civilizations of Europe and America. But who sees the hero in the infant child?" Unfortunately, a simile often misleads. Modern Anglo-Saxons are in no sense the man grown out of the Anglian child, but a hybrid mass of nationalities very different from the old stock. Perhaps certain counties of England still retain the pure adult developed out of that savage infant. Other writers for this quarter are Rev. A. J. Thebaud, S. J., on "The Church and the State;" Prof. F. A. Paley, on "The Ruins of Ephesus;" John Gilmary Shea, on "The Blue Laws of Connecticut," and S. B. A. Harper, with a polemic in answer to R. W. Thompson, on "The Papacy and the Civil Power." Very Rev. J. A. Corcoran writes about "Roman Forgeries," and there is an article on "The Framework of Society," by R. S. G.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Francis Bennoch is the author of an English volume of *Lyrics, Songs, and Sonnets*.

—The object of M. Ernest Renan's new book, *Les Evangiles*, is to explain how the recognized Gospels have been formed.

—A novel edited by Sir Garnet Wolseley, entitled *Marley Castle*, is just out in London, and conjectures are numerous as to its authorship.

—Dr. Schliemann is now busy upon the book which is to make known his discoveries to the world, and will not visit the United States till it is completed.

—The latest report of Turkish journeying previous to the war is Hon. Dudley Campbell's *Travels in Turkey and Greece*, which Macmillan & Co. will issue immediately.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers are always ready with cheap novels. Their latest is *Self-Love, a Book for Women*, and they are about to reissue in paper covers Miss M. E. Braddon's *Aurora Floyd*.

—Mr. Welford in his monthly letter on English books, published in *Scribner's Magazine* for August, says of *Celtic Scotland—A History of Ancient Alban*, by W. F. Skene, that "the ancient history of Britain can never be thoroughly understood without a reference to Mr. Skene's great work."

—Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, the author of the recent spicy volume entitled *Church Papers*, and for several years a resident of Geneva, Switzerland, has in preparation a book on the *Education of American Youth Abroad*, a work greatly needed, and one which he is very competent to write. It will be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—Macmillan & Co. have in press a posthumous work by the late Dr. Butcher, Bishop of Meath, on *The Calendar*, partly historical, but mainly occupied with the theory and construction of our present Church Calendar. The chief interest in the book will be in the discussion of the problem of finding Easter, a festival almost as important in the civil as in the ecclesiastical year.

—Among the books which may be expected in the Fall is a biography of Prince Bismarck, by an eminent but hitherto anonymous publicist, who has lately been in active correspondence with the German Chancellor. One object of the writer will be to show the effect of the undoubted Slav origin of the Bismarck family upon the character and career of its most eminent representative.

—The editor of the *Supplement to the Popular Sciences Monthly* for August has laid all intelligent readers under obligations to him for reprinting in this excellent number the first part of the article on the Bible, contributed by Prof. W. Robertson Smith, of the University of Aberdeen, to the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and for writing which the author was suspended from the ministry by the Free Church of Scotland, and is to be tried for heresy.

—The American Tract Society, No. 150 Nassau-street, have in press for immediate issue *God's Word—Its Light and Glory*, a series of lectures delivered before the New-York Sunday-school Association during the past Winter and Spring by Drs. Taylor, Storrs, Crosby, Briggs, Booth, Boardman, and Washburn, President Porter, of Yale, and Bishop Simpson. Dr. Washburn's lecture discusses "The Right and the Responsibility of the Christian Conscience in the Study of the Holy Scriptures;" Dr. Boardman presents "The Method of Jesus Christ as a Teacher;" Dr. Crosby takes up "Ancient History in its Connection with the Old Testament," and Dr. Storrs treats of the "Oneness of the Bible as a Revelator of Redemption," with vast Variety in Literary Structure."

—The author of *Satan as a Moral Philosopher*, Rev. Caleb S. Henry, D. D., is a veteran writer, and occupied a prominent position as joint editor with Dr. J. G. Cogswell, of the *New-York Review*, in 1837, when most writers of the present day were learning their letters or waiting to be born. It is generally conceded that this *Review*, while it lasted, was as able as any quarterly which has since claimed public attention. Dr. Henry is a strong political writer, and many of the papers in his new volume discuss the social and special bearings of questions in the higher politics, but he is best known as the translator of Cousin's *Lectures on Psychology* and as the author of *Dr. Oldham at Greystones and his Talk There*. His son, Rev. Francis A. Henry, though still a young man, is one of the ablest philosophical writers of the day.

—The *Memoir of Charles W. Andrews, D. D.*, just published by Thomas Whittaker, of this City, gives a truthful picture of the life of the great Low Church leader in Virginia, who recently passed away. He was a Vermonter by birth, but his active life was chiefly spent in Virginia. He was for more than a quarter of a century the Rector of the Episcopal Church at Shepherdstown, in that State, and was especially eminent for his great power as a debater in the triennial sessions of the General Convention. The memoir is prepared by Rev. Cornelius Walker, D. D., and throws much light upon Low Church movements in the Episcopal Church during the last generation. Dr. Andrews married a lady who inherited a large number of slaves. He did not rest till they were set free, and, as early as 1835, in his efforts to place them in comfortable homes in Liberia gladly accepted the position of agent of the Virginia Colonization Society, and spent several years in its efficient service. He threw himself with great zeal into what he believed to be right, and, though always a "country parson," was known and respected far beyond the religious body in which he stood so high, as a leader in thought and action.

GEN. HOWARD'S CAMPAIGN.

LETTER FROM ONE OF HIS STAFF.

ORIGIN OF THE PRESENT DIFFICULTIES—BARBAROUS ACT BY THE SAVAGES—HOW TWO MURDERERS INCITED THE REST OF THE TRIBE—DETAILS OF THE FIGHT OF JULY 11.

The Elmira *Advertiser* prints a letter from Capt. M. C. Wilkinson, of Gen. Howard's Staff, giving some interesting particulars of the campaign against the Nez Perce Indians. The letter is dated at camp M. T. Miller, Kamiah, Indian Territory, July 17, and says:

Just 30 days ago to a day, the exact time specified, and the time agreed upon between Gen. Howard and Mr. Montieth, their agent, did these non-treaty Nez Perce Indians commence murdering men, women, and children. Few in the East can understand the cause of this Nez Perce war. Years ago, at the time this tribe was given a reservation, Joseph held that he was not bound to go upon it submitting to the United States authorities, because he did not sign the treaty. No majority rule for him. Three years went by, and he gathered to himself a sort of miscellaneous lot, and finally, within the past two years, growing stronger, it was thought best, prudent, and all that, to seek to mollify this savage chieftain by holding councils, talks, and the like with him. His ambition was the Wallowa Valley, a rich and fertile one in this Northern Idaho, letting into another, the Imnohas, both abounding in game, and whose streams have abundant fish. Why not? Who wouldn't have as much if he could only get it? So Jo eph stuck and hung, till last Fall a commission was sent from Washington, and after much labor this commission finally consented to give a part of this coveted land to Joseph and his people. Gaining the inch he went for the ell, and must have all or none, and so we have the war. This is about the long and short of this whole business. Joseph was offered a good house, (I wish I had as good a one,) with barns, an orchard in the Valley of the Lapwai, on the reservation. This would not do. He had promised his flock of malcontents to stick for Wallowa and Imnoha.

In May last the final council began, and at Fort Lapwai. On the 11th Joseph and his people, about 75 warriors with their families, came. The Interior Department, through its agent, read to Joseph his instructions, viz; That unless he came on the reservation peaceably, he must call on the military to put him on by force. Then Gen. Howard read his instructions from the War Department, viz: That when the agent called upon the military, he must act. Well, Joseph, he sat for awhile, and then said: "White Bird was coming, was in the mountains just above us, and he wanted to wait for him." So the council adjourned till to-morrow at 9 A. M. Nine A. M. to-morrow came. No Indians. At about 10 there is a big dust in the direction of Joseph's camp, and soon the head of the column appears, this time about 150 strong. In platoons, singing their unearthly songs, in war paint and feathers, do these savages march twice around our little garrison, (Fort Lapwai, Indian Territory,) and then dismount and gather about our council tent. White Bird shields the most of his fine specimen of an Indian's face behind an eagle's wing. Joseph sits, as he always does, with a non-committal air. Again are the instructions read, and again is time asked in order that they may talk it all over together in their Indian council. This time the General gives them two days, for he is pushing troops from Walla Walla to the Wallowa and bringing them to our rear, (Lewiston.) The two days are up, again the same pomp and circumstance, and we are seated in council. Now Looking Glass is present, giving us all the non-treaty chiefs of any account, viz.: Joseph, Looking Glass, and White Bird, with followers about 100 strong. Quaker meeting in the send off. Finally the General asks Joseph to talk, which he don't do. White Bird ditto and Looking Glass the same. But an oldish and very savage-looking medicine man, six feet and over of badness, takes a seat in front of the General and the agent and tells his tum-tum, (heart).

Speaking of medicine men on this north-west coast, they beat the average one. They are spiritists, with the theory that by and by the Indians are to have a general resurrection, and then, good-bye whites. So this old fraud, by name Too-chui-hulsait, gives forth the predetermined voice of all these Indians. Says he: "I will stay in Lower Lapwai. The earth is my mother. Who is it that takes away my mother? Who did I tell in Washington to give my land away? The earth will take care of me. I am not coming on the reservation."

Gen. Howard—Do you speak for yourself?

T-c-h-s—Yes.

Joseph, White Bird, and Looking Glass are each asked if he speaks for them, and each answers yes. This old rascal is then taken out of the council by force and put in charge of an officer. Then the chiefs are informed that to-morrow they must be prepared to select each a place on the reserve, and will be given 30 days to come on. Next day Joseph is shown the five places to which choice can be made, and tacitly consents to take it. The next day we are traveling across the great Nez Perce Plains to this very place where I sit writing this, with White Bird and Looking Glass as companions. The next day we are up this Clear Water River, 14 miles above this point, and there the battle of the 11th inst. was fought. Yes, White Bird and Looking Glass would come in in 30 days. They were our brothers. They were each other's brothers—in short, the most brotherly pair of everybody's brothers one can imagine.

But the story entire is too long. This whole country to a man and woman, the worst Indian hater in all of it, firmly believed these three chiefs meant every word they said. Hence the unpreparedness of the murdered settlers. So much had been done by the commission, the work of the Interior Department. But the 30 days are up. On a little stream called Cottonwood, which runs into the Salmon three days of Joseph's men, without the knowledge, it is said, of Joseph, strike—killing three men. With stolen horses, and one with the stolen Henry rifle, they ride early into Joseph's camp, saying, "What are you women doing? See this gun, look at these horses. What are you sitting here for?" It is said these murderers really decided the undecided ones. They must give up the murderers and go on the reservation, this or war. The war party was too strong, and there right and left about Mount Idaho, State Creek, White Bird Creek, in these widely separated settlements, 17 men, women, and children were murdered. More than one survivor were some of the women who are yet alive whom I saw at Mount Idaho. Scarcely alive were two of them whom these fiends had so cruelly outraged that it were not decent or right to print it. Even death did not stop them in the case of one woman, Mat ie Canada & Co., during his aged father, whom they did not notice enough to kill. With streaming eyes, broken heart, and choked voice, this poor old man told me of the cruel death of his precious child. We had been busy in getting on certain renegade Indians along the Columbia River, and had worked back by canoe to the steamer to Fort Lapwai that, as the 30 days are up, Friday, the 15th ult., a corporal and three men having been sent out to Camas Prairie to ascertain the position of the Indians, they are met by two Indians escaping from Joseph's camp, who turn them back to us with the first news of the murders on the John Day. Then Perry is sent that evening to head them off from their work of destruction, and an officer is sent to the nearest telegraph station at Walla Walla, to ride without a rest, with orders for the concentration of all the troops in the department. Already you have heard of Perry's battle, almost a second Custer's. Troops are marched with almost incredible speed, Indians cross and recross these rivers, which are torrents, swift, deep and dangerous, until last Wednesday, the 18th, we have so pressed them that we are now on them. We are upon a plateau. A bluff near reveals part of the Indians in their camp in the valley of the north fork of the Clear Water, near the mouth of the Cottonwood. We must go back about one mile and a half to secure the head of the ravine up which they have and are pouring. A howitzer is sent with all speed thither, supported by a company of cavalry and a Gatling gun, and a company of infantry put under double time, and none too soon, for the enemy appear in great force, and madly seek to outflank this little band. Other troops are ordered up, prolonging our right, and in less than 30 minutes the battle is opened along the lines, which now have been extended on the left by cavalry, so that we have a front of nearly two and a half miles, against which 300 and over of the enemy, in every way known to savage warfare, seek to break our lines. They ride up behind little elevations, throw themselves from their ponies, fire, and are off like rockets. Lines of them creep and crawl and twist themselves through the grass until within range, and with pieces as good as ours tell with deadly aim that they are marksmen. They tie grass upon their heads, so that it is hard to tell which bunch of grass does not conceal an Indian with a globe-sighted rifle. They climb trees and shoot from them, and for seven hours we put our boys in where and where greatly needed, and also bring many back to our surgeons, already too busy. Capt. Bancroft, leading his company, A, Fourth Artillery, is shot through the lungs. Seeing him soon after, he said, "I saw the black snakes crawling up, and believe I fired some of them." A brave man, a patient sufferer, we are glad to know his wound is not necessarily fatal. Lieut. Williams is also soon brought back from the mouth of the gulch shot through the wrist and thigh. The fight commenced at about 1 P. M. At 3:30 Gen. Howard ordered a charge on the left, and away, under Capt. Miller, Fourth Battalion, go our brave men, cheering, as I have been told, eight Indians closely laid over together. Darkness alone closes this day's work. The night finds us busy throwing up intrenchments, caring for the wounded, (24,) bringing in the dead, of which seven are found, and setting at work packers and all who can bake bread, for our hard bread is gone and we are nearly out of rations. We are nearly 375 strong, and have this long line to defend. Our pack animals are corraled in the centre, while our cavalry horses unsaddled remain at most convenient points for the opening of the morning's work. The bright stars look down on our little army, exhausted but not discouraged. Our torn and bleeding wounded give us cheer by their brave words spoken, and silent suffering.

This is all that can be written now, and is the first opportunity when it has been possible to put aside pressing work at every halt, to do what I have wanted to do, viz., give you, and through you your readers, some account of this fight—many of whom I would write personally but for the substantial reason stated.

M. C. W.

A PREACHER STRUCK WITH A CHISEL.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* has the following account of an outrageous incident in a church:

"About 10 o'clock Monday night the colored church on the corner of Sixth and Sycamore streets, Chelsea, was the scene of intense excitement. During the service a drunken negro named J. Allen entered the church, where his wife was attending divine worship, and endeavored to create a disturbance during the meeting of a benevolent society. Several of the brethren took Allen out doors and tried to quiet him, but he was too angry to listen to their persuasions. He was crazed with liquor and stung to fury with jealousy. He imagined that the venerable Pastor, Wesley Swains, had been guilty of immoral conduct, and his object in going to the church was to drive the preacher out of the pulpit. He seized a chisel, rushed down the aisle, and hurled the chisel at the Pastor, who was in the pulpit. The iron struck the Pastor in the forehead, knocking him out of the pulpit and on to the floor. The act excited the entire congregation, men, women, and children rising to their feet. Five men seized Allen and prevented further violence, though the negroes of the congregation forgot their Christian charity, and were anxious to kill the offender. The negroes started to town with Allen, but soon turned him over to Officer Jim Smith, whom they met near by. Allen resisted Officer Smith, and declared he would not be taken to the Police station. The officer was compelled to knock him down twice. The preacher is seriously wounded, and his injuries may terminate fatally."

AN INCENDIARY FARMER.

HIS WICKED PLANS TO BURN HIS NEIGHBOR'S BARNS—HIS ARREST AND EXAMINATION ON THE ACCUSATION OF A SELF-CONFESSED ACCOMPLICE.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Aug. 3.

James Holmes, a gray-haired and gray-bearded and apparently respectable farmer of Van Deusenville, said to be worth $20,000, was examined before Judge Bradford and bound over in $3,000 yesterday for firing three large barns and a shed belonging to John C. Munson, a neighbor, on the night of Sept. 11 last. The barns were well-filled with the Summer's crops, and one of them contained three horses. Mr. Munson suspected incendiarism the more readily because he had been the victim of two other fires, one the burning of his residence, and needed but little outside evidence to fix the crime in his own mind upon Mr. Holmes, because of former trouble with him. Their quarrel began in 1872, when Munson refused to turn out a school-teacher at the request of Holmes. This led to an attempt on the part of Holmes to injure the reputation of Munson's daughter, for which Munson brought suit, and the affair was settled by Holmes paying $500 and costs. They did not speak to each other after this, and there is plenty of evidence to show that Holmes took his defeat very hard and harbored revenge. One man says he told him Munson would lose more than he had gained, and when speaking of the burning of his house, he said he would be willing to bet $100 that he would be burned out again within a year. But though there is more testimony of this sort, it would seem to have little weight, and the Commonwealth relied mainly on the story of Uriah Surner, Jr., and the corroboration it received from others. Surner himself was convicted at the last term, of this same crime, and his sentence was deferred till January, to await the development he now makes, though he says he does not expect any lighter punishment on account of them. His story on the stand was substantially as follows: I live on Christian Hill, southwest of Van Deusenville: I worked for Munson a while, but had some difficulty with him on account of my pay, and left; one night a week before the fire, I was going home from Housatonic about 11 o'clock, when I saw a man ahead of me going toward Munson's; I whistled, and he jumbed into the bushes; there having been thieves about of late, I thought I would watch for him; so I lay down beside the road, and in about 20 minutes I saw him get up and approach Munson's house; he went up to the north side and lit some straw, when I hastened up and asked him what he was doing; it was Holmes, and he said "I am caught," and appeared much frightened; I told him he need not be afraid, as I hated Munson, too; he then said he would make me a present if I would keep a still mouth; we then made a compact; I was to talk about the barns as if I was going to burn them, and he would let me know the night when he set fire to them, so that I could be away, and have witnesses to prove where I was; I also told people afterward that I did it; he said if I got stuck I would not get more than three or four years, and he would pay me enough to make me all right; I went home with my eyes open, expecting it would all come out some time; soon after this Holmes paid me $40, and in a few days the barns were burned, when I was three miles away; we were not suspected, and one day this Spring Holmes said to me: "Well, they haven't caught us yet, and I guess they never will." He also told me that he came very near getting caught the night of the fire before getting home. This story of Surner's was corroborated by six or eight witnesses who saw him have the money and heard him tell of the interviews with Holmes, and the case hung mainly on Surner's testimony, and although Holmes is not a very popular man, there is much sympathy for him among his towns-people, many of whom believe the whole story put up by young Surner for the purpose of getting a light sentence. Surner says he did not tell his story at his own trial, because he thought Holmes would see him through, and then he thought all the time he would get clear.

HAWAIIAN SUBSIDY.

The *Hawaiian Gazette* of July 4 says: "Mr. J. B. Houston, Executive Officer of the Pacific Mail Company in New-York, arrived here on the steamer City of Sydney, and while in port settled with the Hawaiian Government the terms upon which the steam service promises to be permanent. The contract is substantially as follows: The service will continue as at present until December next, when it will be changed to semi-monthly. For this purpose a small steamer (perhaps the Costa Rica) will be dispatched monthly from San Francisco to Honolulu, returning from this port with freight and passengers. The Australian boats will continue to call as now, will remain in port at least six hours of daylight, and a specified number of state-rooms (10) are to be reserved for Honolulu passengers on each trip from Sydney to San Francisco. In consideration of these concessions, this Government will pay the subsidy voted by the Legislature, and there is very little question that it will be permanently voted, as the more intelligent Representatives have always supported the measure. We congratulate the public on this termination of the steamer question, as it insures to us increased privileges, and, in short, all that has been asked for by the most exacting. Tahiti has just concluded a contract with parties in San Francisco under which she is to receive her mails monthly by sailing vessels, paying $15,000 per annum for five years. All who have aided in securing the continuance of our steam service—and among them our friend Major George Macfarlane, of the firm of Spreckels, Macfarlane & Co., who, during his recent visit to San Francisco, was very active in the matter—deserve the thanks of the public."

CUTTING DOWN PEACH TREES.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of Thursday evening says:

"A letter from Sussex in yesterday's *Commercial* announced that peach culture was so far a failure that many farmers would cut down their trees during the present year. To-day a letter from Kent County announces that a gentleman living near Felton, after picking this year's crop of Hale's early peaches, cut down an orchard of 500 trees. We suppose this is the only solution of the difficulty peach-growers have experienced. Though freights have come down to about half what they were a few years ago, yet the prices realized for the fruit have fallen much more in proportion, and there is no profit in raising fruit to sell at the prices it has ruled at New-York during the past few years. Whether a return to the cultivation of cereals will pay or not, remains to be seen, but the necessity for some sure and profitable crop is now very evident, and we hope careful and intelligent experiments will be made to demonstrate the practicability of the sugar-beet culture, to encourage which the last Legislature created a State Commission. But we hope the process of destroying peach orchards will not be carried too far, for if prosperity ever does come back to our land, the large cities will become better customers for fruit than they are now, when so many of their people find it as much as they can do to buy bread. This is the best fruit region on the Atlantic coast, and is situated in convenient proximity to New-York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Baltimore, and Washington, in the order we have named them the first, second, third, sixth, and twelfth in population among American cities."

COL. HARD SEEN IN ALBANY.

The Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* says that Mr. J. S. Rowley, of the firm of Lyon, Proseus & Rowley, flour, provisions, and fish dealers of Albany, was in Rutland on Wednesday evening, and gave the following account of his meeting Col. Henry S. Hard in Albany last Friday afternoon: "About 3 o'clock," he said, "as I was passing through Union Depot I met Col. Hard, whom I had seen before in Arlington, and shook hands with him. I jokingly asked him if he was not lost, and he replied, 'Oh, no.' I said, 'When did you come down?' and he answered, 'I got here last night.' To my inquiries whether Arlington was all right and whether the West boys and others were well, he replied, 'Yes.' There was nothing evasive in any of his replies, except perhaps to my question when he came down, and he was not at all reserved or diffident. I did not know then that he had mysteriously disappeared from Arlington, and having always supposed that he was most correct in his habits, was surprised at his appearance, for his eyes were bloodshot and his face flushed, as if he had been on a 'tear.' The same appearances might have been produced, however, by anxiety and sleeplessness. He was perfectly sober at the time, and had no smell of liquor about him. I did not see him do so, but had the impression that he was going to the office to buy a ticket, and as the only train which left at that time was the 3:10 P. M. Chicago special, he may have taken that. I went out of the depot, and did not see him afterward. I think he had no baggage with him, though he may have had a small traveling-bag."

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Commonwealth* has the following account of the killing of a mother and three of her children by lightning: "On Friday, July 27, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a dark, angry-looking cloud rose suddenly in the west, and moving with great velocity, swept across the country from the Saline as far south as we have been able to hear from. Directly in the track pursued by the severest portion of the cloud, a gentleman by the name of I. P. Barnett, lately from Nebraska, but originally from Alabama, had only the day before selected a claim on the headwaters of Cole Creek, and erected a temporary booth, into which he had moved his family. During the prevalence of the storm the booth was struck by lightning, instantly killing the mother and three children, and severely stunning the father and the remaining three children, who, up to this writing, (10 A. M. Saturday, 28th,) have not yet fully recovered."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PRACTICE UNDER THE LEGAL CODE OF MONTANA—THE CAROLINA AND STEPHEN MORGAN COLLISION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The following decisions were rendered in the United States Supreme Court:

No. 204—Edgar C. Maclay, Charles A. Broadwater, George Steele, and Matthew Carroll, plaintiffs in error, vs. Abraham Sands and Julius Sands.—In error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana.—This case presents the single question whether, under the civil practice act of Montana, judgment can be entered against a defendant as upon default for want of issues to be tried, when there is on file in the cause an answer denying specifically all the allegations in the complaint; but in which the denial is based upon information and belief only, if it appears that the facts in controversy were not within the personal knowledge of the defendant, and that the information upon which he based his belief came from his agents employed to transact the business out of which the litigation arose. Sections 56 and 63 of the Practice act are as follows:

SEC. 56. The answer of the defendant shall contain a specific denial to each allegation in the complaint intended to be controverted by the defendant. * * * In denying any allegation in the complaint, not presumptively within the knowledge of the defendant, it shall be sufficient to put such allegation in issue for the defendant to state that, as to any such allegation, he has not and cannot obtain sufficient knowledge or information upon which to base a belief.

SEC. 63. All complaints, answers, and replications shall be verified as provided in this section. * * * The affidavit of verification shall state the facts stated in the pleading are true to the knowledge of the person making it, except as to those matters which are therein stated on his information and belief, and as to those matters that he believes it to be true. Such verification shall be made by the party, or if there are several parties united in interest or pleadings, by one, at least, of such parties acquainted with the facts, if such party is in the country and capable of making affidavit.

The verification in this case was in the proper form, and it further stated "that the defendants' said business at Corinne, Utah, was performed by agents, from whom affiant's information upon which he based said belief, is derived." These facts are not controverted. The business of the defendants, in respect to which they were sued, was that of common carriers, and must necessarily have been conducted to a considerable extent through agents. Under such circumstances their knowledge as to many of their transactions would properly come from information. If the facts had been such as must have been within their personal knowledge, a denial upon information and belief might perhaps have been properly treated as evasive, but here any presumption of personal knowledge has been overcome by the statements in the verification, and unless parties under such circumstances are permitted to qualify their denials, they will be compelled to swear positively to that which they only believe to be true because they have information to that effect. The court held that the denial may be none the less specific when made on information and belief, and that in this case it was sufficient. Reversed. The Chief-Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 222—Frederick Dary et al., claimants of the schooner Stephen Morgan, Appellants, vs. Joseph Good.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.—The parties who do not appeal from a final decree of a Circuit Court which is regular in form cannot be heard in opposition to the decree when the cause is moved here by the opposite party, unless it appears that the proceedings in removing the cause were unauthorized or irregular. They may be heard in support of the decree, and in opposition to every assignment of error filed by the appellants. (The William Bagaley, 5 Wall., 412; Harriston vs. Perry, 494; Gaines' Lessee vs. Hennen, 3 Id., 318.) Where the decree was in favor of the libellant in the District Court for a salvage service in saving goods at sea, this court held, on appeal here by the owners of the goods, that the decree was conclusive upon the libellant as to the amount of salvage awarded; that he could not, in the Appellate Court, claim anything beyond that amount, since he had not, by appeal on his part, controverted its sufficiency. (8 Id., 10.) Compensation is claimed by the owner of the steam-ship Carolina from the schooner Stephen Morgan, her apparel, tackle, and furniture, for injuries caused to the steam-ship by the schooner in a collision which occurred between the two vessels during the early morning of the 3d of October, 1872, in the lower part of Chesapeake Bay, whereby, as the appellant alleges, the steamer was damaged to the amount of from $12,000 to $15,000. Detailed description of the circumstances is given in the libel, from which it appears that the steamer, a vessel of 1,100 tons burden, with a crew of 40 men, was bound down the bay on a voyage from the port of Baltimore to Queenstown, Ireland, for orders, and that the schooner, a vessel of 259 tons, in ballast, was bound up the bay on a voyage from the port of New-York to the port of Georgetown in this District. Both the steamer and the schooner were in a seaworthy condition, well manned and equipped, and the evidence shows that they had competent lookouts and that their signal lights were properly displayed. The collision was caused by mutual blunders, and the court divided the damages between the parties. The Circuit reduced the damages and otherwise affirmed the decree. The respondent appealed, but the libellant acquiesced. The decree is here affirmed. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

SAILORS' BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.

The disturbance which occurred some time ago between a number of keepers of sailors' boarding-houses, wherein one man was pretty roughly handled, and which gave rise to an exciting personal altercation between Counselors Howe and Hathaway, in the Tombs Police Court, was finally disposed of in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. The hearing of the case disclosed the fact that there is a benevolent organization in the City that was not generally heard of before. It is called the Sailors' Boarding-house-keepers Benevolent Association, and it has its head-quarters somewhere in East Broadway. According to the records in the Police courts, the benevolence of this body does not extend beyond its members, nor does it enter into their business relations. It is a matter of common report among the authorities and among seamen that the philanthropy of the society is never displayed except when a member gets into legal trouble, through his efforts to induce some sea-faring patron to spend all his money while ashore, and then ship him at a profit with some unscrupulous Captain. The Special Sessions Justices were both astonished and amused when the benevolent character of the organization really had a corporate existence. The complainant in the case in point was an Italian or Spaniard named Salvador Grillo, who keeps a boarding-house at No. 378 Water-street, and who appears to be particularly obnoxious to the others in the business. He is a member of the benevolent association, and attended a recent meeting. Schemes were set on foot there for the further enslavement of unsuspecting Jack Tar to which even Grillo could not give assent, and the result was a general row, in which he was unmercifully pounded by a number of his fellow benevolent members. He had four of the latter arrested, named Charles H. Smith, William Churchill, William Jenkins, and James Breen, all of whom, on Tuesday last, were placed on trial. Yesterday the defendants and the President of the association swore to an entirely different set of circumstances. They asserted that Grillo disturbed the serenity and insulted the dignity of the benevolent meeting by his intoxicated and unparliamentary conduct, and that he threatened to gouge out a man's eye with an umbrella because he ventured to suggest that he was not entitled to the floor when some momentous question affecting the value that should, as a general thing, be placed on sailor clothes seized for board, was before the assembly. Five against one was a greater preponderance of testimony than the Court could stand, and the prisoners were discharged.

THE DANSER WILL CASE.

The motion for an alternative mandamus requiring Surrogate Calvin to admit to probate the will of Miss Mary M. Danser, the daughter of Mathias Danser, the gambler millionaire, or to show cause why he should not do so, was called on for hearing yesterday, before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers. Mr. Anthony R. Dyett appeared for Mr. Thomas F. Jeremiah, the Executor and proponent of the will; Messrs. William O. and Clifford A. H. Bartlett for Smith J. Danser, the uncle of Miss Danser, and the other contestants; and Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan for certain of the institutions made legatees under the will. Mr. Dy

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 4, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—An Eye.—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—Baby.—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York.—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Poor Jo.—Miss Mary Cary. Matinee.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day in the Middle States, lower lake region, and New-England, rising barometer, north and west winds, and cooler, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

It is obvious that the Russians have received a check in their advance through Turkey in Europe almost as decided as that encountered in Asia. The advance guard which had penetrated south of the Balkans is to be recalled, the venturesome General who led that advance is to be replaced, and the entire force of the Empire is to be devoted to the complete subjugation of Bulgaria and its fortresses. All this is suggestive of a hollowness in the Russian military organization hardly less fatal than that which left France prostrate before the German invader. Only it happens that the Turkish system is a trifle more rotten, and that its temporary successes are due to the excellent quality of the Turkish infantry, and are achieved in spite of the corruption and incapacity of most of its native leaders. The Russians cannot afford to rest under any such repulses as those they have lately received, and the next chapter of the war is certain to be more stirring and sanguinary than the last.

Greece is preparing for war. It is not certain whether the entire Army of fourteen thousand men will be mobilized, nor whether the Royal Navy, which is considerably smaller than that of Peru, will be put in commission. But war is to be declared, and the staff officers for the various branches of military service have been named. It is not likely that all this preparation will carry confusion and dismay into the Turkish camp. But Greece, weak though she is in all the means and appliances for aggressive warfare, can make enough stir on the frontier to annoy Turkey. The war fever is certainly spreading when Greece begins to furbish up her arms and Sweden seriously considers defensive measures.

We imagine that very few of our readers think that there is but one side to the problem of the labor strikes. To all, whether or not they need conviction on this point, we recommend the perusal of the dispatch from our correspondent at Scranton. It gives dispassionately and clearly, an account of the differences as presented by the miners, and we venture to say that few people can read their complaints without feeling that some of the great employers of labor will have a good deal to answer for when the responsibility for the late riots has been duly apportioned. In any case, it is the part of reasonable men to discover the causes of so unusual an outburst of exasperated feeling as that which we have just witnessed, and to discover what remedies can be provided against its recurrence. To the understanding of both our special dispatch lends very obvious aid.

We fear that the *World* is in a fair way to incur the condemnation of Kelly and Tammany Hall. It quotes with approval the *Post's* statement that "the notion of electing Republicans to (local) office must be given over," and it suggests that the Kelly dictatorship is a thing to be tolerated merely on good behavior. We imagined that all Tammany organs understood the necessity of ridiculing any coalition between Republicans and Independent Democrats, and obeyed the word of order to urge a "straight Republican ticket" as the only proper and dignified course for the party which has it in its power to make very short work of Kelly & Co. by supporting honest Democrats for local offices. We should therefore infer that the *World* was not a Kelly organ, but for its remark that "New-York cannot expect its City Government to be better than the average of those who make that Government." We fear that this is a covert way of accepting Kelly, Purroy, and Croker as the only practicable rulers of the foremost municipality on the continent. The *World* has, before now, been mistaken in "the average" conscience and understanding of the New-York voter, and is exceedingly likely to be so again.

It is a little amusing to find the *Tribune* undertaking Democratic work of which the *World* is somewhat ashamed. Probably the member of the Tammany Society who is understood to have some influence over the local intelligence of the *Tribune* gave Mr. Henry L. Clinton a chance of airing in its columns of yesterday some preposterous nonsense about the prospects of the Fall campaign. To the best of our knowledge, Mr. Clinton has betrayed every cause which he ever espoused, and it would not be surprising if he should add to his political apostasies that of infidelity to the cause of Kelly. Meanwhile that remarkable person, who escaped the fate of becoming a Trappist Monk to be translated to the position of a Cardinal's nephew, City Controller, and head of the Democratic Party in New-York, has in Mr. Clinton one of his most ardent advocates. He is, it appears, giving us a "cheap Government," some of whose features are a donation of $15,000 to "Tom" Dunlap, and fees moderately estimated at $30,000 a year to "Dick" Croker, for doing absolutely nothing.

RAILROADS AND STATES.

We ought not to wonder if at the outset of a discussion of the relations of railroads to the National Government crude propositions find favor among the people. The subject is in this country a new one. The suggestion that Federal authority shall interfere at all with railroads is in some quarters resented as an invasion of the sovereignty of States, and by the railroads as an attack upon their chartered privileges. The distrust entertained toward the Government service generally and the belief that that service, if extended to railroads, would be neither efficient nor economical, undoubtedly contribute to the adverse feeling that exists. An inherited jealousy of Federal power thus operates in conjunction with the prevalent want of faith in the capacity and integrity of the civil service, and prejudices the question. And yet there can be no doubt that the events of the last fortnight have not only disturbed the traditional reverence for State pretensions but have demonstrated the insufficiency of the restraints imposed by States upon the organization, expansion, and management of railroads. Local authority has not passed triumphantly through the ordeal. The criminal violence of the strikers has not blinded the public to the causes of railroad embarrassments or the narrow notions of responsibility that are apparent in the policy of companies. We catch a glimpse of the result in the resolution adopted by the Ohio Republican Convention. The resolution itself is ill-digested and in some of its essentials impracticable. It may look a little too much like an attempt to pander to the unwholesome passions of the moment. It is nevertheless significant as the testimony of partisan managers against the present railroad system and in favor of important legislative changes. The weakness of details embodied in the proposition is immaterial. The fact to be remembered is, that the railroad question promises to become an element in national politics and to lead to an enlargement of the powers and duties of the Government in a direction where States and corporations have been supreme.

Business exigencies and individual greed and ambition have revolutionized the conditions of railroad management. We have "railroad systems" instead of railroads, and the head of each system is in his way kingly and despotic. The Pennsylvania Railroad, for instance, not content with absolute sway in the State from which it derived its original privileges, or with the virtual ownership of the Legislature to which it turns for local laws, has grown into the Pennsylvania Railroad system, and issues orders that are obeyed in we know not how many different States. When it needs an increase of power, it sends to Harrisburg and gets all it wants. It creates inside corporations—corporations within itself—and, generally, moves in mysterious ways its financial wonders to perform. It divides and subdivides for purposes known only to its managers. It waters its stock, goes on piling up its bonded indebtedness, leases other railroads and guarantees their bonds, makes contracts and respects or repudiates them at pleasure, and, withal, assumes imperial airs in dealing with its workmen and the public. Who can pretend that an organized money and business power like this should be subject only to the control of a Legislature which it carries in its pocket?—that a power which has at its beck and call an army of voters, and a patronage equal to that possessed by the Governments of half a dozen populous States, should be independent of all regulations save those made by the States in which its influence is felt? Some of its remote tributaries may have suffered from "Grangers' laws," in themselves arbitrary and unjust. These, however, are exceptions. Taken altogether, the Pennsylvania Railroad system, so-called, is a stupendous illustration of arrogance and monopoly. Instead of being the creature of States, it has become their master. It discriminates against one set of business interests and in favor of others, and local authority looks on in silence. It punishes this community for independence and rewards that for subserviency, and people are expected to go on their knees and worship the wisdom by which it is directed. It "cuts rates" and maintains an insensate competition whose penalties fall upon its workmen, and then it calls for Federal troops to re-establish the order which its own recklessness imperiled. The whole thing, from beginning to end, is anomalous and indefensible. We single out the Pennsylvania combination because more fully than any other it exemplifies the growth of a power which, unchecked, is incompatible with the freedom of business and the order and welfare of the vast region that suffers from its exercise. But, after all, it is but one of several powers of the same sort, each in its sphere as absolute, and each in a different degree proving the insufficiency of the checks now imposed upon railroad management.

It is clear that State authority cannot be relied upon to provide adequate remedies. Much would be gained if through some agency each State exacted from the companies operating within its boundaries uniform and explicit statements of their affairs. We might then get to the bottom of the financiering which enables companies to pay dividends they have not earned, and to use their bonded debts as reservoirs for supplying current funds. There would then be a possibility of uncovering so much truth as to bring to an end the false pretenses that have served some companies so well. We know, too, on the highest judicial authority, that a State may regulate rates and otherwise restrain invidious management. Enough has been seen, however, to justify the conclusion that these local regulations may be as unjust and injurious as the policy they are intended to correct. Moreover, they necessarily lack the uniformity which is requisite for the smooth and advantageous working of a great system. Different States even now have different railroad laws. A systematic effort to render them more stringent would be followed by a wide-spread exercise of railroad influence in the local Legislatures. What corporate influence can effect as against aggressive efforts at reform, we have seen in this State in relation to life insurance. The insurance interest, vast as it is, is inconsiderable compared with the railroads, and we may be sure that the latter will not be sparing of their strength when the time comes for contesting the title of States to make their supervising and restraining authority a reality. For this reason, if for no other, Federal intervention will sooner or later be inevitable.

NO MORE LAND TO SELL.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago, a famous band of singers used to chant a song the refrain of which was to the effect that Uncle Sam has land enough to give us all a farm. Perhaps this was true then. And whether it was true or not, multitudes of people still cherish the delusion that the public lands, that is to say, the unpurchased and available lands of the nation, are extensive and rich. For a century, at least, we have been in the habit of referring to "the national domain" as an unbounded tract of arable land, laced with beautiful streams, verdurous with groves of timber, rich in pasturage, and waiting only for the plow of the farmer that it may laugh with a harvest. Whenever a State or an incorporated institution becomes "hard up," it turns its longing eyes toward the fertile fields of the public domain, supposed to exist somewhere in that unfenced and unsurveyed region known as "Out West." Natural and legitimate sources of income fail; ordinary channels of industry do not yield fructifying streams. The General Government—the fond, paternal, indulgent General Government—is the last resource, when all else is dry.

The State of Virginia, which is in a very bad financial condition, is one of the latest to consider what can be made out of the remains of the much-vaunted public domain. Naturally, the citizens of the Old Dominion are reluctant to follow the example of some of the swindling States, and repudiate their State indebtedness. There is yet enough honor left in Old Virginia to stand up against the monstrous proposition to do by the State debt what no honest man would or could do by his own debt—refuse to pay it, principal or interest. In their sore perplexity, some of the Virginians have been asked to believe that the General Government has in round numbers 1,232,789,537 acres of unoccupied land. Deducting the water surface, the arid belts, the mountain chains, and the tracts not suitable for grazing purposes, it is argued that there still remains enough available land out of which farms could be carved, if distributed in land scrip, to pay the debt of Virginia. It is proposed that the State "accept from the General Government" a grant of 3,000,000 acres for each Senator and Representative, making the neat amount of 33,000,000 acres, all told, and thus pay the debt and relieve the people.

It is not worth while to make any comment whatever on the abstract merits of this proposition. It is founded on a popular delusion. There are no grand areas of arable land lying open to the adventurous plow of the settler. Whether wisely or not, railroad companies have been endowed with millions of acres; land scrip for educational and other purposes has been used to cover other millions of acres; hundreds of thousands of homesteads have been granted from the national domain, and considerable tracts have been sold for cash, or bought under the acts for the encouragement of mining. The only considerable body of unoccupied land lying in one tract, is that which is drained by the headwaters of the Missouri. In Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming are found so few settlements that the country, away from a few points on the rivers, may be said to be wholly unoccupied. But the land, for the most part, is high and unproductive. The region is intersected by deep gorges, broken by steep bluffs, and absolutely incapable of producing regular crops. Here and there in Wyoming, Colorado, New-Mexico, Nevada, and Arizona are isolated spots of good land which may eventually be available for agricultural purposes. Some of these spots are now in fine arable condition. But they are remote from channels of communication, and are surrounded by wild wastes which may never be available for purposes of settlement. Even the grasping railroad corporations which have run their lines through these States and Territories are incumbered with hundreds of thousands of acres of worthless lands which cut a very big figure in their "princely endowment," and nothing more.

In Nevada, New-Mexico, and Arizona, these fertile spots, though numerous, derive their only value from the contrast of the appalling waste of desert around them. A few thousand acres of land on which tunch-grass and brambles grow, and water flows, is a delightful oasis to the traveler who has just crossed an arid wilderness peopled with horned toads and rattlesnakes, and sustaining no vegetable growth but the thorny cactus. In Colorado, Texas, Nebraska, Wyoming, and in some parts of New-Mexico and Arizona, there are vast ranges of grazing lands. And this phrase, "grazing land," has deceived many into the belief that eventually the ranges will be covered with smiling farms. This is impossible. The ranges where once fed the prodigious herds of buffalo, and where now feed the flocks and herds of the American stock-raiser, can never be farming lands. The herds of cattle subsist on the grass, which is green and succulent in early Summer, and dry, sun-cured, and nourishing through all the rest of the year. The cattle frequent the rivers, seldom straying far from the water-courses and taking refuge in the bluffs when the storms of Winter rage. But the surface is treeless, water-courses are infrequent, and the high, rolling ground is as dry and brown from July to January as the swales of an African desert.

It is a great error to suppose that such ranges as these can be included in the florid estimate of the extent of our arable lands with which an unthinking public is sometimes regaled. Some of these days, in generations yet to come, irrigation will reclaim much land which now lies useless. Before that time arrives, we shall find it more profitable to irrigate the dry lands which lie near New-York, Galveston, San Francisco, and other great markets in various parts of the country. There is no use in attempting to disguise the fact that the "national domain" is gone. It does not exist as a fertile and inviting field. Much of it is occupied by substantial and prosperous towns and settlements. Much more is available for the useful purposes which we have indicated. But it is folly to suppose that the nation has much more agricultural land to sell or give away.

PETTICOAT PENSIONERS.

Among the better classes of Europe marriage is largely a matter of business, being entered into often from practical and selfish considerations. A certain amount of income is considered indispensable to the state, which is held to be incompatible with poverty. Money on one side is not accounted sufficient. A rich man is no more willing, as a rule, to propose to a poor girl than a rich girl is to accept a poor man. Wealth must mate with wealth, so that matrimony, which might be written matter of money, becomes little better than a commercial transaction, the partners to which overlook want of spiritual adaptation in view of financial fitness. For a man to pay court to an heiress, hoping to win her because she is an heiress, is regarded over there as rather creditable than otherwise, and success in such enterprise is reckoned as a feather in his cap. In other words, fortune-hunting is legitimate, and meets the approval of society.

In the United States the case is quite different. While there are fortune-hunters here, they are never respected, and when known to be such their chances of victory in connubial campaigns are very slight. The national notions on the subject of marriage are exceedingly romantic, while they are more delicate and chivalrous, in the main, than they are in the Old World. We look at marriage from the sentimental side; we make passion a valid excuse for its commission, discarding weightier and rational considerations. If either party have money, well and good; if neither party have it, well and good also. The pecuniary aspect of the question seldom enters into it. But when it does, we have a feeling that property, as well as the capacity of earning, should lie with the man. Work of some kind is deemed a duty here; the idea of work may be said to be at the base of the Republic, and men who have no regular occupation are subject to a certain disesteem. Women are not expected to have any employment that brings in money—they often do have such employment though, and are respected therefor—the general opinion being that they should be financially dependent on their fathers or husbands. But when their fathers or husbands, unless by reason of age or ill health, are dependent on them, the natural order is reversed, and discredit attaches to the men, who, under ordinary circumstances, are justly supposed to be able to take care of themselves, and also of those naturally belonging to them.

It is this belief and the feeling that springs from it which in this country make the position of the husband of a rich woman very awkward and liable to suspicion. He may have force of character, fine sensibility, high sense of honor; but it can always be charged that he has been influenced by mercenary motives; that he has bartered his individuality for a mess of monetary pottage. And the charge is certain to be made, and, unhappily, is pretty apt to be believed, at least in some quarters. It seems hard that a man, when he really loves a woman and is loved in return, should be prevented from marrying her for the reason that she is wealthy and he is not. If he is so prevented, the cause is ungenerous, for it places her property above herself, which is the precise thing he is anxious to avoid the appearance of doing. If a woman be willing to bestow herself on a man, to trust him with her happiness, to make him the arbiter of her destiny, it would seem inexplicable to her that she should be declined in consequence of her portion. To urge her possessions as a hindrance to her possession would be very likely to strike her as a shallow subterfuge. He cares nothing for me, she would say; he tries to hide his want of affection by a pretense of chivalry.

But a man of delicacy and pride—it might be a morbid delicacy and a false pride—would hold a different view. He would look at the matter through others' eyes; he would have a dread of being misunderstood; he would see the inconveniences, impediments, humiliations that would follow such a marriage. He would feel that the material things—and they are many and most important—which enter into wedlock should come from the man, not the woman; and that coming from the woman, they infringe his dignity and lower his self-esteem. His associates might laugh at the notion that a pretty and charming girl should be relinquished because she had the misfortune to own an income; and he might detect a spice of the ridiculous in the presentment; but he would be inclined to cleave to his opinion notwithstanding. He would remember an ugly word applied to the husbands of rich women, and the mere thought of being called a petticoat pensioner would redden his cheek with shame. He would run over in his mind the men of his acquaintance who had wedded wealth, and reflecting on their character or the want of it, and the ultimate effect of such weddings upon them, he would hardly be encouraged to follow their example.

Some one might say to him that the fact of his having a wife in affluent circumstances need not interfere with his independence and mode of living; that he could go on earning his $3,000, $4,000, or $5,000 a year, and she could spend her income of five or ten times the amount on herself. It might be whispered that, to save his pride, she would accommodate herself to his circumstances, surrender her luxury for his competence, and that there should be no change of surroundings despite the acquisition of fortune. He would be unwise to believe it. Such experiments have been tried, and they have always proved melancholy failures. The bridal couple, so much absorbed in one another as to render material living subordinate for a time, conform to the means of the husband. But as the novelty of the relation wears off, and the fervor of passion cools, they bethink themselves of the luxury they might enjoy. If the man be obdurate, and protests against the increase of expense as reflecting on him—something he is not very likely to do—he will be told that his obduracy is tyrannical; that for the sake of his wretched vanity he compels his wife to a self-sacrifice for which there is no excuse. He may hold out for a while; but if he be of any ordinary mold, he yields completely, and becomes the substance of the shadow he so feared—a petticoat pensioner.

However it may be abroad, men who marry heiresses in this country, whether in hot blood or cold, seldom amount to much afterward. Ease and ceaseless temptations to pleasure enfeeble their energies and their ambition. They know that they are spoken of as having parted with a portion of their individuality, of having compromised with their own ideals, and be this true or false, it is dispiriting and injurious. They are apt in due time to be what it is thought they are. Husbands of rich women have achieved a great deal, but their achievement usually ends with their marriage. Sensitive young men need not fear breaking the hearts of charming heiresses, who as a rule, it must be allowed, part from impecunious suitors with an anguish that admits of mitigation.

A REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN.

The life of William B. Ogden, which closed at High Bridge yesterday, not only covers a large portion of American history, but has been closely identified with some of the most important industrial developments of the last half century. Born at the beginning of Jefferson's second term, he reached man's estate when John Quincy Adams was President of the United States. He was buying land at and near the present site of Chicago when the place of the future city was marked only by Fort Dearborn and a few huts, and when the land which bears some of the costliest buildings of the metropolis of the West could be had for a few dollars an acre. His observing eye took in the future development of the great North-west while as yet the Indian paddled his canoe on Lake Michigan, and the traveler had to pass through the villages of populous tribes of red men to penetrate into Wisconsin or to reach the banks of the Mississippi. He looked over the Western country with the perceptive faculty of a trained man of business when there were little more than 5,000 persons between Lake Michigan and the Pacific, and he lived to see the population of that portion of the country increased more than two thousand fold. He was, in one respect, the Astor of Chicago, only his practice differed from our great holders of real estate in selling whenever he had the chance, and buying back again at greatly enhanced figures when he believed it to be profitable or expedient.

Mr. Ogden's career was full of suggestive contrasts to an extent which is found in the life of but few men of business. He was the first Mayor of Chicago, and he was one of the chief sufferers from the fire which threatened to terminate the existence of the city over whose development he had watched so sedulously. We know of nothing more dramatic in the history of commercial trials and triumphs than his experience in the great fire. He reached Chicago to find not only that his great lumber yard had been burned out, but that every vestige of its contents had been blown away by the hurricane which followed in the track of the fire. The extent of that disaster, and its accompanying losses from the destruction of buildings which he owned in whole or in part, had hardly been realized before the news of the forest fires of Wisconsin broke suddenly upon him. Peshtigo was the centre of that great conflagration, and was also the seat of Mr. Ogden's saw mills and lumber business. Thus "at one fell swoop" went a large part of his property and his wealth, but these accumulated misfortunes fell upon a man who was something more than a mere money-grubber, and whose practical instincts combined with his feelings of humanity nerved him to the effort of repairing a work of devastation and ruin which might well have undaunted the most stoical of men. When the American Defoe shall arise to relate the details of the Chicago fire and the yet unrecorded horrors of the more terrible flame that swept the pine forests of Wisconsin, the name of William B. Ogden will have a distinguished place among the men who were first to remember in that double ruin the American spirit of hopefulness and self-help.

In the development of the railroad system of the country, Mr. Ogden has been one of the foremost and most potent of coadjutors. The Times has before now had occasion to criticise methods of railroad reconstruction with which he was identified, and may have occasion to do so again. But the most censorious criticism cannot deprive him of the credit of being one of the most enterprising and far-seeing of the railroad magnates who have opened up the virgin lands of the continent to the settler, and who have been actuated as much by an abiding faith in the future of his country as by considerations of an immediate return for invested capital. Mr. Ogden assumed the duties of active life before he was out of his teens; he held on to them, when other men have been content to spend years of quiet and uneventful leisure. He laid the foundations of his fortune in opening up to commerce and to agriculture the great North-west, and he closed it, retaining the Presidency of the Sturgeon Bay Canal Company, whose work is destined to bring about a revolution in the carrying trade between the lumber regions of Northern Wisconsin and Chicago, as well as to lend new facilities and new safety to the general shipping trade of the lakes. In him an American has passed away of a type which the present generation does not produce, and to which future generations will yield a degree of homage that we are but partially able to appreciate.

GENERAL NOTES.

There were at least 14 deaths by lightning in Kansas in July.

The mercury marked 100° in Mobile, Ala., on Sunday, and 98° on Monday.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention is expected to number 1,415 delegates.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the Republicans of Ohio did "a glorious day's work" at Cleveland on Wednesday.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* is glad that Hon. Henry W. Hilliard has obtained the appointment of Minister to Brazil.

The Columbus *State Journal* rejoices because, happily, the Ohio Republican State ticket this year "has no load to carry" in any of its candidates.

Without desiring to be cruel-minded, the Detroit *Post* does wish that all the striking coal miners were underground—and at work there again.

The Cleveland *Leader* says that Judge W. H. West, in his speeches in that city Wednesday, reminded many of his hearers of Henry Clay in the days when he was a prominent figure in American politics.

Rev. Father Accolti, of San Francisco, says that he has no objection to what are called "square dances," provided the square be not rounded by cutting off the corners, by introducing into them the whirlings of the detestable waltz.

Gen. John L. Swift, of Boston, was so long accustomed to stump-speaking that he sometimes momentarily forgets himself in the pulpit. On a recent Sunday he began his sermon in a New-Hampshire town by exclaiming: "Fellow-citizens."

Judge Samuel A. Foot, of Geneva, who has been a subscriber of the *North American Review* for more than 50 years, has written a letter to its publishers expressing his regret at its publication of Judge Black's article entitled "The Electoral Conspiracy," and his disapproval of the use of its pages for "the lowest type of political partisanship."

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, in a recent letter, writes concerning Georgia State bonds: "I can only repeat what I said before, (then contingently, but now positively,) that, in my opinion, a refusal to pay them is nothing short of public swindling, not less infamous than the obtainment of money by an individual upon false pretenses and representations."

Mayor Stokley, of Philadelphia, has been petitioned to appoint a colored man on the Police force. George T. Sharpel is the man recommended, and he is represented to be of influence in the politics of the ward and an active worker for the party. His honor informed the committee that there was no vacancy in the Police force of the ward, but that the petition would be filed.

Although there were fewer deaths of children in Philadelphia last month than in July, 1876, yet the proportion to the whole number of deaths was larger. Thus, in July, 1876, there were 2,523 deaths, of which 1,288 (51 per cent.) were of children under 2 years of age. In July, 1877, there were 1,690 deaths, of which 908 (53 per cent.) were of children under 2 years of age.

Mr. Alfred B. Street will furnish the poem for the celebration at Schuylerville, on the 17th of October, of the centennial of the surrender of Burgoyne. Mr. Henry W. Longfellow was first invited, but said that he was so much occupied with other things that he had not the necessary liesure to devote to it. He also made this suggestion: "Fitz Greene Halleck wrote a poem on 'The Field of the Grounded Arms.' Would it not be a becoming tribute to his memory to have this poem read at the celebration?"

The Constitutional Convention in Georgia does seem to be a very slow body. The Atlanta *Constitution* of the 1st thus complains: "Yesterday was the eighteenth day of actual session, and yet only three short articles have been adopted—that relating to the militia, to the elective franchise, and to counties and county officers. This is the sum total of work completed. These three weeks have exhausted the last dollar of the sum appropriated by the Legislature; and the work, judging from the results of yesterday, is but fairly begun."

In his letter, elsewhere alluded to, Judge Foot, of this State, says: "I am credibly informed that the Democratic Governor of one of our States, whose chief city was threatened with violence, in answer to a suggestion that it would be well to write to President Hayes and inform him of the apprehended danger, that he might be prepared to meet it if his aid was asked, declined to do so, saying that if he did he would thereby acknowledge him to be President, which he had always denied. Yet, when the riot came, and before making suitable efforts to suppress it, that scrupulous Governor forgot his scruples and wrote promptly to the President for aid, and had it."

MR. MARSHALL'S HEAD OF CHRIST.

Mr. William E. Marshall, the artist and engraver, has been for many years at work on a colossal head of Jesus of Nazareth. The medium used is charcoal, and the picture is drawn on paper, notwithstanding the large dimensions of the frame. While the proportions are so well observed that most spectators would take the picture for one hardly larger than the size called heroic, by actual measurement it is 10 feet long and 7 wide. Only the shoulders and breast of the figure are to be seen; the head and bust fill quite three-quarters of the space; the face is turned a little from the full toward the left, and the eyes look not directly at, but past, the spectator.

This very remarkable piece of crayon drawing is now on exhibition at No. 625 Broadway, draped and mounted to the best effect at the end of a long room, receiving the light from above. Mr. Marshall casts his strongest light on the eyebrow and nose, with a secondary light on the neck. No chalk has been used to heighten effects, but the brightest portions of the face are sufficiently contrasted by heavy charcoal shadows elsewhere. The Christ that Mr. Marshall has conceived ought to please many people who have a secret or outspoken objection to the effeminate types of the Saviour tradition has handed down. For while the conventional face is not entirely ignored, there has been a determined effort to make the face powerful as well as benevolent. In this hard task we can congratulate Mr. Marshall on having made a success. Not only are the strong shoulders and breast typical of a robust health and the prime of manly life, but the face itself has manly characteristics.

The beard is that of a manly man, and the portion of the chin visible above it shows determination. The nose is half way between the Arab and Grecian types, as might well befit the author of a religion which drew so much from both Greeks and Jews that no one can separate the obligations. The whole head has an Olympian stateliness that reminds one of the pictures of the great Jupiter of Phidias at Olympia. But the other side of the character finds expression in the eyes. These are not Greek. They have large pupils in large sockets, and look out into the distance with an absorbed expression that is too thoughtful to be dreamy. But besides this thoughtfulness, there is in the gaze sadness as well. The sadness prefigures the sacrifice that he is to make for mankind, and the firmness shows that he can do what he sets out to accomplish. It is a much older-looking portrait than the usual likenesses of Jesus. About the forehead the modeling is excellent, and shows the artist's skill with his tools. Owing to the fact that so far the backing of the picture is paper merely, the lower part of the face is a little out of drawing from the unevenness of the paper. A canvas or panel back would bring everything into correct focus again. The picture is said to have been greatly admired by several clergymen of the Episcopal Church, and suggestions have been made to put it to the best of all uses, the ornamentation of a church. It would make a very effective altar-piece for the largest edifice, owing to its colossal size and the simplicity of its effect. The sobriety of its color and lack of ornamental details would be likely to recommend it even to those who object to the decoration of places of worship. The picture is simple and imposing, and, though not violently unconventional, very modern in its character.

OBITUARY.

HON. WILLIAM B. OGDEN.

Hon. William B. Ogden died yesterday morning at 2:20 o'clock, at his villa, Fordham Heights, in the 72d year of his age. His life was one of great public activity, and perhaps no man in the community has done so much as he to build up the great North-western country. His inclinations never led him to office, and business activity was with him always preferable to political excitement, but he had that pride of citizenship which impelled him to come forward at times of emergency, when the country needed mature judgment and energetic and intelligent action. He had, too, that largeness of soul which kept him serene both in prosperity and adversity. When the terrible fire at Chicago in 1871 destroyed property of his amounting in value to over $1,000,000, and when the destruction of his immense lumbering factories at Peshtigo, Wis., following hard upon it, entailed an additional loss of more than $1,500,000, he never quailed in face of these two gigantic disasters. On the contrary, his fortitude was equal to the great strain which was put upon it, and, setting to work anew, he prepared to retrieve the losses which had been sustained through these crushing calamities.

Mr. Ogden was born in Delaware County, State of New-York, in the year 1805, and belonged to the Ogden family of Eastern New-Jersey. On both his father's and mother's side he was of distinguished lineage. The sudden death of his father while he was yet only 16 years of age called him from the study of the law, for which he had been intended, and compelled him to devote his talents, which were already conspicuous, to the business of his deceased parent. At 21 he entered a mercantile firm, with which he remained connected for a few years before proceeding westward. While following his business pursuits, he had occasion to travel a great deal, and so visited nearly all the principal cities of the Union. His duties as a citizen went hand in hand with his business activity, and in their discharge he entered the military service of the State when he was 18 years of age. He subsequently filled, for several years, the position of Brigade Inspector. It was in 1834 that Mr. Ogden came prominently into public life, being in that year elected to the State Legislature, so that the construction of the Erie Railway, which was then on the *tapis*, might have the benefit of his special advocacy. The advantages of the West were, however, always prominently before his eyes, and his attention had been specially directed to those of Chicago. Accordingly, he went to that city in 1835 and established a land and trust agency, which is still conducted by his brother and brother-in-law, and which has grown to be one of the great institutions of the West. His business transactions in Chicago were on an immense scale. He was quick to discern the courses of business, and equally prompt to supply the needs of the community. Not content to wait for the tardy and inadequate provision made by the authorities for the growth of the city, he laid out and constructed at his own cost more than 100 miles of streets, and he was also the first to construct a swing-bridge in Chicago. His transactions in real estate were on an immense scale, and in all his vast business transactions he labored energetically to maintain the public faith and credit. He did good service in this matter during the term of his Mayoralty, (he was the first Mayor of Chicago,) and on one occasion, at a public meeting convened to delay the legal process of creditors, gave such urgent advice to his fellow-citizens not to tarnish the honor of an infant city that his counsel prevailed. His public spirit was great, and his energy untiring; his activity and zeal were held in check by a well-regulated judgment, and his manners and address were of the captivating order. The largeness of his enterprise and the extent of his influence will be understood from the fact that he was President of the Medical College, President of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and President of the North-west Railroad Company. He was also chosen to preside at the great National Railroad Convention held at Philadelphia in 1850, to take measures for the construction of the Pacific Railroad; was President of the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad Company; of the Buffalo and Mississippi Railroad Company in Indiana, until merged in the Michigan Central, and of the Board of Sewerage Commissioners of Chicago. He was, besides, President of, and carried out largely from his own means the construction of, the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond-du-Lac Railroad, and took an active part in the directory of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. He several times declined the Receivership of that line at a salary of $25,000 per annum, pending the settlement of legal processes between the courts of different States through which the road passed. At last he accepted the Receivership, as no other satisfactory name could be found, but declined the large compensation, on the ground that the necessities of the road did not warrant such a disbursement. He was chosen first President of the Union Pacific Railroad upon its organization under the act of Congress, but the demands of his own vast business concerns compelled him to retire from the position. Among other interests requiring his attention, was his great lumbering establishment, the factories of which were situated at Peshtigo, in Wisconsin. A visit paid by Mr. Ogden to Europe in 1854-5 resulted in considerable benefit to Chicago. During that visit he was a careful observer of the great public works of Europe, and his examination of the canals of Holland was at the bottom of the project of carrying the waters of Lake Michigan through the Chicago and Des Plaines Rivers into the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Among other advantages which accrued to the community in which he lived from his indefatigable enterprise was the introduction of reaping and mowing machines into general use, and, indeed, it was at his suggestion that the first reaper was sent to the London Exhibition of 1851.

Mr. Ogden was not without political principles, but politics with him might not be confounded with unquestioning partisanship. He was classed as a Democrat of the Madison school. He had never any hesitation about opposing the nominations of his own party when they seemed to him unfit or improper, and as has been stated, was himself no office-seeker. He had often been elected to the City Councils, but office had no charm for him, except when duty dictated to him that in office he would best subserve the interests of his country. In 1852 he declined a nomination for Congress. His views on the slavery question were decided; he believed that the encroachments of slavery should be resisted, and so, in the civil war he was found with the Republican Party arrayed against the pretensions of the Confederacy. That he was ready to merge his own dislike to office and to political life when the occasion called for such self-denial was shown in 1860, when in an important emergency, he consented to accept a seat in the Illinois Senate. In the same year the expediency and propriety of nominating him for President was strongly urged, the advocates of such a course relying on the strong ground that he had been foremost and immeasurably ahead of all other men in maintaining the public credit and advancing public improvements. Indeed, the value of his labors is made manifest by the public works all through the North-west, at the time of his death he was President of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Canal and Harbor Company—an enterprise of the first importance to the lumber interest of Wisconsin, and of some moment to the country at large as forming a link in the chain of water communication between the Mississippi and the Lakes.

His occupation of the villa on Fordham Heights, where he died, dates back only a few years. The same zeal which characterized him in Chicago caused him to devote a great deal of attention to the improvement of the railroad facilities of New-York City. Among other things, his project of an underground railroad has come up among the many schemes for rapid transit. His charities were large, and nearly all the institutions of the North-west, including the Rush Medical College, the Theological Seminary of the North-west, the Historical Society, the Academy of Sciences, the Astronomical Society, the University of Chicago, and the Chicago Women's Home, were recipients of his bounty. Mr. Ogden married Miss Arnot, the daughter of Hon. John Arnot, of Elmira. He leaves behind his wife, and one brother and three sisters, of his near relatives.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES DOUGLASS.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 3.—A Victoria dispatch says: "Sir James Douglass, founder of Victoria, and first Governor of the colony, died suddenly last night."

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

NO ACTION BY THE CABINET ON THE EXPECTED CHANGES UNTIL AFTER THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN FROM VERMONT,

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The anticipated changes in the New-York Custom-house were not referred to to-day, during the Cabinet meeting, and it is believed nothing will be done in the matter until after the return of the President and Secretary Evarts from Vermont. Secretary Evarts left Washington to-day, and the President will leave on the 13th inst. Secretary Sherman declines to say anything aqout the anticipated changes. The belief is very general that Surveyor Sharpe will not be recommissioned, but this proceeds from the fact that he has been permitted to serve for several months without reappointment, rather than from anything that can be learned from the President or Secretary Sherman.

A WHISKY RING PROSECUTION.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED AGAINST WILLIAM M'KEE, OF ST. LOUIS, FOR HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—District Attorney Bliss, of St. Louis, has been directed by the Attorney-General to bring a suit against William McKee, of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, for the recovery of $500,000 alleged to have been received by McKee from illicit distilleries. McKee was one of the persons convicted for complicity with the great whisky frauds and was released from the Penitentiary by President Grant. This suit is similar to the one now pending at Chicago against Jacob Rehm for the recovery of $1,000,000.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1877.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on the 3d of November next.

The President has appointed Frank M. Isaac to be Postmaster at Oxford, Ala.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $372,324 and from Customs $741,829 72.

The total amount of United States bonds held as security for the circulating notes of the national banks is $337,528,100.

The President to-day appointed Thomas A. Wiley to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Lancaster district in Pennsylvania, vice Muhlenberg, deceased.

The State Department is officially advised that the Emperor of Germany has issued an order prohibiting the exportation of horses from the empire from the 7th of July last.

A. J. P. Harris and John E. Weaver were to-day appointed Store-keeper and Gauger for the Eighteenth District of Illinois, and W. F. Read for the Fifth District of North Carolina.

Ex-Detective C. S. Bell, arrrested here last night on a requisition from the Governor of Texas on a charge of murder in that State, was released to-day by Judge Humphries, of the Supreme Court of this district.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received information that dry and salted hides of neat cattle can now be safely imported from England and Ireland. Instructions will accordingly be issued permitting such importations.

The remains of Lieut. Riley, who was killed with Gen. Custer in the fight with the Sioux Indians, arrived here this afternoon, and were interred at Mount Olivet Cemetery, near this city, attended by a number of Army officers.

The State Department has been advised by the United States Minister at London that he has received and will soon forward for the Navy Department certain relics of the Polaris found on Littleton Island by Sir George Nares, of her Britannic Majesty's ship Pandora.

A petition has reached the President, signed by all the prominent business men and many leading citizens of Santa Fé, New-Mexico, asking for the retention of S. B. Axtell in his present position as Governor of New-Mexico, who, they say, has the confidence and esteem of a large majority of the citizens of the territory.

The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 15 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the National Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, and a second dividend of 10 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Duluth, dividends payable as soon as the necessary schedule can be prepared.

The President has concluded to make a trip through the Southern States during the Christmas recess of Congress. He will go as far as New-Orleans, and will travel by way of Richmond, Charleston, Atlanta, and Mobile. He will return by way of Jackson, Miss., Nashville, and Memphis. Postmaster-General Key and two or three other members of the Cabinet will accompany him.

The Cabinet session to-day was shorter than usual, and no business of any importance was transacted. A considerable part of the session was occupied in a discussion of Utah matters, the indictment of certain Mormon leaders in connection with the Mountain Meadows massacre, but nothing was done beyond a general talk on the subject. The labor troubles were also referred to, and several matters pertaining to appointments in the Territories, but none were determined upon.

The report that Collector Worthington, of Charleston, S. C., was arrested by the Legislative Investigating Committee, is untrue. He did, however, appear before the committee on summons, and, after having been examined, left Columbia for Baltimore, where his wife is critically ill. Mr. Worthington never held any State office in South Carolina, although previous to his appointment as Collector he had, on several occasions, acted as Special State Counsel, under the authority of Gov. Scott.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the fifty-fourth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds, Consols of 1865, embracing the following:

Registered Bonds.—$50—Nos. 1,401 to 1,600; $100—Nos. 11,901 to 13,100; $500—Nos. 7,751 to 8,300; $1,000—Nos. 25,101 to 27,400; $5,000—Nos. 7,301 to 7,650; $10,000—Nos. 11,751 to 13,550. Total registered bonds, $3,000,000.

Coupon Bonds.—$50—Nos. 40,001 to 44,000; $100—Nos. 66,001 to 76,000; $500—Nos. 50,001 to 57,000; $1,000—Nos. 85,001 to 96,000. Total coupon bonds, $7,000,000.

An important decision has just been made by the Attorney-General and acted on by the President, holding that recommendations for office, however they may be on file in the departments, are not matters of record there, cannot be inspected except by those personally interested, nor can copies be furnished upon application for use as evidence in the trial of causes to which private citizens are parties, and much less for publication. The decision is made upon an application by Charles De Young, of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, for certified copies of the recommendations made by Senator Sargent, of California, for use as evidence in an approaching trial for an alleged libel against the Senator.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A correspondent of the *Evening Star*, writing from Norfolk, Va., states that the published statement that "the Government is interested to the extent of $1,500,000 in the Dismal Swamp Canal" is an error. He says the capital stock of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company is only $486,000. Of this amount the Government owns $200,000, or about two-fifths of the whole stock. The State of Virginia held $190,000 of the same stock, and individuals the remainder—$96,000. In 1854 a new company was chartered by the States of North Carolina and Virginia, under the name of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, with a capital of $1,500,000. The stock was taken by citizens, and an entire new canal built, uniting the waters of the Chesapeake Bay with those of Albemarle Sound in North Carolina. In consequence of trade being diverted from the Dismal Swamp Canal, it had not enough traffic to pay expenses, hence the State of Virginia sold its stock several years ago at public sale, realizing only about 5 per cent. on the investment. The company not being able to pay the interest on its mortgage bonds, the canal was advertised to be sold on the 9th inst. The sale has been postponed at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, that Congress may take such action in the matter as it may deem expedient.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A telegram received at the War Department this morning from Gen. Sherman, now at Fort Ellis, Montana, announces that he will continue his tour to the Pacific coast, the President not deeming it a necessity that he should return to Washington.

During the recent troubles resulting from the railroad strikes, Assistant Adjutant-General Samuel Breck, who was on leave of absence, was ordered to temporary duty in the War Department. The Secretary of War now directs that the order assigning him to such duty be revoked, the necessity for his services having passed.

A naval court-martial convened at the Navy-yard in this city yesterday for the trial of Lieut. Arthur H. Fletcher, late Executive Officer of the United States steamer Huron, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer. The following officers compose the court: Commodores A. Bryson and J. C. Beaumont; Captains J. C. P. DeKrafft, O. C. Badger, and A. W. Weaver; Commanders James S. Skerrett and F. H. Baker; Passed Assistant Engineer R. B. Hine, Judge-Advocate.

Commander Alfred Hopkins has been ordered to command the receiving-ship Wyoming, at Washington, D. C.; Passed Assistant Engineer L. T. Safford to special duty at Chester, Penn.; Midshipman Charles C. Rogers is detached from the Plymouth and Midshipman J. C. Gilmore from the Hartford, and ordered to the Monongahela.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

PERUVIAN FINANCES—THE INSURGENTS OF THE HUASCAR AFFAIR—THEIR POPULARITY EMBARRASSING TO THE GOVERNMENT—RUPTURE BETWEEN ECUADOR AND THE POPE—ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA.

PANAMA, July 25.—Peruvian affairs are assuming a better shape, although the financial problem creates general uneasiness. Mr. Henry Meiggs, of Lima, the contractor, has made a proposition to the Peruvian Government to either issue on its own account, or to allow him to issue, $15,000,000 in paper money in payment of that amount of bonds held by him, to relieve his present necessities, and enable him to prosecute the work of opening the Cerro de Paseo mines.

Advices from Lima of July 12 say that a new phase has been given to the political situation by a proclamation issued by the President on the 6th inst., setting at liberty the prisoners confined in the barracks of Lima and Callao for the ineffectual movement of the 4th of June, and the defenders of the Huascar, who were still detained on board the transport Limeña, in the Bay of Iquique. Although by the terms of the capitulation entered into between Don Nicolas de Pierola and Commander More, of the Independencia, when the Huascar was surrendered to the Government forces, the followers of Pierola should have been exempt from imprisonment, it was evident from the refusal of the Administration to carry out the stipulations of that agreement that the popularity acquired by these persons was considered dangerous at the moment, and it was thought advisable to wait a short period before granting them their freedom. This step, however, appears to have been a mistake. The continued detention of Mr. Pierola and his adherents, after the safeguard granted them by Capt. More, and in the face of numerous and weighty applications made to the Government for their release, seems rather to have increased the general sympathy toward them, and should, as some imagine, any ulterior movement take place against the constitutional authorities, the prestige of Pierola will be found greater than before. This is a consummation that appears vague in the extreme. Should the reply from the Cabinet of St. James be favorable to the demand for redress made by Peru, Gen. Prado will retain his hold on the people's affections, but should that request meet with refusal, his Government might have to bear the brunt of popular dissatisfaction. As it is, we certainly require some repose.

We learn from *El Comercio* of Guyaquil of July 6, received by the Trujillo on the 16th inst., that the President of that Republic, Ignacio de Veintemilla, issued a decree on June 28, 1877, suspending the Concordat celebrated between Ecuador and the Holy See in 1863 and reviving the famous Colombian law of Patronage of July 28, 1824, which latter *El Comercio* promises to publish in its next issue. The Bishop of Guayaquil has issued a protest against this action of the President, and the Church party throughout the Republic is, of course, very much opposed to the movement.

A letter dated Quito, June 30, estimates the amount of damage caused by the late eruption of Cotopaxi at over $1,000,000.

The Government of Chili has decided that Chili shall not be represented at the Paris Exposition of 1878, from motives of economy, the expense that would be incurred being estimated at $30,000.

Partial confirmation of the reports of the overthrow of the Herrera Administration in Costa Rica has been received by the way of Port Limon to the 17th inst. A correspondent says: "The political situation at San Jose [the capital] is very gloomy. A total change in the Government is daily expected. President Herrera is to go out."

From the other Central American States we have nothing later.

The steamers Georgia and Wilmington, of the Panama Transit Company, are at present at Taboga, taking in coal for the voyage to San Francisco, and will leave in a day or two. There is at present no man-of-war of any nationality in Panama waters. The weather is wet and hot, but the health of the place is generally good. The steamer Carpador, of Messrs. Schuber & Brother's new coast line, arrived at Panama, from Agua Dula, early on the morning of the 24th inst.

HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO AFFAIRS.

REVOLUTION THREATENED IN THE FORMER—PANICKY FEELING IN PORT-AU-PRINCE—DISCONTENT WITH PRESIDENT CANAL—BAEZ AND THE SAN DOMINGO PEOPLE.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAYTI, July 26.—We are on the immediate verge of another revolution, which may break out at any hour. Business is at a complete standstill, and all are earnestly watching the progress of events. The strong opposition to the Canal Government is rapidly gaining ground, and Gen. Nord Alexis, who is now exiled in Jamaica, is the favorite of the discontents. Cries of "Vive Nord Alexis" are frequently heard in the streets, and an armed mob from Gonives is here to operate in his favor. President Canal is in a very critical state of health, and his malady is pronounced incurable by his physicians, who have recommended a voyage to Europe as the only means of prolonging his life. He has asked leave of absence of the Legislative Chamber, but it being discovered that the Chamber had no power under the Constitution, the request could not be granted, and it will be necessary for him to resign before leaving the country, which it is expected he will do. In either event it is considered beyond a doubt that his party and administration will be overthrown—and it is feared, with fire and blood.

A serious fire occurred here at midnight on the 22d, and caused intense excitement and alarm. The immense hotel owned by Messrs. V. Riviere & Co. was utterly destroyed, together with the large ice-houses adjoining. The hotel, which was not entirely completed, was in part constructed in New-York, and shipped out here in sections, the greater part of the wood work and all the iron work having been sent out. Its destruction is a great loss to the city, as well as to the owners, and by the loss of the ice-houses we have been deprived for several days of the luxury of ice. The loss is estimated at from $80,000 to $100,000.

The coffee crop is all in, but there is no specie in circulation, owing to the custom of burying specie by the country people, a custom which has been brought about by the frequent revolutions, which makes all kinds of property so insecure. Commercial matters have reached a crisis. Fabulous rates of interest are charged for gold and exchange, even on undoubted security.

SAN DOMINGO, July 25.—There has been here for some time a strong opposition to the Baez Government, headed by Gonzales, and frequent fighting has taken place, but as Gonzales is very unpopular, the people have quieted down and Baez is secure for the immediate present. Gen. Luperon, however, is looked upon as the probable successor of Baez.

A Haytien war steamer has arrived here to demand settlement of some old claims due Hayti by the Dominican Government, but there is no money to pay with. What the result will be is not yet apparent.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 3.—Last evening four persons were injured by the explosion of a blast on the McCoskery property. The charge was not properly covered, and when it was exploded a shower of stones was sent flying in all directions. Albert Blaisdell, the contractor, and his son both received slight injuries, and Miss Ella Shoff and Mrs. Flewelling were also struck by fragments of the rock, the latter receiving severe bruises on the head and body.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE ELLIS IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE STATE SENATE AS A COURT—THE SECURITY SAVINGS BANK CASE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—In the Ellis trial, at the morning session of the Senate, Mr. Reid, the Examiner, testified that the report regarding the German Savings Bank of Morrisania, of April, 1875, was correct. Deputy Superintendent Lamb produced the report of the examination of the State Loan and Trust Company, of February, 1875, returned with a memorandum of the bank's closing. The depositors were paid. The bank reported, June 3, 1875, an excess of assets, but the stockholders were not paid in full when the affairs of the bank were all wound up. The Receiver was not appointed until Jan. 28, 1876. Henry J. Hubbard, employed by the Loan and Trust Company, testified that Henry F. Spaulding, Receiver, was appointed Jan. 28, 1876, and settled up the concern at a loss to the stockholders of from 10 to 15 per cent.; they are mostly brokers and merchants. John H. Robertson, Recording Clerk of the County of New-York, identified the summons and complaint against the People's Savings Bank, heretofore referred to, filed Nov. 11, 1875. Mr. Swayne, managing clerk of the Attorney-General's office, testified regarding the above complaint. On cross-examination he said Judge Larned refused to grant an injunction, although a deficiency was shown of $42,000.

Isaac Smith, a clerk in the department, produced the report of Jan. 1, 1875, of the Security Savings Bank, showing an excess of assets of $11,030 51 above the sum due depositors. The examination by Mr. Reid, Nov. 27, 1875, shows a deficiency of $890 23. The excess of income was $940 74. Jan. 1, 1876, the bank reported a deficiency of $27,175. The report was received Jan. 31, 1876, when the bank was in the hands of a Reciver. He was cross-examined, and said he had not furnished information to John Mack, the complainant, to the Governor, nor to any reporters, nor to counsel.

William R. Bangs, Secretary of the Security Savings Bank, testified that he was appointed Receiver in February, 1876; thought it would pay 60 per cent. On his cross-examination, the witness said the clerk made false entries, and there were discrepancies between the general ledger and the depositors' ledger amounting to $68,000. He found some losses on mortgages; did not take deposits after Reid's report of November, 1875. It was understood in the bank that Ellis had been seen by some of the bank officers after Reid's report.

Isaac Smith, clerk in the Banking Department, testified as to the examination of the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, as follows: It was examined by Reid on Dec. 1, 1873, when the assets were found deficient to the amount of $11,400, and the income deficient to the amount of $809 10; the bank reported Jan. 1, 1874, that the Trustees' obligations were $5,000, and July 1, 1874, the Trustees' obligations were $7,000; to balance the deficiencies Jan. 1, 1875, the Trustees' obligations were increased to $9,152 21; Reid examined the bank in October, 1875, and reported a deficiency in the assets of $22,700, and the income short $6,391; the Trustees did not pay the interest on the call loan for several years; Reid's examination made the assets the same as the bank, only valued them differently; William P. Aldrick, Receiver of the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, was appointed December, 1875, and has collected $30,000 on Trustees' notes; he paid two dividends together of 25 cents on the dollar, and hopes to pay 25 cents more.

Cross-examined—The bank held $27,000 in real estate in New-Jersey; the loss on bonds and mortgages is nearly $50,000; there were no sales of real estate for cash; call loans were not paid, the parties having failed. The counsel for the State rested after considerable debate. The request of counsel for Ellis to adjourn until next Tuesday was granted.

GERMAN LUTHERAN SYNOD.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 3.—The annual session of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Maryland and other States began at St. Paul's United Evangelical Church, on Eastern-avenue, near Broadway, yesterday, and will continue several days. Delegates are present from Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Washington, D. C. The officers are as follows: President, Rev. L. D. Maier; Vice-President, Rev. J. P. Conrade; Secretary, Revl. W. Schafer; Treasurer, Rev. G. W. Eberling. The session was opened with a sermon by Rev. M. Eberling. President Maier read his annual report, which gives a review of the work of the past year. There are now 16 churches in the Synod with 6,000 communicants. Committees were appointed as follows: On the President's report, missions, publications, examinations, correspondence, and on grievances. All the proceedings are in the German language.

THE HACKETT MURDER INQUEST.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 3.—The jurors sitting on the Hackett case presented a petition to-day to the Attorney-General alleging that they came to a decision in the case at the request of the Coroner and on his representation that he would continue the inquest subsequently until all the facts were elicited. Hon. Mr. Baker assured the deputation that Coroner Jones had no instructions from the Provincial Government to act as he had done; that every possible inquiry would be made to bring the persons guilty of the murder to justice, and that if formal charges be made against the Coroner the Government will hold an inquiry into them at once. John Shehan stands fully committed for trial for the murder of Hackett.

A CASHIER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 3.—G. Sprigg Belt, Cashier of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, was found dead yesterday afternoon in the woods attached to his country-seat, about 12 miles from this city. He had left his house in the morning for a walk, taking his gun with him. Not having returned late in the day, search was made, and his dead body found with the skull partially blown off by the discharge of his gun. Mr. Bell had been on furlough several weeks, on account of ill-health. He was in the 45th year of his age.

A TERRIBLE FURNACE ACCIDENT.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 3.—An accident occurred at the Lucy Furnace Company's works this morning, which resulted in the death of two men and the injury of five others. Seven men were engaged in lining a furnace, and were working on a scaffold which was supported by ropes. These took fire from the furnace, and the scaffold fell, precipitating the men into the furnace. Julius Harding and Michael Cusick were taken out dead, and the five others were so badly burned that they are not expected to recover.

POISONED AT A PICNIC.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 3.—A picnic party of 12 persons from Newton Centre, Mass., visited Revere Beach yesterday, carrying with them their own refreshments. Shortly after partaking of the latter the entire party were seized with violent convulsions and the worst symptoms of poisoning. Much excitement was created, but all, by prompt treatment, were relieved. It is supposed that the poisoning was caused by the presence of trichina in some ham.

OFFICERS WHO DIED WITH CUSTER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 3.—The remains of Capts. Yates and Custer and Lieuts. Smith, McIntosh, and Calhoun, who were killed in the Custer massacre, arrived at Fort Leavenworth yesterday. They were buried this afternoon. It was intended that the obsequies should be accompanied by an imposing military display, but nearly all the troops at the fort having been sent to St. Louis during the strike, that part of the ceremonies was dispensed with.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SALE.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 2.—W. W. MacFarland, of New-York, and other counsel employed in the matter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, are here for the purpose of obtaining an order or decree from the Circuit Court of the city settling some disputed details in the terms or regulations of the sale of the railroad, which has been already decreed.

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL COMMISSION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 3.—Prof. C. V. Riley, of this city, chief of the United States Entomological Commission, reached here yesterday from Colorado, and left last night for Chicago, where he has called a meeting of the commission. From there Prof. Riley will go to British America to explore the regions of the Saskatchewan and the Red River of the North.

THE CROPS IN ILLINOIS.

REPORTS FROM NEARLY EVERY COUNTY IN THE STATE—A LARGE YIELD OF CEREALS PROBABLE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 3.—The *Tribune* this morning published the following crop reports from nearly every county in Illinois:

Dupage County.—Barley and oats good. Hay crop large and fully secured. Corn crop very large.

De Kalb County.—A full average crop of all kinds of small grain. Hay crop heavy.

Winnebago County.—Barley injured by chinch bugs. Oats good.

Boone County.—Rye is turning out from 18 to 25 bushels per acre. Oat crop good.

McHenry County.—Oats and barley turning out well. Corn crop good.

Kane County.—The hot weather is maturing corn very rapidly and a larger crop than usual is expected in three weeks. It will be entirely beyond the reach of frosts, the earliest appearance of which is seldom before the 10th of September. The oats yield is pronounced considerably above the average. Very little wheat is raised hereabout, and the yield is not over 10 bushels to an acre. Hay has been secured and in large crops. Potatoes are abundant.

Cole County.—Wheat and rye are in splendid condition; the grain is well filled and plump. Barley, best in years. Oats all right. Corn booming.

Whiteside County.—Barley, fair crop; oats good; farmers raising from five to ten acres each of Spring wheat; formerly 50 to 100; crop good.

Jo Daviess County.—Oats above the average. Winter wheat and rye good. Hay crop good.

Burean County.—Oats above the average. Winter wheat and rye good. Hay crop in fine order.

Lee County.—Rye turns out well. Barley, good crops. Oats fair.

Henry County.—Spring wheat will average 15 to 20 bushels. Rye yielding 25 to 30. Barley, good; oats, big crop. Corn, looking fine.

Putnam County.—Rye, oats, and barley good crop.

Rock Island County.—Fair crop prospects for arable.

Will County.—Oats promise more than average.

Grundy County.—Rye, good crop; oats, average crop.

Livingston County.—Rye, 17 to 30 bushels; coming in fast. Oats, 40 to 50. Corn better than for several years.

Ford County.—Rye, large yield. Oats good. Flax, fair crop.

Iroquois County.—Rye, 25 to 30 bushels. Winter wheat, 20 to 25. Oats never better. Corn, needs rain.

Kankakee County.—Rye heavy yield. Oats harvesting good crop; will average 50 bushels per acre.

Marshall County.—Grain turning out well. Prospects good for corn. Hay saved in good condition.

Woodford County.—Crops generally No. 1. Oats 50 to 60 bushels to the acre.

Fulton County.—Winter wheat and rye better than anticipated. Oats splendid. Corn looks fine.

Stark County.—Winter and Spring wheat, rye, and oats, all good.

Hancock County.—Wheat will yield 15 to 20 bushels to the acre, rye 15 bushels, and oats half a crop.

Warren County.—Oats are heavy. Spring wheat good.

Schuyler County.—Winter wheat, average crop, with good quality. Oats excellent.

Mercer County.—Spring wheat; better than usual; yield and quality good.

Brown County.—Oats, good yield. Winter wheat fair.

Greene County.—Grain is yielding fully up to expectations.

Pike County.—Winter wheat light. Oats fair.

Adams County.—Wheat turned out 8 to 10 bushels to the acre; injured by rust.

Scott County.—Winter wheat turned out 15 to 20 bushels to the acre.

Christian County.—Winter wheat, 20 bushels to the acre.

Sangamon County.—Wheat, all much better than last year.

Cass County.—Oats fine.

Morgan County.—Winter wheat yielded as high as 25 bushels to the acre. Oats are estimated at 80 bushels to the acre.

Tazewell County.—Oats 45 bushels to the acre. Wheat and rye good. Corn improving.

Logan County.—Wheat and oats good. Corn improving.

McLean County.—Rye, four times the ordinary crop. Oats, yield heavy.

Vermillion County.—Winter wheat and rye first rate. Barley and oats good.

Champaign County.—Winter wheat good. Rye, 25 per cent. above average.

Piatt County.—Grain is turning out well; hay is in fine order.

Clark County.—The yield of Winter wheat is fully up to the expectations. Oats are better than for several years.

Coles County.—Wheat is fully up to expectations; oats good.

Effingham County.—Wheat is turning out better than was expected; oats better than for several years.

Lawrence County.—Winter wheat yields 16 to 30 bushels to the acre; oats are good.

Shelby County.—Wheat is better than expected; oats 50 bushels to the acre.

Jasper County.—Winter wheat fully up to expectation and quality superior.

Peoria County.—Oats heavy. Winter wheat and rye good crop.

Crawford County.—Grain turning out well, better than anticipated.

Clay County.—Winter wheat turning out 15 to 20 bushels per acre.

Bond County.—Wheat, rye, and oats, fine crop; wheat weighs 63 to 66 pounds per bushel.

Washington County.—Winter wheat largest crop ever harvested in county. Oats number one.

Montgomery County.—Grain full, and overruns several pounds to the measure; best crop for years.

Fayette County.—Winter wheat turning out well; better than expected.

Marion County.—Winter wheat never was better.

Macoupin County.—Grain is good in average and yield. Corn on uplands is looking fine.

Madison County.—Threshing has commenced. Wheat is turning out fully up to the average. Oats is ripening fast, and promises a good yield.

St. Clair County.—Winter wheat is turning out well; 22 bushels to the acre.

Union County.—The yield of wheat is fully up to expectations. Oats yield good.

Johnson County.—Winter wheat is yielding 22 bushels to the acre, being generally above the expectations.

Perry County.—Wheat is excellent in quality. The weight of the crop just brought to market is over 62 pounds per measured bushel; the yield is 15 bushels per acre. Oats are all cut.

Johnson County.—Grain is turning out better than was expected. Oats very good. Winter wheat good.

Wabash County.—Wheat turning out better than was expected; wheat averages 18 bushels to an acre.

Saline County.—The yield of Winter wheat is good. Oats cut good.

Wayne County.—Winter wheat yielding from 15 to 25 bushels per acre. Oats not harvested; yield better than for the last two years.

Edwards County.—Winter wheat turning out satisfactory both in quality and quantity; threshing has been commenced, and grain is running out remarkably well.

Jefferson County.—Winter wheat yielded larger than usual; from 12 to 25 bushels.

Hamilton County.—Yield fully as good as expected; quality good. Oats all harvested and stacked.

White County.—Considerable new wheat has been harvested from here. Yield better than expected; 25 bushels per acre; nearly all fine grain.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen during Friday throughout the Middle States and New-England, and is lowest over Nova Scotia. North-west and south-west winds, with partly cloudy weather, prevail over these districts. Northerly winds, rising barometer, cooler, clear weather are reported from the lake region, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and portions of the Gulf States. The barometer has fallen in Dakota, and south-east winds have been reported from the Missouri Valley. The rivers have fallen slightly at all stations. The Mississippi at La Crosse is nine inches below low water.

INDICATIONS.

For the lower lakes, Middle States, and New-England rising barometer, north and west winds, and cooler, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising barometer, cooler, followed by warmer, clear weather, and north-east to north-west winds.

For the West Gulf States, north-east to south-east winds, rising followed by stationary or falling barometer, and warmer, partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, and the upper Lake region, rising, followed by falling, barometer, north-east to south-east winds, and warmer, clear weather.

For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys, south and east winds, falling barometer, and warmer, partly cloudy, or clear, weather.

The rivers will generally continue to fall slowly.

A BRASS BAND TOURNAMENT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 3.—At a brass band tournament at Rocky Point to-day 16 bands competed for prizes in the presence of from 10,000 to 15,000 people. The first prize was awarded to the Fitchburg Band; second, Woonsocket Cornet Band; third, Rand olph Band, and the marching prize to Colt's Band, of Providence. The tournament was under the auspices of the American Band, of Providence, which did not compete.

FOUR FARMERS HELD FOR MURDER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 3.—Gustavus Swickhard, Allen Dogue, Jacob Cook, and Delano Baughman, farmers, whose ages range from 22 to 41, have been committed for murder in the first degree, in consequence of the fatal termination of the injuries received at their hands, it is alleged, of Louis Schiffle, also a farmer, in a fight at a picnic at Rocky Fort, in this county, on Saturday last. The fight grew out of an old feud

A CRIMINAL'S VARIED LIFE.

A NOTED BURGLAR IN CUSTODY.

THE THIEF ARRESTED ON THURSDAY BY THE POLICE PROVES TO BE A WELL-KNOWN CONVICT—SKETCH OF HIS CAREER OF CRIME.

The desperate resistance to arrest made by the thief Oscar D. Peterson on Thursday, as described in yesterday's TIMES, was difficult to account for, in view of his stealing only $26 worth of goods, but the developments of yesterday supply ample reasons for Peterson's conduct. He has been fully identified by the Central Office detectives as one of the most notorious and successful bank burglars in the country, and as a member of a gang which has operated on the most extensive scale during the past 10 years. Yesterday morning Detective Dilks, suspecting Peterson to be some prominent criminal, visited him at the Tombs. He had sent to Sing Sing for Deputy Warden Jackson, who had arrived and was with him. They found that the Tombs authorities had very foolishly allowed Peterson to shave off his full and luxuriant beard, cut his hair, change his clothes, and otherwise so completely alter his appearance as to make identification very difficult. But they satisfied themselves that Peterson was no other than the notorious Jim Brady, of Troy, the colleague of Peter Curley, who is now running a saloon in Troy, after a bad and successful criminal life, in which he managed to beat all the lawyers ever engaged in his prosecution. In 1865, Officer Kealey, now Sergeant, of this City, arrested Brady for a highway robbery committed at Cohoes. The matter was, however, compromised between Brady and his victim. About seven years ago a very curious burglary was successfully perpetrated upon the Orchard-Street Savings Bank, of Philadelphia, in which $60,000 were stolen. Brady was the leader in this robbery. Just before the bank closed Brady, dressed in a policeman's uniform, appeared at the bank and told the officers that he was from the city detective office. He said that a gang of burglars had for some days been making arrangements to rob the bank, and they would make the attack that night. The burglars had been all "spotted," he said, and he was ordered to put a guard of officers in the bank that night and arrest the burglars at their work. He requested the officials to make no stir or fuss that would betray their knowledge to the gang and thus drive them from their contemplated attempt, and so prevent their arrest. The officers were very happy to comply with all the detective's requirements. That night, at a late hour, Brady and two companions, all uniformed, got admitted to the bank by the two watchmen on duty, who had been so instructed. Soon after Brady said to one of the watchmen, "There go two of the burglars: let us follow them!" The watchman went out with Brady, and they went on an extended beat. In the meantime the two policemen within the bank overpowered the remaining watchman and bound and gagged him. When Brady returned with the other they treated him likewise. They then took all the money in the bank, amounting to $60,000, and left. They were never arrested for this burglary.

Four years ago Officer Greer, of the Broadway Squad, of this City, arrested Brady for a robbery of $5,000 worth of optical instruments. This robbery was committed on Joseph Gall, optician, of No 21 Union-square. He was convicted and sentenced to State Prison for five years. He escaped from Auburn soon after incarceration. Eleven weeks after his escape Detective Dilks obtained information where about his, and succeeded in tracking him to the room of a friend, Dr. Harrison, of Carmine-street. Going there, he found Brady and the Doctor in conversation. While Dilks was addressing the Doctor Brady jumped through the closed window, carrying the sash with him. Dilks jumped after him and chased him, Brady ran down to Bedford-street and thence to Leroy-street, and when about a half a block on Leroy, the detective gaining on him, he jumped through a half-opened window into a basement dining-room, in which a family were eating supper. He was followed by Dilks, when the officer laid hands upon him, Brady attempted to shoot him, and drew two pistols, one from his pantaloons pocket and the other from a side pocket of his coat. The latter pistol caught in the pocket flap and failed to go off, and Dilks succeeded in disabling him by a shot, and arrested him. The main reason why Detective Dilks went after Brady on that occasion was that he had learned that the prisoner was attempting, at the room on Carmine-street, to dispose of $40,000 in United States bonds, the proceeds of various robberies. All these bonds were found by Dilks on Brady's person. There were two $10,000 bonds belonging to Amasa Stone, of Cleveland, Ohio; ten $1,000 bonds, proceeds of a bank burglary at Glenn's Falls, and ten $1,000 bonds, proceeds of a bank burglary at Port Jervis, both in this State. On the trial succeeding this arrest, Mr. Gall, the optician, was subpœnaed as a witness to identify, and did appear, to identify the prisoner, who pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three and a half years in Sing Sing, and then to be remanded to Auburn to serve out his five years there. Three weeks after his imprisonment he escaped from Sing Sing. Two months after this escape he was again arrested, together with Frank McCoy, alias "Big Frank," Jimmy Hope, Worcester Sam, and another, in Wilmington, Del., for robbing the Wilmington Bank of $60,000. Each of the four was sentenced to 50 lashes, $2,000 fine, and 10 years' imprisonment in Newcastle Jail. They all received the lashes and went to prison. Deputy Warden Jackson, of Sing Sing, went during their trial in Delaware, after Brady, but the State authorities refused to deliver him up. Two weeks after their imprisonment in Newcastle, all four escaped. Big Frank was soon rearrested in Philadelphia and sent back. He again escaped. He was recaptured and sent back a second time, and is in Newcastle Jail yet. The others were not captured.

Brady was one of the gang that robbed the Ocean Bank of this City, in 1869, of $400,000; the Keesville Bank, recently, of $60,000, and the Great Bennington (Vt.) Bank, some time ago, of between $300,000 and $400,000. When Brady escaped from Auburn in 1873 three other prisoners escaped with him. Their names are Western George, Joe Howard, and Dan Noble. Noble went to Europe and plied his trade in Paris. He was caught stealing and picking pockets in one of the principal hotels in that city and is now serving a five-year term in the Mazas Prison for the offence.

SEVEN WEEKS IN A SMALL BOAT.

THE VOYAGE OF CAPT. CRAPS AND HIS WIFE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* at Penzance, speaking of the arrival at that place of Capt. Craps and his wife, who left New-Bedford on May 28 in a small boat, says: "The voyage was commenced on May 28, when the vessel left New-Bedford, but by stress of weather she had to put into Chatham, Mass., where she stayed until the 2d of June, when the sails were again hoisted, and the little pigmy left on her perilous voyage with a fair wind. All went well for three days, the wind being south-west and the sea calm. The wind then changed to south-east, and it came on foggy for four days, and continued foggy up to the time when they reached the Grand Banks, 17 days out. Here a most fortunate thing happened for the navigators. The drogue which they had brought with them was found to be of little use, because it was too light. While off the banks they saw a keg floating, which luckily they were able to secure. Capt. Craps knocked off the iron hoops, and with some canvas made a new drogue, which answered admirably. When it is considered that at one part of the voyage they were obliged to lie to for nearly three days in a great gale of wind, it will need no effort to imagine what a fortunate acquisition the new drogue was. After leaving the banks, where they lay to in a gale for 15 hours, the weather improved, and they sailed on till the 21st of June, when another gale was encountered. While lying to, the New-Bedford spoke the steamer Batavia, from which assistance was offered, and the offer was made to take them on board, which was pluckily declined. After this incident they encountered a succession of gales, the only wonder being that they survived to tell the story. During the voyage, which occupied 49 days, the rudder broke, but happily there was a spare one on board, which was used until the first could be repaired. The seas were running mountains high, and during all that time they never lyttied down to rest, they had to lie on wet clothes. On one occasion the Captain was for 70 hours steering without relief, the weather being so frightful, and on another he was 18 hours consecutively attending to the drogue. Capt. Craps says he could not have stood another 15 days; indeed, he had not slept for 70 hours when he landed. His average sleep while coming across was under four hours a day. Among the many extraordinary things connected with the voyage is that it had to be run by dead reckoning, as the New-Bedford was not equal to a chronometer.

The New-York Times, Saturday, August 4, 1877.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1500	West. Union	75	100	Del. & Hud	41
1500	do	74½	2000	Lake Shore	51
500	do	74¼	100	do	50⅜
200	do	74¼	100	do	50⅞
500	do	74¼	100	do	51⅛
500	do	74	500	do	51⅜
700	do	74	500	do	51⅝
300	do	74⅜	200	do	51⅝
500	do	74⅜	100	do	51¾
1200	do	74⅜	700	do	51⅞
100	do	74⅜	915	do	51⅞
300	do	74⅜	500	do	51⅞
400	do	74	500	do	51¾
200	do	73⅞	300	do	51⅝
100	do	74	300	Cen. of N. J	83 11
100	do	73¾	100	D., L. & W	42⅜
100	do	73⅝	400	do	42⅜
200	do	73¾	600	do	42⅜
1000	do	74¼	100	do	42¼
100	do	74¼	200	do	42⅜
100	do	74⅜	100	do	42⅜
100	do	74⅜	100	do	42⅜
100	do	74⅜	500	North-western	23
200	do	74⅜	500	North-west. pf	53¼
500	do	74½	50	do	53¾
200	do	74⅝	800	do	53½
100	do	74	600	do	53¾
50	do	74	600	do	53¾
100	Mich. Central	44	100	do	53⅜
100	do	44⅜	400	do	53
100	do	44¼	500	Rock Island	95¼
25	do	44¼	100	do	95⅜
100	do	44¼	500	do	95
300	Wab. P. Rec	5¾	700	do	94⅞
100	do	5⅞	1000	St. Paul	85⅝
100	N. Y. C. & H	93⅞	50	do	85¾
400	do	94	200	do	85⅜
200	do	94⅛	200	do	85½
600	do	94	200	do	61⅜
200	do	93⅞	300	do	61⅜
100	do	93⅞	300	Morris & Essex	69⅞
100	do	94			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	109	
7,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	112⅛	
$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	105⅜	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$12,000	Mo. 6s, long	106¼	100	Erie Railway	33⅜
12,000	Dis. of C. 3-65s	77¼	100	do	33⅜
1,000	D. C. 3-65s, reg	77	300	do	9⅛
1,000	Ga. 7s, gold	109	200	do	9
2,000	C., R. I. & P. 6s	100	200	C. & R. I	94⅜
		10	17	do	94⅜
2,000	N. J. C. conv	63	100	N. Y. C. & H	93⅜
5,000	N. W. C. C. G	87½	200	do	93⅜
1,000	Har. 1st, 7s, cp	119½	100	do	93⅜
10,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st	90	100	do	93⅜
5,000	do	95½	500	do	93⅜
5,000	Un. P. 7s, l. g	103	100	do	93⅛
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st	105½	200	do	93⅛
2,000	do	105½	100	do	93⅛
2,000	do	105½	200	do	93⅛
1,000	Un. Pac. s. f	97¾	700	do	93⅛
2,000	Cen. P. gd. h. c	107	200	do	93⅜
10,000	Ter. Rec	103	100	do	93⅜
200	Ontario Silv	21½	100	do	93⅜
100	do	21⅝	100	Un. Pacific. b.c	63¼
100	Del. & Hud	41	50	do	63⅜
37	do	40⅞	100	do	63¾
100	do	42	100	Morris & Es	69⅜
100	do	41⅝	100	C., B. & Q	98½
100	do	41¾	100	L. S. & M. S	51¾
200	do	41¾	300	do	51⅜
100	do	41¾	100	do	51⅜
100	do	41¼	4900	do	51⅜
100	do	41⅜	400	do	51⅜
300	West. Un	74⅜	300	do	51⅜
100	do	74⅜	100	do	50⅞
900	do	74⅜	100	do	50⅞
300	do	74	900	do	50¾
200	do	73⅞	400	do	50⅞
100	do	73⅞	400	do	51
15	do	73¾	100	do	50⅞
100	do	73⅜	700	C., M. & St. P	25⅛
300	do	73⅜	300	do	25⅛
372	do	73⅜	100	do	25⅜
300	do	73⅜	1500	C., M. & St. Paul pf	61⅜
300	do	73⅞			
400	L. S. & M. S	51⅜	100	C., M. & St. Paul pf	61⅜
600	do	51⅜			
900	do	51½	100	do	61⅜
100	do	51⅝	200	Mor. & Es	70
500	do	50⅞	100	do	70¼
500	do	50⅞	240	do	70
50	do	50¾	200	do	69⅞
1100	do	50⅞	200	do	70

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	S. L. & I. M. 1st	95¼	600	Lake Shore	50¾
14,000	N. J. Cen. conv	64⅜	600	do	50⅝
300	Del. & Hud	42	500	do	50¾
100	do	41⅞	1300	do	50⅝
25	Harlem	139	700	do	50⅝
200	West. Union	73⅛	200	do	50¾
900	do	73	100	North-western	22¼
100	do	73⅛	100	North-w. pf	52¼
1400	do	73⅛	500	do	52¼
800	do	73⅜	100	do	52⅜
300	do	73⅞	1000	do	52⅜
2000	do	73⅞	300	do	52⅜
400	do	73⅞	200	St. Paul	25⅛
400	do	73¼	200	do	25
100	do	73⅛	500	St. Paul pf	61⅛
100	do	73	200	Wab. P. Rec	5⅛
1200	do	73	200	D., L. & W	42⅜
200	do	73	300	do	42⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H	93⅛	100	do	42⅜
200	do	93⅛	100	do	42⅜
100	Erie Railway	9⅛	200	do	9⅜
200	do	9	500	do	9⅜
200	do	9⅛	300	Han. & St. J. pf	26
100	Mich. Central	43⅝	100	do	25⅞
300	do	43⅝	200	do	26¼
200	do	43⅜	100	Morris & Es	69¼

FRIDAY, Aug. 3—P. M.

The course of affairs on the Stock Exchange to-day showed that there is some truth in the remark that it is always the unexpected which happens. It was generally anticipated by operators that, following the sensational developments of yesterday, there would be quite a flurry in the market to-day, but these anticipations were not realized, the transactions being on a moderate scale and unattended with excitement. The impression, however, is very general that a fierce struggle is impending between the rival cliques, and that Wall-street in the near future is destined to be the scene of exciting events. Western Union was again to-day the leader of the market, and, after opening firm at 75, declined about 2 ₱ cent., closing within a fraction of the lowest point. During the day reports were afloat to the effect that the managers of the coal companies were about to hold a meeting with the view of making arrangements to limit production, and though these rumors could not be traced to any reliable source, they nevertheless tended to impart strength to the coal shares.

The total transactions reached 130,711 shares, which embraced 48,730 Western Union, 24,100 Lake Shore, 10,900 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 10,400 North-western, 7,900 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 7,450 New-York Central, 6,850 St. Paul, 2,766 Delaware and Hudson, 2,625 Michigan Central, 2,520 Rock Island, 2,440 Morris and Essex, and 1,500 Erie.

Western Union opened at 75, declined to 72¾, recovered to 73⅞, and reacted to 73. Lake Shore advanced from 50¾ to 51⅜, declined to 50⅝, and closed at 50⅞. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 42⅝ to 42⅛, rose to 43⅜, and finally sold at 43⅛. North-western common fell off from 23 to 22¼. The preferred rose from 53¼ to 53¾, and declined to 52 at the close. Hannibal and St. Joseph fell off from 11 to 9½ for the common and from 27 to 25⅞ for the preferred. New-York Central rose from 93⅞ to 94¼, and declined to 93. St. Paul advanced to 25⅛ for the common and to 61⅞ for the preferred, but subsequently declined 1₂ and 3₈ ₱ cent. respectively. Delaware and Hudson rose from 41 to 42⅞, and reacted to 41⅞. Michigan Central opened firm at 44@44⅛, but later dropped to 43½. Rock Island advanced to 95¼, and fell off to 94⅛. Morris and Essex declined from 70 to 69⅜, rose to 70¼, and closed at 69⅝. Erie rose from 8¾ to 9¼, in sympathy with the improvement at London. Union Pacific sold at 63¼@63½. Panama advanced to 102 bid. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy sold at 98½. Express shares were dull. Adams declined 1 ₱ cent., selling at 97.

The money market was easy, with nearly all the business at 1₁₂@2 ₱ cent. Late in the afternoon a few transactions were made at higher rates, but finally loans were at 2 ₱ cent. Prime mereantile paper sold at 4 to 6 ₱ cent. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day amounted to $720,000; Customs receipts, $740,000, and revenue receipts, $370,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying, 1₈ selling, ¼ premium; Charleston, easier, 1₃₂@ 3-16 discount, selling 5-16; Cincinnati very firm, buying par, selling 1-10; New-Orleans, commercial, 1-16@1₈; bank, ¼; St. Louis, 25 premium, and Chicago, 50 premium.

The foreign advices reported a firm market for securities at London, especially for Consols, which advanced to 95@95⅛, against 94⅝@ 94¾ at the close yesterday. United States bonds were 1₈ ₱ cent. higher, except for 5s of 1881, which were steady at 107⅜. New 4½ ₱ cents advanced to 106¼@106⅜, 1867s to 106⅝, and 10-40s to 110½. Erie advanced to 9⅛ for the common and to 18 for the preferred. New-York Central rose to 92½. Illinois Central was steady at 60. The Bank of England gained £12,000 bullion to-day on balance. At Paris Rentes advanced to 106f. 37½c., and closed at 106f. 20c. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 1,800,000 marks.

The Sterling Exchange market was weak and lower, on the increased supply of commercial bills. The nominal asking rates were reduced by the leading drawers to $4 85½ for 60-day bills, and to $4 87 for demand, with actual business at about $4 84¼@$4 84½ and $4 86 @$4 86¼. The demand for to-morrow's steamer was light.

The Gold speculation was quiet and firmer. The sales were at 105⅜ and 105½, the former having been the opening and the latter the closing quotation. Cash Gold loaned from 2 ₱ cent. for use to flat.

Government bonds were firm on a small business. The changes in prices were unimportant. Railroad bonds were dull early in the day, but during the afternoon the demand increased, especially for the North-western, St. Paul, and New-Jersey Central issues. The total sales reached $180,000. New-Jersey Central convertibles rose from 63 to 64⅜, and do. consolidated Firsts were in demand at 67. Chicago and North-western consolidated Gold 7s advanced to 88, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee Division, to 99½, do. consolidated Sinking Funds to 87¼, New-York Central 6s of 1883 to 105¾, Union Pacific Firsts to 105½, and do. Sinking Funds to 97¾. St. Louis and Iron Mountain Firsts declined 3¼ ₱ cent., owing to the default on the August interest, and sales were made as low as 95¼. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles were 1₁₆ ₱ cent. lower, selling at 90. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated declined to 26, and C., C. and I. C. Firsts to 26. In State bonds the transactions were larger than usual. Ohio 6s of 1886 sold at 111, Georgia Gold 7s at 109, and Missouri Long 6s at 106¼. Tennessee old advanced to 44, $30,000 changing hands.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New-York for the week ending this date were $2,154,553, and the amount marketed $1,737,569. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1, were $48,907,827, and the total amount marketed $48,454,280.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1877.

Gold receipts	$902,488 36
Gold payments	81,633,408 53
Currency receipts	2,254,105 31
Currency payments	986,946 12
Currency balance	51,082,579 04
Customs	195,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 3.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	105⅜	105½
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coup	109⅞	109⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	109⅛	109⅛
Bills on London	$4 84⅛	$4 84¼@$4 84⅜
New-York Central	93⅜	93¼
Rock Island	94⅞	94⅜
Pacific Mail	20⅝	20⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	25¼	25
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	61¼	61⅛
Lake Shore	50¾	50⅞
Chicago and North-western	22⅞	22¾
Chicago and North-western pref	53⅛	52
Western Union	74⅜	73
Union Pacific	63	63
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	42½	42⅜
New-Jersey Central	10⅞	10⅞
Delaware and Hudson Canal	41¼	41⅞
Morris and Essex	69⅞	69⅝
Panama	101	101
Erie	8¾	9⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	3⅛	3⅛
Harlem	139½	139½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11⅞	9¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	27	26½
Michigan Central	44	43½
Illinois Central	61¾	61½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Number of shares.
New-York Central	94¼	93	7,450
Erie	9¼	8¾	1,500
Lake Shore	51⅜	50⅜	24,100
Wabash	5¾	5¾	800
North-western	23	22¼	900
North-western preferred	53⅜	52	9,500
Rock Island	95¼	94½	2,520
Milwaukee & St. Paul	25½	25	2,550
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	61½	61⅛	4,300
Del., Lack. & Western	43⅜	42⅜	10,900
New-Jersey Central	11	10⅞	500
Delaware & Hudson Canal	42⅞	41	2,766
Morris & Essex	70¼	69⅜	2,440
Michigan Central	44⅛	43½	2,625
Union Pacific	63½	63¼	560
C., R. & Quincy	98½	98½	100
C., C. & Indiana Central	24	24	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	11	9½	4,700
Hannibal & St. Joseph pref	27	25⅞	3,200
Ohio & Mississippi	3⅛	3⅛	100
Western Union	75	72¾	48,730
A. & P. Telegraph	18	17	100
Adams Express	97	97	100
Total sales			130,711

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M	105⅜	1:00 P. M	105½
10:30 A. M	105⅜	1:30 P. M	105½
11:00 A. M	105½	2:00 P. M	105½
11:30 A. M	105⅜	2:30 P. M	105⅜
12:00 M	105⅜	3:00 P. M	105½
12:30 P. M	105⅜		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency, 6s	124¾	125¼
United States 6s, 1881, registered	111⅛	111⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	112⅛	112⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	106⅞	107⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	106⅞	107⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	109⅛	109⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	109⅛	109⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	111	112
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	111¼	111⅜
United States 10-40s, registered	109½	109¾
United States 10-40s, coupons	113	113¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	109⅞	110
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	109⅞	110
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	108¾	108⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108⅞	108⅞
United States 4s	105⅜	105⅝

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $582,000 for interest, $52,000 for called bonds, and $6,000 Silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$15,196,000
Gold balances	1,687,000
Currency balances	1,790,126

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$62,952,597
Currency balances	3,516,217
Gold exchanges	10,248,243
Gold balances	1,107,357

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '86	40	N. Y. 6s G. L'n '93	119
Alabama 8s, '86	40	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17
Alabama 8s, '88	40	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	65
Alabama 8s, '92	21	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	65
Alabama 8s '93	21	N. C. 6s, d. o. c. off J. & J.	47
Arkansas 6s, funded	15	N. C. 6s, d. o. c. off A. & O	47
Georgia 6s	99½	N. C. 6s, F. A., '66	9
Georgia 7s, indorsed	105½	N. C. 6s, J. & J., '68	9½
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	108	N. C. 6s, n. b. J. & J.	7⅞
Louisiana 6s	40	N. C. 6s, n. b., A. & O.	7½
Louisiana, 6s, n. b.	40	N. C. S. T. class 1	2
La. 6s, n. Fl. Dbt	40	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Louisiana 7s, Pen'y	45	Ohio 6s, '86	111
Louisiana 6s, L. B	40	Rhode Island 6s	107
Louisiana 8s, L. bs	40	S. C. 6s	36
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75	40	S. C. 6s, J. & J	36
La. 8s, 1910	40	S. C. 6s, A. & O	36
Louisiana 7s, Con	78	S. C. 6s, F. Act '66	36
Mich. 6s, 1873–79–1901	106	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J.	45
Mich. 6s, 1883–1890	108	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O.	45
Mich. 7s, 1890	108	S. C. 7s, '93	38
Mo. 6s, due in 1877–1003	8	S. C. Non-Fund. bs	1¼
Mo. 6s, due in 1879–1001	8	Tenn. 6s, old	43¾
F'g bs., due 1894–5–1064	4	Tenn. 6s, n. b	43½
L. bs. due '82–90–in. 108		Tenn. 6s, n. b. n. s	43¼
Asy. or Un., due '92	105¾	Vir. 6s, Con. bonds	78
H. & St. J., due '86	105	Vir. 6s, ex mat. coup	103⅜
H. & St. J., due '87	105	Vir. 6s, Con. 2d s	40
N. Y. 6s, G. L'n '91	119	Vir. 6s, Def. bonds	5
N. Y. 6s, G. L'n '92	119	D. C. 3-65s, 1924	77

And the following for railway mortgages:

Bost., H. & Erie 1st	9½	Long Dock Bonds	109½
B. C. R. & N. 1st 5s	44	B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	101
Chic. & Alton 1st	115	B., N. Y. & E. n. 1916	105¾
St. L., Jack. & C. 1st	106	B. & St. Jo. 8s Con	91
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	115	C. Falls & Minn. 1st	77
C. B. & Q. 5s. S. F	99	M. So. 7 p. c. 2d	102
C., R. I. & P. 1st 7s	103	M. & N. W. L. S. F. p	111
C. R. I. & P. S. F. 1.6s '95	103	Clev. & Tol. n. bds	106
C., R. I. & P. 6s. 1917	C103⅞	Clev., P. & A. old bs	104¼
C. R. of N. J. 1st con.	66	L. S. Div. bds	107¼
C. R. of N. J. Conv	63	L. S. Cons. C. 1st	106½
Am. D. & Imp. bds	40	L. S. Cons. R. 1st	103⅜
M. & S. P. 1st s. f	90	Mich. Cent. C. 7s	102¾
M. & S. P. 1st s. g. RD.	91	M. C. 1st. 8s, '82 S. F.	112
M. & S. P. 1st, La C. D.	101	N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883.	105½
M. & S. P. 1st L. & M. D.	88¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887.	105
M. & S. P. 1st. I. & D.	86½	N. Y. C. 6s. R. E.	104
M. & St. P. 1st H. & D.	86½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	104
M. & S. P. 1st. C. & M.	98	N. Y. C. & H. 1st O.	117½
M. & S. P. Con. S. F.	80¼	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F. '85.	113
M. & St. P. 1st, Sink'g	84	H. R. 7s, 1st S. F. '85.	119½
O. & N. W. Int. bds	107	O. & M. Cons. S. F.	85
C. & N. W. Con. bds	105⅜	Cen. Pac. G'd bs	106¾
C. & N. W. Ex. bds	103	Cen. P. San J. B'ch.	87¾
C. & N. W. 1st	103	Western Pacific bs	100½
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	87⅜	Union Pac. 1st bs	105⅜
Chic. & Mil. 1st	107½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	103
Winona & St. P. 1st	75	Union Pac. S. F	97½
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	108½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	99
Del., L. & W. 7s C	101¼	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	90
Mor. & Essex 1st	114½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	117
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71	99	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d	111
Del. & H. C'l 1st, '77	99½	Clev. & P. 4th S. F	103
Del. & H. C'l 1st, '91	91⅜	C., C. & Ind. 1st	24
D. & H. C. 7s, '94	95⅜	E., W. & Og. C. 1st	40
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds	95	St. L. & I. M. 1st	95
Rens. & Sar. 1st	111½	T., P. & W. 1st. E. D.	78
Rens. & Sar. 1st R.	113½	St. Louis & Iron M. C	
Erie 3d 7s, '83	106	Tol. & W. 2d	65
Erie 4th 7s, '80	103¼	Gt. Western ex C	90
Erie 5th 7s, '85	100½	West. U. bs. 1900 C.	102⅞
		West. U. bs. 1900 R.	102¼

And the following for City bank shares:

American Exchange	132	Mechanics'	132
Bk's' & Brok's' Ass.	80	Merchants'	113
Central National	100	Merchants' Exch'ge.	85
Commerce	125	Metropolitan	129
Continental	70	New-York	110
Corn Exchange	150	North America	
Fourth National	96	Park	103½
Fulton	145	Phenix	100
Gallatin National	110	Shoe & Leather	115
Import. & Traders'	197½	State of N. Y. (New)	116

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 3.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	112	112½
United Railroads of New-Jersey	127	128
Pennsylvania Railroad	25⅞	26
Reading Railroad	12¼	12⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	32⅜	33½
Catawissa Railroad preferred	30	32
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	7	8
Schuylkill Navigation preferred	7	8
Northern Central Railroad	12	13
Lehigh Navigation	17⅛	17⅜
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	6⅞	7
Hestonville Railway	10½	11⅜
Central Transportation	26½	27

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 3.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	10⅜	Justice	9½
Belcher	8¼	Kentuck	3¾
Best & Belcher	15½	Leopard	1¼
Bullion	6	Mexican	4
Consolidated Virginia	283¼	Northern Belle	18¾
California	26½	Overman	18
Chollar	27¾	Ophir	13¼
Confidence	4	Raymond & Ely	11
Caledonia	3¾	Silver Hill	1¼
Crown Point	4	Savage	6
Exchequer	6	Segregated Belcher	23
Gould & Curry	8	Sierra Nevada	4¼
Hale & Norcross	4¼	Union Consolidated	4¾
Imperial	1	Yellow Jacket	8½
Julia Consolidated	1₈	Eureka Consolidated	32½

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 3, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls	71
Beef, bbls., pkgs	1,158
Cotton, bales	209
Copper, bbls	134
Copper, cakes	265
Dried Fruit, pkgs	16
Eggs, pkgs	270
Flour, bbls	13,035
Corn-meal, bbls	40
Wheat, bushels	11,000
Corn, bushels	157,320
Oats, bushels	15,153
Rye, bushels	115
Malt, bushels	6,950
Oil-cake, pkgs	22
Grease, pkgs	60
Hides, bales	107
Hops, bales	22
Lead, pkgs	741
Leather, sides	32,596
Crude Turp., bbls	95
Spirits Turp., bbls	298
Rosin, bbls	1,158
Tar, bbls	320
Oil-cake, pkgs	1,200
Pea-nuts, bags	303
Pork, pkgs	438
Seed, pkgs	20
Sugar, hhds., tcs., bbls., bxs	903
Lard, tcs	790
Tallow, pkgs	50
Butter, kgs	9,364
Cheese, pkgs	20,249
Skins, bale	14
Sumac, bags	204
Tobacco, pkgs	1,054
Tea, pkgs	3,602
Tobacco, hhds	797
Tobacco, pkgs	1,054
Whisky, bbls	293
Wool, bales	192

ASHES—Sell very slowly, even in a jobbing way; Pots are quoted at from $4 50@$5, and Pearls at $6 75@$7 ₱ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Yellow continues in limited request within the range of from 31c.@32c. ₱ ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in comparatively moderate request, as a rule, and have been somewhat unsettled in price. A fair trade is reported for finishing goods, which have been quoted about as before.

BRICKS—Have been moderately active, and quoted steady as a rule. Pale quoted at $2 50@$2 75; Hard, common, $4@$5; Croton Front, $8@$10; Philadelphia facing, $22@$27 ₱ 1,000, and stock delivered from yard at the customary advance on these figures.

CANDLES—Meet with little inquiry in other than small job lots, with Adamantine 16½@16½c.; Sperm, refined, 32c.@32½c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 33c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—The demand has been fairly active for Anthracite, with Lehigh in good request. Other kinds have been moderately sought after within the previous range. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $12@$14; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $9 50@$11; Newcastle Gas, $4 75@$5; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $5 50@$6; Cumberland and Clearfield, $4@$4 50; and Anthracite, $2 75@$3 25 for cargoes.

COFFEE—Quiet but firm; quotations as before.

COOPERAGE—Has been difficult to market in important quantities, yet has been quoted about steady on the basis of former figures.

CORDAGE—Has been attracting little attention in the wholesale line, yet values quoted as without important change.

COTTON—Has been dull for early delivery at a further decline of 1-16c. ₱ ℔....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 479 bales, (of which 163 bales were on last evening,) and for spinning, and for forward delivery business has been more active, but at lower figures, especially for August to November options.... Sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bales, of which 3,800 bales on the call on the morning, and 36,100 bales to-day, with 3,800 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, August closing at 11.69c. @ 11.70c.; September, 11.53c. @ 11.54c.; October, 11.28c.; November, 11.13c. @ 11.14c.; December, 11.15c.@11.16c.; January, 11.28c.@11.29c.; February, 11.41c.@11.43c. March, 11.54c.@11.55c. ₱ ℔., showing a decline of 7@8 points, closing barely steady. ....The receipts at the port to-day were 209 bales, and at the shipping ports 748 bales, against 201 bales same day last week, and for the whole week 2,838 bales, against 2,712 bales last week. The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, were 3,935,470 bales, against 4,092,285 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 11,884 bales; to the Continent, 10,010 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 94,074 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 170,213 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 9-16
Strict. Ordinary	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
Good Ordinary	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Strict Good Ord	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Low Middling	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Low Mid	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Middling	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Good Middling	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Strict Good Mid	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
Middling Fair	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Fair	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10 1-16	Low Middling	10⅞
Strict Good Ord	10 11-16	Middling	11⅜

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS.—The dealings in most kinds of Drugs and Dyes have been quite moderate, with prices generally about as before. ....English Chemicals have been inactive, yet quoted as a rule steady. ....Essential Oils have been in light demand at about previous prices.....Dyewoods have been very moderately sought after within the previous range. ....San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22@$23, currency; Jamaica do., $21@22, gold; Honduras do., $27 50@30, currency; Mexican Fustic, $20@22, gold; Maracaibo do., $20; San Domingo do., $21@22, gold; Jamaica do., $13.

GOLD—Has been quiet, but quoted steady with in the range of $1 80@1 95.

FISH—A comparatively limited demand has been noted for most kinds, with prices, as a rule quoted essentially unchanged.....We quote: Dry Cod, new, $4 50@$5 ₱ 100 ℔....Dry Cod, in drums, $4@$5 50; Mackerel quoted at $16@$22 for No. 1, $11@$15 for No. 2, and $7@$10 50 for No. 3 ₱ bbl; Pickled Herring, $2 75@$5 75; Smoked Herring at 22c.@25c. for Scaled, and 13c.@17c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand as a rule, and again quoted heavy and irregular, with further concessions noted, in several instances, of 10c.@15c.; and in some cases as much as 25c. ₱ bbl. Minnesota Extras, especially the less desirable of the Patent class and new Winter Wheat Extras, depressed under free offerings.....Sales have been reported since our last of 9,200 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice as at $2 75@$6 75, mostly at $3 50@$4 50

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA....WED., Aug. 8|SCYTHIA....WED., Aug. 22
ABYSSINIA...WED., Aug. 15|*RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 29

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 12:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE GULF AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 4
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 8

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 43 North-River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria.....Aug. 4, noon | California..Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
Bolivia.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M. | Ethiopia..Aug. 25, 6 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY,

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Utopia.....Aug. 4, noon | Alsatia....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $75 to $100. Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., Aug. 4 NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 18
RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 11 MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, Nos. 29 Broadway,

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy....Sat., Aug. 4, noon | Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M.
Spain, Sat., Aug 18, noon | Italy, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Holland, Sat., Aug. 4, noon | Denmark, Aug. 8, 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
PEREIRE, DAUBE.....Wednesday, Aug. 8, P. M.
CANADA, FRANCOTTE.....Wednesday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.
ST. LAURENT, LACHENEZ, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 4, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, Pier 18 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. BLAZAR, SATURDAY, Aug. 11 Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Aug. 15
connecting for Central American and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA,
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 15

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me., and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrew's, Fredericton, Shediac, Mirimichi, and Bathurst, N. B. Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,

End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEAKIN.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TENNEMAN..Wed'sday, Aug. 15

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Aug. 4

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 12 and Sept. 2 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER.....Aug. 9|POMMERANIA....Aug. 23
HAMMONIA.....Aug. 16|WIELAND.....Aug. 30

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS.
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$30 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, A DARK SORREL MARE, 15 hands, lame in left fore foot; had on new harness; top buggy, painted black. Apply at No. 11 Abingdon-square.

LOST—BANK-BOOK NO. 117,000 OF THE Union Dime Savings Institution. The finder will please return it to the Bowne Branch, Broadway, corner 32d-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Philadelphia, 6:50, and 10:40 A. M. and 10:30 P. M., daily: 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday, From Washington and Baltimore, 2:40, 6 A. M., 6:10, 8:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:30 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 3 in New-York.

Double track the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

†11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at 76 Fulton Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS

leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, from Brooklyn, at 8:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:04 A. M., 2:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 6:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43, P. M.;—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only.—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. For Flushing, Hallett's Cove, Whitestone, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, and No. 942 Broadway, and No. 332 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-street Depot. (Foot 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 9:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Tom's River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:10 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and SAMUEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill, and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. Freight received and forwarded. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) at 8:05. Care for Saratoga Express on the wharf.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. BARKER.

FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 2d.....	8:30 A. M.	Thursday, 2d.....	1:00 P. M.
Friday, 3d.....	9:30 A. M.	Friday, 3d.....	2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 4th.....	11:30 A. M.	Saturday, 4th.....	3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 5th.....	8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 5th.....	4:00 P. M.
Monday, 6th.....	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 7th.....	6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 7th.....	3:00 P. M.	Wed'sday, 8th..	6:45 A. M.
Wed'sday, 8th..	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 9th..	6:45 A. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.

FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 2d.....	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 2d.....	6:30 A. M.
Friday, 3d.....	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 3d.....	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 4th.....	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 4th.....	6:30 A. M.
Monday, 6th.....	11:00 A. M.	Monday, 6th.....	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 7th..	9:00 A. M.	Monday, 6th.....	3:30 P. M.
Wed'sday, 8th..	9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 7th..	3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 9th..	9:00 A. M.	Wed'sday, 8th..	3:00 P. M.

1877.—LLOYDS' DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st, at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.

Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1. 50.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M., Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.

The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 8 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer* for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:35 P. M.

THE GREAT FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28, N. R., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included,) arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10. Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive at New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL, General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,

and all favorite Summer Resorts to and from Boston. Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boat, leaving Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) daily at 5:15 P. M.

FARE ONLY $1 50.

and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.
Messins's Second Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA VIA PEOPLE'S LINE FROM PIER NO. 41 N. R.—Large, steady, well-ventilated boats. Fare to Saratoga, $2 70; Excursion Tickets, good during season, $5 Albany and return, $2; Saratoga and return, $4 40. Races commence at Saratoga July 21.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and CITY OF ALBANY leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

MARY POWELL.—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Fondonc, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn, by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Highland, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, QUEBEC, AND SAGUENAY RIVER.—Through to the mountains by daylight. On and after July 16 through cars will leave Grand Central Depot, via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 9:00 A. M., for the White Mountains, (Littleton, Fabyan House, Crawford House;) also, for Newbury Springs, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Newport, Vt., Lake Memphremagog, reaching all these points the same evening, and also early next morning, in time for steamers for Saguenay River and trains for Maritime Provinces. For further information and tickets apply at ticket offices New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, Grand Central Depot, G. LEVE, Passenger Agent; Passumpsic Railroad, No. 271 Broadway, or Central Vermont Railroad office, No. 417 Broadway.

SPRING HOUSE,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

Price for August at this most popular of Summer Resorts, $18 to $25 per week.

Visitors' lists for season of 1877 sent free on application.

T. R. PROCTOR, Proprietor.

FENWICK HALL.

SAYBROOK POINT, CONN., LONG ISLAND SOUND. Reached by Shore Line. Three hours from New-York. Also by New-York and Hartford steamers daily. A delightful Summer resort.

Transient prices, $3 to $3 50 per day.
Families for the season, with liberal discount.
OPEN JUNE 27.
E. STANTON, Proprietor
of Hotel Berkeley, Boston.

SURF HOTEL.
FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

Through tickets and baggage checked. Telegraph office in Hotel. Ferry leaves New-York, foot 23d-st., at 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th-st. 8:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connecting with railroad at Hunter's Point

D. S. S. SAMMIS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y. ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN THIS REGION; terms reduced; high elevation, 20 acres of grounds, mountain air, scenery unsurpassed in the world; accessible by Albany day boats and Hudson River Railroad.

JOHN BREASTED, Proprietor, Catskill, N. Y.

HALSEY HOUSE, ATLANTICVILLE—SOUTH side Long Island, within one minute's walk of Shinnecock Bay, with excellent facilities for surf and still bathing, boating, and snipe shooting; reasonable rates.

W. F. HALSEY.

SEA CLIFF HOUSE, LONG ISLAND.—ACcommodations and table good; bathing, boating, and fishing free; bluff high, healthy, and water pure. Terms $10 per week. Write for circular.

A. D. COMWELL, Superintendent.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN., one hour from City, located on high ground, and free from malaria and mosquitoes; board, $8 per week and upward. I. W. KNAPP, Manager.

ELBERON HOTEL, SOUTH OF LONG BRANCH. The most unique and elegant sea-side resort in the country. C. T. JONES, late of Hoffman House and St. James Hotel, Proprietor.

BEACH HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., NOW open. Mrs. E. McCABE, Prop. JAS. SHEA, Sup't.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the New-York Fire Insurance Co., NO. 72 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, August 3, 1877.

77th DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1877.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per Cent., out of the earnings of the past three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan & Son, No. 59 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of August. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th, both inclusive.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of September next, to the holders of the capital stock of this company as registered at the close of the 14th day of August next, after which, and until the 5th day of September, the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

COUPONS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the interest coupons due on Aug. 1, 1877, on the bonds of the Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the National Exchange Bank, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, and at the St. Nicholas National Bank, in the City of New-York.

JAMES A. WILCOX, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1877.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1877.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1877, OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company (of Missouri) will be paid on and after that date at this office.

C. K. GARRISON, President.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 25, 1877.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. from the net prof

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

HIS LAST CARD PLAYED.

SUICIDE OF A GAMBLER IN AN UP-TOWN GAMBLING SALOON — DRIVEN TO THE WALL BY BAD LUCK—THE PAPERS FOUND ON THE DECEASED.

A suicide surrounded by unusually tragic incidents took place at an early hour yesterday morning in the notorious gambling saloon of "Mike" Murray, No. 13 West Twenty-eighth-street. At 9:30 o'clock on Thursday evening a short, thick-set, well-dressed man, apparently about 35 years of age, wearing a black moustache and imperial, called at the gambling-house and inquired for a man whom, he said, he met in New-Orleans in April, 1876. The colored waiter informed him that the man in question was not in, and the stranger left. He visited the place again at midnight, participated in a game which was in progress in the parlor, and, it appears, met with only indifferent luck. He drank rather heavily of brandy, and although seemingly not intoxicated, acted in a manner that impressed the assembled players with the belief that he was mentally deranged. Leaving the gaming-table in the extension parlor, he entered the front parlors, which were unoccupied, and for some time hurriedly paced the floor. About 3 A. M., while an eager group of gamblers were gathered round the faro table in the rear apartment, all were startled by the sharp report of a pistol in the front room. Several men rushed into the apartment, and there found the stranger reclining on a chair placed near the marble pillars dividing the front and back parlors. He had shot himself through the right temple, from a round hole in which a stream of blood was flowing. One man, who examined his pulse, announced that life was extinct. The Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct were notified, and soon after officers bore the body on a stretcher to the Thirtieth-Street Station. A search of the clothing resulted in the finding of a small sum of money, ($1 35,) a valuable gold watch and chain, a photograph of the deceased, taken in Elgin, Ill., and a pocket-book containing some papers, including the following, written on a soiled sheet of paper:

NEW-ORLEANS, July 12th, 1876.

To Whom it may Concern:

My name is J. F. Murphy. My mother lives in Elgin, Ill. I am recently from San Francisco. Have ($2,300) twenty-three hundred dollars on deposit with the Odd-fellows' Savings in San Francisco; also some property in town of Hollister, Cal. All to go to my dear mother in case of my death. My will is deposited with the National Gold Bank and Trust Company, San Francisco. Truly and sanely,

J. F. MURPHY.

On the back of the note was written:

"My pass-book, No. 6,753, is on deposit with the bank in San Francisco."

From the above it is evident that Murphy contemplated committing suicide a year ago. The tenor of the other papers went to show that during the period intervening between 1873 and 1876 he was employed in the capacities of brakemen and passenger conductor on the Southern Pacific Railroad, the Western and Visalia Division of the Central Pacific, and the Chicago and North-western Road. Owing to a reduction of help on the Central Pacific early in 1876 he lost his position of passenger conductor. Since then it appears that he has been a professional gambler and adventurer. He spent a few months in New-Orleans, where he was known by the soubriquet of "Doctor," and gained a reputation as an expert in billiards and pin-pool. Among the documents found on his person were an acknowledgment of the receipt of his will by the National Gold Bank and Trust Company; a certificate of membership in the Summer Lodge of Odd-fellows of Ellis, Cal.; a certificate of $500 worth of shares in the Consolidated Tobacco Company of San Francisco, and others of six shares in the Wallapal Mining and Milling Company; a letter showing that he was at the Union-Place Hotel on July 6, 1876, and several passes issued by railroad conductors. It was stated yesterday morning that Murphy left a letter in which he stated that if he should ever find himself driven to the wall by bad luck he would destroy himself. Coroner Flanagan, who investigated the suicide yesterday afternoon, failed to find such a letter.

Patrick Downey, an attaché of the gambling establishment, made the following affidavit before Deputy Coroner Miller:

"I reside at No. 13 West Twenty-eighth-street; never saw the deceased until 9:30 P. M. of Aug. 2; he came in looking for a friend of his whom he had met at New-Orleans; did not find him here, and left, returning at 12 P. M.; he remained here; drank several times of brandy and bitters; smoked two cigars; did not seem intoxicated, but, in fact, deranged; walked up and down the main parlors, sat down on a chair by one of the centre pillars for a few minutes before his death, when I was startled by the report of a pistol; no one was in the parlor at the time; the doors which enter in the back third room were open, however, and many were sitting within; I rushed in, took hold of his pulse; intending to summon a physician, but found life extinct; I notified the Police, and he was removed to the station; I did not at the time know his name; I know no cause for this act, except that it was done under a fit of temporary insanity."

Murphy registered at the Sturtevant House on July 30 as "John Francis Murphy, San Francisco."

THE MERRITT ESTATE.

CONTEST OVER THE MILLIONAIRE'S PROPERTY —THE RESULT OF NOT MAKING A WILL.

The contest for the estate of the late John A. Merritt still continues, and the next hearing in the case is set down for Monday next at Portchester, Westchester County. Mr. Merritt left an estate valued at $2,250,000, and died without having made a will. Merritt's nearest of kin—some 14 first-cousins, including Hon. Jared V. Peck and his three sisters, the Merritt's, and others—applied to the Surrogate for a letter of administration, which was granted, and Hon. J. V. Peck and Jacob Campbell, President of the Pacific Bank, were appointed administrators. Hundreds of next of kin sprang up in all directions, including a large number from New-Jersey, New-England, California, and other places, and they put in claims to the estate. The administrators had a difficult task to select the next of kin, but finally the list was reduced to 14 first cousins and something over 100 second, third, fourth, and fifth cousins. The real property, valued at $66,000, goes to the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth cousins, giving each about $500 after expenses are paid. The personal property, about $1,000,000, belongs exclusively to the first cousins, a partition suit being in progress.

A Mrs. Eliza Wilson and her son William, appeared before the Surrogate and claimed to be the widow and son respectively of the deceased. One of the Administrators, Hon. Jared V. Peck, says: "We can easily prove that William Wilson, Jr., is not the son of John A. Merritt, and that Eliza A. Wilson is not Merritt's widow." The following is given as the status of the case at present:

The first law-suit was that regarding the cutting and removal of the grass on the Homestead. The facts regarding these suits, which in the end resulted in Mr. Peck's favor, are as follows:

1. Judge Dykman issued an injunction restraining William Wilson and Ezra Wetmore from interfering with J. V. Peck in cutting the grass on the Merritt Farm.

2. Judge Gilbert, of Brooklyn, issued an injunction against J. V. Peck restraining him, but the next day he modified his injunction so as to permit J. V. Peck to cut and remove the grass.

3. Judge Dykman modified his injunction, permitting Wilson to cut the grass on the homestead, and—4. He rescinded his permit to cut the grass on the homestead by Wilson, and gave the power to Knapp Slater, he being an heir to that part of the farm—J. V. Peck having no interest in the homestead.

One-half of the homestead, about 80 acres, is inherited by the Merritt branch of the family—John A. Merritt having three children. His father-in-law, the other part is inherited by the cousins and the descendants. Knapp Slater represents the Merritt branch, and Mr. Peck the cousins. It seems that Wilson and others have taken possession of the homestead, and Judge Barnard has cited Wilson, Tappen, and Stillwell to appear and show cause, on Monday, why they should not be fined and imprisoned for contempt of court. On Wednesday next, also, Judge Barnard will hear the evidence on Mr. Wilson's motion to dissolve the injunction. The Wilson interest, in their evidence, attempt to prove, by the affidavits of Ezra Wetmore, Joseph Merritt, William Wilson, and Prof. George W. Smith, that it has never been disputed that William Wilson was John A. Merritt's son; while some 30 prominent citizens, including J. E. Marshall, J. W. Lounsbury, George P. Weeks, Capt. Alvah Lyon, Capt. Isaac Martin, Edward L. Weeks, William Newman, Drs. Matthews and Sands, swear that they never heard it asserted, or ever considered that Wilson was Mr. Merritt's son; and the affidavits of some of the witnesses are exceedingly strong regarding the birth of Wilson, and Mrs. Wilson's character. On the 8th inst., on petition of Hon. J. V. Peck and Mr. Campbell, administrators, the final accounting is to be held before Surrogate Coffin, when Wilson and others will be obliged to submit their evidence.

COL. DES ANGES PARDONED.

Col. Robert Des Anges, formerly a Deputy Collector at the Custom-house, who was tried and convicted on Nov. 20, 1875, in the United States Circuit Court, of complicity in the notorious Lawrence smuggling frauds, and who was sentenced to two years in the Albany Penitentiary, with the additional penalty of $10,000 fine, in default of which he was to stand committed until the amount was paid, served out his two years' term on July 26. Upon the representation of the District Attorney that the prisoner was unable to pay the fine, and that if he was released he would give valuable information in relation to the frauds in which he participated, President Hayes on Monday last granted him a full and unconditional pardon. The pardon was received by United States Marshal Payn yesterday, and an officer was sent immediately to notify the prisoner.

A NEW-JERSEY STRIKER IN COURT.

Frank McCleary, the Financial Secretary of the Brakemen's Brotherhood of the Central Railway of New-Jersey, who is charged with having conspired to produce a strike among the brakemen on the road, had an examination before Justice Davis, in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. The company seeks to hold him under a statute passed in 1877, making it a misdemeanor to obstruct travel on any road. Several witnesses were examined. Two or three of them testified that McCleary had notified them to quit work on the road till further notice. Other brakemen swore that he had told them that it would not be safe for them to take the trains out; that they would get their heads broken if they did. Justice Davis took the papers and reserved decision.

ENFORCING THE EXCISE LAW.

WILL THE POLICE EXECUTE THE NEW GENERAL ORDER?—RUSHING TO THE EXCISE OFFICE FOR HOTEL LICENSES—THE POSITION OF THOSE HOLDING RECEIPTS.

The long-expected general order of the Board of Police in regard to the enforcement of the Excise law was issued to the force yesterday. The text of the order, which was published in THE TIMES, has already called forth much criticism, and a wide diversity of opinion exists as to how it will be enforced. To a TIMES reporter Superintendent Walling said yesterday that no special instructions had accompanied the order, but that the Captains of the various precincts were expected to enforce it without fear or favor. "Are you going to 'pull' Gilmore's Garden on Sunday nights?" asked the reporter. The Superintendent shrugged his shoulders. "I cannot enter into details," he said; "I can only say generally that a Captain will be held responsible for the condition of his precinct, and if the violation of the law is winked at, the board will take cognizance of it. The order has been officially promulgated to the force, and they are expected to carry it out, both in letter and spirit." There has been no calling together of the Captains and reading to them the law, as was the case prior to the wholesale raids of last year.

At the office of the Excise Commissioners a batch of perspiring would-be "hotel" proprietors blocked up the passage-ways in their eagerness to get in their applications before the trouble commenced. Over 1,800 of these applications have been filed with the Commissioners already, and within the next week the number will probably be increased to 3,000. The *modus operandi* is as follows: Anybody wishing to open an "inn, tavern, or hotel," as defined by the laws of the State, appears at the office of the board, swears that an inn is needed in his neighborhood, that he has the necessary ability to keep it, and that if granted a license to keep it he will allow no gambling or disorderly conduct on the premises or in any outhouse connected therewith. He then pays $50, receives a receipt therefor, and departs. If the Inspector of the board reports that he is a reputable person and ready to comply with the requirements of the law his application is approved and submitted to the board for final action. Two sureties worth $500 apiece are required to bind themselves on a penalty of $250 each that the "proprietor" will carry out his promises and obey the law, and the latter is furthermore required to take oath that all his statements, &c., in the premises, are true. If, on the other hand, the board find him unworthy of a license, his application is dismissed and his money refunded. Mr. Casper C. Childs, clerk of the board, says that there never has been such a rush for licenses in the memory of the oldest official. It did seem at times as though every other man in New-York wanted to start an "inn, tavern, or hotel," and had been seized with a sudden mania for acquiring "three beds and the requisite amount of bedding." Commissioner Morton, who has been doing all the work of the office during the hot weather, while his colleagues have been rusticating at Saratoga and the White Mountains, is overrun with business and wishes Messrs. Murphy and Patterson would return and relieve him of at least a portion of the load of official anxiety. The Commissioner says that only 30 out of the 1,800 applications have been approved so far, but that the board will probably take decisive action on the majority of cases before them within a short period.

Some coolness has ensued between the Excise and Police officials owing to the latter stationing two burly patrolmen in the office of the Excise Commissioners, probably to see that they do their work correctly. Mr. Morton says he has no intention of interfering with the Police Department, and that he does not propose to have the latter interfere with him. Every applicant for the receipts for the license money paid by them in advance, and depend on these documents for immunity from Police interference—a dependence that will prove frail indeed if the Captains act up to the letter of the "general order." Those liquor sellers who have been doing business on the authority of these receipts from the Excise Commissioners, and who have not license regularly filled out and signed, may set their minds at rest about the disposition of their cases when they come up for trial before the Court of Special Sessions. The Police Justices have canvassed the question thoroughly, and with the single exception of Justice Kilbreth, who does not favor punishing the seller for the imbecility or mistakes of officials who were chosen to execute the law, and who ought to understand its provisions, they are of the opinion that the receipts are altogether illegal, and that those who are using them must be punished under the law. Justices Morgan, Kilbreth, and Wandell, who are now sitting in Special Sessions, are particularly emphatic in their expressions on this subject, and Justice Smith, who is sitting in the Tombs Police Court, is no less so. The latter said yesterday that he could not understand how the Excise Commissioners satisfied themselves that a receipt for the full amount of a license or for part of it could fulfill the requirements of the statute. The word "receipt" nowhere appeared in the law; on the contrary, it was exactly and specifically laid down that a "license to sell" was the only authority under which liquor could be sold. The holders of receipts, therefore, may as well prepare themselves to meet a heavy fine, and they must look to the Excise Commissioners for redress.

Several weeks ago the Excise Commissioners were arrested for illegally granting a license to a firm of saloon keepers doing business in Park-row. The case was brought before Justice Smith, in the Tombs Police Court, and was elaborately argued on both sides. The matter was then left in the hands of the court, who promised to give it his early attention, and render a decision on it. Since then nothing has been heard from him. Fearing that he might have forgotten all about this important matter, a reporter ventured to ask the Justice yesterday what he proposed to do about it. He was told that the Justice really could not say, as he had been so busy that he had not had time to give the subject that attention which its gravity demanded. He hoped, however, to be able to dispose of it pretty soon. It is safe to say that the decision of a Police Court will not settle the excise question one way or the other, and if the case in point were only decided by Justice Smith and appealed to a higher court, (which it certainly will be in any event,) and there decided, there would be some precedent on which all the cases might be brought before the courts without further unnecessary delay.

Among the wealthier dealers the notion of anything more than temporary interference by the Police is scouted as ridiculous. "They tried it in 1866, they tried it in 1873, and they tried it last Summer, and they failed every time, and will fail now," said the proprietor of a prominent down-town restaurant last evening to a reporter of THE TIMES. "The fact is," added he, "the Police Commissioners are only scared into this thing by the temperance people and the tetotalers threatening to impeach them. They wouldn't do it if they could help it, and they will only make a show of doing it as it is. The fact is that the law is utterly impracticable, unpopular with the great mass of the community, and would be voted down by a majority even of the respectable classes if submitted to a popular vote. Chancellor Crosby admits it when he says that a proposition to allow the sale of wine and beer under proper restriction would be indorsed by 175,000 out of the 200,000 voters of the Metropolis. Next year the Legislature will be forced to pass a law that will meet the approbation of respectable liquor dealers and of the moderate temperance people, and then, and not till then, will we have peace."

AN AFFECTING SCENE IN A POLICE COURT.

An affecting scene was witnessed in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday afternoon when Conrad Schaffer, a respectable-appearing German, charged his only daughter, Lena, with leading a life of shame. With great difficulty, and after repeated efforts, the father told how his child had left her pleasant home in Williamsburgh to obtain work as a servant, and after living for a short time in several places, had gone on the town. He had found her in a house of ill-fame on Bleecker-street. Justice Kilbreth questioned the girl with regard to her manner of life and the cause of it. She too was deeply affected, and she answered with apparent candor, not denying her father's accusation. She said she was 18 years old. While at home she had been obliged, she said, to work every day, including Sundays, and when she went out to service her father would call upon her and by his conduct create in the minds of her employers suspicions against her, in consequence of which she was repeatedly discharged; that she had been in the habit while in service of visiting her parents every two weeks, but that she always had trouble with them and so discontinued her visits. Finally, having been out of work two weeks, she entered the house in which she was found, told her troubles to a woman there, and accepted an invitation to stay. In reply to the Judge's inquiry, she said that she wanted to reform, but would not return to her father's house. The girl was committed for six months to the care of the Sisters of Mercy.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR DEALERS ARRESTED

Capt. Tynan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, last night arrested the following unlicensed liquor dealers in his precinct: Michael Crow, of No. 35 Baxter-street; Angelo Carrello, No. 40 Mulberry-street; Peter Boland, No. 26 Mulberry-street; John Stack, No. 128 Leonard-street; John Moinsow, No. 27 Baxter-street; Augustus Bundona, No. 37 Baxter-street; Charles Cassidy, No. 57 Mulberry-street; Lewis Cavanagh, No. 87 Park-street, and Peter Vaceloni, No. 31 Mulberry-street.

The officers of the Seventeenth Precinct made a raid on the unlicensed liquor dealers in their district last night, and made the following arrests: Lawrence K. Brown, No. 510 East Thirteenth-street; Francis Hallar, No. 426 East Eleventh-street; J. Darrell, No. 35 First-street; Henry Bellen, No. 43 First-street, and John H. Boyer, No. 165 Fourth-street.

THE RACES AT SARATOGA.

THE COMBINATION BOOK-MAKERS.

HEAVY DRAIN ON THEM BY THE UNEXPECTED EVENTS OF THE SEASON THUS FAR—GENERALLY GOOD CHARACTER OF THE SPORT—THE ENTRIES AND POOLS FOR TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Racing gossip continues to monopolize the attention of the loungers on the piazzas, and yesterday's events were discussed to-day, in which discussion it has been explained why such a horse did not win who should have won, and it has become very clear to the understanding of the combination book-makers that the wrong horses were first too many times. They were badly hit again yesterday, as the dead heat in the last race caught them both ways. All the combinations ending with Trouble and Waller paid half the money the book-makers laid against them, and made "hedging" a bad business. There has been much criticism of the judges in regard to their decision in the steeple-chase, as it was apparent to all disinterested persons on the grand stand that Trouble had won the race, and the mutual pool speculators began to pay the Trouble tickets at the usual discount. In justice to the judges on this occasion, it may be said that every close finish on this track has given rise to diverse opinions, because the people on the grand stand see the finish at a different angle from the judges. This can and should be obviated by removing the judges' stand from its present position to where the turning stand is now situated, for undoubtedly it is on the wrong side of the track and causes much feeling; and it is certainly injurious to the interests of the turf and to the gentlemen who occupy the position of judges to have their decisions called in question.

The first regular meeting of the racing season closes to-morrow, which bids fair to be as successful as the preceding days have been. Taken all through, Saratoga has never furnished such good sport as during the present season, for there are so many fresh horses of a high class here that the contests are bound to be close. The first race to-morrow is a dash of one mile, with allowances to maidens. There are special weights in the race, and the five entered are Bombast, 3 years, 92 pounds; Vera Cruz, 3 years, 103 pounds; Virginius, 4 years, 108 pounds; Rhadamanthus, 5 years, 114 pounds, and Mary, 4 years, 103 pounds. The second race is for a purse of $300, for maiden 2-year olds; those beaten at this meeting allowed five pounds. In this there are Bridget, 102 pounds; Telephone, 107 pounds; Pique, 102 pounds; Withers' Australian Geneva filly, 102 pounds; Lou Lanier, 102 pounds; McDaniel's War Dance Fly filly, 102 pounds, and Clifton, 107 pounds. The distance is five furlongs. The third race will be a dash of two miles and a quarter, with an allowance of seven pounds to all horses. This promises to be the grand race of this meeting, as the entries are Athlene, 106 pounds; Tom Ochiltree, 117 pounds; Jenifer, 111 pounds; St. James, 94 pounds; Whisper, 119 pounds; Galway, 119 pounds, and Viceroy, 111 pounds. To conclude with, there is a selling race of a mile and half, with the usual allowances, in which there are Shylock, to carry 111 pounds; Fair Play, 109 pounds, and Lucifer 97 pounds. There is a great deal of speculation going on with the book-makers on these events, and "place" betting is more largely indulged in than ever before. In the pools sold at the track the prices obtained were as follows:

THE MILE DASH.

Vera Cruz	$155	$135	Virginius	$60	$40
Rhadamanthus	150	125	Mary	40	30
Bombast	105	85			

THE FIVE FURLONGS DASH.

Clifton		$25	Bridget		$5
Pique		15	Telephone		5
Geneva, f		15	Clifton, second pool		30
Lou Lanier		15	Pique, second pool		17
Fly, f		10	The field, second pool		50

THE TWO MILE AND A QUARTER.

Ochiltree	$300	$200	Galway	$10	$15
Whisper	105	55	St. James	20	5
Viceroy	55	35	Jenifer	10	5
Athlene	50	40			

THE SELLING RACE.

Shylock	$110	$80	Fairplay	$35	$20
Lucifer	50	30			

SALE OF POOLS AT HOBOKEN.

The following pools were sold last night at Hoboken on the races to take place at Saratoga to-day:

FIRST RACE—PURSE, $400; ONE-MILE.

Bombast	$40	Rhadamanthus	55
Vera Cruz	160	Mary	16
Virginius	17		
Total			$229

SECOND RACE—PURSE, $300; FIVE-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

Bridget	$12	Lou Lanier	25
Telephone	14	War Dance Fly filly	10
Pique	20	Clifton	20
Australian-Geneva filly	20		
Total			$121

THIRD RACE—PURSE, $700; TWO AND A QUARTER MILES.

Ochiltree	$150	St. Jam	Field	15
Whisper	35	Jenifer		
Viceroy	15	Galway		
Athlene	12			
Total				$233

FOURTH RACE—EXTRA RACE; ONE AND A HALF MILES.

Shylock	$160	Lucifer	$34
Fair Play	36		
Total			$170

THE BUFFALO TROTTING MEETING.

FOURTH DAY—THE 2:25 CONTEST UNFINISHED—RARUS WINS THE FREE FOR ALL TROT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The fourth day of the Summer meeting of the Driving Park Association proved very interesting. There were fully 6,000 spectators present. The 2:25 race was unfinished, owing to darkness, and was postponed until to-morrow morning. A strong east wind was blowing, which interfered materially with the time. The track was in very bad condition, having had little attention this season. The first event was for horses of the 2:25 class.

First Heat.—After 12 scores the horses got the word, Phil Sheridan leading, Little Gipsey second, Alley third. At the turn Banquo pulled to the third place, passing Alley; Adele Clark six lengths behind breaking. At the quarter Phil Sheridan led, Little Gipsey second, Alley taking third place, and the rest well up. On the back stretch Little Gipsey pulled to the first place, Phil Sheridan close up, and the rest together about a length behind. Turning home, Little Gipsey retained the lead, Alley taking second place and Lew Scott third place, which positions were retained coming under the wire.

Second Heat.—After 13 scores the horses got the word, Little Gipsey leading slightly, the others well up, except Adele Clark, who was continually running from the send off, eight lengths behind. At the turn Little Gipsey led, Alley second, Phil Sheridan third, on a run, and the others bunched. These positions were retained to the quarter-pole and to the back stretch, when Alley showed to the front of Little Gipsey. At the half-mile pole Little Gipsey again led, with the others all in a bunch two lengths behind. Coming into the home stretch Alley showed to the front again, but was passed by Little Gipsey, Alley breaking and running from the three-quarter pole nearly to the flag. Here Banquo pulled to the leader, coming in and making a dead heat with Gipsey in 2:25.

Third Heat.—Alley led at the start, with Jack second, Banquo a good third, with all the rest well up. At the turn these positions remained unchanged. Near the quarter Captain Jack showed to the front, Alley trotting close up, with Banquo still a good third to the turn home, where Alley again lapped the leader, Scott and Banquo even in third place, the rest well up. Here Blue Mare drew out from the party, taking the second place a length behind Alley, who won the heat in 2:26.

Fourth Heat.—At the start, on the eighth score, Alley led, with Blue Mare second, Gipsey third, the rest well up. At the turn Blue Mare pulled to the front, Alley taking second place, the rest well up. At the quarter pole Alley and Gipsey were even in the second place. On the back stretch Alley pulled to the leader, the two trotting to the turn for home, when Banquo, Richard, and Lew Scott disputed first place with the leaders, Lew Scott and Richard making almost a dead heat. Richard was awarded the heat by a head. Time—2:26.

Fifth Heat.—On the fourth score the horses got the word, with Alley leading by half a length, which was retained to the wire. At the turn Gipsey was second, Lew Scott third. These positions were retained to the half-mile pole, Gipsey and Lew Scott fighting for the second place, Richard a good third, the rest well strung out, except Blue Mare, who was fourth. On the turn home Richard took the second place by a splendid show of speed, retaining it to the close.

Sixth Heat.—James and Adele Clark were drawn, leaving seven starters. On the first trial the horses got a fine start, Richard leading by a head. At the turn Blue Mare went to the front, Richard second, Little Gipsey third, Alley fourth. Here Blue Mare broke and fell back, Richard again taking the lead, which he retained to the wire, winning the heat in 2:28. Near the half-mile pole Capt. Jack ran away, throwing his driver from the sulky, and stopping near the wire. The positions of the others were not awarded to-night, on account of the dispute as to the cause of the accident. The race was postponed until to-morrow.

FREE-FOR-ALL TROT.

First Heat.—The horses got a fine start, Nettie having slightly the best of the send off, after scoring three times. At the turn Lucille took the lead by a length ahead of Rarus, he being two lengths ahead of Nettie. These positions were retained to the back stretch, Lucille gaining another length at the turn. After the three-quarter pole Rarus gradually closed the gap, and coming on the home stretch, won by a length. Time—2:19¾.

The second heat proved an easy victory for Rarus, the fight being for the second place between Nettie and Lucille Golddust, the latter leading to the quarter-mile pole by a length, where Nettie closed on her and passed fully two lengths ahead, retaining the place to the wire, Lucille Golddust breaking on coming into the home stretch, Rarus winning easily by three lengths ahead of Nettie, she leading Lucille Golddust two lengths. Time—2:18.

The third and last heat proved a victory for Rarus, and showed remarkable speed for Lucille Golddust, who passed Rarus, who was leading at the quarter pole, and retained the lead of a full length to the three-quarter mile pole, where Rarus pulled to the leader, the two trotting neck and neck to the turn home, Rarus pulling ahead and winning by two lengths, Nettie jogging after and coming inside of the flag. Time—2:19¾.

The following are the summaries:

2:25 CLASS.

Alley	2	3	1	3	1
Richard	6	7	4	1	2
Little Gypey	1	0	2	2	2
Lew Scott	3	4	3	2	3
Banquo	10	0	10	9	5
Nine Mare	9	2	9	4	6
Captain Jack	5	5	5	5	4
Adele Clark	4	6	6	7	8 dr.
The Jewess	8	9	7	6	9 dr.
Phil. Sheridan	7	10	8 dr.		

Time—2:23¾; 2:25; 2:26; 2:26½; 2:28.

OPEN TO ALL.

Rarus	1	1	1
Lucille Golddust	2	3	2
Nettie	3	2	3

Time—2:19¾; 2:18; 2:19¾.

COLLECTOR FREELAND'S CASE.

WHAT THE ACCUSED HAS TO SAY CONCERNING THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM—HE IS READY AND EAGER FOR AN INVESTIGATION.

There are no fresh particulars of consequence to note in the case of Internal Revenue Collector Freeland, of Brooklyn, who (as published in THE TIMES yesterday) is charged at Washington with serious irregularities in the management of the affairs of his district, and there will be none until Mr. Brooks, Chief of the Secret Service Bureau, to whom the examination of the business of Mr. Freeland's office has been intrusted, begins his investigation. It is not definitely known when this will be, but a visit from the Chief is expected on Monday, if it should not occur to-day. Collector Freeland's troubles were the talk of Brooklyn yesterday. There were many who warmly sympathized with him, and believed him guiltless of the alleged wrong. There were not a few, on the other hand, who, while not expressing any opinion as to his guilt or innocence, were decidedly in favor of his removal in any event. The Collector himself was in good spirits, and confident of an honorable vindication from all the aspersions which had been cast upon him. All he knew about the charges against him was what he had seen in THE TIMES, and what he had seen there amounted to nothing. About the time of President Hayes' inauguration, the Collector's office had been inspected, and investigated, and examined, and turned upside down by officials delegated to look into every book in it, and every nook and corner of it, and nothing had been found that reflected discredit upon his management of the Government's affairs in a single particular. He was ready now, as then, to meet any and all charges, and rested secure in the consciousness that it would be shown that there was nothing to be found in the office he could be taken to task.

Mr. Silas Boone, the Deputy Collector under Mr. Freeland, cannot adequately express his contempt for the persons who have brought the charges against his chief, "whoever they may be." There is not the slightest foundation for their complaints, he says, and Chief Brooks will find that out to his satisfaction before he has been many hours engaged in his investigation. It was ridiculous, to Mr. Boone's mind, that Collector Freeland ever had, or ever would have, Government stamps weighed by the pound instead of having them counted. The only object in doing this would be to defraud the Government, and this, he was certain, Mr. Freeland would not do. Mr. Boone was not prepared to speak about the other charges, but he said he did not believe any of them.

The United States officials in Brooklyn say they know nothing about the charges against Collector Freeland except what they have read in the newspapers, but they seem to be of the opinion that that officer will give a good account of himself and of the manner in which he conducts his business whenever he is called upon. The *Union-Argus*, which is edited by Mr. Freeland's friend, Mr. Palmer, says that the "true inwardness" of the whole matter is that "it is another of those childish and futile efforts to hurt Mr. Beecher and to cast odium upon his friends." It seems to think that the charges "will bring execration and contempt upon the accuser, if they do not consign him to the contemplation of the heavens through a grated window." Meanwhile, nobody seems to know who the accuser is.

It is understood in Brooklyn that the opposition to Mr. Freeland has arisen on account of the discourteous manner in which he and his deputies have treated cigar-makers and other persons who are obliged to visit his office. All they want is that a younger, more competent, and more obliging man shall be appointed in his place. It is also understood that the plan of weighing instead of counting stamps was actually adopted about two years ago, but there is the emphatic denial of Collector Freeland and half a dozen others to offset this claim.

CRICKET.

MATCH GAME BETWEEN THE MANHATTAN CLUB AND THE MERIONS OF PHILADELPHIA —THE FORMER THE VICTORS.

There was a match game of cricket played yesterday on the Prospect Park Parade ground between the Manhattan Club and the Merion Club, of Philadelphia. A considerable number of cricketers gathered on the ground to witness the game, and the play, at times brilliant, was roundly applauded. The turf was in good condition and the day was favorable, there being a light breeze blowing during the whole game. Play commenced soon after 11 o'clock A. M., with the Manhattans at the wickets and the Merions in the field. Hosford and Jenkins were the first to use the bats and made a fine stand for 50 runs; they were at the wickets one hour and a half. Jenkins was bowled out, and Hosford was run out by a mistake of Greig's. Braithwaite's bowling was excellent, his record showing 125 balls delivered, only 23 runs made on them, while 8 maidens and 7 wickets are scored to his credit. During this inning Greig made several good leg hits, for which he is noted, and scored two four and several three hits; Graham was bowled out before he struck a ball; and Stroud, at long off position, missed an easy driver and caught a very difficult one from Greig. The visitors are young and active men, and their fielding was easy and graceful, but to be more effective it needs careful cultivation. The Manhattans' first inning lasted nearly three hours and they made 107 runs. The Merions played but one inning. In this inning they made 60 runs, twenty of which must be credited to Braithwaite, although Bailey, Anderson, and Comfort made some very good hits for three runs each. In this inning McDougal made a splendid catch at point, taking the ball hot from George Ashbridge's bat. Greig, Jenkins, and Hooper did some very effective bowling and Graham made three wickets off 18 balls. The second inning of the Manhattans was for practice. It lasted about half an hour, when the game was called, to allow the Philadelphians time to reach Staten Island, where they play a game to-day. The following is the score:

MANHATTAN.

First Inning.

S. Hosford, run out	19	Not out	3
B. Jenkins, b. Braithwaite	25	b. Comfort	5
S. H. Makin, l. b. w. b. Braithwaite	0	b. Comfort	1
R. Greig, c. Stroud, b. Sayres	35	Not out	12
George Giles, Jr., b. Braithwaite	0		
N. Graham, b. Braithwaite	0		
J. Hinchcliffe, b. Braithwaite	0		
D. McDougall, b. Braithwaite	8		
R. Hooper, c. George Ashbridge, b. Sayres	4		
S. Love, b. Braithwaite	5		
W. Scott, not out	2	b. Braithwaite	11
Byes, 2; leg byes, 6; wides, 1	9	Leg bye, 1	1
Total	107	Total	33

Number of Runs Made at the Fall of each Wicket.

Innings.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
First	50	50	66	67	87	93	87	96	100	107—107
Second	14	16	19							— 33

MERION.

First Inning.

F. L. Bailey, b. Greig	9
J. W. Anderson, run out	8
C. Haines, c. and b. Hinchliffe	0
George Ashbridge, c. McDougal, b. Greig	0
J. R. Williams, b. Greig	0
E. Comfort, c. Love, b. Greig	3
C. Braithwate, b. Graham	20
H. Sayres, c. and b. Hooper	5
R. H. Reilly, b. Graham	2
William Stroud, c. Giles, Jr., b. Graham	0
John Ashbridge, not out	9
Bye, 1; leg bye, 1; wides, 6	8
Total	60

Number of Runs Made at the Fall of Each Wicket.

Innings.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
First	20	20	20	20	25	32	53	58	60	60—60

Umpires—C. H. Tyler for the Manhattans and James White for the Merions.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Miss Emma Abbott, Signors Brignoli and Ferranti, and Mme. Sauret will give a concert at the Fort William Henry Hotel on Monday evening.

QUEBEC, Aug. 3.—The Government steamer Napoleon, just arrived from the Gulf, brings encouraging reports of the success of all the fisheries in that district. The yield is much above the average.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. John Vine, of London, preached last night at the Gospel Tent to a very large audience.

Officer Solomon W. Spratt, of the Fourth Precinct, died suddenly yesterday at his residence, No. 288 South-street.

The Mercantile Library will close for alterations and repairs on the 13th inst., and will reopen on the 3d of September.

The eighth annual picnic of St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association will occur at Jones' Woods Colosseum on Tuesday next.

Last evening Theodore Nash, aged 37, of No. 257 Avenue B, was kicked on the head by his horse and severely injured. He had to be sent to Bellevue Hospital last night.

The National Bank Note Company deny the report that they have dismissed any one for being absent on military duty, and announce that they contemplate no such action.

Henry Morton, residing at No. 164 East Third-street, while out in his stable bedding his horse for the night, was kicked by the animal with such force that he died soon after.

The employes of the National Express Company have received a notice informing them that all salaries exceeding $30 per month will be reduced 10 per cent. on and after Sept. 1.

Adam Selig, aged 12, of No. 161 Washington-street, while carelessly handling a pistol in the yard of his residence yesterday, shot Eliza Wells, aged 17, in the neck, inflicting a painful but not serious wound. The boy was arrested.

There were no new developments yesterday on Wall-street in the quarrel between Jay Gould and Major A. A. Selover and his friend "Jim" Keene. Both Gould and Selover were on "the street" during the day, but did not meet each other.

Mr. Cuthbert's interest in the yacht Countess of Dufferin was sold yesterday, subject to an attachment held by Mr. Wilson, the sail-maker, and was knocked down to Mr. William Hornfager for $7 50. The debts against the yacht amount to $11,000.

Charles Farley, of the Fifteenth Assembly District, was incorrectly reported in yesterday's TIMES to have said that he was engaged in a contest *with* the

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 8079. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 5, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE CAPTURE OF NIKOPOLIS

A GALLANT DEFENSE BY THE TURKS.

THE CITADEL CONTINUOUSLY STORMED FOR TWELVE HOURS — RUSSIAN FORLORN HOPES REPEATEDLY REPULSED—GREAT SLAUGHTER OF THE NON-COMBATANTS —THE SITUATION OF NIKOPOLIS AND ITS DEFENSES—HYPOCRISY OF THE BULGARIAN CHRISTIANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TURNU-MAGURELLI.
Monday, July 16, 1877.

At 7 o'clock this morning the fortress of Nikopolis, with its 40 guns, two monitors, and garrison of 6,000 men, surrendered to the army corps of three divisions of infantry, one division of cavalry, and eight batteries, commanded by the Russian General, Baron Krüdener. From about noon yesterday we could perceive through our glasses an unusual bustle and movement in the town; the citadel and the monitors fired spasmodically at Islacz and Turnu-Magurelli; small bands of Cossack horsemen showed themselves along the ridge of hills running parallel with the river, as if on a reconnoissance; the detachment which had received the Roumanian visit on Saturday night retired inland, and the occasional booming of heavy guns on the land front of the works indicated that at least a strong demonstration was being made on that side against the town. The cannonade increased in intensity as the day wore by, until, by nightfall, it had assumed the proportions of a regular and well-sustained bombardment, and it became evident that Nikopolis was seriously attacked. The Russian batteries gradually got into position on the neighboring heights, and fired by salvoes; but, from our side of the river, we could only judge of the progress of the engagement by its sound, all view of the operations against the southern front being shut off by a ridge of hills, until about 8 P. M., when some field guns, supported by a column of cavalry, drove off a Turkish battalion stationed there and opened upon the town, receiving a feeble reply from the citadel and the monitors, which, in their turn, were shelled from Islacz and Turnu-Magurelli.

Nikopolis is built on both sides of the opening of the Valley of the Osma, at the point where the river of that name empties its waters into the Danube, here forming a deep curve, defended by two steep promontories, on one of which stands the citadel, on the other a tall watch-tower, with an epaulement and a few old guns at its base. The *enceinte* of the town consists of a low, irregularly-shaped bastioned front, with the narrow, shallow ditches common to all ancient Turkish fortresses, but no detached works had been erected at any point of the surrounding hills from which the position is commanded, except at the little village of Simonitz, where a redan, with a couple of guns, held out until nearly 10 P. M., when its fire ceased, and, to judge from the rattle of the musketry, it was stormed. All through the night the cannonade went on unceasingly, the noise of small arms mingling, from time to time, with the roar of the heavy pieces. We could, in reality, see very little, as the general employment of percussion projectiles has done away with much of the spectacular grandeur of a bombardment, but the Turks threw a few old-fashioned fuze shells, and the flashes of the guns on the citadel and in the monitors and the lurid glare of the flames in the burning town gave a certain relief to the picture. About 11 P. M. there was a slight lull in the storm, and then a crash of musketry, lasting some 10 minutes, followed by a redoubling of fury in the cannonade, betokening an assault or a sortie and a repulse. Half a dozen times, before morning, was this performance repeated, for the Turks seemed to fight with all their traditional fury when behind intrenchments, but the crowning by the enemy of the ridge of hills in rear slowly but surely overcame their stubborn determination. Gradually their fire slackened, then ceased entirely, and then reopened more fiercely than ever, as if with a dying effort, and at last, at 7 o'clock, the red flag was lowered, and the black eagle of Russia floated over the ramparts of the Turkish fortress. The resistance was most gallant, as was the attack, and the losses on both sides must have been very heavy, as the Osmanli made several sorties, and the Russian forlorn hope was repulsed three times in its attempt to storm the breach, after the southern front had been battered down by their artillery.

The defense of Nikopolis, whose works are of the most insignificant character, is an earnest of what may be expected in the quadrilateral and on the line of the Balkans, where the positions are really formidable and the numbers will be more nearly equal. It fully justifies my prediction that the Turks would die as gamely as their ancestors had done whenever they were called upon to defend their firesides, and had a wall of some sort between them and their enemy to give them the confidence which they lack in the open field, and their commanders. Achmet and Assam Pashas deserve every credit for holding out as they did during 12 hours against superior forces and heavier metal, with the certainty of defeat before them. The Roumanians pretend that their batteries at Islacz contributed very materially to the success of the engagement, but as the action was fought on the land side, entirely out of sight of any one on the left bank, and as there is an absence of all testimony except their own word on the subject, I am inclined to think that their achievements last night were limited to the expenditure of much ammunition, and to the driving in of a Turkish battalion which was endeavoring to make a movement against the Russian left flank or to retreat to Rahova—probably the latter. The capture of the two monitors is a more serious blow to the Turks than even the surrender of the garrison, and it must be admitted that national energy and courage is not well represented by the Naval Department of the Empire; one by one the formidable flotilla of the Danube is melting away, and that too without the accomplishment of a single act beyond the shelling of a few open towns or defenseless villages, although with ordinary pluck they might have prevented the movement on Sistova and have rammed to pieces the one bridge which secured the communications of the army of operations with its base of supplies. The Navy may do better under Hobart Pasha in the Black Sea, but it has made a wretched exhibition of itself on the Danube. The town must have suffered terribly, all of the lower part, which was built of wood, was in flames during the night, and heavy clouds of black smoke, with a lurid fringe around them, still hang over it like a funeral pall, while few of the delicate minarets and brilliant copper-domed mosques which used to gleam so brightly in the midst of a sea of verdure remain uninjured. This much we can see through our glasses, but no solicitation on the part of any one can procure a permit to cross the river. Nikopolis was a thriving port of entry to Bulgaria before the war, and has a certain strategic importance now, as it stands at the head of all the lines of communication between the Danube and the interior, but its population, composed of about equal proportions of clean Turks and filthy Christians, has remained stationary in point of numbers since 1835; it was 10,000 then, and it counts about 10,000 now in this month of July, 1877. Last night's battle is not the first which has been fought in its environs. Beneath its walls the flower of the French and Burgundian chivalry under Jean Sans Peur and Philippe of Artois was exterminated, and in 1396 the army of Sigismund of Hungary laid down its arms before the Sultan Bajazet.

A Russian officer, who has come over with dispatches, informs me that the town is smashed to pieces, and that the streets are filled with dead and wounded. Of these last, boat-loads are being rowed across to Turnu-Severin every minute. The population is utterly cowed, but its Christian element is very jubilant, and offered the traditional bread and salt to the victors, as soon as the notables had recovered sufficiently from their fright to crawl out of their hiding-places. Where these were I am at a loss to imagine, as cellars in Oriental dwellings are very rare exceptions. There is no question that the casualties among the non-combatants must have been frightfully numerous, both from the effects of the bombardment and the probable excesses of the Turkish soldiery, whose rage in moments of defeat always vents itself upon the wounded and the helpless, and stories of mutilation and massacre are circulated and believed. That the Christians are delighted that the danger is over there can be no doubt, for it is not pleasant to have one's crockery demolished, and one's house rendered uninhabitable by 10-inch shells, at any hour of the day or night, but they would have gone through the same bread and salt and wine demonstrations if the conquerors had been Moslem instead of their own co-religionists, and they are quite ready to do so with just as much fervor, if, by any turn in the tide of war, the Osmanli should come back again. The Bulgarian Christian on his native heath is a disagreeable person, a whining, sycophantic hound, always willing to lick the hand which strikes him, and ever ready to betray even his own brother if he can make anything for himself by the treason. We saw enough of this last Summer, when the gallant little detachment of Russian volunteers, which had crossed the Timok and driven out the Florentin garrison, was sold to Osman Pasha by one of their Bulgarian recruits, and was taken and butchered to a man for a handful of Turkish gold.

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

THE IMMEDIATE MOBILIZATION OF THE ENTIRE IMPERIAL GUARD ORDERED—A LEVY OF 188,600 OF THE LANDWEHR ALSO ORDERED—THE ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO JOIN THE ARMY IN BULGARIA AT ONCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.—A ukase has been issued, ordering the immediate mobilization of the entire corps of the Imperial Guard and several other divisions. The major portion of the Imperial Guard and some of the divisions are to join the army in Bulgaria without delay. The remainder of the newly mobilized troops go to reinforce the Army of the Caucasus. Another ukase, signed by the Czar at Biela July 22, orders a levy of 188,600 of the Landwehr. The levies meet with general enthusiasm.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA.

RUSSIAN BATTERIES BOMBARDED AND SILENCED BY A TURKISH FRIGATE—THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TURKISH EXPEDITION TO THE CAUCASUS COMPLETED.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Sougokum-Kaleh dated Aug. 2 says: "The Turkish frigate Moumoudieh bombarded the Russian batteries at Tchamtchira on the 30 ult., silencing every Russian gun. The Moumoudieh was considerably damaged, and several of the crew were killed and wounded. Near Tchamtchira were 6,000 Turks in a critical position owing to the advance of the Russian Army. Hobart Pasha embarked the entire force safely on the 1st inst., under cover of the guns of the fleet. This completes the withdrawal of the Turkish military expedition to the Caucasus. Hobart Pasha has command of the entire Black Sea forces, consisting of 20 men-of-war and transports.

NOTES ON THE SITUATION.

REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING AT CONSTANTINOPLE—THE PLEVNA DEFEAT TO BE RETRIEVED—THE RUSSIAN POSITION IN THE BALKANS—MOVEMENTS OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL SQUADRON.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* hears from Constantinople that reinforcements are daily arriving and being immediately dispatched to Adrianople.

The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent, reviewing the situation, says he thinks the panic in Roumania groundless. The Plevna defeat will certainly be retrieved.

Discussing the Russian chance of holding the positions in the Balkans if obliged to retire to them, the *Times'* correspondent who recently passed through the Schipka Pass telegraphs that it is strongly occupied and fortified. There are already within it many trains of provisions and forage. Prince Mirsky and Gen. Gourko might hold it for a fortnight on full rations, or longer on short rations.

The *Daily News* states that the Channel Squadron has been ordered south to Vego, but whether it will proceed further to Gibraltar and the Mediterranean or return home after a cruise will depend upon the instructions which are to await its arrival in Spain.

THE ATROCITIES IN BULGARIA.

A STATEMENT FROM THE TURKISH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS DETAILING RUSSIAN AND BULGARIAN ACTS OF BARBARITY.

Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish Minister in this City, furnishes the following: "The Minister for Foreign Affairs has addressed the following circular to the diplomatic agents of the Porte abroad:

'I continue to perform the most painful duty in calling your attention to the new acts of barbarity which, from the telegrams received by the Sublime Porte, are committed by the Russians in the cities and villages they invade. They don't limit themselves to plunder the Mussulman population of all it owns, but they also subject the women and children to the most shameful and dreadful tortures, and that even the day after a proclamation by the Emperor Alexander wherein was promised to the Mussulman inhabitants security and justice for their persons, for their families, and their property. The following are some of the recent acts of cruelty which have been brought to our knowledge: The inhabitants of Terns, near Tirnova, having, on the approach of the enemy, taken refuge in the Mosque, were burned alive in the inclosure. The enemy having met 300 carts filled with fugitive families, destroyed them with cannon shots, then completed their work of extermination in massacring all the men and women they could find in every suburb or village occupied by Russian troops. The dwellings of the Mussulmans were given up to the flames. The Bulgarians, excited by the example of the Russians, commit against the peaceful and resigned Mussulman population acts of barbarity and outrages still more atrocious and more horrible than those perpetrated by the invaders. It is necessary that the civilized world should be acquainted with these horrors, to express its indignation and to brand them.'"

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

THE TURKISH MINISTER ON THE GENERAL SITUATION.

From the Boston Advertiser, Aug. 4.

On Thursday last a gentleman from this city had an interview in New-York with Aristarchi Bey, Minister for Turkey to the United States, when the following conversation took place:

His Excellency—This is a very sad war, but it is one for which we are certainly not to blame. For the last 20 years Russia has endeavored, by every means in her power, to force upon us a pretext for war. We have always treated her with the greatest consideration; we have suffered the greatest possible indignities; but now that war is forced upon us we intend to do the best we can, and fight to the last gasp.

Q.—The war has not been brought to so speedy a termination as was expected?

His Excellency—No. Every one here seemed to think that we should be swallowed up; but you see we are still fighting, and although we are sadly inferior to the Russians, yet perhaps one of those pieces of luck may occur which may help to rid us of this terrible state of affairs.

Q.—Do you consider your new Commander-in-Chief an able officer?

His Excellency—Yes, he is a very good soldier, but Suleiman Pasha is quite his equal. It is a very absurd report which has got abroad that Mehemet Ali is a German. He came to Turkey when he was quite an infant, and has been brought up and educated in Turkey. He is as much a Turk as I am, although his origin is German, and his father's name was, I believe, Schulz.

Q.—What do you think of the feeling in America with regard to the war?

His Excellency—At first, when the war broke out, every one here seemed to sympathize with the Russians. It went, indeed, so far that it was expected that the American ladies would go in a body to the Russian Embassy and throw their diamonds at the Minister's feet for the use of the Czar; but now the feeling seems pretty evenly divided. The Republicans seem to side with Russia, and the Democrats with Turkey. But at the commencement of the war so many mistakes were made, and so much false news was published in the papers, that I do not wonder at the feeling being with Russia. Everybody knew more about Turkey than I did myself. The gentlemen of the press used to make some dreadful blunders in geography, and when I pointed out these mistakes they persisted they were right, even down to the very province of which I was once Governor.

Q.—Talking of officers, how is Col. Baker appreciated?

His Excellency—From all accounts, his services are very much appreciated, especially as a cavalry officer. I was asked the other day by an American gentleman if I did not consider that the appointment of so notorious a person as Col. Baker was a mistake. I told him that I did not think it was any worse than the recognition of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher by the Americans.

Q.—The stoppage of the Providence Tool Company is rather a serious matter.

His Excellency—Yes. I only heard of it this morning, and there must be some mistake. I communicated at once with Affek Pasha, and the matter will be settled in a few days.

Q.—It appears the company do not wish to burden themselves with any further risk, and therefore decline to increase their liabilities by carrying on such expensive works.

His Excellency—They have been paid for 400,000 rifles, I believe, and although the country is in anything but a flourishing condition this matter will doubtless be attended to at once.

Q.—What do you think of the Emperor's request to England respecting the Egyptian troops in the Balkans?

His Excellency—I think it is no doubt true, but I also think it is the most absurd piece of nonsense imaginable. England is, however, too sensible not to see through such a very thin veil. No doubt it was thought that Russia was making a great concession when she informed Lord Derby that she would not carry the war into Egypt. Why, the thing was absurd, Sir; how was she going to get there? She has no fleet, and as to her coming from Asia Minor, I think whatever might have been her chances from that direction, they exist no longer. Even supposing Kars had fallen and the Russians were masters of that part of Asia Minor, the distance between Erzeroun and the Egyptian frontier does not mean one day's march or two; it is a very considerable distance, and not even practicable in a fortnight or three weeks. If the Russians had 100,000 men in Syria, or even half that number, they then might say to England, with some sort of reason, We do not intend to cross the Egyptian frontier. But they have no army there; they have no troops with which they can possibly reach Egypt, or means of getting them there. What, then, is the use of this empty concession, followed by the absurd intimation respecting Egyptian troops on the Balkans? Besides, if Egyptian troops are there, they have killed some of these troops as well as the Turkish ones. And they treat them in the same way as they would any others to whom they may be opposed.

Q.—How do you account for Gen. Gourko's rapid advance and passage of the Balkans?

His Excellency—That was no doubt effected through the agency of the Bulgarian insurgents—Huacs they are called—who have taken refuge in the Balkans for some time past, and ought long ago to have been summarily dealt with. But for the weakness of the present Gen. Gourko would have been cut to pieces before the Schipka was taken.

Q.—What is your opinion about the action at Plevna?

His Excellency—We have gained a great victory, and that against a superior force. The Russians acknowledge to 160 guns, just three to one of what we had. It may do good; I am no enthusiast, nor do I wish to boast; I only hope, and I know what little material we have is good. I think the battle of Plevna will delay matters, and I also think the Russians will lose a great many men by disease. But they are three and four to one. All we can do is struggle to the end.

Q.—Do you not hope for assistance from England?

His Excellency—It is hard to say. If England would land 60,000 troops in Bulgaria, which she can do, the whole thing would be settled at once. Russia would not dare to go on. Prince Bismarck's policy is unfathomable, and as to Austria, we do not know what to think. One thing is certain: As matters now stand, the Russians cannot boast of any material advantages. It is true they have taken Nikopolis, and we have been beaten once or twice, but we have also done something, and my information about Plevna and Yeni-Saghra is official and correct.

Q.—If England were to send a force to Gallipoli, do you think this would be sufficient excuse for Russia to occupy Constantinople?

His Excellency—England will not send troops to Gallipoli, for that would be useless. They might as well be sent to Constantinople; besides, such a movement would not be permitted by the other powers. At present one only chance is to strive on, in the hope that one of those chances may occur which often decide a war in favor of the weaker party. There is one thing in our favor, and that is we are far better artillerists than the Russians.

Q.—Have you information relative to these atrocities that are so much talked of?

His Excellency—My dear Sir, you know what war is; you also know what a Cossack is. I know there have been fearful deeds committed on both sides. How can it be helped? War is war. Bashi-Bazouks and Cossacks are Bashi-Bazouks and Cossacks. What can you expect? Of one thing you may be sure, the war will not be over to-day, or to-morrow, or months hence. It will be a very long and a very dreadful one.

Such were the general views of the Turkish Minister,—a man in no way bigoted, or apt to take a one-sided view, for his Excellency is a very bright specimen of the modern Turk, a refined gentleman, with broad views of his own country, knowing full well its faults, and esteeming its redeeming qualities. He is no enthusiast, and even in this, the moment of victory, is little inclined to boast. Evidently he is fearful for his country, but he is also hopeful. He does not despair of foreign intervention, and he fully estimates the vast superiority of the Russians. At the same time he does not consider Turkey, at this moment, in the perilous position she is supposed to occupy.

REPORTED DISASTER TO TROOPS.

TWENTY-SIX MEN PROBABLY LOST ON THE STAKED PLAINS IN TEXAS.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 4.—A telegram has been received here from Fort Concho to the effect that three soldiers belonging to a scouting party had come into that post and reported Capt. Nicholas Nolan, Lieut. C. L. Cooper, and 26 men as probably lost on the Staked Plains. The three soldiers separated themselves from the rest of the scouts in search of water, for which all were suffering, and they succeeded in finding some. They then returned to inform their comrades, but found they had scattered in every direction. The soldiers, on their return to the supply camp picked up 14 men. The supply camp on Buell's Creek is 140 miles from Concho. Capt. Smithers and Lieut. Stear started out immediately with all available force to hunt for their imperiled comrades. It is not certain by any means that they have perished, but the gravest apprehensions are entertained.

There is a crisis at Piedras Negras. Capt. Hall, with his State troops, has surrounded the place. They have papers from Texas criminal courts for the arrest of a number of the command of Pedro Valdez, and the filibusters are expected to offer armed resistance. Lieut. Bullis sent a portion of his men across the Rio Grande after the last batch of raiders, but, rain having obliterated the trail, he returned without accomplishing his object.

THE BUFFALO TROTTING MEETING.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The seventh and finishing heat of the unfinished race for the 2:25 class of yesterday proved an easy victory for Richard, who led at the start, increasing his lead all the way round, and finishing six lengths ahead on a jog, winning the heat and race in 2:26, with Little Gypsy second, Lew Scott third, Captain Jack fourth, Alley fifth, Blue Mare sixth, and Banquo distanced. The positions of the sixth heat, not given last night, were as follows: Captain Jack fourth, Alley fifth, Blue Mare sixth, the money going, Richard first, Alley second, Little Gypsy third, Lew Scott fourth. In this heat Banquo came in inside of the 150-yard flag and outside of the 100-yard flag, and was declared distanced under the rule. The owner entered a protest, to be carried to the Court of Appeals.

RAILROAD MEN DOING DOUBLE DUTY

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 4.—The engineers and firemen belonging to the engines of the Eastern Railroad of New-Hampshire, which latter were attached on Wednesday at the suit of the National Bank of Commerce of Boston, were discharged by the company late Thursday night, but immediately after they were reinstated by the Sheriff, and are now doing double duty as railroad men and Sheriff's keepers, the Sheriff now having absolute possession and control of the engines.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW MILITARY POSTS.

GEN. SHERMAN IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY—HIS REPORT REGARDING THE NEW POSTS AT THE MOUTH OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN AND ON THE TONGUE RIVER—THE LOCATION ADMIRABLE FROM A MILITARY POINT OF VIEW.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The following letter from Gen. Sherman relative to the new military posts on the Tongue River and at the mouth of the Little Big Horn has been received by the Secretary of War:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, ON THE STEAMER ROSEBUD.
BIG HORN RIVER, July 25, 1877.

Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: We left the cantonment at the mouth of Tonque River on the evening of July 18, and reached the mouth of the Big Horn in three days. Then, entering the Big Horn, we steamed hard for three days against a powerful current, and reached the new post in the forks of the Big and Little Horn yesterday morning early. Many boats had preceded us, all, or nearly all, discharging parts of their freight on the west bank, from which the hauling to the post is comparatively easy. One boat, which was built specially for the navigation of this and similar streams, had to land five miles below the post about one-third of her cargo. The water is in good stage; so the difficulty is not want of water, but the strong current, which in the bend of the river must be about eight miles an hour. We found at the post the United States steam-boat Gen. Sherman, which has a good hull, a good engine, but too much and too fine a cabin for this boat. She will be kept in the Big Horn as long as the water lasts, and will be employed in carrying up to the posts the freight dropped on the river bank by the contract boats. The post has already a good supply of essential stores, and I there is no doubt that long before the season closes all invoiced for its use will be on hand and stored.

The day before we reached the post we met Gen. Sheridan and party, who had come across the country from Fort Stambaugh. We had a long conference, and we agree that this new post is well located, and that it can be supplied with reasonable economy in the future. The new post will be garrisoned by six companies of the Eleventh Infantry, and four companies of the Second Cavalry, under command of Lieut.-Col. Buell, Eleventh Infantry, an officer of great energy and by profession an engineer. He served under me in the war as a Colonel of an engineer regiment and afterward as a brigade commander. He has been on the ground less than a month, but has a steam saw-mill at work and a large mass of cottonwood logs rapidly being sawed up into lumber for the new post. He has about 200 civil mechanics at work and six buildings under progress, besides temporary shelter for his stores as received, and he entertains no fear but that he will finish his post substantially before Winter. The location of this post is in the very heart of the old Sioux country. With this post and that at the mouth of Tongue River occupied by strong, enterprising garrisons, the Sioux Indians can never regain this country, and they will be forced to remain at their agencies or take refuge in the British possessions. At this moment there are no Indians at all here or hereabout. I have seen or heard of none. Gen. Sheridan saw none, nor any tracks of any, so that the principal end aimed at by the construction of these posts has already been reached, and it is only to make this end permanent that we should persevere in their completion. The one at Tongue River can be supplied by steamboat. The one at the mouth of the Little Big Horn cannot depend on this river. The current is too strong to be navigated by ordinary boats with a fair cargo. Gen. Terry and Quartermaster-General Curd are at this moment reconnoitring to select some point near the mouth of the Big Horn whereat to establish a depot at which all freight destined for this post can be landed and hauled up to the post. We have on board a company of infantry to guard this depot, and we are nearly agreed that the best plan will be a point on the Yellowstone proper, three miles above the mouth of Big Horn, whence the hauling will be about 30 miles by ox trains. These can be hired here, and will do the work more surely and better than the steam-boats, for these have been sometimes two weeks in working up the Big Horn, and have left their loads strung along the banks at points hard to reach by wagons. I am convinced that this is the wisest course, and thus we can maintain a strong military post in the very heart of the Sioux country, with only a haul of 30 miles, which is insignificant as compared with most of our posts south of this. The country west of this is a good country, and will rapidly fill up with emigrants, who will in the next 10 years build up a community as strong and as capable of self-defense as Colorado. I have a company of the Second Cavalry, Company L, Capt. Norwood, which belongs at Fort Ellis, Montana, now camped on the north bank of the Yellowstone, opposite the mouth of the Big Horn, to escort me up to Ellis. As soon as we have personally examined the point of the Yellowstone three miles above the mouth of the Big Horn, and have decided on its merits as the river depot for the new posts, I will land and start for Ellis, leaving Gen. Terry with this boat (the Rosebud) to return to Bismarck for a new load. The weather has been intensely hot—as hot as Texas—but last night we had a thunder-squall, since which time the air has become perfect. General good health prevails here, and I am impressed with the balm of this country on the Upper Yellowstone.

Yours truly, W. T. SHERMAN, General.

THANKS FROM PITTSBURG.

THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY SEND A LETTER OF THANKS TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR—A PERMANENT GUARD OF REGULARS PETITIONED FOR.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Secretary of War has received the following from the Committee of Public Safety at Pittsburg, Penn., thanking him for his action during the recent troubles, and requesting that a permanent garrison as large as the condition of the Army will admit be stationed at the Allegheny Arsenal in that city:

To the Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

We, the undersigned, in behalf of the Executive Committee of Public Safety, of this city, desire hereby to express our thanks for your prompt replies to the communications we have addressed to you in the discharge of the responsible duties imposed upon us by our fellow-citizens, and for your ready compliance with our request in placing at our disposal such arms and ammunition as seemed necessary to enable our local, civil and military authorities to maintain law and order in the emergency through which we have just passed. We desire also to thank you and the officers and men of the United States Army under your command for the prompt and effective co-operation you have extended to the Governor and the civil authorities generally of our Commonwealth, in their efforts to restore peace and order throughout the entire State.

We would respectfully request that such portion of the United States forces now lying in and about this city as can be spared for such duty shall be ordered to remain in the Allegheny Arsenal as a permanent garrison. We hardly think it necessary to remind you of the importance of Pittsburg as a strategic point. We would, however, respectfully call your attention to the fact that at this point the Pennsylvania Railroad meets the waters of the Ohio, which flow uninterruptedly to the Gulf. Not only our own population, but thousands and hundreds of thousands of people between this city and New-Orleans depend upon the Pittsburg coal deposits for their fuel, and upon the rail and water communications centring here for many other necessaries of life. In view of these facts, and warned by the bitter experience of the last 10 days, we most earnestly request you to leave as large a guard of regulars in the Allegheny Arsenal as is consistent with the demand of the service elsewhere. Should the forces now in the service be, in your opinion, and in that of the United States officers now here and familiar with our situation, too few to allow the detailing of a sufficient number to constitute a safe, permanent guard, we would respectfully urge you to place our petition on file, in order that at the approaching session of Congress the matter may be urged upon their attention.

WILLIAM G. JOHNSTON, Chairman.
GEORGE H. THURSTON, Secretary.

No action has yet been taken by the Secretory further than to refer the paper to the Adjutant-General.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, 1877.

The following appointments were made by the President to-day: David Porter, Surveyor of Customs for the District of Savannah, Ga. Guillermo Koch has been recognized as Consul of Guatemala at San Francisco, Cal.

Major Jacob Wagner, Revenue Agent, who has been operating in North Carolina, arrived here to-day with full reports to the Internal Revenue Commissioner as to the condition of affairs in that State as they refer to the internal revenue service.

Some time ago charges were made against Robert M. Douglass, affecting the administration of his office as United States Marshal for the Western District of North Carolina. A thorough investigation by the Department of Justice has resulted in his complete vindication. He will, therefore, be retained in his position.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has forwarded by to-day's mail a copy of the charges against Collector Freeland, at Brooklyn. Revenue Agent Brooks, now in Newark, is authorized to make the investigation. Commissioner Raum has instructed Mr. Brooks to give Mr. Freeland every opportunity to vindicate himself from the charges against him, and states in his letter to Mr. Brooks that on account of the unblemished reputation that Mr. Freeland has long sustained, it is every way desirable he should have every opportunity of answering the charges. Major Sampson P. Bailey, who has preferred the charges against Collector Russell, at Richmond, has agreed to make the charges in writing, on Saturday, the 11th inst. There was a very full Virginia delegation at the Treasury to-day with regard to this matter.

Surgeon E. S. Bogert is ordered to the Monongahela; Passed Assistant Surgeon H. S. Harvey is ordered to the receiving-ship Franklin, at Norfolk, Va., in place of Assistant Surgeon William G. O. Wilson, who is detached from that vessel and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Paymaster Lewis A. Yarke is ordered to special duty at New-York; Lieut. Charles W. Russenberger is detached from the Gettysburg and ordered to the European Station; Cadet Midshipman Henry A. Johnson is detached from the Swatara and ordered to the Gettysburg; Passed Assistant Paymaster H. F. Stancliff is detached from the New-York Navy-yard and ordered to the Essex, in place of Passed Assistant Paymaster S. D. Hurlbut, detached from that vessel and placed on sick leave.

The Treasury now holds $337,566,600 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation, and $18,905,500 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $1,215,790. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $1,536,700. National bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, $315,188,838; gold notes, $1,424,306. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $422,032 83, and from Customs, $290,819 28. National bank notes received for redemption for the week ending to-day as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$1,329,000	$1,078,000
Boston	1,290,000	2,439,000
Philadelphia	306,000	248,000
Miscellaneous	1,168,000	1,181,000
Total	$4,093,000	$4,946,000

Receipts to-day, $840,000.

SESSION OF THE REFORM COUNCIL.

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE ATTENDANCE—A STIRRING TEMPERANCE ADDRESS BY "BLUE-RIBBON" MURPHY—HIS EXPERIENCES AND THOSE OF ECCLES ROBINSON NARRATED.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The Reform Council, connected with the fourth annual Chautauqua National Assembly, opened its first session at 9 o'clock this morning, Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., presiding, with an unusually large attendance from all parts of the country. Anthony Comstock, of New-York, addressed the audience in relation to the National Society for the Suppression of Vice, giving its history and describing its operations. Francis Murphy, the temperance lecturer, was introduced and made a few remarks. Rev. J. P. Newman, of Washington, D. C., preached at 11 o'clock on "Peculiar Christian Reformatory Forces." The attendance is increasing rapidly, the steam-boats and railroad trains being crowded with visitors.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock the council had a conference on the new temperance movement. An account was given of the Murphy work and its progress at Elmira by Eccles Robinson, of Pittsburg, and Rev. Mr. Mead, of Hornellsville, made a report of the work in that city. Many thousands had signed the pledge, and the saloons had been reduced to one-third of the usual number. Mr. Mead urged that the work ought not to be confined to the Southern New-York counties, but should extend over the State and the country. At 3:30 o'clock F. Murphy, of Pittsburg, delivered an address on "Gospel Temperance; a Leaf from Real Life," 4,000 persons being present. Mr. Murphy said the greatest experience this side of heaven was enjoyed when a soul was cleansed by the blood of Christ. He gave a sketch of his young friend Eccles Robinson, the last speaker, who had spent a fortune of $70,000 in dissipation, but who was now thoroughly reformed, with a happy wife and mother, and said real life furnished stranger stories than fiction. An account was given of the speaker's early life in Ireland, of his poverty and arduous toil for bread, and the opinion was advanced that the prevailing evil of America was that young men were ashamed of honest labor, and that idleness and wealth culminated in the following of fashion, the wine cup, and love of drink. Mr. Murphy thanked God that He gave to Ireland Father Mathew, who came to America and enrolled 500,000 of his countrymen as the friends of total abstinence and who checked dissipation on both continents. After spending a precious week with his mother Mr. Murphy crossed the sea after a parting described with touching pathos. In this country came dissipation. John Courtney, a good Scotchman, at length drove the speaker out of New-York to keep him from the influence of drink. After serving in the Army he kept a hotel and sold liquor. His wife said: "I had sooner beg for a living than sell whisky;" but he did not listen to her. He made money, but became a drinking man. At last he lost his fortune and reached a depth of misery of which he did not care to speak. While in jail at Portland, Me., crushed and bleeding, Capt. S. Sturtevant came to him with words of kindness and hope. He said, "God will help you." The speaker owed his reformation to this man, who spoke to him of Christ and his salvation. In that jail Mr. Murphy rose from his knees with an assurance that his sins had been forgiven and his soul saved. Mr. Murphy closed his address with a powerful appeal in behalf of the Christian temperance work, having spoken nearly two hours.

At 5:30 o'clock Frank Beard, of New-York, gave a short talk about reform, and at 7 o'clock Mrs. Emily Huntingdon Miller, of Chicago, gave to mothers in council the first of a series of papers on "Art at Home." In the pavilion, at 8 o'clock, Miss M. E. Winslow, of Brooklyn, editor of *Our Union*, the organ of the Woman's National Christian Association, spoke of Christian temperance work. Prof. W. F. Sherwin, of Newark, N. J.; C. B. Stoute, of New-York, and Anthony Comstock, of New-York, spoke of the worth of the Young Men's Christian Association. The receipts at Fairpoint to-day—the opening day—were more than those of any day last year except one, and six times the receipts of the opening day last year. The prospect is that the attendance will be greater than in any previous year. A false rumor that a steamer had sunk to-day with great loss of life produced great excitement on the lower part of the lake. No accident of any kind has occurred.

BEN. DE BAR SERIOUSLY ILL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 4.—Ben. De Bar, proprietor of De Bar's Opera-house in this city, arrived home yesterday suffering from a paralytic stroke, which attacked him in New-York about a week ago. His physician pronounced the case very serious, if not hopeless, there being, besides paralysis of the limbs and part of the body, a softening of portions of the brain. Mr. De Bar is the oldest theatrical manager in this country, and the oldest actor in the world except "Bedford Buckstone," of London. He has been on the stage 46 years, and his taking off will be a source of great regret to his hosts of friends and admirers throughout the country.

COLLISION OF STOCK TRAINS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 4.—About 7 o'clock this morning a heavily loaded stock train, standing at Conneaut Station, Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, was run into by another stock train, causing a bad wreck. The loss is estimated at from $8,000 to $10,000.

A CLEVER FORGERY.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 4.—Another case of forgery was discovered here similar to that practiced a few days ago by John B. Rhodes, of this city. A man giving the name of Higgins opened an account with a bank. The first deposit was $500, and, after several transactions, he left a check upon the banking house of F. A. Hawley & Co. for $2,500, which came through the clearing-house, and then drew $2,100. At the monthly settlement of the above firm with the bank it was ascertained that the check originally given was for $25, and had been raised to $2,500. The forger is still unknown.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE ATTACK ON LIEUT. LEMLY'S EXPEDITION MADE BY LAME DEER'S BAND—AN UNFOUNDED REPORT—A SIOUX BUFFALO HUNT TO BE FOLLOWED BY A "BIG TALK" AT WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 4.—Information of an authentic nature has been received at military head-quarters that it was Lame Deer's band of Sioux Indians which recently attacked the surveying party under Lieut. Lemly on Spearfish Creek. The surveyors are engaged in running a boundary between Nebraska and Wyoming Territory. The supposition that the attacking band were agency Indians proves to be unfounded. There is a deep-seated conviction in Army circles here that reports sent hither from Montana about an influx of Nez Perces Indians are ingeniously concocted lies, which have been circulated for a purpose. It is soberly doubted whether any of the Indians of that tribe have really crossed the range in Central Montana. The story that they were coming over into that territory to hunt buffalo is pronounced absurd by all who are familiar with the region.

Gen. Crook, who is here en route eastward, states that some of the well-conducted Indians who served with the troops last Winter, including Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux, are about starting on a buffalo hunt toward the Big Horn and Musselshell country under the command of Spotted Tail, who can be trusted to keep them within bounds. After the hunt is over a dozen or so of the chiefs will go to Washington to have a "big talk" over the boundary of the new Missouri Reservation. It is not yet known what Chiefs will compose the delegation.

THE HOSTILITIES IN IDAHO—FRIENDLY INDIANS ROBBED AND BEATEN BY THE HOSTILES—CHIEF JOSEPH'S PLANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Lewiston, dated Aug. 1, says: Yesterday Indian Joe and his family, who have been with the people at State Creek all through the Indian troubles, and proved true and faithful to the whites, returned from Kamiah, where they had been sent to ascertain

infrequent payments of cash made it absolutely necessary to obtain their supplies from the company. He had counseled abstaining from violence, and was really favorable to a resumption of work at old rates rather than idleness on the part of the men, and particularly the youths, who feel no sort of responsibility. In some cases he thought the carelessness of the women had aggravated the misery of families. They were not all economical, and when they had opportunity would sometimes spend more than they ought. They could not do it now, of course. Intemperance among some of the miners had kept them poor, and it seemed that there was never a time when they could not get drink. The feeling of the men was unanimously for the adoption of a sliding scale of prices, to be governed by the market price of coal, by which they would prosper with the companies, and share with them the misfortune of a dull trade. The priest thought the suppression of the mob of Wednesday a good thing, but considered that the presence of so many troops prolonged the strike, as it was looked upon by the men as a constant menace. Another clergyman, who had abundant opportunity to learn about the condition of the miners, and who had studied the subject closely, said he believed that it would be safe to say the families in the valley averaged six persons each, and that they had maintained life on an average of $7 per month to each family for nine months past. It is not to be supposed for an instant that this condition of things has not been known to Scranton people. It has been well known to them, and last Winter a good deal of assistance was extended to the poor by various societies through a relief association. But the miners do not wish to live on the charity of anybody. They pray for work at living wages, and are willing to work even seven days in the week to earn them. In a conference with the officers of the company one of the latter said to the miners: "If you think the company is making much money, perhaps you would undertake to work the mines for all above the expenses?" To this the miners quickly replied: "We will undertake to work the mines if you will support our families." The men do not say "corporations have no souls," but they have seen the company growing prosperous, its Directors living well upon their incomes, while year after year the pay-rolls have been reduced, and it begins to look to the men as if there would be no limit to reductions. There is no accusation of intentional cruelty by any one, but there is a painful intimation that ragged miners with half-filled stomachs are not of much more account on the face of the earth than so much dust in the road. They seem to have been lost sight of, used as parts of a machine which must be run to make money, no matter how many hearts bleed, how much hope is crushed, or how much endeavor is balked and discouraged. In the Delaware and Hudson mines there is not the same amount of complaint, but its 20 mines are operated irregularly, and the miners are compelled to be very economical. The prospect of a resumption of business, so far as the miners are concerned, cannot be considered very bright. The men are anxious to be doing something, but they want to be assured that the companies will deal justly by them. They feel confident that no one can be induced to come and try the work at present rates, for the employment is too precarious to tempt new comers, and unless the old men are driven away the presence of new men would only aggravate the misery and plunge the companies into fresh trouble.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

A WARLIKE COMMENCEMENT SIXTY YEARS AGO.

A correspondent of the Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* gives this glimpse of a rather unusual Commencement at Dartmouth in 1817: "There was then but one college building—Dartmouth Hall—and that, together with the college library and the college funds, had just been seized by the university, an institution newly created by the Legislature of the State, and designed to supplant the college. But the College Faculty refused to disband until the validity of their charter should be settled by the courts, so that there were two institutions in operation, both claiming the same accommodations. The Commencement Day now arrived. Both institutions wanted the village church for the public exercises, but the keys of the edifice were in the possession of the friends of the college. A conflict was expected. It was my first attendance at a Commencement. After journeying two days out, in the dusk of evening I crossed Mink Brook, passed the shanty of Billy, the ferryman, and having ascended Sand Hill, the pleasant village of Hanover, brilliantly lighted, and the college building burst upon my view for the first time. This, then, said I to myself, is Dartmouth College. In the early morning I sought the tutor who was to examine me, with others, which business being dispatched, we went forth to see the expected collision. The two processions had been formed, both apparently designing to enter the church. In the absence of artillery, the church belfry had been charged with a cart-load of stones, which were to be let down upon the heads of the 'vandals' if they dared to enter. All was ecclesiastic, and the imposing clock struck the appointed hour as the well-known voice of the Marshal—Col. Brewster—thundered out the words, 'Forward—forward—march!' At the utterance of this last word the music opened upon the air, and the procession advanced across the common toward the church. Almost at the same moment the other procession moved in the same direction. The students and citizens, men and boys, and the windows of every house were filled with ladies gazing at the coming battle. For some time the two columns proceeded side by side and a conflict seemed inevitable. The result no one could even conjecture, when, just as Col. Webster called out the words, 'To the right—wheel!' and led his files toward the church door, the other procession wheeled to the left and returned to the old chapel whence they came, and there they held their exercises, leaving the college unmolested for the rest of the day."

HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* has the following in reference to Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, of that State, who has been appointed Minister to Brazil:

"Soon after the inauguration Mr. Hilliard visited Washington, and was received in the kindest manner by the President and the Cabinet. His appointment is not a surprise to those who had heard of the cordiality of his reception. Mr. Hilliard was born in Cumberland County, N. C., in 1808, and is now 69 years old. He was admitted to the Bar at Athens, in this State, in 1829, and practiced his profession there for two years. In 1831 he was elected to a professorship in the University of Alabama, and held the position for three years. In 1838 he was elected to the Alabama Legislature from Montgomery County, and in 1840 he was a delegate to the Whig National Convention, and earnestly advocated the nomination of Mr. Clay. The next year he was a candidate for Congress, and was defeated under the 'general ticket' system, though he carried his own district. In 1842 he was sent as Charge d'Affaires to Belgium, where he remained two years. In 1845 he was elected to Congress, and served for three successive terms, at the end of the third declining a re-election. He was a warm supporter of the compromise measures of 1850. He was a candidate on the Fillmore Electoral ticket of 1856, and on the Bell and Everett ticket of 1860. He opposed secession, but went with his State after secession was an accomplished fact, and was appointed a Commissioner to Tennessee from Alabama. President Davis also commissioned him as a Brigadier-General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States. In 1862, we believe, he moved to this city and commenced the practice of law. In 1868, at the first election under the Reconstruction acts, his friends ran him as a Conservative candidate for Congress from this district, but he was defeated by the Republican nominee. In 1872 he was a warm advocate of the Greeley movement, and took an active part in the memorable campaign of that year. In 1873 he moved to this city from Atlanta, where he remained until 1875, when he made his home in Columbus, and for one year he ran for Congress as an Independent Democrat, but was defeated by the party's nominee. Mr. Hilliard is a minister of the Southern Methodist Church, and at one time had temporary charge of a church in this city. He was an old line Whig, but has always acted with the Democracy since the war. He has never been a partisan, has always been conservative in his views, and has occasionally refused to submit to party government. He is a gentleman of eloquence, culture, and singularly polished manners, and will reflect credit upon his State abroad."

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN YEARS OLD.

The New-Orleans *Democrat* of the 1st inst. says: "State Treasurer Dubuclet returned to the city on Monday morning from a trip to his plantation in Iberville parish, where he says the crops are in good condition, but rather backward. On his own plantation he has a negro employed who is now 116 years of age, and who has been in the same family since he was 40 years of age. His name is Nelson Jordan, and his native State Virginia, where he was a slave, and when 40 years of age was brought to Louisiana and sold to the father of his present employer. Even at his advanced age now he cultivates, and has raised three acres of corn, using only a hoe to keep it free from weeds and grass, besides attending to a garden patch and attending to light duties about the place. 'Old Nelse,' as he is called, claims that before he was sold by his master in Virginia he had hoarded up nearly $300 in gold and bank bills, which he secreted in the woods on the plantation, and he has repeatedly desired to return to find the lost treasure, but hardly thinks this trip would be successful. Besides attending to his corn now he manages to find time to cache considerable drift wood in the river, using a skiff he made with his own hands, and he is so eccentric in his way that he mends and patches his own clothes, his eyesight being yet sufficiently strong to permit him to thread a needle on a bright day. He is particularly down on 'lazy niggers,' as he calls them, and does not let an opportunity pass to express his indignation at those of the plantation laborers who 'knock off' a moment before sundown. He is active and economical, and has laid up about $300 for a 'rainy day,' and expects next year to raise a big crop of peas."

SPORTS ON LAND AND WATER

CREEDMOOR RIFLE MATCHES.

LONG-RANGE SHOOTING FOR THE "SHARP'S" PRIZE—THE IRISH-AMERICAN AND SEVENTH REGIMENT CONTESTS.

There was only one match at Creedmoor yesterday, which was open to all members of the National Rifle Association. This was at long range for the Sharpe prize of $250 in gold, and was interesting, as it covered all the ranges shot over in the competitions for places on the International Team. Several of the competitors in the weekly competitions were absent, while others shot over the same ranges as the competitors in the match, but upon adjoining targets. The shooting was, on the whole, very poor. Major Fulton made the top score, which was only 192 out of a possible 225 points, while Allen and Blydenburgh only made 187, and Rathbone, "the Modoc," was near the bottom of the list, with the score of 165. The wind was very treacherous, and bothered the riflemen in no small degree. Its nominal quarter was northwest, or, at "11 o'clock," according to the wind-dial on the range, while it vacillated from that quarter, to "10" and "12 o'clock." In other respects the weather was good for shooting. The sun was not too hot, and there was very little mirage in consequence. The conditions and scores were as follows:

Open to all comers; any rifles; distances, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; 15 shots, without sighting shots; no coaching allowed; the winner to lead all competitors at each distance; one-quarter of the entrance money to go to the maker of the highest score.

MAJOR HENRY FULTON.

Yards.											Total.
800	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	3	5	4	4—65
900	5	5	2	4	3	4	5	0	2	5	5—58
1,000	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	3	5	5—60—192

W. H. JACKSON.

800	5	3	3	4	2	3	5	4	5	5	5—64
900	5	3	3	4	3	4	5	3	5	5	5—65
1,000	5	3	3	5	4	5	4	2	3	4	4—59—188

T. L. ALLEN.

800	4	3	4	3	5	5	2	4	5	5	5—64
900	5	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	3—62
1,000	4	3	4	5	3	5	4	5	3	5	5—61—187

C. E. BLYDENBURGH.

800	3	3	5	5	4	3	4	4	3	5	5—63
900	3	3	5	5	4	3	5	4	5	5	5—63
1,000	4	5	3	4	2	5	4	3	3	5	5—59—187

W. M. FARROW.

800	3	3	3	5	5	3	5	4	5	5	5—62
900	5	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	5	4	4—65
1,000	5	5	4	5	2	5	4	4	4	0	2—57—184

WALLACE GUNN.

800	3	4	3	3	5	4	5	4	5	5	5—62
900	4	3	4	3	4	3	5	5	3	4	5—58
1,000	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	3—62—182

L. WEBER.

800	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	5	5	5	5—63
900	3	4	4	5	2	4	4	5	5	5	5—61
1,000	4	4	3	3	5	4	2	4	5	4	3—57—181

A. V. CANFIELD, JR.

800	2	3	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	3—60
900	2	5	5	5	4	3	4	0	3	4	5—57
1,000	4	5	5	0	3	3	5	5	5	5	4—62—180

F. HYDE.

800	3	5	4	0	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—60
900	4	3	4	5	3	3	4	4	5	5	5—60
1,000	0	4	0	2	4	3	5	4	4	4	0—47—172

G. L. MORSE.

800	0	3	5	5	3	5	3	4	5	5	2—60
900	3	5	R	4	5	5	3	3	5	3	4—55
1,000	5	5	5	4	3	3	5	4	5	5	5—57—169

R. RATHBONE.

800	3	5	3	4	5	5	2	3	5	5	3—37
900	3	5	3	4	5	5	5	2	5	4	5—66
1,000	0	3	4	4	5	0	3	4	5	0	4—52—165

J. P. WATERS.

800	3	5	3	4	4	3	2	4	5	4	5—60
900	3	0	4	4	3	0	0	5	5	4	5—50
1,000	2	3	3	4	5	2	2	0	3	5	5—53—163

H. FISHER.

800	3	5	4	4	3	4	2	4	5	4	5—60
900	2	3	3	2	5	4	5	5	5	4	4—59
1,000	0	3	4	3	0	2	3	4	5	4	0—39—154

The Irish-American Rifle Club held its weekly competition for the "Burton" trophy, at 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each range. Those using sporting guns and rifles of handicapping by being compelled to shoot at 600 yards. The leading scores were as follows:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Sergt. N. D. Ward	25	31	56
Gen. F. F. Millen	21	32	53
Lieut. S. F. Copeland	25	24	49
Dr. M. M. Maltby	25	22	47
G. F. Merchant	26	21	47
Sergt. J. F. McHugh	25	16	41
Major E. Duffy	19	20	39
Capt. J. Kerr	25	17	42
P. Farrelly	26	4	30

This club held a meeting on the range yesterday afternoon, and decided to accept a challenge from the Irish-American Rifle Club of Greenwich, Conn., to shoot a match at an early date. The conditions have not been arranged, excepting that teams of six shall contest at representatives of the respective clubs. A new and quite pretty cup badge was presented to the club yesterday by Gen. Millen, for weekly competition at 200 and 500 yards distance, the trophy to become the property of the person winning it three times. A challenge was sent to the Scottish-American Rifle Club of Brooklyn, to shoot a match at 200 and 500 yards, seven or ten shots at each distance, at any time before Oct. 1.

The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club contested for the "Diamond" badge at 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each distance. Capt. J. L. Price won the trophy upon the score of 57 out of a possible 70 points. Corporal C. W. Linton won the "shells" upon the score of 23 out of 25 points, at 500 yards distance.

THE PASSAIC REGATTA.

THREE RACES—A WALK OVER AND TWO WELL-CONTESTED EVENTS—THE WINNERS AND THE PRIZES.

A regatta took place at Passaic yesterday afternoon, open to all boat clubs having a location on the Passaic River. There were three events set down on the programme, viz.: A race for single sculls, one mile and return; one for pair oars, same distance, and a six-oared barge race, one and one-half miles straight away. The prizes were a silver goblet, two silver boxes, and a silver pitcher. The first race, which was for the sculls, was announced to take place at 2 P. M., but it was nearly 5 before a start was effected, which was from a point about 400 yards above the bridge. There were two contestants in this race, viz.: Messrs. G. W. Lee, of the Triton Rowing Club, of Passaic, and W. Johnson, of the Adelphi Club. Lee was the first to show in front from the word "go," and it was apparent that he had the race in hand, barring accidents. In fact, there was scarcely a race at all, so utterly futile were Johnson's efforts to even make a decent showing. Lee reached the turning buoy in 7m. 53½s., and then rowed leisurely home, making the whole distance in 18m. 53s.

The second race, for pair-oared boats, had five entries, but only three came to the scratch, viz.: C. Demarest and J. W. Higbie, of Acquackanonk Club; W. S. Johnson and G. W. Smythe, with A. H. Hewes, coxswain, of the Eureka Boat Club, and G. Small, H. C. Rommell, with C. Holt, coxswain, of the Triton Boat Club. All three crews got well away together at the start; but the Triton men, before 100 yards had been rowed, drew to the front, and gradually went away from the others. The Acquackanonk men fouled the Eurekas by rowing out of their own water, and had to stop rowing for a second or two, when the Eurekas left them far astern, but the Acquackanonk men having no coxswain to carry, soon overhauled them again, and passed them, thus securing second place. The race then became an interesting one between the Tritons and Acquackanonks, for the Eurekas, finding they had no chance, drew out of the contest. At the turning point, which was reached by the Tritons in 7m. 34½s., the Acquackanonk men were but about half a length behind, and as soon as they began the homeward stretch rapidly decreased the lead of their antagonists, and finally passed them before the next quarter of a mile was rowed. The extra weight of a coxswain in the Tritons told much against them, and their rivals rowed right away from them, winning the race in 16m. 14½s.

The next and last race was for six-oared barges, for which only two crews out of the three entered put in an appearance, viz., the Tritons, consisting of George Small, S. A. Smith, Frank Phillips, A. Conklin, George W. Lee; E. J. Phillip, stroke; H. C. Rommell, coxswain, and the Acquackanonk Rowing Club, with Messrs. W. Brete, S. C. Biele, W. J. Cooper, J. W. Higbie, C. Demarest, and G. Higbie, stroke; J. P. Williams, coxswain. This was a well-contested race throughout. Both crews getting off on even terms, there was but little to choose between them for some distance. At last as one crew would push the nose of their boat ahead their adversaries would spurt and regain the lost distance, but at the half-mile pole the Tritons put on a heavy spurt and succeeded in securing a half length the best of it, the time being 3m. 15½s. At the mile mark they had increased the lead a trifle, the time being 7m. 41½s. Here the Acquackanonks tried hard to creep up to their foes, and it was a hard race right to the finish, the Tritons still keeping to the front and winning the race by a length and three-quarters. The time was 11m. 13½s.

POLO AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—Eight excellent games of Polo were played this afternoon before at least 600 spectators. The Reds won all the games. The sides were as follows:

Reds—Lloyd S. Bryce, Captain; Messrs. Carroll, Bryce, and Harry Oelrichs.

Blues—S. S. Howland, Captain; Messrs. John Mott, Fairman Rogers, and J. Wilson Brooks.

Mr. Mott retired after playing two games. Carriages lined all sides of the grounds, and policemen had to stop them from going on the lot.

CHAMPIONSHIP GLASS-BALL SHOOTING.

The rules governing the shooting for the badge of the championship of America, given by Capt. A. H. Bogardus for the best glass-ball shooting, provide that the winner shall pledge himself to shoot any challenge for a sum not less than $250 a side, within two months of the date of said challenge, under penalty of forfeiting said badge; also, that any party challenging the holder of this badge shall make a deposit of $125 as a forfeit for a match of $250 a side, to be covered by the challenged party with an equal amount, the balance of the money to be deposited in the hands of some party mutually agreed upon by both parties three days before the match is shot; in the case of the holder not complying with the foregoing conditions, he shall forfeit the badge to the party challenging; that every contestant for this badge shall pledge himself to contend for the same under the Bogardus Rules for Glass-Ball Trap Shooting, and the balls to be sprung from traps for wing practice; that all matches for the badge shall be at 100 glass-balls, the balls to be taken from one barrel or box until the same is exhausted, and so on through the match; that if the party holds the badge for two years against all comers, it shall become his personal property. The first match will take place at Brooklyn Driving Park on the 16th inst.

A GOOD GAME OF CRICKET.

THE MERIONS, OF PHILADELPHIA, DEFEAT THE STATEN ISLAND CLUB—GOOD PLAY ON EACH SIDE.

A well-contested game of cricket was played on Staten Island, yesterday, between the Merion Club, of Philadelphia, and the Staten Island Club. There was a strong westerly breeze blowing across the ground all day, which kept the players cool, but interfered a little with the bowling. During the first inning of the Merions, G. E. Moore, at short leg position, caught a hot ball from Anderson; Brewster, at point position, caught Braithwaite finely, and G. Ashbridge was nicely bowled by Jones. Brewster's bowling was very effective during this inning, his record showing 114 balls delivered, on which 29 runs were made and five maidens and three wickets. The two Moores opened the first inning for the Staten Islanders, and were soon bowled out by Law and Comfort. Harvey made a good stand for 18 runs, and Brewster did some good batting. The Philadelphians did well in the field yesterday. They had evidently improved by the practice afforded in their previous game with the Manhattans. Their positions were well taken under the direction of their Captain, George Ashbridge, and the bowling was effective. Comfort carried off the honors as a bowler yesterday. He delivered 147 balls, on which there were 43 runs made, and scored 8 maidens and 10 wickets for his party. He also made one of the best catches of the day at short-leg position, where he took a strong ball right from Whitham's bat. Baily also made a good catch as wicket-keeper, taking a hot ball off the bat from Harvey. There was nothing of note in the Merion's second inning but two very clever catches by Whitham at point position, and one by Harvey at the same position. The second inning of the Staten Islanders was the best of the four. The two Moores led off as in the first inning, and made six runs between them. Moore made a bad mistake, and was run out. Whitham made one leg hit for six runs, and two hits for four runs. He was bowled out by Comfort after scoring 32 runs.

Soon after this John Lee sent a ball straight into the hands of Comfort, and without appealing, left his wickets and went from the field, thinking that he was clean bowled out. George Ashbridge, however, appealed to the umpire, who decided that the ball was a grounder, and that Lee was not out. He was, however, bowled out again by Comfort, to be followed by Evre, who also met his fate in the same way. The following is the score:

MERION.

First Inning.	*Second Inning.*
F. L. Baily, b. Jones	4 b. Jones
J. W. Anderson, c. G. E. Moore, b. Brewster	2 b. Jones
G. Ashbridge, b. Jones	2 b. Brewster
E. Comfort, st. Whitham, b. Brewster	16 b. Jones
S. Law, b. Jones	0 l. b. w. b. Harvey
C. E. Haines, b. Brewster	7 Not out
C. Braithwaite, c. Brewster, b. Harvey	20 b Jones
H. Sayres, l. b. w., b. Brewster	0 c. Whitham, b. Jones
J. R. Williams, b. Eyre	3 c. Harvey, b. Jones
J. Ashbridge, b. Brewster	18 c. Whitham, b. Brewster
W. Stroud, not out	14 b. Jones
Byes, 9; leg byes, 2; wides, 1	12 wides, 2
Total	82 Total

Number of Runs Made at the Fall of each Wicket.

Innings.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
First	1	3	11	18	42	42	42	49	52	82
Second	3	15	17	32	33	39	42	42	52	55

STATEN ISLAND.

First Inning.	*Second Inning.*
J. R. Moore, b. Comfort	2 b. Comfort
G. E. Moore, b. Law	3 b. Braithwaite
A. Harvey, c. Baily, b. Comfort	18 c. Braithwaite, c. Comfort
W. H. Whitham, c. Comfort, b. Law	4
B. Jones, b. Law	5 b. Comfort
W. Brewster, c. Haines, b. Comfort	0 b. Comfort
W. M. Donald, b. Braithwaite	9 l. b. w., b. Comfort
John Lee, b. Comfort	0 Not out
W. W. Phipps, b. Braithwaite	3 b. Braithwaite
J. E. Roberts, not out	2 Run out
M. C. Eyre, b. Comfort	0 b. Comfort
Byes, 11	11 Byes, 4; No balls, 1
Total	57 Total

Number of Runs Made at the Fall of Each Wicket.

Innings.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
First	5	8	13	15	42	48	48	49	53	57
Second	2	7	17	35	54	59	63	66	68	69

Umpires—E. Forbes for the Staten Island, George Giles for the Merion.

YACHTING IN MINIATURE.

A PLEASANT AFTERNOON IN PROSPECT PARK —IMPROMPTU RACES ON THE LAKE.

The people who go down to the lake-side at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoons, are not altogether unconcerned in naval architecture. They do things in little, but there is no reason, they think, why their small enterprises should not develop into great achievements. In the progress of things the little Vixen or Zephyr may grow into fine vessels, line for line, and in this view a pleasant pastime may have magnificent visionary results. Some folk have great faith respecting those miniature models, but they are enthusiasts. The majority take the sport as it comes, and incline to the miniature yachting of Saturday afternoons as a most pleasant relaxation. These are philosophers after their kind, and owing to their sober zeal in the matter, (if zeal can ever attain to the proper status of sobriety, miniature yachting flourishes in Prospect Park on Saturday afternoons. Last evening was an exceptionally brilliant day on the lake, although there were no set races. Some crack models were out, and although there were no regular competitions, there were a few private contests. The cutter Cloud and the sloop Zephyr had, for instance, a brush which resulted in favor of the latter, and the schooners Adele and Jennot had also a race to windward, the Jennot winning. Among the other boats on the lake were the Edith, Katie B., Mary Elizabeth, Henrietta, Maria, Vixen, and a schooner which, having no name, somebody appropriately called the "Ontis." A prominent boat on the lake, too, was the new sloop Shocet, a pretty model. She is 66 inches long, has a beam of 17, and a draught of 8 inches. Miniature yachting will receive some stimulus by a regatta at Gowanus Bay on Sept. 5, open to all schooners. The distance will be three miles to windward, and there will be a time allowance of 30 seconds to the inch. A substantial prize will be given.

BASE-BALL.

CINCINNATI Ohio, Aug. 4.—The St. Louis Browns beat the Cincinnatis 5 to 3.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 4.—The Chicagos and Louisvilles played to-day. Score 15 to 9 in favor of the Louisvilles.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 4.—The game to-day between the Lowells and Rhode Islands resulted in favor of the former, the score being 13 to 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 4.—The Bostons and Athletics played to-day. Score: Bostons, 5; Athletics, 4.

SAMOA ANNEXED TO AMERICA.

The *Fiji Times* of June 13 says that news has been received that the American flag has been hoisted at Samoa and allegiance formally tendered to the United States. Some strange rumors are current with respect to this movement, but we forbear, for the present at least, from giving them publicity.

The Lurline, the arrival of which may be daily expected, will no doubt bring ample and authentic intelligence.

The New-Zealand *Herald* says: "The American flag has been hoisted at Samoa, and unless the action of the Consul is repudiated by the authorities at Washington, the islands of the Navigator's group will henceforward have to be accounted as in the possession of the American Government. A short time ago we gave the particulars connected with the visit of several Samoan chiefs to Fiji, whither they had gone to endeavor to persuade Gov. Sir Arthur Gordon to take possession of Samoa for Great Britain. Apparently, the Samoan chiefs had not got any encouragement, for, on their return home, the American Consul, Mr. Griffin, commenced negotiations to have the American flag hoisted. All the preliminaries were completed on the night of the 23d of May, a number of documents having been signed, and on the morning of the 24th the American flag was hoisted at the King's house, at Point Molinu, on the west side of Apia Harbor. A salute of 21 guns was fired from the other side of the harbor. The American clipper bark Menshokoff was lying at Apia at the time, and an American man-of-war is expected shortly. A great feast was given at the King's house, and all the white inhabitants were invited to go. Tuiatanbau's son, from Fiji, and the English Consul, Mr. Llardet, went to where the feast was being held, and said they would join them if they would haul down the American flag while they were there. The natives, however, declined to haul down the flag, even temporarily, and Prince Timothy and the English Consul left. Mr. Griffin, the American Consul, has recently visited Washington, but it was not stated that he had been commissioned to accept the cession of the islands."

DETERMINED MEN.

The Bowling Green (Ky.) *Pantagraph* says: "Last week a man 60 years old walked 18 miles on the railroad to town for the purpose of buying his marriage license. The case is hardly so bad as one that occurred in Sumner County, Tenn., some time ago. A man walked to Gallatin, a distance of 30 miles, to get his license, but after making application found that he lacked 50 cents of having money enough. He walked home and tried to borrow 50 cents, and failing, walked back to Gallatin, and spent three days trying to beat down the Clerk."

A QUAINT ENGLISH CUSTOM.

AWARDING THE DUNMOW FLITCH.

A PREMIUM ON MARITAL HAPPINESS IN THE SHAPE OF A FLITCH OF BACON—GALA DAY CEREMONIALS ATTENDING THE AWARD—THE ORIGIN AND ANTIQUITY OF THE CUSTOM.

From the London Standard, July 24.

The time-honored custom which associates Dunmow with bacon in the minds of Englishmen, and which Mr. Harrison Ainsworth made the groundwork of an entertaining story, was celebrated yesterday in the little Essex village under the most inauspicious circumstances. The weather was very bad, heavy showers sweeping piteously over the flats, and drenching merry-makers to the skin, or driving them for shelter to the beer-shops; the attendance was poor, and the true joyous spirit was absent; the interest felt in the event in the locality was but small, and the expected candidates for the quaint prize failed to put in appearance in substantiation of their claims. It was hoped that two contented pairs would enter in solicitation for the gammon—Mr. Andrews, F. R. S., of Hull, and an Irishman from Colerains, who is happy in the partnership of an English lady from Surrey. It appears the Irishman did actually visit Dunmow on Sunday, but not liking the appearances of things, he surreptitiously departed, leaving no address. Mr. Andrews was compelled to resign his pretensions, a certain domestic occurrence of an interesting nature, which would prevent Mrs. Andrews from accompanying him, having occurred in his family only a week ago. At the last moment, when the lovers of the "good old times" and their observances were almost in despair, a cosy couple were induced to come to the front. Their names are Barrack; they are natives of the parish, of the humbler class, and they are the parents of a dozen blooming children. It is unnecessary to say much respecting the history of the custom, which, be it said *en passant*, is considered by a great many persons even in Dunmow to be far more honored in the breach than the observance. Like the courts of love in France, it boasts of exalted patronage and antiquity anterior to the times of Piers Plowman and Chaucer, both of whom allude to it. To Robert Fitzwalters, who, in the reign of Henry III., was head of a religious house about four miles from Dunmow, its origin is traced. With pious motives, no doubt, he ordained that "he which repenteth him not of his marriage, sleeping or waking, in a vicre and a day, might lawfully fetch a gammon of bacon." Whether this tradition be well founded or not, certain it is that the custom existed at a very early period in the Priory of Little Dunmow, of delivering a flitch or a gammon of bacon to any couple who claimed it, and could swear, a year and a day after their marriage, that during that time they had never offended each other in deed or word, or ever wished themselves unmarried again. Probably it was a custom attached to the tenure of the manor, and was continued after the Priory was dissolved and the land had passed into secular hands. According to the old ceremonial, the party claiming the bacon, who was styled the pilgrim, was to take the oath in rhyme, kneeling on two sharp stones in the churchyard, the convent attending and using a variety of ceremonies, after which the pilgrim was taken on men's shoulders, and carried first about the Priory churchyard, and then through the village, attended by the monks of the convent, the bacon being borne in triumph before them. The ceremonial was continued with little alteration until 1761, after which it fell out of fashion. In 1851 a couple named Hurrel demanded the savory prize from the lord of the manor; but their demand was refused, on the plea that the usage had been too long dormant. But what the lord of the manor refused sympathetic friends vouchsafed: a public subscription was organized, a fête was got up in Easton Park, and a famous flitch, garlanded with flowers, was presented with all due pomp. In 1855, principally owing to the exertions of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, and the influence of his novel, the custom was revived as near to its ancient form as might be, and not one, but two flitches were given away, the winners being Mr. Barlow, a builder, of Chipping Ongar; and the Chevalier de Chatelain, a French literary man. A jury of six bachelors and six maidens was impaneled, and a mock court was opened at the Town Hall, when, with considerable humor, the farce of a trial of the candidates was gone through, Mr. Robert Bell acting as counsel for petitioners, and Mr. Dudley Costello as advocate for the gammon. This was all pleasant enough, but the boisterous procession through the streets, when the claimants were carried on men's shoulders, and the subsequent proceedings of kneeling on sharp stones and making solemn declaration of their reciprocal fondness, were not quite unobjectionable, and allowed opponents the opportunity of complaining that there was too near an approach to a parody of things sacred. The doggerel in which the President of the court delivered the award ran thus:

"Since to these conditions without any fear,
Of your own accord you do freely declare,
A whole flitch of bacon you shall receive,
And bear it hence with love and good leave;
For this is our custom at Dunmow well known—
Though the pleasure be ours the bacon's your own."

The guiding spirits in the present instance were Mr. William Tegg, who presided, and Mr. J. W. Savill, a local bookseller. Mr. Ainsworth failed to attend; Mr. Hepworth Dixon, who had also been asked to lend the approval of his presence to the performance, respectfully declined. Perhaps both were wise, or had a prevision of the weather. To be candid, even Washington Irving himself, with all his reverence for fine old English rural mirthfulness, would not have been equal to the toil he had to endure there to see. The village was decorated with flags; few and far between there were a few rough triumphal arches of evergreens; but beyond the Foresters of the vicinity nobody seemed to feel any profound sympathy in the business. The conversations that one overheard were more usually concerning the state of the crops and the monstrous size of a certain fat beast at last Chelmsford market than upon the delights of connubial felicity. The Foresters were energetic, but they probably think it their duty to be so, seeing that Maid Marian was buried in the priory from which the original gift of gammon came. It was somewhat of an anachronism as one walked through the wet, sloppy streets to the scene where this antiquated festivity of our land was to be gone through, to come upon an industrious "minstrel," with blackened face, singing the "Two Obadiahs" in woe-begone voice. Nor when one penetrated into the Town Hall and saw that the jury consisted half of fusty, fuddling bachelor-boys and a like number of giggling girls, (albeit pretty and nicely dressed,) was the illusion dispelled. Mr. and Mrs. Barrack did not remind the poetic spectator of turtle-doves; they looked a homely, affectionate, honest pair; they were dressed in their Sunday best, and they eyed the side of bacon—and a temptingly fine side of bacon it was—with eagerness. Messrs. Tegg and Savill acquitted themselves of their parts creditably; there was singing and piano playing, but the trial was the burlesque of a burlesque. Mr. and Mrs. Barrack laughed, the jury laughed, but the President and Mr. Savill maintained a dignified composure. Evidence was given by witnesses, and there was no examination; a few questions were simply put by Mr. Tegg as to the state of relations between Mr. and Mrs. Barrack, and then they were adjudged the gammon amid murmurs of approbation and congratulation. A procession was then formed outside, headed by a "marshal on horseback," who was evidently not unaided in become a rough rider in a crack cavalry regiment; behind him marched a volunteer band playing "See the conquering hero comes;" on a pole was

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE WALDMER LIFE-BOAT.

Hark! a distant gun is sounding
O'er the waters, wildly bounding;
Raging waves are fast surrounding
Some wrecked ship to-night.
On the shore the breakers, roaring,
Loud as thunder now are pouring;
Far a signal high is soaring,
Like a phantom light.

Moon and stars their aid denying,
E'en to seek the living—dying—
Who, to prayers and tears replying,
Will the tempest face!
Oh! for some brave ocean-ranger,
Who would, through the cold and danger,
Go to save, perchance, one stranger!
Silence, for a space.

Hark! the life-boat bell is ringing,
Gallant men are wildly springing,
Life and home—their all—they're flinging,
So the lost they save.
Rockets now are brightly flashing;
Through the shingle sharply crashing,
Off the Life-boat's swiftly dashing.
Heaven guard the brave!

Through the night, that wanes so slowly,
"Little ones," in accents holy,
Mothers, wives, in dwellings lowly,
Breathe their heartfelt prayer.
When the stormy sea is swelling,
Aching hearts in regal dwelling,
All their pride and power quelling,
Kneel as helpless there.

While the torches, dimly burning,
Show the tide at last is turning,
Hundreds wait, for tidings yearning,
Watch, with eager eyes:
See! the first faint glimpse of morning
The dim eastern sky adorning;
Hark! the soldiers' bugle, warning
That the sun doth rise.

Then a little speck grows clearer,
Draws—it seems but slowly—nearer,
Seen by those to whom 'tis dearer—
Known by them too well!
Brighter now the morn is growing,
Clearer, still, and clearer, throwing
Light upon the billows, showing
'Tis no dream we tell.

Fast the fatal sands they're leaving;
Hail! the life-boat proudly cleaving,
Where the angry sea is heaving
Mountain-waves of foam.
Onward, homeward, quickly nearing,
'Mid the ringing, deaf'ning cheering,
Loving words of welcome hearing
Greet the conquerors home.

Far away the wreck is lying:
But they bring, 'neath colors flying,
Five poor Frenchmen, spared from dying,
Safe to England's isle.
English hands they're warmly pressing,
English children they're caressing,
Asking, praying Heaven's blessing,
With a tear and smile.

Simple words tell acts of daring—
Unknown heroes laurels wearing,
Brother-like all honor sharing,
Now and evermore.
Speed the life-boat, England's daughters;
Bless her path across the waters;
Tell her gallant deeds of glory;
Spread the truthful, noble story,
Far from England's shore!

—*Chambers's Journal.*

SUMMER'S GOLDEN DAYS.

CHAPTER I.

"Woman is at best a contradiction still."

I have an intense, inexpressible desire to go into the country: I have a wild, unutterable longing to see the green fields, and to hear the murmur of the river as it flows smoothly through the meadow at the end of auntie's garden; I have a mad impulse to throw myself down in a hay-field, and to toss the hay about until I am weary; but I can have none of these glorious things, for it is the height of the London season, and mother will not let me leave home. I think it is very hard of her; but she believes she is doing her duty by keeping me in hot, wearisome London; and she thinks I ought to have my chance as well as the other girls, so she takes me about to concerts, garden parties, balls, fêtes, and flower shows, until I am in such a whirl of excitement that it is quite by chance that I say the right thing to the right person, and do not do something to make myself ridiculous and to vex my sisters. Mother thinks that it is high time one of us was married; and as I am the second, and am 21, all her energies seem to be expended on me this season.

I suppose it is because Barbara, my eldest sister, is such a lovely girl that she can pick and choose her husband, so that there is no fear of her being put on the shelf, and that there is plenty of time for Helen, who is only just out, that mother pitches on me to torment unmercifully just now.

June is so hot in London, and I do long for the country; and yet I am so strong and well that my longing does not make me look pale, and late hours do not even take the lustre from the roses in my cheeks, or I might appeal to mother's heart, and then she would let me go to the country to freshen up my beauty.

I am not a bit beautiful, though; only I am young, and all the Heseltines have good mouths and pretty figures, so I come in for those two attributes just in the same way as I get my name of Lois Heseltine.

I am all this time dreaming of the country and of pleasant things instead of dressing for dinner, and the bell will ring directly and I shall be late, and father will look grieved and mother will scold, and I shall not be one bit nearer Coolmory.

In the midst of my meditation Helen comes into my room, and says father is waiting for me before he tells us all a piece of news.

I quickly change my dress while Nellie gets out my ribbons and frills, and before long we are all eagerly listening to father's story.

He tantalizes us by making us guess his news, and after refusing to do so we all make the most lamentable failures in that line, until I say, (my mind still full of the country:)

"Has it anything to do with the Coolmory people?"

Then father says:

"Lois' guess is the nearest, for Maggie is going to be married this day fortnight, and she wants Lois to go down at once to help her make preparations and to be her bridesmaid."

"And how did you hear it, father?" Barbara asks, as she absolutely looks interested about Maggie; for we are all very fond of our only cousin.

"Well, the young man came to see me at the office to get my consent, as I am her guardian; but as your aunt and Maggie had already settled everything, there was nothing left for me to do except to give them my blessing, which I did most heartily."

Mr. Strafford is a gentlemanly young fellow, and has been curate at Coolmory for a year; he has just been presented with a living, and nothing will content him but to marry Maggie offhand, so that they may take a holiday and wedding tour in one, before they settle to his parochial work down at Westbury.

"It is very annoying that Maggie's wedding is to take place just now," mother says; and then continues: "Why could she not have asked Barbara or Helen to be her bridesmaid instead of Lois? But they always were such friends, I suppose I must let her go;" and then father decides the question at once, and adds:

"Of course Lois must go, and after the wedding she must stay with Aunt Mary until Maggie returns from her honeymoon expedition."

Already I am wildly happy at the idea of leaving London, and happier still when I think that I shall be out of all the gayeties that are set down in the engagement-book, and which stretch out until the end of burning July. How I commiserate my sisters when I think of what they will have to go through while I shall lazily enjoy the lovely Summer weather down at Coolmory!

Don't think I am not fond of gayety, and even of London; but I am weary of it all just now, and particularly weary of mother's efforts to get me married.

I have never seen a man I could love, so I have never wanted to be married; but mother will insist on it, and seems to think it reflects discredit on her tact that she has still her three daughters on her hands.

I am quite content to wait until the others are married, and then I trust she will let me alone to enjoy myself in my own way, and keep father company, while she goes about finding husbands for other people's daughters.

I have no reason to grumble just now, though, for my wish is gratified, and I am going down to Coolmory for six weeks' holiday, and shall only return just in time for the general migration to the coast or the Continent.

Mr. Strafford has been to see us, and we all agree with father in thinking him quite an unexceptionably agreeable young man, and mother considers Maggie a lucky girl to have already secured such a prize in the matrimonial lottery.

He proposes to take me down to auntie's on Monday morning; and as Maggie also signifies her approval of this plan in her letter of invitation, I agree to it, and am radiantly happy during the next three days, though I am taken about a great deal more than I consider good for me.

Monday at length arrives, and amid kisses from the girls and innumerable directions from mother about the length and fit of my bridesmaid's gown, father slips a clean, crisp ten-pound note into my hand. Mr. Strafford and I are at last driven away.

Then, and only then, I realized the gratification of being on my way to the country, and at the same time as happy a girl as was to be found within the bills of mortality, as somebody says. I am leaving behind me all the gayeties and so-called pleasures of the metropolis, and all dear mother's plans for my future happiness, which cause me so much weariness of spirit in the present.

CHAPTER II.

"Words are easy like the wind;
Faithful friends are hard to find."
—*Shakespeare.*

The wedding is over, and I have just sent home an elaborate account of it. Auntie has gone up to her room to shed unlimited tears, for she thinks it the proper thing to do; and I feel rather dull and lonely now that the excitement is over and Maggie has gone.

The wedding was very simple, but we made everything look as pretty as possible, and transformed the house into a perfect bower of roses. The church was crowded, and Maggie was so contented and happy that she looked really pretty. I was the only bridesmaid, and had to do a good deal of signing, so that I felt quite a person of importance. Then there was the breakfast; then Maggie went away; then all auntie's friends went to their respective homes, and auntie and I are left alone to enjoy each other's company. The best man, a young surgeon named Philip Graham, is staying at the rectory, and I think he might stroll over to know how we are after the fatigues of the day. What I have seen of him I like very much, for he is tall and dark, and appears to be of a serious turn of mind; but he is not really serious, for he has an immense fund of humor, and generally amuses me to such a degree that I laugh to an immoderate extent, and am always in dread of being reproved by auntie; but she seems to enjoy his conversation, and never checks my mirth as mother would. We saw a good deal of him before the wedding, as he used to come over and spend the day here with Mr. Strafford, and naturally we used to go about a good deal together, so as not to interrupt the lovers. I wonder if we shall ever see him now his friend is gone, and how long he will remain at the rectory. With all my self-love I can see that he does not care a bit about me, and that there is no danger of his making love; so if he does not contemplate leaving Coolmory at once I trust we shall have some pleasant walks and talks together. Next morning auntie has recovered her usual spirits, and is already looking out for letters from Maggie. Before we have finished breakfast Mr. Graham comes in in just the same easy way as if Mr. Strafford was following him.

"Good morning, Mrs. Lisle; how are you after your fatigues of yesterday?" he says; and then they begin to discuss the wedding, and talk it all over, which to my mind is very often the best part of entertainments.

I look out of the window and think how pleasant it must be under the shade of the alders down by the river bank, and I fervently wish that Maggie was here, and that we might go out and spend our morning there, as we did every day last week.

Evidently Philip Graham thinks the same thing, for turning from auntie to me, he asks if it would not be pleasanter out of doors this lovely morning, and if I will stroll down to the river with him. I look toward auntie and dutifully ask her if she will accompany us; but she declines, and says she will spend the time we are out in packing up Maggie's presents. I feel I ought to offer to help her; but the sun is shining so dazzlingly, and there is such a fresh breeze down by the river, that my good resolution melts away, and in another minute my hat is on, and Philip Graham and I are sauntering through the dewy meadows, and I am enjoying pleasant Coolmory even as much as I anticipated.

We wander on through a good many fields, and finally settle down to rest in quite a new spot. It is very lovely, and the scent of the clover intoxicates me to such a degree that I throw myself down in it, and take a long sniff before I look up to see what my companion is doing. He regards me in quite a superior way, and I cannot help laughing, as it strikes me he looks very like Landseer's dog Dignity; while I feel like Impudence, with my rough hair and my hat very much at one side.

After my frolic I smooth my hair, put my hat straight, open my parasol, and then ask Mr. Graham for a remark. He answers me slowly, as he says:

"I was thinking what a child you are, and wondering whether you had any depth of feeling or force of character."

In a moment I am serious, for his words chill me somewhat; and then I tell him that I am having a summer's holiday, and am just a child again for a month, during which time I want to leave all my worries at home. Then he laughs in his turn at me, and inquires my troubles; and before I know what I am saying I tell him all about mother and the girls, and when our walk is over I feel as if I had known Philip Graham all my life. The rest of the day auntie and I devote to paying visits, and in the evening we answer Maggie's letters.

All our days pass pretty much in the same way. Every morning Philip Graham and I take a walk—sometimes down to the river, and occasionally to the little town, two miles off, to fetch the letters that arrive by the afternoon's post. Aunt Mary is always busy in the morning, and never comes with us. She is such a dear, sweet woman, and always reminds me of father. I have been with her a great deal for the last two days, for it has been raining incessantly, and I have not been able to leave the house even for a turn in the garden. Wet days in the country are more unbearable than in London; for I feel as if they deprive me of so many modicums of fresh air that legally belong to me. We have seen nothing of Mr. Graham, and I miss him very much, a great deal more than I thought possible; perhaps it is because I have neither Barbara nor Helen to talk to about little things that do not interest auntie. At the end of the second rainy day there is a little excitement in the house, because we receive an invitation for a dance at the rectory next week. Auntie and I find plenty to say about what we shall wear and who will be there, and I go to bed in a pleasant frame of mind, but with an intense desire for the following day to be fine, so that I may go for a walk with Mr. Graham. It is just as fine as I could possibly wish, and at the usual hour Philip Graham saunters in; and without waiting to be asked I put on my hat, and once more we are out in the clear, fresh air. Everything appears to have benefited by the rain; the flowers and grass look so refreshed that I exclaim, "The world seems as if it was just made, and I am delighted to be out again."

"Did you find it dull the last two days?" Mr. Graham asks me; and I confess that I did, and that I wished he had come to see us.

"I did not think you would have liked it, Miss Heseltine; because I understood you to say you did not wish to be bothered during your visit to your aunt."

I look up to see if he is laughing at me, but he is perfectly serious; so I tell him that he does not bother me, and ask him if we have another wet day to call at auntie's, so as to break the monotony and interrupt our tête-à-têtes. This he promises, but adds that he is leaving Coolmory next week, and is going to India as doctor on board one of the mail-boats.

"Why did you not tell me before, Mr. Graham?" I ask; and I feel as if he had wronged me by not telling me sooner.

"I have only just got the appointment, and only knew it myself an hour ago; and I hastened over here to tell you, because, Miss Heseltine, I look upon you as one of my dearest friends."

O, how his words delight me! At last I have met a man who is honest enough to tell a girl he looks upon her as a friend, and who does not mask his friendship behind a flimsy veil of flirtation.

"I am so glad you look upon me as a friend, Mr. Graham. Now I can tell you that you have made my visit to auntie much more enjoyable by your friendship; so let us shake hands on it and vow eternal fidelity."

I put my hand out to him, and raised my voice to a theatrical pitch, then looked up at him with my eyes full of laughter; but his are looking at me so tenderly that I drop mine to the ground, and cannot raise them again even when he says, in his usual voice:

"Thank you, dear little Lois. I think you are a woman who will prove as good as your word on all occasions; and I think you are one whose friendship is true enough to last through life."

He speaks so sternly now, that I am quite relieved when he continues, in a lighter tone,

"Since we are to be real friends, Lois, you must call me Philip."

"Yes, Philip," I answer, and then add hastily, "And we shall be always friends, whatever happens, Philip; even if we never meet again."

Somehow I have a presentiment that after to-day we won't see much of each other; so I want to go down to the river and spend one more pleasant morning.

We lazily enjoy ourselves, discuss our favorite books, compare our ideas upon music, and I can scarcely believe it is as late as it is when I see auntie approaching us, with the tidings that luncheon has been ready for more than an hour, and that she has come to fetch us in.

It was such a glorious July day when Philip and I became Philip and Lois to each other, that so long as I live it will stand out in bold relief from all others.

Never can I forget the golden glow of that Summer time.

CHAPTER III.

"Oh, for the days that are past retrieving!
Oh, for the golden days!"

We have four days of showery weather. Mr. Graham, auntie, and I have been able to go out for a drive three afternoons, but the fourth is too wet; so we spend the afternoon in watching the rain, at least Philip and I do, while auntie works.

Aunt Mary seems to have taken an odd idea into her head since that morning she fetched us in to luncheon. I verily believe she thinks Philip is making love to me, or that I am falling in love with him; for she never leaves us a moment alone, and interrupts all our conversations. If this absurd notion has really taken possession of her mind, all our free intercourse is at an end; for she would never encourage anything of this sort without directions from headquarters, or, in other words, mother's consent. I think if she knew that nothing was further from our minds, and that we were only friends, she might relax her vigilance; but I do not care to speak to her on the subject, and feel I would rather not enjoy any more rambles with Philip than tell any one of our compact of friendship. It is very hard, for he will leave Coolmory to-morrow; so that unless auntie ceases her vigilant watch at the party which takes place to-night, we shall not have any time together.

At going away Philip asks me to keep him some dances, and I promise to do so; but even here auntie interrupts, and says:

"Lois dear, I don't wish you to dance more than two dances with any one, as people in the country talk about everything;" and, turning to Philip, she proceeds to say:

"I don't want my niece to lay herself open to criticism; she shall dance twice with you, Mr. Graham."

Philip bows his thanks, but looks disappointed. At the party Aunt Mary introduces every one to me, and before Philip can get to me my programme is nearly full; but I have kept his two dances. The first is a quadrille. Auntie dances opposite to us, and directly it is over she takes me off to introduce me to some old lady who knows my father. I don't know any of my partners, and I don't care to dance with any one; but I go through all the dances in a mechanical way, and get no pleasure out of them. I notice that Philip does not dance, and that every time I look at him he is looking at me.

At length our waltz arrives. The music seems better, and the light more brilliant, directly I feel Philip's arm round me, as we slide off into a delicious swinging step.

"This is nearly as pleasant as sitting by the river, Philip, don't you think?" I ask; but he answers,

"I would give anything I have for one half-hour with you alone, Lois, down by the river."

"It would be very nice, Philip; but we shall never go there again," I murmur; and the music makes me long to be off again.

Next time we stop is by an open window that leads to the garden; Philip puts my hand through his arm, and leads me to it; then he bends his head close to my ear, and whispers,

"Lois, come out in the garden, and decide my fate for me."

He looks at me so tenderly and eagerly that I see in that moment that his friendship for me has turned to love, and I feel that I cannot return it, and dare not answer him.

"Lois, won't you come out? Do, darling, for I must tell you that I love you, and hear that you love me."

I do not know what to say; he is my friend, and I am so fond of him that I do not wish to hurt him; yet I cannot give him the answer he wishes to hear, for I do not love him. I am trying to frame a reply when auntie comes up to us and tells me it is time to leave. I answer hurriedly:

"Yes, auntie, I will get my cloak;" and I give Philip a look to follow me; but Aunt Mary has checkmated me here, for she hands me my wrap, and then takes Philip's arm. As he puts me in the carriage he says:

"Write me an answer in time to let me come and see you to-morrow, before I leave Coolmory."

I nod assent, then lean back, cover my head over, and pretend to be asleep. Why could not Philip have remained my friend? Why does he want so much more than I can give?

When I get to my own room I take out my desk and write a letter to Philip. I want it to be kind and friendly; but I wish him to understand I have no love to give in return for his. First, I write a long letter, telling him he has mistaken friendship for love; but I feel I am wronging him by such a supposition, so I tear it up, and write just what I should have said to him had time allowed:

DEAR PHILIP: Forgive me if I have ever led you to believe my affection for you was any other than that of friendship. I am so sorry that you love me, for I have no love to offer you in return, but shall always remain, dear Philip, your true friend, LOIS.

It is broad daylight before I have finished this short epistle, so I do not attempt to go to bed, for I see it is 6 o'clock, but I change my dress and run over to the rectory with my note, drop it into the letter-box, and get home again long before auntie is down. After breakfast she orders the carriage round and asks me to go out for a drive with her. I see her reason; she is afraid Philip will come over and that we shall go out for a walk. I know that he will not, so I assent readily. As we are on the way home we meet the rectory carriage returning from the station, and I know that Philip Graham has gone. I am very weary, and go to bed early. Auntie wonders next day why Philip does not call, and I tell her that he has left Coolmory, and is going to India. She replies that he might have been polite enough to have called to say good-bye; and then severely censures him for his inattention. This I cannot hear, for I am very fond of Philip, and I will not hear a word against him. I feel weak and hysterical, and burst out crying in a foolish way; then rush out of the house down to the river, where we had so often been together. I throw myself down on the grass and have a good cry; then wander about to all the places where I had been so happy, and remember every word that Philip said, and everything that I had done, even to my romp in the clover-field.

Everything is the same, but the country seems to have lost its charm. The sun is just as bright, the grass just as green, the river just as rippling; but I want to go home. I am longing to see mother and the girls, and to have no time or opportunity to think of the past month. I am pining for change, for nothing seems pleasant to me at Coolmory now; but most of all I am longing to see Philip again. If I could only see him down by the river once more, only have time to tell him that my letter was a mistake, and that I love him more than life!

It is too late now, and I only look forward to seeing Barbara and Helen, and trying to forget my Summer holiday. I never thought how golden the days were, or what made them so bright to me, until Philip left; now all the glory of my life seems to have departed with him, and I feel as if the beauties of Coolmory are mocking at my misery, and I desire as much to go home as I longed a month ago to come down to Aunt Mary's.

CHAPTR IV.

"And tell me how love goeth.
That was not love which went."

I have been home some months now, and everything is the same as ever. Mother is just as busy about getting us married as she was last season, only that she seems to have given me up altogether, and I am allowed to accept or refuse invitations at my own sweet will. We spent the Autumn at a semi-fashionable watering-place, and made some new acquaintances—among others a Mr. Jerome Beauchamp, who is very attentive to us all. Mother has great hopes of his ultimately making one of us Mrs. Jerome Beauchamp; but I have my doubts on the subject, and look upon him as quite a confirmed old bachelor. He is an amusing, clever man, and does not bore me in the least, consequently we get on very well together.

I have never told any one about Philip Graham, nor ever asked Aunt Mary for news of him. When I first came home I tried to forget him, but every day I think of him, and wonder if I shall ever again see his grave, serious smile, or hear his melodious laugh.

It is nearly a year since I went down to Coolmory, and we have again glorious Summer weather. The season is in full swing, and we go out a great deal. I seem to have lost all my girlish whole-heartedness, and enjoy nothing with the old joyousness; but I go out, and my thoughts are distracted while I dance and talk, but when I come home I feel weary of it all, and then think how happy I might have been with Philip if I had answered his question differently that morning a year ago.

I often wonder if he is still in India, or if he returned home at once; and also if he met any girl on his voyage there or back who has made him forget me. I feel that I should be happier if I knew these things concerning him, and then I argue with myself that he is nothing to me now, and my stock of logic is exhausted in the conviction that he is dearer to me than all the world.

I am in this frame of mind one morning when father sends for me, and when I reach his study I find mother awaiting with him for me. Mother is looking delighted about something, and father is looking worried. They do not keep me long waiting before I have heard their reason for sending for me, namely, that Mr. Jerome Beauchamp has done me the honor of proposing to father for my hand and youthful affections.

Father goes on to tell that both mother and he approve of the match, and that they have given Mr. Beauchamp permission to plead his cause with me. I listen silently until father has finished speaking, then break out into a passionate refusal to see Mr. Beauchamp, much less to become his wife. Father looks quite relieved at my answer, but mother seems disappointed, and I wish it was in my power to pass Mr. Beauchamp's offer of marriage on to Barbara or Helen.

After this little episode my life seems even darker, for Mr. Beauchamp used to lend me clever books, and his conversations were always brilliant and amusing. Now my refusal of him has vexed mother, and nothing I can say or do will please her. Evidently Mr. Beauchamp will not take father's answer as a decided one, because this morning I received a letter from him, in which he begs so earnestly for my love, and promises to make life so pleasant to me, that for one moment I feel inclined to let "the dead past bury its dead," and to become his wife, if he will have me when I tell him all my love was given long ago to Philip Graham, but I remember Philip's words, and that he considers me true and worthy; so while the others go out to the Park I stay at home to have a quiet afternoon to answer Mr. Beauchamp's letter, and to tell him that I cannot marry him.

It is a brilliant warm day, and I am writing in father's study. I am very puzzled what to say to Mr. Beauchamp, and my thoughts revert to that other letter I wrote to Philip this time a year ago. I pass my fingers through my hair with a vague idea that it will help me what to say, when I hear the study door open and close again from the outside; then I look up to see who has entered, and can scarcely believe my eyes, for it is Philip Graham.

In that one glance I can see that Philip loves me still, and that no one has come between us. That he loves me with the same passionate longing is evident; for before either of us has time to reflect he has caught me to him, and I have thrown my arms round his neck, and can say nothing but "Philip," while he smooths my hair and murmurs, "Lois! my little Lois!"

Then he puts me from him while he says,

"Lois, I should never have intruded on you, but I came to see your father on business, and they told me that no one was at home."

Here I cannot help interrupting him with my exclamation of,

"O Philip, it is what I have been praying for night and day."

Then I break down, and cover my face with my hands, as I remember that he has said nothing to me that has given me any right to revert to old times.

At length I look up, and find the same fond old smile on his face as he takes my hand, and says,

"So, Lois, you do love me, though you wrote that letter, which has kept me an exile for a year?"

And my eyes answer for me; for in another moment I am in his arms again, and he is pressing his lips to mine.

"I came on here from your father's office to get him to draw up an agreement for a partnership with Dr. Drewitt; but now he will have to give me a deed of gift instead; for I shall not give you up easily this time, little Lois."

Before the others come in we have settled everything; and Philip and I are looking forward to spending many golden Summer days together.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE SCHLIEMANNIC ILIUM.—Dr. Schliemann considers that he has discovered the Scæan Gate, Priam's Palace, and the Great Tower of Ilium. As the opinions I am about to express are not quite in keeping with those of the great explorer's, I may state that I was inclined—supposing that such a place as Troy ever existed—to give the preference to Hissarlik as the site. I had read *Troy and its Remains*, and up to the moment of my visit to the spot I had no reason to doubt the accuracy of the statements in that book; in truth, I arrived there full of expectancy, with the feeling that, in all probability, I was going to look upon the scene where, if Homer's heroes ever existed as realities, they had lived and acted their parts. But when I came to the so-called Scæan Gate, and Priam's Palace was pointed out to me, anything like a serious feeling vanished, and I looked upon it all as something in the light of a joke. A "Royal Palace," "Cyclopean," and of "vast dimensions," which I had seen in the excavations at Mycenæ, had rather disturbed my sense of the fitness of the words; but, not being familiar with Cyclopean Palaces, I had not come to any definite conclusion. It was only when our guide pointed out two or three mud hovels, and I was asked to believe that they had been "the very beautiful dwelling of Priam," that I began to have clear ideas of the power of Dr. Schliemann's imagination. I asked the guide how it was that the Doctor knew it to have been the Palace of Priam; and the answer was "because it was there he found the treasure." If I had been told that it was the palace of Priam's pig, the statement would not have seemed incredible. According to Homer, the palace was very beautiful, and was built with well-polished portico; it contained 50 chambers of polished marble for the sons of Priam and their wives; also 12 chambers of the same kind for his daughters and their husbands. With this description before his eyes—and he knows Homer well—Dr. Schliemann uncovers a few mud walls—walls which are not even perpendicular, neither a plumb-rule nor a square had been used at their construction!—and we are told that it is the palace of the godlike Priam. Surely the explorer must be laughing in his sleeve at us. I have just been reading *Homeric Synchronism*, which is full of very learned questions on "Homer and Hissarlik"—of course, it is Hissarlik as described by Dr. Schliemann—and Mr. Gladstone's erudition on that imaginary Hissarlik naturally recalls the words in Scott's *Antiquary* of "Prætorium here, Prætorium there," &c. Imagination is a very important qualification for an archæologist to possess; without this he becomes only a chronicler of facts—a mere writer of catalogues—and must be wholly without the power of seeing the value of the discoveries he may have made. The old theory that a student of antiquities must be a "Dryasdust" ought to be now exploded. There is no department of thought presenting so many influences which are calculated to excite the imagination. The constant contact with relics of former times is an incentive to this faculty, picturing to the mind the former condition of things and of men. The use and purpose have often to be realized of shreds and patches which have been brought to light, and this is the power which accomplishes it. But in proportion to the strength of this power, a counterpoise of judgment is necessary, otherwise the imagination gets loose and runs riot. Dr. Schliemann is, undoubtedly, an able man; but he must be credited with a vast amount of this sort of unbalanced imagination in order to explain the creations which he has produced out of the explorations of Hissarlik. Homeric myths are still a subject of doubt, but the Schliemannic myths scarce admit of controversy.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

QUEBEC.—Quebec has every natural advantage (with the one drawback of a hard winter) to make a city great. For nine months in the year it has sufficient water-power to drive ten thousand mills. It has at its command forests of timber which have not yet echoed to the stroke of the woodman's axe. It has the most magnificent river of North America at its doors and the Grand Trunk Railway on its opposite shore. It has lakes and streams that water fertile plains and valleys. But while Toronto, Montreal, and Ottawa advance in commercial importance; while Toronto plans new suburbs and boulevards, while Montreal vies with New-York and the Old World in magnificent buildings, Quebec stands still and molders. Recently some thousands of people were rendered houseless by a terrific conflagration almost in the heart of the city. The fire was fed by streets of wooden houses. A law is passed that wooden structures shall not succeed the flimsy shells that are gone. Fire and law in many cities of the New World build up real stone buildings on the ruins of the forest-built huts. But not in Quebec. The houses which are growing up on the blackened ruins are no better than wood. They are timber shanties in disguise, faced with a single brick. No building of importance is projected in the devastated quarter. The great fire of Quebec is no pioneer of architecture or sanitary reform. The fire of London was a blessing to posterity. New-York has built palatial avenues on the wrecks of her wooden houses. Chicago rose phœnix-like from the flames, and challenges the world for the splendor and perfection of her public and private edifices. Quebec simply reconstructs on the old lines, and does not even regard the safety of the city in her reconstruction. Lord Dufferin has pressed the Government to grant money for the purpose of building wharves and quays, to promote the trade of the city; but a community that does not help itself can hardly hope that the General Government will show any alacrity in pushing its interests. "Half a dozen English capitalists," I said to a prominent trader, "could make Quebec one of the most prosperous cities on this side of the Atlantic." "The English won't settle here," he replied; "they come, capitalist and laborer, but they do not stay; they go either to the States or to the more English districts of Canada. There is no chance here unless you are a French Canadian or an earnest Catholic. The language of the city is French, the instincts of the people are alien to the Anglo-Saxon." "What will happen, then?" "Nothing. We shall go on as we are. This place has moved backward since Great Britain withdrew her troops, and I suppose it will smolder on until the day of judgment."—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

SOLDIERS' RATIONS.—Turning to the British soldier, we find in him the most daintily fed of all warriors, unless it was the Servian in last year's war. If we are to believe special correspondents, the rations of the Servian soldiers were almost unlimited, and furnished a striking contrast to the fare of the frugal Turks. An oka, or two and one-half pounds, of brown bread, half an oka of fresh meat, together with a modicum of rice, meal, and paprika was the daily ration, the last named comestible being employed for making soup; the *pot-au-feu*, so we were assured, was to be found simmering in camp from early morn till noon, and then only came off to make room for the coffee kettle. The Servian soldiery, too, usually had a ration of spirits called slivovitch, or plum brandy, allowed them, and yet withal they had no such powers of endurance as the maize-fed Turks. In this country a soldier's ration is three-quarters of a pound of meat and one pound of bread, which is supplemented in war time by a quarter of a pound of cheese, together with cocoa or tea, sugar, &c. In the Crimea there was a standing order that hot tea should always be kept ready when practicable, so that the men might partake of it at any time, and in the Abyssinian and Ashantee campaigns the camps were never broken up of a morning before the troops had been supplied with a cup of warm coffee for breakfast. Tea and coffee exercise the same effect upon the system as wine and spirits, but their stimulative action is less marked, and our commanding officers are enjoined never to issue a ration of spirits except under extraordinary circumstances, as in the case of distressing marches, or when troops are engaged in the trenches or up at the front. And yet, as we have said, with this apparently liberal feeding, our men do not receive so much actual nourishment or nitrogenous matter as the German soldier, whose mainstay is the 2-pound loaf of black bread he receives daily. The meat, bread, sugar, &c., received by British soldiers in the Crimea yielded, we are told by the Royal Commissioners, but 23.52 ounces of nutritive principle, while Germany gives her soldiers 32.96 ounces, which is still further increased when the latter are fed on such highly nitrogenous diet as the pea-sausage. The Turks, poor as their food may seem to us, (it being bread almost alone,) probably derive as much nutriment from it as English troops from their bread, meat, and cocoa; for, weight for weight, the Turkish rations contain more nitrogenous matter. If, too, their meal is what is termed "whole flour," it will, since it includes the husk, contain more nitrogen still, and, like oatmeal, be one of the most generous foods known. Scotch troops, we fancy, would be little the worse if fed solely on porridge for a time. The reader may remember Lord Elibank's retort on Dr. Johnson's definition of oats as the food of horses in England and of men in Scotland: "Yes," said he, "and where else will you find such horses and such men?" A growing soldier, hard at work all day at gun-drill, or other laborious work, does not buy extra meat when he is hungry, but forgoes his beer at the canteen for another pound loaf, thus approaching his diet very nearly to that of the German warrior, who, we have shown, lives almost entirely on bread and enjoys the most nutritive fare. At the same time it is necessary to bear in mind that the conditions under which a man lives must guide the nature of his food. A man inhabiting a cold climate such as ours, requires more animal food than he would if he lived in a country nearer the equator, and British troops, we fear, would lose much of their energy if fed altogether on farinaceous food. But, as we have striven to show, it is not always a so-called liberal diet which affords the soldier the greatest quantity of nutriment.—*Nature.*

GEN. CESNOLA'S TROUBLES IN CYPRUS.—The peasants at Aghois Photios secreted in their houses a good many statuettes, but after considerable inquiry and the exercise of tact, Gen. Cesnola learned the names of the thieves and the nature of the objects that had been stolen by the principal offenders. He summoned one of these men, and opened before him a copy of Layard's *Nineveh*, a book which has many illustrations. "This book," said he, gravely, "is a book of divination. You have stolen some of my property. You know it—I know it. I will show you, by means of this volume, just what you took." He pointed to a picture which resembled very nearly the object which he had lost, and then fixed his eyes upon the bewildered peasant. "The Blessed Virgin!" exclaimed the latter; "I will get it for you immediately." And off he went, returning in a few minutes with the missing piece, and apparently with the deepest contrition. Mr. Layard's *Nineveh* is, in Gen. Cesnola's opinion, a most entertaining and useful treatise. If the peasants bothered the explorer, certainly the local authorities were not less troublesome. These dignitaries did not know the worth of the General's acquisitions in Cyprus until some of his brother Consuls told them. The brother Consuls, not unnaturally, perhaps, seemed to be very jealous. They informed the authorities that the American Consul was appropriating the wealth of the land; that he was digging up vast quantities of gold and precious stones; that he had found countless and priceless works of art; that he was enriching himself at the expense of the country. The noise of their complaints often reached the Governor-General of the island; and nothing but Gen. Cesnola's official position as the accredited representative of the United States saved his labors from being stopped and his treasures from being confiscated. Indeed, his position needed constantly to be supplemented by stratagem. The Austrian Consul, in particular, was an active reporter at head-quarters, having had a little quarrel with his American peer. For eight years he never called on him. Finding the excavated objects accumulating at the American Consulate, and not knowing how to store them all, Gen. Cesnola determined to ship 60 boxes of them to London. He slyly chartered a vessel that was about to return to Alexandria, intending to reship the goods at that port. The schooner happened to be an Austrian one, and in order to leave Cyprus it was necessary to get a bill of lading from the Austrian Consulate. To that consulate went Gen. Cesnola's servant. "What are the contents of these boxes?" inquired the representative from Vienna. Gen. Cesnola had entered the goods as "private effects," but his servant stupidly let the cat out of the bag. The Governor-General was written to about the matter. He informed Gen. Cesnola that he would like to look at the collection before they left the harbor. The General replied that they were private effects; but that, if the Governor-General desired to see what had been excavated at Cyprus, the desire should be gratified at once. Would the Governor-General be good enough to call at the American Consulate, and visit the collection? His Excellency wrote that he would. Meanwhile, the explorer gathered a large number of mutilated and headless figures which had been cast away as rubbish, or as too heavy for transportation, and set them in the rooms lately occupied by the boxed treasures that he wished to transport. Along the walls in nice order he placed them; and upon the shoulders of each headless figure he stuck a broken and valueless head taken from the same heap of rubbish. It mattered not to him that fragments of women's heads appeared on the bodies of men, and that fragments of men's heads appeared on the bodies of women. He did the best that he could, and awaited the visit of the Governor-General. That functionary soon came, clothed in Oriental dignity, and in the insignia of office, and attended by a numerous and imposing retinue. He traversed those rooms in state, examined the wonderful sculptures, expressed his satisfaction with their noble artistic qualities, and his willingness to permit the shipment of the 60 boxes of "private effects." The story somehow or other soon got around Larnaka, the seat of the consulate, and is told there to this day; but, whether or not it has reached the august ears of the Governor-General, history does not record.—*Appletons' Journal.*

MR. GLADSTONE OPPOSED TO THE ULTRA-SENTIMENTAL.—Exactly a century ago, in the year 1777, a Mr. Macmahon published in London a work entitled *The Candour and Good-nature of Englishmen Exemplified, in their Deliberate, Cautious, and Charitable way of Characterizing the Customs, Manners, Constitution, and Religion of Neighbouring Nations, of which their own Authors are Everywhere Produced as Vouchers; their Moderate, Equitable, and Humane Mode of Governing States Dependent on them*, and so forth. I give a specimen of the mode in which the title is developed in the work: "You, also, you harmless natives of the Empire of Hindostan and its dependencies, who are become happy by falling under the dominion of a certain *good-natured* European country, you, too, I mean such of you who are not yet slaughtered or starved, will bear witness to the *gentleness*, aversion to *famine-creating monopolies*, ignorance in the arts *of treachery and barbarous rapacity*, of Englishmen." The want of even-handed justice, which this author rebuked in the nation, he may have exhibited himself. But a genial tone, an equitable frame of mind toward other countries, is, perhaps, not among the national virtues. Nineteen hundred years ago it was said, *Visam Britannos hospitibus feros.* Such a tone, such a frame, as I have named, is certainly not characteristic in general of those who undertake to guide public opinion at its centre in the metropolis, and who unhappily are taken on the Continent of Europe as its authentic and exclusive organs. Some London newspapers of very limited circulation will coolly inform Europe what the British people will do and what they will not, while yet not one Englishman in 200 is so much as aware of their existence; and while there are journals in the country, having 10 or 20 times as many readers, which are never noticed in foreign prints. Nothing can be more absurd, though few things are more mischievous, than that the newspapers of the toilet and the clubs should presume to declare the feelings of the nation. An Indian gentleman writes to me, under date May 21, 1877: "You have said a great deal recently about the tyranny and oppression of the Turks; but what will you think or say, when you hear about the cruel treatment of the natives of India by your own countrymen? * * * We cannot complain of the injustice that we have been suffering from, because our mouths are closed." Ireland and America offer examples of countries whose estrangement from us has been, in other days more than at present, promoted or maintained by a temper of suspicion, arrogance, censoriousness, or contempt. But in no instance that I am aware of has it been so mischievously or so violently exhibited, as at the present juncture with respect to Russia. Journals and men, and classes of men, who never said a word for Poland or for Hungary as long as only Poland and Hungary were in question, have become ultra-sentimental and super-humanitarian with regard to the misdeeds of Russia, now when Russia is engaged, from whatever motives, in

period than is the case with almost any other commodity. At a convention of the stove trade last year (1876) in St. Louis, it was also officially reported, that under what may be called a healthy trade there was at least 33 per cent. greater present capacity for making stoves in the United States than the country requires; and that three men now, with the aid of machinery, can produce as many stoves as six men unaided could have done in 1860. In the manufacture of straw goods, 300 hands in one of the largest factories in New-England do more with the sewing-machine than what a comparatively few years ago required a thousand to effect when sewing of the braid was done by hand; and the steam-press turns off four hats to the minute, in place of the old rate of one hat to four minutes. Similar results, derived from consideration of our industries as a whole, are also given in the last national census, which shows that while the increase in population in the United States from 1860 to 1870 was less than 23 per cent., the gain in the product of our so-called manufacturing industries during the same period, measured in kind, was 52 per cent., or near 30 per cent. in excess of the gain in population.—*David A. Wells, North American Review.*

PATIENT.

I was not patient in that olden time,
When my unchastened heart began to long
For bliss that lay beyond its reach: my prime
Was wild, impulsive, passionate, and strong.
I could not wait for happiness and love,
Heaven-sent, to come and nestle in my breast;
I could not realize how time might prove
That patient waiting would avail me best.
"Let me be happy now," my heart cried out,
"In mine own way, and with my chosen lot;
The future is too dark, and full of doubt,
For me to tarry, and I trust it not.
Take all my blessings, all I am and have,
But give that glimpse of heaven before the grave!"

Ah me! God heard my wayward, selfish cry,
And taking pity on my blinded heart,
He bade the angel of strong grief draw nigh,
Who pierced my bosom in its tenderest part.
I drank wrath's wine-cup to the bitter lees,
With strong amazement and a broken will;
Then, humbled, straightway fell upon my knees,
And God doth know my heart is kneeling still.

I have grown patient; seeking not to choose
Mine own blind lot, but take that God shall send,
In which, if what I long for I should lose,
I know the loss will work some blessed end,
Some better fate for mine and me than I
Could ever compass underneath the sky.
—*All the Year Round.*

ALFIERI'S FIRST SUCCESSES.—Maria Stuarda Alfieri wrote for the singular reason that he did not like the subject; but with that indomitable will, so characteristic of him, he determined to see if he could not do justice to it, in spite of his disinclination. The experiment failed as a whole, although the principal characters, *Queen Mary, Darnley,* and *Bothwell,* are well drawn. The subordinate parts of *Ormond* and *Lamorre* are creations of his fancy, for it is in vain to seek them in history. He continued his work with astonishing rapidity; in 10 months (1782) he wrote seven tragedies, arranged the plan of two new ones, and revised and corrected the 14 which he had composed altogether. From time to time he judged of their effect by reading them aloud in a mixed society, inviting the criticisms of the learned, profiting even by the "yawns, coughs, and restlessness of the rougher or more ignorant elements of his audience, to note for alteration such passages as were dull and heavy, and could not command general interest. But hitherto, with the sole unfortunate example of "Cleopatra," none of his tragedies had been put upon the stage. At last he was stimulated to make the attempt by the representation of a version of Thomas Corneille's "Comte d'Essex," by a company of dilettanti in the private theatre of the Duca Grimaldi, at Rome. Poor in the original, the play appeared even worse in a translation, and Alfieri longed to substitute one of his own, written with native fire, in his own beloved Italian language. He offered his "Antigone" to the amateur *corps dramatique.* It was readily accepted, and the company not being sufficiently strong for all parts, that of *Creonte,* usurper of the throne of Thebes, fell upon himself. The success of the piece surpassed his expectations, and induced him to venture on what he terms the *terribile prova* of printing and publishing his works. The first edition consisted of one volume, containing his first four tragedies, published at Rome in 1783, and followed immediately by six more tragedies published in two volumes at Siena.—*Magmillan's Magazine.*

THE SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.—The condition of the South American Continent, taken as a whole, is not a satisfactory one, whatever way we view it. Politically, it is split up into a number of separate States, few of which possess any real political vitality, and nearly all of which are too poor to obtain any stable position as traders among the nations of the world. The same dominance of the soldiery which has nearly destroyed Old Spain has helped to prevent hitherto the development of most of those offshoots from her which form the States of Central and South America. There is, to all appearance, an absence of the capacity for creating solidly based civil institutions in the Spanish race, and although these Spanish colonies have all thrown off the yoke of the mother country, they have made next to no progress in the art of self-government. Not one of them all can show an orderly, well-knit system of authority, such as Prescott, for instance, says—no doubt with exaggeration—the Incas of Peru or the Aztecs of Mexico possessed. The Spaniard of America is civilly a degraded being, through the superstitions which have so long molded the quality of his mind, and the mixed races and natives whom he has called into being or subdued have never risen to the position of the peaceful, order-loving citizens of free States. Therefore we find continual wars going on, brigandage and murder rife, in even the most promising of the States, and an absence of any progress worthy of the name in every Spanish Republic save one. Public offices are filled through corruption, and integrity and fair dealing are qualities almost unknown. When contrasted with the United States, the utter backwardness of the South American States comes with startling force upon the mind of the political student. The very beginnings of life which society evinces there serve but to suggest, as it were, the corruption which makes one almost despair of these States ever developing into healthy political organizations. Chili alone among the Spanish States of South America has made real progress in the art of self-government, and has been blessed with internal peace for a generation. Among the rest, the Argentine Confederation, Peru, and Mexico stand prominently forward as communities of whom much has been expected, but which have yet performed little. The Argentine Confederation had a war on the occasion of the election of the last President, and has had more than one civil disturbance since. The Government is too weak either to repress the soldiery or to prevent crime, and its outlying provinces are subjected to a terrorism from bands of ruffians which at times threatens to depopulate the country. What progress and enlightenment the Republic has is due mainly to the influence of people of other than Spanish nationality—English, German, Italian—and if these cannot get and maintain the upper hand, revolutions, bloodshed, possibly dismemberment, will attend the future of this State. More disheartening, perhaps, is the condition of Peru, where the Spaniard has more exclusive possession of the destinies of the country, and wastes its wealth to the top of his bent. To find another orderly government we have to leave Spanish possessions altogether, and betake ourselves to the vast Portuguese Empire of Brazil, which under the old reigning house of Portugal has attained to a certain importance and order. Poor as this may be, compared with the higher civilizations of the old world, it nevertheless places Brazil first among the States of South America.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

A VETERAN AND HIS CUE.—The order in 1801 to cut off their hair, issued by Brig.-Gen. James Wilkinson, then General-in-Chief, caused great indignation among the veteran officers, who looked upon it as a "French innovation." It was as follows: "For the accommodation, comfort, and health of the troops, the hair is to be cropped without exception, and the General will give the example." This was followed by another, which said: "Whiskers and short hair ill accord; they will not, therefore, be permitted to extend lower than the bottom of the ear. The less hair about a soldier's head, the neater and cleaner will he be." Of these orders, the first, as to cropping the hair, is still in force. The second, as to wearing whiskers in any other manner than thus prescribed, was not rescinded until 1853; and then it was prescribed and still is the regulation that "the beard may be worn at the pleasure of the individual, but must be kept short and neatly trimmed." For the Corps of Cadets there is still the regulation, which is strictly enforced, that, "the hair is to be short, or what is generally termed cropped; whiskers and mustaches shall not be worn." In 1801 there was an old and distinguished officer, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Butler, commanding the Second Regular Infantry, who had entered the Second Pennsylvania Infantry as a First Lieutenant in 1776 (St. Clair's Regiment, Jan. 5,) served through that war with honor, been wounded, and again twice wounded in St. Clair's defeat in 1791. He solemnly declared he would not cut off his much prized cue. Gen. Wilkinson did not then press the matter, but issued the following order: "Lieut.-Col. Commandant Butler, at his particular request, and in consideration of his infirm health, has permission to wear his hair. On the subject of this measure the General will briefly observe that it has been sanctioned in America by the first military characters of the British and American Armies; that it has been recommended by the ablest Generals who have lived, and has been adopted by the best troops in the world, and that the cut of the hair is as essential a part of military uniform as the cut of the coat or color of the facings." Afterward Wilkinson withdrew the indulgence, and as Col. Butler persisted in a cue, he sent him, in 1803, before a general court-martial of his own appointment, on this, for disobedience of orders and other matters. He was acquitted of the other charges, but sentenced to be reprimanded, which gave Wilkinson an opportunity to indulge in invective and sarcasm, and to again order Col. Butler to cut off his hair. The latter, in a personal interview, refused, (Wilkinson to Secretary of War, Washington Oct. 25, 1804, War Department files,) and having gone to New-Orleans and assumed command, committed anew the breach of orders. At this time, an artillery officer, writing home, said: "Col. Butler wears his hair and is determined not to cut it off." (New-Orleans, Nov. 10, 1804. Lieut.-Col. Constant Freeman.) For this Wilkinson sent him before another general court martial for "willful, obstinate, and continued disobedience of orders and for matinous conduct." The court sentenced him to suspension for one year, but before the order was issued the veteran had been gathered to his fathers, and was buried with his cue.—*Magazine of American History.*

WORDSWORTH'S IMAGINATION. — Wordsworth, if we are to believe the complaint of Shelley, did not possess imagination in the highest sense of that word. When things came within the belt of his own nature they melted into him, but he could not dart his contemplation from any point except that on which he actually stood. Wordsworth approached and communed with nature—Shelley goes on to say—but he dared not pluck away her closest veil and consummate a perfect union. It is not difficult to put one's self at Shelley's point of view when he wrote these verses of his "Peter Bell," and it is true that Shelley was much more than Wordsworth like one of the brotherhood of the forces of nature, himself a kinsman of the wind and of the fire. Shelley's total being transforms itself into a single energy—now into the ecstatic clasping of the life of nature, now into an ardor of hope for man, now into keenest joy, now into some exquisite agony, now into love, now into horror or into hate. What gives to Wordsworth his characteristic place among idealists is that he was much more than an idealist; underneath the poet lay a North-country statesman; and instead of transforming his being, as did Shelley, into a single energy, all diverse energies blended in Wordsworth's nature into a harmonious whole. The senses were informed by the soul and became spiritual: passion was conjoined with reason and with conscience; knowledge was vivified by emotion; a calm passivity was united with a creative energy; peace and excitation were harmonized; and over all brooded the imagination. Wordsworth is never intense, for the very reason that he is spiritually massive. The state which results from such consentaneous action of diverse faculties is one not of pure passion, not of pure thought: it is one of impassioned contemplation. To those who are strangers to this state of impassioned contemplation, Wordsworth's poetry, or all that is highest in it, is as a sealed book. But one who is in any true sense his disciple must yield to Wordsworth, so long as he is a disciple, the deep consent of his total being. Now, what appearance will the world present to senses which are informed with spirit? It will itself appear spiritual, and as the gazer still contemplates what is around and within him, and his tranquility ascends into a calm ecstasy, he will become conscious of all things, and himself among them, as in a state of vital interaction, God and man and nature communicating with one another, playing into and through one another.—*The Contemporary Review.*

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES IN JAPAN.—The circulating library is of prehistoric origin among the Japanese people, who long ago devised this means to obtain a knowledge of the copious literature of their language in a convenient and economical manner. At present there are many of these libraries in Tokio—some put the number as high as 1,000—of which those of Daiseya and Nagatoya are the principal. A few facts concerning the business of the former gentleman may be interesting as indicating its scope and extent. The library contains about 30,000 volumes, mostly treating of light and popular themes, narratives of the heroes of history and romance, tales of love and murder, sprinkled with a few books on science and other more solid subjects. The works most sought after are, among others, the *Sangokushi,* or narratives of battles of the three countries, in 75 volumes; *Taikoki, or Life of Hideyoshi,* in 360 volumes; *Saundi Sandaiki, or Life of Iyeyasu,* in 150 volumes; *Siuko-den, or the story of One Hundred and Eight Balls,* in 75 volumes; *Hakken-den, or the story of Eight Dogs,* in 106 volumes, and *Nanba Senki, or the Battle of Osaka,* in 64 volumes. Of the novels, which are here as predominantly love stories as in all nations on the face of the globe as far as heard from, *Umego yomi, Musume kei suyo,* and *Yanagino yokogushi* are the most esteemed. The first of these three is the longest, the woes and joys being drawn out in that work to the almost insupportable extent of 60 volumes! These books are distributed throughout the city by the proprietor, if the library be a small affair, or by apprentices if of large proportions. The literary itinerants may be easily distinguished by the high pile of books borne on the back and wrapped in a cloth coverlet, forming a grotesque bundle which the artists and carvers never tire of depicting in all kinds of ludicrous exaggeration. The customers of Mr. Iseya are about 200 in number, though it is to be presumed that each of the units that make up this aggregate is, so to speak, a collective noun, representing a large reading circle. The prices paid by the borrowers vary from three mills to three cents and two mills a volume, the rates being very nearly equal, through the operation of long competition between the libraries. The most costly books are not necessarily the largest nor those packed with the most useful information, for in this department of human activity, as in others, the demand for, not the merit of, a work regulates the market price. The cheapest, strange as it may seem at first sight, are the bulkiest, which are generally manuscripts. These are written, as desired by the patrons, at the cost of 15 mills a page. A good penman can cover 100 pages a day, at a compensation, therefore, of 15 cents. This labor is performed by the proprietor in the intervals of business, or by his clerks. The Government, recognizing the usefulness of libraries and the inability of their customers—who are mostly found among the lower classes of society—to bear any unnecessary burdens, subject these institutions to no tax. In return they are forbidden to sell any volumes, unless at auctions, which are held twice or thrice a year, at which times the used-up books are sold or exchanged for what they will fetch. These discarded volumes make their way, step after step, to the pavement dealers, whose stock of second-hand literature is often as curious of its kind as any to be found in the byways of New-York or London. What becomes of them finally, as what becomes of the pins, is a mystery. But we may be sure that before they find themselves in the paper mill deposits, or are entirely annihilated by simple attrition, they have carried from home to home an aggregate sum of information or delight which it would be hard to estimate.—*Tokio Times.*

THE REGENERATION OF BULGARIA.—The regeneration of Bulgaria is already begun on the principles which have long prevailed in Poland. The Mussulman land-owners are to be even more completely expropriated than the Polish nobility; and they will also be expelled from their native country. The Bulgarian Christians will probably be disappointed if they expect to receive a free gift of the confiscated lands. The Russians have heavy expenses to recoup, and the estates from which the owners are expelled will probably be sold to native purchasers to defray a portion of the cost of the campaign. No precedent can be found for so sweeping a measure of spoliation on religious grounds since the expulsion of the Moors from Granada. The difficulty of reconciling the Mohammedan and Christian populations has often been recognized; but it was not foreseen that the knot would be cut without scruple by Russia. The definitive character of the proposed conquest is shown by the order that all official business shall be transacted in the Russian language. The Bulgarians perhaps by this time understand the meaning of disinterested liberation.—*The Saturday Review.*

FINLAND. — Finland, which, rightly handled, might be one of the Czar's richest possessions, is now, after nearly 70 years' occupation, as unprofitable as ever. Throughout the whole province there are only 398 miles of railway. Post-roads, scarce enough in the South, are absolutely wanting in the North. Steam navigation on the Gulf of Bothnia extends only to Uleaborg, and is, so far as I can learn, actually non-existent on the great lakes, except between Tanasthuus and Tammerfors. Such is the state of a land containing boundless water-power, countless acres of fine timber, countless ship-loads of splendid granite. But what can be expected of an untaught population under 2,000,000 left to themselves in an unreclaimed country nearly as large as France? Helsingfors can now be reached from St. Petersbug, via Viborg, in 14½ hours; but what is one such line to the boundless emptiness of Finland? The fearful lesson of 1869 will not be easily forgotten, when all the horrors of famine were let loose at once upon the unhappy province. Seed-corn was exhausted; bread became dear, dearer still, and then failed altogether. Men, women, and children struggling over snowy moors and frozen lakes toward the distant towns in which lay their only chance of life, dropped one by one on the long march of death, and were devoured ere they were cold by the pursuing wolves. Nor did the survivors fare much better; some reached the haven of refuge only to fall dead in its very streets. Others gorged themselves with unwholesome food, and died with it in their mouths. Fields lying waste; villages dispeopled; private houses turned into hospitals; fever-parched skeletons tottering from the doors of overcrowded asylums; children wandering about in gaunt and squalid nakedness; crowds of men, frenzied by prolonged misery, and ripe for any outrage, roaming the streets night and day—such were the scenes enacted throughout the length of Finland during two months and a half. But better days are now dawning on the afflicted land. Roads and railways are being pushed forward into the interior, and the ill-judged attempts formerly made to Russianize the population have given place to a more conciliatory policy. Lectures are being delivered at Helsingfors, and extracts from native works read, in the aboriginal tongue; that it is being treated with special attention in the great schools of Southern Finland; that there has even been some talk of dramatic representations in Finnish at the Helsingfors theatre. Such a policy is at once prudent and generous, and far better calculated to bind together the heterogeneous races of the empire than that absurd "Pan-Slavism," which is best translated as "making every one a slave."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A GREEK EASTER.—As my visit to the Troad was during the Greek Easter, it may be worth while giving a very slight account of some of the ceremonies. At the village of Kalifatli all the people collected in the church shortly after midnight on the morning of Easter Sunday. Men, women, and children were there with lighted candles, and at first the ceremony began in the porch, where the priest was reading the service from a book placed in a temporary desk. The men were firing guns and pistols, and in an open space in front of the church an immense pile of brushwood had been collected; this was set fire to, and as it blazed away rapidly, a dark object appeared in the middle of the mass of flame. It proved to be a cross with a figure upon it, and this figure was Judas Iscariot. The people then entered the church, where the service was continued till an early hour in the morning. There is one part of the ceremony which I regret I did not witness, but, according to description, it consists in breaking the Easter eggs. Quantities are dyed red and boiled very hard; a plateful was laid as a separate dish at our breakfast as hot cross-buns would be in England; but in the church some time during the morning every one breaks an egg, and repeats "Christ has risen." This very peculiar ceremony, recalling the old idea of the Great Mandane Egg, out of which creation and light came, suggests that the folklore of the region might also prove to be a valuable field of exploration. Primitive ceremonies have evidently survived the introduction of Christianity, and there is no saying but, if they were minutely studied, they might throw some light on many of the Homeric questions. For three days the whole population in each village gave themselves up to a "festa." Dressed in their best, in some open space, a large circular dance was kept up, it never seemed to stop till the darkness of evening came on, for some entered the circle as others left. They held each other's hands and went round, left shoulder to the centre; all rites in the Greek Church where the altar is circumambulated are in this direction: the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is gone round three times in this way at the Ceremony of the Holy Fire. The musicians were in the middle, a couple of shrill clarions and a large drum, and, strange to say, in every village where we saw this dance this primitive orchestra was composed of Mohammedans. The long Lent of the Greek Church is very rigid, and there is a plentiful indulgence in a better fare during this festa. Lamb, I understood, was considered an essential element of the food partaken of at this time; and it must be associased with some ideas of sacrifice, for we saw lambs being led about, which were decorated with bits of colored cloth, as well as having a bright red color daubed over the fleecy wool.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE AMERICAN JEWISH HOTEL QUESTION. —It is quite natural and proper that the American Jews should resent conduct so mean and so silly that it injures the people who offer much more than those who receive the insult. American attempts at establishing some sort of aristocracy have always been amusing and instructive. Human nature revolts against theoretical equality, and seeks in every direction for some difference, some superiority, in which to rejoice. Every one has met Americans of sense, of good manners, and education, but they are not the people who are always trying to invent an aristocracy. They are in no danger of being mistaken for purse-proud adventurers, and it never occurs to them to assert that equality with European society which is naturally acknowledged without doubt or hesitation. It is people lately enriched by trade, and still reveling in the freshness of luxury, who wish to be thought better than their equals, and find a difficulty in proving that they are not even as other successful dealers in shoddy or dabblers in stocks. It is often easy for them, however, to prove to demonstration that they do not belong to the most ancient of existing races. As they must be exclusive, if they are to enjoy themselves, they try to exclude Jews from the inns in which their women dress some six or seven times a day, and display their silks and diamonds. The Constitution of the United States, not foreseeing this freak of fashion, but moved by other causes, has made this kind of aristocratic reserve an offense against law. It must be painful to many snobs to belong to a country where ladies cannot be what they call select without obliging innkeepers to incur fines and imprisonment.—*Saturday Review.*

LETTERS TO AN ENGLISH MINISTER OF STATE.—Of all her Majesty's principal Ministers of State, none are so much solicited by requests to receive deputations, and by general correspondence of an indescribably miscellaneous character, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of the Home Department. Among those letters are some of the most useful and suggestive received in Downing-street. The departments and legislation of which those two Ministers have charge render it desirable and necessary that they should have the minutest acquaintance with special demands and local requirements. A comparatively trivial alteration in the incidence of a tax may make all the difference between the imposition and the removal of a burden of discontent. Is it a licensing bill on which the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Home Department is engaged? Of course, the most exhaustive investigation which official machinery can command into the wants and wishes of the people has been made before the measure was drafted. But the official eye is sure to neglect something. There are certain facts, certain exceptional conditions prevailing in particular districts, which have somehow been ignored. These are formally communicated to the department which takes cognizance of them, are duly inquired into, and very frequently have the effect of considerably modifying the ministerial measure. Per contra, neither at the Home Office nor the Treasury are the letters of impracticable crotcheteers and vain and pragmatic hobbyists unknown. If preposterous proposals and utterly impracticable plans could have contributed to such a result, an efficient alternative to capital punishment would long since have been discovered, nay, crime itself would have probably become extinct in this realm, while as for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he would have paid off the national debt at least five times over.—*All the Year Round.*

A PROTEST.

This is the sabbath season of the year,
When Summer silence falleth on the earth—
When truce hath come to husbandry and mirth,
To mower's scythe and wanton wood-notes clear.

The world is still, as if with holy fear,
And from its heart, through lily-bell and rose,
A stream of incense rises up, and flows
Godwards with soft rejoinings for His ear.

And I would with the sabbath world take rest,
Could breathe my life out with the Summer's sigh;
Could lay it at God's feet if I dispossest,
My soul might find new life as glad as high;
But of no dweller on this earth unblest—
This fair, lost world, where mortals love and die!
—*Spectator.*

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.—It was from a man still living, Thomas Carlyle, that the English public was to learn the value of this literature which had suddenly grown up to a place near their own. He knew how dense was the English ignorance about the Germans, and he set himself busily to work to give his fellow-countrymen information which might remove their prejudices, and by means of his translations to supply them with the means of corroborating or refuting what he said in praise of these newly-discovered writers. He first appeared before the public with his translation of *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship,* in 1824. This version has been approved by nearly two generations of readers, and this is a late day to offer even a warm tribute of the respect it is sure to inspire. It is an excellent translation, well adapted to take the place of the original, so literally and yet with such dignity has the work been done. The preface to the first edition will be found still of service. In it Carlyle lamented the English ignorance of contemporary German authors, and bewailed especially the injustice with which Goethe had been treated. He made, moreover, an earnest appeal for generous treatment of *Wilhelm Meister.* Naturally enough this book, even now not too well known, received blame as well as praise from the English reviews. In 1827 it was followed by the translation of *Wilhelm Meister's Wanderjahre,* forming part of Carlyle's German Romance, which he called latter "A Book of Translations, not of my suggesting or desiring, but of my executing as honest journeywork in defect of better." The other books translated for this collection are of but moderate value, especially in comparison with *Wilhelm Meister.* It was not merely by collecting proofs and furnishing examples of German merit that Carlyle carried on the work he had undertaken; he was also a most eloquent advocate in behalf of the importance of German literature. He wrote a number of articles to the leading reviews, in which he argued the question with great warmth and skill. First came an article on Richter, in 1827, and it may be said by the way, the influence of Richter's style upon his own is very plain. The first volume of his collected essays contains nothing but contributions to this new study, with the following titles: "The State of German Literature," "Life and Writings of Werner," "Goethe's Helena," and "Goethe." All of these were published in 1827 and 1828. This is by no means all that he did; his *Life of Schiller* was a most important spur to the study of German authors, and many more review articles from Carlyle's pen helped turn the public attention in this direction.—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

ABYSSINIAN RELIGIONS.—It is a curious fact that all of the Abyssinians of more than average intelligence insist that they were Jews before they were Christians, and that "Menelek" introduced among them the laws of Moses, retained by them in part even to this day. These they observe in common with the Copts of Egypt, from whom they draw their spiritual head or high priest; and at the same time they claim, like the Copts, to have derived their Christianity from St. Mark, who, as is well known, lived and died at Alexandria: insisting that the bones of that saint are still preserved in the old Coptic church there, though history records that they were stolen by the Venetians for the famous church bearing his name at Venice. You still see many old Jewish customs in daily practice among this primitive people, such as circumcision, the choice of meats, the veil of the temple, &c., and fancy yourself in the midst of the Jewish race while among them, from their striking resemblance in face and figure to that ancient people. Their Christianity is more in form than in substance. As far as the outside observer can judge, it consists in long fasts and corresponding long feasts—not in fierce fanaticism rather than rational belief, while neglecting the chief canons of the Christian Church in their lives and practices; all the sacraments being practically disregarded by them, according to the published testimony of the Bishops of their own Church, sent on a special mission to them by their Patriarch at Jerusalem. One article of faith they cling to with fanatical fervor—undying hatred to the Moslem people and faith, fostered by continual warfare, and kept alive by their priests, who accompany them to, and encourage them in, battle. As far as can be ascertained, there are among them about 10,000 Mussulmans, about the same number of Catholics, and perhaps 15,000 Jews, all of whom are apparently of the same color and race. The Falwas in Abyssinia are workers in gold and iron, as they are throughout the East, and by their skill and industry furnish the rest with their barbaric appliances of show and splendor, such as rings and trinkets for men and women, crosses, &c., for the priesthood; the emblazonments of the shields of the warriors with gold and silver, as well as the rich trappings for their horses. Hence this class is indispensable both to the vanity and the needs of the class calling itself Christian. The estimate as to the respective numbers of the different classes of population must, of course, be conjectural, as neither the Abyssinian Government nor people deal much in statistics, and much of the interior of the country has been unvisited by Europeans, or merely passed through under circumstances not admitting of accurate observation.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

BIOGRAPHY.—The intellectual world seems to have its fashions. These, like the fashions of the outer world, are subject to change. Changes of intellectual fashion are marked in the history of literature, and, when calmly and diligently studied, they afford means of estimating the rate of human advancement toward the high destiny of the race. It would be interesting to note the changes of fashion in the mere forms of literature—the size, the weight of volume, the number of pages, the type, the modes of issue—and to study the meaning of these as they betoken corresponding changes in modes of thought, in taste, habits, social condition, occupations, pursuits, and even morals and religion. The passing from popular favor of the massive folio forms of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, for example, is deeply significant. It tells of great mental and social movements. It is a chapter in the symbolic history of the human mind. Not less would the interest be to a student of alterations in fashion as to the various classes of literature. As these have come into demand by turn, or have alternately gained and lost their hold on the public mind, they have served to mark shifting phases of intellectual and social life, as may be seen on drawing parallels between the times when Milton's poetry could scarcely find a market, and those in which the reading multitude seem incapable of being wearied by new editions of standard poets; or between the age when huge folios of sermons were popular and were really enjoyed, and the day when sermon literature is at a discount, or when, at least, long and massive sermons are seldom read. We may just now confine ourselves to one class of literature, which at present largely shares the favor of the reading world. Biography is in fashion. The rage for memoirs, memorials, autobiographies, personal correspondence, sketches of personal character, and histories of individual "life and times," is one of those things, amid the fluctuations of intellectual fashion, which may be taken as deeply significant of progressive change in the character of human thought, principle, and feeling. Biography has always held a high place in the esteem of the few whose taste and intellectual vigor have proved comparatively independent of the more changeable fancies of the popular mind; while from the beginning it has, now and then, secured for itself a period of command even over the reading multitude. This has been owing partly, perhaps, to the fact that it has brought before the attention of the many the persons, character, doings, and habits, the private as well as public life of the distinguished few. Biography has been popular because it has gratified the vulgar curiosity by unveiling the idols which have been mysterious objects of the world's wonder, and whose mere names the crowd still delights to honor. So it was, and to some extent still is, with what has been called classic biography, produced by the few authors whose names remain among the leaders of profane literature at the opening of the Christian era. These biographers have intrinsic merits which keep their names alive irrespective of the position and character of those whose lives they sketch; though too many of their sketches have their chief attractions in sensational exhibitions of splendid vice.—*The London Quarterly Review.*

THE EGLINTON TOURNAMENT.—As early as 1839, the arrows of scorn were leveled at bogus chivalry, but this tone of persiflage was by no means universally adopted. As the session of Parliament approached its end, the ministerial, fashionable, and local newspapers became full of notifications of the tournament, set for the last days of August and the first of September. With an eye to the general effect, it was requested that ladies and gentlemen coming to the tournament would dress in costumes of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries—a wide margin for the display of taste and fancy—and that farmers and others would appear in Scotch bonnets and plaids. The Irvine Toxophilite Society and the Ayreshire Archers busied themselves in getting new uniforms, and Lord Glenlyon determined to appear at the head of a hundred of his men. The pages of the *Morning Post* became full of suggestions "how to dress for the tournament," for the most part recommending a study of Chaucer, one humorist quoting the costume of the wife of Bath as most deserving of imitation. It is not recorded that anybody took advantage of the opportunity to appear as the wife of Bath, but a great many costumes did undoubtedly make their appearance. The guests of the Earl of Eglinton arrived at the castle in the last week of August, and preparations went on at a furious rate. Immediately behind the castle was erected an enormous wooden pavilion, containing a banqueting-hall large enough to accommodate 500 guests, and a ball-room of corresponding size. This supplementary building, covered in with canvas, was in all 325 feet long; and was made absolutely necessary by the want of accommodation in the castle. Beyond this, and by a bridge over the Lugton, wound the serpentine walk, laid off as the route of the knights and their following to the tilting-ground, a huge space enclosed by vast galleries. The space inside the lists was 650 feet long by 250 wide. The grand stand is described as having been a most conspicuous object, carved and gilt in the Grecian style in front—many of the decorative gildings having been used at her Majesty's late coronation in Westminster Abbey. What would Mr. Ruskin say to this, I wonder? Heaven defend us! Greek decorations at a pantomime of the fifteenth century, and not only there, but actually in Westminster Abbey as well! Verily the decorators of the early Victorian period have much to answer for. Beside the grand stand and numerous other stands, and at the end of the lists, were pitched the pavilions of the knights; and all Scotland, mindful that no such festival had been seen in Scotland since the visit of George IV., is supposed to have prayed for fine weather. Still the voice of the scoffer was heard between whiles. It was gravely reported that the wild young Marquis of Waterford had not been lodged at Eglinton Castle, but billeted, as it were, at a young ladies' boarding-school. Moreover, the Sheriff of Ayrshire had been set on by some wicked wags to protest against the tournament, as dangerous to life and limb, and downright unlawful; in fact, as many degrees worse than bull-baiting, cock-fighting, prize-fighting, badger-drawing, and other manly amusements of our ancestors; and, moreover, smacking of Popery—not to say downright heathenism and devil-worship. Lord Eglinton was obliged to prove to the worthy Sheriff that the sport was absolutely without danger, before he would allow it to proceed, and this demonstration provided the ribald with another sneer. Of course, the keen, hard-headed Ayrshire peasantry determined to make a good thing of it. As streams of visitors poured toward Eglinton Castle, not only did that edifice become full to the roof, but the towns and villages of Irvine, Saltcoats, Kilwinning, and the farms and outhouses adjoining, might have been compared to a beleaguered district, wherein hosts of mankind, compressed into the smallest possible space, were glad to find any corner in which to bestow themselves. Accommodation for man or beast rose from 500 to 1,000 per cent., houses were let for from £10 to £30 for the tournament week, and single beds in the second-best apartment of a weaver's domicile were retailed for 10s. or £1 per night, while the master and mistress of the household, with their little ones, coiled themselves up in any out-of-the-way corner as best they might. Stables, byres, sheds, every inch of covered space was occupied. On the Monday preceding the 28th of August two very notable personages arrived at Eglinton Castle, to wit: Prince Louis Napoleon and Viscount Persigny; and the "Regulations for the Tilting" were at last issued. These appear to have been drawn up to satisfy the uneasy conscience of the Sheriff of Ayrshire. They were as follows: First—No knight can be permitted to ride without having on the whole of his tilting pieces. Second—No knight to ride more than six courses with the same opponent. Particular attention is most earnestly requested to be paid to this injunction, for the general good and credit of the tournament. Third—It is expressly enjoined by the Earl of Eglinton, and must be distinctly understood by each knight upon engaging to run a course, that he is to strike his opponent on no other part than his shield, and that all strikes made elsewhere, or the lance broken across, will be judged foul, and advantages in former courses forfeited. Fourth—Lances of equal length, substance, and quality, as far as can be seen, will be delivered to each knight, and none others will be allowed.—*All the Year Round.*

SLANG.—Slang is little else than metaphor, and comparison of a homely sort drawn from the farm, the shop, the mine, the forecastle, the camp, the street, or from any matter of common observation. A few random instances will be enough to make this plain: "To blow a cloud," "to flare up," "to cotton to," "to play second fiddle," "a cnip of the old block," are expressions that need no explanation. Others, while similes, clearly, are not exactly understood, like "go to pot," which refers, it is said, to the melting-pot for refuse metal. Others gather vim, if we stop to think whence they come. No doubt a teamster cracking his whip over his four or six horses was the first to describe something weak or shabby as a "one-horse concern," just as, conversely, his enthusiasm for a fellow always ready to pay for the drinks, found vent in dubbing him a "whole team and a little dog under the wagon." New phrases are continually reinforcing or superseding the old, but both new and old are of one nature. The gambler's lingo is used when a dead man is said to have "passed in his checks," and the gold-seeker's when a speculation is said "to pan out" well. Persons whose pretensions to refinement forbid their use of slang and of expressions which they think belong to the vulgar, have their own set of metaphors. To them the clouds are "fleecy," and the sunset "golden," home is "sweet," to part with friends is "bitter," and so on through a list which the reader shall be spared. Their speech is garnished with scraps from all the poets and from Holy Writ, instead of with proverbs. A glance at Mr. Bartlett's *Familiar Quotations,* grown in the last edition to a stout volume, will give an idea of the great number of fragments of prose and verse that pass from mouth to mouth like the pipe around an Indian council fire. Children, too, as well as their elders, indulge a liking for figurative talk, particularly for slang, a taste they often keep until well on in years.—*The Galaxy.*

THE COMMONPLACE IN LITERATURE.—While some remove from the commonplace is necessary to make good literary material of a character, it is not certain that there is any such restriction as to incidents. Unusual incidents are more likely to be the worst rather than the best. This is a question of treatment and of genius. A true author makes more of his hero eating his breakfast of beefsteak and potatoes than a bungler of his scaling precipices to rescue Angelina from brigands. The question of genius, indeed, when one thinks of it, modifies the definition of the commonplace to such an extent that it is hardly safe to assert that there is any material not fit for literary use. The genius sees deeper than his fellows, and what is trite and wearisome to the rest of us may be full of hidden meanings to him. He can arouse the intensest interest in the fortunes of John Smith, the corner grocer, while the clumsy pretender will have Sir Vernon de Travers Beresford-Grosvenor left cold upon his hands. By the commonplace I mean that which is recognized as such by common consent.—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

SAXON ENGLAND.—Since the time of Alfred a national literature has been growing up, of which the very fragments that have survived the revolution of conquest and many centuries of literary neglect, are greater than the native contemporaneous literature of any other people in Europe. No other nation possesses a body of history such as the Anglo-Saxon Bede and the Chronicles. The theological literature, although slight in comparison with that of the Latin-speaking nations, testifies, by the fact that it is in the tongue of the people, to a far more thorough religious sympathy between the teachers and the taught than can be with any degree of probability attributed to the continental churches. In medicine, natural science, grammar, geography, the English of the eleventh century had manuals in their own tongue. They had arts, too, of their own; goldsmith's work, embroidery, illumination of manuscripts flourished, as well as the craft of the weaver and the armorer. The domestic civilization of England, with all its drawbacks, was far beyond that of France. The Norman knights despised, undervalued, and destroyed much that they could not comprehend. England was behind Europe in some of the arts which they had in common, but she had much that was her own, and developed what she had in common by her own genius. She might be behind in architecture, although that remains to be proved, for much that we know as the work of Norman architects was imitated from Roman models—an imitation which, although it later developed into systems far freer and nobler than anything that existed before, was still only advancing from its rudest stage in France and Germany. England was slow in following the architecture, as she was in following the politics, of the Continent. It is seldom remembered, in comparing Norman and Anglo-Saxon in point of civilization, how very little the Norman brought in comparison with what he destroyed, and how very little he brought that was his own. His law was Frank or Lombard, his general cultivation that of Lanfranc and Anselm, far more Italian than native; in civilization—taken in the truer sense of the word—in the organization of the social life, in the means of obtaining speedy and equal justice, in the whole domain of national jurisprudence, he was far behind those whom he despised with the insolence of a barbarian; he had forgotten his own language, he had no literature, his art was foreign and purchased. But he was a splendid soldier, he had seen the great world East and West, he knew the balance of power between Popes and Emperors, and he was a conqueror; he held the rod of discipline which was to school England to the knowledge of her own strength and power of freedom; he was to drag her into the general network of the spiritual and temporal politics of the world, rousing her thereby to a consciousness of unsuspected, undeveloped powers; he was to give a new direcion to her energies, to widen and unite and consolidate her sympathies, to train her to loyalty and patriotism, and in the process to impart so much, and to cast away so much, that when the time of awakening came, the conqueror and the conquered, the race of the oppressor and the race of the oppressed, were to find themselves one people.—*Stubbs' Constitutional History of England.*

CERTALDO, BOCCACCIO'S TOWN.—Certaldo is some five or six and twenty miles from Florence, and is a station on the line of rail between Empoli, on the Val d'Arno, and Siena. The little town crests the summit of a curving

EVERY-DAY ENGLISH.

"ENGLISH GRAMMAR"—SO CALLED.

BY RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

"'Ah, it's me,' said Mr. Squeers, 'and me's the first person singular, nominative case, agreeing with the verb it's, and governed by Squeers understood; as, a scorn a hour; but when the A is sounded, the a only is written, as a hand, a heart, a highway.'" This delicious passage is, like almost all of its author's writing, a caricature, but a caricature full of life and truth. The reason of its being so exquisitely laughable is not because of its representation of the ignorance of the schoolmaster, the union of the pedagogue and the ignoramus having been often presented before; but because it presents in a compact and ridiculously impressive form the vague, confused memories left in most minds by the study of that absurd and utterly useless "branch" of education, English grammar. It is constructed with admirable art. The blunder in the person and case of *me;* and the making the noun agree with the verb, the confused reference to *it's* as a verb, the single syllable really containing the verb *is*, make a ridiculous muddle, indeed; but this would have failed of its present effect without the introduction of that sage and mysterious formula of "parsing" which completes the analysis, "and governed by Squeers understood." The climax is capped by the "as" introducing, in the manner of grammarians, an example which is entirely from the purpose, and which is not only confused and erroneous, but, with all its absurdity, so characteristic an example of the style of illustration in English grammar that every person who has been put through the bewildering discipline of that study recognizes on the instant the condition of his own mind at some period of his pupilage. Dickens is the great master of this sort of word caricature—that which represents a confused recollection of facts and an inconsequent, disconnected succession of thoughts. Shakespeare did it, of course, as he did everything. But he did it merely by the way, in passing. Dickens lays himself out on it, elaborates it, and rises with it to the height of the ridiculous—in Mrs. Gamp, for instance, and Flora, in *Little Dorrit*.

I believe that I have not overstated the case in saying that Mr. Squeers's amazing effort in parsing is a mere caricature of the impression left upon most minds by the study of English grammar. I know that there are some persons who have not yet written English grammars—the existing number of which, however, shows that a very large proportion of the English-speaking race must have engaged at one period or another in that cheerful occupation—but who, mute, inglorious Lindley Murrays and Gould Browns, do believe that to speak and write "good grammar" is the highest attainable point in education, and to whom a sentence, albeit uttered by the Supreme Wisdom amid thunderings and Hightnings, is chiefly something that may be parsed. But these people are specialists, and partake of the insanity that pertains to specialism. Those who I expect will agree with me are the mass of intelligent people to whom language is merely the means of communicating facts and thoughts.

I have called English grammar an absurd and useless study; and I verily and soberly believe it to be so. Its absurdity I hope to show in the consideration of its rules and methods; its uselessness will appear upon a brief glance at the history of English literature. I believe that the effect of the study of English grammar, so called, is to cramp the free action of the mind, to bewilder and confuse where it does not enfeeble and formalize, to pervert the perception of the true excellence of English speech, and in brief, to substitute the sham of a dead form for the reality of a living spirit.

Grammar is at war with common sense. And I must say here that by grammar I mean formal grammar, that system of language which constructs sentences upon the correspondence of the forms of words, or, where there are no forms or few, upon the imaginary relations of words, instead of the logical order of thought. And by saying that grammar is at war with common sense, I do not mean that it is inconsistent with sense; for that would be to relegate to the realms of nonsense much of the profoundest wisdom, the most beautiful imagination, and the most delightful humor that past ages have given to the world. By common sense we mean that faculty of perceiving the practical relations of things which is the best guide through life, which may exist in an uninstructed and very common-place mind, and which may be entirely lacking in one which is stored with learning or gifted with creative genius. This faculty exists in a greater degree in some races than in others. The Anglo-Saxon race are distinguished by it; they are pre-eminently a people of common sense.

The fact that grammar—formal grammar—is at war with common sense is shown by the history of language. It might naturally be supposed that with the advancement of civilization and the perfection of literary skill, grammar would become more elaborate, if not more complicated; that as life became more complex and society more polished, language, the chief means of intellectual development and social progress, would, with equal steps, become more complex and elaborated. The contrary is the case. The further we go back in the history of the world, the more complex we find language, the more minutely varied and numerous are the forms of words, the more elaborate the construction of the sentence. The grammar of the oldest written language known—the Sanscrit—is of all the most complicated, and the rivals of Sanscrit in this respect are the languages of some utterly barbarous peoples. The supply of grammar before the time of the Tower of Babel must have been something quite inconceivable at the present day. As the world has advanced it has laid aside gradually the unessential in language; it has dropped forms of words which expressed minute shades of meaning as to time and other relations, and has accomplished the ends for which those forms were made by simpler methods, the change always being destructive of formal grammar. All languages, living or dead, show in their history the progress of this change; but it appears most in the Anglo-Saxon or English language, in which formal grammar might be said to have entirely disappeared, but for a very small number of "survivals," which are to be found in a few forms of pronouns and verbs. In this the distinguishing common sense of the English race is eminently apparent. It is not certain that this deformalizing of the English language has yet reached its end, (for example, the distinction between *who* and *whom* seems to be disappearing, and I believe will disappear;) and the retention of these forms may be due, on the one hand, to a common-sense view of their practical usefulness, or, on the other, in pronouns at least, to the immobility of those most ancient of all the elements of language. That pronouns are and must inevitably have been the oldest words in language, those representing the first ideas present themselves to the human mind—the me and the not me—and that they are not the mere makeshifts which their grammatical name implies I think could be easily shown. But that is not to our present purpose.

The uselessness of the study of what is called English grammar is shown by the fact that none, or nearly none, of the great writers and speakers of English, before the present century at least, were at all instructed in that by pedagogues much-vaunted "branch" of education. Our great poets, philosophers, statesmen, orators—men whose words are the glory and the priceless heritage of the English race, and whose use of language we feebly emulate—knew nothing of English grammar, except that they spoke in grammar, for the grammar came. Is there any use in teaching a method of speaking and writing the English language correctly that was utterly unknown to Chaucer, Spenser, Sidney, Marlowe, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Bacon, Fletcher, Milton, Pope, Dryden, Locke, Addison, Steele, Fielding, Goldsmith, Sterne, Burke, Johnson, and to the English translators of the Bible? And what English short of that of Shakespeare and the English Bible is to be compared with John Bunyan's—a man ignorant of not only English grammar but of any grammar at all? I have stopped in the citation of my examples with the writers of the last century merely because, in regard to those of the present, I am less sure about their school-boy experience in learning their mother tongue, and because it was about the beginning of this century that the grammar fever broke out. But that mental malady never raged much in England, at least in the class of those who receive the higher education; and it is probable at least that Walter Scott, Byron, Wordsworth, Southey, Macaulay, Carlyle, and Thackeray received no special instruction in English grammar. This assertion may surprise some who know that "grammar-schools" have long been known in England. They have existed there for centuries—from the time of Edward VI. at least. There was a grammar-school at Stratford-on-Avon, to which Shakespeare probably went; and he makes *Jack Cade* bring it as grievous accusation against the *Lord Say* that he has "most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a grammar-school." But these grammar-schools had nothing to do with English. The grammar that they taught was the Latin grammar. Then "grammar" meant, without more words, Latin grammar. The people that produced Shakespeare and Bacon and the translators of the Bible would as soon have thought of setting up schools to teach young ducks to swim as a school to teach English boys the art of speaking and writing the English language correctly. In "The Merry Wives of Windsor" Shakespeare makes the clergyman, *Sir Hugh Evans*, ask little *William Page* "some questions in his accidence," at the request of his mother, who says that his father complains that he "profits nothing in the world at his book;" and his accidence is Latin, his book simply his Latin grammar. The men whom *Jack Cade* tells *Lord Say* it will be proved to his face he has about him, and who "usually talk of a noun and a verb, and such abominable words as no Christian ear can endure to hear," talked only of Latin nouns and verbs. The first English grammar that I am acquainted with was written by Ben Jonson, who wrote it, I believe, after Shakespeare's time, and left it unfinished. After that there were various English grammars written, but they were not for the use of schools. Knowledge of the construction of language was obtained in England until a very recent period only through the medium of the Latin and the Greek grammars. "America" has been the great field of labor in English grammar, and the first great English grammar, the one by which school-boydom has been chiefly oppressed, was written by an "American," Lindley Murray, the Philadelphia Quaker. The influence of this book and its congeners in our country upon our language has not been happy. Our English has suffered from it. We have produced some writers who use the English language with freedom and inborn mastery; but the mass of our free-and-independent-public-school-educated American citizens would, I believe, have written better and spoken better, more naturally, easily, forcibly, idiomatically, if English grammars had been unknown.

THE CREMATION OF DR. WINSLOW.

A telegram from Salt Lake, Utah, to the Chicago *Times* gives the following account of the cremation of the body of Dr. C. F. Winslow, formerly of Massachusetts, in Salt Lake, on the 31st ult.: "When Dr. Winslow's remains were placed in the cremation furnace this afternoon, at 6:20 o'clock, the body weighed 126 pounds. He died on the 7th of July, and the body had been embalmed, and the heart and bowels taken out. The crowd were permitted to view the face as the body lay in a plain coffin, with flowers strewn on it. Nearly 1,000 persons passed around the coffin rapidly, immediately after which the door of the furnace, which had already reached a red heat, was opened, and the body quickly pushed in on an iron plate, the door closed, and the fireman commenced his work in earnest. The furnace was constructed with double flues, so that the flames came directly in contact with an envelope above the body, a large current of air being admitted. The first appearance, as seen through the mica apertures, was that of roasting, but in 20 minutes nealy all the flesh was consumed, and the bones had begun to crumble. A half hour later very little could be seen of the form of the body. At 7:45 Dr. Hamilton opened the door of the furnace, and but one or two pieces of bones could be seen, and they crumbled under the weight of the ashes. At 8:55 the process was pronounced complete and successful by Drs. Hamilton and Smart. The fires were drawn, and the ashes left to cool a short time before being removed. Before the body was placed in the retort short speeches were made by Dr. Hamilton and Gen. M. M. Bone and Dr. Smart, Surgeon at Camp Douglas. Dr. Hamilton spoke only of the good qualities of the deceased. Gen. Bone indulged in description, eulogy, and sentiment, and said Dr. Winslow had set an example that would be extensively followed. Dr. Smart gave a history of the science of cremation, and referred to the system of burial as injurious to public health, and said the principles of cremation would be apt to increase with civilization and growth of population. No prayer was said nor religious words uttered, which was in accordance with the injunctions of the deceased. The crowd present numbered over 1,000, and there was even struggling to get a view of the scene and body. The fumes from the furnace were unpleasantly perceptible at a distance from the locality. The affair was successful, being the shortest time on record, 2 hours and 35 minutes. The weight of the ashes, which contained a few calcined fragments of bone, was 4 pounds 11½ ounces."

THE LOSS AT ST. JOHN.

The St. John (N. B.) *Globe* of July 31 thus estimates the loss by the fire in that city: "The assessed value of the whole city property on the east side of the harbor is a little over $10,000,000. In this valuation is not included the city buildings, the Government buildings, the churches, and the charitable institutions. If we allow for these, say $1,000,000, which is a large estimate, the total valuation would be from $11,000,000 to $11,500,000 as the total valuation of the real estate. This includes both land and buildings. Now this will enable us to pretty nearly estimate the total loss which the city sustained by the fire. The burned district comprises 200 acres of the best portion of the city, not quite one-half of the acreage on the east side of the harbor. The land, of course, is left, and so also is a portion of the foundation walls of many buildings. Taking into the account the assessed values of the properties, the Government buildings, and the other buildings enumerated above not included in the assessed value, it is quite safe to say that $3,500,000 is a pretty close estimate of the actual value of the destroyed real estate. If this may be considered low, it is quite safe to say that $4,000,000 will cover the actual loss. This is much lower than previous estimates, but we believe it is as near correct as can be. The Assessors made up their values from the best possible sources, viz., sales as they occur in public at auction, and the values recorded in mortgages, transfers, &c., at the Registry office. Although the amount may appear small as compared with first statements, it is very large indeed for a place like St. John. We have no way of making as correct an estimate of the personal property. It is quite safe to calculate it at double the value of the real estate."

A MIRAGE OF DETROIT RIVER.

The following is from the Rochester (Mich.) *Era:* "On Saturday morning at 6:30 o'clock, while Oscar Chipman, of this village, and two young men were engaged in the harvest field on the farm of Harrison Weaver, three miles south of this village, their attention was attracted by a peculiar looking cloud just above the horizon in the direction of Detroit, which city was at least 25 miles from their point of observation. A closer study of the peculiar cloud-like resolved their astonished vision a beautiful and well-defined mirage of a portion of Grosse Isle and the Detroit River, with the lovely surrounding scenery. The picture thus painted on the clouds remained clear and distinct for at least half an hour, when it gradually faded from their view. We have heard of the mirages of Detroit River scenery being seen occasionally near the city, but do not recollect of ever before having heard of one being seen so far off as Rochester."

PETER COOPER'S REMEDIES.

OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT HAYES.

HOW TO RELIEVE THE DISTRESS OF THE COUNTRY AND GIVE EVERY MAN ALL HE WANTS—GREAT PUBLIC WORKS, SILVER A LEGAL TENDER, SCHOOLS OF TECHNOLOGY, A PROTECTIVE TARIFF, AND REFORMED CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Peter Cooper has addressed the following open letter to President Hayes, upon the present hard times, and the remedies he proposes wherewith prosperity and abundance may be restored:

NEW-YORK, August, 1877.

Although I have but lately addressed you an open letter on the sad state of the industrial and financial conditions of our common country, and the causes that have brought it about, yet the events that have since transpired, while they have given additional emphasis to that appeal, justify me in once more addressing you on the same subject.

Surely the peaceful expostulations and complaints of so many thousands of your fellow-citizens, going up from every part of this distressed country, not to speak of the violence and lawlessness which this distress has occasioned, not only appeal to your humanity and patriotism, but call for the most earnest and instant action on the part of the Government of which you are the chief Executive. From your past patriotic life and action, and from your present wise and conciliating conduct in the political affairs of this country, we have every reason to hope a new and straight path of relief will be found for the manifest evils under which this country is laboring. It is with this hope, and, at my advanced age, with no other motive than the welfare of our beloved country, that I unite with thousands of my fellow-citizens in calling your attention and that of your political advisers not only to the facts, which are obvious enough, but to the causes and remedies that ought to be considered in devising the best means of curing the present evils. The facts themselves are appalling to any patriotic heart.

More than 200,000 men, within the last few weeks, have joined the "strikes" on the various railroad lines, the workshops, and the mines of the country, on account of further reduction in their wages, already reduced to the living point. That some of these strikes have been attended with lawless and unjustifiable violence only shows the intensity of the evils complained of and the despair of the sufferers. For four years past, since the "panic of 1873," millions of men and women, in this hitherto rich and prosperous country, have been thrown out of employment, or, living on precarious and inadequate wages, have felt embittered with a lot in which neither economy nor industry nor a cheerful willingness to work hard can bring any alleviation. Is it to be wondered at that enforced idleness has made the tramps of so many of our laboring population so numerous, or indeed them to join the criminal and dangerous classes?

During this same period immigration into this country of the hardy and industrious of all nations, who have hitherto built up our country, has, in a great measure, stopped, while thousands of artisans and mechanics whom a prosperous country enticed to it, which the income and employment of so many thousands depend, are fast succumbing to the general failure in the finances of the country, so that their stocks have become depreciated or worthless, and their employes discharged or mutinous on account of reduced wages. Real estate has depreciated to less than half of what it would have brought four years ago; much of it cannot be sold for any price, and mortgages of one-quarter its value, if foreclosed, swallow up the whole. The thriving and enterprising farmer of the West, especially, feels this rise in the value of money, as compared with labor or property. With the hardy toil of years, he has opened and improved his farm, and the comparative small loan, which laid but a light weight on the resources of his land in prosperous times and with a sufficiency of money, is now threatening to swallow up the labor of his life! Even the banks and the loaning institutions, not being able to invest their money on "good security," are shrinking from both sides—the failure of their debtors, that throws so many of the securities on their hands, and makes "bonds and mortgages" a "glut in the market," and the difficulty of making any new loans or investments—so that money "goes a begging" at 1½ and 2 per cent!

But these moneyed men are very patient with their troubles in this respect, for they know that money is appreciating in value all the time! It may be now that loanable capital, on good security, is gathered largely in the moneyed centres, and much of it comparatively idle; but this is no great hardship to those that own the capital, in the patience of the fact, that money is appreciating in its relative value while waiting for active investment.

This is the secret why money seeks no active investment now, but only good sejurity, or idleness. The country at large, its various industrial enterprises, and its labor are in want of money. Are there any fact more obvious than this? And is it the fact that want of money, but the poor, as a necessary condition for selling the labor which is their sole possession. Hence, to the poor man, cheap money is equivalent to cheap bread.

Ever since 1865 this country has been losing its money.

During the last 10 years thousands of millions of money have been swallowed in Government and railroad bonds, and other securities, and in importations which, till lately, have far exceeded our exportations. It is a fact on record in the books of the United States Treasury, and by such authorities as Spaulding, in his *History of the Currency*; Mr. Maynard, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency in Congress, and Spinner, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, that this country had, up to the year 1865, issued in different forms of currency and Treasury notes, current as money among the people, $2,192,895,807! This vast sum had, on the 1st of November, 1873, shrunk to $631,488,676. [See *Congressional Record*, March 31, 1874.]

In the year 1865 there was in the hands of the people, as a currency, $58 per head; in 1875 the currency of all kinds was only a little more than $17 per head.

You may call this currency a vast debt of the people, as it was incurred by the Government to save the life of the nation. But it was money—every dollar of it. It was paid by the Government "for value received;" it was used by the people to pay their debts, to measure the value of their property, and, as your present Secretary of the Treasury said in his seat in the Senate, "every citizen of the United States had conformed his business to the legal-tender clause."

This currency was also the creature of law, and under the entire control of the Government, but held in trust for the benefit of the people, as are all its functions. Was it either just or humane to allow $1,100,000,000 of this currency, a large part bearing no interest, but paying labor, and fructifying every interest, to be arbitrarily withdrawn, and this in the space of eight years, bearing a heavy interest, of which the bondholder bore no share? [See Spaulding's *History of the Currency.*] The Government seemed to administer this vast currency as if there were but one interest in the nation to be promoted, and that the profit of those who desired to hand their money with the greatest security, and to make money scarve and of high rate of interest! This is the issue of the hour; this is the battle of the people, and for the people, in which the present Administration is called upon to declare which side it will take. If this policy was unjust and ruinous at the first, it is unjust and ruinous now. If it has led us from prosperity into adversity, the only course is to retrace our steps, to stop this funding any longer, and give the people back their money, justly earned, and hardly won by the toils, perils, and sacrifices of the people. But as this vast and life-giving currency has now gone irretrievably into bonds, and the bonds have gone largely abroad for importations, that have still further depressed the industry of our people by buying abroad what we could and should have manufactured at home, I would respectfully suggest the following policy for your Administration in the present emergency and for the future prosperity of the people of this country:

First—Let the Government give immediate relief to unemployed labor, either through definite methods of help, given to settlers of unoccupied lands in the West, or by great and obvious public improvements which are seen to be necessary to the prosperity and safety of the country—such as a North-western and a South-western railroad. Both these methods might be used in view of the great distress now of the working classes. The railroads will invite settlements, protect the country from Indian wars more costly than the railroads themselves, and give employment and money which will enable the poor man to settle the lands. Even State and municipal help might be evoked to this end of employing labor by issuing currency for the bonds of States and municipalities that could employ labor profitably in any local improvements.

Secondly—Restore the silver coinage as a legal tender; and while it swells the currency, it may be made as light as paper, for transportation, by "bills of exchange," or by a currency that represents silver. The demonetization of silver was a trick of the enemies of the poor man's currency. The remonetization of silver will be a great relief now, in the depression of all business, if not the final and best measure.

Thirdly—Let us adopt a permanent policy of public finance that shall hereafter control both the volume and the value of the national currency, in the interest of the whole people, and not of a class. Let us have a national currency fully honored by the Government and people, and not partially demonetized—the sole currency and legal tender of the country, taken for all duties and taxes, and interconvertible with the bonds, at a low but equitable rate of interest. This will forever take the creation of currency, and its extinction, out of the hands of banks and those interested in making it scarce and high, and put it completely under the control of law and the interests of the people.

Fourthly—Let us promote and instruct industry all over the land by founding, under National, State, and municipal encouragement, industrial schools of every kind that can advance skill in labor. The rich need the liberary and professional school and colleges, and they should have them; but the poor need the industrial school of art and science; and it should be made the duty of the local governments to provide a practical education for the mass of the people as the best method of "guaranteeing to every State a republican form of government."

Fifthly—The Government can do much toward promoting the industry of this people, and encouraging capital to enter upon works of manufacture, by a judicious tariff upon all importations of which we have the raw material in abundance and the labor ready to be employed in the production. It is no answer to this to say, "Buy where you can cheapest." I have said before, "We cannot, as a nation, buy anything cheaply that leaves our own good raw materials unused and our own labor unemployed."

Sixthly—Let us have a civil service as well organized and specific as the military or naval service. Let us take the civil service out of mere political partisanship, and put such appointments upon the ground of honesty, capacity, and educational fitness, so that no man can hold his office and receive its emoluments without a faithful discharge of the duties prescribed by the law. The noble and efficient recognition that you have already given to this principle, in divorcing politics from the ordinary clerical and civil service of the country, entitles you to the thanks of every citizen.

By these methods of immediate relief and future administration, we may pass safely, I think, the great crisis through which our beloved country is now laboring.

"The producing cause of all prosperity," says Daniel Webster, "is labor, labor, labor. * * * The Government was made to protect this industry—to give it both encouragement and security. To this very end, with this precise object in view, power was given to Congress over the currency, and over the money of the country."

Though the influences that are now working against the rights of labor and the true interests of a republican government are insidious and concealed under plausible reasons, yet the danger to our free institutions now is no less than in the inception of the rebellion that shook our Republic to its centre. It is only another oligarchy, another enslaving power that is asserting itself against the interest of the whole people. There is fast forming in this country an aristocracy of wealth—the worst form of aristocracy that can curse the prosperity of any country. For such an aristocracy has no country—"absenteeism," living abroad, while they draw their income from the country, is one of its common characteristics. Such an aristocracy is without soul and without patriotism. Let us save our country from this, its most potent, and, as I hope, its last enemy. Let your fellow-citizens beseech you, Mr. President, to consider well what the crisis of the country demands of you and your political advisers, not losing sight of the fact that there are great wrongs that must be righted in the administration of the finances of this country for the last 12 years. Old issues of North and South are, in a great measure, passing away, and that patriotism and far-sightedness that has so far guided your Administration, we hope and trust, will find a way to relieve the present distress of the country. There is no section of our common country that needs so much the reviving influence of an educational and sound currency, as the South. The Southern people have the finest natural resources that our country affords; every facility for manufacture—the material, labor, and water-power indefinite. They need only money, wisely distributed among its working and enterprising population; and it was well said, lately, by one of the Southern statesmen, that the "Government had impoverished, discomfited, and crushed the South more by its financial policy, since peace was declared, than by its arms during the whole war of rebellion!"

If the people can look for no relief from the present Congress and Administration—if those who now sway the financial interests of the country cannot see their great opportunity—then new men must be chosen by the people whom they can trust to make laws, and execute measures that "shall secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity."

REFORM SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR PUNISHMENT IN THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTION AT WESTBOROUGH.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 3.

As a result of the many hearings given by the legislative committee last Winter in regard to the discipline of the State Reform School at Westborough, a law was passed providing that corporal punishment shall only be permitted in the Westborough Reform School under such rules and regulations and by such modes as shall be prescribed by the Trustees. No such punishment shall be inflicted except by the direction of the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent in charge, to whom the offense shall be reported, and who shall designate the nature and extent of the punishment to be inflicted. In every case of such punishment a record of the offense and the mode and extent of the punishment shall be made and presented to the Trustees at their next meeting.

In accordance with this law the Trustees have prepared and the Executive Council yesterday approved a revised code of by-laws for the government and regulation of the institution. They provide that the punishments in the Reformatory Department shall be: First, marking down in the department book; second, deprivation of play; third, half rations in the dining hall; fourth, confinement in the dormitory; fifth, confinement in the lodge; sixth, corporal punishment, which shall not be used except as a last resort, and shall be administered only under the direction and in the presence of the Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent in charge, and shall not be inflicted upon the same day that the offense is committed. Corporal punishment shall be inflicted only upon the hand or the back part of the thighs, and only by a leather strap of single thickness, 14 inches wide and 20 inches long. No inmate shall be confined for punishment in the dormitory or lodge without the authority of the Superintendent. For the trust hands the following rules are established: First, marking down in the department book; second, deprivation of play; third, half rations in the dining hall; fourth, confinement in the sleeping hall without the usual wearing apparel; fifth, return to the main building.

Correctional Department—There shall be no corporal punishment in this department. The punishments shall be: First, marking down in the department book; second, confinement in the dormitory; third, confinement in open cell; fourth, confinement in solitary.

No application for release of an inmate shall be entertained where standing is below the first grade. Confinement in open cell or solitary will be attended with loss of grade. An inmate of open cell shall receive 12 ounces of white bread per day, divided into morning and evening meals, with water *ad libitum*, and an inmate of solitary eight ounces of bread, under similar conditions. Full records of punishments shall be kept in accordance with chapter 232, Acts of 1877, section 2.

The object of the institution is still reformatory, notwithstanding a correctional department has been established, and the government is still intended to be parental and kind, and the law of love to be the ruling element of all the discipline of the establishment.

THE LONDON FOUR-IN-HAND CLUB.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 19 says: "The second meet of the Four-in-Hand Club was to have been held in Hyde Park a fortnight ago, but it was postponed at the last moment, as some objections were raised to the assembly of coaches at their accustomed place, upon the ground that they interfered with the ordinary traffic. The committee of the club, which, in addition to the Duke of Beaufort, who acts as President, consists of the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Londonderry, Lord Sefton, Lord Macclesfield, Lord Londesborough, Lord Wenlock, and Lord Aveland, met to consider what was best to be done under the circumstances, and after some discussion decided to assemble in Belgrave-square. The meet was fixed for 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but it was not until half an hour afterward that the 16 coaches which turned out on this occasion had got into line. The Duke of Beaufort's coach, driven by Lord Arthur Somerset, took the lead, and the box-seat was occupied by the Prince of Wales, who, with the Duke of Beaufort and Lady Westmorland, drove down to the Crystal Palace. Next in order came the coaches of Lord Abingdon, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Lord Helmsley, and Lord Londesborough. Mr. Adrian Hope's and Lord Macdonald's browns, Lord Carington's mixed team of three browns and a bay, and Mr. F. Villiers' bays were also much admired, while among the other coaches which came to the meet were those of Lord Castlereagh, Lord Tredegar, and Lord Macclesfield. The arrangement was that, after making a circuit of Belgrave-square for the benefit of spectators, the coaches should drive to the Crystal Palace, but not more than half of them went the whole way, the threatening appearance of the weather deterring several of the older members."

BUDDHIST AND CONFUCIAN REVIVALS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 19 says: "The efforts of Christian missionaries in China have, the *Celestial Empire* says, had one very curious and, we may be sure, unexpected result. They have inspired native theologians with a similar idea of propagandism. In the South, we are assured, priests have adopted the same means of spreading the doctrines of their creeds as the missionaries, and proselytizing agencies have been formed, principally among the Buddhists, numbers of whose clergy seem to have instituted a sort of revival movement. They preach at wayside temples and about the streets, and it is said that the practice has even spread to the ranks of Confucianists. Certain it is that a very active Buddhist mission has been established in Shanghai, and that it is working vigorously. Preaching is carried on daily at the Japanese temple in the Peking road, and, as we know, the scope of their operations is being rapidly enlarged, while Confucian preachers may be seen, though not in Shanghai, standing in open places and at street corners expounding the doctrines of the Chung-yung and the Ta-hsioh with all the fervor of a foreign missionary. Of course, Buddhism is one of the missionary religions of the world, while Confucianism is as certainly not; but the fact as concerns both is very remarkable, and deserves a passing word."

WANTED THE CAT'S EYE.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* relates this story: "A few evenings since a little Sacramento boy, about five years of age, ran to his mother crying because the cat had scratched his face and hands viciously. His mother, after petting him a little to make him stop crying, inquired what he had been doing to the cat, which always had shown a kind disposition previously. 'I was trying to get one eye—that's all. They were shinin' ever so bright, you know—all red, an' yellow an' everything; an' Charley, a [much bigger boy,] he said if I could get one I could fix a pin in it like pa's diamond, an' it would be jes' as good; but when I tried to get it out pussy scratched awful!"

LAW REPORTS.

CHILDREN OF DRUNKEN PARENTS.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN INTERFERE FOR THEIR PROTECTION—THREE OF THEM SENT TO THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.

Information was sent to the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children yesterday morning, that three children living at No. 341 East Thirty-first-street were in peril of their lives from drunken parents. Edward Chiardi, an officer of the society, started in quest of the children, and found one of them, Annie Lynch, 11 years old, in a neighboring house, she having been driven from home. Mr. Chiardi then proceeded to the child's home, and was met on the sidewalk by Mary Lynch, her mother, who emerged from the house cutting her finger nails with a table knife. The woman demanded his business, and after a few words attempted to stab him. She then ran into the house and fastened the door. Mr. Chiardi called an officer, broke open the door, and arrested the woman after a slight skirmish. He also took charge of the other two children—Mary Fitzsimmons, aged 10, and her sister Katy, some two years younger. In the afternoon the party appeared before Justice Morgan, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. While Mr. Chiardi was stating the case, Mrs. Lynch, who sat some distance back, and who was evidently very drunk, called out several times for permission to speak to "mister." At length she was called forward and invited to explain. The burden of her story was that when she saw the complainant having her child by the hand she "didn't know whether he was a gentleman, or a loafer, or a kidnapper, or a blackguard, or what he was," and she proceeded to repeat the forcible language in which she ordered him to release the child. She was not disposed to step down when the Judge told her to, and was assisted by an officer. She turned upon him with a fearful volley of oaths and struck him a violent blow with her fist. She was then taken down stairs by the assistance of several officers. Annie Lynch told the Judge that her father was in Sing Sing for stealing a coat, and that her mother was always drunk and abusive. The child had once been in the Catholic Protectory, and wanted to go there again. The elder of the Fitzsimmons girls said her father was on Blackwell's Island. Mrs. Fitzsimmons appeared and demanded her children, but the Judge was not satisfied with her appearance, and declined to release them until she should prove herself a fit person to care for them. The children were committed to the Protectory, and Mrs. Lynch was sent to the Island for two months. One of the officers in court said he had known the woman as an habitual drunkard for 12 or 14 years.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISION REGARDING THE OFFICES OF A WRIT OF MANDAMUS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Supreme Court has rendered the following decisions:

No. 22, (original.)—*Ex parte: In the matter of John R. Flippin and others.*—Petition for a writ of mandamus—Talmadge E. Brown, having a decree in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, against the City of Memphis, made application on the law side of that court for a mandamus requiring the city and its Mayor and General Council to levy and collect a tax for the payment of the amount due him. In this application the name of the person then holding the office of Mayor was given, and also the names of the persons who constituted the General Council. An alternative writ was issued, and the parties named all appeared by the City Attorney and showed cause against the application. March 30, 1875, a final judgment was entered in the cause, "by which it was ordered and adjudged that a peremptory writ of mandamus should issue, commanding the City of Memphis and its said General Council to proceed each year for the then ensuing three years—1875, 1876, and 1877—to levy a tax, in addition to all other taxes allowed by law to be levied, sufficient in amount to realize $125,000 each year for the years 1875 and 1876, and for the year 1877, to realize a sum sufficient to pay whatever might then remain unpaid of the said decree. It was further ordered that the said Clerk of said court, whenever the said Brown should request the same, should issue each year during the years 1875, 1876, and 1877, respectively, a peremptory writ of mandamus, in accordance with said judgment, to be served on the City of Memphis and its Mayor, and General Council, in the manner prescribed by law. Flippin became Mayor of the city, and the other petitioners herein, members of the General Council, Jan. 15, 1876, and May 24 following, the Clerk of the court, at the request of Brown, issued a peremptory writ, returnable the fourth Monday in November, directed to the city and to the petitioners by name, as Mayor and members of the General Council, requiring them to levy the adjudged tax for the year 1876. Nov. 27, 1876, the petitioners moved the court "to set aside and quash" this writ, for the reason in substance, that they were not parties to the judgment upon which it was issued. This motion was denied, Dec. 14, 1876, and the court, by proceeding against the petitioners for contempt in failing to obey the writ, is now endeavoring to compel them to perform the duties enjoined by the judgment upon the City and Mayor and General Council. Pending these proceedings this application is made here for a mandamus requiring the Judge of the Circuit Court to quash the writ. The writ complained of was not one of execution, to carry into effect the judgment in the original suit for mandamus. "The jurisdiction of the court is not exhausted by the rendition of its judgment, but continues until the judgment is satisfied." (Wayman vs. Southard, 10 Wheat., 23.) "Process subsequent to judgment is essential to jurisdiction as process anterior to judgment, else the judicial power would be incomplete and entirely inadequate to the purposes for which it was conferred by the Constitution." (Riggs vs. Johnson County, 6 Wall., 187.) But if the court has jurisdiction to issue process it has necessarily jurisdiction to decide as to its appropriate form. Here the process has been issued, and the court, upon motion, has decided that it was good in form and ought not to be quashed. Of this decision the petitioners complain, and seek to have it reversed. This we cannot do by mandamus. Under that form of procedure we may compel an inferior court to decide upon a matter within its jurisdiction and pending before it for judicial determination, but we cannot control its decision. Neither can we in that way compel the inferior court to reverse a decision which it has made in the exercise of its legitimate jurisdiction. That is the office of a writ of error or an appeal, in cases to which such proceedings applies, but not of a writ of mandamus. If there is anything in the case of McCargo vs. Chapman (20 How., 557) to the contrary of this, it is disapproved. Petition denied. The Chief-Justice delivered the opinion.

POWER OF DISTRICT COURTS.

In the case of Halpin against Flanagan, where the plaintiff sought to enjoin Justice Gedney from opening the default made 10 years ago and trying the cause, Justice Van Hoesen has denied the application, with costs against the plaintiff. It will be remembered that a writ of prohibition was applied for from Judge Westbrook to restrain Justice Gedney, and that also was denied, the Judge indorsing in the papers, "Motion denied, as the doing of the act of Justice Gedney would work no such injury as would warrant the extraordinary writ applied for." Again an order was applied for by the plaintiff, and again Judge Westbrook sustained Justice Gedney.

The whole question was whether a District Court Justice had power after 10 years' default to open a judgment. The spirit of the rulings of both Judges Westbrook and Van Hoesen seem to be that the opening of such default is entirely a discretionary matter with the court. Upon the affidavits offered to Justice Gedney he concluded to open the default, and he has thus been sustained. J. J. Reilly, Esq., for the plaintiff; John Jeroloman, Esq., for the defendant, and Hon. J. C. Julius Langbein for Justice Gedney.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

Memorandums.—Carpenter vs. Kelly; Platt vs. Platt.

Opinions.—In the Matter of the Western Union Telegraph Company: Berdell vs. Berdell; Bonyage vs. Waterbury: Hewlett vs. Wood.

Orders Granted.—Devoe vs. Devoe: Weed vs. Farley; Thaule vs. Kirkeler; Babcock vs. Babcock; Gardner vs. Cobb; Buers vs. Koch; Ryan vs. Ryan; Ager vs. Ager; Harlenbrook vs. Lenauer; Boline vs. Moneypenny; Arnold vs. Post; Church of the Redemption vs. Grace Church.

Admyrauld vs. Spader.—Granted.

Abrahams vs. Hyman.—Order is right.

Gardner vs. Gardner.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Wallace vs. Marks.—Order granted.

Kronmann vs. Hormann.—Motion denied.

Hellmer vs. Hellmer.—Decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Seymour vs. Stafford.—Let this notice be settled on notice to counsel of purchaser and of plaintiff.

Platt vs. Platt.—The order appointing one of plaintiff's Receiver to rent and care of premises is right. It does not interfere with the receipt of rents by Weed & Co.

Laidlaw vs. Schumacker.—Judgment in this case may stand as security: answer to be accepted, and the cause to be referred to hear and determine. No costs are granted. It is difficult to say which date of service of complaint is right. The order made will protect all.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Taber vs. Earle; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Aury; Hitchcock vs. Mochin; In the matter of Baker.

Miller vs. Miller.—Order granted.

In the Matter of Murphy.—Bail, $1,500.

Scammell vs. Moran.—Order granted denying motion.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions Filed.—Darrow vs. Schnerr; Underwood vs. Toner; Laflin & Rand Powder Company vs. Week.

Indorsements upon Papers.—The Celluloid Piano Key Company vs. Benning; Wood vs. Hazlett; Shuster vs. Da Gunha.

Victorson vs. Lakanin.—Decision filed.

Judgments.—Devison vs. Dwyer: Devison vs. Kelly; Devison vs. Garry; Wendel vs. New

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 5, 1877.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for* $1 *per month, postage prepaid.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day in the Middle States, and New-England, stationary or rising barometer, northwest winds, cooler, clear weather.

The plain, unvarnished tale supplied by our special correspondent now among the Pennsylvania miners cannot be read with indifference by any just or humane man. We speak of "hard times" when it becomes necessary to forego some luxury, to deny ourselves some familiar pleasure, and to reduce our general standard of expenditure. We complain when pinched to keep up appearances, and repine at the hardship which invades our comfort. In and around the coal fields of an adjoining State, however, are tens of thousands of working men, who, with their families, are on the verge of starvation. A large proportion are unemployed; those that have work are paid so scantily that what they earn barely keeps soul and body together. The picture of squalor and wretchedness, of hunger and nakedness, is shocking enough to touch the hardest heart. It is made more painful by the fact that some of the companies add to the miseries of their people by the enforcement of the truck system. There may be reasons for suspending work in some cases, and for reducing wages in others; but the greed which prompts employers of labor to squeeze out of it the beggarly pittance through the agency of store-pay admits of no excuse. It is an infamy which the law in other countries has suppressed.

What shall be done to mitigate the miseries of the starving mining population in the district of which Scranton is the centre? There, as at Pittsburg and other places, a vicious fiscal system has brought together vast bodies of working people who are now thrown helpless upon the world. The coal companies, great and small, profited by the industrial inflation. They bought coal lands at high prices. They opened mines which for a time yielded them princely revenues. They divided large profits, added to their capital, and forced the development of their properties. To carry on their works, they brought together miners from Europe to an extent far in excess of the legitimate requirements of trade. They imported them from Wales, from the north of England, from Ireland, tempting them with promise of high wages and lasting employment. Can it be pretended that these corporations have no responsibility in the premises?—that they may cut down wages to starvation point, or suspend work altogether without further care for those whom they took hither with expectations that have not been fulfilled? Moral responsibility there certainly is, but that, unfortunately, does not admit of practical application. It is not sufficient to say that the companies have been working at a loss. In the peculiar circumstances of the case, they owe more to their men than the stern economic law exacts. Exactly what their obligation is, and how it should be fulfilled, are questions which in view of the suffering depicted in other columns cannot always remain unanswered. The Old World no longer faces alone the labor problem. It is here, and it presses for a solution.

It is seldom safe to believe more than a small part of the tidings brought from the Far West with reference to Indians. We except, of course, the news that comes direct from the military. The bulk of the reports, however, reach us through sinister channels, or at best are mere conjecture. Our Chicago dispatch shows that this remark applies to the stories of Indian incursions, and apprehensions of attack, received from Central Montana. Army officers most competent to judge pronounce them improbable, and assign good reasons for their opinion. Traced to their source, we might expect to find them the handiwork of men who profit by military operations, and are not scrupulous as to the methods by which these may be rendered necessary. A few companies of soldiers would be a godsend to Montana traders and contractors in more ways than one, but that is not a reason why they should be gratified.

A correspondent, reporting the result of his observations at the Postal Convention in Virginia, emphasizes the unity of the Southern representatives upon three points: (1) Increased mail facilities; (2) subsidies for three steam-ship lines from Southern ports; (3) national aid for the Southern Pacific Railroad. The statement has nothing of the nature of a discovery. It is simply an expression of feeling in the aggregate which has been distinctly indicated in various Southern States. The demand for an enlarged postal service may or may not be justified. On this head, the department is the proper judge. Relatively speaking, the South has always been, in postal matters, the most costly section. It has yielded less returns in proportion to the service rendered than any other. There may be valid economic reasons, therefore, for withholding any additional expenditure until called for by increase of population or industrial development. We accept the doctrine that the Post Office Department should be self-sustaining only with certain important modifications; but in the present condition of affairs even the Postmaster-General may be constrained to answer Nay to the importunities of places which consider themselves aggrieved.

On the general question of subsidies the South cannot hope to be successful. Its Representatives in Congress may proceed on the rule that they should call for a great deal with the expectation of obtaining something. But the magnitude of their demands renders firm resistance on the part of the North absolutely necessary. To yield one subsidy would be to concede a vicious principle, and to open the door of the Treasury to claims that would soon make it bankrupt. We know that the schemes talked of at Old Point Comfort embrace but a portion of the list which the South is prepared to present. A much better case might be made out for the Mississippi levees than for the projected steam-ship lines, but neither have any chance. Were the country prosperous, opposition to any grant of money or loan of credit on account of these enterprises would be expedient. In existing circumstances, the policy that would aid them at the cost of the nation would be madness. The Government has in hand a task sufficiently arduous. It is intent upon the re-establishment of the nation's credit with the least possible inconvenience to business interests. It has no credit to spare for any project, and the only aid it can legitimately render is to the people in the form of reduced taxation. As to the Texas Pacific Railroad, he must indeed be blind to the signs of the times who imagines that the country will tolerate the pretensions of that or any similar corporation. The recent troubles have intensified the hostility to the scheme, and as Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT is no longer a name to conjure by, the last vestige of apparent strength is gone. There is a much greater likelihood of subjecting the rulers of railroads to stern Federal discipline than of draining the Treasury to help them out of their difficulties.

HOW TO PREVENT STRIKES.

It is one of the first practical duties of legislators and managers of men to take men as they are, and not as they should be. This recent convulsion of labor, and its blind blow at capital, is, of course, in many points of view unreasonable, and wherever it violated law should have been put down with the strong hand. But masses of men without much education, and struggling hard for a sustenance, are liable to such convulsions. Laborers who receive but a meagre pittance in the distribution of the profits of production, while employers seem to grow rich, will be always exposed to discontent, and be ready for strikes and combinations. This has been the experience of other countries, and must be that of ours. Indeed, it is not at all improbable that, as values are in process of settlement all over the world after a period of inflation, this tremor of labor will reach all the industrial countries of Europe, and produce disastrous strikes and outbreaks. It may be that a future of much disturbance among the laboring classes is before the world, and that many a volcanic outburst and social earthquake will precede the final settlement and formation of the crust which covers such forces, and before society in this, the industrial period, is fairly shaped and molded. In this country, however, we meet the great problem with far more hope of its settlement. The immense quantity of arable land, and the consequent possibility of an equable distribution of wealth, make all such questions far less dangerous here than in any other country. Still even here large companies and individual employers having considerable bodies of men under them, must take into consideration how such outbreaks as we have just passed through can be avoided. They are perilous and disastrous events, and the whole country would gladly be free from the risk of them.

We believe that there is but one mode of preventing them, and that is by the simple and natural method of giving laborers an interest in the prosperity of the company or of the industrial enterprise in which they are engaged. We do not mean necessarily by co-operation or by industrial partnership, though this may be a result to be reached in the progress of the future. But for this much training and preparation are needful. We mean that each railroad and manufacturing company or its board of managers, whenever the year's business is prosperous and profits are large, should consider in their division the laborers and employes as well as the stockholders and important officials; that a certain proportion of profits should go as bonus to labor. And this, not because justice demands it, for the owners of the property have a right to do what they will with their own, but because it is sound policy to interest the employes and working men in the success of the company. A gratuity of this nature, or a percentage on profits, would have a remarkable effect on the laborers, and could be spared in a prosperous year. Then when years like the present came, and the railroads or factories were running at a loss, the employes would accept a reduction as a natural and inevitable thing, and would share cheerfully in the losses as they had in the profits of the company. They would feel themselves part and parcel of the interest for which they labored.

Now, in these great associations, capital and labor, employers and employed, are completely separated. Under the system supposed they would be at least partially united. Our readers, to fully appreciate the feelings which have produced this lamentable outbreak among the railroad employes, must put themselves in their places. Here is a hard working, faithful man who has served his masters many years; he has a family, and can hardly "keep the wolf from the door" with his wages; he knows that the road has made large profits, and he sees that these in the form of dividends, watered stock, and high salaries, have gone into a few hands. In these profits he has had no share. Suddenly, during a bad year, he gets a communication, signed by the President, who is enjoying the millions made from these former gains, that his small wages must be reduced 10 per cent. He cannot see how bread is to come to his family with such pay. He has been too long in the service to easily find another place. Indeed, it may be that all places are filled in any occupation which he could follow. Burning with the sense of injustice, and desperate, he is easily influenced by the wild and reckless men who are always seeking to lead working men astray. He tries a strike, (which he has a perfect right to do;) he becomes a unionist, a Communist, a rioter. The transition is easy and natural. If he reflects at all, he knows that the financial ill-success of his road has not been due to his neglect or failure. It has been owing to the foolish ambition of its President, in building branch roads, or to the greed of speculators in watering its stock, or to similar causes. Had he ever enjoyed a share in its prosperity, he would be willing now to accept a portion in its misfortunes. Under such feelings and convictions an outbreak is inevitable. The strike will be worth all it has cost, if it will change all this and tend to put labor in a more reasonable relation with capital, and thus avert some of the dangers which have just showed their front so formidably.

VALIDITY OF CITY ASSESSMENTS.

Almost unnoticed except by those immediately concerned, the Court of Appeals a few weeks ago passed upon a test case involving the validity and finality of city assessments upon particular property, and a review of the case may not be amiss at the present time. Many years ago, in 1861, about the time the making and the location of Prospect Park in Brooklyn had been decided upon, the largest owner of property on Third-street in that city joined with other persons interested to have the street "improved," the argument being that an unsettled but desirable section would thus be opened for settlement, that the street could be made a great thoroughfare leading to the Park, and the proposed improvement would be a public benefit, &c. In short, the idea was the "boulevard" one. The city was asked to advance the money and take its chances of repayment by assessments on the property on the line of the street, and it was claimed there could be no risk in this, because the property was ample security, and the owners could not be expected to object to repaying an advance by which their property had been so greatly appreciated. So, despite the objections of old-fashioned people that if every word of this were true it only showed that the property-owners, and not the city, should do the work, the former successfully applied to the Legislature for their bill and got their "special commission," selected by themselves, to supervise the matter. Up to that time contractors on local improvements had been paid in city certificates of indebtedness, which were payable only on the collection of the assessments by the city; this policy was then abandoned for the one since followed there and in New-York, the city issuing its bonds unconditionally, and itself taking all risks of collection.

This special commission was the leader of many others which followed successively. Third-street was duly improved; it became a fashionable drive-way to the Park, and for a time the prospects of success were fair. Then other streets became gradually preferred as Park approaches, Third-street ceased to attract either travel or population, and the scheme became an utter failure. Then, of course, the city began to look about for repayment, and the property-owners, equally of course, began to say that they were unable to meet their assessments, and that they had grave doubts whether the whole business had not been conducted in an illegal and irregular manner, but that the assessment was at least "excessive" they were perfectly certain. The technical lawyer appeared and began splitting hairs with accustomed nicety, the City Corporation, fearful to press the matter lest the case should be lost on technical grounds, letting the bonds stand and paying interest thereon. The uncollected assessments thus remained for several years a "cloud" on the title to property on the street, and then a compromise was effected, in 1869, the owners agreeing to repay the advance in twenty annual installments, the city having the right to include each installment in the regular tax-bill. In 1871 the tax on the property of one WILLIAM GUEST was $248 89, and the installment was $267 11. Neither being paid, the property was sold July 1, 1873, but GUEST sued to set aside the purchaser's title; the purchaser declined to appear in the action, thus, of course, losing his right to a conveyance, but leaving the city a test case, which it must push successfully or else suffer final defeat as to the whole assessment. The plaintiff argued that all the acts of the Legislature on the subject, from 1860 to 1869, were unconstitutional, and that the assessment was invalidated by the various irregularities committed.

The Referee sustained this view; the General Term of the Supreme Court reversed his decision, and the case then went to the Court of Appeals. Before that, as before the previous courts, the city urged the constitutionality and regularity of the proceedings, claiming that, by the compromise act of 1869, all prior proceedings were confirmed, and the amount of the assessment virtually relevied by the taxing power of the State, and that, aside from the question of legality, no court had any jurisdiction to entertain questions of this character. The Court of Appeals, by Chief-Justice CHURCH, decided in favor of the city on the latter ground, saying that "an action in equity will not lie to review the proceedings of municipal officers, or to correct irregularities and errors which may have been committed. It may be affirmed as a result of the authorities that there is no recognized head of equitable jurisdiction for reviewing directly the proceedings of subordinate tribunals and officers in laying out, opening, and improving streets and avenues, or in laying assessments and taxes therefor, or to correct errors therein, or modify or vacate assessments imposed. To establish such a jurisdiction would open the floodgates of preventive litigation without substantial benefit to interested parties." Judge CHURCH concluded by going beyond the case to express his opinion on the assessment business as a policy, which he pronounced "unjust, and oppressive, unsound in principle, and vicious in practice." There is no more reason, he said, for assessing the owner of property situated near a street improvement, for an incidental advantage, than for compensating him for an incidental injury, but the latter has always been denied; "the right to make a public street or avenue is based upon a public necessity, and the public should pay for it." "The majority are never backward in consenting to, and even demanding, improvements which they may enjoy without expense to themselves, and the inevitable consequence is to induce improvements in advance of public necessity, to cause extravagant expenditure, fraudulent practices, and ruinous taxation; the system operates unequally and unjustly, and leads to oppression and confiscation. It is difficult to discover in it a single redeeming feature which ought to commend it to public favor."

The assessment—about $5,000—on the plaintiff's property is significant of the whole burden, which is $302,000. Experience has justified this condemnation of the assessment system as thoroughly vicious, but the two cities have the bonds to manage as best they can. Brooklyn's assessment bonds, as well as we can ascertain them from the schedule, are $7,880,000; and although she has now obtained a decision affirming her right to collect the $302,000, which presumably applies as well to the rest, still this is not the same as payment, in these times of depression, and meanwhile the bonds she was led into issuing remain out. Here in New-York the assessment business was followed on a scale proportionately large, the bond account standing $22,371,400 at last report. Last December Mr. GREEN stated the assessments themselves to be $22,258,881, which he estimated as worth $13,000,000. He also stated the unpaid taxes of 1876 as $15,435,045, with $6,889,887 of real and $10,853,972 of personal taxes of earlier date in arrears, $7,038,483 included in the last-named item being prior to 1871, and presumably worthless. Of the total uncollected taxes, $33,178,695, he estimated $20,000,000 as the probable yield. His successor, at one of the Municipal "talks" last February, went further, and said he did not believe more than seven of the twenty-two millions of assessments will ever be collected. In the long list of actions pending against the City, representing, on a rough addition, over $9,000,000, we find several thousand repeating the phrase "to set aside an assessment." Who they are that pay their assessments, who they are that do not, and why they are suffered not to, are points on which light is greatly needed. We think the case above sketched is not without a rational interest to New-York, and that the subject of stirring up and enforcing these liens, which are the only pretended justification for treating some $22,000,000 as a "contingent" debt, may well receive attention from anybody who feels an aching for reform.

PARENTAGE BY PROXY.

Desire for offspring is so strong with some married couples that, if nature be unkind, they hope to supply the deficiency in a measure by adoption. If they cannot have children of their own, they are willing to take the children of others, thus becoming parents by proxy. This disposition may be natural, but its indulgence is often attended with unhappy, indeed distressing, results. Adoption under the most favorable circumstances is imprudent, and as generally managed, reckless in the extreme. Parents, as a rule, have so much trouble in rearing their own children—no duty is more delicate, no task more difficult—that it is not strange if their trouble be increased tenfold when they undertake to be adopters. The Spaniards have a proverb that to adopt a child is to introduce an inveterate enemy into the household. Like sundry sayings of that nation, this may be spiced with cynicism; but many instances show that it contains a disagreeable amount of truth. If it were designed as a warning, it is well put, and worthy of remembrance; for intending adopters cannot reflect too much, cannot be too cautious in offering to infant strangers the sanctuary and sanctity of their home.

Not long ago, in one of the Western States, a young man who had been adopted by a benevolent and well-to-do pair from an orphan asylum, in the second year of his age, was carefully educated and gratified in every rational wish. They yielded him the place in their hearts which they would have yielded to their own flesh and blood, and for a time he seemed to return their devotion with gratitude and affection. After graduation at college he wished to enter into mercantile business in a rising town beyond the Mississippi, and his foster-father gave him $10,000 capital to begin with. He was unfortunate or incapable; in two or three years he failed disastrously, and his generous friend set him up again, though with little better result. Once more he got embarrassed; floundered on for months, and, with the hope of relieving himself, forged his foster-father's name to the extent of $20,000. Anxious to shield the scoundrel, the good man acknowledged the signatures to be his, and protected the paper, though at the expense of the remainder of his property. Even this sacrifice did not save the merchant. He went to pieces, and after abusing his friend violently because he could not help him further, left him in a rage; departed for the Pacific slope, and was afterward heard of as a most exemplary member of an evangelical congregation. Whom he next succeeded in defrauding in his garb of piety has not been ascertained.

Before the war, an infant was deposited at the door of an unmarried woman of near 40, in a New-England town. She took it in, and soon became so fond of it that she decided to adopt it. It was feminine, and proved to be so pretty and bright a child that the whole neighborhood became interested in the little GRACE, who grew prettier and brighter as her age increased. The lady doted on her charge, and having a modest independence, was enabled to give her many comforts and an excellent education. The girl made no return for these favors. She was willful, insensible, supremely selfish, and so disturbed the friends of her guardian that they besought her to discard the ingrate. Her benefactress stubbornly refused; she declared that the girl was young and inconsiderate; that continued kindness and affection must ultimately soften and win her. GRACE took every advantage of the woman's love; she tyrannized over and abused her; wasted money that could not be spared, and made constant demands for more. Finally she reduced her protectress to such a condition that she would have wanted the necessaries of life, if her relatives had not helped her. To cap the climax, she ran off with a drunken vagabond with whom she had been urged to break, and whom she knew to be despicable and dishonest, and insisted on returning to live with him under the kind woman's roof. She was willing to take GRACE, but not her worthless husband. She had been so worn in body and distressed in mind by her adopted daughter's behavior that at this time she was dangerously ill. While she lay pale and suffering on her bed, the charming GRACE forced her way into the house, and burst into such a torrent of imprecation that she swooned from excitement, and died the following day.

That man and this woman were of bad blood, it may be said, inheriting a moral taint they could not remove. But nearly all adopted children are unhappy in their ancestry; for they are likely to be either foundlings or orphans, whose parents and parents' parents have been inharmonious with nature, and led unwholesome or vicious lives. The chief misfortune is that very little if anything is known of the antecedents of most adopted children—not enough to serve as a guide or admonition in their training; they are taken on trust, and the trust is full of peril. Persons are pleased with the looks of an infant—even its looks are no evidence of what its mature appearance will be—and they rashly take it to their bosom, never suspecting that it may prove a serpent to sting their peace to death. The kind of children that it would be safest to adopt—if any of them be safe—are just the kind of children that cannot be had. The people who leave their offspring to the care of others, who are capable under any circumstances of parting with them, would be apt to implant such traits as would deter the wildest baby-worshiper from accepting the awful responsibility of bringing them up, were those traits divined or in any way foreshadowed.

THE TURK'S STRONGEST POINT.

The recent battles in Bulgaria have exemplified once more the peculiar qualities of both combatants. The strength of both lies in defense rather than attack, and in this case, the Russians being the assailants, their weakest point was matched against their enemy's strongest. In holding an intrenched position, the Turkish linesman has few equals and no superiors. In the field, where he is, and feels himself to be, at the mercy of incompetent officers, the occasional panics to which he is liable, in common with all Eastern races, have led many critics to undervalue the splendid fighting-power which he really possesses; but behind a breastwork, where his stubborn valor is untrammeled by any influence from without, he is emphatically "the right man in the right place."

It is worthy of remark that both nations have been almost uniformly victorious as defenders and unfortunate as assailants. Russia's defensive victories at Poltava, Kunersdorf, the Trebbia, Heilsberg, Valentina, Smolensk, and her disastrous attacks at Narva, the Pruth, Zorndorf, St. Gothard, Naefels, Austerlitz, Inkerman, Eupatoria, are familiar to every student of history. As instances of the Turk's aptitude for defense it is sufficient to mention the twenty months' siege of Rustchuk in 1811-12, the defense of the lines of Rassova against Gen. AUREP, in 1853, the stubborn resistance of Silistria in the same year, costing 8,000 men to the besiegers, the gallant defense of Kars against Gen. MOURAVIEFF, and the crowning victory of Eupatoria, which broke the heart of the Emperor NICHOLAS. On this point it is worth while to quote the words of an eminent military critic of the present day, whose long personal experience of Turkish troops gives special weight to his opinion:

"In holding his ground, against any odds, the Turkish grenadier is unsurpassed. Were the enemy to come sweeping down upon him 40,000 strong, where he stands yonder, a solitary sentinel, he would fire his piece among them as resolutely as if he had an army at his back, and then fall where he stands, without yielding an inch. With his implicit faith in destiny and his noble self-sacrifice in the cause of GOD and the Sultan, he is capable of endurance and effort that might put a Spartan to the blush—witness the wan, famine-stricken, hollow-eyed spectres that manned so stanchly the walls of beleaguered Kars. Take care of the officers, keep the Pashas' hands from bribes, and you may trust the Turkish soldier that no Russian regiment ever reaches the gates of Constantinople."

The last clause sounds almost prophetic, in the face of the efforts now making to secure the services of the Hungarian General KLAPKA. It is certainly a poor compliment to the native officers that, with a German at the head of the central army, an Englishman in command of the Black Sea fleet, two Prussians prominent among the engineers, an Egyptian taking the lead in the artillery department, and another Englishman handling the cavalry, the Porte should beg another General officer from Hungary; but it must be owned that the two leading instances of "imported Generals" recorded in history—TYRTÆUS at Sparta and XANTHIPPUS at Carthage—were successful enough to make the experiment worth repeating.

THE RETARDATION OF THE MOON.

The most devoted admirer of the sun—unless he be a bigoted Parsee—must admit that the conduct of that luminary has frequently been other than could have been desired. He has sometimes scorched us with a degree of heat of which no delicate and considerate luminary would have been guilty; while at other times he has refused to shine when his presence was particularly desirable. In addition to his notorious faults, he is at the present moment the subject of serious astronomic suspicion. Mr. PROCTOR considers the sun quite capable of burning up the earth, converting all mankind into cinders, and melting Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS; while another respectable astronomer openly asserts that at some future day the sun will draw the earth to his hot, fierce arms, by means of gravitation, and consume her in his fatal embrace. It is thus clear that we ought not to put unlimited confidence in the sun, and that we should be prepared for any indiscretion, misconduct, or crime on his part.

The moon, on the other hand, has never hitherto deserved anything but trust and affection. Her phases have frequently changed, but these changes have been so regular in their character and succession that they furnished no foundation for a charge of fickleness. Indeed, the placidity and constancy of the moon have been universally conceded. She has watched the earth night after night since the morning stars first sang together and awoke our sleeping planet to light and life. Whatever scenes of crime or violence she may have witnessed, they have had no power to draw one sign of recognition from her serene, pure face. That scandalous story concerning Endymion has fallen into utter discredit. No one believes it now, and it is doubtful if it was really believed at the time. It is true that the moon has aided and abetted countless lovers, whether wise or silly; but no one blames her for it. In her remote and passionless sphere she knows love only as the poetry of the universe, and smiles upon it without a thought that on our earth it may be tainted with miasms the very existence of which she does not suspect. It is no wonder that men have always loved and trusted the moon, and it is only among degraded tropical savages that she is suspected of malevolence toward those who sleep in her presence.

But it is no longer possible to conceal the fact that the moon has fallen into a habit fraught with the most disastrous consequences both to herself and the earth. Possibly she is growing weary, for her age is much greater than that of the earth, and she was old when this planet was yet swathed in vaporous swaddling clothes. Whatever the cause may be, she has relaxed the speed with which she once circled around us, and she is gradually moving more and more slowly to the discharge of her nightly duties. This "retardation of the moon," as cold-blooded scientific persons call it, has been placed beyond doubt by careful investigation, and its rate has been accurately calculated. In itself considered, it would not be a matter of very great importance, but it is well ascertained that just in proportion as the speed of the moon slackens she draws nearer to the earth. The consequences of this latter conduct are inevitable and appalling.

For some time to come there will be no difference in the appearance of the moon which can be detected by ordinary eyes. Gradually, however, she will grow apparently larger and brighter, and the day—or rather the night—will come when the moon in her first quarter will seem as brilliant as she now is when at the full. The tremendous stimulus which this state of things will exert upon the feline mind can be only faintly imagined. Our roofs and back fences will be thronged with nocturnal cats, and those scenes of violence and fur which are now characteristic of the period of the full moon, will begin every evening as soon as the moon rises. Sleep will be banished from the face of the earth, and the human race will assemble at its back-windows, and spend the night in hurling boot-jacks and language at the limitless cats who, with characteristic self-conceit, will look upon the increased quantity of moonlight as a direct pandering to their depraved passions. As for lovers, they will multiply to an unprecedented extent. Not merely the young, but also the veteran widowers and the widows who have faced a score of times the altar and the ring, will be seized with a desire to sit at unholy hours on the piazza, and to furtively squeeze hands behind the shadow of pillars and vines. Thus, in its earlier stages, the approach of the moon earthward will develop alike on the back fence and on the front piazza those phases of the tender passion which seek expression either in caterwauling or idiocy.

Steadily and surely the growing disk of the approaching moon will blot out the stars and monopolize the midnight sky. The time will then be near at hand when the moon, yielding to the attractions of the earth, will rush upon us with a velocity frightful to think of. If we have with reason dreaded a collision with a light and gaseous comet, how much more reason have we to dread the blow of the vast and solid moon! Kindling into flame as she rushes through the atmosphere, she will strike the earth and thereby develop an amount of heat sufficient to melt a whole continent into boiling lava. Of course, no planet could sustain such a shock without flying into fragments. The earth would doubtless be broken into small distinct pieces, which would begin to revolve around one another and to indulge in other wild astronomic orgies, the mere thought of which must bring a chill to every orderly breast.

This is what we have to expect from the moon. There is no room for doubt. The astronomers know the facts and admit that they can devise no plan for counteracting the moon's fell purpose. Sooner or later that very moon whom we have so long, and with such apparent good reason, loved and trusted, will rush unbidden upon us and hurl us into chaos. We might as well make up our minds to it at once, and cease to lavish our confidence and affection upon a moon that is sure to ruin us in the end.

OBITUARY.

GEN. VON STEINMETZ.

Charles Frederick von Steinmetz, the Prussian General, who died of heart disease on Friday night at the baths at Landeck, in Silesia, was born Dec. 27, 1796, and was only about three months older than his sovereign, William, the present Emperor of Germany. Educated in the Prussian Military School, Steinmetz was 12 years old when the battle of Jena was fought, and though a witness then of his country's humiliation, before he was 20 he took up arms in her defense, having participated in the campaigns of 1813 and 1815 against France, which culminated in the defeat of Bonaparte at Waterloo. After 1815, until the eventful year of 1848, Gen. Steinmetz was employed in various minor military capacities, and his name did not appear at the front until 1848, when the revolution broke out in Berlin. At the head of a regiment of the Guards, Steinmetz fought against the revolutionists and first gained distinction. In 1861, when the Schleswig-Holstein complications took place, Steinmetz commanded a regiment in the Dutchies. Invested with a superior command in 1863, at the head of the Fifth Army Corps in 1866, he was conspicuous in the Prusso-Austrian War for his bravery, having fought for three days, from the 27th to the 29th of June, three Austrian corps, at Nachod, Skalitz, and Schweinschadel. Steinmetz participated in numerous other engagements, and by the skillful management of his forces again gained honors at the battle of Sadowa. The prominent position Gen. Steinmetz had taken in this campaign gained him the decoration of the Black Eagle and a grant of money. In 1867 Gen. Steinmetz was elected a member of the Diet of the North German Confederation. In the Franco-Prussian campaign he took no active part. Of late years Gen. Steinmetz has held some military position in Berlin, and his age and services have endeared him to the Prussian people. With the King of Prussia, Steinmetz belonged to that class of veterans of which the Austrian Radetzky was the type. Dying at the age of 81, Gen. Von Steinmetz lived long enough to see the regeneration of Prussia, and his name will be long remembered in Germany as a representative of a brave old soldier who first saw service under Blucher.

DR. JAMES M'CLELLAND, U. S. N.

James McClelland, Medical Director in the United States Navy, died yesterday morning at his residence in Germantown, Penn. He was born in Pennsylvania, and entered the service as an Assistant Surgeon on June 20, 1838. He served on the frigate United States during 1839 and 1840, and on the schooner Enterprise, in the Brazil squadron, in 1842-4. He was transferred to the brig Bainbridge, of the same squadron, in 1846, and served on the store-ship Southampton, in the Pacific squadron, from 1846 to 1848. He was stationed at the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia from 1851 to 1853. On March 6 of the latter year he received his commission as Surgeon, and was ordered to the sloop-of-war St. Mary's, in the Pacific, serving on her during the remainder of 1853 and 1854. From 1855 to 1857 he was on the steamer Michigan, on the lakes; from 1858 to 1860 attached to the home squadron; in 1861 he was on the steam sloop Brooklyn, in the West Gulf squadron; from 1862 to 1864 on the receiving ship Philadelphia; from 1865 to 1867 on the flag-ship Colorado, of the European fleet; from 1867 to 1868, Fleet Surgeon of the South Pacific squadron, and from 1868 to 1869 at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. On March 3, 1871, he was commissioned Medical Director, with the rank of Captain.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Lieut. Edward Woodman, of the United States Navy, died at Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday last. He was born in New-Hampshire, and entered the service Sept. 30, 1862.

George Canning, aged 77 years, a prominent citizen of the town of Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., was found yesterday sitting upright in his carriage, dead. Apoplexy was the cause.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

PROGRAMME OF THE GENERAL MEETING IN SARATOGA OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The American Social Science Association is to hold its general meeting at Saratoga on the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th of September, with sectional meetings as well as general sessions, both day and evening. Mr. David A. Wells is the President, Gamaliel Bradford the Treasurer, and F. B. Sanborn the Secretary. The meeting will be opened by an address from the President. On the 5th, papers on the silver question will be read by B. F. Nourse, of Boston, and Prof. Stanley Jevons, of Manchester, England; a paper on "Savings Banks," by John P. Townsend, of New-York; a paper on "The Prospect of Resumption," by Gamaliel Bradford, of Boston; one on "Taxation," by Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale College, and one on "Local Taxation," by William Minot, Jr., of Boston.

On the 6th there will be read a report on "Registration in the United States," by Dr. Elisha Harris, of New-York; a paper on "The Massachusetts Census and its Lessons," by Carroll D. Wright, of Reading, Mass., and one on "Changes in Population," by Dr. Nathan Allen, of Lowell; papers on "The Industrial and Social Aspects of the Southern Question," by Peter Hamilton, of Mobile, and W. L. Trenholm, of Charleston; one on "The Relations of the United States to Each Other as Modified by the War and the Constitutional Amendments," by J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia; one on "Education in the Southern States," by Gen. T. M. Lyon, of Richmond, and there will be a discussion on the Southern question in its various aspects.

On the 7th there will be read a paper on the "Navigation Laws of Great Britain and the United States," by Hamilton A. Hill, of Boston; a paper on the "Tariff Question," by Horace White, of Chicago, and one by J. S. Moore, of New-York; one on "Custom-house Forms," by Henry D. Hyde, of Boston; one on "Municipal Government," by Edwin Chadwick, of London, and one on the "Local Government of English Counties," by George W. Hastings, of London; one on "Extradition," by Prof. Sheldon Amos, of London; and a paper by E. R. Meade, of New-York, followed by a discussion on the Chinese question. At a special session on the same day will be read reports from the Social Economy Department on "Economy in Building," and on "Home Comforts and Amusements at Small Cost." At the Health Department meeting will be read papers on "Danger to the Health of Girls from Imperfect Early Training," by Mrs. A. C. Martin, of Boston, and on the question, "Is the Intellectual World Growing Near-sighted?" by Dr. E. G. Loring, of New-York. A paper, to be read during one of the meetings of the general session, on "Moral Education," by President Woolsey, is partially promised.

The annual Conference of the State Boards of Public Charities will also be held at the same place on the 5th and 6th of September, with an opening address by Gov. Robinson, of New-York, and reports and papers by special students on "Insanity," "Statistics," "Medical Charities and Out-door Relief," "Dependent and Delinquent Children," "Hereditary Transmission of Vice and Pauperism as Illustrated by the Jukes Family," "Penal and Prison Discipline," "Tramps," and "Public Buildings for the Dependent Classes."

THE REUNION OF FREE-SOILERS.

The Boston *Commonwealth* of the 4th inst. says: "The gathering of Free-Soilers of 1848, at Downer Landing, (Boston Harbor,) on Thursday next, will be a notable assembly. The conception and consummation will be Mr. Downer's own, but the selection for the occasion of the anniversary of the historic Buffalo Convention, which nominated Van Buren and Adams for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, was purely accidental. Mr. Downer is pleased to regard as Free-Soilers of 1848 several gentlemen who espoused Free-Soil principles prior to 1856, and these will also be invited. The original intention was to invite only the personal acquaintance of Mr. Downer, as his accommodations will not permit of an assembly of over 200. There is no barrier, however, to any Free-Soiler, who is interested, attending the gathering as would any visitor to the gardens on an ordinary day during the Summer and accepting the favors extended to such patrons of the grounds. Mr. Downer will call the assembly to order, and make a brief explanatory address, when Charles Francis Adams will be called to the chair and indulge in a few reminiscences of the events of the Free-Soil era. The various speeches that will follow will be short, and also largely reminiscent. Among those who have accepted invitations to be present are John G. Whittier, Amos Tuck, Elizur Wright, Samuel E. Sewall, Francis W. Bird, George Boar, James Freeman Clarke, John A. Bolles, John B. Alley, Albert G. Browne, Theophilus P. Chandler, Nathaniel C. Nash, Edwin Thompson, Richard P. Waters, Eben F. Stone, James M. Stone, Willard P. Phillips, Asaph Churchill, Joseph M. Churchill, Franklin King, Adin Thayer, M. P. Kennard, Willard Sears, Jonas Fitch, George Coombs Man, representing his father, Horace Mann; Forrester Andrew, representing his father, John A. Andrew; Michael Anagnos, representing Samuel G. Howe, and a large number of the then younger men of the movement."

L. D. CAMPBELL ON JUDGE WEST.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* thus quotes Hon. Lewis D. Campbell's expressions of opinion concerning the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio:

"I never had any personal acquaintance with Judge West until we met in the convention to make a new Constitution in 1873. In the discussions there we were sometimes opposed to one another, and sometimes on the same side. He is a man of very superior intellectual powers—as far superior to Taft as Stanley Matthews is to Aleck Sands. If not the very brightest and clearest-headed man in that ever memorable caucan, he was at least the equal of its ablest members."

After a brief pause, Col. Campbell resumed:

"I regard him as a rather bitter partisan, but a man in these latter days don't count much unless he goes the whole hog for his party. I am very sorry that Judge West has lost his eyesight. Although opposed to him politically, I will say that should he be elected, the chair of State will be filled by as able a man as has occupied it in the last quarter of a century."

"But," added the Colonel, "I am out of politics, and expect to stay out. Still, when asked a fair question about a political opponent, I will answer it honestly, if I answer at all, though it kill me. Were I not against being interviewed, I could give some facts in connection with the Constitutional Convention which would bear out the high estimate I have expressed above of Judge West's abilities, and there are plenty of members of both parties who could give their testimony to the same effect."

NEW-HAVEN COLONY FOR CALIFORNIA.

The New-Haven *Journal* of Saturday says that a number of the members of the California Colony Organization formed in that city, expect to leave for the land selected for colonization purposes next month, among them Messrs. Cook, Booth, and Allen, and perhaps Mr. Farnsworth, of New-Haven; also two men from Waterbury and one from Hartford. Most of the men have families, who will go with them, and all start together. The one thing now waited for before going is news that the company from whom the land is to be purchased have completed their arrangements for properly irrigating the property, an essential point, without which nothing can be done, and with which the soil will bear abundantly cereals and fruits. All the land selected for the New-Haven colony is reserved for the colony to locate upon, against all comers, until the 1st of January, 1878. Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Brown, a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School, are on the land in behalf of the colony, dividing it into 10-acre portions.

DEMANDS OF A SOLID SOUTH.

OLD POINT COMFORT CONVENTION.

WHAT THE SOUTHERN DELEGATES WOULD LIKE TO GET FROM THE GOVERNMENT—A FRIEND'S STATEMENT OF THEIR SCHEMES—THEY SUPPORT THE DEMOCRACY AND INDORSE THE PRESIDENT.

From a Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 2, 1877.

There were 350 delegates to the Postal Convention at Old Point Comfort on the 25th ult. Most of the Southern States were represented. During the three days I was there, I talked to representatives from each State, and ascertained from them that their people are fully satisfied with President Hayes and his Administration. There is a general disposition to support the President in his efforts to restore peace and good will to the whole country. The resolution, which was unanimously adopted, thanking the President for his efforts to restore peace and quietude to the country, was passed as a matter of simple justice. Although the sentiment of the delegates was entirely with the President, it must not be understood that any delegate had abated his fealty to the Democratic Party, or was any less a Democrat because he supported the Administration. The present outlook encourages every Democrat in the opinion that the next President will be elected by the Democratic Party. While this is so, there is no hypocritical cant about the title of the President to his office, or any disposition to try and make the action of the Electoral Commission a question of the next national campaign. There can be no doubt that the Union is now preferred to the Confederate States, if the Southern people were at liberty to choose under which Government they would live. This choice may be selfish to the extent that the Democratic Party, when it regains power in the nation, will have the patronage of 38 States to dispense to the faithful, instead of 11 States which made up the Confederacy. Inasmuch as the South is now solidly Democratic, there is no cause for further agitation and strife; therefore, peace and quiet prevail. Every delegate with whom I conversed was full of talk for the South. Politics was a secondary matter to the effort to obtain increased mail facilities, a subsidy for three steam-ship mail lines between convenient southern ports and Rio Janeiro, Havana, and Aspinwall respectively, and Government aid to build the Southern Pacific Railroad. There was a general expression of the opinion that the South should obtain all the aid possible from the Government, and Southern members of Congress will be almost, if not quite, unanimous in favor of aiding the Southern Pacific Railroad. There were a number of representative Republicans present in the convention, but whether Democrat or Republican, whether Bourbon or Conservative, they vied with each other in the attempt to do their utmost for the South. Every interest was subordinated to this end. The South is solidly in favor of every question of Government aid for internal improvements in this section. It was thought that in some way politics would have entered into the proceedings of the convention. Not so. Every delegate seemed to understand that nothing must be said or done which savored of partisan politics. So strong was this feeling that a resolution to the effect that the postal service should be managed, and its officers and agents employed and discharged, upon strict business principles, regardless of any political or personal consideration, was voted down by almost a unanimous vote, because, as was said, an Administration that had surrendered power in two States in deference to the requirements of the Constitution, that had prohibited Federal officers from intermeddling in politics, that was reforming the civil service and reducing expenses, could be trusted to carry out the principles as expressed in the resolution without dictation or suggestion from the convention.

WHIPPING POSTS.

NOW A MILLION DOLLARS COULD BE SAVED TO THE CITY BY THEIR JUDICIOUS USE—CRIME DIMINISHED, SOCIETY MADE SAFER, AND THE CRIMINAL PERHAPS REFORMED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two years ago I commenced to advocate the benefits to society, and the savings to tax-payers of the judicious use of the lash for the punishment of ordinary crimes. My first article appeared in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, in November, 1875. I thought at that time, as I do now, the moment had arrived to agitate and thoroughly discuss this mode of punishment. The press thought differently, but many of its members expressed their approval of it, but felt the time had not arrived to discuss it; that necessarily it must be a very unpopular question for the masses, and that the masses must be consulted before so radical a change could be safely presented to the popular mind. On 3d May, 1877, I had the honor to read a paper before the Brooklyn Philosophical Club on the "Whipping-Post as a Proper Mode of Punishment for Ordinary Crimes."

I unhesitatingly advocated the establishment of whipping-posts in every county in the State, and especially in Brooklyn and New-York. The question at that time received considerable ventilation by the press, and since then it has been discussed more or less by newspapers throughout the United States. I have numerous letters in my possession from prominent gentlemen residing in almost every State in the Union, giving their views in favor of it. I was much gratified last Sunday morning to see you had devoted four columns and a half to its discussion, and that gentlemen at the head of the most humane institutions New-York can boast of were strenuous advocates of its practical results and humanitarian influences.

I do not hesitate to assert that $1,000,000 annually could be saved to the citizens and tax-payers of New-York by its judicious use. I do not, permit me to observe, believe in whipping everybody that comes along, but only those who richly deserve it, and after sentence under the unanimous voice of a medical directory. I beg the reader to refer for a moment upon the following propositions:

1. That all laws are made for the benefit of society and not for revenge, or for the benefit, not the injury, of the criminal.

2. That all punishments should be of such a nature as will afford the greatest possible protection to society and the least injury to the criminal.

3. That the punishment of ordinary crimes should be so regulated as not to become, as at present in all large cities, a burden upon society.

4. That all petty crimes, such as larceny, sneak-thieving, tramping, habitual drunkenness, wife beating, laziness, and faro pimps—that class of sharks who live by enticing countrymen into gambling dens—sensualists, hypocrites, and a thousand other meaner offenses known to the law, can be disposed of without material injury to the criminal and without cost to the City by the use of the lash. Dr. J. B. Johnson, Mayor of Alexandria, Va., disposed of 50 cases of petty larceny by the lash without any expense to the City. We give them, he says, 15 or 20 lashes and tell them to come back for the other 19. They never come. He says in his last Message to the Common Council of his city: "The good results of prompt and impartial enforcement of the laws regardless of the prejudices of any one are evident, as the disturbers of the peace and the violators of the law bear but a small proportion to the rest of the community who keep the peace and respect the law. It has always appeared to me to be misguided sentiment for those who desire the maintenance of the ordinances that have for their object the preservation of life and property to evince misplaced sympathy for the violators of the law when they are punished, and to make common cause with them in reproach of those who justly and impartially enforce the laws. I take pleasure in saying that not a single occurrence of any consequence of a violation of law has gone unreported and unpunished. The Police Department have not a single prisoner in the 'chain gang,' and but one prisoner in jail for the action of the court."

There was a great deal of opposition to the Mayor's determination to revive the use of the lash. The obsequious time-servers, politicians, bigoted sentimentalists, hypocrites, and white-livered religionists, made a great noise about it, but the Mayor triumphed and is now being publicly thanked for his wisdom and wise administration of the law. The lash should not be used indiscriminately, but with great caution and sound judgment. The remembrance of physical pain is the only thing that will deter ordinary criminals from committing crime.

N. McGREGOR STEELE.

A QUESTION TO BE ASKED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me space in your paper to ask what has been done with the money collected at the benefit given last February, at the Hippodrome, for the relief of the poor of the Twenty-first Ward? Thousands of tickets were sold for the occasion, and as I contributed my mite, I feel I have a right to know what was done with the proceeds of that benefit and who received the benefit, but as yet have been unable to solve the question. Perhaps Mr. Coroner Croker can tell, as he was one of the committee who had it in charge.

TWENTY-FIRST WARDER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 3, 1877.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

MR. MAPLESON AND THE NATIONAL OPERA-HOUSE—A PROPOSED SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Mr. Mapleson writes to the *Times* denying the report that the National Opera-house will soon be finished. He says £40,000 are needed to build the roof, and that £80,000 have already been spent on the building. Mr. Mapleson offers that if any one will take the building and finish it, he will pay £12,000 or £14,000 yearly rent. In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Edward Jenkins gave notice of a question for next session whether the Government will take the building for a National School of Music and Drama. He said he hoped the Government would consider the subject during the recess.

In the House of Commons this afternoon the South Africa bill was read a third time. Obstruction seems to be stamped out.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Mlle. Aimée sails hitherward on Saturday next.

"Baby" continues to attract numerous audiences to the Park Theatre.

"The Poor of New-York" will be represented this week at Niblo's Theatre.

Nightly representations of "Ah Sin" are announced at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

Mlle. D'Erlon, the newest "aquanaut," performs daily at the New-York Aquarium.

Mr. Den Thompson appears in "Joshua Whitcomb," at Wood's Theatre, during this week.

Mme. Janauschek will act at the new Broadway Theatre this season—possibly in a dramatic version of Wagner's "Walküre."

Miss Abbott's concert at Saratoga, which occurred during the early part of last week, was so successful that it was repeated there yesterday evening.

"Poor Jo" is to be acted at the Union-Square Theatre throughout the present week. On Friday evening the performance will be for the benefit of Miss Cary.

Miss Lydia Thompson and her associates are expected here on Saturday next. They appear at Wallack's Theatre, in "Blueberd," on Saturday evening week.

Miss Kellogg, in her approaching concert at Saratoga—on Aug. 14—is to have the assistance of Mr. Graf, tenor; Mr. Carleton, Signor Tagliapietra, and Mme. Schiller.

To-night's programme at Gilmore's Garden includes the last movement from the Fifth Symphony, the "Danse Macabre," and selections from Meyerbeer, besides songs allotted to Messrs. Turner and Carleton. The garden is still kept delightfully vernal to the eye and wonderfully breezy.

At a recent concert in Milwaukee, Miss Lillie Barry, a young soprano songstress, revealed, according to the local journals, the possession of a voice of uncommon compass, her execution, too, denoting rare culture. She sang with much applause an air from "L'Africaine," and, with Mr. Bodden, a duet from Spohr's "Faust."

FOREIGN TIDINGS.

Miss Neilson is seeking repose at Vichy.

Mme. Patti took her benefit in "Faust," and Covent Garden was, as usual, crowded.

Mr. J. F. Rowe appears in "Brass," at the Haymarket Theatre, on to-morrow week.

Mr. W. Farren's connection with the London Vaudeville is about to terminate. He has acted *Champneys*, in "Our Boys," upward of 800 times.

Mr. Mapleson's benefit at the Crystla Palace was attended by 12,334 spectators. Among the artists were Mme. Christine Nilsson, Mme. Marie Roze, Mlle. Justine MacVitz, Mme. Trebelli, Mlle. Alwina Valleria, Signori Foli, Rota, and Tamberlik; Herr Rokitanski, M. Faure, and Mr. Sims Reeves.

A new four-act opera by Signor Tito Mattei has just had a private rehearsal in London. The impression was very favorable. The *Court Circular* understands that the work was composed for Mme. Marie Roze-Perkins, who sang the leading rôle at the rehearsal. Its title is "Maria di Gand," and the argument of the drama refers to the struggle of the Netherlands for national independence at the end of the sixteenth century—a passage of European history which has given us Beethoven's "Egmont."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen somewhat during Saturday throughout the lower lake region, the Atlantic and Gulf States, and north or west winds, with clear weather, have prevailed over these districts. The pressure has fallen slightly over the Missouri Valley and Manitoba, with south-east winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather. The rivers have generally fallen slightly.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle States and New-England, stationary or rising barometer, north-west winds, cooler, clear weather.

During Sunday, in the South Atlantic States, north-east to south-east winds, stationary barometer, clear weather, and lower, followed by higher, temperatures.

For the Gulf States south and east winds, rising, followed by falling barometer, warmer and partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, north-west winds, possibly veering to south-east, warmer, clear weather, and stationary or falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the upper lake region, falling barometer, south and east winds, warmer partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region, north-west, veering to easterly, winds, partly cloudy, cooler, followed by warmer, weather, and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

The rivers will generally fall somewhat.

BATTLE OF ORISKANY CENTENNIAL.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Preparations for the centennial celebration of the battle of Oriskany on Monday are complete, and the indications are that it will be the grandest demonstration which has ever occurred in Central New-York. All of the interior towns are aroused, and will send thousands of representatives and numberless organizations. The battle-field has been crowded with Militia and veterans since 6 o'clock this evening, they having encamped until Monday.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 4.—Charles Bailey and Charles R. Ross were arrested to-day for passing counterfeit 25 and 50 cent pieces. On searching their lodging at No. 348 Harrison-avenue, a quantity of zinc and other metal, with dies, plates, casts, &c., were secured.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR DEALERS ARRESTED

In conformity with instructions issued by Capt. Caffrey, the officers of the First Precinct yesterday arrested the following liquor dealers, who were detected selling without licenses: John Tisch, of No. 36 Maiden-lane; William Seitz, of No. 31 Beaver-street; George Swanton, of No. 55 William-street; Patrick W. Fagan, of No. 70 Broadway; Bernard Johnson, of No. 34 Whitehall-street; Diedrich Degetz, of No. 12 Old-slip; John G. Weber, of No. 62 Maiden-lane; Ernest Weber, of No. 69 Nassau-street; Gustav Schnck, of No. 64 Maiden-lane; August Waffmann, of No. 47 Nassau-street; William Dreschsler, of No. 160 Maiden-lane; Henry Brown, of No. 53 Nassau-street; Charles Messinger, of No. 95 Maiden-lane; William Hopkins, of No. 61 South-street; Charles Kramer, of No. 176 Pearl-street. The prisoners will all be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court this morning.

The Police of the east side precincts made the following arrests of liquor dealers last night in compliance with the late general order:

Twenty-first Precinct.—James Anthony, No. 230 East Thirty-eighth-street; John Dooley, No. 322 East Thirty-fifth-street; Michael Gorman, No. 325 East Thirty-third-street; Patrick Walsh, No. 309 East Thirty-ninth-street, and Michael Kelly, No. 660 Second-avenue.

Seventeenth Precinct.—William Vieser, No. 369 Bowery, and Edward McMahon, No. 318 East Eleventh-street.

Eleventh Precinct.—Louis Fischer, No. 57 Stanton-street, and William Pestermack, No. 94 Willet-street.

Tenth Precinct.—Mark Blescherner, No. 34 Hester-street; William Lang, No. 89 Ludlow-street; Diedrich Hosmer, No. 137 Canal-street, and Thomas Clarke, No. 107 Canal-street.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 4.—The school-ship Supply arrived here this morning.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 4.—The body of Henry Maag, the sixth victim of the Broadway fire, was found in the ruins this morning.

A STORY OF MAN AND WIFE.

MARRIED WITHOUT MUTUAL LOVE.

A POSSIBLE CONSPIRACY OF A HUSBAND TO RUIN HIS WIFE'S REPUTATION—THE TROUBLES BROUGHT ABOUT BY A PRETTY HOUSEKEEPER—PROMINENT FAMILIES IN THE CHEMUNG VALLEY CONCERNED.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SOUTHPORT, Chemung County, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 4, 1877.

The De Waters family is one of the oldest in the southern tier, and has large possessions in the Chemung Valley. York De Waters, one of the youngest of the family, was left a widower in the Fall of 1875, his wife having been the daughter of a leading farmer of Southport, named Chauncey Cleveland. Soon after the death of his wife De Waters employed a young woman named Emma Nivers to act as his housekeeper. Miss Nivers was a very pretty girl, and in spite of the presence on the farm of an older brother of hers, Benjamin Nivers, gossip was soon busy with her name and that of her employer. The farm of a wealthy citizen, Lewis B. Smith, is near that of the father of York De Waters. Smith's daughter, Ella, an accomplished and prepossessing young lady, and York De Waters had been school children together. She was a favorite in the neighborhood, and the parents of De Waters were anxious that she should become his wife. When the stories in relation to him and Emma Nivers became current, the elder De Waters brought his influence to bear upon his son, and a match between the latter and Miss Smith was arranged, and the young people were married in the latter part of January, 1876. De Waters was then 30 years of age, and his bride 19. Directly after the wedding Emma Nivers went to live in the family of a farmer named Schlick, not far from De Waters' place. The new Mrs. De Waters was not long kept in ignorance by her husband that she was not his choice, but that he had married her simply to satisfy a whim of his parents. He treated her, according to the statements she now makes, with utter indifference, which at times bordered on cruelty. He compelled her to sleep in a room through which his hired man had to pass to get to his quarters, and paid frequent visits to Emma Nivers, who seemed to monopolize all his affections. The sufferings of Mrs. De Waters were concealed by her from all her friends; but that something was wrong at the De Waters farm was apparent to all. De Waters' parents used their influence to make things as they should be between him and his wife, who loved him sincerely, and had loved him long before her marriage. De Waters, however, while bearing testimony to his wife's virtues, declared that he would be satisfied with nothing but a separation from her, as he did not have any affection for her, and had married her to please others. On her birthday, in March, following the marriage, he offered to give her $500 in money and one third of his property if she would agree to a separation, but she indignantly repulsed the proposal. His reason for wishing a separation was understood to be a desire to replace his wife with his former housekeeper. Up to the 15th of June, 1876, he asserted that he had no cause of complaint against his wife, but that he had no love for her. This is one fact that leads to the almost general conclusion that the events which occurred on the 20th of June last were the result of a conspiracy. On the evening of the day mentioned, according to sworn statements made in the case now pending in the courts of this County, at Elmira, York De Waters, Benjamin Nivers, and Mrs. De Waters were in the sitting-room at the farm-house. De Waters told Nivers that he was going over to a farmers named Rhoades, some three miles away, on business, and might not get back that night. Nivers swears in court that soon after dark Mrs. De Waters, who had been playing on the melodeon, suddenly ceased, blew out the light, and made improper advances to him. York De Waters, in his capacity as witness in his own defense in the case, swears that he had suspected something wrong between Nivers and his wife for some time, and his alleged departure was a ruse to detect them; he went to the woods near by and remained until dark; he then crept back to the house and looked through the sitting-room window; his wife was then playing on the melodeon, but soon extinguished the light; shortly afterward he heard her and Nivers go up stairs singing and laughing to her room. To get witnesses to his wife's crime was his next purpose. He did not go to the nearest neighbors, but selected his first father-in-law, Chauncey Cleveland, and the employer of Emma Nivers, farmer Schlick. With these men he returned home. Removing their boots at the threshold of the door, they entered the cellar by an outside door and crept up to Mr. De Waters' room. A lantern they carried was turned on and Mrs. De Waters was discovered asleep in bed, and by her side was Benjamin Nivers, also asleep. The husband was not indignant, and did not attempt to molest in any way the man he charged with debauching his wife. He asked his wife calmly if that was her conduct during his absence, but said nothing to Nivers, who quickly arose and walked into the kitchen. The wife was the only one who exhibited any feeling, and indignantly demanded to know what the meaning of the startling display was. Her husband then told her he had returned for the purpose of finding her just as he had. He ordered Nivers to take a horse and wagon and drive his wife to her father's. Nivers swears that he did so, and that on the way Mrs. De Waters endeavored to arrange another meeting between them, and kissed him good-bye at her father's door. The testimony of the venerable father of Mrs. De Waters is that his daughter was in convulsions when she was brought home, and that she remained unconscious for several hours. De Waters next day went to Elmira, and ordered his counsel to begin proceedings for a divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery. Pending proceedings in the case, both De Waters and Benjamin Nivers were arrested on a charge of conspiracy against the former's wife, and they were indicted at the following term of court. The case has been on trial in Elmira for two weeks, and a decision is hourly expected. The above facts are taken from testimony in the case. The evidence to sustain the charge of conspiracy is mainly as follows:

Nathan Wood, a neighbor of De Waters, swears that De Waters and Nivers had a consultation after the affair of the 20th of June, at which Nivers was told that he had better go away for a while, as people might think it was a "put up job." Nivers went to Wells, Penn. There he went to work for a man named Knapp. He formed the acquaintance of a young man named Beach Fuller, who swears that Nivers confessed to him that De Waters wanted to marry the latter's sister, Emma, and was determined to get rid of his wife in some way. He had made an agreement with Nivers to pay him $50 if he would arrange to make it appear before witnesses that he was criminally intimate with Mrs. De Waters. The plan was agreed upon that they had carried out as related by De Waters and Nivers afterward that he had better go to Pennsylvania until the excitement died away. The testimony of Mrs. De Waters would not be received by the court, but her statement is substantially as follows: She was not well on the night her husband said he was going to Rhoades. In the pantry off the kitchen there was a bottle of medicine which she was using. Nivers went to get it for her. Being absent an unusual length of time she supposed he was having difficulty in finding it, and she went out into the pantry. Nivers had the bottle in his hand, and was replacing the cork, which he had taken out. She took the medicine, and, returning to the sitting-room, swallowed a dose of it. Not long afterward she became stupid and sleepy. From that time she remembered nothing until her husband awoke her, with the strange men in her room, and she was charged with being found in bed with the hired man. She declares that Nivers placed some powerful drug in her medicine while he was in the pantry. While she was under its influence he carried her to bed, and lay down by her side. Other circumstances that the prosecution deem important as showing that scene of the 20th of June was anticipated and had been prepared for by De Waters are that his watch dog was removed from the premises that day, and that the outside cellar-door was never known to be unfastened at night before that time. The case is near its termination, and is creating great interest, the decision being anxiously awaited. It is being presided over by Judge Spaulding. The prosecution is conducted by District Attorney S. S. Taylor and Hon. H. Boardman Smith. The interests of the defendants are in charge of R. Stevens and John Murdock, Esqs. The sympathy of the community is entirely with Mrs. De Waters.

AN UNPLEASANT MESSAGE.

The Clinton *Courier* has this: "A short time since a respectable citizen of the town of Westmoreland was somewhat surprised by a call from a couple of elderly Quakers who were passing his premises in a buggy, and seeing the man in his yard, checked their horse while one of them alighted and passed through the gate, thus addressing him: 'You are the man I have been looking for. I live in Ohio; God has sent me to notify you to prepare for death, which must soon come to you. I did not know to whom my message was sent until seeing you in the yard, when I at once knew you were the man. After an earnest and impressive prayer, the stranger departed."

THE COAL REGIONS STILL QUIET.

TRAINS RUNNING WITHOUT INTERRUPTION ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY ROAD—LARGE MEETINGS OF MINERS AT WILKESBARRE AND HAZELTON—A REQUEST THAT THE MILITARY BE WITHDRAWN.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 4.—All trains except the night trains are running on the Valley Railroad. Freight trains come and go with regularity. Gen. Huidekoper's division is stretched along the road for 20 miles, guarding it from blockade and destruction. Affairs throughout the valley are quieting down.

The miners held a large meeting in Dana's Grove this afternoon. They sent an invitation to Mayor Loomis and Sheriff Kirkendall to come and inform them why the military are here. The Mayor was present and made a speech, counselling them to be peaceable. They adopted a resolution asking that the military be taken out of the valley. Part of them marched through the principal streets with a band of music. Gen. Osborne's Third Division was to-day relieved and sent to their homes, their places being filled by military from other sections of the State. The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad will start trains on Monday.

HAZELTON, Penn., Aug. 4.—At a delegate meeting of the miners of the Hazelton region held to-day, it was resolved to ask for an advance of 12½ per cent. from the 15th inst., the company to be given until the 10th inst. to signify their acceptance. It is reported that the delegations were pledged to make the above demands. The representation from the Beaver Meadow District was very full while the north side, which includes Jeddo, Ebervale, Ecley, Drifton, Minesville, Hollywood, Lattimer, and Upper Lehigh, was but slightly represented. The main object of the meeting was said to have been to attempt a reorganization of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, but nothing definite is known as to the result of the deliberations on this point. Miners who have heretofore been very active in organizing strikes have expressed themselves to-day as opposed to a strike as long as the Schuylkill Companies continues to work. The Hazleton and Conyngham military companies returned from Wilkesbarre this evening, having been relieved by United States troops.

OFFICIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

GOV. HARTRANFT THANKS THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA AND POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY THANKS THE POST OFFICE CLERKS

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 4.—The following has just been received here:

HEAD-QUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA, KINGSTON, Penn., Aug. 4, 1877.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 33.—First. In relieving the troops from the present emergency the Commander-in-Chief extends his congratulations. Your prompt response made to the sudden call for vigorous execution of all directions, your cheerful obedience to all commands, and especially your gallant resistance to mob violence at Pittsburg, with the lesson there taught by you to the law-breakers are good evidences of your faithful efficiency. The good results which followed have not alone been confined to the locality of the occurrence, but all those resisting lawful authority seem now to understand what must be expected if there be a continuance in defying the law.

Second.—The companions and relatives of Lieut. J. Dorsey Ash of the Keystone Battery, and the enlisted men who were killed in the affray, the Commander-in-chief extends his condolence and sympathy. Yet there is the sad consolation that they died for the maintenance of the law's supremacy and to secure the permanency of the established institutions.

By command of JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES W. LATTA, Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Postmaster-General to-day issued the following:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, 1877.

To Employes of the Postal Service:

It affords me the greatest satisfaction to commend those of you who were in the midst of the recent troubles for the faithful manner in which you performed your arduous and oftentimes perilous duties. This, together with the ability displayed in all emergencies, but the more strongly convinces me that those connected with the service have a full appreciation of the responsibility of the duties that devolve upon you, and are equal to them. I desire therefore to make this public acknowledgment of your services, and to commend each of you for the efforts put forth to avert the consequences that would have followed destruction or continued delay to the mails. Very respectfully,

D. M. KEY, Postmaster-General.

ANOTHER RAILROAD COLLISION.

AN ENGINE RUNS INTO A PASSENGER CAR ON GUNTHER'S CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD—NARROW ESCAPE OF THOSE ON BOARD THE CARS—EVIDENT CARELESSNESS ON THE PART OF THE OFFICIALS.

A collision for which there was no excuse, and which narrowly escaped being disastrous to life, occurred last evening on the Locust Grove section of the Green-Wood, Bath, and Coney Island Railroad. A train of three cars, overcrowded with men, women, and children, left Coney Island at 10 minutes before 7 o'clock, for Locust Grove, to connect with the steam-boat Minnie R. Child, which was to take the excursionists back to New-York. As it was behind time, and the steam-boat had already been delayed 20 minutes—its proper time to start being 6:30 oclock—the train was run at a high rate of speed. After a few minutes, when the train was about a mile from Locust Grove, the passengers were startled by two shrill shrieks of the locomotive's whistle, and, simultaneously, the brakes were put down hard on all the cars. A moment later a terrible crash occurred. Most of the passengers in the train were thrown in confused masses to the bottom of the cars, and some of them were knocked into the roadway. Quite a number of them were severely hurt by striking their faces against the backs of the seats. As soon as the crash was over the engineer, a brave fellow who had remained at his post without flinching, cried out: "Keep your seats; it's all over." His voice was heard only by those passengers in the foremost car, so loud were the shrieks and lamentations of women and children. When the people left the cars it was ascertained that the locomotive of the train from Coney Island had run into the front car of a train of seven cars on its way from Locust Grove to Coney Island. This train was being backed down, its locomotive being at its further end. The car into which the engine ran was almost demolished, and the cars following it were also badly damaged. Luckily, there were very few passengers on the train bound to Coney Island. Although they were distributed throughout the seven cars, several of them were seriously hurt. One man was thrown from his seat into the road and hurt so badly that his life was despaired of at the latest account from the scene of the collision.

The remote cause of the collision was the fact that early yesterday morning an engine ran off one of the tracks between Locust Grove and Bath, and broke down, that it could not be removed during the day. This caused all the subsequent trains to be run at irregular intervals over a single track. There is in this fact, however, no apparent excuse for the occurrence of the collision. That part of the road where the collision occurred is level and straight, and an engineer can see a long distance in advance of his engine. The driver of the train from the beach, it seems, saw the other train approaching, and put down his brakes in time to prevent disaster if the engineer of the other train had been equally as quick. He, however, was in a locomotive behind seven cars, and neither saw the down train nor was signaled speedily enough by brakemen. The result was, therefore, that this train dashed into the one laden with people.

The passengers uninjured by the collision were very violent in their denunciations of the railway officials, and threatened to do bodily harm to any that might appear. They were compelled to walk from the scene of the disaster to the steam-boat. On the way back on the vessel it was found that very few of them had escaped injury. Most of them were bruised or cut on the face and head. One infant, carried by its mother, did not move from the time of the collision until the steamer arrived at her dock, and it was believed that the little one had been fatally hurt.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 4.—A bill in equity to compel the appointment of three Receivers for the Ogdensburg Railroad was filed this morning by the first mortgage bondholders and one of the joint consolidated mortgage Trustees.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 4.—John A. Champacert, a cigar-maker, of Worcester, was arrested here this morning, charged with defrauding the revenue, and being placed in a cell at the Police station, he shot himself through the head, dying instantly.

THE BEST ITEMS BY MAIL.

MR. ADAMS WILLING AGAIN.

The Pittsfield (Mass.) *Sun* says: "While the down-east friends of William Gaston and Judge Abbott are fretting about which shall be candidate for Governor this Fall, we would state, and that by authority, that, if those opposing factions will cease their 'folly and be wise,' Charles Francis Adams, the only statesman who truly represents the Democratic masses in the Commonwealth, through his fearless denunciations of the present fraudulent chief magistracy of the Republic, will take the nomination at Worcester if given to him in the same unanimous manner as last Fall."

ESCOBEDO'S ARREST.

The New-Orleans *Times* says that in a recent private letter Gen. Escobedo complains of his arrest on the ground that the United States, never having recognized the Diaz Government, can hardly obey the requests of its officers, he being the representative of the only Mexican Government at present recognized at Washington. He further feels that as no overt act was committed in this country, nor intended, that the arrest was at least arbitrary and out of all precedence, the fact of his being a Mexican citizen crossing into his own country hardly affording sufficient grounds for his detention.

THE RUPTURE OF THE MARRIAGE TIE.

The London *Court Circular* of July 21 says; "It is well known that her Majesty is rightly severe concerning the rupture of the marriage tie. It is reported that a certain American lady, gifted with beauty and wealth, and married to an American of standing, recently managed to obtain a presentation to the Queen, not through the Minister, but through an English lady of rank whose acquaintance her wealth and lavish entertainments had enabled her to make. A few days afterward the lady of rank told an intimate friend that the Queen had discovered that the American lady was divorced and her first husband was still living, and she rebuked the lady severely for making the presentation."

INFLUENCING PUBLIC OPINION.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig*, which has been throughout a bitter and uncompromising opponent of the President's Southern policy, says in its issue of the 3d inst.: "We have information of a number of 'disgruntled' politicians, at present out of office, but with a lively desire to get in, who have been perambulating the State, seeking to influence caucuses in favor of the Southern policy. The Republican opponents of the course which has been given the South over 'solid' to the White League Democracy, and which seems to have for its next special object the disorganization of the Republican Party in the North, have not deemed it necessary to resort to any 'missionary work' among the sturdy Republicans of Maine. When Maine surrenders 'principle' to 'policy,' there will be little left to hope for."

THE TELEGRAPH BEATEN.

The Albany *Journal* of Friday thus alludes to an annoying delay in the delivery of a telegraphic message: "In connection with the Montreal elopement case, it may be stated that on Tuesday night Chief Maloy telegraphed to Mr. Brown, father of the girl, to come on and take charge of her. Wednesday passed without any answer to the dispatch being received, and on Wednesday evening at 5:30 Mr. Brown arrived in person. He stated that he had answered the dispatch at 7 A. M. of Wednesday in Montreal, just as he was taking the train. The statement, however, was doubted, as no dispatch had been received. He returned home with his daughter, and yesterday afternoon the receipt of a dispatch from Mr. Brown dated Aug. 1, stating that he was coming on immediately to get the girl, proved the correctness of his assertion."

A MASSACHUSETTS MOB.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, of Friday says: "H. M. Jones, a Maryland teacher, but formerly Pastor of the Baptist Church at Southfield in New-Marlboro, returned to that village a few days ago to be reconciled to his wife, whose home is there, and from whom he had been separated since last December. But it seems that the wife's brothers, George C. and Nelson E. Walter, did not like their brother-in-law, and sent him word that he must leave town or he would be compelled to by a mob; and Monday night a dozen or so men and boys, including the two Walters, surrounded the house where Jones was, and were only restrained from mobbing him by two officers whom the Selectmen had sent to protect him. It is said that one cause of the enmity is that the estate of the late Mr. Walter has not been legally administered, and that part of the property rightly belongs to Mr. Jones."

THE TUNNEL AT DETROIT.

The Detroit *Free Press* of the 3d inst. says: "Gen. Suoy Smith and the English engineer, Job Bentley, had a very important and satisfactory conference with James F. Joy, relative to the proposed Detroit River tunnel, yesterday morning. Gen. Smith did not care to make known the precise nature of the interview, but it is an open secret that Mr. Joy guaranteed an annual percentage of the tunnel equal to $230,000. Gen. Smith and Mr. Bentley left at 12:30 P. M. for Hamilton, where they expect to meet Mr. Broughton, the General Manager of the Great Western Railway. At the meeting in the Russell House Wednesday night several representative Detroiters assured Gen. Greene that the city would contribute a bonus in aid of his tunnel in the shape of the necessary right of way. C. H. Buhl renewed his offer of $5,000, and strongly urged the immediate commencement of the work. Gen. Smith expects to be prepared to submit definite proposals in writing not later than the 11th inst."

THE YOUNG MAN IN THE DUSTER.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* has this social incident to tell of: "A young lady of this city recently made herself the victim of a ridiculous mistake. A handsome and wealthy gentleman, whose acquaintance she had just formed, invited her to attend a dress party in his company. She accepted, and arrayed herself for the event with unusual care. To her surprise and mortification he appeared, to escort her to the party, attired in a white linen coat. She invited him to be seated, and then begged to be excused for a few moments. To her mother she stated the fact that she would be ashamed to go with him if he wore 'that coat.' He was finally decided that she should ask the gentleman to pass the evening at the house. Ashamed, but determined, she told him that she did not believe that any of the gentlemen would wear linen coats at the party, and that they had better not go; a delightful evening could be passed at home, &c. The gentleman took the matter good-naturedly and remarked: 'Why, this is only my duster.' The lady recovered from her mortification sufficiently to attend the party."

A CONNECTICUT YOUTH'S SUIT.

The Norwich *Bulletin* of Friday says: "A rather novel breach of promise suit has just been begun before the Superior Court for Windham County. David L. Rock, a sturdy young man of Wauregan, two years ago began to pay his addresses to a bright, black-haired, black-eyed girl by the name of Agnes Greenea. The swain bought little presents and paid his sweetheart the most undivided attention; but Agnes didn't think enough of David to become his partner for life, and plainly told him so. David didn't like the 'mitten' a bit, but watched every opportunity to enjoy the company of Agnes. About three months ago another young man, by the name of John La Rose, appeared on the scene, and his attentions to Agnes were reciprocated, and after a short courtship they were married. After the knot was tied all the chances of David Rock were gone, and he, to solace his unrequited love, now brings a suit for $200 damages against the girl and her husband. It is probable that the case will be tried at the next term of the court, and will cause some amusement."

SEVERE AND PROBABLY UNJUST.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Republican* of Friday says: "Last evening, at the close of the temperance meeting at the Twelfth-street tent, Rev. Father Taylor was called upon to pronounce the benediction. Coming forward, and while the audience was standing, he said he had been informed that when the Legislature visited the public schools of Wilmington last Winter, they all got drunk, and about all they did during the session was to legislate for owls, hawks, and muskrats. He hoped they might have hawks for breakfast, owls for dinner, and muskrats for supper, and then he pronounced the benediction. Father Taylor's sufferings through the influence of intemperance, it was conceded, gave him this liberty of speech, though we think it rather severe, and perhaps not strictly correct. The reverend gentleman must have forgotten that State Senator Sharpley was along with the party visiting the hall, and also that he addressed the tent meeting a few evenings ago, in which address he declared that he had always been a temperance man."

BANK SUSPENSION IN COLORADO.

The Denver (Col.) *News* of July 31 says: "Information was received in this city yesterday morning, that the First National Bank of Georgetown had closed its doors. The announcement created no special excitement in financial circles, as the event had been partially expected some time. The same seems to have been the case at Georgetown, where, according to afternoon telegrams, the suspension had not disordered business, nor caused any undue popular commotion. According to the statement of the bank, made at the close of business on the 22d of June last, its capital was $75,000, and surplus $25,000. Its individual deposits were $49,245 62, demand certificates $9,943 73, time certificates $44,612, making a total deposit account of $103,801 35. Its loans amounted to $192,530 24, and its overdrafts were $14,675 98. The suspension of the bank is probably due directly to the personal embarrassment of its President, Mr. W. W. Cushman, the founder and principal stockholder of the concern. Mr. Cushman is a gentleman whose personal integrity and business qualifications have never been called in question. Georgetown owes more to him than any other of her citizens, and it is probably to his liberal enterprise as a citizen that his failure as a banker must be attributed. Unfortunate investments in mines and various local enterprises and improvements have carried down this bank and banker."

EASTERN HORSES FOR ENGLAND.

The Portland (Me.) *Arg

THE BATTLE OF ORISKANY.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO TO-MORROW.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THAT DECISIVE EVENT—THE AMERICANS ENTRAPPED AND SURROUNDED—A MISTAKE BY WHICH A FEW AMERICANS WERE SAVED—AN HOUR'S SHOWER CHECKS THE FLINT-LOCKS—THE PART OF THE INDIANS—THE BUTCHERY LASTED FIVE OR SIX HOURS, AND FEW AMERICANS ESCAPED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The immutable laws of strategy determined that the fate of the Centennial Year should hang on the course of the Hudson River. Had Howe ascended and had Burgoyne descended it in time, judging from a human stand-point, the 13 Colonies would now occupy the same relation to the mother country as the Dominion of Canada or Australia. The battles which decided that America should be free were fought on the very banks of the Hudson, or in the valley of its principal affluent, the Mohawk, and amid the confluents of one of its important branches, the Hoosic. The Empire State has, under every consideration, deserved this imperial title. In war it was the Flanders of America. To the French and English it was what Sicily was to the Romans and Carthaginians—the cock-pit, the training-ground. It was the gladiatorial arena of four great races, colonizers of the New World—three civilized, Dutch, English, and French, and one, the noblest of the savage aborigines, the Iroquois or "Six Nations." When George III. was anointed King of Great Britain the most valuable brilliant became detached and fell from his diadem. It was deemed an evil omen, and so, indeed, it proved. His coronation took place in 1760, and in 1777 the 13 Colonies were lost to Great Britain. No wonder Creasy considered the conflict of Saratoga—although the writer would substitute Oriskany, apparently a side issue—as one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world. It demonstrated what the citizen soldier could do when brought to bay in defense of hearth and home. No regular soldiery on the face of this earth ever fought with more determination than Harkheimer's Holando-Germans at Oriskany. It was a modern real, not transcendental, self-sacrifice, like that of Thermopylæ; not by brutal Spartans, but by honest yeomen—patriotic fathers of families. What is more, their opponents were not effeminate Persians, but men of the same kindred and kidney, directing and co-operating with a conquered race—the Romans of the Redskins. No battle won by Rome is more creditable to the Republican Roman than Oriskany to the New-Yorkers—children of the soil.

Whoever has read the thrilling and fascinating pages of Macaulay should, or rather must, if he has any soul within him, remember his chapter XII., treating of the epoch of the siege of Londonderry. Subordinate to this, but no less glorious, was the action of the Enniskilleners, whose superlative achievement was the victory of Newton-Butler, won, like Oriskany, by country land-owners and yeomen—fighting, not for pay, but for their lands, their children, and their God. Their ranks were drawn up under arms, and their General, with a perfect comprehension of the men he commanded, and of their minds, set a most unmilitary example not otherwise justifiable. He put to the vote the question, "Advance or retreat?" The answer was a universal shout of "Advance," and the result a victory which was a rout of the enemy, "horse, foot, and dragoons." If not in its immediate, in its ultimate, effects Oriskany was to the Burgoyne campaign what Newton-Butler was to the course of William III. and human progress in Ireland.

FAULTLESS PLANS BUT UNTOWARD RESULTS.

It is not difficult to demonstrate all this. It is a very curious fact that some of the grandest plans of vast campaigns have originated with a Monarchy or its Ministry, which have almost as often failed through its poverty in great commanders fit to carry them out. The Saxon is the best soldier who ever grasped a weapon, but our race in its broad signification is not prolific of great captains. It is coming up in latter years, through the turning of its pre-eminently practical mind to the purposes of war, for which, unlike the Celt, it has no instinctive partiality. The plan of Pitt, in 1759, for the conquest of Canada, was worthy of its grand origin. It succeeded because Providence furnished to the great Minister in James Wolfe, an instrument appropriate to the grand design. The plan of 1777 for the subjugation of the colonies was equally worthy of admiration, but, unfortunately for England, Wolfe had perished in the consummation of his mighty task. Wolfe, the perfect ideal of a soldier and a General, alive with enthusiasm, filled with zeal, endowed with every quality of a leader, had set an example which neither a Howe, nor a Clinton, nor a Burgoyne, through their very mental and physical conformations, could either emulate or imitate.

Many such plans, as gigantic and as complicated, have been conceived, faultless to appearance; but, like all such combinations of human machinery, requiring *simultaneity*, and that is the hardest, most difficult result to achieve in this mortal world on a grand scale and over vast distances. There is something almost touching in the painful uncertainty expressed in the order of Prince Leopold, even amid the mathematical exactitude of Frederickian discipline: "Be steady, be correct, especially be silent; and, so far as nature will permit, be simultaneous." The Prussian columns emulated the exactest mechanism and Glogau was taken. What was possible under Frederic is rarely possible under a constitutional Government, where the fall of the axe must be preceded by the action of law. To insure military obedience nothing must interfere between the *faces* of authority and criminality, failure, or even remissness. Charles V., at Yuste, could not make a dozen clocks go alike, and too late came to the conclusion that if he was not able to insure accord with contrivances simply mechanical, in vain was the hope of making men to think alike, to agree, or even to act together. Not to go back further than 1745, the coalition to nip and crush Frederic the Great in this year was admirably contrived, but the nonpareil Prussian broke one nipper in Bohemia; his General, the old Dessauer, another three weeks afterward in Saxony; and when two were smashed the third had no crushing power. The same sort of plan was full of promise as to catching Napoleon at the Beresina, in 1812. One of the nippers was Tschitchagoff, who did not close in on time, and thus the want of coincidence between the three Russian armies permitted them, simply, as it were, to look on and see the prey which they had calculated on catching suffer miserably, struggle through with difficulty, but still escape. The same result occurred at Leipsic in 1813. At Waterloo, in 1815, Wellington held on, and old Blucher came down in time and Napoleon was crushed. At Sadowa, in 1866, the two Prussian Armies worked in on time and the Austrian Army and Imperialty were humiliated. At Sedan, in 1870, the movements of all the Prussian columns were like perfectly-adjusted clock-work. They came together, clasped the French Army in their jaws of steel, and Napoleon III., his pretorians and his dynasty, were alike and together ground up by these teeth of "blood and iron." The same was the case throughout the Prusso-French campaign in 1870–71, and France—Imperial and Republican—was everywhere champed to pieces. In 1777 the British military claw had four talons. The motive power was applied to one, Burgoyne, in time, but too soon; to the second, Howe, too late and eccentrically. The third, St. Leger, which ought to have been the strongest, was the weakest. The fourth, Clinton, was brought to bear when the first was just breaking, when the second had dropped out, and after the third was broken. The third talon of the British claw was thus broken at Oriskany, which is the subject of this article.

It is to be supposed that by this time every one understands that the British campaign of 1777 was to have been a combined operation, Burgoyne as the first grand objective. Burgoyne was to move southward from Montreal up Lake Champlain; Howe northward from New-Jersey and New-York, up the Hudson River; St. Leger eastward from Lake Ontario, down the Mohawk River. The latter is the route by which Clinton judiciously observed Burgoyne should have made his "great push." Simultaneously with Burgoyne's arrival at Fort Edward, where he first struck the Hudson River, or within four days after (31st July by the detachment under Lieut. Bird, and 3d August by his own forces,) Brig.-Gen. St. Leger invested Fort Stanwix. His column, 1,700 well as Burgoyne's army, started from Montreal. The former had a long circuitous journey, whereas the course of the latter was almost direct. Lieutenant-Colonel, or, as he is sometimes styled, Colonel, and as he often signs himself, Brigadier General—the latter perhaps the peculiar British "local" rank—Barry St. Leger ascended the St. Lawrence, crossed Lake Ontario to Oswego, thence proceeded up the Onondago River, as it was then called, traversed lengthwise Oneida Lake, and then up Wood Creek to the carrying place of about a mile by which effects were transferred from Wood Creek flowing westward to the head waters of the Mohawk running eastward. This was the great channel of traffic. On the divide, a plateau, stood "old Fort Schuyler," or Fort Stanwix, on the site of the present City of Rome. The work invested was constructed in 1776 by Col. Dayton, but the French, with military prescience, had originally erected a post on the same spot, when they were striving for, and to monopolize, the Indian trade, recognizing the location as an important one from every point of view.

St. Leger's force numbered about 1,400 men. Of these only 675 were whites, and 700 were Indian Indians. Perhaps he had a greater number of adult savages, since nothing is so unreliable and fluctuating as such a force. His white troops, proper, consisted first, of a detachment of 100 men from the Eighth or "King's Regiment" of foot, which for years was distributed in forts all along the lakes. The most distant in British post to the north-west, Michillimacinac, was garrisoned by this corps; Major Arent Schuyler de Peyster, of New-York, afterward Colonel, B. A., held this command. He was remarkable for his *Miscellanies* and *Records of Noteworthy Facts* in relation to this region; second, of a detachment of 100 men from the Thirty-fourth Regiment; third, of 342 Hessian Chasseurs, and fourth, of 133 men from Sir John Johnson's regiment of New-York loyalists, known as "Johnson's Greens," or "Queen's Loyal New-Yorkers." Charles Fenno Hoffman, true patriot and truest New-Yorker, records that Johnson's Greens and Butler's Rangers "used the mark like real soldiers upon recall of duty." As Sir John was a local Major-General and British Colonel, and second to St. Leger in general command, the "Greens," recruited among his tenants and neighbors in the Mohawk Valley, were most likely under the more immediate leading of his brother-in-law, Major Stephen Watts, of New-York City. This young officer, then but 22 years of age, led the advance from Oswego Falls with 60 picked marksmen. It is conceded that nothing could have been more admirable than St. Leger's dispositions for a march through the forests. A drawing of the original plan was found, is preserved, and has been published.

THE STORY AS GENERALLY TOLD.

From the manner in which the story is generally told and bedevided, the small British force is made to appear as if it was a well-appointed positive army, whereas the garrison at Fort Stanwix equaled, if it did not exceed, the white investing force by nearly 200 men. Then, when Gen. Harkheimer came up with some 800, (the veracious Stedman says 1,000,) the Colonists had more whites in the field, in this operation, than the British had whites and Indians combined. Fort Stanwix was commanded by Peter Gansevoort, Colonel in the New-York Line, and under him was Lieut.-Col. Marinus Willett. Both of these men were excellent officers and soldiers of experience, Gansevoort being as remarkable for judgment and resolution as Willett for boldness and enterprise; indeed, two better men could not have been put into a fort to hold it. Their two regiments together numbered 750, and Lieut.-Col. Mellon, escorting supplies, marched in on the 2d August with 200 men, making in all a force of 950. Fort Schuyler or Fort Stanwix was a square fort with four bastions, which had fallen into sad decay. A French engineer, who had been recently sent by Gen. Schuyler to superintend its repairs, showed such incompetency that after a succession of great and greater blunders, Gansevoort sent him back to head-quarters. This was in July. Then the two Colonels turned engineers themselves, and the garrison, under their direction, had only finished the work at night, when next morning the fort presented—if the term is allowed—what is to be applied to an enterprise which could only dispose of a few light pieces. A bombardment has been talked of, which is simply absurd in view of the fact that the attacking force had but two or three 5-inch "Royals"—little mortars like coehorns, almost playthings. "Our 'Royals,'" wrote St. Leger, "had only the power of teizing" (teasing,) (fixvii.) Undoubtedly Fort Stanwix was a most important position. This conceded, what possessed the British Government to send such a paltry force against it when it had so many troops elsewhere? A battery—say four—of the guns of position, of which Burgoyne had a superfluity sufficient to embarrass him, and two or three good field mortars or larger howitzers, would have settled the question speedily. It would have been settled almost as speedily if St. Leger had had twice as many white troops. All his trouble came from his Indians, and in the end they actually compelled him to retreat. "Injuns is pizen," says the poet. They never could stand before brave white men in open fight. Smith, in his *History of New-York*, published in London 101 years ago, furnished a truthful estimate of the value they appeared at on the last in 1675, 200 years ago. His language is as follows: "The Indians never fight in the field or upon equal terms, but always skulk and attack by surprise, in small parties, meeting every night at a place of rendezvous."

If an Indian was worth anything as a soldier, would a handful of whites have cleared them out of New-England? The best of them, the "Five (or Six) Nations," within 200 years were military masters of all the tribes scattered over the greater part of the United States west of the Mississippi. Yet even these could not stand against either French, Dutch, or English volunteer troops. Sullivan marched through their country, laying it waste, in 1779, and almost without opposition.

St. Leger failed at Fort Stanwix, and Sir John Johnson was prevented from completely destroying the Americans at Oriskany through the infamous conduct and unreliable character of the Indians, and the mere an historical writer examines into the history of this country, the better he will become satisfied that Indians are utterly worthless against brave whites in the open field, and only good at surprises with every advantage in their favor, and with little risk to themselves, or as scouts. For the latter purpose in a wilderness they were, doubtless, a most valuable auxiliary. In his report, St. Leger remarks that the Indians "became more formidable than the enemy we had to expect." By "enemy" he meant Arnold's column and all the combined troops which were hastening against him. Neither Burgoyne nor St. Leger underestimated the American military forces. The former wrote to the Ministry:

"Had the force been all British, perhaps the perseverance had been longer. I should now hold myself unjustifiable if I did not confide to your Lordship my opinion, upon a near inspection of the rebel troops. The standing corps (Continental) which I have seen are disciplined. I do not hazard the term, but apply it to the great fundamental points of military institution—sobriety, subordination, regularity, and courage. The Militia are inferior in method and movement, but not a jot less serviceable in woods. All conjectures were very different after the affair of Ticonderoga, but I am convinced they were delusive; and it is a duty to the State to confess it. The panic of the rebel troops is confined and of short duration; the enthusiasm is extensive and permanent." (Nar., Appen. LIV.)

In the battle about to be described the Indians slaughtered indiscriminately, friend and foe. Then, meanwhile, and now, the only "good Indian" good for anything, is a "dead Indian." In organizing the St. Leger expedition, the British Government ignored a sound, fundamental principle in war: "Before determining the amount of troops you can bring to bear on a point, you must reduce this number of troops, or the troops, to their fighting equivalent;" *i. e.*, you must not base your calculation on mere numbers, but, to use the expression of Gen. Rosecrans, on the "potential fight" in the men. The experienced Duke of Alva was as conjured recruits, or green troops, to redundant flesh, which makers show gives no strength. St. Leger had 700 to 800 Indians, but half that number of regulars would have been worth four times as many red skins, even taking into account the terror inspired by the latter. To save Fort Stanwix, Herkheimer, (sometimes called Herckheimer or Herkimer,) an estimable local dignitary and Major-General of the Militia, of Holando-German descent, gathered together a Militia brigade of four battalions, 800—some historians state 1,000—men, and advanced to its relief. The latter estimate is doubtless exaggerated.

The General had had some military experience and was a common-sense man. Unfortunately he had under him four or five Militia Colonels—Cox, Paris, Visscher, and Klock—pretentious, insubordinate, and, as the event proved, in more than one case, unmanly. Because their old commander was cautious and desired to imitate the vigilant, orderly advance for which St. Leger is so greatly praised, they charged him with "cowardice," and denounced him as a "Tory," that is, in their vernacular, a "traitor." Moreover, it had been arranged that Harkheimer's attack should be, simultaneous with a sortie from Fort Stanwix, and the General wanted to insure simultaneity. Harkheimer told Colonels Visscher, Cox, and Paris, his principal insulters, that those who bawled loudest of their courage would be the first to run at sight of the enemy. Then, worn out with the altercation, he gave way to the clamor, and issued the order, "March on!"

The Americans did march on, and marched on to their fate.* The result shows that the mere dying for fatherland and principle exercises as potent an influence on the sequel as surviving to fight again and again. Life thus sacrificed is never thrown away. Humanity makes the greatest mistake when it imagines that any amount of life or material is necessary or even important to Almighty power in accomplishing its designs. Both seem insignificant, except as very subordinate means. Men might as well make up their minds to this at once and for all, and be satisfied with doing their duty, leaving the reward to the next world. Harkheimer's troops rendezvoused at Fort Dayton, on the German Flats (now Herkimer) on the very day, 3d August, St. Leger invested it. On the 5th the Mohawk leader was in communication with Gansevoort in the fort, and planned his movement for the relief of the garrison. The latter was to make a sortie simultaneous with his own attack. Harkheimer moved from "the Mills" at the mouth of Oriskany Creek, which flows northward to its junction with the Mowhak, early on the 6th of August. There are great discrepancies in regard to many of the details, and St. Leger's report and the American statements in some respects are irreconcilable. There is no question, however, as to the main facts, or as to the results.

Sir John Johnson planned and commanded at Oriskany.

THE FATAL AMBUSH THAT WAS LAID.

The morning was dark, sultry, and lowering, almost the very worst kind of a day for movements in the woods, owing to the mist and obscurity which, under such circumstances, prevail. Without scouts or flankers, Harkheimer's column plunged into a ravine which, with its surroundings material and personal, became as perfect a trap as could have been devised. They reached this slaughter-pit about 9 A. M., having been delayed on the road, by the contention between Harkheimer and his subordinates, since 5 A. M. This is the only way to reconcile the hour mentioned in St. Leger's report with the results. The ravine, which has become one of Freedom's notable spots, serpentined northward and southward, and bowing to the eastward, had a marshy bottom, partially drained by a little run. The only means of getting across the bog and stream was a primitive corduroy road. On either side was a perfect "Slough of Despond," and the whole constituted a "Valley of the Shadow of Death," Freedom's notable spots, and route were bordered by heavy timber and dense underwood. Moreover, the sides of the ravine, covered with trees, rose steeply to forest-clothed upland. The ambuscade set by Sir John Johnson, Butler, and Brant consisted of about 80 whites—not more—a few regulars, Johnson's "Royal Greens," and Brant's Indians. It is not likely that altogether the ambush comprised numbers much, if any, superior to the Americans.†

The ambush was strongest where the severest shock was most likely to occur, and the toils swept around so that the causeway was completely overspread. The ambush, in fact, was a circle of which only a small segment was left open where the road entered it. It was a perfect "box-trap," only the Indian impatience to skin the prey induced them to pull the string too soon, and thus they shut out some, instead of closing in all, the game. The Americans marched between the wooded ravine into the set for them, just as large game is directed by screens toward the spot selected for the "battue," around which the hunters have stationed themselves, intent and on the alert to kill. At 10 A. M. the majority of the Americans were entrapped. The advanced guard had crowned the elevated wooded plateau on the western side of the ravine, and the main body, with the baggage wagons, were down in the hollow. Then, it is said, Brant gave the signal, too soon, however, for the complete success of the stratagem, and the circle closed, cutting off retreat, but at the same time shutting out the rear guard. If the Indians had restrained their ferocity for a few minutes, not an American might have escaped. As it was, they commenced to fire before all the colonists were within the trap. Those of the Militia who had been most vehement in calling Harkheimer a "coward" were in the rear, and ran away, leaving their comrades to the mercy of hidden foes. Col. Visscher, with the rear guard proper, who had not reached the cause-way, although without the circle of fire which enveloped his friends, ran disgracefully, without thinking of assisting his brethren. Visscher and his flying companions were pursued by the Indians, and manly minds must hope the report is true that they had a harder time of it than the brave men who fought to the last. Col. Cox, one of the most guilty, and a son of Col. 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The internecine butchery at Oriskany lasted from five to six hours. It was the most terrible contest of the war. Scarcely any two statements of the casualties agree. It is claimed that out of Harkheimer's 800, some 200 were killed outright, 200 more left on the field wounded, and 200 were taken prisoners. Almost all who came off unscathed had not been completely involved in the ambuscade. St. Leger never made any report of his casualties. Gordon (II., 531) in his, the best account of the battle, mentions 160 killed, besides wounded, but makes no mention of the prisoners. Ramsay, the authority most frequently quoted by European writers, agrees with Gordon. Warren says: "Few [Americans] escaped. It was a butchery." Stedman sets down Harkheimer's killed and wounded at near 400, and states that only about one-third of the Americans, less than 300 in number, escaped. Murray mentions 400 killed (and wounded?) and half that number prisoners. Dawson's language is nearly 200 slain, besides the wounded and prisoners.

Judging from the results and subsequent dependent circumstances, it is very likely that the statement of loss which seems to be the most exaggerated is the most correct. Kapp says there was scarcely a house or a hut in the (Mohawk) valley which was not plunged in affliction through the death either of a father, a brother, or a son, and speaks of those who escaped from the field "as the worn-out and exhausted Germans." These retreated to Fort Schuyler (now Utica) the same night, and on the next day (7th) and day following, sought their respective homes. For the time being there was no more fight left in the population of this district. St. Leger, who tells his story too concisely to justify a charge of perverting the truth, reports thus: "In relation to the victory, it was equally complete as if the whole had fallen: nay, more so, as the 200 who escaped only served to spread the panic wider." In a letter to Burgoyne, dated 11th August, and quoted by Lossing, St. Leger says: "Above 400 [patriots] lay dead on the field, among the number of whom were almost all of the principal movers of the rebellion in that [Tryon] county."

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THE HOUSEHOLD.

FEATURES OF THE AUGUST MARKETS.

The supply of choice qualities of meat is not equal to the demand, and prices for such are the same as last week. Prices for fish are unchanged, and those for poultry are a little lower. Spring chickens sell at 18 cents to 20 cents per pound. The Game laws now permit the sale of woodcock, and they are offered in the market at $1 per pair. Butter and cheese sell at the rates last reported, and eggs are cheaper. Vegetables are in liberal supply and generally lower. Tomatoes are very cheap. There is a good supply of peaches, those arriving from North Carolina and Georgia being the best. The Delaware and Maryland peaches now arriving are rather poor. Blackberries and whortleberries are in lighter supply, and a little higher. Watermelons and cantaloupes are plentiful and cheap. A few grapes are received from the South, but they are of poor quality. The pears now arriving are generally pretty good. Some very nice Bartlett's received from Louisiana, the first lot of pears from that State for many years, are selling in the fruit stores at 50 cents to 75 cents per dozen. The fruit stores also offer plums from California at 50 cents to 75 cents per dozen, hot-house grapes at $1 per pound, Messina oranges at 75 cents to $1 per dozen, and bannas at 75 cents per dozen. Very choice peaches, selected with care, are sold at $1 per four-quart basket, and California pears at 75 cents to $1 per dozen.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

TOMATO SOUP.—Boil two and one-half pounds of lamb in four quarts of water; boil the lamb to shreds and the water down to two quarts; strain it. Peel and cut up fine two quarts of fresh tomatoes; mix them with the liquor; stir them very hard, and boil them half an hour; season with parsley, pepper, and salt; strain them again; stir in one tablespoonful of butter before pouring in the tureen. The broth in which chickens were boiled is often preferred to the lamb.—MOLLIE.

CORN AND TOMATO.—If corn is boiled on the cob, and then cut off and canned with tomatoes, in the usual manner of canning tomatoes, it will keep well and be an excellent dish. Have twice as much tomato as corn.—CARRIE.

APPLE CUSTARD PIE.—Three cupfuls stewed apples, nearly a cupful sugar, 6 eggs, 1 quart of milk. Sweeten the apples well and let cool; mix the eggs with the apples, season with nutmeg, stirring in the milk slowly. One crust.—LILLIE.

MARBLED CAKE.—One cupful butter, two cupfuls sugar, three cupfuls flour, four eggs, one cupful sweet milk, one-half teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cream tartar sifted in the flour; when the cake is mixed take out a teacupful of the batter and stir into this a large spoonful of chocolate, wet with a little milk; fill your pan about an inch thick with yellow batter, and drop upon this in two or three places a spoonful of the dark mixture, forming fancy rings; proceed with the light until all is used up.—LILLIE.

WATERMELON CAKE.—Take two cupfuls sugar, one of butter, one of milk, the whites of eight eggs, two cupfuls flour, one of corn-starch, and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Take one-third of the batter and mix half a cupful of currants with it; take another third and add to it a little cochineal and a lump of alum the size of a pea dissolved in a little water. Flavor to taste and arrange in your pan as marble cake.

ALMOND CAKE.—One pound of butter, one pound of sugar, one pound of flour, two pounds of sweet almonds blanched and pounded; half a pound of desiccated cocoanut, the juice and grated rind of one large lemon, 10 well beaten eggs, and a gill of wine or brandy.

HUCKLEBERRY CAKE, I.—One cupful butter, two cupfuls sugar, three cupfuls flour, five eggs, one cupful milk, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful nutmeg, one teaspoonful cinnamon, the well-beaten whites of five eggs, one teaspoonful soda, dissolved in a very little hot water; at the last stir in one quart of ripe, fresh huckleberries that have been washed and drained, also well dredged with flour. Bake it in a loaf, or in square tin pie pans, in a moderate oven.—MOLLIE.

BROWN-STONE-FRONT CAKE.—One cupful sugar, two cupfuls flour, two eggs, two-thirds cupful milk, one-half cupful butter, one teaspoonful soda; take half the cake and bake in a square tin; grate a cake of chocolate in the remaining half, with the yolks of two eggs; make an icing with the whites, and put it between the two cakes, having the chocolate cake for the top.—MARY.

JELLY CAKES.—Procure at the baker's the crisp, light cookies known as "sugar cakes"—select those of a brown bake—spread the under sides very lightly with currant jelly and add the sides, put the cakes somely in a dish. These are very quickly prepared. Do not spread them until just before serving, lest they become heavy.—N. HAVEN.

HUCKLEBERRY CAKE.—One cupful sugar, two eggs, one and a half cupfuls milk, with half a teaspoonful soda dissolved in it; butter size of an egg, one quart of berries, one teaspoonful cream tartar; flour to make a stiff batter. Bake in muffin rings, or tins.—CARRIE.

ELM CITY CAKE.—One cupful white sugar, one-half cup butter, three eggs, one and a half cupfuls corn starch, one-half cupful milk, one teaspoonful cream tartar mixed with the corn starch, half teaspoonful soda dissolved in the milk. Flavor to taste either with vanilla, lemon, or nutmeg.

LADY FINGERS.—Rub half a pound of butter into a pound of flour; add half a pound of sugar; grate in the rind of two lemons, and squeeze in the juice of one; then add three eggs; make into a roll the size of the middle finger; cut and spread in the oven to a thin cake; dip in chocolate icing.

SHORT CAKES.—One pound sifted flour, quarter of a pound butter, half as much lard, very little salt, a pinch of soda, well dissolved in just vinegar enough to cover it; work all well together with ice-cold water enough to make a stiff dough; roll it into paste half an inch thick; cut it into round cakes; prick the top with a fork, bake in a quick oven.—MOLLIE.

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HUCKLEBERRY CAKE, II.—Two cupfuls sugar and one of butter beaten to a cream, the well-beaten yolks of five eggs, one cupful sweet milk, three cupfuls sifted flour, one teaspoonful nutmeg, one teaspoonful cinnamon, the well-beaten whites of five eggs, one teaspoonful soda, dissolved in a very little hot water; at the last stir in one quart of ripe, fresh huckleberries that have been washed and drained, also well dredged with flour. Bake it in a loaf, or in square tin pie pans, in a moderate oven.—MOLLIE.

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LADY FINGERS.—Rub half a pound of butter into a pound of flour; add half a pound of sugar; grate in the rind of two lemons, and squeeze in the juice of one; then add three eggs; make into a roll the size of the middle finger; cut and spread in the oven to a thin cake; dip in chocolate icing.

SHORT CAKES.—One pound sifted flour, quarter of a pound butter, half as much lard, very little salt, a pinch of soda, well dissolved in just vinegar enough to cover it; work all well together with ice-cold water enough to make a stiff dough; roll it into paste half an inch thick; cut it into round cakes; prick the top with a fork, bake in a quick oven.—MOLLIE.

MOLASSES COOKIES.—One cupful butter, two cupfuls molasses, one teaspoonful cloves, one tablespoonful ginger, sufficient flour to make a stiff batter, not dough; mold with the hands into small cakes, and bake in a steady rather than hot oven, as they are apt to burn.—LILLIE.

FAIRY APPLES.—Have some semicircular tin molds about the size and shape of half a small orange; prepare some stiff corn starch blanc mange; color half of it with pink sugar to a bright color; flavor the white with sherry wine and the pink with rose extract; dip the molds in cold water and fill half of them with the white and the others with pink; when cold turn them out, and with a little gum water or sugar and gum-water stick a white and a pink together, thus making solid balls; arrange in a pyramid on a glass dish, with leaves or flowers in the interstices.—N. HAVEN.

MARMALADE.—One peck of quinces and two pecks of apples, pare and stew separately; take a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit; mix well and cook for one hour, stirring all the time.

PRESERVED QUINCES, I.—Pare and quarter the quinces; boil in enough water to keep them whole; when they are tender take them out, and to each pound of quince add a pound of white sugar; let them stand with the sugar on until the next day, when you will find the syrup as light and clear as amber; put them in the kettle and let them boil 20 minutes; they never get har. The water they were boiled in may be used to make a jelly of the parings; add a pound of white sugar to each pint of juice and boil half an hour.

PRESERVED QUINCES, II.—Pare and core quinces; take the cores and skins and boil them an hour, then strain the juice through a coarse cloth; boil the quinces in this juice till tender; take them out, add the weight of the quinces in sugar to this syrup; boil and skim till clear, then put in the quinces and boil three hours.

PRESERVED PEACHES.—Pare the peaches, cut them in half, and remove the stones; allow one pound of granulated sugar to one pound of peaches; crack one-quarter of the stones, extract the kernels, and remove the dark skin; then boil them in just water enough to cover them; boil until soft; let them steep in a covered bowl until needed; place the peaches and sugar alternately in layers in a porcelain kettle, let it warm up slowly, then strain the kernels, and add the water; (the kernels may also be added if desired;) let them boil slowly until the peaches are clear and tender; it takes about half an hour; then skim them out carefully and lay them upon large, flat dishes; boil the syrup until it is clear and thick, about 15 minutes; skim thoroughly as fast as the skim rises; fill jars two-thirds full of the cold preserved peaches; pour on the boiling syrup; when cold, place brandied tissue paper on top, and cover the jar well with stout paper.—MOLLIE.

BLACKBERRY JAM.—Boil the berries half an hour, continually mashing and stirring; add three-quarters of a pound of granulated sugar for every pound of berries; boil 20 minutes longer; pour it into small jars, and when cold place brandied tissue paper on top of the jam, and cover the jars with stout paper.—MOLLIE.

BLACKBERRY JELLY.—Put the berries into a stone jar; set the jar into a kettle of warm water and let it boil, closely covered, until the fruit is all broken; strain through a stout coarse cloth; to each pint of juice allow one pound of sugar; set the juice on alone to boil, and while it is boiling let the sugar be heating in the oven; stir the sugar occasionally to keep it from burning; after the juice has boiled just 20 minutes add the hot sugar; when the sugar has dissolved let the juice just come to a boil, then remove it at once from the fire; have your glasses rolled in hot water; till them at once with the scalding liquor; when cold and firm, place brandied tissue paper on the jelly, paste a thick paper over the glass, and keep in a dry place.—MOLLIE.

PEACH CORDIAL.—Make a rich syrup of one quart of peach juice, and one pound of white sugar; when cold add half a pint of the best brandy; for a drink dilute with water the same as any fruit shrub.

CURRANT WINE.—To 10 quarts of juice add five pounds of sugar; pour through a cloth into a stone jar; after four or five days add three pounds more sugar; skim it every day when through fermenting; pour into a clean wooden cask; let it remain until the end of March; when bottled place it in a dark, cool place; take care to lay the bottles down to prevent bursting.—MARY.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

GREEN TOMATO PICKLES.—One peck green tomatoes, 10 white onions, six green peppers, one small box of mustard, two quarts of vinegar, one and one-half pints of salt, one-half pound white mustard seed, one quarter pound whole cloves, one tablespoonful black pepper; cut onions and tomatoes in thin slices, and chop peppers fine; make layers of them in a large stone pot, and sprinkle a little salt on each layer. Let them stand 24 hours, and then drain off the brine. Put tomatoes, onions, and peppers in a preserving kettle, sprinkling on each layer the mustard-seed, spice, and pepper, and so on to fill the kettle. The box of mustard should be thoroughly mixed in the vinegar, and thrown into the kettle after everything else is in. Stew slowly over a moderate fire for three-quarters of an hour.—H.

TESTING VINEGAR.—In your column of useful family hints a correspondent states that the adulteration of vinegar with sulphuric acid can be detected by the addition of chloride of barium. Allow me to dissent. Nearly all vinegar contains sulphates, notably the sulphate of potash existing in the juices of fruits, or in molasses, from which much vinegar is manufactured. These sulphates give a precipitate with chloride of barium. A manufacturer of vinegar once consulted me on the subject, and stated that he could not make an article of vinegar that would stand the chloride of barium test, even when using distilled spirit for acetification. He was also sure that he never added sulphuric acid to vinegar. He employed the quick process with beech-wood shavings, which was another source of sulphates, the latter existing in the ash of the wood and dissolving out with the vinegar. Free sulphuric acid in vinegar cannot be detected by a tyro. In England the addition of sulphuric acid to vinegar is allowable by law, not exceeding the rate of one pound of acid to 1,000 pounds of vinegar. It is supposed to render the product more stable.—CHEMIST.

MULLEIN FOR A DRINK.—The common mullein is found growing wild along the country road-sides. It has one stalk. The leaves are rather thick, from two to three inches wide, and from six to nine inches long. During the first Fall months the leaves all drop off, leaving the bare stalk. The leaves are best gathered before the 1st of August. Young or old are good. Dry them in the shade and keep them wrapped in paper. Make good strong tea—any at ounce to a pint of water—and drink freely several times a day. This is said to be good for the blood-vessels, to strengthen the system, and cure inflammation of the lungs.—MOLLIE.

FOR THE COMPLEXION, I.—To prevent grease accumulating on the face bathe it often with mild acids, as juice of lemon or tomato diluted; rub the face delicately with a towel several times a day. To render the complexion smooth and soft, apply cold cream mixed with water every night in Winter time. In Summer, apply oat-meal water instead. Be ware of getting on too much of any such preparation, as it renders an uncomfortable night and does harm to the skin. Apply the lotion on retiring. If any one using powder in the day time will wash it off and apply either of the above on retiring, much of its evil effects will be obviated. Late suppers have more to do with muddy complexions and heavy eyes than the girls realize. Never use a cosmetic. They contain lead. Lemon juice and sugar mixed will remove freckles.—M. D.

FOR THE COMPLEXION, II.—To prevent grease from accumulating on the face, always wash the face in water containing a little powdered borax, and, if desired, especially during warm weather, powder sparingly with "baby powder."—MOLLIE.

TO PURIFY THE COMPLEXION.—Eat an orange or two every morning before breakfast, drink plenty of lemonade, not sweetened; never drink tea, coffee, nor any kind of stimulants; do not use soap on the face or neck; take a sponge bath every morning—either cold or tepid—in water made soft with powdered borax, teaspoonful in a basin of water.—MOLLIE.

GOLDEN HAIR.—The only safe way to dress "golden hair," and to prevent its turning darker, is to use no oil or patent mixtures of any kind; wash it frequently, at least twice a week; never use soap of any kind, use fresh eggs instead; rub them well in the hair, whites and yolks, then rinse it out in warm water made soft with powdered borax; brush it frequently to make it glossy.—MOLLIE.

REMEDY FOR FELON.—Take the root of the plant known as dragon root, Jack-in-the-pulpit, or Indian turnip, either green or dry; grate about one-half a teaspoonful into four tablespoonfuls of sweet milk; simmer gently a few minutes, then thicken with bread crumbs, and apply as hot as possible. This can be heated again two or three times, adding a little milk each time. If the felon is just starting this will drive it back; if somewhat advanced, will draw it out quickly and gently. It is well to put a little tallow on the poultice, especially after opening, to prevent sticking. This same poultice is good for a carbuncle or any other rising.—MARY E.

REMEDY FOR WHOOPING COUGH.—Make a syrup of prickly pear (*Opuntia vulgaris*), and drink freely. Take about three teaspoonfuls of the juice of prickly pear to a quart of cold water, cut up in pieces and boil slowly until about half an hour; strain out all the prickles through close muslin or linen, sweeten with white sugar, and boil a little longer. A safe and sure cure, and so pleasant to the taste that infants will take it with a relish. It is also good for a child that settles in the throat or lungs. This species of cactus grows in rocky and sandy places, or is grown in gardens.—MARY E.

TO PROPAGATE ROSE SLIPS, I.—There are several methods of propagating rose cuttings, but one of the simplest is to strike them in a saucer of sand. The wood to be used must be of the present season's growth, and the kind of the strong rank growers, the small shoots are preferable. They should be cut into lengths of about four inches, the exact size is immaterial, having three or four eyes or dormant buds. They should be at right angles to the bottom of the cutting, as it is at that angle the roots are emitted, and not between the eyes. Procure some clean brown sand, such as is used by bird-cages, put in a saucer, wet it thoroughly so that it shall be in the condition of mud, then place the cuttings in side by side, having previously cut off their leaves. Place the saucer in the sun, and mind that it never lacks water several times daily, when the sun is hot. The cutting will form what is called a "callous" at the bottom, from which the roots are emitted. Three or four weeks are generally necessary to get the cuttings well rooted, after which they may be carefully pulled from the soft sand, (and be sure that it is soft, as the roots are very brittle,) potting them in small pots of light, rich soil, and keeping them in a sunny place, never allowing them to want for moisture. If the pots can be sunk in the ground, so much the better. When the pot is filled with roots the young plant should be shifted to a pot a size larger. All varieties of roses do not root with equal readiness—the tea or ever-blooming roses being the easiest, and the mosses the most difficult. Rose cuttings may be struck at any time of year and in any warm place, if the wood is young. They may be struck in a tumbler of sand, washing the sand repeatedly out in a basin when the roots appear. The "saucer system" of striking rose cuttings is applicable to cuttings of many plants which I have tried with the greatest success. The only caution I have to give who attempt it to not be impatient, and above all not to forget that the hot sun soon causes the water in the saucer to evaporate.—J. C. S.

TO PROPAGATE ROSE SLIPS, II.—Any time during July or August will do. Use a sharp pen-knife or a regular budding knife would do better; then a smooth, sharp flat stick to aid in lifting the bark across the bark of a smooth stalk; cut the bark only; then make another cut on the stalk, commencing from the centre of the first. The cuts should look like the letter T. Cut off the slip that you wish to propagate close to the main stalk; do not cut it square off, but thinner and more pointed on the lower side. With your flat stick turn back the bark on each side of the cut made crosswise, and insert the slip on the wood of the stalk, fitting it well to the cross cut; place the bark over the slip, bind it down with soft cord or yarn, leaving the upper end of the slip exposed; bind some damp moss around the slip and stalk; keep the wrappings on for six or seven weeks. All other shoots must be kept from growing on this stalk.—MOLLIE.

INK OUT OF SNOW-FLAKE CLOTH.—Soak the spots well with fresh milk, remove all that is possible, then, with lemon juice and plenty of salt, bleach the rest out in the sun.—MOLLIE.

TO RID A HOUSE OF FLEAS.—Sprinkle plenty of common table salt all over the carpets just before the sweeping is done, and sweep often. If this is followed closely the fleas will disappear within a few weeks.—MOLLIE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to bake or broil sweet breads without any sauce or spices.

How to make the best pot-cheese.

A receipt for making about a quart of blackberry brandy.

A good receipt for spiced citron.

How to make ginger ale.

A receipt for lemon water-ice.

How to make Neapolitan ice cream.

A receipt for lemon candy.

How to make old-fashioned molasses candy.

How to make Japanese taffy.

Which kind of vine leaves are best for coloring pickles and preserves.

Suggestions by "Fifth Avenue" as to how to arrange the hair, especially curls.

A remedy for calous spot on ball of the foot amounting almost to a corn. Also, for redness and burning of the soles of the feet; perpetual paring only increases the size of the spot.

A remedy for sunburn (tan) and freckles, and how long the remedy takes to act.

Is there any remedy for a weeping sinew?

How can the pith of the primrose stalk be extracted to make frames for pictures, and at what season of the year must it be done?

A receipt for getting rid of the black carpet-bug or moth. It is a "soft-shell," fuzzy insect and quite small.

How to prepare amber mucilage, and how to soften mucilage that has become hard.

How to make ornamental wreaths of ivy for picture cords—those powdered with glass dust.

How to make a white worsted dog. Life size.

BEES IN A LETTER-BOX.

Galignani's Messenger, of Paris, says: "A curious fact has just occurred in a commune of the Aube. A swarm of bees escaped from a hive, and established itself in the letter-box of the place, a few minutes after the letters had been taken away. When the postman went to the box the next morning he was like to be blinded by the insects, which rushed out of the slit and absolutely prevented him from putting the key in the lock. The bees had to be smoked before the letters could be got at without danger."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Private James Muldoon, for many years the armorer of the Washington Grey Troop Cavalry, is lying at the point of death at his residence over the armory.

Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, better known as the "John B. Woodward Guard," will go on an excursion to Dudley's Grove on Monday, the 27th inst.

At the shooting festival of the Brooklyn Independent Schuetzen Corps last Monday a bouquet of flowers six feet in height was presented to Major-Gen. Thomas S. Dakin.

Col. John Ward, commanding the Twelfth Regiment, has issued a circular to his regiment, expressive of his gratification at their good behavior during ehe time they were under arms.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen last Wednesday, a vote of thanks to Col. Ward and the Twenty-third Regiment, for their prompt response to the call to Hornellsville last week, was adopted.

Capt. John Klein, of the Century Hotel, Creedmoor, has made preparations for a series of matches at glass-ball shooting. Several of the riflemen practiced at the sport yesterday in anticipation of a match.

Battery K, Artillery, Major A. Hoelzle commanding, has not found it necessary to change the date of its "picnic," announced to take place at Keentz's Elm Park, Ninth-avenue near Ninety-second-street, on Wednesday, Aug. 15.

During the present month and September business will be transacted at Third Brigade Headquarters on the first and third Tuesdays in each month. Papers requiring immediate attention may be forwarded to Col. Seward, chief of staff, at No. 129 Reade-street.

Major George Aery, Captain of the New-York Schuetzen Corps, has issued a challenge to the "Old Guard" to contest a rifle match between teams of 15, with Enfield or Springfield guns, at 200 yards distance, at Creedmoor, upon an early date. Major Diehl, of the Old Guard, has accepted the challenge.

Ex-Sergt. Charles J. McCombie, of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, died on Friday last. His funeral will take place under the direction of the Veteran Corps, from the regimental armory, Fourteenth-street, to-morrow at 3:30 P. M. It is to be hoped that a large contingent of the regiment will be present at the funeral.

Battery B, Artillery, Major John Keim commanding, entertained one of its honorary members, Mr. Philip Kriebert, at dinner last Thursday at 2 P. M. Sixty-seven men turned out in fatigue dress, under command of Lieut. Foeller. This command is to be supplied with six 12-pounder Napoleons and two Gatling guns in a few days.

Capt. John Kerr, commanding Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment, has issued a circular thanking his men and Lieut. John Regan for their able and conscientious discharge of duty. He says: "I am satisfied that you have sustained the honor of the Meagher Guards. In the present case, and that you will do so hereafter when called on."

The excursion of Company I, Ninth Regiment, which was to have taken place on July 25, was unavoidably postponed, owing to the fact that the regiment was under arms at the time, and at a recent meeting of the company it was decided to have a moonlight excursion up the Hudson River on the 27th inst. Tickets issued for the excursion for July 25 will be good on this date, or the money will be refunded.

A new rifle club has been organized at Newtown, Long Island. The longest range covered at present will be 500 yards, but arrangements are being made to shoot up to 1,000 yards' distance. Two targets have been erected at 200 yards and under, and two at 500 yards' distance. The officers are as follows: President, Frank Hyde; Vice-President, W. C. Hall; Secretary, W. S. Worth; Treasurer, George Jervis.

The Washington Grey Cavalry Troop held a match for the "Kent" Glass, last Tuesday, at Creedmoor. The scores were as follows, the highest possible number being 70 points: Lieut. A. T. Decker, 54; Private G. E. Reed, 50; Sergt. J. F. McHugh, 49; Private Miller, 45; Private Bezell, 43; Sergt. D. Wilson, 42; Corp. J. P. Batterson, 40. The troop will hold its third competition for the selection of a team at Creedmoor next Tuesday.

Capt. Harvey B. Denison, of this City, and commandant of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Gen. John C. Robinson, Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Gen. Denison has a total of 84 men in his company, all of whom are good citizens, and important members of society. The Captain is very fond of his command, and is doing all in his power to keep up an *esprit de corps* among them.

While the Separate Troop Cavalry, First Division, Major Karl Klein commanding, was on duty at its armory, in West Thirteenth-street, the rations for the troop were supplied by the wife of the Veterinary Surgeon of the Troop, Sergt. C. A. Nagel. As the meals were satisfactory, Corp. Kimpel, of the troop, proposed that some suitable present should be made Mrs. Nagel, in recognition of the satisfaction of the troop. A committee was deputed to wait on Sergt. Nagel, and ascertain what would be most appreciated. He unhesitatingly replied that "a set of table-cloth" would be acceptable, so the committee has given the order for this useful token of esteem, which will be presented with due ceremony at an early date.

As there has been considerable comment upon the circumstance that no regiment turned out to receive the Ninth Regiment upon its recent return from Albany, Col. Vose, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, states that as far as his command was concerned, it desired to parade on that occasion, and would have done so, had it been possible for him to obtain any definite information in regard to the departure of the Ninth from Albany. Various rumors were published on the morning of the day that the regiment returned, and its arrival was a surprise to everybody. Col. Vose thinks that the apparent apathy of other regiments in the matter may possibly be attributed to the same cause. A large portion of his command remained at the armory all day after the order of dismissal had been received, under the impression that the regiment would be ordered out to escort the Ninth.

At First Division Head-quarters, the return of election has been received of Valentine Marsh as Second Lieutenant of Company B, Ninth Regiment; Adam Doris, Captain, and J. Helferich, First-Lieutenant of Company B, Fifth Regiment. The tender of resignation has been received from Capt. William E. Iselin, aide-de-camp on the Staff of Gen. Ward, commanding the First Brigade. A return of the appointment of J. Baptists Messemer, as Surgeon of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, has been received. The commanding officer of Battery K, Artillery, has issued an order reducing to the ranks Corporals Henry Meese and Herman Abeling, for failure to report for duty during the week the battery was under arms. The order was granted. Gen. Shaler has sent the following communication to Commissioner Campbell, of the Department of Public Works, thanking him for the privileges extended to the troops of the division: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very courteous tender of the excursion use of the public baths by the troops of this division on the 27 inst., from 4 P. M. until midnight, and to convey to you on behalf of the division their sincere thanks for your thoughtful courtesy."

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, has been trying various expedients to get rid of one of its Second Lieutenants, Caspar A. Baaden. The latter held the office of State Senator last term. When he was elected he turned his back upon the troop, and has not paid dues or fines since, or paid any attention to orders from his commanding officer. A letter was addressed to the delinquent officer recently, in which the Senator is charged with not having taken part in any parade, drill, or meeting for the last three years. About two years ago the troop asked him to tender his resignation, and at that time he promised to do better; to pay attention to his duties, and to liquidate his indebtedness. Time has worked no change, however, in the conduct of the Lieutenant, and as the members of the troop are of the opinion that they can select men who would prove to be better officers than their distinguished Lieutenant has shown himself to be, they recently adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed for the purpose of making known to Second Lieut. Caspar A. Baaden the wish of the organization that he should send in his resignation, and also settle his dues to the troop, which have already reached a high figure; and that, should Lieut. Baaden not acquiesce in the wishes of his comrades within 14 days, this resolution shall be made public.

This resolution was not noticed in any way; consequently the troop will probably have to submit to the inevitable.

Acting under special orders from First Division Head-quarters, Gen. Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, has issued orders directing his command, the Ninth, Seventy-first, and Eleventh Regiments, to proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice on Monday, the 20th inst. Upon the return of the Ninth Regiment from Albany on Saturday evening, July 28, Gen. Vilmar was standing at the exit to the depot to see the troops pass. He also had orders from Gen. Shaler, dismissing the regiment, which he desired to serve. While he was standing at the door, two burly policemen, Nos. 1,197 and 1,365, came along and commanded the General to move back. The latter informed the officers that he was commander of the brigade to which the Ninth belonged, and produced his passes as proofs. "I don't show you who is General here," replied Officer No. 1,197, at the same time giving the old gentleman a violent shove backward. The General thereupon took copies of the numbers of the officers for the purpose of preferring charges against them. Subsequently, however, he concluded not to press the charges, as he deemed it justice to the community to have done. Officers who cannot distinguish the difference between gentlemen and "corner roughs" ought to be dismissed from the force. Gen. Vilmar has issued a commendatory letter to his staff for their promptitude in obeying the order assembling them at head-quarters, and their close attention to such duties as were imposed upon them.

THE WORKING GIRLS OF BOSTON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MISS JENNIE COLLINS' "BOFFIN'S BOWER"—EVILS UNDER WHICH THE WORKING GIRLS SUFFER, AND WHAT THE BOWER IS DOING TO ALLEVIATE THEM.

The Boston papers print abstracts of Miss Jennie Collins' seventh annual report of the work done at "Boffin's Bower," as she calls her institution, whose aim it is to relieve immediate distress and improve the methods of living among that large class of working girls who find the conditions and the burdens of labor in the city almost too formidable to be successfully met. She refers to changes which have occurred in industrial employments since the close of the war, and says: "Before the civil war a girl's wages ranged from $5 to $10 per week, and $2 was the cost for board. At present her wages range from $6 to $20 and upward, but she is obliged to pay $5 for board, and all that she consumes is indirectly taxed to make up the $5,000,000 this State annually pays to keep breath in the vast army of non-producers. Women in coarser grades of work are paid from $3 to $5 per week; on an average, $4. One of them, when asked how she could live on that amount, answered, 'Like a mouse in the wall.' Women have crowded men out of their original domain, not only in the professions, but in the industrial branches. In this city alone 75 distinct crafts are open to women, (men are only needed as assistants,) while not more than nine or ten are exclusively controlled by the stronger sex. There are 60,000 more women than men in the Commonwealth, but in our hospitals, almshouses, and prisons the latter outnumber the former two to one. Mothers drag their children from place to place, begging piteously for a chance to do the hardest drudgery in order to continue their care over their little ones. The doors are closed against them. They have opportunities to give away their children, but no chance to take care of them under another person's roof. What have the innocent women and children done that they should suffer as I have witnessed the last year? Nor is it much easier for single women. The answer comes, 'I cannot work for small pay, because my father and mother depend on me. I have brothers: but they are no help.' This community would be astonished if they knew the vast multitude of men who are wholly supported by the hard labor of women. I call to mind the numerous arti les written during the last year, intending to convey an idea that work is repulsive to persons obliged to procure it, and that stern measures should be enforced to make them submit. No greater affliction can befall the women I come in contact with than idleness. The universal statement is, 'I don't care what I do as I cannot endure to be a loafer.' And the moment they see a prospect, never so poor, they are transformed with cheerfulness and encouragement. It is a foretaste of heaven on Saturday night to the girl who has been faithful and appreciated during the week, when she knows that her place is waiting for her Monday morning. Labor is fascinating in itself; only the disagreeable conditions repel, some of which are lumbering awkwardness, dirt, waste of vitality, friction, suppression, antagonism, and unkind manners, that create a dislike to work in the poorer classes of people. My idea is to strictly avoid the slightest appearance that work is a penalty or a discipline. From the nature of our productive industry, three months in the Fall and Spring is 'high pressure;' then comes the floating from one occupation to another. As our shop-girls are mortals, it is common for them to accept whatever presents itself. In their keen pursuit for domestic service faithful old attaches to families are driven completely out of their homes. Young girls accept low wages, knowing they have many resources that give them independence. On the contrary, the regular dependents have nothing to fall back on, not even the washing or scrubbing by the day. The poor creatures are curiosities of antiquity, far more interesting than the 'Old South,' or anything it contains. They are superannuated by the rapid march of progress as completely as the old journalists," ministers, actors, authors, and reformers for whom they have cooked, washed, scrubbed, and served in every capacity. They live in the past and talk of the high-born ladies whom they knew. How little they once thought that desolate, dreary old age would be their portion to them. In some cases they have guided the infant steps of our eminent and opulent men, helped them pass their kites, drag their sleds, and played horse. I venture to say no class on record have been more faithful to the responsibilities reposed in them. I accord them the shelter Amy Bower, because I haven't the heart to refuse it, although no one will ever hire them again. Their delicacy of feeling and beautiful manners is a true indication of the class of ladies and gentlemen whom they served. I have to shield and apologize for their presence. Neither sentiment, sensation, nor philanthropy has eye, ear, or heart to bestow a thought upon them now except contempt; and it is painful to witness the changes that are said and done in their presence. I used every endeavor to find girls for people who came in candor and truth, no matter how poor. Many kind ladies who have hired their servants of me in past years have been obliged to apply for employment for themselves of late. I sent a lady to a hotel as housekeeper, and the most humiliating part of it was that her room was in the attic with two of her former servants."

The following shows something of the work of the year at the "Bower" and of the people who are aided there: "During the last year 1,100 persons applied for employment, ages ranging from 10 to 65 years, including wives of redeemed inebriants, clergymen, and other professions. Applications for women, 630. I have been on the lookout for disreputable people and suspicious characters who are in the habit of decoying young girls under the pretext of work and sympathy. It is well to state here, there is another class who will go to an office, hire a woman, get the washing and ironing out of her, then pretend she does not suit. The bill is too small to collect by law, and she loses it. Another trick is to select some sewing-girl who is unsophisticated in her art; she is engaged as a seamstress; she gives up her room or boarding-place, and makes further arrangements; she finds herself 25 or 30 miles out of town; she is ordered to clean paint, pull up carpets, and perform the work that is unfit for a woman. She is ashamed to go back, tries to make the best of it till she completely breaks down; then she tells her experience and warns other girls. My 'Bower' is a very unwholesome place for such parties to come.

The report contains several sketches of individuals and classes, and is concluded with a list of the regular contributors who give to the "Bower," and an account of the income and expenditures of the year. There is also a statement of what was done at and for the "Bower" Fair, including something about the free dinners which were given from Jan. 22 to the 1st of April. "There are but two obstacles," says Miss Collins, "to the effectual relief of the poor: one is the establishment of costly buildings intended for reformatory and charitable institutions, with an enormous debt hanging over them for years, and the other is the injudicious sending of the unemployed poor from one part of the country to foreign missions, or sinking it from the reach of the population that accumulated it. Too much cannot be said upon this subject. The structures for reformatory and charitable purposes should be temporary and simple, and on no condition should a debt be allowed to cripple any institution in this rapidly changing republic. From the very nature of the case an organized body will use every effort to liquidate the debt, instead of trying to hail back the swelling tide of ignorance and crime."

GRAIN TRADE OF BUFFALO.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that the monthly statement of the flour and grain trade of that city shows a great improvement over that of last month, and that, in fact, the grain movement compares very favorably with that of preceding years, although the receipts of wheat are unusually light. It continues: "As a natural consequence of a short wheat supply, flour falls below former years, but corn fills up the gap, and swells the monthly movement to satisfactory proportions. The receipts of flour for the month were 93,922 barrels, to 118,214 last year; those of wheat were only 578,786 bushels this July to 5,540,394 in 1875; while the imports of corn were 5,851,039 bushels, which is double the amount reported for the same period in either of the two seasons immediately preceding. The total receipts of all kinds of grain were 6,984,427 bushels, to 5,237,689 in 1876. Under the circumstances this must be regarded as a satisfactory month's work. The movement by rail is much larger than of last year. The total receipts of flour by the Lake Shore for the month were 54,700 barrels to 90,600 in 1870, and of all kinds of grain, 643,000 to 1,027,000 last year. The rail receipts from Jan. 1 to July 31 also show a large decline for the present season. The comparative exhibit of lake and canal freights for July also indicates a better condition of affairs among carriers. The prices paid in Midsummer last year were enough to bankrupt all engaged in the transportation business. But the railroad war had been prosecuted with such vigor, and the cutting of rates was so general among agents, that vessel-owners had to make very low bids or tie up their ships. Carriers have done a little better this season. Notwithstanding the adverse influences, the shipments of grain by canal this season are in excess of those for either 1875 or 1876. The exports of wheat reach only 1,979,751 bushels this year, to 7,811,000 last year, but the total shipments of all kinds of grain were 13,316,330 bushels, to 12,372,620 last season, and 12,600,106 in the previous year. The same gratifying increase is to be seen in all the leading articles of commerce. The shipments of lumber this year were 33,700,000 feet, to 22,874,000 last season, a gain of nearly 11,000,000 feet. In shingles the excess this season is equal to the entire movement in 1876; while the shipments in staves were 54,095,845 pounds in 1877 to 30,673,460 last season. In 1876 not a barrel of pork nor a pound of lard went forward by canal. This year the shipments of the former stand at

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA: A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Ninth Edition. Volume VI. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1877.

The sixth volume of the American edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* contains nearly 100 articles in over 800 pages, making an average of more than eight pages to an article. The greater number are still in the letter C, and the whole list of the volume closes with Prof. Robertson Smith's essay on David. The life and doctrines of Auguste Comte are examined by John Morley, and the literary career of Congreve by A. C. Swinburne. The translator of the Chinese Classics, Dr. Legge, has the telling of the life of Confucius, and Correggio meets with a sympathetic biographer in the poet and painter of Italian descent, W. M. Rossetti. The old poet Cowley is summed up by one of the youngest poets of the Rossetti school, Edmund W. Gosse. Rev. A. H. Sayce, the pundit of Assyrian texts, writes on Cyrus and Darius. Oscar Browning has undertaken the poet Dante, and the revolutionist Danton is treated by John Morley—the biographer, as just mentioned, of Comte. Eleven colored plates are added to this volume, of which five are intended to illustrate the essay on Coal, written by H. Bauerman; three more are helps to the text of James Gibson on the Coleoptera; two are maps of Cornwall and Cumberland respectively, while the eleventh contains outlines of seven species of crabs. Among the articles there is one written by a woman, and as the subject is Communism, it may receive notice here in preference to others abler or as able, because it relates to a word very common nowadays in the mouths of the people. Mrs. Fawcett is the essayist, the wife of Prof. Henry Fawcett, of the House of Commons, a lady who is no novice in the science of political economy wherein her husband has made his mark. She has published a *Political Economy for Beginners*, and with her husband has been co-author of a volume of *Essays and Lectures*.

Mrs. Fawcett distinguishes two meanings in the word, used indiscriminately by persons who have not examined its origin. The communism of Plato, Sir Thomas More, and Father Rapp contains no place for the popular idea of a communist—a man who shirks labor in order to enjoy part of the earnings of others. Robert Owen spent £60,000 on his communistic theories, and resigned the prospect of an enormous fortune which his extraordinary business talents could not have failed to earn had he followed his abilities instead of his theories. But the Paris communism has nothing to do with the kind of system adopted by Owen and J. H. Noyes, the head of the Perfectionists at Oneida. The French word *commune* is a household word in France for "township" or corporation. In nearly every town and village there is a corporate property called *Les Biens Communaux*, and the property is vested in the corporation or commune. The revolution of the Commune overthrown in May, 1871, was entirely political; it propounded no new economic theories; it demanded only a democratic republic and the communal or corporate independence of Paris. In discussing Plato's *Republic* and Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*, Mrs. Fawcett calls attention to the premise from which they and their followers start, namely, that existing institutions are so bad that no reform can be expected unless everything is upset from top to bottom. But the results have denied the truth of this premise; society does change, does accept reforms without the disintegration which these speculative minds demand. One remarkable trait of theoretical communists is the strong point they make of education. The first impulse to national education in the present century probably sprang from the very marked success of Robert Owen's schools in connection with the cotton-mills of New-Lanark. Noticing the sweeping condemnation of the banking system by Louis Blanc—who, in his *Organisation du Travail*, calls for the suppression of banks because they will not give credit to the laborer without the security which a laborer can not advance—Mrs. Fawcett points to the practical results of the theories of Schultze-Delitsch in Germany, the credit banks which began to be established in the year 1851. They are associations of artisans formed for the purpose of enabling the members to obtain by means of credit the capital necessary to production. The workmen are jointly and severally responsible for the repayment of loans made to any one of their number. Hence, a candidate is admitted with great caution, his previous character thoroughly considered, and his actual status as a laborer fully assured. The success of the co-operative banks is very great, notwithstanding the attacks made upon the system by prominent German communists. Liberalism in politics is equally detested by modern communists. And yet, although communists are antagonistic to co-operative schemes, the co-operation that has worked so well in England is undoubtedly due to social reformers who first proved by many failures the uselessness of communism as an engine of social regeneration. The town of Oldham has 80 joint-stock co-operative mills; in the County of Lancashire there are 150. The bulk of the shareholders are artisans who labor in the mills, and who therefore have a direct and immediate interest in the results of their industry. The principle of self-interest involved in co-operation, which communism attacks, has had the effect of producing not mere activity on the part of the laborer, but thoroughly sound and honest work.

Mrs. Fawcett reviews at length the tendency of trades-unions to lower the aggregate producing power of labor and enslave the laborer by exacting a uniform amount of work from each member. The Manchester Bricklayers' Association has a rule that any man found running or working beyond a regular speed shall be fined with increasing severity for each offense. It was urged by the trades-unionists of Lancashire and Yorkshire that women should not be allowed to work, because their vanity was such that a word of praise from the overseer would cause them to redouble their exertions. To such length do trades-unions carry the obliteration of individual competition. Communal societies like the Shakers and Perfectionists manage to secure a good share of work from their members. The societies are small, and the members see in what their labor results. Various methods are used by them to keep population low; their number has steadily decreased, and yet the value of their present aggregate property is not very large. The check on population observable in such forms of communism does not allow the same conclusions to be drawn for the world at large, were the system to become general. Modern communists in Europe vigorously denounce the theory and practice of Malthusianism, which, in one form or another, the American communists maintain. When the really great results of co-operation in England, thinks Mrs. Fawcett, are compared with nearly a century of communism in America, the conclusion is inevitable that co-operation is much more effectual than communism in producing a radical improvement in the condition and status of labor.

VINETA, THE PHANTOM CITY. From the German of E. WERNER. By FRANCES A. SHAW. Boston: ESTES & LAURIAT. 1877.

The rising of the oppressed Poles, in the Prussian parts of that unhappy country, forms the background against which the greater part of this story moves. Waldemar and Leo are half-brothers, and sons of a Polish lady; Waldemar has been brought up a German, after the death of his German father, while Leo, the son of a Polish father, is brought up by his mother to be a patriot. They are in exile, and poor, while Waldemar is the heir to a German estate and thoroughly estranged from his mother. His guardian brings him up in a helpless way and lets him do as he pleases; the result is a cub who knows how to hunt like a savage, but can not enter a drawing-room. The half-brother, Leo, is just the reverse. Here he is described:

"Waldemar Nordeck was molded after the Germanic type, and bore no trace of his Polish origin. The tall, almost giant, figure towered even above Witold's stately form, but it lacked symmetry; its outlines were sharp and angular. The heavy mass of blonde hair seemed a burden to his head, for it fell low over the forehead, and was every now and then thrown back with an impatient movement; the blue eyes had a sullen expression, and in moments of exasperation, like this, an almost malignant glare; the face was decidedly plain, having neither the delicate lineaments of the boy nor the decided features of the man."

Leo and Waldemar have a cousin called Wanda, to whom Leo is to be betrothed, according to family arrangement. The mother, who is a strong-willed, intriguing patriot, brings Waldemar together with Leo and Wanda, and finding that no one has any influence over him but her niece, uses her to bring Waldemar to terms. Rebellion against Prussia is to be fomented with an estate belonging to Waldemar as the focus. Leo is jealous of Waldemar, and not without cause, for Wanda begins by ridiculing and ends by loving her uncouth cousin. It is George Sand's Mauprat over again, only the lover to whom she prefers Waldemar is much more charming than the one sacrificed by the cousin of Mauprat. Waldemar is a stanch German, and finds himself governing a large Polish estate, where all the tenants hate him, and his own mother, half-brother and the girl he loves are aiding and abetting the insurrection against German occupation. The crash comes in 1863, and the Poles are defeated. Leo is killed; Waldemar frees Wanda's father from prison on the promise of her hand, and the book ends, in the comfortable old fashion, with marriage bells. *Vineta* is a good novel of no great intensity, and the translation has been well done.

TITI LIVI AB URBE CONDITA: Libri I., II., XXI., et XXII. With Notes by CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Late Professor of Greek at Columbia College, New-York, and by HUGH CRAIG, M. A., Trinity College, Cambridge. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This volume will possess an interest for every student of classical literature through its being the posthumous work of one of the greatest scholars America has ever produced. The name of Dr. Charles Anthon is familiar in every land and in every school and college where the authors of ancient Greece and Rome are read and studied. Not only was he one of the most eminent classical scholars of his age and country, but he was also the first native American who furnished text-books in the classics for the schools of the Old World. The general adoption of his works in the leading seminaries of Europe has made his name a household word to the students of the nineteenth century. Those who never saw him in the lecture-room, and knew nothing of the influence of his presence, may be ranked among his most ardent friends and admirers, so much has he done toward smoothing the rugged road that leads to classical learning.

The distinguishing characteristic of Dr. Anthon's editions of the ancient writers is the minute and copious annotations appended to each work. Curious to relate, this system at first encountered severe opposition, it being, apparently, the opinion of many learned pedagogues that too much assistance should not be offered the young minds that were trying to climb the steeps of knowledge. The irrationality of such prejudice soon made itself apparent, however, and the labors of Dr. Anthon were so generally approved by the majority of scholars that many of those who were at first loudest in their denunciations were compelled by the positive advantages and rich results of his plan to adopt, as far as possible, a similar fullness of annotation in their own publications.

It was in 1835, 15 years after he was elected to a Professor's chair in Columbia College, that Dr. Anthon first projected a classical series which should comprise the text-books used in academies and schools preparatory to college, as well as those read in our different colleges and universities. To the execution of this plan the great part of leisure hours were devoted; and, although after his two or three hours daily with his college classes—he devoted three hours a day to the grammar school connected with Columbia—he yet found time to publish more than a volume a year during the succeeding 30 years. For three or four years before his death, however, his failing strength warned him that he must abandon a portion at least of his habitual labors. At first he relinquished his position in the grammar school, but this relief proved insufficient, and finally it became necessary for him to discontinue his editorial work. Thus, when his death occurred there remained several incomplete works upon which he had been engaged. One of the most important of these was an edition of the four books of Titus Livius embodied in the volume now before us. The commentary on the first and second books and on the first 25 chapters of the twenty-first book was complete, but here the great scholar had been compelled to lay down his pen, provably with the deep regret that always attends the relinquishment of a noble and important work. Another hand, however, has undertaken to finish the task so well begun, and to Prof. Hugh Craig, of Trinity College, Cambridge, we are indebted for the addition of another volume to the library of classic authors projected by Dr. Anthon.

Titus Livius, the greatest of Roman historians, was born in the Consulship of C. Julius Cæsar and M. Calpurnius, at Patavium, the modern Padua, where he passed the earlier years of his life, receiving a varied and liberal education. It is also probable that he remained there occupied by his literary studies during the civil commotions that ensued upon the assassination of Julius Cæsar. It was only natural, however, that he should take up his residence at Rome as soon as quiet was restored to that city, and we hear of him there engaged upon the composition of dialogues discussing political and philosophical questions. These were addressed to the Emperor Augustus, and secured his favor and friendship toward the author. The great work of Livy's life, however, was the preparation of his immortal history, and at Rome he had access to all the archives and records of the State. Augustus is also said to have invited him to occupy apartments in the imperial palace, and even to have given him such explanations of the public documents as would facilitate his labors. There is abundant proof that Livy was favored with the intimate friendship of the Emperor, but in no instance does he appear to have coveted pecuniary advantage or official position. His whole interest was centred in advancing and perfecting his great literary work. The only departure from this rule is suggested by a remark of Suetonius, a later historian, who says that for a while Livy was intrusted with the education of Claudius, who afterward succeeded to the Empire.

Livy commenced the history about the year 727 A. U. C., or B. C. 27, when he was himself about 30 years of age. This date is ascertained from his mention in the first book of the fact that the Temple of James had been closed a second time. The third closing occurred but five years later. The closing of the gates of this temple indicated, as is generally known, that the Roman Empire was at peace with the world; but so frequent were the wars that the gates were almost constantly open. The entire work comprised 142 books; but all are lost except 35 and a few fragments of the others. Of these the four selected by Dr. Anthon are of special interest. Books I. and II. give the early mythical traditions regarding the establishment of the Empire, including the arrival of Æneas from captured Troy, his conquest of the original Italians, the quarrel of Romulus, the seizure of the Sabine women, and the wars and alliances that followed. The XXIst and XXIId books are a record of the famous struggle between the Romans and the Carthaginians under the leadership of Hannibal. Livy's great reputation began during his life, his own countrymen according to him the same rank among their historians that Virgil occupied among their poets and Cicero among their orators. He died at the age of 76, having been occupied all of 40 years in the preparation of the history.

Our thanks are due to Prof. Craig for completing and bringing forward this volume, in which we recognize the last of Dr. Anthon's labors, and the ripest fruit of his eminent scholarship. As throughout the series, the annotations are ample, judicious, and suggestive, furnishing all the information and assistance that the student can desire. They will also be attractive to the advanced scholar, who finds, in comparing his own with the critical observations of others, a pleasure second only to that of perusing the great authors themselves. For it cannot be questioned that great as is the actual merit of the latter, the interest felt in them to-day is enhanced by the fact that they have been studied and admired through all ages, and are thus more closely linked with the living present. We may hope that Prof. Craig and his fellow-laborers in the field of classical study will, in a similar manner, introduce us to still others of the great minds of antiquity, until we possess a full series of works by ancient authors, each of which shall be as attractive and valuable as the one before us.

HEART HISTORIES, SPIRIT LONGINGS, &c. By L. B. F. Malone, N. Y.: Published by the Author. 1877

There is always something to be found in records of human life, even when they are stiffened in the artificial setting of rhyme and rhythm. But a still greater interest can be extracted from versified experiences of family and community life, when the writer happens to be of a naïve and ingenuous turn of mind. In such ingenuousness lies the chief value of this thick book of verses, written by L. B. F., in some village of Northern New-York. The writer is a woman, and what she has to say is put down with a distinctness and heartiness that could only have been retained during a life in a small community. There are signs in many of the poems that the authoress was in early life a marked character in her neighborhood, something of a prodigy even at school. How many years ago that school time was it would be dangerous to reckon. The second piece in the book is a rhymed account of the burning of St. Eustache, Canada. It is labeled "no fiction," and was written and spoken at a school exhibition "in my early school days—1837." The last poems are dated 1877, and that called "Furl the Flag" is a lament written in February of this year over the death of liberty, presumably the result of the defeat of Tilden in the Presidential campaign. L. B. F. has always been a vigorous patriot; she has words of scorn for the British hirelings at the burning of St. Eustache, and various Presidential campaigns seem to have stirred her to verse long before the days of Hayes. On page 75 we have "A Song for the Democracy—Before Election, 1844," where the venerable names of Polk, Dallas, and Wright appear. Here is a whiff of that old excitement that used to prevail at elections previous to the war:

"Hurra, then, for Polk, he's the man of the nation,
For Oregon, too, and Texas' fleet annexation.
For Dallas, hurra! he's a twig of the tree
Of that staunch-hearted emblem, the 'Old Hickory.'"

The Mexican war furnishes another theme on the old text of the song "It was a glorious victory." Prisoners confined on charges of murder arouse in her that tenderness which seems inherent in the American heart, perhaps because Americans are so lacking in subjects over which to gush. On page 138 we find "Lines suggested by a visit in jail to the unfortunate prisoner Bickford, confined on a charge of the murder of Secor." And immediately following are lines embodying a wish reported to have been made by the mother of the prisoner, Bickford, after his conviction, and a few days before the execution of his sentence of death. Beggars furnish the inspiration for several poems, and the verses that have to do with the tender passion (in others) are numberless. Personal love poems are either vague or wanting. The names mentioned are apparently those of real persons, not at all fictitious, and they are usually of Irish, Scotch, or French derivation. There are many stanzas to Ireland, and although the authoress seems to be a Protestant, it looks as if she were of Irish descent. This would readily account for her natural dexterity at rhyming. With the outbreak of the late war, the authoress assumes an impassioned stand against the "Abolition Cain," and the efforts to preserve the Union. One poem is an invective against England, caused by a report that England was about to join with the Northern States to abolish slavery in the South! But on page 299 her indignation against the arrest of Vallandigham and others makes her cast aside the veil of incognito which was assumed on the title page with the initials L. B. F. It appears that the husband of the writer was Mr. Flanders, who had been sent to Fort Lafayette before the arrest of Vallandigham. Concerning the latter she writes in 1863:

"They came, like cowards as they were, at night,
And stole the father from his precious fold—
The people's champion of Truth and Right—
Vallandigham, the honest and the bold."

In this year she seems to have struck the highest note; her detestation of war and violent sympathy for the South gave her occasionally a good touch of lyric strength. Here is one on "Pestilence," which has less wordiness than falls to the lot of most of the poems written by women:

"Come on, ye men, with pick and spade,
Thousands of graves 'tis time were made,
For thousands 'neath a Southern sky
Of brothers slain in battle lie.
Haste ye, dig quick, no time to spare—
Decaying bodies scent the air—
Lest Pestilence shall soon walk forth,
And other thousands fell to earth.
Throw in a corpse! more haste—another—
Heap high the dirt on friend and brother,
Here! there! with bodies fill the trench."

And there is still another on the return of her son from the war, broken down and wrecked in health, which has dramatic pathos. We have also lines suggested by reading the petition of the ladies of the Shenandoah Valley, asking pardon for Jefferson Davis. It begins with the following stanza:

"Pardon for *him*? What sinning hath he done?
He of the lofty brow and soulful eye?
This wise, this noble, much-loved Southron son?
Pardon for him you ask? In sooth, for why?"

The Hibernicism in the last line is by no means solitary. Mrs. Flanders has the usual woman writer's weakness in grammar, with something more than her usual strength in other particulars. She never relents; her feminine wisdom is impervious to the arguments of the years. Nor does her muse improve as she grows older, but always remains at about the same pitch. There are many verses referring to the domestic concerns of her friends and fellow-townsmen, and not a few to members of her own family. She mourns the death of two dearly beloved brothers, and gives the wail of a heart-broken mother for the loss of children of her own. Poems of a religious spirit occupy a large space. Of course, it was a great mistake to publish so much verse at once; the very best should have been winnowed out, and submitted to some one who could correct errors in grammar and rhythm. But, with so positive a temperament as the writer shows, that would probably be an impossibility. But no critic could excuse such faults, however much he might recognize a vigorous individuality in the writer.

THE FASHIONS.

SUGGESTIONS FROM PARISIAN SOURCES.

BLOUSES IN FAVOR—TAFFETAS AND FOULARD IN GENERAL USE—NEW FANCY ARTICLES—ECCENTRIC HATS—SEA-SIDE GARMENTS.

Gathered and plaited blouses are now in very general use. Silk, india-rubber, or leather belts are indispensable with these blouses, which do not sit well without them. Leather belts are now made in blue, red, white, and nearly all neutral shades.

Many linen Breton suits are trimmed with broad bands of plain linen, in bright, contrasting colors. Skirts *à la paysanne* are worn with these suits. They are made with large plaits taken together in the middle of the back to form a puff.

The small capes mentioned in a previous article are now also used for "cache-poussières," or dusters, and add much to an otherwise plain appearance. These garments are now made in light shades, such as pearl color and écru. Polonaise blouses and ordinary waists frequently have a neck trimming consisting of two or three turned-down collars.

In the silk line, taffetas and foulard are the favorites for toilets this Summer. The two materials can be advantageously combined in one dress, as taffetas has a body, which foulard has not. The taffetas forms the foundation of the toilet, and the foulard the draperies and trimmings. Following is a pretty combination of this kind: The princess dress is of grayish taffetas, with small checks. The waist closes in the neck, under a blue foulard ruching, around which is a necktie to match. The dress opens in front, over a blue foulard plastron, which is cut out square in the neck, and plaited down to the end. The ruching surrounds the square opening in the neck. Under this square opening is either a plaited muslin piece or a plain "modestie." The middle of the back of the dress is of blue foulard, plaited like the front plastron; it extends down the back, forming the train. Down the sides of the plastron, against the gray side-pieces, is a trimming of blue fringe. The side-pieces are taken back and joined under a foulard bow. On the lower part of the sleeves the outside seam is left open to leave room for an inserted puffing of foulard. The sleeves are finished at the wrist with a small plaited ruffle of the same goods.

White bunting trimmed with torchon, guipure, or Valenciennes lace is much worn. Many of these dresses are trimmed with cascades of plaited flounces either bordered with narrow lace or left plain. Mantles are preferred to paletots for thin materials, but the tight-fitting paletot still retains favor for woolen and silk suits.

The combination of two shades of blue, navy and sky, continues in vogue. Faille and grenadine in two shades of blue make a very elegant toilet. The lower part of the skirt is trimmed in front with four narrow light blue grenadine ruffles placed lengthwise; on either side of these is a dark blue ruffle and a broad band of façonné. Beyond the façonné bands is another group of ruffles, and further toward the side, are fine narrow crosswise light blue bunting. The train is trimmed with a rather wider dark blue flounce. Upon the light blue apron are two dark blue scarfs, placed crosswise a little apart. The façonné princess polonaise opens over a plain light blue vest with a dark blue band down the middle and small buttons to close it. The neck is cut in heart shape; it has a large collar turning up in the back and down in front. On the inside of this open piece are narrow bands of fulled lace. The polonaise is bordered with a band of dark blue faille, and a narrow white lace trimming is placed perfectly plain on the inside of the band. The façonné duchess sleeves are trimmed on the elbow with a deep silk ruffle and on the inside with a lace one. On the outside of the sleeve is a narrow ribbon bow. Navy blue batiste suits are trimmed with a number of light blue plaited flounces, bordered with narrow lace.

The newest traveling dresses are of cachemire de l'Inde or fine serge, in either black or bronze green, trimmed with grayish blue folds.

Among the newest fancy articles is the "rabat Angelo," which consists of a double plaited piece of gauze worked with chenille and trimmed with a fine deep guipure lace. It is made in all colors, and also in black, and can be of other light fabrics, such as foulard, lawn, or crape. Around the neck is a narrow piece of ribbon, tied either front or back. Generally a flower is placed in front. This serves as a necktie over a ruched collarette, or a turn-down collar. The plastron "Suissesse," another novelty, is composed of bands of black velvet crossing each other and forming a V. It is surrounded by beaded black lace. Inside this is a crêpe lisse trimming, and around the neck is a wider band of black velvet trimmed with lace; this buttons in the back. The plastron can be worn over any dress which has an open waist, under the velvet bands. Large Richelieu collar and deep cuffs continue in favor. They are mostly made of guipure or lace and embroidery combined, in which case they are formed of embroidery and lace insertions alternating, and bordered with ruffles to correspond. Some parures are of plain white linen, and some are colored, with or without broderie anglaise. Some are trimmed with lace worked on the borders in colors. They are also made of lawn and foulard, either plain or striped, and trimmed with lace ruffles. White or colored Clovis lace is still used to trim parures, modesties, and open fichus, but fine guipure laces in white and very light shades, are far more elegant. Guipure worked with white or colors, being rather heavy, is more favored for trimming suits.

As outside pockets are no longer fashionable, and handkerchiefs more elegant than ever, some other means of showing them must be resorted to. Some ladies slide their handkerchiefs in their belts, leaving half of them hanging loose; but the bag is much more desirable. It can be made of silk to match the trimmings of the toilet, shirred on the top, and hangs from the arm by a cordelière.

The numberless styles of eccentric hats to be seen at different French Summer resorts is astounding. They are trimmed with borderings of ostrich-feathers, enormous birds, and even with strawberries. These hats are very small, and are completely hidden under these exaggerated trimmings. With light suits the most novel bonnets have borderings of ostrich-feathers, in several shades of moss green. The crowns are of feathers, and are adorned with bunches of roses buried among natural moss. Some very dressy bonnets have white feathers around the crowns, with bunches of moss-roses intermixed, and gillyflowers, or with tilleul feathers combined with bunches of strawberries or cherries. Even gilded hats are to be seen. Among the new shapes are the cabriolet and the capote Marie Stuart. The cabriolet is trimmed with ribbon crossed on the top of the crown and tied under the chin, thus fastening down the sides. The Marie Stuart capote is of black tulle, with a high crown, and the brim turning down in the middle in front. It is trimmed with a bordering of clair de lune beads. In the back, coming from the top of the crown and forming a "cache-peigne," is a fall of beads. On one side is a bunch of feathers and flowers.

An ivory-white barège lately made for a fashionable Parisian lady was especially noticeable on account of its simplicity. It is cut in princess shape and not as flat as the ordinary princess dress. The back sits tight to the waist, and thence down it falls in loose wavy folds, fastened by imperceptible fastenings. The front falls in folds, which are but little raised, and taken under the side seams. This dress has no trimming of any kind. It has a peculiar rounded sleeve, under which the wearer need not even have a cuff or lace ruffling.

A beautiful evening dress for country wear may be made of yellow lawn with pink stripes. The trimmings and corselet are of pink faille. The train skirt is trimmed with a bias flounce of the striped lawn, surmounted by a pink faille plaited flounce and a lawn puffing with plaited faille heading. The tunique forms an apron in front, raised on one side so as to be rather short, under pink ribbon loops. The other side hangs straight, and is divided in the middle of the back where it is sewed to the skirt, forming puffings all the way down. This tunique is bordered with a deep white guipure lace ruffle. The other piece in the back forms a flat shell-shaped trimming. The two parts are joined in the centre under ribbon bows with long ends. The upper bow is placed against the corselet. The lawn waist is plaited in five or six plaits, placed on in a bias and joining in the middle, back, and front, thus forming a point. The pink taffetas corselet laces in the back. It is altogether separate from the waist. The lawn sleeves are slightly gathered on the seams, this making them rather full. They are finished at the elbow with two pink ruffles and a pink taffetas plaiting between. On the elbow are pink loops with one end. The collarette consists of a double guipure ruffling; one of these ruffles turns upward and the other downward. A narrow pink ribbon, with long ends, closes the collarette in the back. The hair is dressed high, and adorned in the back with roses.

A very simple fichu is made of white lawn, trimmed with fine plaitings scalloped on the inside. The neck trimming consists of a closely plaited ruffle. Below this ruffling is a line of scalloping. Down the front is a shell-shaped Valenciennes lace frill, with a pink bow on the end.

A fichu suitable for an elderly lady may be of lace, forming a deep turned-down collar. On the inside of the neck is a double crêpe lisse plaiting. This plaiting is fastened down under folds of the same. The frill down the front is of lace adorned with blue satin loops.

A useful mantle for the seaside is cut like a double pélerine with four points. The first pélerine is carelessly tied in front of the bust. The points of the second pélerine, after having crossed each other, are tied over the train. It is trimmed with fringe. This mantle may be of knitted worsted, flannel, cachemire, crêpe de chine, or lace. Shoes and gaiters are rather conspicuous at present, as they are made with the instep very high on account of the heel being in the middle of the sole; the pointed ends turn up.

A CONSPIRATOR'S GRAVE.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—WHERE DR. BOWLES, OF INDIANA, IS BURIED—HIS NUMEROUS MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

A letter from French Lick, Orange County, Ind., to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, contains the following:

"A short distance from the Lick, on the Baden Road, is the former residence of Dr. Bowles. Dr. Bowles, be it remembered, was at the head of the Indiana conspiracy to establish a South-western Confederacy during the late war, and was tried for treason by a military commission at Indianapolis, and sentenced to be hanged along with Milligan and Horsey. President Johnson, through the intercession of Gov. Morton, commuted their sentence to imprisonment for life, and, after some experience within the gloomy walls of the Columbus Penitentiary, the war being over, they were released by application to the civil courts, and doffed the convict garb to assume that of martyr. The treason trial was one of the *causes célèbres* of the United States. Bowles and Milligan are dead. Horsey, a man of very inferior intellect, is champing acorns in the obscure recesses of Martin County. The Bowles residence is a large two-story building, with a gable front to the road, and wings on either side—veranda on both stories of the gable centre. It stands on a hill-side on a high foundation of loose, uncemented stones. The front yard is overgrown with rank, red clover. The house is unpainted. Like everything else that Bowles undertook, it was left unfinished. The only job he ever completely finished was that of dying. The house is surrounded by various quaint-looking outbuildings, the uses of which are a puzzle to the passers-by. Everything about the premises is dismal and sombre. The window-curtains, of suicidal blue, are always closely drawn, and save the mother hens, clucking to thrifty broods, there are few signs of life about the premises. Here the widow—the third wife, divorce having separated the first two—lives in rigid seclusion. She never calls on the neighbors, never goes to church or to the little store at Baden, never goes anywhere, in fact, except to Paoli to consult her lawyers in regard to the litigation which is slowly but surely eating up the vast estate of the dead conspirator. She lives alone, with the exception of her sister and the hired help.

"Walking up to the house, ascending the high steps, and ringing the bell, it was shortly answered by a tall lady, apparently about 55 years old, who admitted that she was Mrs. Bowles. She was frigidly polite. 'We wish to see the tomb.' 'Do you wish to see the inside?' 'No, only the outside.' 'You have my permission.' The tomb stands on the hill-side, to the right of the house, and is inclosed by a rough board fence, whitewashed. It is built of hewn limestone, and is without pretense of ornament, save a shield on the front, bearing the simple inscription, 'Bowles,' with 10 stars on it and around it. It has an iron door and little grated windows around the top. It is overgrown with brambles, and while we were standing at the front looking at the inscription a rabbit jumped through a crack of the fence, and scurried through the brambles, his white tail gleaming amid the green as he went. The tomb, which is large enough for an elephant, must have been quite costly, even in a country which abounds in stone. The great conspirator was at moderate pains and expense to provide a suitable place in which to rot.

"Dr. Bowles' life was a checkered one, aside from his more recent experiences. As Colonel of the Second Indiana at Buena Vista, he was disgraced by Jeff Davis and Zachary Taylor in their reports of that battle, and made the scapegoat for the sins of men who ran away to fight another day, and were ashamed of it. I shall always believe that Col. Bowles was hardly dealt with. He was a bungler, but not exceptionally cowardly. Every man who is not a fool, lacking the blinding stimulus of personal rage, is a coward in battle, and the man who 'says he isn't' is a liar as well as a coward. Pride alone keeps them from turning tail. Each man would like to run, but hates to be solitary in the movement. But when a respectable number, startled into temporary forgetfulness of their fears of being branded as cowards, start to run, the rest gladly embrace the opportunity, and all run, and this makes a panic. It was this that struck Col. Bowles' men at Buena Vista, and he lacked the personal magnetism to rally them. They demanded a victim, and he was sacrificed. To the day of his death Col. Bowles was bitterly, unrelentingly, and profanely vindictive in his feelings toward Jeff Davis, and yet such was his inveterate hatred of Republicanism, that he went soul and body into the treasonable conspiracy of which Jeff. Davis was the head. A gentleman slightly bitten with the same spider that set Bowles to dancing his treasonable *cachuca*, informs me that he was as ambitious as Lucifer, and even dreamed of being President of the great South-western Confederacy, which was to rise on the ruins of the Federal Government. Had he succeeded he would have merited the gratitude of the new oligarchy.

"Dr. Bowles was a remarkable man, physically. He was six feet four inches high, with a large frame, white hair, a solemn expression, and a hand like a ham. He had warm friends and hearty enemies. He was a badly balanced man, but nevertheless had some estimable qualities. He was always in litigation. He set up a divorce job on his first wife, and his second set up a like job on him, resulting in a verdict for $25,000 of alimony. Then he married his third, the present widow, who was for a long time housekeeper for the hotel at the Lick Springs."

GOV. VANCE TO GOV. PORTER.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, has sent the following peculiarly phrased letter to the Governor of Tennessee:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, RALEIGH, July 27.

MY DEAR SIR: It is officially reported to me that two men, lately citizens (I grieve to say) of this law-abiding Commonwealth, named respectively William Reece and Noah Reece, recently made a hasty visit to Union County, Tenn., *on foot*, and, disregarding the rights of hospitality and the comity of States, returned into North Carolina *mounted*. William on a mule and Noah on a gray horse. Close upon their heels came one Barrett Ray, from said Union County, Tenn., who made oath in due form that said mule was his property, and that said William had obtained possession thereof by certain carpet-bag methods in direct contravention of the eighth commandment. At the same time and place came also one Robert Love, of said Union County, Tenn., who made a similar affidavit in regard to said Noah Reece and the gray horse—whereupon the said William and Noah Reece were arrested and lodged in the jail of McDowell County, N. C., to await further proceedings. I have the honor, therefore, to await your Excellency's pleasure in the premises, and to assure you that it will afford me no little pleasure to entrust—upon a proper requisition—these erring sons of North Carolina to the correcting hands of your judiciary; and with assurances of very high personal and official regard, I am, dear Sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

Z. B. VANCE.

Gov. Porter promptly sent a requisition for the two "erring sons of North Carolina."

AN ORANGE COUNTY MAMMOTH.

The Middletown *Press* has the following account of the mammoth lately discovered in an Orange County Swamp: "Mr. Samuel Wilcox, Friday, while mowing on his farm near Slate Hill, Orange County, found cropping out of the black dirt a large skull bone of a mammoth animal of some by-gone period. On digging about, Mr. Wilcox exhumed also a rib bone a foot long, and several pieces of the backbone. The skull bone is 10 inches broad across the face, and about 16 inches in length. The shape is that of a shield, except that the points are extended several inches. The face of the skull has two pairs of cavities in it as if for eyes and ears, and bears evidence of having had two horns broken off, the mark of one being above the other in the line of the centre of the head. The other bones were found back of the skull and only a few feet from it. The swamp where the bones were found, until this year, has been mostly under water, but last Spring was drained, and it was mowed this season for the first time in a number of years. The place where the bones lie is about three rods from the edge of the black muck, and it was headed toward the opposite side, as if the animal had undertaken to cross the swamp. The bones are in a good state of preservation. Mr. Wilcox proposes to excavate for the remainder of the skeleton. Some years ago the skeleton of a mastodon was found on the adjoining Fullerton farm, now owned by Mr. Thomas Farley. Several skeletons have been found in the swamps of Orange County, which seems to have been a favorite camping-ground for the huge creatures that lived when the earth was new."

AN UNDESIRED COMMUNITY.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* of Friday contains the following: "The Petersham Community, originally Howlandites, an offspring of the Millerite excitement, afterward Fullerites, have recently appointed a new management, which transforms them into Howeites. The freaks of this Howe are somewhat peculiar. When a gray-haired adventurer commands a brace of old ladies past 70 to dress themselves in men's clothes and go arm-in-arm with him to the 'blueberry pasture,' of course the natives stare. This Howe is a sleek Uriah Heep sort of a man, smooth as oil, but having some strange control over his associates. He hails from Worcester, and is supported by one Gusley. Saturday has been their Sunday, their diet vegetable, the dress of the women peculiar and Quakerish, but all this has been changed, as Howe has received 'revelations from God.' Formerly they brought produce to market, which commanded good prices, it always being of the best quality, but the farm is now neglected and no produce sold, 'as the Lord is to supply all their needs.' Intimations of scandal and cruelty have also come from time to time. They have a crazy girl there, who is said to have been beaten and locked up. 'A child of the Holy Ghost' was born a few years ago, the paternity of which was attributed to Howland. The daughters of Mr. Fuller, reliable in every respect, residents in Athol, who ran away from the community, declare that cruelty and a low state of morality have been attendant upon this sort of life for years. At their recent auction of three days their old furniture was sold to the amount of $440, and new bought to replace it. They seem to be honest in business transactions, but in bad odor as to morals and religion. The authorities of Petersham have been endeavoring to abate the trouble by, as the negro said, 'handing in his resignation to Howe.' An invitation to fold his tent and steal away, backed up by 50 determined citizens, is coming to be the sentiment of the neighborhood. The air is full of stories, which, if not all true, are a disgrace to a hill town of New-England. Designing men seem to have got control of honest but weak and simple-minded people, and are using their influence for base and vile purposes."

POISONED AT A PICNIC.

HOW A PARTY AT REVERE BEACH, MASS., HAD THEIR PLEASURE MARRED ON THURSDAY.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 3.

A mysterious case of poisoning occurred at Revere Beach yesterday to a picnic party of 12 persons from Newton Centre, by which their day's excursion was brought to an unhappy and serious termination. The party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Knowles, four daughters and a little son, and Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Ward, two daughters, and one son, left their homes in Newton Centre in the morning and drove to Revere Beach in private teams, to spend the day in picnic style. The party were in perfect health when they started, and on arriving at the beach occupied a portion of the grove adjoining the Ocean House. At noon they partook of a dinner which they had brought with them, consisting of cold ham, cheese, bread and butter, and green apples, while they drank some tea which they made.

The party strolled over the beach for several hours, and about 5 o'clock returned to the grove, when several of the children complained of being sick. Subsequently, the children commenced to vomit, and appeared to be in terrible pain. In a short time all of the party, except a little son and daughter of Mr. Knowles, were taken sick in the same manner. The sick persons were soon unable to help themselves, and lay writhing on the grass in the grove, apparently in great agony, when their condition was discovered by other persons in the vicinity. Information of the affair spread to the Ocean House, and the guests hurried to the assistance of the helpless ones. A large crowd soon gathered. The sick ones, numbering 10 persons, were taken up one by one and carried in a half unconscious and fainting condition to the Ocean House, where they were taken charge of by the proprietors, Messrs. Tarleton & West. A number of rooms were given up to them, and a messenger was dispatched to Revere for a physician. In a short time several of the children recovered so as to be able to walk about, but the other members of the party still remained in a half fainting condition, and vomited intermittently. They remained in this condition for some time, and at a late hour last evening had so far recovered that no fatal consequences were feared.

The cause of their strange illness is unknown. The cheese which they ate was very old and musty, while the ham was also very old. All of the party, including those who were not sick, partook of the ham, while only a few ate the cheese. Only the children ate the green apples. The supposition, therefore, is that the party were poisoned by the ham, as all but two who ate the cheese were sick. No clams or fish were partaken of by any of the party. Several of the sick persons, upon being questioned, stated that the ham tasted very queer when they ate it, and upon an examination being made shortly after of what remained of the ham it was found to be apparently of a very poor quality on account of old age. The symptoms of the poisoned ones consisted first of vomiting and then

SHIPPING.

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NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA....WED., Aug. 8 | SCYTHIA....WED., Aug. 22
ABYSSINIA..WED., Aug. 15 | *RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 29

*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. U. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 8
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 11

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North-River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodation; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 43 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low-est rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 13 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria.....Aug. 4, noon | California.Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
Bolivia.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M. | Ethiopia..Aug. 25, 6 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $55 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Utopia.....Aug. 4, noon | Alsatia....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $75 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., Aug. 4 | NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 18
RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 11 | MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAM INMAN, AGENT, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy...Sat., Aug. 4, noon | Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M.
Spain, Sat., Aug. 18, noon | Italy, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Holland, Sat., Aug. 4, noon | Denmark, Aug. 18, 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $21 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
PEREIRE, DAMIE.....Wednesday, Aug. 8, 4 P. M.
CANADA, (Freight).....Wednesday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.
ST. LAURENT, LACHESIZ, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, SATURDAY, Aug. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

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Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Aug. 15

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

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For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling green, New-York.

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International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me., and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrew's, Fredericton, Shediac, Mirimichi, and Bathurst, N. B. Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEAKEN.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TIDDEMAN..Wed'sday, Aug. 15

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 12 and Sept. 2 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

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NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER.....Aug. 9 | POMMERANIA....Aug. 23
HARMONIA.....Aug. 16 | WIELAND.....Aug. 30

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
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UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK-BOOK NO. 117,900 OF THE Union Dime Savings Institution. The finder will please return it to the above bank, Broadway, corner $23d-st.

LOST.—BANK-BOOK NO. 422,450 OF THE Bowery Savings Bank is missing. The finder is requested to return it to the bank.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M.; Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:50, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago. Sleeping car for Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 262, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at 4 Astor House, and at the Company's offices, Nos. 7 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 23d-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 4:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; sundays, 4:30 P. M. from Brooklyn, at 4:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 4:30, 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A.M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43, P. M.—7 P. M. for Far Rockaway only.—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-slip and Thirty-fourth-st. Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 338 Washington-st., in Brooklyn, Pier No. 5, foot 44th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1:3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M. Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. SUMMERS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Pyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R., are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) at 8:05 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY. LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st, at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.

Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

ALBANY AND TROY.—SUNDAY EVENING boat, Citizen's Line, new palace steamer SARATOGA, leaves pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston Railroads and connections. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points. Hudson River Railroad tickets taken for passage.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

A.—MARY POWELL.—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn, by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.

A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.

ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.

The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., landing at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,

at 5 P. M., daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer* for passengers via this line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,

And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

THE MAMMOTH PALACE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M. (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.

NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT

SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28, N. R., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9.
New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.
Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive at New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A.—A.—FIVE OCEAN EXCURSIONS DAILY TO ROCKAWAY BEACH!

The entirely new steam-propeller
COLUMBIA (GEM OF THE OCEAN.)

With CONTERNO'S 23d Regiment BAND.	Leaves daily and Sundays from	Comfort, Luxury, Health, and Pleasure
COLUMBIA GLEE CLUB.	24th-st., N. R. 10 A. M.	
Prof. Seltzer, Cornet Soloist	10th-st., N. R. 10:15 A. M.	
	Pier No. 2, N. R. 10:30 A. M.	
	Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn..... 11 A. M.	Combined.

STEAMER AMERICUS, DAILY and SUNDAY, with Neptune Brass Band and Orpheus Quartet Club. Leaves: Twenty-fourth-st., N. R.....8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Tenth-st., N. R.....8:40 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Pier No. 27, N. R.....8:50 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.
Pier No. 2, N. R.....9:00 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn.....9:20 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

STEAMER NEVERSINK, DAILY and SUNDAY, from East River, with SEA-SIDE BRASS BAND, leaves:
Thirty-third-st., E. R.....8:15 A. M. and 12:55 P. M.
South Ferry, Williamsburg.....8:30 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.
Grand-st., New-York.....8:45 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn.....9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

RETURN TICKETS GOOD ON EITHER BOAT.

Boats leave Rockaway at 11 A. M., 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

No strong liquors sold on this line.

SPECIAL POLICE OFFICERS ON EVERY BOAT.

NOW OPEN.

NEW, QUICK, SHORT ROUTE TO MANHATTAN BEACH.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL, on CONEY ISLAND. GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND of 25 pieces plays every afternoon and evening. GRAND BACH'S CONCERT every evening.

The FINEST BEACH and MOST MAGNIFICENT SEA-SIDE HOTEL in the United States.

Steamers D. R. Martin and Norwalk leave every day (Sunday included) as follows:

The D. R. Martin, from 22d-st., North River, 9:40 and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, and 5:40 P. M.; Pier No. 8 North River, 7:40 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, and 6 P. M.

The Norwalk, from 23d-st., North River, 10:40 A. M., 12:40, 2:40, 4:40 and 6:40, P. M.; 10th-st., North River, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 2:50, 4:50, and 6:50 P. M.; Pier No. 1, (Battery,) North River, 11:10 A. M., 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, and 7:10 P. M.

Connecting at Bay Ridge with cars for the Beach. Close connections at Bay Ridge, going and coming. Time from Piers Nos. 1 and 8 to Bay Ridge, 20 minutes; time from Bay Ridge to the seashore, 25 minutes.

FARE, ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

This is the quickest, most pleasant route from New-York to the seashore.

Brooklyn to Manhattan Beach: Trains leave East New-York at 6:30, 7:40, 9:05, 10:13, 11:15 A. M., 12:35, 1:50, 2:44, 3:52, 4:57, 6:15, 7:15, 8:30 P. M.

A.—120 MILES' SAIL ON THE SOUND!
A GRAND FAMILY SUNDAY EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT,
commencing SUNDAY, July 29,
and every following Sunday.

The elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, refitted especially for this route, affording ample time to visit Ben Wood's Island, the well-known public resort, Leaves Leroy-st., 7:45 A. M.; Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 8 A. M.; Grand-st., E. R., 8:20 A. M.; 33d-st., E. R., 8:40 A. M., RETURNING leaves before dark.

Music by Denver Thirteenth Regiment Band and other musical attractions, Jubilee Singers, &c.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
NOTE CHANGE OF TIME.

PLYMOUTH ROCK. ROCKAWAY.
JARRETT & PALMER'S palace steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, makes ONE grand trip daily, including SUNDAYS, to ROCKAWAY BEACH.

FARE.....50 CENTS

Single trip tickets, either way, 35 cents.

. Leaves foot of 22d-st., North River, at 10 o'clock A. M., Pier No. 1 North River, at 10:30 o'clock, and Martin's Wharf, BROOKLYN, at 10:45 A. M. Leaves Rockaway at 4:30 P. M. The Harlem boat, leaving HARLEM at 9:30, and making several landings, including Grand-st. and Peck-slip, brings passengers to the Plymouth Rock, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

A.—A.—A.—WILLIAM COOK,
FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSIONS AT REDUCED RATES.
The elegant first-class steam-boat
WILLIAM COOK,
Leaves 4th-st., Hoboken, at 8:15 A. M.
Leaves 23d-st., N. R., at 9:45 A. M.
Leaves 10th-st., N. R., at 9:45 A. M.
Leaves Franklin-st., N. R., at 10 A. M.
Leaves Pier 13, Cedar-st., N. R., at 10:10 A. M.
Leaves Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

RETURNING LEAVES ROCKAWAY AT 5 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND BEACH.—On SUNDAY, Aug. 5, the fine steamers, ROSEDALE, IDLEWILD and J. B. SCHUYLER will make hourly excursions to Coney Island Beach, leaving 24th st., North River, 9, 10, 11 and 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5:30 P. M.; 10th st., North River, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, and 12:10 A. M., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.; Franklin st., North River, 9:20, 10:20, and 11:20, A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, 4:20 and 5:10 P. M.; Pier 2, North River, 9:30, 10:30 and 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30 and 5:00 P. M.

TWO GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS.

On steamer THOMAS POWELL,

TUESDAY, Aug. 7, to Newburg, landing at Iona Island and West Point. Leaves 33d-st., East River, at 8; Grand-st., New-York, 8:15; Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, 8:30; Leroy-st., 9 A. M. THURSDAY, Aug. 9, to Bridgeport. Leaves Leroy-st. at 8; Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, 8:15; Grand-st., New-York, 8:30; 33d-st., East River, 8:45; 24th-st., North River, 9:15 A. M.

Tickets for each excursion, 50 cents. Music by Deverill's Thirteenth Regiment Band.

SEAWANHAKA SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GREAT NECK, CITY ISLAND, SAND'S POINT, GLEN COVE, SEA CLIFF, GLEN WOOD, AND ROSLYN.

THE STEAMER SEAWANHAKA leaves Peck-slip every SUNDAY at 9 A. M., Grand-st. at 9:05 A. M., and 33d-

ENDING EARTHLY TROUBLES

A MERCHANT TAKES CHLORAL.

COL. JAMES A. GROVER FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED AT THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL—NO REASON ASSIGNED FOR THE ACT.

Col. James A. Grover, a boarder during the past year at the Grand Central Hotel, was found dead yesterday morning in his room from the effects of an overdose of chloral. Col. Grover originally came from Columbus, Ohio, where his father now resides. He was a man of commanding presence, 42 years of age, a widower, and did business in this City as a commission merchant. The circumstances of his death are rather involved in mystery, as it is not known whether it was the result of an accident or deliberate suicide. His habits were, according to the hotel managers, comparatively abstemious, and apparently he was not financially embarrassed. A significant fact is that some time ago he requested a friend of his to take charge of his remains in the event of his being found dead some day. Coroner Flanagan held an inquest yesterday afternoon at the hotel. Jane Higgins, a chambermaid on the eighth floor, testified that she knocked at the door of his room at 9 A. M., and receiving no response went in. Discovering that Col. Grover was apparently dead, she informed the superintendent who summoned a physician. The latter pronounced him dead. Mr. H. H. Powers, cashier of the hotel, testified that the deceased had boarded at the Grand Central for a year; in the estimation of witness he was a man of temperate habits; was not aware that he was in the habit of taking narcotics; about three weeks ago Mr. Powers thought that Grover was overstimulating himself; on Thursday evening he acted rather strangely, and was somewhat stupid and morose on Friday evening, when last seen, but he spoke rationally. Deputy Coroner Miller, who made the autopsy of the body, found that death resulted from an overdose of chloral. A large vial which had evidently been filled with the drug was found near the bed nearly empty. In the opinion of Dr. Miller the quantity taken was excessive. Several smaller empty vials, which had contained the same drug, were found in the wash-stand drawer. The stomach of the deceased was found to be greatly congested, and the liver diseased and enlarged. The jury rendered a verdict "that James A. Grover died from the effects of an overdose of chloral, administered by himself while laboring under temporary aberration of mind."

A DELIBERATE FRENCHMAN'S DEATH

AN OLD MAN'S FEAR OF SICKNESS—HE ENDS HIS LIFE TO AVOID LINGERING PAIN—A LETTER TO HIS LANDLORD.

Jean Baptiste Marius, a Frenchman, aged 74, committed suicide yesterday morning at No. 173 Bleecker-street. Mr. Marius came to this country about six years ago, and had since been engaged in the importation of wines. He kept his store in the basement of the house in which he died, and he roomed on the third floor. He was an unmarried man of very singular habits. He used to spend the whole day in his store, from 7:30 A. M. until 5:30 in the afternoon, at which hour he invariably closed his establishment. He paid his landlord $1 a week for supplying him with three eggs every day, and these eggs, eaten with wine, constituted all the nourishment he took during the day, so far as is known. After closing up his store in the evening it was his habit to go to some good restaurant and get a hearty supper, after which he went to his room and spent the time there until 10 o'clock, when he retired. Marius was very reticent about his personal history, but his landlord thinks that he was a Communist, who was compelled to leave France to avoid trouble. He was fastidious in his habits and unusually particular about his dress. He always seemed to have money, and paid his bills promptly, frequently in gold. Mr. Didien, the landlord, was yesterday surprised at not seeing Marius at his business up to 10 o'clock, and going to his room, found him in the agonies of death. On the bureau were found two bottles, one containing laudanum and the other morphine. There were also found four letters, one addressed to Mr. Didien, one to Mr. Raphael Dryfus, No. 353 West Nineteenth-street; one to a nephew, Prof. Guichard, of No. 958 Sixth-avenue, President of the French Benevolent Society, and the other to Leon Laguerre, Emile Dufour, Boulevard Montparnasse, Paris. Dr. Early, who was summoned, could render no assistance, and Marius shortly after died. The following is a translation of the letter to Mr. Didien:

Dear Mr. Didien:

I am very sorry that I am about to give you so much trouble, on account of the determination I have taken. Twenty days ago I had the intention to commit suicide, but I put it off until now, that I might finish my month and pay you for the full time. For a long time I have not been very well. My appetite has entirely gone, and I am so have my feet. These are to me certain signs of a coming fever. "It is the beginning of the end." I would rather go now than enter a long period of sickness. I have left other letters, which you will please be kind enough to have sent, one for my mother, who is at present having his vacation at Newport, R. I., and the other for Paris. The one for Mr. Dryfus I wish you would take to him as soon as you can. I have given my affairs to his charge and he will look after them. You will find inside $5, which will pay all the small expenses that you may find necessary and for my week's luncheon, for which I still owe you. Good bye. I will see what is going on in the other world. MARIUS.

Mr. Dryfus was not inclined to give any information about the deceased, and his nephew will not be in the City until to-morrow. Coroner Flanagan has charge of the body.

DEATH PREFERRED TO PRISON.

A LONG ISLAND FARMER HANGS HIMSELF IN A CORN-CRIB.

About 20 years ago Gerard Harbes, a resident of Manetto Hill, Long Island, was falsely accused and imprisoned in the Queens County Jail for the murder of Raliff Voorhees, of Plain Edge, for which crime a Scotchman named Thomas Atcheson was afterward hanged. During his imprisonment Harbes attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself in his cell, but was cut down in time to save his life by George S. Downing, then Sheriff of the county. What Harbes failed to do then he accomplished a few days ago. He was under examination before Justice Davis on a charge of assault and battery upon Peter Sievers, one of his neighbors, on Monday, and at noon was allowed to go home to dinner, after which time nothing was seen of him until Wednesday morning, when his son saw him hanging from a beam in a corn-crib. He was the owner of a well-kept farm of 40 acres, and was considered well to do. Doubtless the fear of going to jail caused him to commit suicide.

THE SUICIDE OF J. P. MURPHY.

The American Express Company yesterday received the following dispatch from Elgin, Ill.:

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 4, 1877.

Get body of J. P. Murphy at Thirtieth-Street Police Station and express it here. All charges guaranteed.
A. S. LEE, Agent.

The agent probably telegraphed under instructions from the mother of Murphy, who resides in Elgin. The body of the suicide which was removed to the Morgue on Friday morning, was surrendered to the agent of the express company late yesterday afternoon, and will be sent to Elgin at once.

A BABY'S ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

While the Nyack express train of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which left Jersey City at 5 o'clock Friday evening, was passing Carryville, near Klaster, at a swift rate of speed, the engineer saw an object lying across the track ahead of him. The train was stopped as soon as possible, but the object had been meantime struck by the engine, and flung into a ditch near by. It was afterward discovered that the object was a baby, 18 months old, named Katy Sullivan. She was unconscious, but the only injury she had received was a slight scratch on the face and a bruise on her side. The infant was taken to her mother's house near by, and soon recovered consciousness.

A BURGLAR FALLS FROM A SECOND STORY.

Michael Wilson, of No. 90 West Third-street, attempted to commit a burglary, on Friday night, on the premises of Herman Weslage, No. 165 Perry-street. He had succeeded in breaking open the shutter of a second-story window when discovered by Mr. Weslage, who raised an alarm. In attempting to escape Wilson fell into the yard, where Officer Wood, of the Ninth Precinct, found him helpless and suffering from several injuries, including three broken ribs. Dr. Mathews attended him at the station, after which he was removed to the New-York Hospital.

COL. DES ANGES' RELEASE.

Col. Robert Des Anges, the Deputy Collector who aided the silk smugglers, and whose pardon by the President remitted the fine of $10,000 which he had been sentenced to pay in addition to his term of imprisonment, was released from the Albany Penitentiary on Friday evening. His wife, accompanied by Deputy United States Marshal John E. Kennedy, took the pardon to him herself. Des Anges and his wife stopped over night at Albany, and came down to New-York yesterday by the morning boat.

END OF THE SILK WEAVERS' STRIKE.

The striking silk weavers of Paterson, N. J., or at least the great majority of them, will return to work to-morrow. Yesterday Messrs. Soleliac & Son signed the scale of prices which the weavers offered in compromise to work at, and this example is to be followed by nearly all the other manufacturers as soon as they may have the opportunity of conferring with the men. The first manufacturer to accede to the employes' plan was ex-Mayor John Ryle, of the Murray Mill, whose weavers, numbering a hundred or more, went to work last week, but his is not, strictly speaking, a ribbon factory, and hence he could not be correctly included in the list of mill owners who had taken the stand against the weavers in this emergency. By to-morrow night it is believed that most of the mills now closed will be running full time, and Paterson will again have at least one industry that is not in prostration by the panic. It is estimated that the loss to Paterson through the strike amounts to not less than $150,000.

THE SEWING GIRLS' EXCURSION.

AMPLE PREPARATIONS, BUT A LIGHT ATTENDANCE—THE REASONS FOR THIS—A PLEASANT EXCURSION FOR THOSE WHO DID GO.

The free excursion to Rockaway of the sewing girls of New-York and Brooklyn took place yesterday. In point of arrangements the excursion was all the advertisements promised; in point of attendance it was nowhere. It will be remembered that Mr. R. Cornell White had assigned the large steamer Columbid for the trip; 2,500 free tickets were to be distributed; refreshments were to be provided gratis on the boat, and the hotels at Rockaway Beach had made provision for the entertainment of the excursionists in the way of free chowder and bathing dresses. Each hotel was to accommodate as many as it conveniently could, and the large hotel at the middle landing would take charge of 300. When the free tickets came to be counted on the Columbia on her return home in the afternoon it was found that instead of 1,500 or 2,500, as some sanguine persons had anticipated, the number of sewing girls who had availed themselves of the opportunity for a free excursion was less than 600. As the Columbia carried her ordinary Saturday's complement of excursionists in addition, it may well be supposed that there was nothing about the crowd on board to distinguish it as a special excursion party. The hotels at the beach were not called upon to any extent to dispense free viands; in fact, some of the hotel people seemed to be patiently expecting the excursion long after its arrival; but probably there was quite a lively demand for bathing-dresses, judging by the number of people tumbling about in the surf. The majority of the girls who came aboard with the excursion tickets seemed to be from 14 to 16 years of age; there were comparatively few above that age. The fact is, sewing girls, as a rule, earn comparatively good wages. Girls who go out sewing in families get $1 50 or $2 per day and their board; those who work in large clothing and dry goods establishments earn from $8 to $15 per week. It is clear that the loss of a day's wages would be of more moment to them than the free ride, since the fare is only 50 cents. Sunday is a day on which they are at liberty, and they can go on that day, pay their way, and not be the loser. Of the girls who did go yesterday, it is probable that the majority of them earned only the lowest rates, and the excursion to them was undoubtedly a real boon. Nothing could be said except in praise of the arrangements made for the girls who did not come.

Sandy Spencer, acting on his well-known motto of "Live and Let Live," provided whole barrels of lemonade, and, beaming with jollity and benevolence, invited all the women and children aboard the boat to drink all they wanted—which they did. The brass band on the upper deck puffed and puffed with scarce an intermission; a powerful glee club of three voices entertained the excursionists in the forward part; the refreshments not on the free list were plentiful, and of moderate price, and the weather was absolutely delightful. It may be of some interest to know that the Columbia, which makes the trip to Rockaway every day in the week, carries women and children almost exclusively, hence it is known as the women and children's boat. Mondays and Saturdays are the lightest days, Tuesdays and Fridays moderate; Wednesdays and Thursdays are the heavy days. Mr. White, the commodore of the line, accounts for the flow of travel this way: Mondays, washing; Tuesdays, ironing; Wednesdays and Thursdays, work done and time for rest; Fridays, sweeping; Saturdays, busy day of the week. Sunday is a general excursion day for all and everybody.

THE EXCISE AGITATION.

LIQUOR SOLD AS USUAL WITHOUT LICENSE—THE "GENERAL ORDER" AND HOW IT WAS ENFORCED—THE WHISKY SELLERS MOURNING FOR PURROY.

Nothing specially new was developed in excise matters yesterday. Out of the 7,000 unlicensed liquor dealers in this City, about a dozen were arrested on Friday for violation of the law. The much talked of "General Order" says that it shall be the duty of the Police to arrest, "without warrant," all persons selling without a license, but this seemed to be treated on all hands as a pleasant little fiction—good enough for the temperance people, but a trifle too extreme to be seriously enforced. It would have been hard to find a precinct yesterday in which barrooms were not openly doing business in flagrant violation of the law and directly under the noses of the Police. Within a stone's throw of head-quarters a TIMES reporter counted 16 saloons, almost all of them unlicensed, and all doing a thriving trade in ales, wines, and liquors. Burly patrolmen swung their clubs idly in front of the open doors, within plain hearing of the clink of glasses inside, but no move was made to stop the open and palpable infractions of the law visible on every hand. The execution of the "general order" yesterday was, if possible, a greater farce than the sensational raids of last Summer, in which the formality of arresting and bailing irresponsible barkeepers was gone through with so many hundred times. Many of the dealers openly ridiculed the idea of the Police interfering with them. "I have the receipt for my $50 license money," said a saloon-keeper on Third-avenue to a TIMES reporter last evening, "and Justice Duffy decided last year that that was enough to protect me from arrest until the board decided for or against my application." He was reminded that the majority of the Justices took a different view of the case now. "Well, let them do so if they want to," was the answer, "we have money enough to fight the thing out. Because a man is a liquor dealer, that does not deprive him of his rights." The Germans are not so much exercised about the new construction of the law as their confreres of other nationalities, the sale of ale and beer not being affected by the Court of Appeals decision. If the Police attempt any general interference with them to-morrow, however, there will be a renewal of the "indignation" meetings and agitation of last Summer. The German Democrats say that Tammany dare not permit a repetition of the Sunday harassing to which they were subjected last Summer. "This is an off year," said one of their number yesterday, "and John Kelly don't care about getting the Germans down on him again, as in 1875." The fact that the interests of Tammany Hall are largely identical with those of the liquor dealers also makes the latter confident that the trouble, if any, will be short lived. Among the short-haired gin-mill proprietors there is a general lament that Tammany is not better represented in the board. "If we only had Purroy there," said one of them yesterday, "we wouldn't be in this fix." A number of the bull-dozing Aldermen who tried to browbeat the Mayor into making a Police Commissioner out of the "Harlem statesman" are saloon keepers, and as such heartily regret the failure of their pet scheme.

Superintendent Walling was asked yesterday whether the Police would recognize the receipts of the Excise Board as temporary authority to sell. He said: "I have issued no special instructions on that point. If I was a Police Captain I should certainly feel called upon to arrest every one selling without a license, whether they had receipts or not." As the matter has been left in the hands of the Captains, the latter will probably exercise their discretion as usual; or, in other words, arrest one man out of 50 for an offense of which all are equally guilty. There were no indications last night of a general raid to-day, and the extent to which the law against Sunday selling will be carried out depends upon the whim or fancy of the Captain of each precinct.

AMUSING INCIDENT AT A BRIDAL PARTY.

Last Thursday evening a member of the Elk Association, of Brooklyn, E. D., was married to a young lady residing on Humboldt-street. In the height of the festivities the joker of the association by some means got possession of the bride's tiny satin slipper. This he circled about his head as the guests, attracted by the bride's timid scream, began to gather about him. "How much, ladies and gentlemen," said he, "am I offered for this jewel?" The guests, fully appreciating the joke, freely made bids. Upon a bid of $70 being made, the amateur auctioneer feigned to be displeased, and exclaimed: "Why, the little bunch of ribbons on it is worth more than that." The bid having been raised to $125, it is said by an admirer of the young bride, the members of the association themselves began to compete for the possession of the slipper, and with a call of $150 gained the prize. The fortunate gentleman intend to cover it with a glass case and place it in a prominent position in their club-rooms. During this bidding the blushing bride and discontented groom stood utterly dumfounded on the outskirts of the crowd of laughing guests. The occurrence is said to have aroused the groom's mathematical ardor, and he is reported to be studiously engaged in endeavoring to solve the problem: "If the little slipper is worth $150, how much is the little girl herself worth?"

A REVENUE INVESTIGATION.

An investigation into alleged irregular and fraudulent practices on the part of certain importers and refiners of sugar in this City has been going on for several days in the Astor House. The officials conducting the investigation are Special Treasury Agents A. K. Fingh and Gen. Curtis. The proceedings before them are kept secret, being reserved for a report to be made to Secretary Sherman. It is known, however, that ex-Inspector Grace, who recently assaulted Surveyor Sharpe on Broadway, appeared before the Special Agents on Thursday night and made a statement denouncing the practices of well-known sugar importers. Grace, it will be remembered, was discharged from the Custom-house upon charges made by De Castro & Donner and Havemeyer & Elder that he attempted to black-mail them, and endeavored to procure lots of sugar, as perquisites of his office, from the Captains of their vessels. When he lost his position he preferred against the importers some of the charges that are now undergoing investigation.

THE RACING AT SARATOGA.

END OF THE FIRST SUMMER MEETING

A BRILLIANT DAY'S SPORT—ONLY ONE FAVORITE PROVES A WINNER—TOM OCHILTREE BEATEN BY WHISPER IN THE TWO-AND-A-QUARTER MILE RACE — VIRGINIUS, PIQUE, AND LUCIFER WIN THE OTHER RACES—A CASE OF SHARP PRACTICE—POOL-SELLING ON MONDAY'S RACES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The first regular meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association terminated to-day with a series of races never excelled in the brilliancy of the finishes. There was an almost cloudless sky, with a refreshing mountain breeze which tempered the heat of the sun, and brought "health and refreshment on the world below." The programme being of an attractive nature there was no diminution in the attendance of spectators. The grand stand presented the same animated spectacle as on the previous days, and the only annoyance was the dust kicked up by the horses when they passed along the stretch. The day was most disastrous to the knowing division, as only one of the favorites succeeded in catching the Judge's eye first. The greatest disaster of the day was the defeat of Tom Ochiltree by Whisper, this being the third time he has been beaten during the meeting. This of course elated the Western men who expected to catch the big horse when he got stale. Ochiltree has run too many hard races over long distances of ground, and wants time to recuperate. Virginius captured the mile dash in very fast time, and the favorite, Rhadamanthus, got no better than third place. The two-year old race was won by Pique, and Lucifer wound up the day by winning the selling race. Thus the East and West stood even—each winning two races. The success of the Western men so far, will encourage them to send strong stables here next year.

DETAILS OF THE RACING.

THE MILE DASH.

The day's entertainment began with a dash of one mile, for all ages, with allowances to beaten maidens, which brought out P. Lorrillard's b. g. Bombast, J. E. Brewster & Co.'s blk. c. Virginius, Dwyer Brothers' blk. h. Rhadamanthus, and Oden Bowie's ch. f. Mary. Vera Cruz was also entered, and he was the favorite in the combinations, but there was some sharp practice somewhere and much comment. At the last moment the Western colt was withdrawn, and consequently all bets on him were lost that were play or pay. The colt was backed very freely last night in the books, and Williams, the owner of Vera Cruz, was present and saw people put their money on him, but gave no intimation that he intended to withdraw from the race. Actions like this bring disgrace upon the turf, and it should be the rule that in races which close the day before the contest, the entries must start, unless they are excused by the judges for good and sufficient reasons. Such bare-faced robbery will bring its punishment bye and by. In the pools just before the start Rhadamanthus brought $250, Bombast $115, Virginius and Mary $45. Peter Walden officiated as starter, and at the first attempt the horses were well together, but before the flag fell Mary and there was a murmur of surprise, as they could not have received a better start. Bombast was obstinate and Brown, his trainer, was obliged to use the whip on him, to which the colt responded with vigorous kicks. On the fourth attempt they were sent away to a good start with Virginius and Mary together, Bombast lapping the latter with Rhadamanthus. As they ran to the turn Bombast shot to the front, and going around it he was a length in front of Virginius, who was the same distance in advance of Rhadamanthus, who was lapped at the saddle-girth by Mary. Barbee sent Virginius along, and when they reached the quarter pole he was at the saddle-girth of Bombast and was leading Rhadamanthus a length, the latter being the same distance before Mary. Going along the back stretch, Bombast kept cutting out the work in fine style and drew away from Virginius, while in the meantime Evans set to work with Rhadamanthus, and with a rush the latter passed Virginius and led him half a length, while Mary was at the quarter of Virginius. When they had reached the half-mile pole Bombast was leading a length, and Rhadamanthus was showing his neck in front of Virginius, who was half a length before Mary. Round the lower turn the race continued to be very brilliant, and won enthusiasm from the excited spectators. The pace was very fast, and the brush for the lead one of the best ever witnessed. Mary closed up to the shoulder of Virginius, and the pair, yoked, made their way to the head of Rhadamanthus, and then the trio closed up on Bombast, who led them half a length. When they turned into the home stretch, however, Bombast and Virginius came out from the bunch, and in the straight work the race lay between the two. Bombast struggled gamely to maintain the lead, and had it by a neck past the furlong pole; but Virginius overtook him at the finish, and after a most exciting finish, won the race by a neck. Bombast was four lengths ahead of Rhadamanthus, who beat Mary for third place by a neck. Time—1:42¾—a very fast race.

THE FIVE FURLONGS.

The second event on the card was a dash of five furlongs, for maiden 2-year olds, and seven youngsters sported silk on the occasion, namely: Charles Reed's Bridget, F. Smythe's Telephone, Pierre Lorillard's Pique, D. D. Wither's Lou Lanier, D. McDaniel's ch. f., by War Dance, and Thomas Puryear's Clifton. In the parade before the start Pique was the favorite at $225, Withers' filly bringing $165, Clifton $160, Lou Lanier $155, and the field $155. They were started half way down the fractional track and soon got away. As they were running obliquely from the spectators it was hard to tell which of the lot was in front. When they turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole, however, McDaniel's filly showed herself in front of Clifton, who was just leading the others in a ruck, with Telephone two lengths in the rear. When they came round the lower turn, McDaniel's filly, Pique, Lou Lanier, and Clifton were together, but when they turned into the home stretch Pique and Withers' filly came out from the others, and had their followers beaten a long way from home. At the furlong pole Pique and Withers' filly were head and head, but Withers' filly could not maintain her position, and Pique coming forward, won the race by a full length in 1:04¾. Withers' filly second, four lengths ahead of McDaniel's filly third; Lou Lanier fourth, just leading the others.

THE TWO MILES AND A QUARTER.

Next came the great event of the day, the two miles and a quarter race, which had seven nominations, but only five of them faced the starter, namely: Charles Reed's ch. f. Athlene, 4 years; George L. Lorillard's b. h. Tom Ochiltree, 5 years; F. Carter's ch. c. Jenifer, 4 years; J. T. Williams' b. h. Whisper, 6 years, and Carr & Co.'s b. c. Viceroy, 4 years. They all had seven pounds off, and Ochiltree was a most pronounced favorite, selling at two to one over the field. The Western division backed the field strongly, and although Whisper was to give Tom two pounds in weight, it was generally felt that the great horse was a little stale and needed rest. They were started, as usual in races of two and a quarter miles, from the three-quarter pole, and when the flag fell they were apparently on even terms, but little Athlene started out to make the running as usual, and was followed out by Jenifer, with Ochiltree pulling, in the third place. When they reached the stand Jenifer was a head in front of Athlene, and she three lengths in advance of Tom Ochiltree, who was four lengths ahead of Viceroy, who was just ahead of Whisper. As they went around the turn, Jenifer did not have speed enough to take the track, and Athlene went ahead and led a length and a half, but at the quarter pole she was only a length in front of Jenifer, who was a length before Ochiltree, and he a length ahead of Viceroy, followed by Whisper, who was running well in hand. As they ran along the back stretch, Athlene increased her pace, and she soon opened a gap of three lengths, with Jenifer second, lapped at the quarter by Tom Ochiltree, who was three lengths before Viceroy and Whisper. When they got nearer the half-mile pole, Ochiltree went past Jenifer, and when they reached that point Athlene was showing the way two lengths ahead of Ochiltree, who was a length before Jenifer, he being the same distance ahead of Viceroy, while Whisper remained two lengths in the rear, still running well in hand. There was not much change as they ran round the lower turn on the home stretch Ochiltree got a little closer to Athlene, who finished the first mile and a quarter of the race a length and a half in front of Tom Ochiltree, who was four lengths away from Viceroy, who was leading Whisper by a neck. When they ran round the turn again, Athlene increased her lead to a couple of lengths, the same distance she passed the quarter pole. In the meantime Jenifer and Viceroy, running up, had lapped Ochiltree, and Whisper was in the rear again. When they ran along the back stretch again, Athlene showed only a length in front of Ochiltree, and the pace was considerably increased, and Viceroy held the third place at Ochiltree's tail, Jenifer fourth, but beginning to drop out of the race, while Whisper was inching up for his final run. Before reaching the half-mile pole, Ochiltree had captured Athlene, and led her a neck, while whisper had run up, and was lapping the filly, while Viceroy showed distress, and Jenifer was several lengths in the rear, having a good view of the race. When they came round the lower turn, the excitement began, as Athlene dropped back slightly, and Whisper challenged Ochiltree. Whisper got to the neck of the favorite, and Athlene was lapping the quarter of the Western horse, while the other two were entirely out of the race. Thus the three turned into the stretch, when Athlene gave it up, and Tom was in front at the furlong pole; but up came Whisper, steadily and as sure as fate, and finally headed him. Tom then began to quit, and Barbee drew his whip. As soon as this was seen by the spectators there was a general shout, and the Western division were in ecstacies, as it became evident that Whisper would prove the victor. When the latter came boldly to the front, and Tom shortened his stride, there was a shout of triumph from the Kentuckians, which continued until Whisper passed the judges a winner by three lengths in 4:02. Tom Ochiltree was four lengths ahead of Athlene, while Viceroy and Jenifer were beaten off a long distance. The race was an excellent one, and run at a fast pace, as will be seen by the time of the different quarters. The first quarter was run in 0:27, the half mile in 0:54½, the three-quarters of a mile in 1:21½, the mile in 1:48, the mile and a quarter 2:14, the mile and a half 2:41½, the mile and three-quarters in 3:08, the two miles in 3:35½.

THE SELLING RACE.

The concluding event of the day was a selling race for all ages, dash of a mile and a half, in which there were three competitors, namely: George Longstaff's b. h. Shylock, James T. Williams' b. h. Fair Play, and William Mulkey's br. c. Lucifer. The day, which began so disastrously to the knowing ones, continued to the end, for Shylock was the favorite, and sold for $240, Lucifer $200, and Fair Play $145. The distance being a mile and a half, they were started from the half-mile pole, and when the flag fell, Lucifer got away in the lead, with Fair Play second, and Shylock third; but these positions were soon changed, as Evans set out with Shylock to make the pace, and Lucifer followed him. When they turned into the stretch Shylock led a length, and then increased his lead to a length and a half at the judges' stand; Lucifer second, two lengths in front of Fair Play. In this manner they ran round the turn to the quarter-pole, and going along the back stretch there was a length of daylight between the three, but when they got nearer the half-mile pole Lucifer closed up, and passing that point he was at the quarter of Shylock, but Fair Play was still two lengths in the rear. Coming round the lower turn, Fair Play moved up to the tail of Lucifer, and he was at the heels of Shylock. Thus they ran, nose and tail, into the home stretch, and there was a fast race home. Shylock kept the lead like a winner up to the four-mile distance-stand, when Barbee caught him, and Fair Play was close up behind under the whip, but gamely responding to it. When they neared the goal Lucifer shot to the front and won the race by three-quarters of a length, Shylock a length in front of Fair Play. The time was 2:46, which was much slower than anticipated. The winner was offered at auction as usual, but there was no bid over the stated selling price, and he was retained in the Missouri stable.

MONDAY'S PROGRAMME.

The first extra day's racing will be on Monday, when four races will be run, the first being a purse of $300 for maiden 2-year olds, colts to carry 105 pounds, fillies and geldings 102 pounds; three-quarters of a mile. In this there are 10 nominations, namely: Pique, Medinger's br. f., by Phaeton; Puryear's Clifton, Clavaugh's Jet, Smythe's Telephone, Charles Reed's Bridget, McDaniel's Enquirer-Leisure filly, George L. Lorillard's Albert, Dwyer Brother's Fury, and D. D. Wither's filly, by Lexington, out of Inercauld. The second race is a handicap for a purse of $600, of which $100 to the second horse; heats of one mile and five eighths. The entries are: Ambush, 110 pounds; St. James, 94 pounds; George IV., 114 pounds, and Harry Owens, 106 pounds. The third affair will be a free handicap for 3-year olds, beaten and not having won a race at the first meeting; dash of one mile. For this, are entered Doctor Livingston, 107 pounds; W. J. Higgins, 110 pounds; Princess of Thule, 103 pounds; Bill Basa, 103 pounds, and Vermont, 112 pounds. The concluding event will be a selling race for a purse of $300, with the usual allowances, one mile and an eighth, for which the entries are Fugitive, to sell for $500, 101 pounds; Partnership, to sell for $750, 115 pounds; First Chance, to sell for $300, 101 pounds. The pool-selling on the track this afternoon on these events was at the following rates:

THREE-QUARTERS DASH.

Pique	$200	$50	Phaeton filly	$10	$5
Clifton	40	10	Telephone	7	6
Jet	35	10	Lenore filly	10	0
Wither's colt	20	6	Bridget	8	0
Albert	25	10	Field	0	10
Fury	15	6			

HEATS OF A MILE AND FIVE-EIGHTHS.

Ambush	$25	Henry Owens	$10
George IV	14	James	10

MILE DASH.

Vermont	$25	Doctor Livingston	$8
Higgins	15	Princess of Thule	7
Bell Basa	14		

These were all the pools sold. While the pool-selling was in progress there was a match race of $25 a side between George Longstaff's Ranceous and Darly Brothers' Dandelion, the former ridden by Barrett and the latter by McLaughlin. The distance was half a mile, with 100 pounds on each, and Rancecus won by half a length in 51 seconds. There was considerable speculation on the result, the winner being the favorite at $45 to $40.

THE MURDER OF JOHN GUNSER.

GEORGE MICHEL COMMITTED FOR THE ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY—MRS. GUNSER ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF HAVING KILLED HER HUSBAND.

The most persistent inquiry, continued ever since the date of the murder, has failed to reveal who killed John Gunser in his bed at East Williamsburg, Long Island, on the night of Sunday, May 13. The suspicions of neighbors were at first directed toward his wife, who was said to have lived unhappily with him, but the fact that she was hurt at the same time that he was killed, served to divert the attention of the authorities from her. Several persons were arrested during the Coroner's inquest on suspicion of having committed the crime, but they were all subsequently discharged. Several weeks ago a man named George Michel, a barber, residing next door to the saloon kept by the Gunsers, was arrested and charged with the murder. Several examinations have been made into the charges against him, but the only fact at all affecting him was the one that he had several lawsuits with Gunser, and that he frequently threatened violence to the deceased. Another examination was carried on yesterday, at Newtown, before Justice Mitchel. District Attorney Downing was present, and interrogated the witnesses. A great deal of testimony was taken, but none of it was important, except that of the prisoner, George Michel, Rev. Louis Eulner, John Bosshard, and Detective George Zundt. Michel testified that he had not been in Gunser's saloon for two years previous to the murder, having quarreled with Gunser and with some of his workmen. He denied that he ever threatened to harm Gunser, but admitted that he once said to him: "God once punished you, and he will punish you again," alluding to the fact that Gunser's leg had been broken. He stated also that on the day after the murder Gunser's father entered his house and said to him: "What do you think of the murder of my son; I can take the murderer in my arms; she killed him;" witness understood the old man to refer to Mrs. Gunser, his daughter-in-law. Michel also testified that he had spoken to Jacob Eisle about the murder, saying that the person who committed it would certainly be discovered; but Eisle always appeared unwilling to discuss the matter.

Rev. Mr. Eulner testified that yesterday he asked old Mr. Gunser who he thought killed his son, and the old man replied that he thought his daughter-in-law committed the crime, as he could not prove that she did so. John Bosshard testified that on the day following the murder old Mr. Gunser said to him, "Do you know that the murderer is in this house? Do you wish to see her!" Detective Zundt testified that when he began his investigations the father of the murdered man said to him, "For God's sake arrest Mrs. Gunser! You will then have the murderer." The old man also said his daughter-in-law was a bad woman, who was intimate with other men than her husband.

At the conclusion of the testimony the counsel for George Michel moved for his discharge on the ground that no evidence had been offered against him. The motion was denied, and the prisoner was fully committed for the action of the Grand Jury. A motion for the discharge of Adam Martin, who is charged with perjury in the case, was also denied, and his examination was set down for Saturday next. The testimony of George Michel having increased the suspicions against Jacob Eisle, he was for a second time arrested on a charge of murder. Mrs. Gunser was also arrested on the same charge. Upon being apprehended she became tearful and said: "I did not kill him. I am not guilty. I wish I had my husband. He was good to me and to my children." When she had been quieted she said: "I do not care. I know it is all right; it will all come out right." Her step-son, August Gunser, and servant, Lizzie Schmidt, were also arrested and held as witnesses. The prisoners were placed in separate cells in the County Jail, and no persons but officials are to be allowed to communicate with them. The examination in the case of Mrs. Gunser will take place at Newtown on Saturday next.

TRAGEDY IN AN ENGLISH RAILWAY CAR.

The London *Times* of July 24 says: "Yesterday a terrible scene occurred in one of the carriages of the up Scotch express on the Midland Railway just before the arrival of the train at Bedford Station, which it is timed to reach at 6:41 A. M. A pauper lunatic, named Richard Donnelly, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, and of considerable muscular strength, was being conveyed from Glasgow to his place of settlement, St. Luke's, London, in charge of Mr. Charles N. Lang, workhouse master of the former place. It appears that when nearing Bedford the lunatic suddenly attacked Mr. Lang with a razor, as the master was in the act of reading a newspaper, both men being at the time the sole occupants of the carriage. Mr. Lang immediately warded off the attack with his right hand, but the assault was so sudden that in the endeavor to close with the madman he received a gash across one ear, and also across the hand between the thumb and forefinger, from which the blood spurted around. He then closed with his assailant, whom he overpowered, not, however, before his coat collar and back portion around his waist had been cut with the razor, the thickness of the material fortunately preserving him from further wounds. The lunatic now, finding himself foiled, suddenly drew the blade across his own throat, which he severed in almost frightful manner from ear to ear, falling immediately to the floor in a pool of blood. The train had now entered the station, where the officials took prompt steps to secure medical aid. Mr. Sharpin, surgeon, was speedily in attendance, but the madman had died in the railway carriage, which was all besmeared with blood. The car was at once detached from the train, and the body of the deceased was then removed to Mr. Derbyshire's, the Railway Hotel, just outside the station-yard, where Mr. Lang was also carefully attended to, and where he is now under medical care."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

During the week ending yesterday 2,005 persons were arrested by the Police.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics was notified during the past week of 650 deaths, 504 births, and 160 marriages.

The steamers Germanic, Anchoria, Oder, and City of Merida took out yesterday 48,823 letters, 613 registered letters, and 104 bags of newspapers.

Charles Traub, proprietor of the Bowery Garden, while standing on the pavement in front of his place yesterday morning, fell dead. Deceased was 46 years of age.

The Police were notified yesterday that Jacob Schriber, aged 38, of No. 215 Fifth-avenue, Brooklyn, and Mary Kennedy, aged 13, of No. 1,099 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, have been missing for several days.

During a quarrel between Delia Cross, of No. 332 East Eleventh-street, and John Connor, of No. 334 East Eleventh-street, yesterday, the woman received a severe cut on the left arm. Connor was arrested.

Custom-house Inspectors Connery and Shildon yesterday seized a cask of brandy that was being smuggled on the steam-ship Herder. Twelve demijohns of rum were also seized on the San Domingo steamer Tybee.

The Anchor Line steamers yesterday—the Anchoria for Glasgow, the Utopia for London, and the Caledonia for Bristol—carried as parts of their cargoes the first shipments to Great Britain of this season's crop of wheat.

During the week ending yesterday, the Excise Board received 445 applications for licenses, accompanied by $22,105 in fees. Yesterday the total number of applications received was 185, and the total amount of fees $9,665.

A number of City salesmen and others are now considering the project of starting a building and loan association, such as was referred to in a recent issue of THE TIMES. A meeting will shortly be held for the purpose of organizing the association.

Antonio Cumo, aged 35, of No. 103 Greene-street, while tearing down the wall of the house No. 540 Pearl-street, yesterday afternoon, was severely injured by the wall falling upon him and knocking him from the pavement into the cellar. He was sent to Chambers-Street Hospital.

Yesterday morning at 10:30 Augustus Ridder, aged 5, of No. 222 William-street, was playing in the corridor of the City Hall, when he was run against by a man and thrown so violently to the floor that his thigh was fractured. He had to be sent to Chambers-Street Hospital.

Henry McGrath, a vagrant, called at the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station early yesterday morning and reported that he had been shot in the arm by an unknown person while passing through Roosevelt-street, near Dover. His wound, a slight one, was dressed at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

A private meeting of the longshoremen employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held yesterday in the vicinity of Battery-place, at which it was resolved to make a request for an increase of 25 cents per day on their present wages. It is scarcely probable that a strike will follow a refusal to comply with the request.

An unknown man, aged about 40, was found in a fit yesterday morning on Greenwich-street, and was sent to Chambers-Street Hospital. He is 5 feet 10 inches high, and has dark hair, mustache, and goatee. His left hand is crippled, and he wore gray pants and gaiters. Two letters were found in one of his pockets addressed, "William James Vethate, No. 532 Pearl-street."

Eliza Wells and Adam Selig, both aged about 7 years, were playing in the yard in the rear of No. 761 Washington-street on Friday evening with a loaded pistol, and Adam shot Eliza behind the left ear, the bullet going through her skull and coming out forward of the left temple

The New-York Times.

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THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

FOLLOWING UP THE ADVANTAGE.

OCCUPATION OF SELVI BY THE TURKS—TIRNOVA AND THE PASSES EXPOSED—KASANLIK ALSO OCCUPIED BY THE TURKS—GEN. GOURKHO ADMITS HIS INABILITY TO PROTECT THE CHRISTIANS—POSITION OF THE DEFEATED RUSSIANS FROM PLEVNA.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The *Standard's* Bucharest dispatch reports that a Turkish division from Lovatz has occupied Selvi unopposed. The Turks at Plevna have received a reinforcement of 4,000 Albanian cavalry.

The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent repeats the report of the occupation of Selvi by the Turks, and adds that the Russian forces are between Selvi and Tirnova, holding strong defensive positions. Gen. Gourkho is charged with the duty of protecting the southern outlets of the Balkan passes.

The *Daily News'* Vienna correspondent sends the following: "Strategically, the most important news from the seat of war is the occupation of Selvi. This exposes Tirnova and the passes. Gen. Gourkho's corps is said to be short of provisions and ammunition. Rustchuk is no longer invested from the land side, and communication with Shumla opened yesterday. Gen. Gourkho has sent word to Tirnova that his forces are too scattered to protect the Christians in various places against the certainty of massacre. Mehemet Ali has appointed Raschid Pasha Chief of Artillery and Blum Pasha commander of Varna. Both are Prussians.

The Manchester *Guardian's* Vienna special announces that Suleiman Pasha occupied Kasanlik on Sunday, and thereby he has access to the Schipka and Triavna Passes.

A *Times'* correspondent, who left the Russian camp before Plevna on Thursday, says the Russian advance guard is within six miles of Plevna. The main body occupies a strong position nine miles further east on a range of hills running nearly north and south. Strong reinforcements have already reached Gen. Krudener's corps, which is able to resist any offensive movement of Osman Pasha, should one be attempted, which is not very probable. The Russians have suffered a disastrous check, but that is all. The second ponton bridge at Simnitza is nearly completed, and will be ready for use in a few days. The old bridge is still in good order.

A Constantinople dispatch says the Porte has made public the following intelligence: "The Russians have been completely defeated at Yeni-Saghra, with considerable loss, including two guns, a large quantity of baggage and equipments. They fled in disorder to Kainboghaz Pass, which is occupied by Suleiman Pasha, who pursued them thither."

The *Times'* correspondent before Plevna writing under date Aug. 2, says: "It is hardly probable that any renewal of the attack will be made for the next 10 days, as the Russians need time to bring up reinforcements.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphs: "Consequent upon the defeat at Plevna the Czar has asked the Emperor of Austria to withdraw his former protest against the Russians entering Servia, and, conjointly with the Servians, operating on the left flank of the Turks."

THE WEEK'S OPERATIONS REVIEWED.

EFFECT OF THE RUSSIAN REPULSE AT PLEVNA — OVER-CONFIDENCE ENGENDERED BY THE SLIGHT RESISTANCE OF THE TURKS EARLY IN THE WAR—GEN. GOURKHO'S POSITION—RENEWAL OF OPERATIONS IN ARMENIA.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The first movement of the Russians toward carrying out that plan of the campaign heretofore foreshadowed as the one likely to be selected has resulted in the disaster of Plevna. The purpose of the Russian Generals obviously was to wheel around their right and left wings to a line parallel with the Balkans, taking Tirnova as a pivot, and thus force Osman Pasha and Mehemet Ali back across the mountains on their respective lines of retreat. This accomplished, and Osman Pasha and Mehemet Ali prevented from effecting a junction by the forces under Gen. Gourkho, which were meanwhile to establish themselves south of the Balkans, the Russian campaign would have been beyond danger of failure or serious interruption. The promenade across the Danube and to and over the Balkans, while the Turks remained idle in their camps and fortresses, was perhaps sufficient to justify the idea of the Russians that they had only to advance to insure that the Turks would retreat. It was this feeling which led the Russians into the fatal ambush of Plevna a fortnight ago, and which on Tuesday sent an inferior force to avenge that disaster on a victorious army in fortified positions. The result is that all is chaos again, as far as our knowledge of the situation is concerned, and that news dispatches from the front are full of panicky or exaggerated rumors, dictated by the hopes or fears of either side, but the salient fact is unquestioned that the Russians have been checked, and their campaign cannot make any progress until they have shaken off Mehemet Ali and Osman Pasha from their flanks. Meanwhile, Gourkho's task south of the Balkans is rendered more and more serious daily by the concentration and organization of Suleiman Pasha's forces. The Roumanian Railway is monopolized by the dispatch of reinforcements from the camp of reserves at Kischeneff. It is alleged that the Dobrudscha will be almost wholly evacuated, and Zimmerman's corps will return via Sistova to the central army. The Czar has decreed fresh levies at home, all of which means that the military promenade has been turned into an affair of life or death for the Russians, and that the Turks will be crushed if there is power in Russia to crush them.

The Turkish plan is believed to be for Osman Pasha to fight his way eastward, and Mehemet Ali to advance westward upon Tirnova, while Suleiman Pasha endeavors to force the Russian position at Kazanlik; but, in doing this, Osman Pasha must expose his left flank to the risk of being turned from the direction of Nikopolis, thus facilitating the Russian plan of pivoting on Tirnova, and forcing him to retire behind the Balkans. Mehemet Ali would incur the same danger from the Russians between Rustchuk and Rasgrad, while Suleiman Pasha must attack the Russians in positions of their own choice. The supposed Turkish plan does not look very promising unless the Russians aid it by mistakes like those at Plevna, but it may with skillful handling serve to keep the Russians in check until the campaigning season is over, which would be for the Turks the next thing to absolute victory. Both Russia and Turkey are submitting to a terrible strain on their resources to win a decisive advantage in this campaign. Meantime, it would seem from apparently well authenticated reports of outrage, murder, and rapine by the Bashi-Bazouks, Bulgarians, and Cossacks that the war is fast assuming a character of savage cruelty, which threatens to make it a war of extermination for all the inhabitants of the territory involved, whether Christian or Mohammedan.

In Asia the intention of the Russians to advance from Ardahan, as reported last week, is confirmed by the news that their outposts have already reached as far as Pennek. At the same time another division is marching to Ardanusch, which commands the road from Batoum to Olti. A third column of apparently fresh forces is occupying the line of the Adjara River, south of Batoum. This points to an evident intention to advance, possibly on Erzeroum, or to carry out a wide sweeping flank and rear movement on Mukhtar Pasha's Army before Kars, which will be covered by attacks in front, conducted by Melikoff's forces at Kurukdara, supported by Gen. Tergukassoff, who is believed to be somewhere on the River Araxes, south of Kars. The latter plan is more probable than an advance on Erzeroum, if indeed the whole movement on Olti is not a feint to distract Mukhtar Pasha's attention from what is going on in front; but, as the feint might be converted into a real attack, Mukhtar Pasha cannot afford to ignore it. He will, therefore, be forced to detach a considerable number of men from the main army to guard the base of the triangle formed by Ardahan, Kars, and Olti, while the Russians are able to direct their operations from the apex, Ardahan, against any portion of the base, and, assisted by Gen. Tergukassoff, cut Mukhtar Pasha's communication with Erzeroum, and force him to fall back upon or into Kars.

Telegrams from Constantinople report that a portion of the Turkish Batoum Army is embarking for Varna to reinforce Mehemet Ali, so that the Porte must feel sufficient confidence in the strength of Mukhtar Pasha's central column and positions to throw upon it the entire burden of resisting Melikoff's second invasion.

THE RUSSIANS IN BULGARIA.

THEIR MOVEMENTS AND PLANS—THE MUSSULMANS OF THE EAST AND WEST—RUSSIAN HORSES CAPTURED DURING A THUNDER-STORM — BARBARITIES COMMITTED BY THE MUSCOVITES—CONFUSION AT SHUMLA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHUMLA, Friday, July 13, 1877—Evening.

The Russian forces which crossed more than a fortnight ago are believed to be swelled to an aggregate of about 90,000 men. A few days ago it seemed as if this force was meant to operate on the line of the Danube; many thought that Rustchuk itself was to be threatened from the direction of Biela. But if there is any truth in the latest accounts, I hear the Russians are about to play a far different game. I am told that so far from meaning to advance on Rustchuk, the Russian Army on the Upper Danube, as I may call them, have blown up the bridge across the Yantra at Biela, to prevent it being made use of by the Turks, and that would make it appear as if to reach Sophia were the great aim of the Army of the Upper Danube. The Russians probably think that by sending troops from the Dobrudscha to co-operate with a force to be sent across at or near Tutrakan, they can meantime keep the forces of the quadrilateral in check. I hear that powerful forces are being sent to check the advance of the Russians toward the Balkan passes, but the "regulations" forbid the mentioning of any particulars which would be made use of by the "enemy." I believe Cossacks have been seen in considerable numbers near Rasgrad, and it is questionable whether any train will go further than Sheitanjik, near Shumla, on the road toward Rustchuk to-morrow. Things are getting very warm, but the Turks behave very coolly. Those very skeptical people who scout the idea that there is any *solidarité* between the Mussulman of the far East and those of Constantinople and the West should have seen a little ceremony that took place here at Shumla to-day. The Mussulmans of India have recently subscribed 10,000 liras (the Turkish lira is equivalent to 18½ shillings) for the benefit of the soldiers engaged here in the war which all Mohammedans believe to be holy. To-day Mamyk Pasha—a fine old man, who was Serdar Ekrem (or Commander in Chief) so long ago as 1858, and who has also been Ambassador to England—personally distributed a portion of the money to the soldiers here lying in hospital. Bags full of silver rupees bearing the image and superscription, not of Abdul Hamid, but of the other great ruler of Mohammedans, the Queen of England and Empress of India, were borne by the attendants behind the veteran soldier and statesman, who, so long as his strength lasted, distributed with his own hand the money which had been subscribed for the sick soldiers by their far distant coreligionists. The old man gave many words of kindly advice, and he insisted that a rule which obtains in the Turkish hospitals—that money, &c., belonging to the sick shall be taken from them, to be returned when they leave the hospital—should in this case be broken. The men seemed much gratified by the kindness of the Pasha and their Indian friends. Mr. Barrington Kennett accompanied the Pasha on his tour of inspection at the Pasha's special request.

In my last letter from Rustchuk I had occasion to mention a very severe thunder-storm which took place on the night of the 9th inst. Many thousands of poor Turkish and Russian soldiers must have been drenched to the skin by that very severe outburst of the elements, and certain newspaper correspondents have since been saying that to be under water is worse than to be under fire. But it is a bad storm that brings nobody good. On the night in question a great many Russian cavalry horses were picketed between Monaster and Biela. Terrified by the thunder and lightning, they broke loose by hundreds. Learning this, the Turkish Circassians, in their keen instinct for booty, made a swoop upon the steeds and brought 230 of them into the Turkish camp—a welcome prize, well won.

While writing my last paragraph I was called away to see a little pile of telegrams which had been received up to this afternoon, regarding the atrocities which the Russians are perpetrating during their advance in Bulgaria. Two hundred persons, a great portion of them women and children, while flying in their Arabas (wagons or carriages) for the village of Tchairlu, in the Rasgrad district, were set upon by the Russians and put to the sword. Twenty-one persons, 11 of them women, were murdered by the Russians at Kara Tchournak, near Tirnova. In fact, a very reign of terror is reported from the borders of the districts which the Muscovites have occupied, and the Russians are coming alarmingly near even to strong places like Rustchuk. The Turks admit that they have occupied the villages of Ostruntcho and Coslovo, within four hours of Rustchuk. From these places fearful scenes are reported. The women were cruelly massacred. Of course it ought to be borne in mind that these reports come through Turkish sources. But the Turks themselves believe them, and I have hitherto seen little or no desire on the part of the Turkish authorities to palm off upon correspondents sensational or exaggerated stories.

Before closing, a word may be said in season as to the mistaken ideas which are cherished by many Englishmen and others who come over here to enter the Turkish service. Many of these young men—and other men not so young—appear to regard the Turk as merely a *corpus vile*—a subject provided that they may experiment thereupon. One such gentleman—he was in the medical service—I met the other day. He was all fire and fury because he had been ordered to a part of the country which he did not like—or from which it might be difficult to send off newspaper letters. He even went so far as to remonstrate with the Commander-in-Chief, and received the eminently satisfactory reply that he must obey his superiors' orders or throw up his commission. Another case is just reported, in which the Turk, to say the least of it, shows to advantage as compared with the Englishman. A clever young officer in the Royal Navy—a man who is, I am told, peculiarly well skilled in a very interesting department of naval warfare—quite recently joined the Turkish Navy with a Captain's rank and a salary of £400 to £500 a year, to be paid in gold. A newspaper agent requested him to write letters. Capt. ——— (I do not give the name, for it is ungracious to make such affairs more public than need be,) agreed, and directly he joined his ship, penned a furious letter in regard to the mismanagement which within a few hours he had discovered. Among other complaints he made, was that it was impossible to the unpracticed eye to distinguish the cook from the Admiral. Capt. ———, however, did learn how to differentiate between the two. He was not aware that his letter had to pass through the Admiral's hands till called upon the morning after it had been given in. When confronted with the precious epistle he was mute, and was forthwith sent back to Constantinople and dismissed the service—a very mild punishment, indeed, according the military rules in such cases.

SHUMLA ROAD STATION, July 13—10 P. M.

Having come here to make sure of getting my letter off, I find everything in confusion. The railway line has been abandoned as far as Rasgrad. The few carriages going toward Varna are crowded with Turkish women and children. Mr. Barrington Kennett, the Porte's Special Commissioner for the distribution of the Stafford House fund, is fain, after serving the sick soldiers here with coffee and lemonade, to sleep in a lumber-wagon. The Turks, not to put too fine a point upon it, seem inclined to abandon the country. Of course, I speak of the civil population. It is certainly a very bad step when Mr. Harrower, manager of the line, and a very plucky gentleman, leaves Tchernavoda for Rasgrad, en route for Sheitanjik. The Turks are still hurrying down soldiers, and a great battle may come off near Rustchuk very soon. It is, however, questionable whether the Russian preparations on the Lower Danube are yet complete.

WAR GOSSIP FROM VARNA.

GOOD BEHAVIOR OF THE EGYPTIANS—PRINCE HASSAN'S HEAD-QUARTERS—REPORTS OF COSSACK OUTRAGES—THE POLISH LEGION DISSATISFIED WITH THEIR TREATMENT—RUSSIAN AND POLISH MANIFESTOES—A PANIC CAUSED BY THE APPROACH OF THE RUSSIANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VARNA, Wednesday, July 11, 1877.

The Egyptians are exceedingly well behaved—they are very orderly people—and so long as Varna and its well-being are intrusted to their care, all will go on well. If no other element presents itself—that is a proviso I must always put in. Should a desperate onslaught of Bashi-Bazouks occur, the Egyptians will still keep their peaceful character, and the town would suffer; they are powerless to prevent or to do harm—carpet soldiers every one of them, from commandant to full private. There are a good many European officers on the Prince's staff—long-mustached, fierce-looking fellows. But in case of active operations I believe only the native officers would be engaged, the best remaining on the staff. Prince Hassan lives under canvas until a suitable house can be found for him. I don't think he will get one, unless he makes up his mind to rough it somewhat. As for finding a house large enough to give a dinner party in, there are only two or three, and their tenants would be very happy to vacate for a consideration of something like £70 per month—normal price for same dwellings being under £50 per year. One must remember, however, that Egyptian Princes are supposed to be rich, and the most is to be made out of the one who graces Varna with his presence now. This evening two new phases of news: A report comes from Vetova, the second station on the railway from Rustchuk, brought in by Circassians, to the effect that at five hours' distance from that station, in the direction of Turtukai, they have engaged and driven back several Cossack vedettes. This is rather a gloomy lookout for the railway if true, as reconnoitring parties are always the forerunners of something more serious. Another report describes the Cossacks in the neighborhood of Sistova as having crossed the Jantra and massacred the Turkish villagers. I believe this thoroughly. The Cossack is blacker than it would ever be possible to paint him, and it is surprising the Czar should have sent them to the front. They will cause him infinitely more trouble than the Bashi-Bazouks have caused to the Turks. A young Russian prisoner, captured at Sistova, describes his army as being different from what Russian organs would lead one to believe. His rifle, a miserable arm, roughly converted to the Snider system, was sold here for 30 shillings by a wounded Turk, and very dear it was at the price. Weighing 13 pounds, it required a very strong man to use it at all. A detachment of the Polish Legion has arrived here, and been forwarded on to Shumla. These men—mostly English, French, and German adventurers, (very few Poles)—have created quite a sensation with their showy uniform, a lancer's dress of dark blue cloth with bright red facings. They are already beginning to be dissatisfied, I hear, for two reasons: First, their inner man does not receive that attention they expected; instead of camping out jollily on beefsteaks and wine *ad libitum*, they have to content themselves with the usual ration of rice and occasionally a little mutton, as served out to the ordinary Turkish soldier, and for fine gentlemen in brilliant uniforms this homely fare does not go down. Secondly, the Generalissimo does not allot them that prominent position which they hoped for; and this is natural, as they are very few in number—about 300—and besides, could any one regsonably expect Abdul Kerim Pasha to believe strangers better than his own men? Certainly not. From the very first the Polish leaders have fought shy of this movement. Langiewiez, quietly pursuing his occupation as a book-keeper in Constantinople, and others like him, do not consider the opportune moment arrived. Their judgment is a wise one. Up to now few have flocked to the standard. The key-note bugle has loudly sounded, but the true ring—the call to arms—has not gone forth. Let Langiewiez raise his voice and thousands will respond enthusiastically to his call. This great warrior, exiled and earning his daily bread as a clerk or book-keeper, is as well known as household words in England. I remember well the portrait of this brave patriot figuring in the *Illustrated London News* and the stories of his valor with his band of men armed with scythes only; the hopes England held out to him, certainly indirectly, if not directly; hopes dashed to the earth, to the ground, to be renewed not now, because Langiewiez is not ready; his time will come when the horizon is somewhat clearer. This time is coming soon. The thorns ready to pierce the sides of Russia will do their work, and the coming rising of the oppressed inhabitants of Russia will resound far and wide. A good many Nihilists, supposed by the Muscovites to be freezing out in Siberia, are doing good work out here, and it will be a sorry day indeed for the Czar and his people when right overcomes might—a time slowly creeping on the heels of the arch plotter. This evening the Russians are reported to be in Tirnova, or, as I am inclined to believe, in the near neighborhood. They are certainly playing high stakes, and the outcome is difficult to guess at. We shall see before long. The Poles have published a manifesto, a rather loudly worded one, calling on their Russian brethren to rise, but I cannot think it will have any influence, so long as history teaches us the Poles have been divided against each other, and certainly at the present moment they are not pulling together. The Emperor of all the Russias has also published a manifesto, addressed to the Bulgarians. It is the same manifesto I wrote you about some time ago. It was concocted in Bucharest—concocted when Czar Alexander was loudly calling Europe's attention to the olive branch he was vaunting on his breast. It also will be doomed to a somewhat cool reception, for the Emperor's Bulgarians, anxious as they are for his coming, are not at all disposed to assist actively; their plan is to get out of danger as far as possible, and come in with the winners. The Bishop of Manchester, I am happy to see, is fighting in my ranks, or I in his, and as his lordship's voice is all powerful in the north, I hope he will use it unflaggingly until his followers are manifold. One is subject to being characterized as a softy if he has the courage to cry peace, and sometimes rather rough usage is his only recompense. I have a lot of pieces of shell before me as I write, although the blood stains are now washed off them; each morsel can answer for its broken head or torn limb twisted by the force of explosion into all sorts of shapes. These death-dealing pieces, with their jagged corners, are laid alongside of each other, and one wonders at the destruction they have made. Some time ago the Archbishop of York, forgetting his priestly duties, spoke at a platform meeting, and absolutely recommended his hearers to declare for war against Turkey—that is, he invited his sympathizers to assist him in throwing these horrid morsels of molten iron upon their prey. I am sure his Grace spoke unthinkingly in those days. He can never have been serious in what he said, and I am sure I have a strong innate feeling that, were his words recallable, the Archbishop of Ebor would wash his hands of them. Lord Canning's observation was wise: "If we have war, let us have it as late as possible." Sometimes reflection prevents it, and in all cases a little thought, a wee bit of common sense and prudence will avoid an infinity of mischief and bloodshed. I heard a story today which pains me very much. I don't at all like the idea of telling you tales out of school, but there are certain duties which exact that personal feelings should give way when duty calls. There is an impression abroad in the camp at Shumla that the English press is very badly represented there. I don't mean badly represented so far as our writing qualities are concerned, but they have fallen into the habit of nightly orgies, and this kind of thing does not go down with the Turks, who naturally say that men to be respected should make themselves respected. This is a delicate matter, and for the moment I will let it drop, as it is still on the cards. An improvement may take place, as the faulty ones have already had intimation to leave the camp unless such is the case.

VARNA, July 12.

Last evening late, the chief of the village of Vitova, on the line of railway, came in to say the Russians were at three hours' distance from that place. This morning the Rasgrad Station began to fill with refugees, who reported the Russians in the neighborhood. Both these stations are near to Turtukai, and my supposition is that the Russians have merely Cossack outposts; anyhow the situation appeared to be so grave that at midday the railway authorities abandoned their head-quarters at Tchernavoda, taking with them all the rolling stock and telegraphic apparatus. At 1:30 Vitova underwent the same operation, and consequently Rasgrad became the terminus of the railway—69 kilometres of road (44 miles) are thus for the moment *hors de service*. It is still possible for the Turks, however, to carry on the circulation, for it would seem an easy matter to put strong military posts all along the line, send a train up to a few miles from Rustchuk, which would return in the evening to Rasgrad, so as not to leave the materials in threatened places. It is true all the points and crossings have been taken up at the abandoned stations, but they have been most carefully numbered, and could be taken back with the train and roughly put in the road so as to allow its passage. All this is supposing the Russians not to be in great numbers in that neighborhood. The peasants from the villages in that neighborhood report the Turks as being in a state of great exasperation, and the Bulgarians as being panic-stricken. I am very much afraid, indeed, we have trouble in store for us. The outrages committed by the Cossacks on the Jantra are becoming known in the interior, and it would be absurd to expect the people not to retaliate. In Rustchuk, where the English Consul has returned, all is quiet. The Zebeques are conducting themselves decently; occasional cases of pilfering—not pillaging—are discovered, and what is more satisfactory than all, is that a feeling of calm pervades the population in the neighborhood, and unless, as the Consul says, the Cossacks continue their foul deeds in the Sistova district, no massacres will occur. The Circassians did a very clever thing the other day near to Sistova. Observing the Cossacks conveying sheep and horses from that place toward Biela, a band of them crossed the Jantra, put the Cossacks to flight, and brought in the spoil to Rustchuk. It consisted of 3,000 sheep and 160 cavalry horses—a very decent day's work for the Circassians, as the Pasha divided £150 among them. There is now not the slightest doubt the Russians are near to Tirnova, and Col. Lennox and Capt. Chromside, the military attaches, are off up there in a hurry to see the fighting, and we shall have news in a day or two from that quarter. The Austrian post, as usual, in any case of difficulty, has collapsed since the Rustchuk bombardment, and, instead of having a well organized and fleet land post, they have no post worth mentioning. Commercially and politically this is an immense mistake, but it always is the same with the needy Austrians. If they have a Consul in any town, and they find the revenues of the Consulate do not cover the expenses, the Consulate is abolished. They look at everything from the pounds, shillings, and pence point of view. Prince Hassan still remains here to take care of us, but the inhabitants are sadly afraid of a Russian surprise.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Redif Pasha has been sent to Prince's Island in the Sea of Marmora.

The Montenegrin insurgents hold the road between Trebinje and Ragusa.

An imperial decree has been issued reducing the salaries of all Government officials in Turkey 50 per cent. until the end of the war.

The London *Times'* Berlin dispatch announces that Col. Green, United States military attaché, has arrived at the Russian head-quarters.

The London *Standard's* Pesth correspondent telegraphs as follows: "Financial arrangements for mobilization being completed, the mobilization of 90,000 men will take place in a few days."

The Constantinople newspapers announce that the Russian man-of-war Constantine appeared on Friday night off Kilia, some two hours' sail from the Bosphorus, and departed again after firing 15 shots.

The *Post's* special from Woolwich says an order was received at the Royal Arsenal on Saturday for 500 tons of shell, to be sent to Malta by private ships. The whole will be embarked during Monday and Tuesday.

The Greek Minister at Constantinople has declared that Greece intends to observe the stipulations of existing treaties. Nevertheless the other members of the diplomatic body are greatly concerned about Greek armaments, and consider the Minister's declaration as insufficient in the face of such preparations.

KILLING OF WOUNDED AT PLEVNA DENIED.

The following has been received from the Turkish Embassy:

"The Legation of Turkey is authorized to declare that the report that the Russian wounded were killed on the battle-field of Plevna is wholly false."

STRIKE OF STONE-CUTTERS IN CANADA.

QUEBEC, P. Q., Aug. 5.—All the stone-cutters on the new Parliament building have struck. The contractors have decided to pay 20 cents per foot instead of $1 50 per day. The men demand 40 cents per foot, which, they claim, is about equal to the present wages.

THE BATTLE OF ORISKANY.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—An immense crowd visited the Oriskany battle-field to-day. Several regiments of Militia and civic organizations are in camp, awaiting the centennial celebration on Monday. All is in readiness for an extensive demonstration.

THE GREAT LABOR STRIKE.

THE OUTLOOK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

UNEXPECTED ARRIVAL OF GOV. HARTRANFT AND STAFF AT HARRISBURG—PITTSBURG TO BE VISITED TO-DAY—SERIOUS ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN THE COAL REGIONS—THE MINERS AT WILKESBARRE SULLEN AND THREATENING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 5.—Gov. Hartranft, accompanied by Adjt. Gen. Latta, Secretary of the Comonwealth, and a full staff, arrived at this city very unexpectedly this evening at 5 o'clock. The party occupied a special train of three cars, accompanied by a detachment of the Nineteenth Regiment, of Pittsburg, whose special care was the baggage car which belonged to the party. When the Governor left Kingston, where he had been since Saturday morning, his intention was to remain in this city till a late hour Monday night, and then proceed to Pittsburg. Upon his arrival here he changed the programme, and the train will depart for the smoky city at 1 o'clock to-morrow morning. Immediately after his arrival here, the Governor, accompanied by his staff, visited the arsenal and inspected the Fourth Regiment, on duty there, and had a conference with Gen. Reeder, who is in command of the troops. Exactly what is behind this sudden trip of the Governor to Pittsburg cannot be positively ascertained, but your correspondent is informed by a member of the staff that one of the objects of the visit is a personal observation of the condition of things in and about that city. The Nineteenth Regiment, which behaved so badly at Pittsburg, which is its home, has behaved well in the mining regions, and in a measure redeemed its reputation. Gen. Pearson is doing service with his command in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre.

Yesterday morning a delegation of miners called upon Gov. Hartranft and requested him to attend a meeting of miners, railroad men, and other working men at Dana's Woods, near Kingston. The delegation represented that the Sheriff of Luzerne County and the Mayor of Wilkesbarre would be present at the meeting. The Governor told the delegation that he was there not as an arbitrator between discontented workmen and their employers, but as a preserver of the peace, and that he would preserve the peace at all hazards. The delegation then left, and it was subsequently learned that neither of the other two officials were at the meeting, and had not intended to be present. The temper of the miners has not improved during the past two days. They are cowed by the presence of the Governor and the troops, but by no means conquered. They are very sullen, and threaten that when the troops are withdrawn they will have things their own way and will play havoc. About midnight last night Gen. Brinton's pickets were fired on from a little red house near Plymouth. The place was marked and the intention was to make a raid on the den to-night and clean it out. The members of the Governor's staff with whom your correspondent conversed expressed the opinion that the disorders in the mining regions are of a very serious character, and that only a bold front and harsh measures will prevent a bloody outbreak. That such a course will be pursued those who know Gov. Hartranft need not be informed. The Governor has for several days been suffering from indisposition, but is now fully recovered.

In this city and its vicinity all is quiet. The arsenal is still garrisoned by the Fourth Regiment, but the presence of troops here is a measure of precaution rather than necessity. The Pennsylvania Company has discharged a number of engineers, firemen, and brakemen—those who took an active part in the troubles at this place—and it is said there are others who will meet a similar fate. The law and order posse which so admirably disposed of the mob in this city will hold an excursion and picnic on the line of the Cumberland Valley Road on Friday next, when they will have frolic, after the anxiety and turmoil of the closing days of July.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 5.—This has been a quiet day among the strikers, there being no demonstration of any kind, and but few strikers seen. Twelve companies of United States troops arrived here this forenoon, in command of Gen. Wilson. These are parts of the Thirteenth and Twenty-second Infantry, and number 400. They are encamped in the market-house, in the central part of the city. Col. Bonnefant, with a veteran regiment from Philadelphia, is encamped near the Valley Depot. Gen Pierson's head-quarters are now at Kingston. Gen. Huidenkoper has command at Scranton. The United States troops have come to stay until the trouble is over. The miners are determined to stand for an increase of 25 per cent. There are no prospects that they will give in for a long time to come.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 5.—The First Division of the Pennsylvania National Guard struck tents near Scranton on Saturday night, and were brought to this city, reaching here shortly after 8 o'clock this morning. They came by way of the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad to Trenton, and thence, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, to Philadelphia. The troops came in four sections, and were greeted at the depot by an immense crowd. They were treated to coffee and sandwiches at the depot restaurant. After being refreshed, the soldiers formed a line and marched in a body to the corner of Broad and Walnut streets, where they were reviewed by Major-Gen. Hancock, and afterward dismissed. Delegations of the Grand Army met the various commands and accompanied them to their armories, where receptions were accorded them in the shape of bountiful repasts. At the Fencible Head-quarters Capt. Ryan and Major-Gen. Loud made short speeches. While the Militia were passing the Colonnade Hotel, Mamie Crump, aged 11 years, a daughter of the proprietor of that hotel, in leaning out of the window to see the soldiers, lost her balance, fell to the pavement, and was instantly killed.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Aug. 5.—All trains on the Lehigh Valley Road will start to-morrow. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey have issued a circular to their employes, stating that all passenger and freight trains will be started out to-morrow and run both ways over the entire road, and that coal trains will be started as soon as coal is furnished for transportation. The Bethlehem Iron Company's works, which have been idle since the commencement of the recent labor troubles, will resume work on Tuesday.

Three hundred soldiers (regulars) are still stationed at Odenwelderstown, near Easton.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

GOV. CARROLL PROMISES PRESIDENT GORMAN TO RAISE THE BLOCKADE — INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO SHERIFFS TO DISPERSE THE STRIKERS — A LARGE FORCE OF MILITARY TO BE EMPLOYED IF NECESSARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 5.—Gov. Carroll, at the solicitation of President Gorman, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, has consented to undertake the breaking of the blockade on the canal. The boatmen, who for two months have been on strike against the coal companies for higher rates for transportation, have over 300 boats drawn up in the neighborhood of Hancock and Sir John's Runs, and refuse to allow any boats to pass either way, except in rare instances, when shippers have paid advance figures for getting small amounts of coal to the seaboard. Gorman represented to the Governor that this was a case in which the State was entitled to act, just as much as when the railroad strikers interfered by violence to stop men from working and hindered the operations of the road, and that the canal should be cleared as the railroad had been, even if it was necessary to call in the aid of the United States. Gov. Carroll acceded to this view of the situation, and promised Mr. Gorman that the canal shall be opened. To-morrow he will issue orders to the Sheriffs of the various counties through which the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal passes to take steps to disperse the boatmen and make the canal free to all traffic. If the Sheriffs are not able to do this with the force at their disposal, the military will be called to execute the task. For this purpose there are available the 400 regulars, under command of Gen. Getty, along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the canal, and reinforcements of regulars or Militia can be quickly sent from Baltimore to the number of 1,000 if necessary. Marching orders have been issued to the Seventh Regiment of Maryland National Guards, which it is supposed will be ordered to duty on the canal. It is very probable that the troops will be needed to clear the canal of the obstructions. There are 1,000 boatmen in the vicinity of Sir John's Run, and they are a rough, determined set of men, who are not likely to give way before such an insignificant show of force as the Sheriff's posse. The movement against them will be made immediately.

APPALLING DISASTER IN CANADA.

A POOR-HOUSE NEAR SIMCOE, ONTARIO, BURNED ON SATURDAY NIGHT—SEVENTEEN OF THE INMATES PERISH IN THE FLAMES—NAMES OF THE VICTIMS.

SIMCOE, Ontario, Aug. 5.—The poor-house on the Industrial Farm of the County of Norfolk, a mile from this place, was discovered to be on fire at 11 o'clock last night, and the building being of wood it was quickly reduced to ashes. Notwithstanding the exertions of the few people who reached the burning building, 17 human beings were burned to death. The following are the names of the dead:

JANE MCBRIDE.	CLANCEY PARKER.
SARAH GREEN.	ORMAN DESPRO.
SARAH SINCLAIR.	ELIZABETH BARLEY.
WILLIAM HOUCK.	DOLTEY PETTIT.
JAMES CORBETT.	HUGH BALEY.
CHARLES CORNER.	MARION BRASLEY.
JOHN BRAND.	BENJAMIN SOUTHWICK.
J. P. NOULT.	ELLEN CHATTINGTON.
GEORGE HUNT.	

All the victims were from neighboring townships. The cause of the fire is unknown. An inquest was begun to-day and adjourned until Wednesday. Hundreds of people visited the scene of the ruins to-day.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF GEN. JOVELLAR—GEN. MARTINEZ CAMPOS' REPORT ON THE CAMPAIGN—50,000 MORE TROOPS OR INDEPENDENCE.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 5.—The following news has been received from Havana:

The last Spanish mail brought an order for the release of the persons imprisoned for frauds in the *intendencia militar*. This was a blow in the face of Captain-General Jovellar, and approves the frauds committed under the Valmaseda and Concha administrations. Rumors are current that Jovellar will resign and be succeeded by Gen. Blanco.

Gen. Martinez Campos has sent dispatches to the King, explaining the position of the campaign, and stating that the insurgents are so well supplied with information by spies, and their facilities for disbanding when pursued are such, that it takes 500 soldiers to look after 10 insurgents. Gen. Campos therefore requires 50,000 more troops to crush the insurrection. Campos further says the insurgents will only surrender on receiving their independence, and recommends the Spanish Government to adopt one proposition or the other. A great many sick soldiers have arrived at Havana from the interior.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

GEN. GRANT AT THE ITALIAN LAKES—JUDGE SHEA, OF THE MARINE COURT, IN FRANCE—CONVENTION BETWEEN EGYPT AND ENGLAND TO SUPPRESS THE SLAVE TRADE—SUICIDE OF KOHLER THE WIFE-MURDERER—THE BONAPARTISTS.

PALLANZA, Lago Maggiore, Aug. 5.—Ex-President Grant arrived here to-day. He will leave to-morrow for Lake Como, stopping at Bellagio.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Chief Justice George Shea, of the New-York Marine Court, while passing through Touraine, was entertained at dinner by Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord. The invitations state that the object of the dinner was to render homage to the sympathetic American nation. The principal notabilities of the town were present. The speeches were very cordial in spirit. The Republican papers remark, however, that the reactionary Sub-Prefect, recently appointed by Minister Fourtou, declined the invitation to the dinner.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 5.—A convention between England and Egypt for the suppression of the slave trade has been signed.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 5.—Kohler, the wife-murderer awaiting extradition to New-Jersey, hanged himself to-day in prison.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Reuter's Paris telegram states that it appears certain that an amicable arrangement, at least outwardly, has been effected between the heretofore opposed sections of the Imperialist Party, the adversaries of M. Rouher having submitted to his control and direction of affairs for the present.

LOSSES BY THE ST. JOHN FIRE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 5.—Insurance adjusters have completed the settlements of losses by the fire at St. John, New-Brunswick. The *Courant* places the total amount to be paid by insurance companies, in round numbers, at $6,736,000. Of this, English companies will pay $4,822,000; Canadian companies, $1,469,000, and American companies, $445,000. The American loss is divided as follows: Ætna, of Hartford, $240,000; Hartford, of Hartford, $140,000; Phœnix, of New-York, $65,000.

The insurances are distributed among the foreign companies as follows:

English Companies—North British and Mercantile, $860,000; Queen, $722,000; Imperial, $550,000; Northern, $500,000; Commercial Union, $380,000; Royal, $500,000; Guardian, $425,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $465,000; Lancashire, $420,000. Total, $4,822,000.

Canadian Companies—National, of Montreal, $140,000; Royal Canadian, of Montreal, $346,000; Canadian Fire and Marine, of Toronto, $46,000; Citizens, of Montreal, $200,000; British American, of Toronto, $29,000; Central, of Fredericton, $65,000; Stadacona, of Quebec, $320,000; Provincial, of Toronto, $125,000; Western, of Toronto, $95,000; St. John, of

heartily at the recollection of what he proposed to relate, "when I was appointed Secretary of the Navy, every body laughed. It was really funny, and I laughed myself, and now laugh at the recollections recalled. 'Here,' said every body, 'is Old Dick Thompson, from the Wabash River, who never saw anything afloat except a raft or a scow; who can't tell the difference between a ship's flying jibboom and the royal mizzenmast, made Secretary of the Navy.' No wonder the people laughed at the jokes you newspaper people cracked over my appointment. Well, I thought I would come here and study navigation, so far as that science is useful in directing this department. I went right to the bottom of things, and now I feel that I am on deck. These gentlemen of epaulettes perhaps imagined that they would run the Department. They don't think so now. How do I manage? Easy enough. I have meetings twice each week of the Chiefs of Bureaus. The business of each bureau is presented at these meetings and discussed in detail. Every member of the board is expected to express his opinion upon all matters presented, and these opinions and the conclusions of the board are duly recorded. Thus the Chief of each Bureau knows what is being done in all the others, and how and why it is being done. This enables all the bureaus to work harmoniously and intelligently, and secures honest and economical administration. No serious mistake can go long undiscovered under this system, because the progress of all work is duly reported twice each week to the board, and if any mistake has been made, it will be detected and at once corrected.

"If we don't succeed in creating a good Navy it will not be my fault. It takes money to build ships, and if Congress will not vote money ships cannot be built. One thing is certain, I will not try to build ships without money, and I will not permit one or two planks to be taken from an old, decayed hulk, and, under the head of 'repairs,' attempt to construct a new ship around them, on the principle of building a new barrel around an old bung-hole. If Congress wants ships, they must order them built, and appropriate the money, and I will undertake to build them as well and as cheap as they can be built at any private ship-yard. Why, Sir," continued the Secretary, with some show of indignation, "would you believe that John Roach told me not long since that the Government cannot build ships, and that he is going to break up all our Navy-yards. He says private yards can build ships 25 per cent. cheaper than the Government yards, and build much better vessels. In addition, Roach said many vessels built at Government yards had to be taken to private yards for repairs before they could go to sea, which shows, he argued, that the Government cannot build ships at all, and must go out of the business.

"Now, Mr. Roach's statement of facts may be true, but his conclusion is wrong, and I so informed him. I told him that if Congress will give me the money I will build ships just as good as he can build them, and at lower figures. Roach has been getting his labor 25 per cent. cheaper than the Government, and I don't propose that he shall continue to enjoy that advantage. Congress has enacted that 8 hours shall constitute a day's work in national ship-yards. The wages of mechanics are fixed by reciprocal arrangement between the employer and the employes. The Government should pay as much for the same class of work as is paid by private parties and no more. To pay more would be doing injustice to other manufacturers, and to pay less would be unjust to the mechanics. You see it is to the interest of private builders like Roach to make the Government pay 10 hours' wages for 8 hours' work. It is the duty of Government officers to obtain as much for public money as can be obtained for a like amount by John Roach, and it is important to the working man that the Government shall obtain a fair equivalent for the wages it disburses, because if the United States is forced by unwise legislation or extravagant expenditures to close its navy-yards and depend on Mr. Roach and other individuals for its ship-building, how long would it be until those men, having a monopoly of the business, would impose both on the Government and on the mechanic, by increasing their charges for all work performed for the public service and reducing the wages of mechanics?

"Now, I don't intend that Mr. Roach shall run away with the national ship-yards, until Congress will give me a chance to show the country what can be done in them. I have issued orders that men employed in navy-yards may have the choice of working 8 or 10 hours per day. Those who work 8 hours shall be paid 8 hours' wages, and those who work 10 hours shall be paid the same wages per day that are paid for the same class of work by Mr. Roach. That is fair and equitable all around. Congress has enacted that a man in the public service shall not be required to work more than 8 hours in each day. I don't complain of that, but I don't see why a mechanic who has been giving John Roach 10 hours for a fixed sum per diem should demand that the United States shall pay him a like sum for working 8 hours per day in the Brooklyn Navy-yard. There is no sentiment about ship-building. It is a matter of business entirely, and I am determined to so regard it. The Government will pay mechanics as much for their labor as John Roach pays, and I regard it as my duty to insist that the Government shall receive for its money as large an equivalent as is received by Roach or any other party in the same business.

"Talk about the Government not being able to build as good ships as private ship-yards," exclaimed the Secretary, rising from his chair. "We can build better ships, and build them cheaper than John Roach, and I explained to that shrewd gentleman just how it can be done. In the first place, we will not pay any more for our labor than he is required to pay, and will not in the future have our dock-yards managed as though they were maintained solely for the benefit of Congressmen. We can purchase materials and equipments at as low figures as any other builder, and we get for nothing the services of naval constructors, engineers, and other officers required in drawing plans and superintending the work of construction—that is, we have to pay these gentlemen, who are officers of the Navy, whether we build ships or not, and their services cannot be charged against the construction account. Let Congress make an appropriation for building ships, and we will see what can be done at our Navy-yards in this direction. Why don't I build a ship? For the simple reason that no appropriation has been made for that purpose, and, as I told you before, I am going to run this department according to law. Not one dollar shall be diverted from the purpose for which it was appropriated under any pretense whatever.

"You see," continued the Secretary, again seating himself, "the Appropriation act specifically provides that so much money shall be expended by the several bureaus, and the particular manner of the expenditure is described. The Navy Appropriation act contains my sailing instructions for the year, and I don't intend to permit the deviation of a single point. At our semi-weekly meetings we arrange for the distribution of expenditures. The entire appropriation for the year is less than $15,000,000, and of that amount $7,600,000 are required and specifically appropriated for the pay of the Navy. We have arranged to distribute the balance through the 12 months as far as that is practicable, spending so much each month. This monthly amount, of course, will vary according to the needs of the service. We have just got through with the first month of the new fiscal year, and where reports are not made within a reasonable time, showing how the money was expended for July, no allowance will be made for future months. I tell you no money shall go out of the Treasury for the Navy while I am responsible unless I know all about it."

CHEAP BOARD IN THE CATSKILLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article in to-day's TIMES allusion is made to low prices for board in the Catskills. The writer will give some facts in his knowledge which may serve as a guide to those searching for such places. Parties can take the day boat for Albany, reaching Catskill at 3:30, where numerous vehicles are waiting to convey passengers in different directions, one line running to the region to which he alludes; or, take the Catskill boats from foot of Cannal-street, every evening at 6, reaching Catskill at 6 A. M. Breakfast can be obtained on the boat or at the hotels near the wharf. A four-horse stage leaves at 7 o'clock, passing the Grant House, through Leeds, South Cairo, and Cairo, where are other stages for different localities. After a change of horses, this stage proceeds through East Durham, Durham, Oakhill, Cooksburg, Potter's Hollow, Preston Hollow, &c. In all these villages comfortable accommodations can be obtained, either in the hotels, boarding-houses, or farm-houses, at from $5 to $7 per week. In most of these places are churches, daily mail, telegraph office, stores, &c. Good temporary accommodations are furnished at the hotels, giving parties ample opportunity for investigating and securing permanent quarters. G. C. W.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1877.

THE LA CROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP OF CANADA.

MONTREAL, P. Q., Aug. 5.—The Dominion La Crosse Association yesterday awarded the championship to the Shamrocks, of Montreal, by a vote of 37 to 13. The matter had been under dispute since early in the season, when the Torontos refused to play the Shamrocks unless the latter discarded one of their team who had recently been released from imprisonment.

ENGLISH CURRENT TOPICS.

THE LONDON SEASON WANING.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF BOHEMIA—RECEPTION ON THE STAGE OF THE OLYMPIC THEATRE—MISS FANNY DAVENPORT THE BRIGHT STAR OF THE OCCASION—MR. CHATTERTON, THE "ERA," AND THE DRAMATIC COLLEGE—JOURNALISTIC UNPLEASANTRIES—THE BENEFITS OF ALBANI AND PATTI—PATTI'S POWERFUL ACTING IN "TRAVIATA"—A RIVAL OF WORTH COMES TO GRIEF—THE GROSVENOR GALLERY—A PAPAL HONOR TO MRS. GEN. SHERMAN.

From our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 25, 1877.

The season is waning fast. The tide of fashion that began to flow in upon us in the Spring, filling every nook and corner of Mayfair when June roses blossomed over all the land, now ebbs apace. The last "At homes," the concluding dances, the final concerts, the closing dinner-parties of the season begin to be announced. The Row has greatly diminished in splendor during the last fortnight. In a week Bond-street has become quiet, and Regent-street is no more blocked by a plethora of carriages. By the end of the month the town will have changed the floating population. Fashion will go back to its country estates, or to its continental retreats, and "country cousins" will come up for their Summer holidays by cheap excursion trains. For them the shop-keeper will fill his windows with last year's goods, and all the gratuitous sights in the metropolis will open their widest doors. No city in the world undergoes so many changes on the surface of life as London. It has its distinct and separate seasons for politicians, artists, musicians, clericals, farmers, philosophers, sportsmen, provincials, medicals, journalists, and its own big time in the year for wealth and fashion. This latter power has even absorbed Bohemia in its ever widening vortex. There is an upper and a lower Bohemia, a middle-class Bohemia, and a high-class Bohemia. Let me introduce you to a combination of the middle and high class society of London Bohemia.

Struggling through the Summer rain and a block of carriages and cabs in Wych-street, down which thoroughfare Jack Sheppard fled and was pursued by the watchmen, I pull up opposite the humble looking but luxurious Olympic Theatre. It is 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The hall of the theatre is lighted with gas. I lead the lady on my arm through a narrow passage, past the stalls, behind the boxes, and presently we are upon the stage, among a crowd of ladies and gentlemen in morning dresses. It is a pretty scene. The drop curtain is down, shutting off the gloom of the empty auditorium, and the stage is converted into a real drawing-room for the nonce, while the green-room beyond is devoted to the purposes of real refreshment. It is no "property" display. The china is genuine, the tea and coffee delicious, the champagne cup excellent. There is a piano on the stage, and Mrs. Ednor Hall, one of the guests, is singing as we enter. The truth is, Mr. George Coleman, the acting manager, is giving an "At home" at the theatre, and he is surrounded by some of the pleasantest people in artistic society. There is here to-day one bright, particular star from your side of the water—Miss Fanny Davenport, of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. She is, indeed, a beautiful woman. Of the simplest black silk and cashmere, her toilet heightens her charms of face and figure. Her sister stands by her side, an interesting and graceful young woman; but the actress is the foreground of the picture. A littérateur is telling a pretty woman, who looks somewhat enviously at the handsome creature from the States, how she left New-York in a shower of roses. It was a happy thought of Mr. Coleman to convert the theatre into a private house. I suggest to Miss Davenport that the notion might be adopted in New-York. The Olympic manager would be only too glad to set the fashion in this respect to a city so highly appreciative of artistic delights. Lady Perkins is here, having a bright encounter of wit and repartee with Mr. Dion Boucicault and the ever young and gallant Planché. Her ladyship is telling the courtly veteran that she is a naturalized American, and has given up all suspicion of what the English call the American accent. Miss Braddon is here with her husband, John Maxwell, the publisher, and they are asking Miss Davenport to go to Lichfield House, Richmond, where Miss Braddon receives her friends every Sunday evening. Miss Ada Cavendish, one of the handsomest women on the English stage, is here. A well-known clergyman, who stands up for the drama, is describing to her the kind of play which he thinks serves the interests of true religion. His voice is hushed by the preliminary notes of a well-known ballad, picked daintily out from the keys of the piano by Dr. Pittman, and Miss Philp, a successful ballad writer, sings one of her own songs with great taste. She is followed by a vocalist of the other sex whom I do not know. Then conversation becomes general all around, the stage is grouped naturally, if not artistically, with little knots of interesting humanity. Everybody is asking Mrs. Seymour after Mr. Charles Reade, whom she has left at Margate very unwell. Mr. F. C. Broughton is paying special attention to the youngest lady on the stage. Presently Mr. Henry Neville arrives and is introduced to Miss Davenport, and a lady who does not belong to the profession whispers to a lady friend, "what a lovely pair they would make for some great new drama!" Neville is a type of the strong, athletic, handsome Englishman; and Fanny Davenport is—well, you know all about the lovely pose of her figure, her eloquent eyes, the classic contour of her features. Has not Sarony made all this a delightful notoriety throughout the States and beyond the confines of the Atlantic Ocean. Next year, London I believe, is to be made personally acquainted with the lady's artistic merits. If her acting hits the town as much as her beauty has already done, she will make a sensation whenever she appears on the London boards. Meanwhile, artistic London seems to be doing its best to make her flying visit pleasant; but she comes rather late in the season to see the town at its best.

An incident of the Drury Lane stage this week stands out in curious contrast to that just described in connection with the Olympic. Mr. Chatterton and some of his theatrical friends insist upon maintaining the Dramatic College as a public institution. Mr. Ledger, of the *Era*, and several supporters want to wind it up. They were recently defeated in that direction, and a new board of management elected. On Tuesday Mr. Chatterton called a meeting at Drury Lane to help the efforts of the committee in promoting an athletic fête at Lillie Bridge for the benefit of the college. The *Era* has imputed unworthy motives to the lessee of Drury Lane, for which Mr. Chatterton has commenced legal proceedings. So that when the reporter of the *Era* presented himself on the stage he was suddenly and unceremoniously taken by the collar and conducted to the street. The *Era*, as you are aware, is the technical journal of the stage, a class paper, through which the profession interchanges its wants, wishes, and requirements. It had an early career of difficulties and struggle, but it is now a valuable property, though lately the management has succeeded in making a great many enemies, which is a mistake.

Mr. Henry Labouchere likes a row. He is never so happy as when he is fighting. Just now his life must be supremely blissful. He has raised a hornet's nest, and the air is full of stings, all going for the editor and proprietor of *Truth*. Labouchere stands with his back to the wall and fights like a bravo. The *Theatre*, the *Sporting and Dramatic*, *Tatler*, and *Mayfair* are all down upon him. The *Theatre's* quarrel is about Gerster, and the *Theatre* is backed by the *Sporting and Dramatic*. To these Labouchere has replied with scathing, not to say brutal, satire, calling one critic a scamp and another "a father and a wine merchant." The *Theatre* replies to-day in a similar vein. Let it no longer be thought that certain American journals monopolize personalities. The *Theatre* says there are scamps and scamps, and that Labouchere has written attacks on literary men, signing them with the name of a lady to shelter himself from castigation, having a lively remembrance of being horse-whipped at Homburg; that, shunned by the reputable portion of society, "he was content to become an oracle in the *demi-monde*." Mr. Labouchere has already an action pending against the *Hornet* for something of this kind, and he will now possibly make Mr. Hawkins, the accomplished editor of the *Theatre*, a defendant. Mr. Lucy, who was his colleague on the *World*, charged Mr. Labouchere with plagiarizing his *Mayfair* parliamentary article in *Truth*. Mr Labouchere retorted that Lucy is "a manakin." Now Lucy, like all little men, does not care to have his stature referred to, and he is proud of his hair, which Labouchere has also criticised unkindly. So you can imagine how *Mayfair* has tackled *Truth* in return. The wrangle is delighting journalistic society, because all the men are well known and clever. Lucy is one of the brightest "own correspondents" and parliamentary men on the *Daily News*, and was formerly the writer of "Under the Clock" in the *World*. Mr. Davidson, whom *Truth* attacked on account of his criticism of Gerster, is the musical critic of the *Times*, and one of its most scholarly writers. Mr. Hersee, who defended Davidson in the *Sporting and Dramatic*, is the father of Rose Hersee, (well known in America,) and the critic of the *Observer*, a position which he has filled for several years. Mr. Hawkins is a member of the editorial staff of the *Times*, and is just now trying to solve the problem of the success of a high class journal devoted to the theatre. Mr. Labouchere wields one of the most caustic and fearless pens in London. These gentlemen have no doubt succeeded in increasing the circulations of their rival journals during the past few weeks. They have also excited a special public interest in Gerster, who is now the heroine of rival parties in the press and in the theatre. Tuesday week saw an exceptional audience at Her Majesty's, when Mme. Gerster was the *Elvira* in "I Puritani." Both sides are now exaggerating her merits and short-comings. One lot compares her to Patti and Nilsson; the other delegates her to the regions of mediocrity. They are both wrong. Gerster is a capable artiste, and deserves to take a place in the foremost ranks of her profession, but as yet she must be content to take a back seat in presence of Patti, Nilsson, and Albani, Last night she had a distinguished reception as *Gilda* in "Rigoletto," and impartial critics pronounce the performance one of remarkable merit.

The operatic season at Covent Garden closed on Saturday with "Aïda." Mme. Albani, as the heroine, confirming the high opinion in which she is held by audience and critics. At the close the national anthem was sung by the entire company, Patti giving the solo verses. The two previous nights had been devoted to the benefit of Patti and Albani, Patti appearing as *Marguerite*, Albani as *Lucia*. As for the critic tells me that Albani was quite successful in your City. I do not remember her visit to America, but it is possible she has improved since, for she has become a popular favorite here with very critical audiences. Her appearance in the first mouth of the operatic season was regarded as an interesting event, and she held her own with easy grace and manifest strength in all the great works in which she was cast. During the season she has added to her répertoire *Senta* in Wagner's "Il Vascello Fantasma." Mme. Albani's first appearance this year was on the 28th of April. Patti came to us on May 15, opening in "Dinorah," since which time she has sung her way through a round of her best-known parts, and has lost none of her former popularity. It has been noticed that her acting is even more realistic than it was, her death scene in "Traviata" being somewhat akin to the interpretation of *Mathias* in "The Bells," by Henry Irving. She fixes her limbs with an awful rigidity, her eyes open, and her face ghastly pale. The *Doctor* strengthens the painful character of the scene by closing the eyes as if in death, and composing the body. Mlle. Thalberg was one of the attractions of the merry month of May, which also brought us Mlle. Marimon. Thalberg's *Mrs. Ford* in "Le Vispe Comari di Windsor" was one of the successes specially noted by critics. Among the first appearances here which are marked with white stones are those of Signori Gayarre, Pourdolini, and Ordinas. Mr. Gye has rigidly kept all his engagements with the public. Mr. Carrodus, as usual, was the first violin in the orchestra, Signor Vianesó conducting. Mr. J. Pittman, whom we have just met at the Olympic "At Home," has lent valuable assistance where organ effects have been a feature in several notable compositions. Signor Tagliafico has again proved himself an efficient stage manager.

How suddenly and completely ambitious men occasionally come to grief. Two years ago a store was opened in Regent-street, outrivaling anything we had ever seen for beautiful and costly dresses. The establishment was fitted up magnificently. It had salons worthy of a palace, and customers were regaled with refreshments of the choicest kinds. Mr. Ahlborn became an acknowledged and worthy opponent of Worth. Soon after the Dutchess of Edinburgh arrived in England. She called at the new store and bought a costly toilette. Mr. Ahlborn's advertisements occupied columns and pages of the newspapers. At the close of his first year he gave a magnificent entertainment to his employes, which he announced would become an annual festival. His spirited speech to his people on this occasion was reported in some of the journals. An illustrated paper printed a picture of the scene. Ahlborn was established. Everybody said so. Neighboring tradesmen were jealous. A crowd of people from morning until night stood round his windows admiring the wax ladies dressed in the highest style of fashion. But Ahlborn could not hold on. One morning I passed the store. It was closed. The next day it was announced that Worth's rival had run away. Then it was discovered that he was steeped to the life in debt. He was made bankrupt. His beautiful store was covered with auction bills. A neighboring tradesman bought the stock "at a great reduction from cost," and sold it off "at an alarming sacrifice." Mr. Ahlborn was wiped out. He was forgotten until yesterday, when his wife sued him for a divorce on the ground of cruelty and adultery, and got a decree in her favor, with the rigat to have the custody of her children.

If Mr. Ruskin sneers at Sir Coutts Lindsay's examples of art at the Grosvenor Gallery, he will no doubt approve of that gentleman's practical action in regard to the Sunday question. He has announced to his friends that he will occasionally throw open the gallery on Sundays to 2,000 working men, whom he will supply with tickets through the Secretaries of the trades-unions. I expect the working men, while they will fully appreciate this liberality, will not care much for the pictures, which are all more or less eccentric studies. Here and there he will come upon a work full of humanity, but on the whole the exhibition is interesting only to artists, art students, and their patrons. The decorations and furnishing of the rooms are in admirable taste, and next year the public is promised a collection of works embracing a broader field of art than that to which this first exhibition is confined.

The Pope, it is said, has sent "the Golden Rose of Virtue" to the wife of Gen. Sherman, a lady whose name is well known at Rome as a collector of "Peter's pence." The Empress Eugenie and the ex-Queen Isabella have both received a similar token of the holy father's favor. The Pope will surely have some emblems of his good pleasure for England soon. His emissaries in Great Britain are doing wonders. There are daily conversions. The Ritualists prepare the way. These High Churchmen are the cause of great anxiety to all classes of Protestants. Educated politicians charge them with intrigues in favor of Russia, the outcome of their yearning to bring the Greek Church into a united communion of Christendom. Russia appears to have many mysterious friends in England.

It is to be hoped the Admiralty has not put its finger on a traitor in the naval service. This department has recently issued a guide-book to the character and working of the new torpedo. It is marked "Private and confidential." Each copy issued is registered, and every officer to whom the volume is intrusted has to give a formal receipt, which is duly posted at head-quarters. On board one of her Majesty's ships yesterday a Lieutenant, when called upon for his torpedo-book, could not find it. At present he is unable to give a proper account of the loss. His brother officers express a lively interest in the affair. Meanwhile, the Lieutenant is looking everywhere for the missing volume. This sudden effort of secrecy on the part of the Admiralty is curious. Only the other day the dock-yard officers and engineers were showing Russian officers over the English ships, arsenals, and factories, and giving them all the information they desired upon everything. Some of the journals called attention to this singular complaisance, but the authorities saw no reason to hide anything from any of the foreign visitors who bring introductions from their Governments and desire to go behind the scenes of our factories and ship-building yards.

OUR MINISTER TO BRAZIL.

A FEW POINTS IN HIS HISTORY.

LETTER FROM A TENNESSEAN—MR. HILLIARD'S VISIT TO TENNESSEE IN 1861—WHAT HE WENT FOR, WHAT HE SAID THERE, AND THE RESULT OF HIS VISIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Union men of 1861 of Tennessee believe that the President had no knowledge of the active part taken by Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, of Alabama, in causing the separation of the State of Tennessee from the Union in 1861 when he appointed Mr. Hilliard Minister to Brazil. They are confident that the inclosed papers show Mr. Hilliard is not the proper person to represent the United States in any capacity in any country. The Union men of 1861 are indignant and ashamed that such a person should represent in a foreign country the Government they loved more than life. A UNION MAN OF 1861.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Aug. 2, 1877.

MR. HILLIARD'S PRESENCE OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, April 29, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I deem it proper to announce to you the fact that Hon. Henry Washington Hilliard, of Alabama, who is accredited to Tennessee by the President of the Confederate States of America, and charged with the duty of representing the views and policies of that Government, is now at this capital, and ready to confer with the Legislative Department of the State upon questions of interest and importance to the State of Tennessee and the Confederate States at such time as you may see proper to fix for such conference. Respectfully, ISHAM G. HARRIS.

[A true copy. See Senate Journal, second extra session of Legislature of Tennessee of 1861, page 23.]

MR. HILLIARD ANNOUNCES HIS MISSION.

At 11 o'clock A. M. April 30, 1861, under a joint resolution of the two houses, they met in the House of Representatives in convention, and were addressed by Hon. Henry W. Hilliard. [See Senate Journal, second extra session, 1861, page 30.]

THE LOCAL PRESS ON HIS ELOQUENT SPEECH.

From the Union and American, of date the 1st of May, 1861.

Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, Commissioner from the Confederate States to the Governor of Tennessee, presented and addressed the two houses of the Legislature in the House of Representatives, in the presence of a large audience of ladies and gentlemen. We trust the Legislature will ask for a copy of the eloquent and powerful address. It was clear, forcible, and soul-stirring, embracing a union of Tennessee with the Confederate States, with arguments and motives that were irresistible. The address was loudly applauded at all points when illusion was made to union with the Confederate States, thus showing how the hearts of Tennesseans beat, and how warmly they accept the proposition. Mr. Hilliard is a graceful and impressive speaker, and in the name of the people of Tennessee we thank him for his eloquent appeal to Tennesseeans.

Extract from the Republican Banner, of date the 1st of May, 1861.

Mr. Hilliard commenced by expressing the hope that he should be permitted to bear the joyful tidings to his Government that his mission had been successful. He eulogized in the most flattering terms the people of Tennessee, and spoke in a most complimentary manner of the Governor, and congratulated the people and the State and American civilization that that Government had so promptly refused the demand of the Federal Government for troops, made through a tyrant who had degraded the position he held. He then proceeded to consider briefly the extraordinary condition of the country, expressing the belief that the events of the last few months would be recorded by the historian with peculiar emphasis, and unlike anything known in modern history. A great empire, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, had fallen to pieces—fallen, not from any foreign attack, but because the central power had become so corrupt and incompetent that the people could not endure the degradation. In the election of Lincoln every principle of the Constitution was violated. He then gave a glowing account of the prospects of the Confederacy, and was unusually eloquent in picturing her future. Arrangements had been made to secure peaceful relations with all the Governments of the civilized world. An attempt to blockade our ports would be resisted by England and France, who had bought our last crop, and would want our next. They had no apprehension as to servile insurrection. That population was never more tractable. The North had made a mistake in counting on an insurrection, and had made another in supposing that the South would be intimidated.

THE WORK MR. HILLIARD DID.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, May 7, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

By virtue of your joint resolution adopted the 1st day of May inst., I appointed Gustavus A. Henry, of the County of Montgomery; Archibald O. W. Totten, of the County of Madison, and Washington Barrow, of the County of Davidson, Commissioners on the part of Tennessee to enter into a military league with the authorities of the Confederate States, and with the authorities of such other slaveholding States as may wish to enter into it, having in view the protection and defense of the entire South against the war that is being now carried on against it.

The said Commissioners met Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, the accredited representative of the Confederate States, at Nashville on this day, and have agreed upon and have executed a military league between the State of Tennessee and the Confederate States of America—subject, however, to the ratification of the two Governments, one of the duplicate originals of which I herewith transmit for your ratification or rejection. For many cogent and obvious reasons, unnecessary to be rehearsed to you, I respectfully recommend the ratification of this league at the earliest practicable moment. Very respectfully,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

THE CONVENTION—AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

Convention between the State of Tennessee and the Confederate States of America.

The State of Tennessee, looking to a speedy admission into the Confederacy established by the Confederate States of America, in accordance with the Constitution for the Provisional Government of said States, enters into the following temporary convention, agreement, and military league, with the Confederate States, for the purpose of pressing exigencies affecting the common rights, interests and safety of said State and said Confederacy:

First—Until the said State shall become a member of said Confederacy, according to the Constitutions of both powers, the whole military force and military operations, offensive and defensive, of said State, in the impending conflict with the United States, shall be under the chief control and direction of the President of the Confederate States, upon the same basis, principles, and footing as if said State were now and during the interval a member of said Confederacy—said force, together with that of the Confederate States, to be employed for the common defense.

Second—The State of Tennessee will, upon becoming a member of said Confederacy under the permanent Constitution of said Confederate States, if the same shall occur, turn over to said Confederate States all the public property acquired from the United States, on the same terms and in the same manner as the other States of said Confederacy have done in like cases.

Third—Whatever expenditures of money, if any, the said State of Tennessee shall make before she becomes a member of said Confederacy shall be met and provided for by the Confederate States.

This convention entered into and agreed, in the City of Nashville, Tenn., on the 7th day of May, A. D., 1861, by Henry W. Hilliard, the duly authorized Commissioner, to act in the matter for the Confederate States, and Gustavus A. Henry, Archibald O. W. Totten, and Washington Barrow, Commissioners duly authorized to act in like manner for the State of Tennesee, the whole subject to the approval and ratification of the proper authorities of both Governments.

In testimony whereof the parties aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year aforesaid, in duplicate originals.

HENRY W. HILLIARD,
Commissioner for the Confederate States of America.
GUSTAVUS A. HENRY,
A. O. W. TOTTEN,
WASHINGTON BARROW,
Commissioners on part of Tennessee.

[A true copy.—See Senate Journal, second extra session, General Assembly of Tennessee, 1861, page 67.]

DIED IN HIS CARRIAGE.

The Middletown *Press* of Saturday says: "Mr. George Conning, a prominent citizen of Hamptonburg, died suddenly yesterday, Aug. 3, from apoplexy, at the age of 77 years. During the afternoon he left his home in his carriage to visit a friend named Madden, living some five or six miles distant. He started to return about 4 o'clock, and had proceeded but a short distance, when he was attacked with apoplexy, and probably died almost instantly. After death his body still remained upright on the seat of the carriage, and the horse traveled slowly on. Messrs. David Brick and John Jewell, Jr., chanced to be driving behind him in the same direction. Their attention was first aroused to the fact that something was wrong by finding in the road a hat and book after him, and then attempted to make Mr. Conning from what he supposed was a sleep. Failing, he examined closer and found to his horror that his aged neighbor was sleeping the sleep that knows no waking."

PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS.

The Albany *Argus* of the 3d inst. says: "Gov. Robinson yesterday granted a pardon to Horace Holcomb, sentenced Dec. 15, 1875, from the County of Cayuga, for grand larceny, for a term of four years, at the State Prison at Auburn. He is pardoned on the recommendation of the Judge who presided at the trial and the District Attorney who assisted in the conviction, for the reason that the principal has been acquitted by a recent verdict of a jury. The Governor has restored to citizenship David Torpey, convicted Sept. 8, 1870, in the County of Queens, of the crime of grand larceny, and sentenced to Sing Sing for a term of eight years; also to William Wade, convicted March, 1850, in the County of Kings, of the crime of burglary, and sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for a term of five years. The Governor has also commuted the sentence of Frank P. Ross, sentenced May 4, 1866, from the County of New-York, for the crime of forgery, to Sing Sing Prison for a term of three years. The sentence is commuted to one year and six months, with deduction. He would have been sentenced to a less term had the petition for leniency, signed by the complainant and other interested parties, reached the court before the sentence had been imposed. He had no counsel, but pleaded guilty. His relatives made good all the loss occasioned by the crime. The sentence of Heinrich Whalen, alias Max Hohne, sentenced Jan. 17, 1877, from the County of Kings, for attempt at burglary in the third degree, for a term of one year at the Kings County Penitentiary, has been commuted to six months and 16 days. The prisoner will at once be taken to the State of Pennsylvania upon a requisition to answer to the charge of murder in the first degree."

THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

WITHIN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE—PECULIARITIES OF THE NORWEGIAN COAST AND OF THE PEOPLE.

The Rochester *Union* makes the following extracts from a private letter dated at Tromsöe, Norway, July 3:

"We steamed into this pretty Arctic town night before last, and shall make our home here a week longer, while a portion of the party finish their northern trip around North Cape to Vadsöe. We crossed the mountains by means of horses and carriages, using 120 for our ride of 200 miles. The law requires every station—from six to ten miles apart—to furnish travelers fresh horses within half an hour of their arrival. We are now two days into the Arctic Circle, and where we now live the sun shines brightly at midnight from May 20 to July 22. Even two days before reaching this point the sun was so strong at midnight that the ladies wanted shades. This coast is perfectly beautiful, or, I should have said, grand, as well as wonderful. For nearly 2,000 miles the islands are so thick—so close together—that it is like sailing up a river which expands into lakes. The whole distance is overshadowed with snow-capped mountains from 3,000 to 6,000 feet in height, rising abruptly from the water, while in the distance are to be seen those which are much higher. We were exposed only once or twice to the open sea, and then only two or three hours at a time. The air here is very exhilarating. Yesterday the children picked wild flowers as we were walking, and within a few feet made snow-balls. It is wonderful in a short a season anything can be grown in this latitude, and yet grass springs up rapidly, often growing an inch in 24 hours. They have but two seasons really—10 months of Winter and two of Summer. Although the season is so long yet the ground never freezes, and I think we often have as cold weather in New-York. The occupation of the place is fishing, mostly herring and codfish. All are well to do; no rich and no poor. The people are intelligent, the masses receiving a fair education. But what a queer place and what queer customs! Before the days of the church bells—the hours of 8 at night and 6 A. M.—a man shouts the time of night through a large tin horn at intervals of every half hour. The clergymen wear large, wide ruffs. We have just been to see the Laps, some three or four miles from the town. They were notified the day before, and for a small sum spent the whole day among the mountains gathering their reindeer which they drove down for us to see—some 400 of them in number. It was such a novel sight to see them coming down the steep mountains. They will not live low down, as they eat only reindeer moss which grows where it is very cold. Cows will not eat where they have been as the scent of the little hairs they shed is very offensive to them. We go from here to the fiords around Molde and Bergen and purpose spending a few weeks there; from thence we go to Hamburg, through Germany to Geneva, reaching Nice about the 1st of November. The trip so far has been one of great pleasure."

FRANK WALWORTH AT HOME.

The *Saratogian* of Friday says: "Mrs. Walworth and her son arrived home yesterday morning on the first train from the West. When first notified of the signing of Frank's pardon, Tuesday morning, Mrs. Walworth took the early train for Auburn, arriving there in the afternoon. She had previously notified Dr. MacDonald, of Auburn, by telegraph, of the pardon, so that her son was prepared to meet her on her arrival. The entire family are now at the Walworth homestead. Rev. Father Clarence Walworth being also a guest. All day yesterday Mrs. Walworth was in receipt of congratulatory tokens, and quite a number of the more intimate friends of the family called to pay their respects. We need hardly say that the family circle is once more a happy one. Only those who know how earnestly Mrs. Walworth has labored for the restoration of her boy can adequately appreciate the satisfaction experienced on the receipt of Gov. Robinson's pardon. We do not believe that there are many residents in Saratoga who do not heartily rejoice at the result. Frank's health is not good, but we do not doubt that liberty, care, and good diet will do much to restore him. A journey to Europe is not contemplated at present."

The Syracuse *Courier* of Thursday morning says: "Frank Walworth, the parricide, who received a pardon from Gov. Robinson yesterday, arrived in this city from Auburn this morning at 1 o'clock, in company with his mother, who has devoted herself since his incarceration to freeing her unfortunate son from a terrible fate, which befell him on her account. Together they sat in the waiting-room at the Central Depot, until the arrival of the St. Louis express, which they boarded and departed for Albany at 2 o'clock. Happily, very few persons knew of their presence, hence they were spared the pain and mortification of being made a public show of. Walworth came out of prison last evening and was received into a carriage at the gates by his mother. They drove across to the depot, and, without alighting, waited for the train, which brought them to Syracuse. A glance at the pale and haggard face of young Walworth is sufficient to convince one that his pardon is an act of the purest humanity, if not also of the most exact justice. His hair has grown long since his protracted confinement, and he allows it to fall in heavy locks upon his shoulders. He was dressed plainly and spoke but little to his mother, who remained with him and attended to his little wants with untiring devotion."

A WESTERN FISH STORY.

The Evansville (Ind.) *Courier* thus tells it: "Mr. William Todd was fishing with a trout-line in the Tennessee River. After catching several fish he went home, leaving his line out. The same evening he went back to take it up, but it was nowhere to be seen, and he supposed it lost forever. A few days after, Mr. Elkins was going down the river and discovered the float of a line about a mile below where Mr. Todd was fishing. He and some friends who were in the boat started to take up the line, but on reaching the hook they found on it, instead of a supposed log, a hideous monster, that so frightened them that they dropped it, but concluded to tow it down to Pine Bluff. They pulled it out on reaching there, and found it to be a nondescript fish or alligator. It was dead, but had not bitten at the bait. The hook had caught in its body in several places, and in struggling to get free it had gotten the line around its head and drowned. In trying to get away it had dragged a 40-pound sinker over a mile. The creature weighed about 150 pounds, and was 6 feet 7 inches in length, and had a nose like a hog and a forked tongue. It is supposed to be either a species of sea-shark, alligator, or alligator-gar, and had probably strayed from the Mexican waters."

SONG OF THE VERMONTERS.

THE ODE ATTRIBUTED TO ETHAN ALLEN.

ITS AUTHORSHIP FINALLY SETTLED—JOHN G. WHITTIER ACKNOWLEDGES IT AS HIS, BUT ONLY AS "A BOY'S PRACTICAL JOKE."

From the Burlington Free Press, Aug. 4.

The authorship of this stirring ode has been suspected by some, but known to few except its author. It has been attributed to Mr. Whittier, as well as to Ethan Allen and others; but though he has privately admitted the authorship of it of late years in conversation with friends, Mr. Whittier has never, we believe, given any public acknowledgment of it, nor has he recognized it by admitting it to a place in any edition of his works. The correspondence published below gives the literary history of the production, and shows that although supposed to have been composed or sung by the "Green Mountain Boys of 1779," it is only as Cowper's poem, "I am monarch of all I survey" is supposed to have been composed or sung by Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Robinson Crusoe—as a representative song, such as the settlers of the New-Hampshire Grants might, could, would, or should have sung. This "song" may be found in Miss Hemenway's revised edition of the *Poets and Poetry of Vermont*, with appropriate notes, page 25; also in *Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Heroes of '76*, by Henry W. Bay, in a note on page 405. Sung by a choir of strong baritones to the march in "Norma," it would stir the blood at our Vermont Centennial as nothing else could. But to the correspondence:

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 24, 1877.

John G. Whittier.

DEA

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GAIL HAMILTON'S "FIRST LOVE IS BEST."

FIRST LOVE IS BEST. A Sentimental Sketch. By GAIL HAMILTON. Boston: ESTES & LAURIAT. 1877.

Gail Hamilton has no need in her pleasant preface to apologize for poaching on the novelist's manor. There are no reserved romancist's rights. Any one may roam through the coverts of fancy. Doctor, minister, newspaper correspondent, lightning-rod man, politician—all dare clutch their fowling-pieces, beat up the thickets, and bring down their coy maidens or languishing swains. Of course, there is game and game, but the strangest misconceptions arise at times as to the character of the *feræ naturæ*. "By the lime light of romance" what has been thought by the sportsman to be a wild swan, in broad day often turns out to be a very tame goose, and the daintiest of love birds nothing more than quite prosaic pigeons.

Miss Dodge's Katherine Haviland, the heroine, emerges from her school days "as strong as a young moose," which is indicative of a physique may be ten times as powerful as that of a caribou or a gazelle. Kate eats cakes, candy, and mince-pie, and dotes on pickles. There is a great deal of pleasant freshness about Kate. Certain very sweet yet absurd idiosyncrasies of Kate, Miss Dodge tells lovingly, and descants about with keener insight than it is given to man to describe. Kate is a girl with a grievance, and naturally drops into poetry as a consolation. There are two poems in the early chapters of *First Love is Best*. The authoress, somewhat doubtful as to these metrical productions, frankly indulges in the belief that had these poems been sent to *Harper's Magazine* they would have been returned. We must frankly state that we are of Gail Hamilton's opinion. A Mr. Glynn, a rich banker, who has been in love with Katy ever since she was a two-year-old, proposes to Kate, and is respectfully declined. Kate is in search of an ideal, and thinks she finds her hero in Walter Laballe, whose real name is Sam Ball, and Kate and Walter plight their troth. Laballe is a handsome sham and an empty nothing. This character of a purposeless, aimless creature, is very cleverly described. Kate, who has noble aspirations, finds out the vacuity of her ideal. There is a curious bit of work just here, where Kate for the first time doubts the sincerity of Laballe's love. Kate has left her rustic home for the city, and is given to sprinkling herself with American cologne. Laballe whose taste is unobjectionable, sniffs at a woman who smells like a pudding. Certainly American cologne is a brutal compound, having oil of cassia for its base, while the original Maria Farina only indulges in the delicate oil of neroli. One might almost side with Laballe, who objects to Katie's perfumed unpleasantness. Young ladies and gentlemen who read novels will learn their lesson from this episode, and ponder on an accident which forever divides the fates of two people. A letter from Kate, sent to Walter, in which she expresses her doubts as to whether the twain were made for one another, which letter Laballe answers, decides the matter, and Katie's first love receives a crushing blow. Misfortune then comes to Katie's father, and Mr. Haviland dies a beggar. Mr. Glynn now proffers his hand, and though Kate does not love him, still hankering after her first love, she eventually marries him. Glynn, by a manly, yet tender, straightforward course, makes Kate love him, and the book closes leaving both reader and Kate just a little bit in doubt whether first love is the best or not, after all.

Of course the situation is not novel, for there is nothing new, romance-wise, under the sun; still the idea is prettily worked out, and in a certain measure artistically. Gail Hamilton, without being over paragraphic, does, however, write in what may be called "skreeds." If, in journalistic work, the desideratum seems to be a certain clearness of style, and a determination to keep at or on the subject under discussion, once that newspaper people have the opportunity to leave the beaten track and go into romance, they revel in the enjoyment of their liberty, and take undue literary flings. All topics are seized. Every bough of the tree in the orchard, no matter whether the fruit be ripe or unripe, is plucked, and an accumulation of very miscellaneous and indigestible products is the result. Why should Kate and her husband diverge into astronomical dissertations and the possibility of other worlds? How their future connubial felicity can be brought about by speculations as to Saturn's rings no man nor woman can tell. Into the *olla podrida* of life, bits of orreries, and shreds of tattered theologies, no amount of cooking will ever render savory or palatable. If the opening chapters of the book are natural and pleasing, lots of unnecessary cleverness which Glynn gives mouth to are suggestive of real cram. Here and there from Katie there comes little bits of love which glow like hot coals, and encroach on the domain of passion, for when a clever woman writes about love she has inspirations which a man is incapable of representing. Kate has a way of burrowing her pretty head into her husband's waistcoat, and on one occasion talks as follows:

"'I wish, O, I sorely wish,' hiding her face in the ample provision made for such contingencies, 'I had never kissed—any one—but you.'"

Most men, it strikes us, would not hanker after such knowledge, and such declarations on the part of women would be eccentricities of contrition which could willingly be spared. Little cleverennesses, snappy things, pop their heads up now and then through the text and mar it. A woman is said to have preternatural clearness, and inexhaustible kindness, "so, between the two, she takes the curve of piquant popularity." A point is made on the expression that a boy can be taken "by the scruff of the neck and pitched into the street," whereas you cannot treat girls in the same way, because they have no scruff—but only a "ruff." Gail Hamilton is over-fond of "bringing people into line" and "pushing things into line." It is unfortunate that more than once a really pleasant and brilliant page is hurt by a half-slang expression. What there is about the book is a certain ease of manner, a rollicking humor, and a dashing freedom, which will be sure to commend it. Gail Hamilton, in her preface, says she was snowed up for some weeks, and hence the book. Without wishing the authoress the imprisonment of an Arctic Winter, more seclusion and more work might have singularly improved the book. Perhaps, like Paschal, Gail Hamilton "had no time to be shorter." *First Love is Best* is by no means "the calf" Gail Hamilton would deem us think it, for she has sacrificed on the altar of romance quite a lusty and frisky yearling.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF GEORGE CABOT. By HENRY CABOT LODGE. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1877.

The biography of a man of note in Massachusetts during the first thirty years of the independence of the United States will naturally interest the general public in only a moderate degree. It is one of several biographies covering separate portions of the history of Massachusetts which are well calculated to bring vividly before Bostonians the actual people and the interests of the people who made their city what it is. The biographer is a great-grandson of the subject of these memoirs, and the material from which he draws his facts lies chiefly in letters in the possession of families with members of which George Cabot corresponded, to which are added letters to or from Col. Pickering, now in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and those to and from Wolcott, from the Wolcott manuscripts in the keeping of the Historical Society of Connecticut. There are also letters from Washington and Hamilton, copied from the originals in the national archives.

George Cabot entered Harvard College in 1766, but owing to pecuniary reasons staid only two years. Then he took to the sea, and in working his own way as Captain and merchant acquired habits of self-reliance that never deserted him. The name of Cabot is given by Stow, in the *Chronicle of England*, as that of one of the gentleman who came into England with William the Conqueror. The New-England family came from Jersey, which the biographer thinks was the original home of the race. The name is found in France, England, Belgium, and Italy, and we are given to understand that the Jersey stock was in numbers and arrangement not unlike a Scottish clan; persons of all classes in the community possessed a common name and common origin, but beyond this there was no relationship among them. The test of the relationship of Cabots in different countries is the coat of arms, which decorates the cover of this book. The device is three fishes, or, in the Jersey phrase, "three chabots." This was a part of the coat of arms of the Chabot family of Poitou, famous in French history.

This descendant of an old Norman stock, according to the archæology of greater or less accuracy which we find here, was in the United States Senate from 1791 to 1796, when he resigned his seat. He was a staunch Federalist, and eager in the battle. Letters from many persons of note testify to the respect entertained for his opinion. In 1798 he declined the Secretaryship of the Navy, and his life from that time on is to be traced politically through his correspondence with various active politicians on affairs of moment to the nation. He died in 1823. Peter Parley writes that among the members of the Hartford Convention, George Cabot, the President, was the most imposing. He was over six feet in height, broad-shouldered, and of a manly step; his hair was white, for he was past 60; his eye blue, his complexion slightly florid. He was, in fact, Washingtonian in his whole air and bearing, as was proper for one who was Washington's friend. Daniel Webster testified in New-York, at a New-England dinner given in 1843, that Cabot was not only trusted by Washington, but consulted on all occasions connected with the administration of the finances, the establishment of the Treasury Department, the imposition of the first rates of duty, and with everything that belonged to the commercial system of the United States. The book forms a handsome octavo of 616 pages.

MRS. ARTHUR. By Mrs. OLIPHANT. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1877.

Mrs. Oliphant may be said to occupy a fairish position in the ruck of English romance-writers. If not uncourteous to the lady, by further carrying out the sporting simile, Mrs. Oliphant is among the second-rate ones. If there are no brilliant dashes of speed, a certain amount of endurance, a steady jog-trot, and a persistence are Mrs. Oliphant's redeeming qualities. Such a strong publication as the *Cornhill Magazine* is the track over which Mrs. Oliphant ambles, and, entered under the name of "Carita," the authoress at the present moment is taking another long spin, and will undoubtedly, in time, reach her *finis*, and a twenty-fourth or a forty-second race or novel will be added to her performances. At best Mrs. Oliphant's novels, from her having written perhaps too much, scarcely rise to-day above the level of the commonplace. It is one of the misfortunes of literary workers, no matter how conscientious they may be, that their persistency, their constant appearance, in time fags out the public. It is only given to superlative, inexhaustible talent to write book after book, and to hold a reading world under the thrall of genius. Certainly Mrs. Oliphant's productions never did possess any such divine attributes. Such little spurts which Mrs. Oliphant once indulged in, apparent here and there in her early books, as *The Chronicles of Carlingford*, have all died out. In a monotonous, humdrum kind of way, without much perception of true art, couched in unexceptionable English, utterly wanting in go and spirit, Mrs. Oliphant's novels proceed. If English readers are satisfied, we suppose we Americans should be contented. The plot of *Mrs. Arthur* presents the not uncommon story of a young man of good family, Arthur Curtis, son of a Baronet, who marries Nancy Bates, who is the daughter of a tax-collector, the father somewhat given to hot rum and water. Nancy is a shrew and a vixen, with all the characteristics of a low-bred woman. Nancy is decidedly hot-headed, and not only threatens people with physical punishment, but does more than once, virago-like, punch those who incite her ire. Nancy, to add to her charms, is entirely uneducated, and, with curious tergiversation, glories at times in the vulgarity of her own surroundings, and then again has insane longings to enter into that higher realm to which her husband belongs. Sir John Curtis and Lady Curtis make advances, but Nancy behaves outrageously, insulting the whole family. Arthur Curtis is a weak spooney, wanting in moral force, and most readers would have so little sympathy with him in the light of an outraged husband, as to state that "it served him right." At last matters get so bad that somehow or other, not very clearly explained, Arthur and Nancy separate. Just here Mrs. Oliphant finds it convenient, in about 15 lines, to make away with the entire vulgar family. In a single sentence the numerous Bates family, rum and water and all, are entirely wiped out of existence, Bates *pater*, Bates *mater*, and the brothers and sisters. Most of them die, and those that don't go to New-Zealand. This may be convenient for the authoress, but is a cataclysm of a most unartistic character. Having thus cleared the scenes of vulgarity, Nancy, who has remained in England under the name of Mrs. Arthur, hires a little cottage at a convenient distance from Sir John Curtis' mansion. There Nancy educates herself. Her system of tuition, it must be confessed, is peculiarly meagre. The young woman goes through a course of chalk drawing and the preparation of Autumn leaves. Fortified with her sketch-book and *hortus siccus*, which must have imparted to Nancy an overflowing supply of human knowledge, Sir John, Lady Curtis, and Lucy Curtis, Arthur's sister, each and all, at different times, and unbeknown to each other, fall in love with Nancy. Matters having gone on thus swimmingly, Arthur Curtis comes back at the right time, and Nancy, fainting at the precise moment, (though rebellious to the last,) has happiness thrust on her. The reader is somewhat left in doubt as to whether after all Mrs. Nancy Curtis would not have made a most uncomfortable wife. Mrs. Oliphant, in the book, makes frequent references to Major Pendennis, and the methods the clever Major would have employed under similar circumstances, which reflections might have been spared, as they rather tend to show how like a colossus Thackeray towers over the lady who wrote *Mrs. Arthur*. In many respects the book is not pleasing, on account of a tinge of snobbery which pervades it. That ever constant under-plot, the stereotyped double love business, which is the foil to the leading event, is palpably weak and puny. *Mrs. Arthur*, we are forced to think, is the type of an automatically stimulated and mechanically prepared second-class performance.

LITERARY NOTES.

Prof. William T. Harris, of St. Louis, the editor of the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, is supervising the preparation of a series of reading books for schools, which will be published by the Appletons.

—*Paul Douglas*, a story intended to prove that "there is that within which passeth show," and dealing with one of the great social questions of the day, has just been published by J. L. Sibole & Co., Philadelphia.

—The Hubbard Brothers, Springfield, Mass., announce *The Cross and Crescent*, by Dr. L. P. Brockett, a partly descriptive and partly historical account of the countries and peoples involved in the present war in the East.

—The first volume of a *History of Civilization in Scotland*, by Mr. John MacIntosh, will appear in England early in October. It begins with the earliest traces of man in Scotland, and comes down to the end of the fifteenth century.

—The director of the London "New Shakespeare Society" says of Rev. Henry N. Hudson's work, entitled, *Shakespeare—His Art, Life, and Character*, that "it is the best original commentary of its kind in English that I know."

—The *Correspondence between Goethe and Marianne von Willemer* has just been published in Germany, and some of the letters are said to be sentimental to the last degree. Marianne was the "Suleika" of Goethe's *West-Easterly Divan*.

—*That Lass o' Lowrie's*, which has been remarkably well received in this country and in England, will receive a fresh impetus in the cheap edition in paper covers, at 90 cents a copy, which Scribner, Armstrong & Co. have now issued.

—Mr. A. K. Loring, Boston, has in press a book by a lady of that city, after the style of *Helen's Babies*, which is to be called, *The Four Irrepressibles; or, The Tribe of Benjamin—Their Summer with Aunt Agnes—What They Did, What They Undid.*

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. have nearly ready two little books by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell which should have a large circulation. One is *Fat and Blood, and How to Make Them*. The other is *Nurses and Patient, and Camp-Cure*. They have also brought out a new edition of Albert S. Bolles' *Labor and Capital*, in paper covers, to meet the pressing questions of the hour.

—The principle of the "occasional pamphlet" is often applied to the discussion of religious subjects, and now what is called "The Academy of the New Church" proposes to publish, through J. B. Lippincott & Co., a serial to appear at irregular intervals, which shall consist of papers or monographs upon subjects of special interest, and include 500 pages within the year. The first issue is upon that much discussed subject, *The Advent of the Lord*.

—The best and wisest book Harriet Martineau ever wrote was that entitled *Household Education*. It is as useful to-day as when it was written, and J. R. Osgood & Co. have done the public a favor in preparing a "Little Classic" edition, which is nearly ready for publication. They will issue at once, as additional volumes in the "Vest Pocket Series," *Favorite Poems*, by Shelley; *Songs of Servia* by Owen Meredith; Tennyson's *In Memoriam*, and *Favorite Poems*, by Thomas Moore.

—D. Appleton & Co. are imitating the Tauchnitz "Collection of Foreign Authors" in publishing *Samuel Brohl & Co.*, a powerful novel from the French of Victor Cherbuliez. It will be followed by *Girard's Marriage*, from the French of André Thuriat; *Safar-Hagdi*—the Russians in Samarcand—and *Scenes of Military Life in Russia*, by Prince Lubornuski, and Théophile Gautier's *Spirite*. They have also published Samuel Peters' *General History of Connecticut*, the book which contains the famous *blue laws*, whose authenticity the historian Trumbull doubts, and Mr. S. J. McCormick, the editor of this edition, affirms.

—Mr. James T. Fields' *Underbrush*, as he quaintly names his new collection of papers scattered through the magazines, will contain the following essays: "My Friend's Library," "A Peculiar Case," "A Familiar Letter to House-breakers," "Our Village Dogmatist," "A Want that Wanted Cleaning," "Bothersome People," "The Pettibone Lineage," "Getting Home Again," "How to Rough It," "Pleasant Ghosts," "An Old-time Scholar," "Diamonds and Pearls," "The Author of Paul and Virginia," and "If I were a Boy Again." Mr. Fields has something of the refinement of humor which belongs to Charles Lamb, and always gossips pleasantly over his subject. His new book can hardly fail of popularity, and will be an appropriate companion to his *Yesterdays with Authors*.

—The death of Frederick Wilhelm Hackländer removes from Germany one of the few novelists she possesses who describe life as it is and not as it ought to be. There remains Victor Sheffel, Gustave Freitag, Spielhagen, and Marlitt, who can write readable novels, but Hackländer, who produced 60 works in all, surpassed every one of them in the healthy action of his first novel, which was also his best. It was written when he was 25 years of age, and its success induced him to adopt literature as a profession. His characters in this novel are as well known in Germany as Mr. Pickwick and Mrs. Gamp are among English and American readers. Such types as Major Tacksen, Capt. Feind, and Feodor Dove, the poetic Corporal, remain instinct with life, in spite of the changes the Prussian Army has gone through since the date of their appearance. His subsequent novels hardly fulfilled the exceptional promise of the first. He was a regular contributor to the German press, and in 1859 began with Edmund Zoller the well-known and successful illustrated weekly *Ueber Land und Meer*. He was born in 1816, and like Dr. Schliemann began life behind the counter, not a grocer's but a draper's, in Elbefeld.

—Lee & Shepard have just ready an important educational work entitled *Reminiscences of Friedrick Froebel*, by B. Von Marenholz-Bülow. Froebel's kindergarten system for teaching with children has recently taken a new start in this country, and under the auspices of Mrs. Horace Mann, the translator of this volume, and of Miss Elizabeth Peabody, a veteran worker for the improvement of our systems of education, is likely to be generally introduced. Any one who desires to inform himself in regard to the details of the system, whether slightly or fully, will find all he wants at the publishing house of E. Steiger, No. 24 Frankfort-street, in this City, but this volume of *Reminiscences* will specially meet the needs of those who desire to know how the great educator himself taught village children, and what his conversations about his principles with the writer and with prominent educators in Germany were. They contain many of his best sayings, and specially those characteristic utterances which reveal the spirit and purpose of his system. While the book occasionally overflows into other departments, giving some new views of politics and religion, it is a very full statement of Froebel's opinions on education, and of his special system, and will be found to possess the charm and fascination of an autobiography. In an appendix Mrs. Emily Shirreff, President of the Froebel Society of London, contributes a short biographical sketch of Froebel's life.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. have in press several interesting volumes, among which are *Persons, Places, and Things*, embracing a series of sketches of travel, stories of adventure, and descriptions of places; *Highways and Byways of American Travel*, by Edward Strahan, Sydney Lanier, E. A. Pollard, and others; *Pegasus Resaddled*, by H. C. Pennell, author of *Puck and Pegasus*; a beautifully illustrated edition of *The Imitation of Christ*; *Wanderings in Four Continents*; a new edition of Charles C. Fulton's *Europe Viewed Through American Spectacles*; *The Principles and Practice of Surgery*, by D. Hayes Agnew, M. D.; *Who and What*, a work of general information, compiled by A. De Pui Miller; and four novels—*Too Rich*, from the German of Adolph Streckfuss; *Vivienne*, by Rita; *Bridget*, by M. Betham Edwards; and *The World Will Last*, by Mrs. E. Lynn Linton. They have just ready *The Rhine, from its Source to the Sea*, translated from the German of Karl Stieler, H. Wachenhusen, and F. W. Hackländer, by G. G. T. Bartley, with 425 woodcut engravings; *Nellie's Memories*, a romance, by Ross N. Cary, author of *Wooed and Married*; and *The Elements of the Laws*, a work presenting outlines of the system of civil and criminal laws in force in the United States and in the several States of the Union, prepared by Thomas L. Smith, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and designed to enable any one to acquire a competent knowledge of his legal rights and privileges in all of the most important political and business relations of the citizens of this country.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

A DREAMER OF DREAMS.

A CHICAGO WOMAN RELATES HER REMARKABLE EXPERIENCES—HOW DREAMS ARE RELIABLE OR THE CONTRARY—THE GENUINE ARTICLE DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* prints a communication which says:

"I want every person who reads this to understand that it is the plain, unvarnished truth. Being natural, I should commence with children's dreams. Of course they are more foolish and harder to understand than grown persons' on account of the immaturity of their minds; nevertheless, they have a deep meaning. My dreams were always hints, or, more properly, significant of the future. My oldest sister was aware of this, and often asked me what I dreamed. I told her I dreamed brother came home and left his bones. She seemed excited, and sat down and wrote him a letter, telling him to come home immediately, as some great danger threatened him. He replied to her letter, made light of her warning, and ended by saying that was some of her 'old woman's notions.' Mark what followed. In about six weeks he was brought home a corpse, being greatly reduced in flesh, having died of typhus fever. I will relate another child's dream. A little boy, 4 years old, dreamed he went into a certain room, and saw a man's head lying on the floor. Some time after a man died in the same room after a lingering illness.

The dreams of some persons are not reliable. Persons having weak minds and crooked ways could not be expected to dream straight. The general unbelief in dreams comes mainly from this cause. When we moved to Illinois my husband wished to purchase a span of horses. The result was, old nags, in various stages of decay, were brought and represented as sound and without blemish. In every instance I detected what ailed them, and their peculiar traits. To make a long story short, I will merely relate one dream. I imagined myself sitting in the house, when a woman entered without ceremony. She held her head slightly back, and I noticed wrinkles extending from her ears to her eyes, which gave her a look of great suffering. I asked her what ailed her. She said, 'I have been afflicted with a pain in the back of my neck. They have rubbed all kinds of strong stuff on it, but nothing does it any good.' She said a great deal which is not necessary to mention. The next day about noon a man drove up to the gate with a span of mares, which he wished to sell for $150 apiece. My husband examined them, and could see nothing amiss, but said he would not take them until I looked at them. As I walked from the house to the gate, I noticed one of the mares held her head back, had her ears cropped, and also wrinkles extending from her ears to her eyes. I bid the man the time of day, and then said: 'There is something the matter with that off mare.' As soon as I said that he gave a sudden start, as though something had bit him. I felt certain I had hit the nail on the head, so I said: 'Husband, go around and loose the collar and see if there is not something the matter with the back of her neck.' As soon as he touched the harness she kicked like vengeance. At this the man seemed to recover from his fright, and said: 'Oh, don't do that! I have been rubbing strong stuff on her neck, and she is afraid you are going to rub some on.' After the collar was removed it was evident she had an incurable disease; and her neck was minus a pound of flesh."

THE BULL-DOG AND THE INCENDIARY

AN EXCITING NIGHT ADVENTURE IN A COUNTRY VILLAGE—THE UPROAR ONE MAN'S CRIMES OCCASIONED.

From the Ellenville (N. Y.) Journal, Aug. 3.

Mr. Wilbur J. Denman, of the firm of Divine, DuBois & Co., the hero of the Morsston burglar fights, was awakened at midnight on Thursday last by the tramp of a horse. A moment's listening convinced him that the sound came from the barn near the store where he slept, and that some one was leading the horse out of the barn. To jump out of bed, seize his gun—a double-barreled shot-gun, each barrel loaded with seven buckshot—and run to the window, was the work of an instant. As he looked from the window a horseman dashed past at full speed. Denman threw forward the gun and blazed away, then seized a tin horn, which his pals experienced had taught him to keep near him for an alarm, and ran down stairs. Here was chained a bulldog, one of the most ferocious of his kind. Denman slipped the chain, threw open the side door of the store, yelled, "Go for him, old fellow," and the old fellow did go for him. The dog evidently knew what was wanted, for he bounded over the fence, and made straight across the fields, in a course which would lead him to the road where it turned, about a quarter of a mile from the store.

Denman hurried after the dog, and saw in the road 200 yards distant the figures of the man and horse. He fired the other barrel of the gun, which he still carried, and was hurrying on, when it occurred to him that he was in a poor plight for a fight, with no clothes to speak of, and an empty gun and a tin horn as weapons. So he turned back. As he turned he saw that the lumber piles behind the depot were on fire. Denman blew his horn, and in an instant Mr. Preston DuBois came hurrying from his house, and soon the inhabitants of the little town were out in force. Two fires were discovered, one in the lumber behind the freight house, another in the pile behind the depot. The former was soon extinguished, but the latter was too far advanced. All that could be done was to keep it from spreading to the neighboring lumber piles and dwellings. As it was, the depot, eating-house, water tank, and about 700,000 feet of lumber were burned.

While the citizens were all busy fighting fire the bulldog came trotting back into the crowd. He had a welt over one eye, a cut on his forehead, and his head was besmeared with blood evidently not his own. The people ran when they saw the beast, for he is the terror of the neighborhood, and so one of the clerks chained him in the store. Half an hour afterward the stolen mare came slowly walking back with broken bridle, and a wound on her side, evidently made by the teeth of the dog. The fire was raging, and no one thought of leaving then, but next morning search was made, and about a quarter of a mile from the store was found a place on the road where there had evidently been a terrific struggle. The tracks of horse, dog, and man were mingled. Then in the slab fence which lines the road was found a place where some large body had crawled through, breaking the thin edges of the planks in doing so. On one of these edges were found a few hairs, as of a man's beard, gray in color, with indications that they had been dyed. Beyond these, nothing was found. The incendiary and horse-thief had escaped, but how he managed to get away from the savage bulldog, and who he is, are mysteries not yet solved in Morsston.

SCARCITY OF LABOR IN LOUISIANA.

The New-Orleans *Times* of July 31 says: "Recent reports from the country disclose the fact that throughout both the sugar and cotton growing areas of Louisiana, there is great scarcity of labor, very few planters having secured their full complement of hands. The scarcity is not so much immediate as prospective, experience demonstrating that it requires a smaller number of men to plant and cultivate than it does to harvest. Both the sugar and cotton crops have been 'laid by,' and the sugar planter now has little else to do besides getting out his wood for the grinding season, and overhauling his machinery. In another month, however, cotton will have fully matured, picking will commence, and during that season every available man and boy will be brought into requisition. It is estimated that on nearly every plantation a large amount of cotton is permitted to rot in the field, for the simple reason that a sufficient number of hands cannot be secured to pick it. It is estimated that on some places 33 1-3 per cent. of the entire crop is lost in this way, particularly if the yield be heavy. An average hand can pick during a working day 300 pounds of seed cotton, yielding 100 pounds of lint, which, at 10 cents a pound, would be $10. By this it will be seen that the addition of 10 hands during a month, estimating their time at 26 working days, would add $2,600 to the gross earnings of the year, and at the same time involve no cost excepting their wages. It is a matter of some surprise that planters who have, of coarse, suffered this loss through a series of years, have made no effort to remedy the evil when practicable to do so by the present high price of lint. For several years the Western States have been filled with crowds of migratory harvesters, who annually take off the crops in that region, commencing early in the season in Southern Illinois, where the grain first ripens, and as the season advances, moving northward. By this process they find constant employment through the entire Summer, commencing in the vicinity of Cairo in the latter part of June, and ending their labors far up in Wisconsin, Iowa, or Minnesota, some time in September. Usually the men are energetic, industrious, and in the main honest. It is estimated that 10,000 or 15,000 farm laborers are engaged in this occupation every year; but suppose that just as their season terminated an effort were made to secure their services in the South. In September, at the time when they are idle, our cotton is ready for picking. Ten thousand of these men in our fields would contribute to the aggregate yield 1,000,000 pounds of cotton lint a day, or in two months 115,555 bales. During the succeeding two months they could find constant employment in the cane fields, and be prepared to return to their homes at Christmas after seven months of nearly constant labor in the field. There is little question that to one of this class no more varied, agreeable, nor remunerative means of employment could be presented. It is certainly one which would afford all the advantages of travel enjoyed by the average tourist, and effective assistance to the planter at this critical time of the year would accomplish much toward solving the labor problem, and rendering the cultivation of the soil a certain road to wealth."

A CHICAGO MAN'S DISCOVERY.

A resident of Chicago gravely writes to the *Inter-Ocean* that he has discovered a chemical process by which he can transform lime or sandstone fronts to actual marble, granite, or brown (Lake Superior) sandstone, and in like manner transform ornamental stones and pillars to any kind of costly and rare marble or porphyry desired. He says: "The materials used for the purpose (being pure minerals in solution, dissolved by a process known only to myself,) when applied to the surface of limestone or sandstone enter almost instantly into a chemical unity with the stone, and, by so doing, become a part of the stone itself and inseparable therefrom. Consequently, the marbling done by this process will remain permanently, and cannot possibly be removed, changed, or destroyed, either by rain, snow, frost, or heat. The work on buildings can be done at a comparatively small cost, and the marble or granite so produced will not only appear as natural, but will appear more beautiful still, as being more distinct and rich in color. When stained or spotted by rain and dust, it can be washed and cleaned so to appear as new; and, instead of fading or being darkened by age, as is the case with natural marble exposed to air and rain, it improves by the same exposure. The surface of the stone thus marbled will ultimately become as hard as flint. At the same time it will be able to withstand a very high degree of heat and fire without cracking."

A DREADFUL CASUALTY.

SEVEN MEN PRECIPITATED INTO A HOT FURNACE—TWO ARE BURNT TO DEATH AND TWO OTHERS SUPPOSED TO BE FATALLY INJURED.

From the Pittsburg Commercial, Aug. 4.

A dreadful accident happened at the Lucy Furnace of Carnegie & Co., situated on the Allegheny River, near Fiftieth-street, yesterday forenoon, which resulted in the burning to death of two men, Julius Hayden and Michael Cusick, and the injury of five others, two of whom will probably die from their injuries. The fire in one of the furnaces was allowed to go out for the purpose of relining one of the cupolas. Ten men were detailed for this duty, and they commenced before the furnace had time to cool off. Indeed, the bottom of the furnace was still red hot, and contained a mass of clinkers, as well as broken fire bricks which had fallen from above. The men were working upon a scaffold, which had been erected near the top of the furnace, and were removing the old lining, leaving a wall as they progressed downward thick enough to stand upon. The heat that came up from below was so intense that the men could not remain continuously at work, having to go out at intervals to cool off and get fresh air. While the men were at work, shortly before 11 o'clock, the scaffold gave way, and seven of the ten men were precipitated some 35 or 40 feet, upon the jagged mass of hot clinkers. The other three men had fortunately been standing upon the wall, and immediately gave the alarm. The only apparent way of escape was out through the top of the furnace. While a rope was being procured, to let down to the burning and suffocating men, their cries for help could be heard, and the most intense excitement prevailed. The fall, in itself, was dreadful enough; but the knowledge that a portion of the material itself was almost red hot, filled the minds of all with the fearful apprehension that the men who had fallen would be literally roasted to death. The horror of the situation was increased when the material of which the scaffold had been constructed began to blaze, and sent up a blinding and stifling smoke. The assembled workmen, almost frantic with excitement, urged the manager to throw water into the furnace, but he knew that as the walls were yet hot, water would only add to the danger, and cause the death of any who might be alive. Some of the workmen who were outside found that although the place was scorching hot, it was possible to assist those inside. They were helped out, one by one, until five were removed. By this time the burning wood of the scaffold had nearly died out, and the smoke having cleared away, a better opportunity was had to secure the bodies of the two unfortunate men who had perished. They were soon removed, and presented a most shocking spectacle. The body of Hayden was burned to a crisp in some portions, while Cusick's nose, and hands were burned off. Hayden was 26 years of age, and leaves a wife and child. Cusick was 25 years of age, and unmarried. The names of the five injured men, considered sick, (brother of the one who was killed,) James Turney, John Boyle, James Hart, and John Ward. Patrick Cusick and James Turney are supposed to be fatally injured by inhaling hot air. Boyle had both legs broken, and is in a precarious condition, while Hart is supposed to have been injured by breathing hot air. Ward is not considered in danger. The injured were removed to St. Francis' Hospital, where they are being carefully treated and nursed. Coroner Thomas was notified of the accident, impaneled a jury, viewed the bodies of the dead, and adjourned the inquest until 9 o'clock this morning.

A CONTEST WITH A MADMAN.

TERRIBLE ENCOUNTER IN A CORN-FIELD WITH A LUNATIC ARMED WITH A RAZOR.

From the Adrian (Mich.) Times, Aug. 2.

William Taylor, a resident of Raisin Township, was brought to the jail in this city on the afternoon train from Tecumseh yesterday. He was in an alarming state of mad frenzy, and Officer Merritt, of Tecumseh, had to call in considerable assistance in getting the madman off the train and into a hack. Nearly all the clothes were torn from the lunatic's back in the operation. Taylor is an Englishman, and has resided in Raisin, where he owns a farm containing 200 acres, for several years. He has led the life of a miserly hermit, being unmarried and living alone. Some years ago, after having a fit, he was temporarily insane, but since that time he has been considered as sane as numberless men are. The present attack has been on him for about four days, and his friends attribute it to overwork in the heated harvest field. He has been out of his head, but seemingly not dangerous, for three or four days. Yesterday he went over into the corn-field of Mr. Newton Bryan, where a young man of about 20 years was at work, and asked for a drink. It seems he had been in the habit of going there for cider, a jug of which was usually kept in the field. The boy told him there was nothing but water there, and that the jug was at the other side of the field. Taylor insisted that the young man should go along with him to get it. Accordingly the two started, and when about half way across the field Taylor grabbed his companion by the coat collar, and muttered: "I'll fix you before we get through." The young man, with the utmost coolness, replied: "I am not afraid; I have never injured you, and don't hurt me."

Arriving at the fence, the lunatic seized the young man by the hair, and jerking back his head, pulled out a razor and yelled, "Draw in your breath, your time has come." Just as the maniac was drawing back the keen-edged razor for the awful stroke that must have severed his victim's head from his body, the young man struck him a blow in the face and leaped over the fence, with the now thoroughly infuriated maniac, who is very powerful even when sane, at his heels. In the next field a struggle ensued. It was life or death for the young laborer, and he fought like a tiger, the lunatic meantime slashing right and left with his razor, with which he inflicted two wounds upon the scalp of his victim. Finally, the young man, by an almost superhuman effort, felled the maniac to the ground, and immediately jumped upon him, until his cries for help brought Mr. Bryan to the scene. Taylor was secured and taken to Tecumseh. The wounds upon the young man's head are not serious.

Taylor was taken to the County-house this morning. He was known to have had $150 with him a few days ago, but when one of the neighbors went to lock up his house yesterday, after the arrest, an open trunk revealed two $1 bills lying loose among the contents. The money cannot be found, and whether a robbery has been committed or the lunatic has thrown away his money no one knows.

VINDICATED, BUT NOT RIGHTED.

The Boston *Traveller* of Friday says: "A year or two since, in a pleasant old Massachusetts town, a dwelling-house was robbed of property of considerable value. On the previous day a mechanic had been employed upon the premises, and, although he was an industrious and steady and reputable citizen, he was suspected of the robbery. His residence was searched, and nothing was found there to justify the suspicion. But this did not prevent him from becoming a marked man. His old acquaintances—respectable men, all of them—began to shun him. His customers left him, and he could not get employment. He had a large family of children, but he could earn nothing for their support. It was not easy to leave the place, and he did not want to leave and thus strengthen the suspicion under which he rested. He asked for a trial in the courts of law, but nobody would prefer charges against him. All he could do was to suffer and wait. And his waiting has not been in vain. Recently the real culprit has been discovered, and the stolen property found. The wronged man has been vindicated at last. But if Essex County love of justice is not a thing of the past, the matter will not rest there. There should be a public recognition of his innocence, and if it is accompanied by a substantial token of regard, the citizens will feel the richer for it. He has shown himself worthy to be a citizen of the town; the community will show that it is unworthy of such a citizen if he is not made to feel that those who have unintentionally wronged him regret the injustice he has suffered."

A NEW LITHOGRAPHIC PROCESS.

The London *Athenæum* says: "The 'Passages of the Danube and Passes of the Balkans, showing the approaches to Constantinople,' is neither attractive as a picture nor trustworthy as a map; but it is interesting on account of having been produced by a lithographic process only quite recently discovered by one of the foremen of Messrs. Maclure & Macdonald, the eminent lithographers. The picture has been transferred on stone from a drawing on grained paper, and has been printed without having previously passed through the risky ordeal of etching. Artists and printers will hail this new process with equal satisfaction. The former may be certain now of obtaining exact reproductions of their designs, while the latter can no longer be charged with having spoiled them by an excessive application of acids."

A ROMANTIC CASE OF PERJURY.

The London *Telegraph* of July 20 has the following: "A case of perjury of an unusually romantic character came before the Hastings magistrates yesterday, the defendant being a gentleman named Lester, the son of Lieut.-Col. Lester. On June 16 Lester went to Mr. Winter, the Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the Hastings District, and stated that he wished to give notice for a marriage by license at the Registrar's. In the declaration made by defendant it was asserted that the father of the lady, Mr. Frederick Edward Lester, a Major retired from the Spanish service, was dead, that the mother was living at Rome, and that it would be impossible to obtain her consent. The marriage was appointed to take place at the Registrar's office on June 20, and on that day defendant drove up in a carriage to the Registrar's office, accompanied by his betrothed. At this juncture, however, an unexpected hitch arose on Miss Lester being asked by Mr. Winter if her father was dead, as alleged. She stated that he was alive, and Lester then explained that there had been a misunderstanding, and made a fresh declaration. He then asserted that the father of Miss Lester was either at St. Petersburg or on his way to Rome, and that his consent to the marriage had been obtained. They were married on June 24, and resided at Gladstone House, West-hill, St. Leonard's. Miss Lester had left her home at Watford on June 13, ostensibly for the purpose of visiting some friends of the family in London, promising to return the same evening. The following day, however, the father received a letter bearing the post-mark of Paris, in consequence of which he at once proceeded there, and on arriving he learned that his daughter was at St. Leonard's. He returned to England, and on June 23 he saw her at the latter place, though he then did not notice the defendant there. He proceeded to Watford, but returned to St. Leonard's on June 27. His daughter then refused to give him evidence of her marriage, and he took her in his carriage and returned home with her, but she stole out of the house in the night and got away again. It was not until after that Mr. Lester obtained positive evidence of the marriage, and then commenced proceedings for

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 6, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—An Side—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

PARK THEATRE.—Baby—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. P. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Poor Jo—Miss Mary Cary.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day, for the lower lake region, the Middle States, and New-England, stationary or falling barometer, south-west winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

It is announced that a considerable portion of the President's Message at the opening of the next session of Congress will be devoted to the labor question. How much recent events have set people a-thinking about the relations between railroad corporations and their employes, as affected by the position of both toward the country at large, may be inferred from the frequent discussions which are said to have taken place in the Cabinet on that subject. The appointment by Congress of a Commission representing labor, commerce, and capital, for the purpose of adjusting disputes like those from whose effects the country is still suffering, is alluded to as a project in favor with some of the President's advisers. About this and the other proposed Commission charged with the duty of examining into the desirability of chartering new railroads, it will be time to express an opinion when their constitution and functions are clearly outlined. Meanwhile, it is significant of the growth of a new order of political questions to find plans like these regarded as among the most important subjects with which Congress will have to deal.

At least one member of the Cabinet seems disposed to grapple with the labor problem in a very practical and sensible fashion. Secretary Thompson has made up his mind that the Government not only can, but must, have its work done as cheaply as that of any private shipbuilder, and as a step toward that end he has ordered that men in the Navy-yards shall be paid practically by the hour, and that the men who choose to make a day's work consist of ten hours instead of eight hours, shall be paid accordingly. This will probably bring down upon the Secretary the denunciations of the labor demagogues, who will characterize it as an evasion of that beneficent enactment known as the Eight-hour law. But as neither labor demagogues nor eight-hour laws are in very good odor at present, Mr. Thompson will doubtless find his course approved by everybody whose approval is of much consequence.

A report of an interview between a Boston gentleman and Aristarchi Bey, Turkish Minister to the United States, printed in The Times, yesterday, calls forth a courteous note from that official. The Turkish Minister, while he makes some corrections in the report, does not disavow the essential points thereof. It is quite likely that he has been misrepresented in the matter of politics. For no intelligent foreigner could have fallen into such a grievous error as that of classing Republicans and Democrats as, respectively, the enemies and friends of Turkey. But the naïve simplicity with which the Turkish representative declared that nothing but the weakness of the Turkish Army prevented the Russians from being cut to pieces might certainly excuse many more serious mistakes than those into which M. Aristarchi Bey has fallen.

Although we are not managing home affairs with such success that we need invite the accession of other lands to the Republic, it appears that Samoa is formally under the American flag. Precisely what that term implies, and what duties and benefits are to result from hoisting the Stars and Stripes on the Samoan Islands, does not appear. The American Consul, whose report is yet to be made public, will probably be able to explain his conduct. The chiefs have been, like *Japhet* in search of a father, hunting for a paternal government for some time. Great Britain declined the responsibility, and now a local authority declares that the islands, with all their wealth of bananas, conch-shells, and the remains of Steinberger's patent reversible kingdom, "will henceforth have to be accounted as a possession of the American Government."

Judge Shea, of the Marine Court, is the latest illustration of the truth of the proverb that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. For "prophet" read "Judge," and you have Shea. Reaching Touraine, France, Shea is entertained by the Marquis of Talleyrand-Perigord, who kindly explains that the fête is not so much an honor to Shea as to "the sympathetic American nation." The sympathetic American nation is very much obliged to the Marquis of Talleyrand-Perigord, but it would very much prefer that the illustrious Marquis could bestow his honors upon a more worthy representative. Shea at home is considered a very small potato indeed. He is about the smallest of the small crowd of Justices who owe their position to the utter demoralization which overtook the New-York judiciary during the days of the old Democratic Ring. If "the reactionary Sub-Prefect of Touraine, appointed by M. Fourtou," staid away from the dinner of his own free will, he missed a treat which he, as an enemy of Republics, would have enjoyed very much.

WHICH IS THE MAJORITY PARTY?

Does Tammany Hall represent, as is pretended, "a clear majority of the voters of the City"? Let us take "the statistics of our recent elections," which are appealed to in support of this proposition, and see what it is worth. What is known as "Reformed" Tammany started in political business in 1872, and got beaten. Its candidate for Mayor, albeit, or probably because of being a very respectable one, polled but 47,133 votes out of the 134,878 cast at the election of that year. In 1873 Democratic candidates were elected for Sheriff, County Clerk, and Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts. As a matter of exact statement, we should object to calling these Tammany candidates, because, though it may be conceded that the organization represented then as now a majority of the Democratic Party in this City, there is abundant evidence to show that it has been in constant opposition to a very considerable minority of that party. That minority took no independent political action in 1873; hence the result of the election. But, even conceding that Messrs. Conner, Walsh, &c., were elected by the Tammany Hall vote, it may be profitably remembered that the average of this vote did not in 1873 exceed 62,000

In 1874 a part of the Democratic minority opposed to Tammany Hall took independent action in local politics. In pursuance of a tolerably well-understood bargain, Mr. Wales was nominated as a "straight Republican" candidate for Mayor, and co-operation with Anti-Tammany Democrats was declined. The candidate ran 8,000 votes behind his party vote for Governor. The German Anti-Tammany Democrats nominated Mr. Ottendorfer under the most discouraging circumstances, but in full view of the fact that his election was impossible, he received 24,000 votes. The Tammany candidate—Wickham—had a majority of but 9,000 votes over the combined vote of his opponents, and received 17,000 votes less than the Democratic candidate for Governor. That year's experience was sufficient to prove that the terms "Tammany" and "Democratic" were by no means convertible, and that to assume them to be so involved the assumption that the lesser includes the greater. In 1875 the essential difference between the two terms was made still more manifest. All the opponents of Tammany Hall united on one ticket, and the Kelly organization, for such it had become, supported another. The Anti-Tammany ticket was supposed to be beaten in advance. On the authority of the *World* we were assured "that every competent politician of either party in this City, where information is accessible and by this date in the canvass pretty well collected and condensed, knows perfectly well that the opposition to Tammany was never so weak, distracted, and disorganized as now, and that every Tammany nominee on the County ticket is absolutely certain to be elected." Nevertheless, the Tammany ticket was beaten by a majority of 27,000 votes, while, at the same time, the Democratic nominee for Secretary of State received in the City a majority of 29,000.

Last year there was no union made against Tammany Hall. The national canvass dwarfed all questions affecting local government, and the Tammany candidates were swept into power on the wave that gave the Tilden Electors in New-York City a majority of 54,000 votes. It is to be observed, however, that the Tammany Hall candidate for Sheriff fell 12,000 votes short of this majority, that its candidate for Surrogate was 31,000 votes behind the same majority, and that one of its candidates for Coroner barely escaped defeat by a majority of 2,873 votes. This last candidate was and is a cherished friend and adviser of the person who controls the Tammany Hall nominations, and it was in his interest mainly that Gov. Robinson was induced to veto a bill making some very desirable reforms in the law affecting Coroners, and, particularly, depriving these public servants of the power of extracting very extravagant incomes from the fees of their office. If public dissatisfaction with Kelly's friend, Mr. Richard Croker, caused his name to be scratched, amid the heat of a bitter party struggle, by 20,000 Democratic voters, and induced another 21,000 Democrats to vote for his Republican opponent, where is the proof that any candidate nominated by Kelly can ever be elected in the face of a united opposition to the administrative rascality and political despotism which that person represents? That the Tammany ticket this Fall will be nominated, as usual, by the ignorant and vulgar demagogue who espoused the cause of Calvin and Croker last year, will not probably be disputed. That it is a ticket which can be beaten by anything like honest and hearty union on the part of the opponents of Tammany Hall is equally certain. There never has been such a union without the fact being demonstrated that Tammany Hall represents the minority of the voters of the City, and, *pace* the *World*, we venture to assert that there never will be.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

The letter of Mr. Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific Railway, to the Secretary of the Treasury, proposing a settlement with the Government for its prospective claims against the company, offers to pay into the Treasury $250,000 each half year for ten years, $375,000 each half year for the succeeding ten years, and $500,000 each half year thereafter, interest to be compounded half yearly at 6 per cent. until the sum so accruing shall be equal to the Government mortgage on the road, reckoned with simple interest to the same date. There is a disputed claim for about $800,000 between the Government and the company, being for one-half of the transportation service rendered by the company to the Government, which the Secretary of the Treasury retains as a set-off to the 5 per cent. of net earnings which the original charter of the company requires to be paid into the Treasury as a sinking fund—the company having refused to pay the same on various pretexts. When the claim of the company for this moiety of transportation earnings was in litigation, a stipulation was filed in court by the parties that the money should at all events be retained by the Government until judicial determination should be reached respecting the 5 per cent. of net earnings. Mr. Dillon proposes that this $800,000 shall likewise draw compound interest at 6 per cent. for the benefit of the company, but since it is coupled with the undetermined 5 per cent. claim, it may be left out of the consideration at present.

It will be noticed that the essence of this proposed settlement is that when the Government's claim on account of the subsidy matures, about the year 1897, Mr. Dillon proposes to borrow the money from the Government a second time on the same terms as the original loan, but at a lower rate of interest. Payments of $250,000, half-yearly, with compound interest at 6 per cent., will amount in ten years to $6,717,568. This sum, with semi-annual increments of $375,000, with interest compounded in like manner, will amount in the next ten years to $22,209,065, at which time the whole indebtedness falls due. The present indebtedness of the company to the Government being $37,602,176, and the annual interest on the subsidy bonds being $1,634,190, the whole indebtedness, when it falls due, under the plan, will be $70,285,976, minus $22,209,065—*i. e.*, $48,076,911. This is the sum which President Dillon gravely proposes to borrow from the Government, at a fixed interest charge of $1,634,190—interest and principal to be repaid whenever the rules of compound interest running in his favor, at 6 per cent., shall overtake simple interest running in favor of the Government, at 3 4-10 per cent. There are probably other companies and individuals who would like to borrow from the Government on the same terms.

There can be no objection to the establishment of a sinking fund at compound interest for the payment of the indebtedness of the Pacific Railways to the Government. There can be no objection to allowing 6 per cent. compound interest so long as the Government has the means, as it now has, to invest the proceeds of the sinking fund at that rate, by calling in and canceling its own 6 per cent. bonds. But any plan which contemplates renewing the loan to those companies on the original basis, or renewing it at all, is inadmissible upon any survey of existing facts, and cannot possibly pass Congress after the people learn the real nature of the transaction. The fact that the Union Pacific Company is perfectly able to meet all its obligations, and that its projectors reaped a princely reward for their enterprise through the sluiceways of the Credit Mobilier, deprives them of any claim for a new loan on the score of hardship. The hardship was all on the side of the Government, which stands out of the use of its money for thirty years.

Probably no such scheme as the foregoing would ever have engaged the serious attention of Congress unless there were some real or fancied danger that the Government would lose more by rejecting than by complying with it. Hence the idea has been thrown out that the Union Pacific Company might become the owners of their own first mortgage bonds, and, by defaulting on the interest, foreclose said mortgage and cut out the Government's claim. This fallacy seems to have beguiled so good a lawyer as Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, who was certainly no friend of the Dillon scheme of funding. The obstacles furnished by law and equity to this sort of sharp practice are numerous, and not the least is that section of the Criminal Code which punishes conspiracies to defraud the United States by imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The real question to be considered is, whether the company or the Government is in the better position to stand upon the law as it is, and bide its time. Not that any reasonable overture is to be rejected, not that the door to negotiation is to be closed, but that all plans which look to extending the existing loans beyond their legal maturity on the same or worse terms than they now bear, are *prima facie* fraudulent and intolerable. In point of fact, the Government is in better position to stand upon the law as it now is than any of the solvent companies are. As to the insolvent ones, there is no question raised concerning them, for if they cannot pay their first mortgage interest, they have nothing to offer the Government by way of settlement of the second mortgage. The law provides that one-half of the transportation and mail service rendered by the companies shall be retained in the Treasury, and that "at least 5 per cent." of the net earnings of the companies shall be paid into the Treasury. The latter requirement has never been complied with, and there is now due to the Government thereunder about two million dollars from the Union Pacific alone. If it becomes necessary for Congress to exert some pressure upon these corporations, the phraseology employed in this 5 per cent. clause, coupled with the reserved right to alter, amend, or repeal, would seem to warrant the passage of a new law enlarging the percentage of net earnings to be paid into the Treasury.

There is a further provision of law that whenever the earnings of the companies shall exceed 10 per cent. upon the actual cost of the roads, Congress may reduce the rates of fare. Considerable testimony has been taken incidentally by investigating committees showing that the cost of the roads was very much less than it appears to be on the balance-sheets. Hon. Jesse L. Williams, a well-known engineer, and Government Director of the Union Pacific, estimated the total cost of this road at $38,824,821. This estimate was made about seven months before its completion to the point of junction with the Central Pacific. The report of the company to the Secretary of the Interior represents the cost to have been $112,596,252, while the Treasurer of the Credit Mobilier testified that it was $71,208,399. There can be no doubt that the two principal companies are now earning much more than 10 per cent. on the cost of their roads. The charges for freight and passenger travel are simply extortionate, amounting in many cases to nine or ten cents per mile for the latter, and to a higher sum for the former than the cost of teaming. If there were no other way for the present generation to recover some part of the money they have invested in these roads, this mode certainly is open, for Judge Hunt, in his decision of the Credit Mobilier suit, said: "I doubt not that for the purpose of fixing the rates of fare upon the road, according to the power reserved in section 18 [of the charter], Congress may direct an examination into the cost of building and running the road, and in an action, with appropriate allegations, may cite the company to a discovery upon that subject and for that purpose."

There are other valuable provisions of law in favor of the Government, which have never been put in force, for which President Dillon proposes to substitute his so-called settlement; for "the aforesaid payments," he says, "are to be in full settlement of all claims and demands by or on behalf of the Government against said company." It is needless to comment on this sweeping proviso. It will be unwholesome for any Congress, or any political party, to let go the just claim of the Government upon the Pacific Railway Companies for moneys advanced, or to compromise the rights of the people therein, or to negotiate with them for extending the time of payment beyond the maturity of the debt on the basis above described.

WHO PAY TAXES?

A San Francisco paper, commenting on the late disturbances in that city, complains that the infamous fellows who destroyed Chinese houses and wrecked property are not tax-payers. The hoodlum is a non-producer. His name is not found on the Assessor's books, and he has no interest in the rise and fall of real estate, or in the price of building materials. Therefore, when he joins in the work of destruction which costs landlords and lessees a pretty penny to repair, he does it with an impunity which is exasperating to the tax-paying and orderly citizen. This view of the case is often taken by those who survey a field of damages like that of Pittsburg or Martinsburg. But it is a superficial view. It may seem exasperating that hoodlums and ruffians, worthless and irresponsible, should be able to destroy property and increase the burdens of tax-payers, and yet escape scot-free. Not only do they elude the punishment due their crimes, but they also get away from the grievous weight of taxation which their lawlessness makes necessary. But do they thus escape?

Suppose ten thousand men who never pay taxes, but who live "from hand to mouth," occupants of tenement-houses and consumers of coarse food, set fire to railroad property, Chinese houses, and steam-ship docks. The value of the property which they destroy is two or three millions of dollars. Under the laws of the land, this amount is charged to the city or county in which the property was situated. It is paid, just as any other obligation is paid, by levying a tax. Every man who owns a foot of land or a piece of improved property in that city or county is compelled to pay his share. Confiscation or payment is the alternative offered him. The tax on real estate in Pittsburg and San Francisco will be higher next year than it was this year by the amount paid as indemnity to those who have lost by the ravages of the mob. Consequently, rents will be higher, and prices of various commodities will be advanced in exact proportion. Even the whisky-seller, who deals out "wet damnation" to the men who organize riots, must pay a higher rent if he is a tenant, or higher taxes if he is an owner; and he makes up the difference by exacting an indirect tax on his customers who are the riotous "bread-winners."

Mr. Justus Schwab, for example, sells beer at five cents a glass, and preaches the incendiary doctrines which result in the destruction of property. The City pays the bills, and Schwab, whose property is beer, is taxed accordingly. He collects his share of the tax from his thirsty customers, who pay a higher price, or get less beer than before, while they sit and swig and berate the tyranny of property. The cunning Schwab may encourage wreck and ruin; but he takes care, when the consequences fall on him, to shift part of the burden on his loquacious and revolutionary customer. So, in innumerable ways, the destroyer is compelled to pay for the loss which his destructiveness has caused. It is not necessary that the mischief-maker should be a tax-payer as that phrase is commonly understood. If he does not hire a house, or a tenement, or even a hovel, in which to lay his head, he at least buys a covering for his back, and victual and drink to sustain nature; and when he buys these, poor though they may be, he is paying his share of the additional taxation which his violence and lawlessness have caused. He cannot escape it, and though men who own costly buildings pay more than he, he is mulcted in his share.

It is an old saying that nothing is certain but death and taxes. Death cannot be escaped by any possibility of human ingenuity. Sooner or later, it overtakes each individual of the race. To escape taxation requires a persistence and a course of privation to which few men can submit themselves. A man who makes a hermit of himself, lives in a cave of the earth, wears skins or cast-off garments, and subsists on wild fruits and roots, or on stolen food, may be said to have eluded the burdens of taxation. The same cannot be true of any other human being in a civilized community. He may escape the visit of the tax-gatherer as completely as though he were a castaway on Selkirk's lonely island. But he is lost when he buys a scrap of meat, a crust of bread, or a garment to cover his nakedness. Unless he is a wild savage, he is a consumer; and as soon as he is a consumer, a purchaser, he is a tax-payer. The New-York rioter of 1863 probably chuckled over the reflection that the Astors, Stewarts, and Vanderbilts were obliged to pay for his fantastic madness. But there is no squalid tenement-house in the Sixth Ward or Mackerelville to-day that is not paying its quota of the millions which the City of New-York pays for the damage done in 1863. The rioter, if he lives, certainly pays his share.

It is in this way, especially in a social system like ours, that the interests of all men are bound up together. A blow at a great interest, like that of railroads, for example, is first felt by that particular species of property. Its effects are long and oppressively endured by the men who are responsible for the original disaster. It is impossible that men shall raise violent hands against the rights of property without themselves suffering, in some way, the consequences of their acts. We customarily speak of "tax-payers" as a distinct class—those whose names are on the books of the Assessor and Collector. But, in another and broader sense, all consumers are tax-payers. He who drinks wine, or whisky, pays a tax which the water-drinker does not pay. The laborer in Philadelphia who removed a five-cent cigar from his mouth to say that he could not live on wages paid to men of his class pays a tax from which the non-smoking millionaire is exempt. It would be a good thing if men would see and appreciate properly the distribution of taxation. That we are bringing up a class of persons who think that because they are not "tax-payers" in the narrow sense, they have no share in the burdens of society, is a real calamity.

THE MAINE BEAR CROP.

Last year the State of Maine paid $2,725 for bears. As five dollars was paid for each bear, almost any one who has a moderate command of slate can ascertain that 549 bears were paid for. Whether the State required any more bears, or whether the supply fell short, we are not informed, but it is probable that if enough additional bears to make up the number to a round six hundred had been offered they would have been accepted.

There exists, even among very intelligent men, an extraordinary misconception of the object of the so-called Bounty law, under which the State of Maine pays five dollars for every bear, or rather for the scalp of every bear, which is brought to the chief of the bear bureau. It is actually believed by these misguided persons that the aim of the law is to extirpate bears. It is only necessary, however, to study the effect of the statute in order to fully comprehend its true object. It is designed to protect and foster bear-culture, and its influence in this direction is far more efficient than that of any game law couched in the usual manner could possibly be. Why Maine takes so warm an interest in her local bears is a matter of conjecture. Whatever may be the reason, however, it is very certain that so long as the Bounty law is enforced the production of bears will be one of the leading industries of the State.

Had the Maine statesmen, in order to preserve bears from rapid destruction, passed a law forbidding the slaughter of the animals except at certain specified seasons, we all know what the result would have been. The law would have had no terrors for the Indians and hunters of the wilderness, while the urban sportsman who, instigated by Rev. Mr. Murray and other professors of sylvan mysteries, visits the Maine woods in Summer, would have shot at bears and disturbed their nervous systems all the more gladly if to poor shooting were added the zest of a safe violation of law. Thus the bears would gradually have been shot and annoyed out of existence, and in a few years would have become as scarce as the moose and caribou that once roamed the Adirondack woods.

Determined to protect their bears, the astute Maine law-makers devised a plan of attaining their object by means of a bounty law, which, while ostensibly offering a reward for the extermination of bears, would actually stimulate their production. A law was therefore passed which offered a reward for the scalp of every bear killed within the limits of the State. Mark the result. The Maine farmer soon perceived that to raise bears for the Government market would be far more profitable than to raise any other crop, whether of a vegetable or porcine nature. The man who raises corn or pigs makes a fair profit when he sells them; but he cannot be sure of a purchaser, and when he does find one he must necessarily part with his crops before he receives his money. On the other hand, the bear cultivator is always certain that the State will pay five dollars for every bear scalp, and that, in addition, he will retain possession of the skin and flesh of the animal. Thus there is a much larger percentage of profit in bear-raising than there is in any other branch of agriculture or of stock-breeding. Moreover, the bear is a safe and easy crop. A single pair of bears will average three cubs yearly, and are never molested by the potato-bug, blasted by prolonged drought, or mildewed by dampness. It is not strange that as soon as the true purport of the Bounty law was grasped by the Maine farmer, he earnestly set about the cultivation of bears. Owing to that innate delicacy which renders the New-England farmer so proverbially shy and modest, he built his bear-pens in secluded places and kept his own counsel as to the business until he was ready to carry his bears to market. While nearly every really enterprising farmer is now generally understood to raise at least one annual bear, it is alleged that in remote counties men having the command of capital have established large bear nurseries, which turn out a score or two of bears every year. Thus, although in New-York, Vermont, and New-Hampshire the bear has become exceedingly rare, the bear industry of Maine is in a most flourishing condition. Last year, as has already been said, the bear crop reached 549 scalps. This year it is confidently predicted that fully 800 bears will be brought to market, and if the Bounty law is continued in force for ten years longer, Maine will become as celebrated for her bears as Pennsylvania is for coal or Ohio for pork.

Sportsmen who are interested in the preservation of game should take a lesson from the example of Maine, and instead of clamoring for laws to prevent the shooting of deer or ducks out of season, should ask for the passage of a bounty law which would stimulate the production of those animals. Especially should the friends of the noble red man, who desire to preserve him from extinction, lay to heart the lesson of the Maine bears. If the Federal Government were to offer five dollars reward for every Indian scalp, is it not in the highest degree probable that the people of the West would abandon the cultivation of the delicate and uncertain pig, and give their whole minds to the preservation and cultivation of Indians? The Bounty law, whether applied to bears or Indians, is a form of protection, and its success in stimulating the production of American bears in Maine, and in protecting them from the competition of the pauper bears of Europe, ought to convince every one who is not bought with British gold that it is a wise, beneficent, and altogether admirable measure.

THE TURKISH MINISTER EXPLAINS.

Legation Imperiale de Turquie,
New-York, Aug. 5, 1877.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:—

I read in to-day's edition of your paper the account of a conversation I had with a gentlemen, and which was published by the Boston *Advertiser* of the 4th inst. I wish first to thank this kind and intelligent gentleman for his courtesy and flattering views on my person. In accomplishing this pleasant duty, I wish also to rectify some of the points which might lead to misunderstanding. For instance, this gentleman understood that, in my opinion, "the Republicans seem to side with Russia, and the Democrats with Turkey." This statement might bring forth the supposition that the United States are divided into two sides on the subject of the actual conflict, according to their political party divisions. However, I am convinced that many Democrats sympathize with Russia, and, if I were not bound by professional reserve, I could give names of Republicans, prominent either in politics, in military circles, or in society, who have given us, before as well as since the breaking out of hostilities unequivocal proofs of their high impartiality, and even of their good will toward my country. Turkey has always kept the best relations with all the Administrations, (Republican or Democratic,) which have in succession ruled the United States, and we would be ungrateful if we did not acknowledge the good feeling of all those, either Democrats or Republicans, who sympathize with us in the present struggle.

In regard to the violence alluded to by the aforesaid gentleman, I have never hesitated to acknowledge and to deplore that sad acts of retaliation were committed last year in Roumelia by an exasperated population. But during the present war the correspondents of 17 newspapers of both hemispheres signed at Shumla a declaration stating the cruelties committed by the invaders upon old men, women, and children.

The statement concerning Col. Valentine Baker and Mr. Henry Ward Beecher must be corrected in the following way: I was asked the other day by an American gentleman if I did not consider that the appointment of so notorious a person as Col. Baker was a mistake. I told him that I did not think it was any more inconvenient for Turkey to accept Col. Baker's services than it is for Russia to be the object of the moral support that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher publicly offers to that country from the pulpit.

As I fear I am using too freely the hospitality of your important paper, I must limit here my communication, and I beg you to accept my anticipated thanks, as well as the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

J. D'ARISTARCHI.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Canadians are confidently expecting a bountiful harvest.

The people of Alabama elect county officers throughout the State to-day.

Ex-Gov. Letcher has been nominated for the Virginia House of Delegates.

The people of Kentucky elect the members of their State Legislature to-day.

The people of Illinois will elect the Judges of their new Appellate Court to-day.

Farmers about Reading, Penn., are complaining that their potatoes are rotting.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention is to be held in Madison, on Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The Atlanta *Constitution* styles the striking northern miners and railroad men the loyal Kuklux.

The Democrats of Virginia will hold their State Nominating Convention in Richmond on Wednesday.

Mayor McKune, of Scranton, Penn., is recovering from the injuries he received at the hands of the rioters.

Farmers of the vicinity are visiting Milwaukee, Wis., every day in search of field hands, and offering such $3 per day.

A Philadelphia paper has discovered a hermit in the heart of that city. No explanation is given why he chose such a lonely locality.

Mr. Henry W. Longfellow has sold his cottage at Nahant, and is spending the Summer in Cambridge, preferring, as he says, the quiet of his home.

Some student or loafer stole $20 from a Harvard boy's coat while it was hanging in the college boat-house, on Charles River, on Friday.

Even the clams must have longed to cover their ears when the din of those 16 competitive brass bands fell upon them at Rocky Point last week.

The Police Commissioners of Chicago favor almost unanimously an increase of the city's Police force by the addition of 250 men, 100 to be mounted.

The Maine Republican State Convention is to be held in Augusta on Thursday. If the skies should then fall, somebody may have an opportunity to catch larks.

A man in Hopkinton, N. H., was so shocked by the news of the drowning of his son that he was cured of a severe attack of rheumatism, from which he had long suffered.

Hon. George H. Bigelow, of Vermont, who has been appointed Special Agent of the Post Office Department, has been assigned to duty in the New-England States, and reports at Augusta, Me., to-day.

A Southern college Professor says that Gov. Stone, of Mississippi, is "as just as Aristides and as brave as Cæsar." His inaction in the Kemper County massacre would indicate that he is also as dead as both.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* denies by authority that Jeff. Davis intends to criticise Gen. Joseph E. Johnston severely in his forthcoming memoirs, or to charge upon him the responsibility for the failure to pursue the Federal forces into Washington after the battle of Manassas.

The delegates to the Southern Postal Convention reported that the crops of every description in that section are now the most promising of any since the war. The opinion was unanimously expressed that the cotton crop will be the largest ever raised, unless there is disaster between now and picking time.

The people of West Virginia to-morrow will elect County Superintendents of Education and decide upon the permanent location of the State capital, which heretofore has been trundled about from town to town. By the act authorizing the election their choice is confined to Martinsburg, Berkeley County; Clarksburg, Harrison County, and Charlestown, Kanawha County. Should no one of the places named receive a majority of the votes cast, another election is to take place in 60 days, when the selection is to be confined to the two places receiving the largest vote to-morrow.

DISTRESS OF THE MINERS.

THE COMPANIES' SIDE OF THE STORY.

THE STRIKE NOT CAUSED BY THE MOST DISTRESSED—WHAT THE EARNINGS DURING APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE HAVE BEEN—THE COMPANY STORES—MR. SCRANTON'S VIEWS—THE REAL CAUSE OF THE DISTRESS TO BE FOUND IN AN EXCESSIVE MINING POPULATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Scranton, Penn., Sunday, Aug. 5, 1877.

Of course, the employers of the miners and mill men have their side of the dispute between labor and capital, and the subject is not likely to be fully understood if both sides are not allowed to state their positions. The strike here is not a simple matter. It is as complex as it could well be, and, so far as I can ascertain, it began with those who had least cause for complaint. The railroad strike on the Pennsylvania Road precipitated the general movement. The Tuesday after the firing on the mob at Pittsburg round-house, which occurred on July 21, the mill men of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company came out with a demand for an advance of 25 per cent. on their wages. Not only did they quit work, but without delay compelled all the men in the city who were at work in the large shops to break off with them, whether they had grievances or not. The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company employ about 2,000 men, and their numbers were large enough to terrify the few men who would have chosen to resist. The company have been running their blast furnaces without interruption, and their rail mills were busy. Rails have fallen in price from $62 to $45 within a short time, yet their men had not been reduced until recently, and the effect of the reduction had not been ascertained, and the strike therefore anticipated it. The men who struck on Tuesday, July 21, had been doing much better than the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western miners, as will be seen from the figures which are given below. But there must have been some bad men among them. They set fire to the shops of the company, but the flames were fortunately extinguished before much damage was done. They beat old men and young men, and Father Dunn, the Catholic priest who saved Mayor McKune's life, was barely able to keep the mob from trampling the Mayor beneath their feet. Generally, the men of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company have been well employed. In looking over the books of the company, which were kindly opened for my inspection, I found that the average amounts per month credited to miners was about $45; to heaters in the iron mills, $60 to $65; to heaters in the steel-works, $50 to $65, while common laborers were earning from $25 to $30 a month. The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company has a different system of paying its men than that in vogue with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. In the latter a miner is paid all he earns, and he then pays his helper one-third of the earnings. In the Coal and Iron Company a man is credited with the number of cars of coal mined, at 88½ cents or 75 cents a car—the last price the one of March 15, when the reduction took place. In looking over the lists of payments to several miners who were picked out at random, I found that they had made all sorts of wages, depending upon the skill of the man, varying from $37 up to $76 per month. Exceptional cases were found where men had earned as much as $100 in a month, besides his help hire, and in the dull month of June this man made $53. Men who were employed to do day work in the mines earned from $18 to $28 and $32, the average being about $25. On the blast furnace helpers earned about $28, firemen about $34, and common laborers from $36 to $40. The men in the iron-mill who were making about $50 a month were the first to ask for the advance of 25 per cent. The puddlers, paid about $1 75 a day, were getting about $36 a month on an average. The heaters of steel rails, men who are skilled laborers, did very well. One man, whom I selected at random from a page of the ledger, was credited with $97 in March, $101 in April, $77 in May, and $63 in June. Helpers to the last named class were averaging about $50 a month. Boys were employed in various capacities as slate pickers and in the foundries. These figures show what the men have been earning as represented by the company's books, during several dull months when the business was not good enough to warrant pushing the foundries and blast furnaces to their fullest capacity, but while there was too much doing to permit the blasts to chill or the rolling-mills to stop. The figures show the net earnings of the miners, who earned enough in addition to pay the helpers, or men who load the coal on cars after it is blasted out. Most of the men employed by the company purchase their family supplies at the company's store. This is in a large building containing four shops, in which may be found nearly everything which could be needed in a house—groceries, dry goods, hardware, crockery, boots and shoes, and tin-ware, and the company officers say that the goods are of excellent quality, that they are purchased at low rates, and can be sold and are sold to the miners at the lowest market prices. Mr. W. W. Scranton is the manager of the store, and he very readily afforded me all the opportunity I desired to inspect the books. He denied the charge that he had ever asserted that he would "have miners at work yet for 35 cents a day," and said that he had never expressed himself in such a manner. He said, moreover, that none of his employes were compelled to buy at the company's store. If they thought they could do better elsewhere, they were always at liberty to purchase where they chose. He knew that the majority of the men were well disposed toward the company, and ready to resume work, but by the mischievous talk of half a dozen young and ready leaders they had been roused up to demand an advance of 25 per cent., to comply with which was out of the question, and would never be done. Mr. Scranton showed me the pay-roll sheets for several months, and from them I ascertained that the company in March employed 42,248 men and boys, to whom they paid $74,000, an average of $33 per head. In April they paid 2,218 men $61,600, or an average of $28 per man and boy. In May there were 2,140 persons who earned $68,200, or an average of $30, and in June 2,130 men earned $63,000, or an average of about $30 each. It must be remembered that the mine gangs, numbering about 600 each, include about 200 boys, working at wages varying from $4 to $10 a month. The Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company have never, Mr. Scranton said, feared any strike by their miners, as they have a contract with their men by which they are bound to keep at work when other men strike, with the understanding that any advance in prices by other companies will always be equaled by the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company. The books show that the men have balances due them in a large number of cases, while a few men are in the company's debt. Mr. Scranton, the manager, is a vigorous, fearless man, of perhaps 35 or 40, who is known in Scranton as the man who boldly confronted the strikers in 1873, when they attempted to interfere with substitutes whom he had obtained to break the long strike, and whom he effectually dispersed after two men had been shot dead. He was in the posse who shot into the mob on Lackawanna-avenue last Wednesday, and although he has been severely rated by a few injudicious persons, the act is commended by property-owners and good citizens as one which saved life and property, and prevented much violence and averted shame from Scranton.

"The great trouble here in Scranton," said an officer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, who has been acquainted with the coal business of the corporation for 20 years, "is our population, an excess of miners for the work to be done." The company, a few years ago, purchased large tracts of land along the valley, embracing an area about four miles in length. It sunk shafts at great expense, at a time when the prospect seemed to warrant the belief that there would be a steady demand for

all the coal that could be brought out of them. The miners flocked to the region, and during the war, when nearly all the men employed were foreigners, they constantly brought out friends and relatives, until the scarcity of labor that had for a time existed ceased, and when the panic came, in 1873, it was suddenly found that the supply of coal would have to be limited, and there soon came complaints of lack of employment. Retrenchment became necessary, and the company was compelled to adopt a plan of working part of its mines and regulating the supply of coal somewhat by the demand. A system was at length arranged of working the mines alternately, with a view of at once keeping the mines in order, free from gas and water, and of furnishing all the miners with an equal amount of the work that was to be done. The company's prices of 1871 were not changed at the time of the 1873 panic. They remained high until January, 1875, when there was a general reduction of 10 per cent. In September, 1876, there was another reduction of 10 per cent., which the officers say was only made because it was absolutely necessary. In March last a third reduction—this time of 15 per cent.—was ordered, and the whole range of men were then paid 35 per cent. less than they had received four years previous. The books or pay-rolls of the company show that the average of wages paid to the miners during last month was about $18 or $19. The company does not now, nor has it ever owned, a store, preferring to pay the men in cash, and let them get along with their money as they shall themselves determine. The effect of the reductions on the various grades of workmen can be ascertained by reference to a table of rates published two days ago in THE TIMES. That rate was fixed because the company felt that it could not continue to pay the prices that had been paid before. The company is not better prepared to make an advance than it was a year ago, and it is out of the question to suppose for a moment that the order of reduction can be rescinded. If it had been possible to abandon several of the mines at once, they would have been closed long ago. But the mines are so constructed that if the pumps were stopped which are used to keep one clear of water, not only would that one fill up, but several others communicating with it would be flooded. During dull times the pumps must be worked, although they are a constant expense, and the taxes are always accumulating on the land.

The Directors say they are not insensible to the difficulties which the men have had to encounter, but say also that they have done the best they could to keep all the men employed for a part of the time, preferring to distribute the work to giving it out to a few to the exclusion of the rest.

GOOD ADVICE TO NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATOR MERRIMON SHOWS TO ITS CITIZENS HOW IMPERFECTLY THEY AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THEIR NATURAL ADVANTAGES —THE DIGNITY OF LABOR ALSO INSISTED UPON.

In an address before the North Carolina University Normal School, on the 2d inst., Hon. A. S. Merrimon spoke very freely upon the subject of public evils in the State and the remedies for them. The correspondent of the Raleigh (N. C.) *News* thus reports him: "The circumstances of the State require words of plainness and thought. We ought to understand our position in the State, and to inquire into our evils to find the causes and apply the remedies for them. The State and people are as a sick man. Public evils are too rampant, and have gone to the very vitals of our State. It is our duty to inquire into these evils and to eradicate them if possible, or check them as best we can. When North Carolina entered the Union it was the third State, and had a population of about 400,000. Its people were above mediocrity, and were not to be surpassed—in fact, excelled all other States in patriotism. She has always had great and smart men, who have brought honor unto the State at home and abroad. Her area is about 50,000 square miles. It has a greater variety of soil, and was one of the largest of the original thirteen—larger than Pennsylvania or New-York; besides, we had the advantage of having a soil and climate adapted to raising any production produced in the Union. Our climate is as varied as our soil. It has great adaptability for mental and moral, as well as physical developments of life. We have great marl deposits, rich in the best fertilizer in the world; unlimited mineral resources of gold, iron, copper, silver, &c.; building stones of granite and marble; fine rivers and a sea-coast of 300 miles in extent, consisting of bays, sounds, estuaries, and a harbor not surpassed by any except New-York City. In our extensive lumber forest we have 60 varieties. Our water power is able to turn the entire machinery of England. What have we done to develop these physical elements to make them redound to our happiness and glory? In 100 years our population has only a little more than doubled itself, and whereas we entered the Union the third State, we are now the fourteenth. We have 338,000 people who can't read; 397,000 can't write. We do not raise enough for our own support and maintenance, much less for exportation. Instead of improving our rich and fertile soil, we are daily and yearly butchering it. Our noble forests fall 'neath the woodman's axe, and the land is worn out and another grand forest fails, and thus we go on forever. We have only 40 cotton factories, with an invested capital of about $10,000,000. Our railroads are poorly constructed. We have no commercial cities which are worthy of the name. At Beaufort we have as fine a harbor as is in the world but little or no commerce. Where are our public edifices? Where are the monuments to our great men? Does the stranger see here any statues of Dr. Caldwell or Governor Morehead in honor of the everlasting services performed by them to the honor of our State? I see here no monument of Dr. Hooper, whose fame should stand as an intellectual urn of burning incense in which the students might light the torches which shall shed a better influence over the State. Since the times I hoped—the great wealth of the old North State! In looking over the mining reports I saw every State and county in the world represented except North Carolina, and my head was bowed with shame. Illiteracy in North Carolina makes a darker spot in our history than in any land of English-speaking tongue. What we need is educated farmers, men who can look at the soil and tell what is needed. Teach men that work is honorable, and not to work is dishonorable, and let society frown upon the sluggard. Mechanics should be educated. Boot-makers should understand drawing and the physiology of the foot. In darkness and ignorance men cannot make citizens, but let education, practical as well as theoretical, shed its effulgent beams upon our benighted State, and from its extremest limits it will blossom and its citizens will be an honor to it. A comparison between North Carolina and Ohio showed how much more advanced the latter State became after it came into the Union in 1802 with the thirteenth position. Now she occupied the position we once held and we have fallen one behind her starting point, being now the fourteenth State. In every particular save one or two Ohio surpasses North Carolina. Why are these things thus? Some say that they have grown out of the petty jealousies of our public men. This is to some extent true, but there is another and greater reason for our decline. We do not work enough, and have not given to labor that high and noble dignity which it demands. Education will supply and dignify labor. To make us prosperous and happy we need: 1. An intelligent system of labor. 2. Diversity of labor. 3. Artisan labor—boot, wagon, hat makers, &c. 4. A co-operative system of labor."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—1 A. M.—The pressure has fallen slightly over the lower lakes and New-England, the Ohio Valley and the North-west; it has risen slightly in the Southern States. South-west winds prevail, with clear weather and occasional rains over the lakes, the Middle States, and New-England. Clear weather and south-west winds prevail over the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Numerous local rains have fallen in the North-west. The rivers have generally fallen, but slight rises are reported at Cincinnati, Omaha, and Leavenworth.

INDICATIONS.

For the lower lake region, the Middle States, and New-England, stationary or falling barometer, south-west winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

For Monday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, rising barometer, increasing north-east to south-east winds, and warmer, clear weather, with local rains will prevail, except possibly cooler weather in the interior.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary, followed by falling, barometer, southerly winds, and cooler, followed by warmer, clear weather and occasional local rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer south-east winds, followed by colder north-west winds, partly cloudy weather, numerous local rains, and rising barometer.

For the upper lake region, falling, followed by rising, barometer, southerly winds veering to westerly, and warm, clear, followed by cooler, cloudy weather and local rains.

The rivers will continue slowly falling.

Reports are missing from a greater portion of the upper lake region and the North-west.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	70°	66°	3:30 P. M.	85°	82°
6 A. M.	71°	65°	6 P. M.	81°	75°
9 A. M.	75°	70°	9 P. M.	76°	74°
12 M.	85°	78°	12 P. M.	74°	71°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 73°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 77°

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 5.—In a drunken brawl at Meriden, this morning, Daniel Barrett was stabbed by Edward Whitney, and died this afternoon.

WASHINGTON.

FEDERAL OFFICERS AND POLITICS.

POSITIONS OF THE VARIOUS STATE ASSOCIATIONS AT THE CAPITAL—DISBANDMENT OF SOME—CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTIONS OF OTHERS TO CONFORM TO THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Since the publication of the President's order forbidding Federal office-holders from taking an active part in election matters, considerable interest has been manifested to ascertain what action the various State associations, which exist here would take with reference to the matter. These associations are composed entirely of Federal office-holders, and are organized to assist the Republican Party in their respective States. During political campaigns they perform efficient service in sending out documents and defraying the expenses of voters from Washington to their homes. The interpretation given by the President to his order will prevent such work in the future, and in consequence some of the Associations in whose States no election will be held next Fall have formally disbanded. The Michigan Association have concluded to maintain their organization, but have eliminated politics from their constitution, and now declare that "the object of the association shall be the advancement of the social interests of its members and residents of Michigan who may be temporarily sojourning in Washington." A State election will be held in Michigan next Fall, and it will be strange if members of the association, many of whom are active and experienced politicians, will refrain from performing service, individually and collectively, to insure a Republican triumph in that State. Their action in altering their constitution, so far as the organization is concerned, technically places them outside of the President's order. The New-York Association, at their meeting last night to consider this question, chose a committee of five to submit to the next meeting amendments to their constitution, so as to place the association on a footing consistent with the President's order relating to Federal office-holders. This looks as though the members of the association would maintain their organization on the plan adopted by the Michigan Association, and it is probable the others will follow the same course.

PERSECUTION OF REPUBLICANS.

THE AGENCIES USED IN SOUTH CAROLINA TO DRIVE OUT OR DESTROY THE PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—John R. Cochran, Chairman of the Democratic Investigating Committee of the South Carolina Legislature, which is now engaged in the work of persecuting prominent Republicans of that State, was a notorious lobbyist during the administration of Gov. Scott, who has often been heard to declare that, had it not been for the evil influences of Cochran and others associated with him, he [Gov. Scott] would have been able to defeat much of the jobbery practiced by the Legislature during his administration. Cochran not only championed all the big jobs which were carried through the Legislature at that time, but was the medium employed for imposing worthless tracts of land owned by Democrats upon the notorious Land Commission which was created by the Legislature to purchase lands for sale in small farms among poor people. The fact that this man Cochran is now employed by the Democrats to persecute Republicans shows to what depths the Democrats of South Carolina have descended.

LABOR QUESTIONS IN THE CABINET.

PROBABILITY OF SUGGESTIONS TO BE MADE IN THE MESSAGE—A COMMISSION OF ARBITRATION ON DISPUTES OF ALL KINDS CONNECTED WITH LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A considerable portion of the President's message upon the reassembling of Congress will be devoted to consideration of the labor question. It is known that at the numerous Cabinet meetings held within the past two weeks this subject has in several instances been discussed to the exclusion of all other matters. Several members of the Cabinet are known to be in favor of the passage of a law providing for the organization of a commission, which shall have a due regard for the interests of all concerned, producers, merchants, railroad employes, and capitalists, so that on any question a fair compromise may be effected. A member of the Cabinet, in a recent conversation, spoke of this plan, and argued that Congress has the right to pass such a law under the clause of the Constitution authorizing that body to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes. He further argued that the theory upon which our Government is founded is one of compromise. He thought Congress in its wisdom would devise a proper method of appointing this commission, so that it should not be open to undue influences, but be composed of persons representing all interests. He did not favor the Federal Government having complete control of the matter, because it has been proposed to have a Bureau of Industry. He thought this would fail to effect the object desired to the satisfaction of all concerned. Besides, such a plan would be open to the objection of consolidating the busines interests of the country in the General Government, and would be in opposition to our representative system of Government. Another point referred to in the conversation was the fact that a representative commission might be vested with power to examine into the desirability of chartering new railroads; that it might require certain conditions to be fulfilled, so as to establish a reasonable certainty that a projected road would be remunerative, and that the company would have means to pay for its construction, and thus avoid disastrous failures.

THE SOLDIERS AND THE STRIKES.

NO WITHDRAWAL FROM THE POINTS NOW OCCUPIED TO BE ORDERED AT PRESENT —THE SUBSISTENCE OF THE MEN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—No action has yet been taken by the War Department toward recalling the Federal troops recently ordered to different points in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Maryland, and elsewhere to the posts occupied by them before the labor troubles commenced, and it is not probable that the troops will be removed from these localities for some time to come, the Government being able to provide for the Army at one point just as well as at another, and there being ample facilities for the maintenance of the troops in the States above mentioned. At Rock Island, Ill., Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, Allegheny Arsenal at Pittsburg, and other public buildings adjacent to the large cities, detachments can be comfortably quartered, so there is no necessity for ordering troops back to the barracks occupied by them before the railroad strike. Many of these troops, it will be remembered, were stationed in the South; therefore that section will now be without Federal soldiers.

The whole subject of issuing military supplies, arms, &c., is now under the direct management of Gen. Hancock, in the Military Division of the Atlantic; Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, in the Division of the Missouri, and Gen. McDowell, in the Division of the Pacific. Heretofore the issue of arms and supplies to the Army has been through the respective bureaus of the War Department in Washington; but since the recent troubles commenced it has been deemed proper to leave this matter in the hands of the military commanders mentioned, who can supply their troops without delay, as the exigencies of the service may require.

THE LIFE COST OF WAR.

The London *Medical Examiner* says: "A statistical account of the Prussians killed and wounded during the Franco-German war has been published at Berlin by Fischer & Co. The total number of combatants either killed or wounded amounted to 88,867, comprising 3,658 officers and 84,209 men. Of the officers 879, or 18.8 per cent., were killed on the spot; 1,447, or 31 per cent., were seriously wounded; 1,979, or 42.4 per cent., were slightly wounded; and 353, or 7.8 per cent., were returned simply as wounded. Of the 3,779 wounded officers 495 died subsequently from the effects of their wounds. The wounds, taken in connection with the instrument producing them, were—56,062 from gunshots: 5,084 from shells: 218 from sabres: 595 from bayonets; 236 from fragments of stone, earth, &c., (thrown up by shells;) in 2,598 the nature of the cause was not returned. The following numbers give a good idea of the parts most exposed to injury from gun-shots. It seems strange that the head should have been struck more frequently than the chest: Head, 17.4 per cent.; arm, 13.7; thigh, 10.6; chest, 8.8; hand, 8.1; knee, 2.7; back, 2.3. The fact that the cases of sabre-wound did not exceed 318 would seem to indicate a sparing use of cavalry during the war.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

THE PROSPECT IMPROVED, BUT STILL GLOOMY —SEVERE DISTRESS FOR SOME MONTHS LONGER FEARED.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The *Times'* Calcutta correspondent summarizes the latest intelligence of the situation in the famine-stricken districts from official reports as follows: "The prospects for the harvest are somewhat improved, but on the whole gloomy, as rain is generally insufficient. Very severe distress will probably continue for some months longer. It must not be supposed that famine is imminent elsewhere than in Madras. Still, in view of the condition of Southern India, the general deficiency in the rain fall causes grave anxiety.

An appeal to the British public, issued by a public meeting in Madras says: The rain-fall continues to be insufficient. A population of twenty millions is affected and numbers are absolutely depending on charity. In the Madras Presidency alone 1,750,000 persons daily receive assistance. The mortality is increasing. The distress is now reaching the better classes. The pressure must continue until the crops are gathered in January. The necessity for assistance is most urgent and pressing.

THE PARIS VITRIOL-THROWING CASE.

TRIAL OF MME. GRAS—HER VICTIM'S TESTIMONY—THE CONSPIRACY—HOW THE FEMALE FIEND CAME TO BE ARRESTED.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs on July 24 as follows: "The hearing of the vitriol-throwing case was continued to-day, when the victim of the outrage, M. Rene De La Roche, was examined. After stating that his relations with the female prisoner Gras commenced in January, 1875, and that he resided sometimes in Paris, sometimes in the country, occasionally traveling abroad, he added: On the 13th of January last I went to dine with the female prisoner in the Rue de Boulogne, then went home to dress, returned about 11, and remained about an hour; we took a cab to the opera, agreeing to meet at the head of the grand staircase about 2; we took a cab for the prisoner's home and alighted at the gate; I paid the cabman and rang the bell; while going up the avenue to the house I saw a figure advance from the wall and throw something at me; I felt terrible pain in the face, shrieked aloud, and knew that I was blinded for the rest of my life; I mounted the stairs to the rooms of Mme. Gras, and a herbalist in the neighborhood was sent for; Mme. Gras nursed me and the next day a doctor came; Mme. Gras came to see me at Rouen in 1875, when I was doing my 12 months' military volunteer service; I never stayed but a month at a time in Paris, and she never followed me on my travels; in 1876 I went to Egypt and Italy, constantly corresponding with her; I authorized her to have letters to my Paris rooms in my absence. I reposed much confidence in her and loved her much, though she was 15 years my senior; from the 15th of October to the 30th of December last I was constantly in Paris, and, on leaving, promised to take her to the Opera ball; I thought her wish to go strange and dangerous, as she had but just recovered from bronchitis. I had never been seen with her in public before, and in correspondence I had tried to break off her from my private relations with her were probably known to my family, who had talked of finding a wife for me, but never seriously. I saw nobody at all but the prisoner in her house. While she was dressing I was sometimes in her bedroom, sometimes in the dining-room. I do not remember her saying, "Leave me alone, I shall not have time to dress."

As to the last part of this deposition, it should be explained that the foundryman Goudry, who is charged with having carried out the diabolical scheme of Mm. Gras, went to the house at night, while his victim was away dressing, and in the absence of the latter was placed by Mm. Gras in a dark closet, where he could hear the conversation. According to Goudry, M. De la Roche hindered her dressing, whereupon she told him to go to the dining-room and look at a book he would there. When she dressed she went to Goudry with a candle, said to him, "*Vois comme je suis belle*," kissed him, and swore if he did what she had directed him she would marry him within three months. After the pair had left he went into the dining-room, found *Montaigne's Essays* there, looked at the chapter on "*Trois bonnes femmes*," waited till 2:30, then took up the phial of vitriol she had given him, went noiselessly down stairs, and waited for his victim in the garden. Goudry's visit to the house was, of course, intended to be secret, especially as Mme. Gras kept no servant; but it so happened that the *concierge* was going up the stairs to put out gas on the upper floors at the very time he had chosen as most likely to escape observation. She heard his footsteps on the stairs behind her, and heard him stop at Mme. Gras' door. After the outrage she stated this to the Police, and it was in this way that Goudry was arrested, when Mme. Gras' letters found in his room led her so much light on the plot that he made a clean breast of it. M. de la Roche was thunderstruck on learning the arrest of the woman who had been nursing him, and professing unabated attachment for him ever since the outrage, but perceived the deception of which he had been the victim on being told she had picked up fragments of letters he had torn up and told her to throw into the fire. These she evidently intended to use, if necessary, to extort money, as she had done with former lovers. Goudry is distantly related to Mme. Gras, and from childhood she had kept up an acquaintance with him in spite of his humble circumstances.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At noon yesterday a fire broke out on the fourth floor of Nos. 101 and 103 Elm-street. The place is owned by John Jay, and occupied by J. L. Speth as a wood bracket factory. The cause of the fire is unknown. The damage done to building and stock amounts to $1,000; fully insured. Later in the day the fire broke out again, but was out out before much damage was done.

A fire in one of the buildings owned by the New-York Steam Engine Company, on Washington-street, Worcester, Mass., on Saturday evening, destroyed $17,500 worth of teasels belonging to Sumner, Platt & Co., which were stored in the building and insured for $14,400. The building, which is uninsured, was damaged to the extent of $1,500.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out at No. 10 Grove-street, in the second story, in a room occupied by Mary Eaton. The building, which is owned by Trinity Church, was damaged $300.

A spark from an engine on the Elevated Railroad set fire to the awning at No. 235 Greenwich-street yesterday afternoon. Damage, $50.

A NOVEL WEDDING RING.

The London *Telegraph* of July 25 has the following from Dover: "A curious incident occurred at a marriage at St. Mary's Parish Church here this morning. A French couple from Calais, having been staying in the town a sufficient length of time to have the banns published in this church, came up this morning to be married, and the ceremony proceeded satisfactorily until the joining of hands and the putting on of the ring, when it was discovered that the Frenchman had no ring. There was an awkward pause. No one in the company could lend a ring for the occasion; whereupon the officiating clergyman (Rev. Mr. Finley) sent the verger to the church-door key, the eye of which instrument has been used in other places in similar emergencies. It was found, however, that the eye was not sufficiently large to admit the bride's finger. The bridegroom searched his pockets again, and brought out a bunch of keys attached to a ring. This ring, with its appendages, was placed on the book, from thence it was transferred to the bride's finger, and with the steel ring of the bunch of keys the ceremony was duly completed."

STEALING WORKMEN'S WAGES.

Detective Doyle, of the Sixteenth Precinct, last night arrested Charles B. Valentine, of No. 84 Horatio-street, for a very mean theft perpetrated by him on Saturday evening. Valentine is employed by Peter Black, of No. 102 West Twenty-first-street, who is carman for the felt-roof manufacturing establishment of H. W. John, of No. 87 Maiden-lane. On Saturday evening Valentine was sent over to South Brooklyn to pay off some 20 employes of the concern their week's wages, and he was given the pay-roll and $200 to do it with. He decamped, and the workmen had to go without their wages. Valentine was arrested on board of an excursion steamer, which had just landed at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River, with the John Givney Association. On his person were found a new revolver, a new watch and chain; he wore a new suit of clothes, and had $87 in money—all the proceeds, apparently, of his robbery.

PAUPER CHILDREN IN CANADA.

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* of July 24 says: "Among the Parliamentary papers issued on Saturday was a copy of the reply of Mr. Doyle to Miss Rye's report on the emigration of pauper children to Canada. Mr. Doyle's letter is addressed to the President of the Local Government Board, and its purpose is to show that pauper children of advanced years, who are to be taken out to be immediately placed in service, in Canada are collected without regard to special fitness, physical or moral, and are unsuited for such a mode of life; that, irrespective of their unfitness for the position into which they are suddenly thrown, they are, from the mere fact or their being pauper children, exposed to great disadvantages, and to much obloquy; and that there is a total absence of efficient supervision, and consequently children are exposed to suffering and wrong from which they get neither relief nor redress."

MORE BOGUS INSURANCE.

A CHICAGO CONCERN EXPOSED.

HOW THE CO-OPERATIVE PLAN WORKED IN THE CASE OF THE PROTECTION LIFE COMPANY—A CHEAP AND WORTHLESS SCHEME —MYTHICAL SECURITIES PALMED OFF ON THE STATE OFFICIALS—BOLD AND OUTRAGEOUS FRAUDS PERPETRATED—PROBABILITY THAT THE COMPANY WILL BE WOUND UP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—To-morrow the Chicago *Tribune* will give an exposé of life insurance as managed by what is known as the Protection Life Insurance Company of Chicago. In insurance circles its scheme of operations is known as the co-operative plan. Its shibboleth was insurance at less than one-third the usual expense, and all losses were to be provided for on the mutual provision scheme. The Protection Life was incorporated with a special charter by the Legislature in 1867. Two years later the charter was amended, giving extraordinary privileges to the company. In 1870 the company was formally organized. It deposited with the Auditor securities purporting to represent $100,000, and procured licenses for open shops, and began its scheme of helping the public. It claimed to possess a paid-up capital of $200,000, but this only existed in imagination. Checks where given for stock subscriptions. These were subsequently withdrawn and replaced with mortgages on swamp lots, wild land, depressed stocks, and other so-called securities, worth little more than the paper they were written on. Among the first batch of securities deposited with the Insurance Department at Springfield, was a mortgage on a lot of swamp land bordering on Calumet Lake, and well calculated for the propagation of bull-frogs, mud-turtles, and swamp grass. Agencies were established in all sections of the county, and blank policies scattered about with a lavish hand, and vigorous efforts made to secure a big business. The policy-holders were divided into separate classes, according to age. Every member on securing a policy was obliged to pay a fee of $10 or $20. The policies were of three kinds—$1,250 $2,500 and $5,000. Each policy stipulated that the holder should annually pay a sum of from $3 to $5 as membership dues, and in addition agreed to pay on the death of any policy-holder his pro rata of a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount for which deceased was insured, provided the policy-holders liable to such contribution exceeded the number of dollars for which the deceased was insured. Should the number of policy-holders have been less than the amount insured, then each member agreed to pay a pro rata, so that the heirs of the deceased should receive as many dollars as there were members of the company. It was further stipulated that all moneys collected by assessment should be applied only to the payment of death losses. The officers of the company at its organization were S. S. Skinner, President; L. P. Hilliard, Vice-President; John E. Frye, Secretary, and John B. Shepherd, Treasurer. The last named individual was engaged in running a private bank, which one fine morning placarded its failure on its door.

In 1873 the company was in a desperate condition. It could not pay its death losses, and bankruptcy stared it in the face. At this juncture, E. W. Edwards and John Reid of this city took charge of it, securing a controlling interest. It was reorganized, and Hilliard became President, and Edwards was made Secretary, and Reid Vice-President. Some of the worthless securities were withdrawn, and others of equal value, which were winked at by the Insurance Department, were deposited in their place. From the day of its organization the membership fee receipts were insufficient to meet the expenses of the company. Many of the policy-holders would pay several death assessments and quit. The concern grew rapidly from bad to worse, and when the charge of management took place it was $300,000 worse off than nothing, and is now over $500,000 in default. The Edwards-Reid management is characterized as a regular plundering system. It consisted in carrying forward the deaths among its policy-holders for from three to six months, and in collecting assessments from the policy-holders in order to pay losses caused by the death of persons who never had an existence. A more diabolical scheme for robbing the public was never invented, if the statements in the application for *quo warranto* are true. It is alleged in affidavits that death assessments collected were diverted to the use of Edwards and Reid. More than this, it is said the company instituted a system of dating forward deaths so that policy-holders, even though they came in after a death, had to pay a portion of the policy. In June, the affairs of the company began to look badly, when H. H. Woods, Examiner of the Insurance Department of this State, was sent here to look into the company's condition. He reported that so far as he could ascertain the company was all right. It is alleged that matters were so fixed up between Edwards and Woods that the latter, knowing the company must go under and its rottenness be exposed, allowed the Officers of Protection to withdraw all the valuable securities there were, $10,000 in the stock of the First National Bank of Carlinville. The remainder of the securities are said to be entirely worthless, yet Mr. Woods reported that the company had a clear surplus of over $100,000 over liabilities.

A bill will be filed to-morrow calling upon the company to show cause why it should continue doing business since it has violated the law. The company will probably make no resistance to the bill, and a Receiver will be appointed. The *Tribune* says, editorially, "Not all the combined annals of life insurance swindling furnish a bigger bundle of outrageous fraud than that known and alleged concerning the management of this ghastly travesty upon the name of protection. The laws of Illinois, supposed to have been enacted as a guard for the interests of the insured, have been violated in instances so numerous and so glaring as to more than suggest the inference that the State Insurance Department has combined with the officers of the Protection Life in the systematic villainy now unfolded."

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

Thomas Haley, aged 30, of No. 126 Mulberry-street, who, while working on the new building at No. 100 Canal-street, on the 31st ult., was injured by being struck on the head by a brick falling from the third story, died last night at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of that injury.

Officer Maher, of the Twenty-first Precinct, while attempting last night to arrest John Daley, a desperate character, for raising a disturbance at No. 1,294 Third-avenue, was knocked down, severely beaten, and almost killed. Other officers coming to his assistance arrested Daley and locked him up in the Thirty-fifth street Station-house.

Valentine Leistermann, a German living at No. 64 Rivington-street, has for some time past been paying attentions to Louisa Wetzel, of No. 440 East Twelfth-street, was by her wounded with a knife last night in such a way that he will probably die.

John Sullivan, aged 25, of No. 1,065 Third-avenue, yesterday morning fell from the fourth-story window of his residence to the ground and was seriously injured. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A GORILLA IN THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.

The London *Standard* of July 23 says: "To-day, in the new lecture-room of the Royal Aquarium, the gorilla just arrived from the Imperial Aquarium at Berlin will commence a series of séances, which will probably prove as interesting to the purely scientific as to the sight-seeing world of London. 'Mr.' Pongo—for the prefix emphasizes the nickname of our visitor—brings with him a reputation from the German capital, where, we are told, he has been visited by members of the Imperial family and by thousands of the general public. The present specimen of the gorilla—stated to be the only living one, with the exception of one in Wombwell's Menagerie many years ago, that has been seen in Europe—was brought from Africa by Dr. Frankenstein, of the German West African Expedition, and for the last year and a half has been an object of great interest and curiosity in the Berlin Aquarium. The gorilla, which has an air of juvenile antiquity about it, is 3½ years old, stands 3 feet high, has grown 3½ inches during the last year, and increased 11 pounds in weight in the same period. It is coal black, the face human in expression; the form pudgy, with long arms and legs, capable of rapidly assisting locomotion. It is a docile, amusing, and performing animal; it turns on a trapeze, and climbs a rope, but it is also largely exercised in watching the gambols of a young chimpanzee, (1½ years old,) and the German dog 'Flock,' a fast friend of 'Pongo,' and on terms of the most perfect equality with him. The gastronomic capacities of the gorilla are most comprehensive. Whereas in its natural state it would live on bananas, pineapples, and birds' eggs, one of its first meals at the Aquarium was rump-steak and potatoes—the guest dipping the food in the salt to obtain the requisite zest. Wine and beer are also taken with a relish, and the little courtesies of passing the glass are observed by the gorilla and chimpanzee, with an occasional tiff on the 'drink fair' principle. Under the pressure of much "interviewing" Mr. Pongo preserves an equable temper. It is said, however, that in about a year and a half's time, when he sheds his teeth, he will have to be approached more diplomatically."

THE SULINA BRANCH OF THE DANUBE

OBSTRUCTIONS SUNK IN THE CHANNEL BY THE RUSSIANS—THE LABORS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE RENDERED NUGATORY IF THEY ARE NOT SPEEDILY REMOVED.

Mr. Charles A. Hartley, consulting engineer to the European Commission of the Danube, writes to the London *Times* on July 23 as follows: "The official news which has just reached England that the Russians have sunk several barges laden with stone in the Sulina branch of the Danube, backing them up with a mass of stone, so as to leave only four feet of water on the sill thus formed, is of a graver nature than would appear at first sight, as I will endeavor to explain. In 1856 the European Commission of the Danube, by virtue of the Treaty of Paris, was charged to clear the mouths of the Danube and to fix and levy dues on shipping, in order to cover the expenses of the necessary works of improvement. The Sulina branch and mouth having been selected for special treatment, the jetties at the Sulina mouth were begun in 1858, and were completed in a provisional manner in 1861, when the depth had increased from 9 feet to 17½ feet. In 1868-71 these jetties were consolidated, and since that time the depth on the bar has not been less than 20 feet. During the period this great improvement was being effected at the Sulina mouth, important works of correction were carried out at more than a dozen places in the Sulina branch, by means of which its navigable depth was increased five feet. It was thought permanently, and three of its worst bends got rid of by a new cut, which reduced the length of the branch one mile. The total length of the branch is now 45 miles, and at that distance from its mouth the Sulina leaves the Toultcha branch, the bifurcation being called St. George's 'Chatal,' which is the Turkish word for fork. In April last, on my annual visit to the Lower Danube, I found that the least depth over the worst shoal in the Sulina branch was 17½ feet (equal to 18 feet at extreme low water,) and the least depth at the mouth 21 feet. But for the long-continued and anxious labors of the European Commission of the Danube, the least depth in the Sulina branch would at that time have been less than 12½ feet, (equal to 7½ feet at extreme low water,) and the depth at the mouth would probably not have exceeded 9 feet. Owing to the great success of the works, the charges on shipping have been reduced from 15 shillings to 2 shillings 6 pence per ton; the number of shipwrecks has decreased from 39 in 1,000 in 1855-60 to 2 in 10,000 from 1868-76; and the exportation of grain from the Lower Danube has increased from less than 2,000,000 quarters annually before the improvements to upward of 4,500,000 quarters in 1876, more than two-thirds of the latter being transported in British bottoms.

"The Russian dam has been formed across the Sulina branch at one and a half miles below St. George's Chatal, and if not speedily removed it will render almost nugatory the labors of the commission, and the heavy outlay that has been incurred over a period of 20 years; for the branch being robbed of a large portion of its normal flow, will inevitably deteriorate at a rapid pace. If other and more pernicious current caused by the submerged silt will cause considerable deposits of sand and mud to be rapidly thrown down throughout the whole length of the branch as long as the artificial obstruction remains, while at the embouchure the absence of a strong fluvial current will permit the waves to drive sand and silt into the navigable channel, with the same inconsiderable shoal. The intention of the dam is evidently to prevent the ascent of Turkish ironclads above St. George's Chatal, and to cut off the retreat to the sea of the Turkish river fleet. I will not attempt to discuss here how the object in view could have been as well accomplished without resorting to the very extreme measure of completely blocking up by a solid dam the great and sole highway of water communication for trading vessels between the countries of the Lower Danube and the Black Sea, but I may venture to remark that this very serious act, as regards future consequences, is quite at variance with the spirit and letter of the following paragraphs from the decree issued by the Russian Government for the guidance of the Russian authorities during the present war, and which appeared *in extenso* in the *Times* on the 3d of last month:

"VIII. During the military operations on the Danube and on the banks of the river the Commander-in-Chief of the active Russian Army is instructed to take all the measures he can to hinder the navigation and legitimate commerce of neutrals on the river to be, as far as possible, free, and only to subject them to such temporary restrictions as the exigencies of war may render necessary. These restrictions are to be removed as quickly as possible.

"IX. The military authorities will, moreover, specially protect the constructions, works, and staff of the European Danube Commission, covered by the special neutral flag of this commission."

HOW SAUSAGES ARE MADE IN ENGLAND.

The Liverpool *Post* of July 26 contains the following shocking revelations: "Yesterday, at the Second Police Court, Dale-street, James Harrison, coal-yard proprietor and sausage manufacturer, was summoned for having been in possession of 43 pieces of beef which were unfit for human food. Mr. Atkinson prosecuted, and Mr. R. H. Bartlett defended the case. In opening the prosecution Mr. Atkinson said that the case was one of the worst that had ever come before his notice. The defendant kept a coal-yard in Dryden-street, and there was reason to believe that he joined the business of coal salesman to that of sausage manufacturer—using diseased meat in the process. There had been no little difficulty in getting up the case, for when cow-keepers went to the yard in the daytime they could find nothing wrong; but when they went in the night, when the process was carried on, they found that the defendant kept ferocious dogs in order to keep them [the officers] out. On one night, however, they faced the dogs, and found 43 pieces of beef, and one carcase, and four quarters of cow. The carcase was produced, and deposed, as were the pieces and the quarters were all tainted. An officer of the Health Committee was called, and deposed to having seen the beef on the defendant's premises.

"Mr. Atkinson—Did he keep any dogs there? Witness—Yes.

"Mr. Bartlett—Does he make sausages of them? [Laughter.]

"Mr. Atkinson—Oh, no; nothing so good as dog meat. [Laughter.]

"For the defense Mr. Bartlett said that he was sure he was very grateful that the officers had not said that the dogs were kept on the premises for the purpose of being converted into sausages, like the Dutchman's 'wee dog' was of old. [Laughter.] One thing was strongly in favor of the defendant—he had never been charged with a similar offense before. There was, of course, no denying that the meat was bad, but it had been made so by the weather, which was at present very unfavorable to the preservation of meat. As to that portion which was said to be diseased by dropsy—a disease which no one knew anything about—he contended that the bad appearance might have been caused by the weather.

"Mr. Prange said that a sausage-maker ought to be particularly careful to use sound meat. As it was the first offense, he would only inflict a penalty of £10 and costs."

THE GREAT RAFT OF SPARS.

The Albany *Argus* of Saturday says: "The ocean raft of spars which Messrs. George E. Young & Son, of Boston, have arranged to have taken to that city is one of the biggest things of the kind ever attempted. The spars are between 500 and 600 in number, and were purchased in Hamilton, Ontario, and in order to save the large expense incident to shipping them by rail to Boston, it was determined to try to float them in a raft by way of New-York and Long Island Sound. A contract was made with Christopher Schwinger, of Tonawanda, N. Y., by which he engaged himself to superintend the transfer. The spars were bound together in a raft, which left Hamilton, Ontario, on the 18th of June, in tow of the M. A. Munson, for Oswego. When it reached there on the following Saturday it was found necessary to break it up in divisions, so that it would pass through the Oswego and Erie Canals to Troy. The sections were of the width of an ordinary canal-boat and of the length of the spars. In this way part has already passed through the canal, and the rest is on its way. When all the spars have arrived in Troy they will be made into a raft 150 feet wide and 300 or 400 feet long, which will be taken to New-York by tugs, under the direct supervision of Mr. Schwinger. Arrived there the raft will be taken apart once more and will be rebuilt with the greatest care, iron chains replacing the withes, which are considered strong enough to bind it for its passage down the river. It will then be taken through the East River into the Sound, and round to Boston. It will not start until a spell of clear weather comes. The open sea off Cape Cod is not feared so much as the heavy swell at Point Judith. The raft will probably reach New-York in two or three weeks. It is expected that $9,000

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000	H. & St. J. 8s, conv	90	100	Rock Island	b3. 94½
200	West. Union	73⅝	800	North-western	22⅝
200	do.	73⅝	800	North-west pf.	s3. 52
200	do.	73⅝	100	do.	52
1500	do.	73⅝	100	do.	c. 51⅞
600	do.	73¼	200	do.	51⅞
600	do.	73⅛	1000	do.	51⅞
200	Pacific Mail	20⅝	500	do.	b3. 52
100	Del. & Hud.	41⅜	100	Morris & Es.	69¾
700	do.	41	200	do.	69½
100	Erie Railway	9¼	20	do.	69
100	Mich. Central	83½	200	St. Paul	24⅜
1000	Ill. Central	61	100	do.	24⅜
500	N. Y. C. & H.	93⅛	100	do.	24⅞
200	do.	93	300	do.	25
10	do.	93¼	500	do.	24⅜
200	do.	93⅛	100	St. Paul pf.	s3. 60⅞
100	do.	93¼	700	do.	61
200	do.	93¼	200	do.	c. 60⅞
200	do.	93	300	do.	60⅞
200	Lake Shore	50⅝	600	do.	60⅞
5100	do.	50⅝	200	do.	60⅞
5015	do.	50⅜	200	do.	60¼
2100	do.	50¼	E'd Wab. R.	Rec.	b60. 54
900	do.	50⅜	500	H. & St. J.	pf. 28¾
1500	do.	50	200	D., L. & W.	42⅜
100	do.	s4. 49⅞	300	do.	42¾
500	do.	50	200	do.	42⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, 81, R.	12 111⅞	$30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 109⅝
4,000	do. b.c.	111⅝	20,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R. 12 108⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	112¾	2,000 do. c. 109
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N.	12 107	30,000 U. S. 5-20s, '91, C. 12 107⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	110	5,000 do. c. 109
10,000	do.	110	10,000 U. S. 4s, 1907. R. 12 103⅛
40,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R.	110	4,000 U. S. Cur. 6s. 125

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	N. Car. 6s, new, A. & O.	8½	30	Erie Railway	9¼
4,000	Dis. of Col. 3-65s	77⅝	200	do.	9¾
2,000	C. R. & A. 8s	115½	200	St. L. & M. S.	7⅝
3,000	C. R. I. & P. 8s, 1917	b3. 104	800	L. S. & M. S.	b. 50
4,000	Ala. D. C. 5s	41	700	do.	s3. 49¾
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st, Ld. Dir.	101½	100	do.	s3. 49¾
1,000	Mil. & St. P.	87	200	do.	49⅞
3,000	C. C. C. & I. 1st	109½	200	do.	s3. 50
5,000	D. & R. R. 7s	92	100	do.	s3. 50⅛
3,000	H. & St. J. 8s, conv.	89½	800	do.	s3. 50⅜
3,000	do.	89½	600	do.	s3. 50⅜
2,000	M. & E. 7s, 71	99¼	400	do.	s3. 49⅞
3,000	Cen. P. gl.	107	300	do.	50
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st	105¾	100	do.	s10. 50⅜
10,000	do.	105¾	600	do.	50¼
5,000	Un. P. 7s, L. G.	107	400	do.	50¼
20,000	N.Y.C. 1st R.	114¾	300	do.	50¼
16,000	St. L. & M. 1st	85	700	do.	50⅜
4,000	do.	95½	100	do.	50¼
2,000	T., P. & W. 1st, E. Div.	80¼	400	C., M. & St. P.	b4. 50¼
5	Bank of Com.	127¼		do.	b.c. s3. 50¼
100	Ontario Silver	21⅜	300	do.	50¾
100	Quicksilver	9¾	100	do.	s. 50¾
200	West. Union	73¾	100	do.	s3. 50¾
200	do.	73¾	100	do.	s3. 50¾
200	do.	73¾	300	do.	s3. 50¾
1300	do.	73⅝	100	C. & N. W.	pf. b.c. 51⅞
500	do.	73⅝	100	do.	s. 51⅞
100	do.	73⅝	100	do.	s. 51⅞
50	do.	73⅝	100	do.	c. 51⅞
200	do.	73¾	800	do.	52
100	do.	b3. 73¾	800	do.	b3. 52
100	do.	73⅜	600	do.	b3. 52
100	do.	s3. 73	300	C. & R. I.	b.c. 94¼
400	do.	73⅜	300	do.	94¾
400	do.	73⅜	1300	do.	94¾
100	do.	73¼	400	do.	94¼
12	do.	73¼	100	H. & St. J.	pf. b.c. 28⅝
200	do.	73¼	100	Han. & St. J.	b.c. 26½
100	do.	73⅛	200	do.	26½
100	Del. & Hud.	b.c. 40⅜	100	Wab. Pur. Com. Rec.	b.c. 53
700	do.	40¾	200	do.	53⅛
100	do.	40⅝	100	D., L. & W.	b.c. 42⅜
300	do.	40⅞	200	do.	42
25	Adams Ex.	b6. 96	300	do.	41⅞
N. Y. Cent.	b.c. 93	200	do.	s3. 42
100	do.	93	100	do.	41⅞
100	do.	92⅞	200	do.	41⅞
100	do.	93	100	do.	41⅞
100	do.	93	100	do.	42⅛
200	do.	c. 93	100	do.	42⅜
100	do.	s3. 93¼	400	Mor. & Es.	b.c. 69¼
200	do.	93¾	500	do.	s3. 69
100	do.	s3. 93¾	100	do.	69
500	C. of N. J.	b.c. s3. 105	200	do.	69¼
100	do.	105			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000	L. & W. B. con.	86¼	100	N. Y. C. & H.	s3. 93¾
3,000	Un. Pac. 1st	97½	100	do.	93¾
4,000	Un. P. 1st, L. G.	103	100	Lake Shore	50¾
1,000	S. L. & I. M. 1st	95¼	120	do.	50¾
4,000	No. Mo. 1st	100½	100	do.	b3. 50⅜
10	Bank of Com.	127¼	800	do.	50⅜
700	Quicksilver pf.	20	200	do.	50¾
100	Del. & Hud.	40⅝	100	D., L. & W.	42¾
100	do.	40⅜	100	do.	42¼
300	West. Union	73⅜	100	H. & St. J.	s3. 29
100	do.	73⅜	50	do.	29
100	do.	73⅜	100	C. C. C. & I.	109½
100	do.	73¾	400	St. L. K. C. & N.	3½
10	do.	73⅝			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Del. & Hud.	b.c. 40⅛	100	C. & N. W.	b.c. s3. 92
100	Quicksilver	pf. 22⅝	100	do.	92⅜
200	Wabash	pf. b.c. s3. 51⅞	100	C. & N. W.	pf. b.c. 93
900	N. Y. C. & H.	b.c. 93⅝	200	C., M. & St. P.	25
200	do.	93⅝		do.	pf. b.c. 60½
100	L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 50¼	100	D., L. & W.	42¾
100	do.	s3. 50¼	100	St. L. K. C. & N.	b.c. 3½
50	Panama	b.c. c. 102½	100	Morris & Es.	b.c. 69½
200	C. & P.	g. d. s3. 80			

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	L. S. con.	77¾	400	N. Y. C. & H.	93⅜
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	105¾	800	do.	93¼
6,000	St. L. & I. M. 2d	90	100	Lake Shore	50⅜
	do.	95¾	100	do.	b3. 50¼
2,000	Harlem 1st R.	119½	1800	do.	50¼
200	Del. & Hud.	40⅝	10	North-west. pf.	51½
100	do.	s10. 40⅝	100	do.	51¾
31	Adams Ex.	94	1000	do.	51⅜
100	Pac. Mail	20¾	100	Rock Island	s8. 94
100	do.	20⅝	100	D., L. & W.	42¼
100	West. Union	73⅝	100	St. L. & I. M.	22
200	do.	73⅝	200	St. Paul	24½
100	do.	s3. 73⅝	100	do.	s3. 24½
200	do.	73⅝	300	do.	24¾
8	do.	73⅝	500	do.	24⅞
500	do.	73⅝	100	St. Paul pf.	60½
100	do.	73⅝	300	do.	60⅜
100	do.	73⅝	100	do.	60¼
500	Erie Railway	9¼	100	H. & St. J.	29
200	Mich. Cen.	42½	100	Han. & St. J. pf.	26⅜
200	do.	43⅜	100	Mor. & Es.	69¼
200	do.	43¾			

MONDAY, Aug. 6—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing House on Saturday last, shows a decrease of $3,063,100 in legal tenders, and $1,898,300 in deposits, and a gain of $598,200 in loans, $151,700 in specie, and $67,400 in circulation. The movement for the week results in a loss of $2,436,825 in surplus reserve, which reduces the amount held by the banks in excess of legal requirements to $13,606,250.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, as compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	July 28.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 5, 1876.
Loans	$249,169,600	$249,767,800	$252,756,300
Specie	13,984,100	14,135,800	20,126,000
L. T'd'r.	57,325,200	54,262,100	60,333,300
Deposits	221,064,900	219,166,600	226,479,800
Circul'n	15,517,900	15,585,300	15,007,600

And the following the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$13,984,100	$14,135,800	Inc. $151,700
Legal t'd'r.	57,325,200	54,252,100	Dec. 3,063,100
Total reserve	$71,309,300	$68,387,900	Dec. $2,911,400
Reserve required	55,266,225	54,791,650	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements.	16,043,075	13,606,250	Dec. 2,436,825

The Money market during the week afforded unmistakable evidence of a hardening tendency, and the impression very generally prevailed that high rates of interest will obtain in the near future, especially if the revival in business, so eagerly looked forward to, should take place. The Discount market exhibited decided firmness, the rates for prime mercantile paper being 4½@6 ₱ cent. The great bulk of the business in call loans was done at 1½@2 ₱ cent., though occasionally higher rates prevailed.

The foreign advices reported unsettled markets at London and at the Continental centres early in the week, owing to the apprehensions existing that a general European war was imminent, but toward the close there was an improved feeling, and at London Consols and United States bonds were firm. The Bank of England reported a decrease of £288,000 bullion for the week ending Wednesday. The bank rate of discount continues at 2 ₱ cent., but in the open market money is considerably easier, and three-months bills are discounted at 1⅜ ₱ cent.

The Sterling Exchange market was weak, and rates declined. At the close the asking quotations were $4 85½ and $4 87, with actual business at concessions. The supply of commercial bills was larger than of late, while there was little disposition to purchase.

The Gold speculation was tame. The price declined from 105⅝ to 105¼, and subsequently recovered to 105½, which was the closing quotation. Cash Gold was in less active demand than last week, and loaned from 3 ₱ cent. for use to flat. The Treasury on Thursday sold $1,000,000 gold at 105.28@105.32.

Government bonds were quiet and in the main firm. The variations in prices were unusually slight, and the market presented no special feature. In railroad mortgages the dealings were fairly active. The general market exhibited firmness at a higher range of prices. St. Louis and Iron Mountain Firsts, however, declined 5 ₱ cent., sales having been induced by the company's default on the interest due Aug. 1. State bonds were quiet, the principal business having been in Louisiana Consols, District Columbia 3-65s, and Tennessees.

On the Stock Exchange the speculative interest centred chiefly in Western Union, the dealings in which were attended with considerable excitement. The shares, under active purchases, rose from 67⅜ to 75, with a partial reaction in the late dealings. It is very generally believed that Jay Gould, who had been for a long period a pronounced bear on the stock, has, with his accustomed wilyness, succeeded in stealing a march upon his late associates and executing a complete change of front, and is now, with his following, committed to the bull side of the account, while against him are arrayed the California speculator and some prominent members of the Twenty-third-street party. Unless indications are entirely deceptive, a fierce struggle is impending between the rival cliques, in which fortunes will be lost and won. The general market was a shade lower, but on the whole fairly firm, with the exception of Hannibal and St. Joseph, in which a decline ranging from 3½ to 5 ₱ cent. was recorded, followed by some recovery. Prominent among the events of the week was the passing of the dividend by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which, however, exercised no appreciable influence upon the course of prices.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Aug. 5, '76.	Closing.
American Gold	105⅝	105¼	111⅞	
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup	110	109¾	117¼	
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup	109	109	119⅝	
New-York Central	95⅛	92½	106	
Rock Island	95¾	94½	106⅛	
Pacific Mail	22½	20⅜	23⅜	
Milwaukee & St. Paul	25¼	24	37	
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	61½	59⅞	68⅛	
Lake Shore	52⅜	49¾	53¾	
Michigan Central	61	58	69¾	
Illinois Central	62⅞	59¾	68½	

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 5.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	93⅝	92⅞	93⅜	93½
Harlem			139	141
Erie	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅜
Lake Shore	50⅝	49¾	50⅜	50¼
Wabash	26¾	26¾	26¾	27
North-western	22½	22	22	22¼
North-western preferred	52	51⅝	51⅝	51⅞
Rock Island	94½	94	94	94¼
Fort Wayne			86¾	88
Milwaukee & St. Paul	25	24¾	24½	24⅝
Lehigh Valley	78¾	78¾	78¾	79
Mil. & St. Paul	61	60⅛	60¾	61
Pittsburg	82	79¾	80	80¼
Del., Lack. & Western	42⅛	41¾	42	42⅜
New-Jersey Central	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅝
Del. & Hudson Canal	41⅜	40½	40½	40⅞
Morris & Essex	69½	69	69¼	69¾
Michigan Central	43⅝	43¼	43¼	43½
Illinois Central	61	60¾	60¾	61¼
Union Pacific			63	65
C., C. & Ind. Central	25⅜	25¾	24½	25
Hannibal & St. Joseph	10¼	10¼	10¼	11
Han. & St. Joseph pref	26⅞	26¼	26½	26⅝
Ohio & Mississippi			3⅛	3¼
Panama			101	105
Western Union	73¾	73	73¼	73½
A. & T. Telegraph			17	20
Pacific Mail	20¾	20½	20½	20⅝
Quicksilver			13⅜	14½
Quicksilver preferred	26	25	25	26
Adams Express			95	96½
Wells, Fargo & Co			81¾	82
American Express			44	45
United States Express			40	43

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York, and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here for the week ending Saturday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$6,928,867
Corresponding week last year	4,489,713
Since Jan. 1 this year	203,498,093
Corresponding period last year	179,565,393
Gold Aug. 4, 1877	105¼
Gold Aug. 5, 1876	112

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$5,140,793
Corresponding week last year	5,427,889
Since Jan. 1 this year	157,673,886
Corresponding period last year	153,110,093

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$208,000
Corresponding week last year	605,324
Since Jan. 1 this year	28,140,449
Corresponding period last year	37,846,728

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$2,162,095
Corresponding week last year	2,347,886
Since Jan. 1 this year	55,051,867
Corresponding period last year	60,710,276

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$2,187,113
Corresponding week last year	3,783,908
Since Jan. 1 this year	37,201,147
Corresponding period last year	45,332,560

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest earnings reported.		
	July.	1877.	1876.
A. Top. & S. Fe	3d wk of July.	$60,011	$45,616
B. C. Rap. & N	3d wk of July.	18,591	17,516
Cairo & St. L	2d wk of July.	4,895	4,884
Can. Southern	3d wk of July.	39,304	32,061
Cen. Pacific	Month of June.	1,391,000	1,646,269
Chicago & Alton	3d wk of July.	96,128	92,665
C. M. & St. Paul	Month of July.	556,000	685,270
C. Mt. V. & D., &c.	3d wk of July.	5,639	6,245
Denver Pacific	M'th of May.	29,614	29,714
D. & R. Grande	3d wk of July.	19,038	8,740
Grand Trunk	4th wk of June.	169,978	174,000
Great Western	Week end. June 30.	62,030	65,190
Han. & St. Jo.	M'th of May.	162,719	141,289
Ill. Cen. (Ill.'s)	M'th of June.	360,234	511,283
Ind., Bl. & W.	3d wk of July.	30,846	17,146
Int. & Gt. Nor'n	3d wk of July.	21,739	16,728
Kansas Pac.	M'th of June.	253,652	238,437
Lehigh Valley	M'th of June.	586,000	615,754
Lou., Cin. & Lex.	M'th of June.	87,437	87,964
Lou. & Nash. & C.	M'th of May.	382,574	360,342
Missouri Pac.	M'th of June.	319,417	303,126
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	3d wk of July.	65,122	52,268
Mobile & Ohio.	M'th of June.	88,949	85,832
N. J. Midland	M'th of June.	62,750	56,120
N. Y. C. & Hud.	M'th of June.	1,147,439	1,118,562
Pad. & Elizab'n	M'th of June.	21,636	
Pad. & Memp's	M'th of June.	12,610	14,371
Phil. & Erie	Month of June.	250,705	261,265
St. Jos. & West.	Month of June.	36,878	35,217
St. L. A. & T. H.	3d wk of July.	9,295	6,589
St. L. I. M. & So.	3d wk of July.	84,200	66,385
St. L. K. C. & No.	3d wk of J'y.	60,125	51,273
St. L. & S. Fran.	M'th of June.	67,778	106,612
St. L. & S. E'n (St. L. Div.)	1st wk of July.	10,479	10,091
St. L. & S. E'n (K. Div.)	1st wk of July.	8,902	7,208
St. L. & S. E'n (T. Div.)	1st wk of July.	2,987	3,257
St. Paul & S. C	Month of June.	40,360	53,748
St. City & St. P'l	Month of June.	21,204	31,863
Tol. Peor. & War.	3d wk of July.	24,211	21,277
Wabash	3d wk of July.	82,167	62,100
Union Pacific	M'th of April.	1,088,280	1,054,188

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 4.—Cotton dull; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 10 bales; exports, coastwise, 42 bales; sales, 76 bales; stock, 5,010 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 4.—Cotton dull; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 34 bales; sales, 2 bales; stock, 1,732 bales.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 4.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; gross receipts, 36 bales; sales, 243 bales; Stock, 15,315 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 4.—Cotton very dull; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 7 bales; gross, 48 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 28,793 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 4.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; ex. ports, coastwise, 3 bales; stock, 3,566 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 4.—Cotton dull, nominal; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 58 bales; stock, 903 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 4.—Cotton dull; Middling, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 6 bales; exports, coastwise, 25 bales; stock, 2,738 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 4.—Cotton dull; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; good Ordinary, 10¾c.; ner receipts, 99 bales; stock, 3,143 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 4.—Cotton dull; Middling, 11c.; receipts, 57 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 7,315 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 4.—Wool—The demand for the past week has been moderate; prices steady and firm for all desirable; supply of Fleece has been passing rapidly into the hands of manufacturers; sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania, 152,000 lb., and includes No. 1 and X at 45c@48c.; XX steady at 50c.; a lot of XX and above at 51c.; Michigan and Wisconsin, sales, 235,000 lb., mostly at 42c.@45c.; 15,000 lb. New-York and Western sold at 40c.@41c.; Combing and Delaine is demand at steady prices; transactions, 221,000 lb., at 50c.@56½c. for washed, and 36c.@40c. for unwashed; all lots purchased as soon as graded; large lots more salable than small; Texas Wool sells readily, some 185,000 lb. having been purchased at 29c.@35c.; 50,000 lb. Oregon sold on private terms, understood at about 40c.; Territory Wool unchanged; stock of Pulled is light, and desirable lots of Super are sought after; sales, 107,000 lb., mostly at 38c.@40c., and a choice lot of Super at 45c.; California dull; sales of Spring, 140,000 lb., at 20c.@37½c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls.	30	Leather, sides	18,977
Buffalo Robes, bales.	288	Oil, bbls.	202
Copper, bbls.	136	Oil, Lard, bbls.	877
Copper, cakes	280	Pea-nuts, bags	646
Dried Fruit, pks.	17	Pork, pks.	1,199
Eggs, pks.	781	Cut-meats, pks.	526
Flour, bbls.	11,092	Rice, pkts.	4,773
Corn-meal, bbls.	200	Butter, pks.	427
Wheat, bushels	18,020	Cheese, pks.	14,029
Corn, bushels	367,184	Skins, bales	495
Oats, bushels	11,010	Starch, pkgs.	4,391
Malt, bushels	1,450	Tea, pks.	648
Oat-meal, bbls.	50	Tobacco, hhds.	90
Grease, pks.	13	Tobacco, pks.	425
Hemp, bales	19	Whisky, bbls.	467
Hides, bales	100	Wool, bales	134
Hops, bales	134		

COFFEE—Dull; quoted as before.

COTTON—A slow movement was noted for early delivery at a reduction of 3-16c. ₱ lb.....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery 1,100 bales, (of which 170 bales were on last evening,) including 599 bales to spinners and 19 bales to speculators.....And for forward delivery business has been less active, with prices quoted much lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bales, of which 4,800 bales were on last evening, and 26,200 bales to-day, with 3,800 bales on the call, on the basis of Middling, August, closing at 11.43c.@11.44c.; September, 11.38c.; October, 11.18c.; November, 11.03c.@11.04c.; December, 11.05c.@11.06c.; January, 11.18c.; February, 11.27c.@11.29c.; March, 11.41c.@11.43c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 10@12 points, closing irregular and unsettled.....The receipts at this port to-day were — bales, and at the shipping ports 308 bales, against 213 bales same day last week.....The week's exports hence have been 8,671 bales, including 5,021 bales to Liverpool and 3,650 bales to Revel.....The exports from all ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 3,005,672 bales, of which 1,979,045 bales have been to the British ports, and 1,026,627 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
Strict Ordinary	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
Good Ordinary	10⅞	10⅞	11	11
Strict Good Ord.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Low Middling	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Strict Low Mid.	11½	11½	11⅝	11⅝
Middling	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Good Middling	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Strict Good Mid.	12 3-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Middling Fair	12 9-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Fair	13 5-16	13 5-16	13 7-16	13 7-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅞	Low Middling	10 11-16
Strict Good Ordinary	10½	Middling	11 3-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A light business was reported in nearly all kinds of State and Western flour at weak and irregular prices, though no further important alteration was noted.....Sales have been reported since our last of 8,000 bbls. of all grades, including unsound. Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at 30 @ $8 75, mostly unsound Extras at $5 25@$6 25, with odd lots of unsound Superfine at $4@$4 50, (50 bbls. unsound Superfine and low Winter Wheat Extra went in one lot at $4;) Sour Flour at $2 25@$3, chiefly Sour Minnesota Extras at $6 @$6 25; inferior to choice Spring Wheat Extras, mostly at $3 50@$4 for fair to about choice Winter, and $3 @$3 50 for Spring; very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $2 90@$3 75, mostly at $3 10@$3 for fair ordinary to very good Winter Wheat; very poor to good Extra State at $5 75@$6 10; good to fancy do. at $6 10@ $6 60; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, at $6 50@$7 50; fancy do. for South American trade, $7 75@ $8 75 for good to fancy; do., for English markets, at $6@$6 10; do., Family Extras, $6 50@$10 25, the latter for choice; poor to good shipping Extra Ohio, at $5 @$6 25; fancy do. to choice Extra do., $6 10@$6 60; and other grades within the previous range.....Included in the reported sales were 1,350 bbls. shipping Extras, in lots, of which 725 bbls. City Mill Extras, 780 bbls. Minnesota clear, (Hinsdale's mark,) at $5 25@$5 50; 200 bbls. do. straight Extras, (mainly at $7 75@$8, with very fancy as high as $9 50,) and extreme 100 bbls. Patent do., (chiefly at $8@$9 50;) 1,800 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, $6 @$6 50 for lasting, 500 bbls. Indiana, Illinois, and St. Louis, new crop, at $7@$8 50; 380 bbls. Superfine; 625 bbls. No. 2, (of which 100 bbls. fair ordinary Michigan at $3 50;) 800 bbls. Sour, and 400 bbls. unsound, at quoted rates.....Southern Flour dull and heavy.....Sales reported of 800 bbls., in lots, mostly Extras, at $7 25@$8 50 for new, and $8 25@$8 75 for old, closing at $8 50.....Rye Flour, of Rider & Pitcher's make, was reported of 200 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, within the range of $4 65@$5 for fair to about choice, and up to $5 10 for strictly choice, and $5 20 for very fancy State, and $4 25 @$4 50 for fair to good Western.....Corn-meal in fair demand; sales were made of only small lots, including Yellow Western at $3@$3 40, and Brandywine at $3 50@$3 55; market very dull.....And of Corn-meal, in bags, 1,800 bags coarse on the basis of $1 12 for City, in lots, ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat has been quite tame, and quoted heavy, lower, and irregular for early delivery, with the dealings wholly in the new crop now arriving. Spring for prompt delivery wholly nominal, in the absence of important inquiry. In the option, Winter Wheat has been in good demand at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, closing weak, and Spring Wheat lower, and the close of the day also attracted more attention, and left off more firmly, though opening weaker.....Sales have been reported to-day of 155,000 bushels, including new crop Red and Amber Western, in lots, 11,000 bushels, at $1 50@$1 56, the latter rate for fancy; Red, Amber, and White Southern, about 8,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 50@$1 55, (of which 1,200 bushels new crop Amber Tennessee at $1 53, and 1,200 bushels ordinary White, and 800 bushels Amber do., together, at $1 50;) new crop No. 2 Red Western, August options, 88,000 bushels, at $1 43½@ $1 44, (of which at the only call held—the second—the business done was 40,000 bushels at $1 43½, and closing at $1 44;) closing with $1 48 reported bid; do., September, 32,000 bushels, at $1 28, (of which at the call at $1 28@$1 28¼;) and closing with $1 38 bid; and New-York No. 2 Spring September option, 16,000 bushels (at the call) at $1 28@ $1 28¼, (leaving off at the call at $1 27¾ bid, and $1 28 asked, and at the close of the day at $1 28 reported bid,) with No. 2 Chicago Spring option, quoted at $1 28 bid, and $1 29 asked; and No. 2 Milwaukee do., same option, at $1 31 bid, and $1 33 asked.....Corn has been in more general supply, and for early delivery quoted during the day about 1c. ₱ bushel lower, but leaving off rather more firmly, on a fairly active movement, mainly in New-York No. 2 and the better grades of ungraded Mixed Western, the option business being large, and prices, in this connection, ruled weak.....Sales have been reported since our last of 291,000 bushels for all deliveries, (of which 235,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York steamer Mixed, for early delivery, at 59⅞c.@60c., closing at 60c.; New-York steamer Mixed, August option, 16,000 bushels (all the sales made at the call) at 59⅝c.; New-York No. 2, for early delivery, at 59c.@59⅜c., closing at 59½c.@59⅝c., and for August, 60,000 bushels at 60c., closing barely steady at 60c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 56c.@61c., chiefly at 60c.@60⅝c. for sailing vessel, (the latter, in part, called New-York No. 2,) and 59⅞c.@60c. for steamer quality, and White Western at 62c.@63c.....Rye has been in fair demand, chiefly for forward delivery and for export, with sales reported of 4,000 bushels No. 2 Western, to arrive soon, at 70c., and 50,000 bushels do., last half of August option, at 69c., with new crop State, September option, quoted at 80c.@88c.).....Barley, Peas, and Malt as last quoted.....Oats have further yielded slightly in price, on a liberal offering and moderate local trade inquiry.....Sales reported of 41,000 bushels, including New-York No. 2 White, 2,200 bushels, at 42c., New-York No. 3 White, 3,750 bushels, at 35½c.@35⅝c.; New-York No. 2, 4,500 bushels, at 36c.@37c.; 10,000 bushels at 37c.; New-York No. 1, at 31½c. Rejected at 27c. Mixed State, 47c.@ 51c., (of which 2,000 bushels, averaging 29 lb., at 47c.) White State at 55c.@57c., (of which 750 bushels, averaging 32 lb., at 48½c.) No. 2 Chicago quoted at 40c.; new crop Jersey, odd lots, at 38c.@40c.; new crop Tex

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange on Saturday, Aug. 4, was one by E. H. Ludlow & Co., who, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick building, with lot 20 by 90, No. 400 East 50th-st., south-east corner 1st-av., for $8,885, to G. A. McMurtry. The sale by James M. Miller of the building, with lot, No. 33 Baxter-st., east of Park-st., was adjourned to Aug. 20. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 4, was $286,602, as against $353,832, the figures for the previous week. The aggregate auction sales for the month of July were $1,389,084.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Aug. 6.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the building, with lease of lot 25 by 75, No. 215 Church-st., east side, 75 feet north of Walker-st.; leased May 1, 1867; term 21 years; ground rent, $3,000 per year.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 27.6 by 128, No. 35 Macdougal-st., west side, 55 feet south of West Washington-place. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of three lots, each 21.2 by 100.11, on East 104th-st., north-west corner Madison-av.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 75.4. No. 73 West 47th-st., north side, 58 feet east of 6th-av.

Tuesday, Aug. 7.

By R. V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Sturgis M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land 52.6 by 96.2. No. 258 Cherry-st., north side, 26.3 feet east of Rutgers-st. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 95.8, No. 390 Madison-st., south side, 100 feet east of Jackson-st.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West 30th-st., north side, between 8th and 9th avs. Also, a house, with lot 20.2 by 100.5 to 5.5 No. 1,150 West 48th-st., south side, 175 feet east of 9th-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 12.6 by 98.9, No. 409 West 33d-st., north side, 150 feet west of 9th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. Wood, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 102.2 on West 84th-st., north side, 225 feet east of 10th-av. Also, a plot of land 150 by 46.9 by 150 by 30.11 in centre of block bounded by 84th and 85th sts., 9th and 10th avs.

Wednesday, Aug. 8.

By Slevin & McElroy, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jefferson M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 103.3, No. 648 East 16th-st., south side, 138 feet west of Avenue C.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James M. Fisk, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 100.4, No. 445 East 57th-st., north side, 145.5 feet west of Avenue A.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a building, with plot of land 100.8 by 152.2, on 4th-av., north-east corner 86th-st.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, of the block of land 201.10 by 820, bounded by 3d and 4th avs., 98th and 99th sts.

Thursday, Aug. 9.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with three lots, each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 228, 230, and 232 West 42d-st., south side, 325 feet west of 7th-av. Also, similar sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 20 by 102.2, on West 83d-st., north side, 389.9 feet east of 9th-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John E. Risley, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, No. 369 West 56th-st., 33.4 feet east of 9th-av.

By Lapinasse & Friedman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James B. Selkman, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 23.8 by 100.5, No. 216 East 47th-st., south side, 351.4 feet west of 2d-av.

By Slevin & McElroy, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 18.9 by 102.2, on West 83d-st., north side, 350 feet east of 9th-av.

By ——, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on Avenue A, east side, 275 feet south of 161st-st., Morrisania.

Friday, Aug. 10.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel M. Van Cott, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick and frame house, with lease of lot 24.4 by 98.9, No. 220 East 24th-st., south side, 268.4 feet east of 3d-av.

By Gerard Betts, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Louis M. Doscher, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 415 West 35th-st., north side, 175 feet west of 9th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court, in foreclosure, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17 by 100.5, No. 339 East 62d-st., north side, 371 feet east of 2d-av.

By William Kennelly, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 123 by 154.2 by 126.7 by 130.9, on East 52d-st., south side, 125 feet west of 1st-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 120, on Madison-av., south side, 371 feet west of Bridge road, 24th Ward.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.5, on West 67th-st., north side, 173 feet east of 10th-av.

By Blackwell & Rilker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Anthony Anthuack, Esq., Referee, of one log 8.6 by 18.5 by 98.2 by 25 by 106, on Alexander and 3d avs., east side, 50 feet north of 143d-st., Morrisania.

Saturday, Aug. 11.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. B. Shafer, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 26 by 78 by 17.6 by 57, on Worth-st., north side, 16.8 feet east of Mulberry-st.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James E. Carpenter, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on Mary-st., south side, 200 feet east of Courtlandt-st., Morrisania.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, AUG. 4.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

A four-story brick building, with lot No. 400 East 50th-st., s. e. corner of 1st-av., lot 20x90. $8,885

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Aug. 3.

24th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9; Henry H. Howland to Charles M. Pesevenne, nom.
Same property; C. M. Pesevenne to Kate B. Howland. nom.
Bleecker-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Broadway, 27x100; F. I. Huerstel and wife to A. Kuntz. nom.
Lexington-av., w. corner of 76th-st., 204.4x102.2x50; E. Langley to H. A. Martin. nom.
7th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 68.4x25; X. Berens and wife to C. Grimm. nom.
7th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x68; X. Berens and wife to Katharine Grimm. $16,850
Bleecker-st., No. 59; Amanda Kuntz to Sarah Huerstel. nom.
89th-st., n. s., 420 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5; B. McKenny and wife to Mary Herter. 44,000
57th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x100.5; A. Ewald to P. Schaefer. nom.
Union-av., n. a., corner Westchester-av., 17.9x 239, 23d Ward; William Cauldwell and wife to H. P. Whitney. nom.
89th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x 98.9; W. H. Mallory to J. H. Billing. 41,000
82d-st., s. s., 127.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x102.2; J. Twiname and wife to W. J. Parkinson. nom.
Same property; W. J. Parkinson and wife to J. W. Twiname. nom.
Union-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Cedar-st., 15x113, &c., 23d Ward; William Cauldwell and wife to H. B. Kirk. 7,500
1st-av., e. s., 75.7 ft. s. of 118th-st., 25.2x94; D. Seymour, Referee, to P. F. Ferrigan. 1,000
Greene-st., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Prince-st., 40x75x irregular; A. L. Levy and wife to J. Rosenthal. nom.
128th-st., s. s., 277.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11; A. Price, Referee, to W. Thurman. 6,000
Grand-st., n. s., 40.1 ft. e. of Lewis-st., 20x100; A. Cameron, Referee, to F. T. De Feystar. 3,086
130th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11; E. R. Darkson, Referee, to P. F. Ferrigan. 7,000
83d-st., n. s., 240.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 34.7x98.7; R. Roelke, Referee, to Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company. 11,050
81st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x102.2; E. Sherland, Referee, to Manhattan Life Insurance Company. 14,000
16th-st., n. s., 225.1 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25.1x92; D. Marvin, Referee, to E. S. Ward. 4,000
Woodruff-av., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Prospect-st., 100x140.3, 23d Ward; W. R. Brown, Referee, to C. F. Mattlage. 6,600
8th-av., n. w. corner 122d-st., 25.6x236.10; A. R. Insbacker and wife to R. B. Tunstall. 3,000
26th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9; John Crerar to H. Roeve. 25,000
83d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x75.7; James Ladds to Edward Paynadi. 5,000
4th-av., s. w. corner 108th-st., 100x100; Edward W. May to William H. Gebhard. nom.
41st-st., n. s., 107.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 22.6x98.9; also, 39th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 49.5x 25; Lydia G. McMullen to Joseph R. Howard. 25,000
62d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 30x100.5; William Pitt and wife to Edward Schell. 42,000
5th-av., n. e. corner of 94th-st., 201x115. 80,000
James T. Sturges to I. E. Bell. nom.
83d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x102.2; James West and wife to Alfred E. West. 2,000
18th-st., s. w. corner of 4th-av., 53.1x150; Frederick J. Betts, Executor, to V. B. Matthews. 48,500
74th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25.1x102.2; L. M. Doscher, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company. 8,000
West-st., s. s., 93.8 ft. n. of Morris-st., 27x88.3; R. F. Farrell, Referee, to W. H. Roby. 10,500
27th-st., s. s., lot No. 128, 350 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x98.9; also, 27th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9; G. P. Smith, Referee, to John M. Farrington. 10,900

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety; also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let, for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Maine and Cone sts.

FARM FOR SALE—BUILDINGS, ORCHARD, crops, stock, and tools. Address F. MORRIS, Box No. 161 Stroudsburg, Monroe County, Penn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TAX SALE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the directions of title 2, chapter 427 of the laws of 1855, that a list of all lands liable to be sold for taxes assessed and levied in the years 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870, and of certain lands liable to be sold for taxes levied in each of the years from 1840 to 1865, both inclusive, has been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers and Town and City Clerks in this State; and that so much of the said lands as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest, and charges which may be due thereon at the time of sale, will, on the ninth day of October next, and the succeeding days, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol in the City of Albany. F. P. OLCOTT, Controller.

Dated ALBANY, June 28, 1877.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A FEW SUBERBLY LOCATED FURNISHED and unfurnished large and small dwellings. Reasonable rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, FULLY furnished, for two or three months, a very handsome and complete residence, situated in one of the best locations in Morristown. THOMAS MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO RENT—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED—THE FINE store corner Wabash av. and Washington-st., Chicago, 97x168, just completed; suitable for wholesale dry goods, millinery, clothing, or boots and shoes being directly opposite Stewart's. For further information apply to the proprietors of the St. Denis Hotel, New-York, or J. AVERELL, No. 127 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA....WED., Aug. 8|SCYTHIA....WED., Aug. 22
ABYSSINIA...WED., Aug. 15|*RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 29

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S.N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 1 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 8
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 11

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents.
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Bolivia.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M. | Ethiopia...Aug. 25, 6 A. M.
California...Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Victoria....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Alsatia....Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Erna....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.

Cabins, $50 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Sat., Aug. 18, noon | Italy, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M. | England, Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M.

FOR LONDONDERRY AND LONDON.

Denmark, Aug. 16, 9 A. M. | Canada, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 11|MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 25
NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 18|MOSEL.....Sat. Sept. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low-est rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

PEREIRE, DANRE.....Wednesday, Aug. 8, 4 P. M.
CANADA, FRANGEUL.....Wednesday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.
ST. LAURENT, LACHENEZ, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY Aug. 8, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, SATURDAY, Aug. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY Aug. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKEN.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TREMEAIAN..Wednesday, Aug. 15

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 12 and Sept. 2 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 30TH-ST. NEAT three-story high-stoop brown-stone medium-size dwelling for sale low. Will exchange. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND ELEGANT HOUSES Nos. 36, 40, and 42 West 40th-st.; location superb, as they front Reservoir-square. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 43 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.

Free transfer for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn, by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight change. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28, N. R., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 3:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.

2 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.

Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive at New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,

and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boat, leaving Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) daily at 5:15 P. M.

FARE ONLY $1 50.

and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.

Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.

S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA VIA PEOPLE'S LINE FROM PIER NO. 41 N. R.—Large, steady, well-ventilated boats. Fare to Saratoga, $2 70; Excursion Tickets, good during season, to Albany and return, $3; Saratoga and return, $4 40. Races commence at Saratoga July 21.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) at 8:05 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. BARKER.

FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 2d	8:30 A. M.	Thursday, 2d	1:00 P. M.
Friday, 3d	8:30 A. M.	Friday, 3d	2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 4th	11:30 A. M.	Saturday, 4th	3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 5th	8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 5th	4:00 P. M.
Monday, 6th	8:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 7th	6:15 A. M.
Tuesday, 7th	8:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 8th	6:15 A. M.
Wednesday, 8th	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 9th	6:15 A. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.

FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 2d	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 2d	6:30 A. M.
Friday, 3d	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 3d	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 4th	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 4th	6:30 A. M.
Monday, 6th	9:00 A. M.	Monday, 6th	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 7th	9:00 A. M.	Monday, 6th	3:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 8th	9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 7th	3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 9th	9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 8th	3:00 P. M.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer S. R. MAUNDER will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 19 East River, foot of Wallst, at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.

Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.—EXPRESS AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1.50.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 40 N. R., foot of Jermyn. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

A—MARY POWELL—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 30 North River, daily, at 5:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn, by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 33 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Cleave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, QUEBEC AND SAGUENAY RIVER.—Through to the mountains by daylight. On and after July 16 through cars will leave Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 8:05 A. M., for the White Mountains, (Littleton, Fabyan House, Crawford House;) also, for Newburg Springs, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Newport, Vt., Lake Memphremagog, connecting at these points the same evening, and Quebec early next morning, in time for steamers for Saguenay River and trains for Maritime Provinces. For further information and tickets apply at ticket offices New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, Grand Central Depot, G. LEVE, Passenger Agent; Passumpsic Railroad, No. 271 Broadway, or Central Vermont Railroad office, No. 417 Broadway.

SPRING, HOUSE,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

Price for August at this most popular of Summer Resorts, $18 to $25 per week.

Visitors lists for season of 1877 sent free on application.

T. R. PROCTOR, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL.
FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

Through tickets, and baggage checked. Telegraph office in hotel. Ferry leaves James-slip, New-York, 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th-st. foot, 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connecting with railroad at Hunter's Point

D. S. & S. SAMMIS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

CATSKILL, N. Y. ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN THIS REGION. Terms reduced; high elevation, 20 acres of grounds, mountain air, scenery unsurpassed in the world, accessible by Albany day boats and Hudson River Railroad.

JOHN BREASTED, Proprietor, Catskill, N. Y.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN., one hour from City; located on high ground, and free from malaria and mosquitoes; board, $8 per week and upward. I. W. KNAPP, Manager.

ELBERON HOTEL, SOUTH OF LONG BRANCH. The most unique and elegant sea-side resort in the country. T. JONES, late of Hoffman House and St. James Hotel, Proprietor.

BEACH HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., NOW open. Mrs. E. McCABE, Prop. JAS. SHEA, Sup't.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!! We will during these Hard Times dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand of first-class makers, including WATERS' at lower prices for cash or instalments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS & ORGANS are the BEST MADE. AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, &c. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufctrs. and Dealers, 40 East 14th-st., Union-square, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Aug. 15

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK...Wednesday, Aug. 15

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me., and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrew's, Fredericton, Shediac, Mirimichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very

THE SUNDAY EXCISE LAW.

HOW THE CLOSING WAS ENFORCED.

THE ATTEMPT OF THE POLICE TO ENFORCE THE EXCISE LAW YESTERDAY A COMPARATIVE FAILURE—OUTWARD OBSERVANCE OF THE LAW IN SOME QUARTERS—ENTIRE DISREGARD OF IT IN OTHERS—THE BEER GARDENS ON THE EAST RIVER CLOSED UP.

The attempt of the Police to enforce the Excise law yesterday was exactly what every well-informed person knew it would prove to be—a comparative failure. Along the whole length of Third-avenue, from the City Hall to Harlem, at least three out of every four liquor stores did the usual Sunday business—through the side door, of course. The outward observance of the law was strict enough—every saloon having its front and many of them their side doors closed and fastened, but there was always some sort of passage-way to the bar within. In the vicinity of one of the Police Courts, two large wine shops—one on each corner, and both within 100 yards of the Court-house—plied their trade unmolested. At one of them the bartender said that he had sold liquor to 15 different policemen while awaiting the examination of their prisoners. Most of the fashionable hotels and restaurants either sold over the bar or in wine-rooms adjoining. Among the places reputed as not selling were the St. Nicholas, Grand Central, Union Place, Everett House, Westminster, the St. James, the Sturtevant House, the Grand, and the Buckingham, but at many of these the desired refreshments could be obtained with a little finesse. At the Fifth-Avenue Hotel the bar was actually closed, and the bar-room deserted by all save the cigar-seller and his customers. At the Gilsey House the bar was also locked up. At the Hoffman House the bar-room was closed and the doors closed, but across the hall was an elegantly-furnished dining-room, where patrons could take seats and order what they wished. The Metropolitan, the Coleman House, the Union-Square, and the Windsor all furnished the tabooed article *sub rosa*. At a wine-room on Broadway, near Madison-square, a dapper young man mounted guard at the inner door with a key in his hand, locking and unlocking the door as each customer arrived or departed. The bar of the Café Brunswick was deserted in favor of a cool and spacious tent in the rear of the house, bordered with flowers and exotic plants, in the midst of which the guests quaffed their clarets and champagnes without molestation. In Delmonico's wine-room, across the street, parties of gentlemen sat at the little marble-topped tables similarly employed, while policemen sauntered idly up and down outside. In the less aristocratic neighborhood of Sixth-avenue, between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, which, by virtue of its nightly population, may well be termed the "Haymarket" of New-York, the case was different. There, almost every corner grog-shop was closed and darkened, while the proprietors stood on the pavement outside and cursed the Excise law and the Police audibly. One place on Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, did a good business under lock and key, the owner explaining to each customer that the trouble was "all on account of a failing out between the Police and the Excise Board."

At Gilmore's Garden 1,500 people listened to the music, while waiters rushed about with immense schooners of beer, which were emptied almost as fast as filled. In the refreshment-rooms long lines of glasses filled with lemonade and other "temperance drinks" were ranged along the bar, but it was noticed that few partook of them. A special policeman in a blue suit and cap bearing the legend "G. C. G." explained to a TIMES reporter that no arrests had been made, and that "the Police weren't going to trouble them much this year." At the Atlantic Garden in the Bowery, where 2,000 people were gathered, the flow of lager was unceasing during the whole evening. A similar state of affairs existed at the Pacific Garden and other resorts, while in every block for half a mile around at least two or three saloons were doing business "on the sly." Beer was sold openly at Dramatic Hall, within half a block of Police Head-quarters; in fact, it could be procured within the shadow of the Head-quarters building itself. The German pleasure gardens along the East River, Jones' Wood Colosseum, Hamilton Park, Washington Park, and others, were deserted yesterday by all save a few women and children. Their proprietors say that the Police won't allow them to sell beer at their Sunday concerts, and that the result is that people go down to Coney Island and Rockaway, where they can enjoy their beer and music without interference.

The number of arrests in the different precincts during the 24 hours ending at 6 P. M. yesterday was as follows: First, 15; Fourth, 2; Fifth, 9; Eighth 4; Tenth, 4; Eleventh, 2; Twelfth, 8; Fifteenth, 1; Sixteenth, 23; Seventeenth, 5; Eighteenth, 1; Nineteenth, 2; Twentieth, 3; Twenty-first, 10; Twenty-third, 1; Twenty-ninth, 17; Thirtieth, 5.

ARRESTED LIQUOR SELLERS IN COURT

THE NUMBERS ARRAIGNED AT THE TOMBS, JEFFERSON MARKET, ESSEX MARKET, AND FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET POLICE COURTS—THEY ARE ALL PUT UNDER $100 BAIL.

The liquor sellers arrested in the various Police precincts on Saturday night for violation of the Excise law were arraigned at the several Police Courts yesterday morning. Some had receipts from the Excise Commissioners for fees paid; others were without even these presumptive evidences of legality. They were all put under $100 bail to appear for trial, which seems to have been promptly furnished.

At the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Smith, the following-named dealers were arraigned and put under bail: Samuel Greus, No. 528 Pearl-street; P. Chalce, No. 21 Baxter-street; S. Schunck, No. 64 Maiden-lane; John G. Weber, No. 62 Maiden-lane; William Drescher, No. 16 Maiden-lane; Henry Brown, No. 53 Nassau-street; E. Wivel, No. 69 Nassau-street; E. Wissmann, No. 47 Nassau-street; Charles Messenger, No. 95 Maiden-lane; C. Creamer, No. 176 Pearl-street; H. Breden, No. 399 Greenwich-street; William Young, No. 401 Greenwich-street; John Morris, No. 69 Watt-street; Eugene Brown, No. 510 Canal-street; F. Cooke, No. 16 Hubert-street, and Thomas Just, No. 413 Greenwich-street.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Judge Wandell, there were 40 dealers arraigned and similarly disposed of, as follows: From the Twenty-ninth Precinct: Henry Hahn, No. 103 West Twenty-fourth-street; P. K. Hughes, No. 158 West Eighteenth-street; Louis Rapp, No. 101 West Nineteenth-street; John McManus, No. 1,178 Broadway; August Gerhardt, No. 110 West Eighteenth-street; John C. Topper, No. 441 East Sixteenth-street; M. Laidsey, No. 114 West Thirtieth-street; Owen McMalion, No. 495 Sixth-avenue; Grotius Gamis, No. 139½ West Twenty-fifth-street; Frank Vincent, No. 171 West Twenty-second-street; Michael McQuia, No. 416 Sixth-avenue; William Blake, No. 126 West Nineteenth-street; John Appell, No. 510 Sixth-avenue, and Ansell W. Wood, No. 512 Sixth-avenue. From the Sixteenth Precinct: James Gordon, No. 428 West Seventeenth-st.; Michael Zahey, No. 417 West Twenty-sixth-street; Herman Knabe, No. 555 West Twenty-sixth-street; John McCauley, No. 327 West Twenty-sixth-street; Bernard McCloskey, No. 441 West Seventeenth-street; Philip Hoffman, No. 308 Eighth-avenue; Charles Smith, No. 235 Tenth-avenue; Charles Schwartz, No. 96 Ninth-avenue; Peter Kennedy, No. 353 West Twenty-fifth-street; Patrick Burgess, No. 364 Ninth-avenue; Ernest Doscher, No. 344 West Seventeenth-street; John Martin, No. 234 Seventh-avenue; Louis Wetner, No. 70 Ninth-avenue; John Ludman, No. 161 Eleventh-avenue; Hugh Caldwell, No. 165 Seventh-avenue; Herman Lawrence, No. 202 Ninth-avenue; William Dennis, No. 278 Ninth-avenue; Andrew Pruntz, No. 326 West Sixteenth-street; James McKalley, No. 515 West Twenty-sixth-street; Peter Brennan, No. 211 West Twenty-sixth-street; Martin J. Mehel, No. 314 Bleecker-street; and Edward Daner, No. 239 West Fortieth-street. From the Eighth Precinct: David Mitchell, No. 121 Spring-street; John McHugh, No. 42 Leroy-street; James Quigley, No. 142 Spring-street, and Patrick Devenley, No. 431 Canal-street. From the Fifteenth Precinct: Charles Lende, No. 24 First-avenue, and Hause Kutscher, No. 83 Second-avenue. From the Twentieth Precinct: Thomas Goodwin, No. 326 Tenth-avenue; John Cavanagh, No. 456 West Twenty-seventh-street, and Michael Carroll, No. 439 West Fortieth-street.

At the Essex Market Police Court, before Justice Kilbreth, the following dealers were put under bail: From the Eleventh Precinct, Ignatz Cohen, No. 216 East Third-street, and Lewis Fisher, No. 98 Columbia-street. From the Tenth Precinct: Thomas Clark, No. 107 Canal-street; Diedrich Ossemers, No. 137 Canal-street; William Lang, No. 89 Ludlow-street, and Marks Bruchner, No. 84 Hester-street. From the Seventeenth Precinct: William Beiser, No. 117 East Third-street; Martin Beck, No. 438 Sixth-street; Murtagh Murphy, No. 406 East Eleventh-street; David Buckley, No. 166 First-avenue, and Edward McMahon, No. 316 East Eleventh-street.

The following dealers were arraigned at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, before Justice Flammer: James Anthony, bar-tender at Grand Union Hotel; John Dooley, No. 332 East Thirty-fifth-street; Michael Gormley, No. 325 East Thirty-third-street; James Taffee, Eighty-third-street and Lexington-avenue; Patrick Whalan, No. 309 East Thirty-ninth-street; Michael Kenny, No. 660 Second-avenue; Michael Reagan, No. 506 Second-avenue; Felix Golden, No. 419 East Twenty-first-street; George Bruchhardt, No. 815 Tenth-avenue; Francis McQuade, No. 825 Second-avenue; William F. Essing, No. 829 Second-avenue. Eight of the prisoners were held in $100 bail and the remainder discharged.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC DENOUNCED.

ADDRESSES BY MRS. SUSANNAH EVANS PECK AND OTHERS BEFORE THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION — THE RECENT STRIKES AND THE EVILS OF DRINK.

A largely-attended meeting of the American Temperance Union was held yesterday afternoon at Cooper Institute. The exercises were begun by the singing of the stirring hymn, "Yield Not to Temptation," by the entire audience, standing. It was succeeded by Scripture reading and prayer for the success of the temperance cause by Rev. Mr. Hutchings, better known as "the lightning calculator." Rev. Mr. Hayes was next introduced, and delivered a brief, but witty address, in which he strongly favored the delivery of temperance speeches by ladies, if they felt themselves equal to the task. After a few remarks by Hon. C. C. Lee, Mr. George S. Weeks was introduced, and sang very effectively the temperance song, "Dare to Say No," which was greeted with much applause.

Mrs. Susannah Evans Peck next delivered an eloquent address on the theme "A Terrible Temptation," in which she reviewed the different phases of the evil of liquor traffic. In the first place, she said, liquor drinking causes men to spend their money and waste their labor on a thing that profited them nothing and satisfied them not. The country had just passed through a violent convulsion. We had heard of nothing but strikes, strikes, strikes, and had read of nothing but the riot and murder and destruction that had accompanied those strikes. And now that the disturbance was subsiding, we found that, as the strike had been widespread in its baleful effects, so it had left behind it an undercurrent of ever-increasing misery. Oh, how she hated that word "strike." How she longed to plead with the working men and implore them never to strike, for strikes were bad, both in their principle and in their effect. Tyranny was their leader, and starvation was their result, and the voice that incited working men to take part in them was not, could not be, that of a friend. The speaker did not wish to convey the impression by these words that she was on the side of capital as arrayed against labor; on the contrary, she both honored and respected every working man and woman in the land, and every tie of birth and training united her closely to them. She condemned such strikes as had recently spread ruin through the land; but there was one strike which she did believe in, one strike that she deemed justifiable, and that she would even urge as being not only praiseworthy but noble in its motive. Much of the strike, if not caused directly by the liquor traffic, might have been prevented or diminished in its injurious effects, and the poor men and women rendered better able to survive its terrible results, had that money that had in times gone by been expended in liquor been invested in more useful articles. Let the working men, let all men, "strike" against the accursed traffic; let them crush it out, and mud, many, nearly all, of the causes of the misery and destitution in the land would be removed. If the evil were something that concerned and affected only the men who drank liquor, there might be less to say about it, but it concerned and affected even more nearly the innocent wives and little children of the drinkers. That which the drinker spent in liquor was not morally his own, but belonged to those beings to whom he was bound by every tie of honor, duty, and manhood to support and cherish. If men who entered a liquor saloon would but ask themselves the question whether the money they were about to pay for drink was rightfully due the saloon-keeper, or their wives and children, whom they were bound to love and cares for; if having decided in favor of the latter, as they must do if they had any manliness, they would strike against the temptation of spending the money in drink. How many wives and children might then be made once more as happy as in the old days before the husband and father succumbed to temptation. At this point the speaker related an affecting story of her own early experience in Wales. In conclusion, she urged all those engaged in the "body and soul destroying traffic" to leave it, and "strike out" into some more honorable and honest business, in which they might reasonably expect to receive the respect of their fellow-men.

Mrs. Peck had hardly concluded when Mr. J. B. Gibbs, who had remained unusually quiet during the proceedings of the meeting, broke out in an unexpected and startling irruption of vehement appeals for the organization next week of a "great moral reform party," which should frustrate at the ballot-box the selfish schemes of the ring-rulers to secure legislation in their favor. After the singing of the favorite temperance hymn, "Loyal, Free, and True," by Mr. George S. Weeks, and further brief remarks on the temperance question, the meeting adjourned.

AN INTER-STATE TEAM FOR CREEDMOOR.

The Crescent City Rifle Club of New-Orleans, La., has completed the selection of a team to compete in the inter-State match at Creedmoor during the Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association. The Captain of the team is Mr. James Butler, who will not be a shooting member, and the other members are as follows: Col. John Glynn, Dudley Selph, R. Eyrich, and William Arms. The first man in the reserve force will be John Renaud, and the others will be selected upon the arrival of the team at Creedmoor. The members of the team are all gentlemen of high standing in the mercantile community of Louisiana. Col. Glynn is President of the Department of Public Works of New-Orleans; Mr. Arms is an extensive contractor and builder; Mr. Butler is engaged in the book trade; Mr. Eyrich is a stationer, and Mr. Selph is the Cashier of a large drug warehouse. The following scores were made upon separate days by the team as selected since June 1, last:

Selph	207	211	219	204	211
Eyrich	203	208	207	212	----
Arms	206	210	201	----	----
Glynn	200	207	203	208	----
Renaud	203	204	----	----	----

The team will leave New-Orleans for this City on the 12th inst., and upon their arrival will at once commence practicing at Creedmoor.

IMMIGRATION INTO NEW-YORK.

An official report made to the Bureau of Statistics shows that during the month ended July 31, 1877, there arrived at the Port of New-York 9,559 passengers, of whom 6,713 were immigrants, 2,242 citizens of the United States, and 604 sojourners. Of the total number of immigrants, 3,925 were males, and 2,788 females. There were from England, 1,238; Scotland, 237; Wales, 17; Ireland, 946; Germany, 1,522; Austria, 112; Sweden, 530; Norway, 302; Denmark, 324; France, 196; Switzerland, 159; Spain, 22; Italy, 242; Holland, 40; Belgium, 9; Russia, 370; Poland, 48; Hungary, 18; Cuba, 24; Bermuda, 9; Mexico, 7; Turkey and Nova Scotia, 5 each; Finland, Ontario, Island of St. Vincent, and born at sea, 4 each; St. Croix and Ceylon, 3 each; Jamaica, 2; Greece, China, Guatemala, Brazil, Venezuela, Uruguay, British Guiana, Porto Rico, Hayti, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Gibraltar, and Australia, 1 each.

NO FIVE-CENT SHAVES.

A special meeting of the Barbers' Union, of which Mr. P. F. Schmit is President, was held last evening at No. 193 Bowery for the purpose of protesting against the practices of those members of the tonsorial craft who per-ist in only charging half the rates of the regular shops. It was reported that the association already numbered about 400 members, and that branches had been established in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. The association determined to establish a free labor bureau, and propose at a future meeting to discuss the system of co-operation.

RUSSIAN AND TURKISH BUTCHERIES.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 26 says: "There seems to be a real apprehension that the Standard of the Prophet may be unfurled at Constantinople, and it is seriously believed that the measure will be followed by wholesale massacres of Christians. For ourselves, we have no knowledge of the fact, and no opinion as to its consequences. It is reported, however, from more than one capital, that the neutral powers are very anxious on the subject, and propose to make protests and take precautions. There can be no doubt meanwhile that the most horrible butcheries are going on on both sides. And that was foreseen long ago. What leaving the Russians and Turks 'to fight it out' would come to was always perfectly clear. The capacity of both for butchery is well known. As for the Turks, they have been taught that they are to be exterminated; they are aware that it is thought right to exterminate them because they are Turks; and we should ask ourselves which is the most probable result of what to them must seem a conspiracy of the Christian powers to get the race massacred?"

LUCCA SUED FOR DAMAGES.

The *Tagblatt* publishes a very curious anecdote of Pauline Lucca and the tenor Sonntheiler, who, in 1860, when she was neither known nor rich, lent her a diamond of great value, which she wore when she performed in "Semiramide," but forgot to return to him. Sonntheiler was then rich, and thought but little of the jewel. He, however, afterward asked La Lucca to restore the gem, and in reply was informed by the diva that she had been robbed of it. At length Sonntheiler fell into such difficulties that he was obliged to take legal proceedings against the fair borrower, who, as she could not prove the robbery alleged in her letters, was condemned, two or three weeks ago, to pay heavy damages to Sonntheiler.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Thomas Kensett, head of the largest oyster and fruit packing house in Baltimore and the country, died there yesterday. He leaves $2,000,000. Mr. Kensett was a brother of the artist Kensett.

Prof. S. Emons Brown, of the Theological Seminary of Rochester, N. Y., died in Lowell, Mass., yesterday, of typhoid fever.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TWO OLD RESIDENTS DEAD.

TWO OLD SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812 BURIED—THE ANCIENT FAMILIES OF STATEN ISLAND—DESCENDANTS OF THE ORIGINAL DUTCH SETTLERS.

Yesterday afternoon two of the early settlers and oldest residents of Staten Island were borne to their last resting places, and buried where their ancestors had been laid before them. They were born within a few months of each other, at homes which were only a few miles apart, died both on the same day, and now lie within a few yards of each other in the little Moravian Cemetery at Castleton Corners, not far from Port Richmond. John C. Garretson was the name of one, Christopher Vroom of the other. On Friday of last week, at New-Dorp, Mr. Garretson—Mr. Clute in his history of the Island spells it Garrison—died at the age of 90 years and one month, in full possession of all his faculties. He was for over half a century a member of the Moravian Church at New-Dorp, and for several terms in succession represented the town of Southfield as Supervisor. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was all his days a farmer. Garretson's forefathers came from Holland in 1658, on the ship The Gilded Beaver. One of the ancestors of the deceased was a member of the New-York Assembly, and it was humorously said of him that he carried more weight in that body than any other member, for he turned the scales at 300 pounds. Mr. Garretson lived at Garretson Station, on the Staten Island Railroad, where he was born and from which he has seldome been absent. The funeral services yesterday took place in the new New-Dorp Moravian Mission Church at Castleton Corners. There was a large attendance of friends, neighbors and relatives of the deceased. Rev. Mr. Volger officiated, and spoke at length upon Mr. Garretson's life and dwelt especially upon his Christian character and example.

The same day that witnessed the demise of Garretson also saw the spirit pass from Christopher Vroom. He died at Castleton Corners, surrounded by his friends and relatives, at the age of 90 years and some months. He was born where he died, and passed his entire lifetime in that portion of the Island. During the war of 1812 he was a Lieutenant in the Twenty-eighth New-York Cavalry. Vroom's father emigrated from Holland in 1760, and settled on Staten Island with the Moravians. At 4 o'clock yesterday his remains were carried into the same mission church where the services had been so recently held over Garretson, and the sermon was delivered by the same clergyman. The church was more than one-third filled by the children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren of the deceased, and many people from all parts of the Island were present. The casket was handsomely decorated with flowers, among which was a large pillow of white roses, with an inscription in ivy leaves. The minister did not speak directly of Mr. Vroom, but discoursed in general terms upon the uncertainty of life, and the unusual age of the deceased, and urged attention to the claims of religion and the consolation it afforded both to youth and old age. All of Mr. Vroom's numerous progeny live in the immediate neighborhood of the "Corners," and some of his sons are numbered among the well-known citizens of the Island.

THE SICK CHILDREN.

A SPECIAL REQUEST OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE FLOATING HOSPITAL—WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The sick children of the poor who have been taken on board the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild during the last month of excessive heat number, with their mothers, 13,350. The pleasant day's sail along the Hudson or upon the Bay and the open sea has been to each of these little ones what the mountain resorts and seaside places are to the children of the rich. The mothers and nurses have found abundance, where at home often the day's labor and recourse to the pawn shop would scarcely produce enough to keep body and soul together. Scores of physicians, standing well in Metropolitan practice, have attended to the sufferers in the inclosed sick wards, and have presented every facility and comfort in the treatment of the most serious cases. Hundreds of infants owe to this most beneficial institution of the City of charities their preservation from death. Their mothers are grateful for the boon. The work, though, is not nearly ended. Fourteen excursions have been given and 20 more are needed. The Trustees of the Floating Hospital, however, report that they have at last exhausted the funds donated, and they ask that the general public will come to their relief. Those who have means can hardly bestow them better than in giving life, food, and pleasure to the thousands of destitute sick children who find all these gifts at the hands of the Guild on each day that its life-boat sails. Unless funds are immediately provided the excursions will have to be discontinued. All contributions should be sent to William H. Guion, office of the Williams & Guion Steam-ship Company, No. 29 Broadway.

The volunteer visitors of the Children's Aid Society have canvassed the tenement quarters of the City during the past week in search of sick and neglected children, and 1773 new cases were found. Many destitute families were found holding prescriptions received from certain physicians gratuitously, but which were worthless on account of their inability to procure the medicine. These cases also were treated by the society's physicians. Since the relief work commenced this season medical attendance, medicine, and nutritious diet have been furnished gratuously to 1,359 children and 320 parents. Twelve physicians are constantly employed in visiting the little ones, and are doing much to reduce the infant mortality of the City. The managers state that the current expenses of the work are greatly in excess of the receipts, and unless additional funds are supplied by the friends of the little children, they will be obliged to reject many worthy applicants for aid. Donations marked "for Sick Children's Mission" should be sent to Mr. William A. Booth, No. 100 Wall-street, or to the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street.

GETTING A SUIT OF CLOTHES.

HOW JAMES MORRIS OBTAINED A DRESS SUIT AND WHAT IT IS LIKELY TO COST HIM.

James Morris, a machinist, 24 years of age, living at No. 329 West Twenty-ninth-street, was up before Judge Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, under peculiar circumstances. Joseph M. Keating, an employe of M. Schonn & Son, No. 388 Broadway, charged the prisoner with stealing the best part of his Sunday wardrobe. It appears that Morris, on Saturday afternoon, called on Mrs. Dickson, the landlady of the house where Keating boarded, and handed her the following letter:

M. SCHONN & SON, NO. 388 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1877.

MADAM: Please let this friend of mine have my dress coat, pants, and vest, as I want him to get them pressed for me; and, if you can spare it, let him also have $1, and I will return it this evening. I will not be home until 4 o'clock this afternoon, as I have to go up town on business for the firm. Please oblige me in this request. I remain, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH M. KEATING.

MRS. C. E. DICKSON, No. 168 Canal-street.

Mrs. Dickson gave Morris the clothes and money. When Keating came home she found out that the letter was a forgery. Then Morris was hunted up and arrested. Judge Wandell asked Keating what he wanted done with the prisoner. Keating said that he wanted his Sunday clothes, and no more. The Judge said that he had a right to take them, as his personal property, and ordered the fourth, when the prisoner being led up to the bar, it was discovered that he was wearing the clothes at the time, and had no others. Keating declined to recover his property under the circumstances, and Morris was committed in default of $1,000 bail to appear for trial upon a charge of false pretenses.

COMPLIMENT TO A RETIRING OFFICER.

Dr. R. L. Parsons having resigned the position he had so long held as Medical Superintendent of the New-York City Lunatic Asylum, the employes of the institution have united in bearing testimony to the worth of the gentleman, their appreciation of his unvarying kindness, and their regret at having to part from one with whom they have been so long and so satisfactorily associated. They say: "No Superintendent could possibly be more vigilant and watchful over the interests of his patients; none had always a more perfect control of the delicate duty which the relation of physician and patient creates. During his long and unremitting labors in connection with the New-York Lunatic Asylum he has always manifested a desire to promote those measures calculated to conduce to its best interests, and the welfare and happiness of its afflicted inmates. In all our relations with him we have ever found him kind and agreeable, just and impartial, and assiduous in his efforts to discharge all his official duties." Dr. Parsons will assume the superintendence of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, to which post he has been unanimously invited by the managers.

SUNDAY MORNING IN A POLICE COURT.

The Third District Police Court (Essex Market) was crowded yesterday morning with people. A large portion were of the lowest classes, friends of keepers of saloons and worse places, and drunken and disorderly men and women, who had passed an uneasy night in station-house cells. Police Justice Kilbreth arrived at the court at about 9 o'clock. He found that he had an unusually large number of cases to dispose of—85—and proceeded to work in a very business-like manner. When the Judge has only a few cases on the calendar of his court, he acts leisurely and questions the people arraigned before him carefully; but when the cases to be tried are very numerous he wastes no words and acts with sharp decision. One man, about 40 years of age, was charged with burglary. His name was James Davis. He was found in the office of Darmet & Pell's lumber yard, No. 26 Tompkins-street, by the night watchman of the yard, John Bard, apparently endeavoring to carry off some tools and other property. Held to bail in $1,000. Henry Gunther, keeper of a concert saloon at No. 73 Bowery, and 16 of the inmates of his establishment, including 19 women and three men, were arraigned. Gunther was held in $1,000 bail to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and his employes were discharged by the Judge after being told by him that they would be sent to Blackwell's Island if they were arrested in a concert saloon and brought before him again. Francis Williams, of No. 129 Canal-street, and Anna Miller, of No. 180 Allen-street, were forced to give $1,000 bail each to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and eight females and three men were found in the house of the first-named woman, and three females found in Anna Miller's house, were discharged with a warning. Of the 85 cases disposed of by the Judge, 28 were for disorderly conduct, resulting from drunkeness. The greater portion of these offenders were fined $10 each, and, in default of payment, were sent to prison.

OCEAN GROVE.

FOURTH DAY'S MEETING OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S ENCAMPMENT—SERMON BY REV. ANDREW LONGACRE—AN IMMENSE ATTENDANCE.

The fourth day's services in the encampment of the young people, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the various States, were held yesterday in the Pavilion at Ocean Grove, Rev. Dr. E. S. Stokes presiding. Among the prominent persons present were Hon. James A. Bradley, Gov. Bedle, of New-Jersey, Judge Morris, of New-Jersey, Postmaster James, of New-York, ex-Gov. Joel Parker, Rev. S. Brown, W. Peck Smith, W. H. Falconer, of New-York, and others. The crowd in the Pavilion was so great that nearly 2,000 persons were compelled to remain standing during the morning services. The service opened by singing, "Jesus shall reign," which was followed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Woodruff, of New-York, and the reading of the Seventy-first Psalm and a portion of the first chapter of the Collossians. Prof. Fischer, aided by Prof. Willisford Dey, then led a volunteer choir, consisting of 100 ladies and gentlemen, in singing "I need Thee every hour." President E. H. Stokes introduced Rev. Andrew Longacre, of the Greene-Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, who took his text from the fifteenth chapter of St. John, and the last two words of the second verse, "More fruit." He opened his address by calling attention to the wonderful picture that Christ makes of himself in this chapter. He was the vine, and His followers its branches. The text came to every true believer in Christ with great power. "Every branch in me that beareth not fruit shall be taken away; and every branch that beareth fruit He purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit." How many, he asked, were in the Church that bear fruit. Among the younger people that class was growing, and to these branches he spoke. The text teaches that God is constantly laboring to make every worker better, and to bring out of his life more than was ever in it before. He was always getting them ready for more work. The fruit that Christ wants is all the virtue, grace, and goodness of a Christian character. The fruit of the Spirit is in all goodness and righteousness and truth. There are no genuine conversions but when the soul goes directly to work for the Master. Good fruit is so good that it would be silent, but you can't keep such a life silent. Sometimes a few words are powerful because of their pure character. What, he asked, has been the purpose of God's providence, as He led us through the stormy path of life? Why He was trying to have us bear more fruit. We wonder why it is that certain good people are terribly stricken with afflictions, and when we ask God why, He answers, "More fruit." It is a grand desire to want to save a soul. When we think in this world that visible piety is potent, is it not mean to have just enough religion to save one's soul? If you have only just enough religion to get into heaven, do you not feel as if you were saying, "No more fruit?" What you need is deeper work. You must plunge in and reach the very bottom to get to the truth. When we think what we have done, can we be indifferent to the wishes of Christ? I am the Vine; ye are the branches. You don't have to make the strength. God does that; you abide in Him and He abideth in you, and thus bringeth forth more fruit. What have you done in the past? have you tried to live better? have you lived closer to God? Look at yourself, and see if your life don't want mending; don't you want more fruit? do you Christians think none after the sinner? are you not indifferent to the work? shake off then that cold, heartless feeling, and go out on the by-ways and with the aid of Christ produce more fruit; take with you the full abiding spirit, and your works will produce great good. Surrender, don't resist, but yield to God's control. The preacher closed by urging all to trust God, give themselves up to Him, and abide in Him, and they would bear such fruit that their future pathway would be strewed with flowers.

At 2 o'clock fully 2,000 children gathered at the Sunday-school reunion, and at 6 o'clock a surf meeting on the beach, foot of the Ocean Pathway, was held, all of 10,000 people uniting in one body in singing God's praises, Rev. E. H. Stokes presiding, and Profs. Fischer and Dey leading the singing. In the evening Rev. H. C. Farrier, of the Troy Conference, preached to an immense congregation.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.

A "DOCTOR" THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE—BOGUS DIPLOMAS AND WHERE THEY COME FROM.

Anna Fiderlein, aged 7 months, died yesterday morning at No. 108 Pitt-street, of hydrocephalus. A certificate of death was sent in to the Health Department by the attending physician, stating the fact, and accompanied by a request for a burial permit. This the authorities refused to issue, because, they allege, the certificate was signed by a Dr. H. Hock, who they say is a fraud. Coroner Flanagan was notified to take charge of the body, which he did. The reason why the Health Department refused to recognize Hock as a regular physician will be explained by the following letter, which hangs up in the department office, and is an answer to inquiries made by Dr. Nagle, some few days ago, concerning the professional standing of this same "Doctor Hock":

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
LIVINGSTON-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1877.

JOHN T. NAGLE, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your communication of July 23, and in reply would inform you that the "National Medical Association of Philadelphia" is a fraudulent institution. Mr. B. Hock, to whom you refer, holds a diploma from the "Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia," which is under the control of a man by the name of John Buchanan. All the signatures are fraudulent, and no school of medicine in the United States acknowledges either.

Any document emanating from Philadelphia bearing the name of "John Buchanan, M. D.," is a fraud. He makes the selling of diplomas and certificates a business; and it is most earnestly to be desired that for the benefit of your department, and for that of the public at large, you will compel Hock to submit the diploma he holds for your examination.

Hock's diploma may have been issued in the name of "The American Medical College," or some other, as Buchanan trades under several names. Yet Hock holds one of Buchanan's, and with a little management he may be induced to produce it, when you would detect the fraud at a glance. Respectfully,

ROBERT S. NEWTON, President.

A YACHT SUNK IN THE SOUND.

There was a report in circulation in Greenport on Thursday afternoon and Friday that a large schooner yacht had been sunk in the Sound off East Marion, with all on board, and there was much consequent excitement. The vessel afterward proved to be the schooner Samuel W. Meldon, of Noank. She was seen from the bluffs about midway between East Marion and Orient, beating down the Sound against a very strong south-east wind and rough sea, and apparently laboring heavily. As she turned to tack to the north-west, her headway being gone, the wind caught her and forced her over on her side, and the men could be seen clambering up her side and afterward in their boat. The schooner lay in that position for three-quarters of an hour, and then, having swung around so that the masts lay with the wind, the sails were lifted so that the air that had buoyed her up escaped from the bilge, and she sank immediately. It was at first supposed that the men, having kept their boat under the lee of the vessel for safety from the high sea, had been carried down by the suction, but it was subsequently ascertained that they were picked up by the schooner G. A. Bently and taken into New-London.

A CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Mr. Gillette, one of the present Excise Commissioners of Flushing, announces that the board will, in September next, take the necessary steps to secure the indictment of Mr. Isaac Poole, who was a member of the board last year, on the charge of embezzlement. Mr. Gillette states that about a dozen liquor dealers, principally doing business at Bayside and Little Neck, had made complaint that they had given the money for their licenses to Mr. Poole, as well as the necessary papers, requesting him to see that their licenses were granted, but that they had received no licenses, and when they applied to the board were informed that the Treasurer had never received the amounts alleged to have been paid. Mr. Poole has hitherto been regarded as a gentleman without reproach, and it is claimed by his friends that his mind has probably been affected by an injury received some time ago in a railroad collision.

THE CRUSADE ON LONG ISLAND.

The Excise Commissioners of Flushing announce their determination to prosecute all liquor-dealers who fail to procure a license after having been notified to do so by the board. The Overseers of the Poor of Jamaica are proceeding against the unlicensed liquor-dealers of that town, and the cases are taken before Justice Betts. It has been complained on the part of some of the liquor-dealers that while they have taken out licenses and complied with the law in all respects, others who have not done so, have been permitted to treat the law with impunity. It is to meet this complaint that the present movement has been inaugurated.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Limited mail, via the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, due here at 11:15 A. M. yesterday, did not arrive until 1:35 P. M.

The Eighth Regiment, National Guard, Col. George D. Scott commanding, will go to Creedmoor, Long Island, for rifle practice to-day.

Ann Classey, aged 83, died yesterday at her room at No. 1 Charlton-street, from an injury to the spine received by a fall in her room last Wednesday.

The annual excursion of the Tecumseh Lodge, No. 487, F. and A. M., to Alpine Grove, on the Hudson, will take place on Wednesday, the 8th inst.

The third annual "moonlight sociable" of the Morrisania Steam-boat Association will take place to-morrow evening at Sulzer's East River Park, Mott Haven.

Mary Reilly was committed in default of bail yesterday at the Tombs Police Court on the charge of stealing $50 worth of laces from Nathan Flatts, of No. 10 Franklin-street.

Simon Hughes, aged 48, of No. 97 Eldridge-street, was found on the street sick and unable to take care of himself yesterday afternoon, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The eighth annual afternoon and evening picnic of St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association will be given at Jones' Wood Colosseum, No. 68 East-side Boulevard, to-morrow evening.

Margaret Mahoney, aged 28, of No. 508 West Thirtieth-street, yesterday morning at 11:15 was found in an insane condition wandering along the street. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The body of Edward Van Orden, aged 6, of No. 533 West Fifty-first-street, was found in the Hudson River at the foot of West Forty-ninth-street yesterday morning. The boy had been missing for several days.

Yesterday morning Sigismund Heuber, aged 50, was found by officers of the Seventeenth Precinct on the street in an insensible condition, suffering from sickness and destitution, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Judge Wandell yesterday morning disposed of 105 cases in Jefferson Market Police Court. Sixty-five of these were cases of vagrancy, drunkenness, and so on, and the remaining 40 were violations of the excise laws.

Margaret Donovan, aged 7, of No. 107 Washington-street, while playing on Pier No. 8, Hudson River, last evening, accidentally fell into the river and was drowned. The body was recovered shortly after 11 o'clock last night.

The steam-ship City of Berlin, of the Inman Line, arrived in port yesterday at 8:40 A.M., bringing 321 bags of mail, the largest amount ever received at this port from one steamer. Of this number 200 bags were for San Francisco.

Mary Dean, the Irish domestic who was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on the 13th of last June, suffering from severe burns and scalds on the back, died there yesterday morning from the effects of those injuries. Deceased was 30 years of age at the time of her death. Coroner Flanagan took charge of the body.

Michael Lenahan, a boy aged 9, was playing upon the roof of No. 205 East Twenty-eighth-street yesterday evening, and threw a brick down to scare a Mrs. Marg

The New-York Times.

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THE ORIENTAL CONFLICT.

EFFECT OF THE TURKISH VICTORIES.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S ANXIETY FOR HIS RUSSIAN FRIENDS — AUSTRIA PRESSED TO CONSENT TO RUSSIAN TROOPS CROSSING SERVIA INTO BULGARIA—AUSTRIA AND ENGLAND IN STATES OF RACKING UNCERTAINTY — THE SAVAGERY OF THE WAR ON BOTH SIDES — INCOMPETENCY OF THE RUSSIAN GENERALS — THEIR GRAND ARMY SCATTERED INTO WEAK FRAGMENTS.

Special Dispatch by Cable to The New-York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The successes of the Turks have upset the calculations of Prince Bismarck, who is now actively engaged in intriguing with Russia and Austria, in the expectation of influencing the latter to consent to the passage of Russian reinforcements through Servian territory to a position of advantage on the Turkish left flank. Austria wavers in the presence of the uncertainty of action on the part of the British Government, while the latter is evidently anxious to let the Turks fight it out, their successes having much relieved the embarrassment of the Ministry. England, much as she desires to maintain her neutrality, could hardly silently permit an active combination of the three Emperors to rob Turkey of the results of her victories. The political situation at this moment is as critical as it is interesting. England is as uncertain as ever, Russia is appealing to Germany, and the situation is therefore almost wholly under the control of Austria, who in turn fears to be firm.

While the Turks are massed on the Russian frontier in Asia, the Russians are falling back in disorder in Europe before the victorious Ottomans. Another battle has been fought south of the Balkans, by which Suleiman Pasha has recaptured Kasanlik, at the southern mouth of the Schipka Pass, with all its guns and material, driving Gen. Gourkho pell-mell, across the mountains. This is the chief incident since the battle of Plevna. Turkish divisions from Plevna and Loftscha now occupy Selvi, and the Russians are melting away before the Turkish troops.

The Turkish Generals continue to report Russian massacres of Mohammedans, while the Russians report Turkish massacres of Christians. Both reports are, no doubt, true. There is every evidence that this is the most barbarous war since the Dark Ages. To-day the special correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES at Shumla telegraphs as follows:

"Railroad communication has been fully reestablished. When the Turks recaptured Eski-Saghra, it was learned that while the Russians had possession of the place, the Turkish male inhabitants were called before a tribunal largely composed of Bulgarians, under a pretense that they should be registered, and were then systematically and ruthlessly massacred. These insurgent Bulgarians, of course, on the return of the Turks fled to the Balkans, after firing the villages here and about Varna and Rasgrad.

"Mehemet Ali's appointment has infused a new spirit of activity everywhere, and another great battle is expected."

The special correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, writing from Simnitza under date of July 30, on the eve of the great battle at Plevna, says: "The result must decide the fate of the present campaign. The Russian troops can no more be compared to the Germans than the greasy warriors of King John of Abyssinia to the French. Strategically and tactically, every conception of the Russian Generals is faulty, and their execution is defective. An army of 300,000 soldiers crossed the Pruth, and there are 240,000 of their men, according to the Russian accounts, on Turkish soil, and with what result? This splendid army has moved along eccentric and divergent lines, where each step forward removed each fraction further from its base and from the possibility of mutual support. Another defeat will render the present positions untenable. With no organized commissariat, no money, and no General capable of commanding a brigade, I prophesied that if 150,000 Russians reached the second line of the Turkish defense, not many of them would ever get back to the Danube. My predictions were founded on my knowledge of the country and of the quality of the Turkish soldiers."

THE OPERATIONS IN BULGARIA.

RUSSIAN LOSSES AT PLEVNA—GEN. GOURKA DRIVEN BACK INTO THE BALKAN PASSES —THE SITUATION ABOUT PLEVNA.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—An official dispatch published in St. Petersburg admits the loss of 5,000 men at Plevna, including one Colonel killed and a Major-General and two Colonels wounded. The dispatch also admits that Gen. Gourko has been obliged to retrert to the Balkan Passes before the advance of Suleiman Pasha, who had driven the Bulgarian Militia out of Eski Saahra.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A *Daily News* special from Sistova states that in consequence of the Turks showing no disposition to pursue, the orders which were at first given to Prince Schackoskoy and Gen. Krudener to retire on the Osma River have been countermanded. They have succeeded in taking up the positions which they occupied before the battle. Prince Schackosky's head-quarters are at Paredin and Gen. Krudener's at Tirstenik. They have intrenched their front, and are able to thwart every attempt of Osman Pasha to advance.

The Bucharest correspondent of the *Times* reports much sickness in the Russian Army of the Dobrudscha.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows: "Information has been received here that the Porte has decided not to retain more than 10,000 men in Thessalia and Epirus. Considerable bodies of troops from the provinces have already been sent to Adrianople."

The *Times'* Shumla special confirms the report that the Russians have evacuated Kazanlik, which has been occupied by Suleiman Pasha.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna dispatch says a telegram received there from Bucharest announces that Mehemet Ali and Osman Pasha have jointly defeated the Russians at Tirnova, with a loss of 15,000 killed and wounded. The Czar has gone back to Fratesthi. [This is probably a canard.]

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA PREPARING

A LOAN BY THE FORMER TO PAY FOR MOBILIZING—THE FIRST CLASS OF SERVIAN MILITIA ORDERED TO BE MOBILIZED—RUSSIA AND SERVIA.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A Vienna correspondent confirms the report that Austria has concluded the financial arrangements necessary for partial mobilization. The total sum borrowed is 26,400,000 florins.

The *Times'* Belgrade dispatch, dated Aug. 5, says orders have been issued for mobilizing the first class of the militia, to be ready in eight days. The officers and surgeons must be prepared in 48 hours to start for their destinations. Everywhere munitions and previsions are being quietly collected. The Red Cross Society is hastily preparing all necessary measures. Minister Kestics is to go on a mission to Vienna. It is rumored that in a few days orders will be issued for the troops to march to the frontier.

An occasional correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna says a telegram from Belgrade announces that Prince Milan, when at Ploiesti, received permission from the Czar to participate in the campaign.

THE SITUATION IN ASIA MINOR.

THE NEW MOVEMENT OF THE RUSSIANS—THE TURKISH RIGHT AND CENTRE THREATENED—GEN. TERGUKASSOFF'S POSITION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 6.—Reuter's Erzeroum telegram, dated Aug. 6, announces that Russian reinforcements numbering 15,000 men have crossed the frontier and occupied a strong position to the north of Ani, thus threatening the right flank and centre of the Ottoman Army. The Russian centre is divided into three columns at Ani, Golveran, and Kurukdara respectively. It numbers in all 68 battalions of infantry, 16 batteries, and 8,500 cavalry. Ismail Pasha is about one hour's march west of Bayazid. Gen. Tergukassoff is on the frontier at Karadoulak with 18 battalions of infantry, seven batteries, and seven regiments of cavalry.

AFFAIRS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE PORTE SAID TO BE ANXIOUS FOR PEACE AND WILLING TO CONCEDE AUTONOMY FOR BULGARIA WITH CHRISTIAN RULERS —A STRONG DEFENSIVE CAMP PROPOSED.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The *Times* the following, headed "from a correspondent," dated Constantinople, Aug. 6: "Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador had a confidential audience on Saturday with Kadria Bey, President of the Council of State. The latter is said to have intimated that the Porte, in spite of the late successes, was firmly convinced that the war was really a misfortune for the whole world. If Russia only demanded autonomy for Bulgaria under Christian Governors, the Porte would agree to make peace."

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent, although quite agreeing that Turkey in present circumstances may talk of peace, utterly disbelieves that Russia will consent until she has gained some signal success.

Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says: "Is is officially announced that it has been decided to form a camp of 70,000 men near the capital. In consequence of the recent appearance of the Russian steamer Constantine off Kilia, near the mouth of the Bosphorus, a corps of observation has been sent thither. Admiral Hornby, commanding the British fleet at Besika Bay, has visited the fortifications at Gallipoli.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

A Belgrade dispatch says the session of the Skuhtschina has closed.

The London *Standard* denies the London *Times'* statement that 3,000 additional troops had been ordered to proceed to the Mediterranean.

Col. Wellesley arrived in London on Sunday, and had interviews with Lords Beaconsfield and Derby. The *Daily News'* dispatch from Biela says the only object of his visit is to explain the groundlessness of the charges of atrocities made against the Russian troops.

A Constantinople dispatch says: Namyk Pasha will preside at the court-martial on Abdul Kerim and Redif Pashas, Brig.-Gens. Savfet and Ahmed, Col. Hamdi, Marshals Echret and Mahmoud, and the former commandants of Scatari and Ardahan. Raouf Pasha replaces Achmat Eyoub in command at Rasgrad. It is denied that Midhat Pasha has been entrusted with a diplomatic mission.

THE PRAIRIES ON FIRE.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN WISCONSIN—A TOWN BURNED TO THE GROUND—SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE REPORTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 6.—A *Tribune* special from Green Bay, Wis., says: "The very disagreeable drought which had protracted its stay for many weeks past in this part of Wisconsin, accompanied with the usual forest and prairie fires, culminated yesterday in a destructive conflagration a few miles east of this city, sweeping before it the thickly settled farming Township of Eaton. For two weeks past woods in neighborhood of Woodruff's Mills have been burning more or less vigorously, ominously threatening the neighboring farming settlements. The creeping motion which the fire had as yet maintained was urged to almost lightning rapidity by a small hurricane which put in an appearance Saturday night. Sunday morning saw no cessation of the fire. The wind relaxed only to come on with double fury in the afternoon. Most of the men in the township were off in camp on the prairies making hay, and their wives at home had to turn out and do duty in fighting the fire. Their utmost efforts availed nothing. They were baffled at every point and again and again sought new places of safety with their children. In the entire town only three houses remain standing, the inmates barely escaping with their lives, and with no earthly possessions but the clothes on their backs, and even these in most cases were scorched and tattered to such a degree as to afford no protection. Henry Siefter, whose dwelling seems to have escaped by something like a miracle, barns, fences, and everything else around it having been swept away like so much chaff, came to Green Bay to-day to obtain relief for the sufferers. He had turned his house into a general hospital. From him the particulars, such as are known, were obtained.

It was in the centre of a plowed field near his house that some 30 families yesterday sought refuge. They came from all parts of the township, and all told the same story—the destruction of their all. Two families were destroyed, and three more are missing. It is hoped they are in some safe place, though the worst is feared. Of a settlement of 17 houses in the neighborhood known as Benjamin's, not a single one remains. Not a fence is now standing in the township, and the affrighted cattle thus freed seek sure destruction in the neighboring woods, yet burning. Dead sheep, pigs, and cows lie scattered everywhere. A drove of sheep, 17 in number, was found huddled in a heap, all roasted and charred. The ripening grain escaped serious injury, which fact to the sufferers seems the one redeeming feature of the disaster. A number of Green Bay men went to the desolated place to-day, and immediately after their return some effort will be made to furnish relief. The authorities have already directed that destitute families shall be given homes in the County Poor-house until other provision shall be made.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 6.—James R. Dewey, Jr., of Chicago, a member of the Senior Class of Williams College, was drowned at Williamstown, Saturday.

WASHINGTON.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS IN INDIANA.

GOV. WILLIAMS' PRACTICE AND HIS PRINCIPLES AT VARIANCE—THE DENOUNCER OF THE USE OF FEDERAL TROOPS IN A STATE CALLS FOR THEM BEFORE EXHAUSTING THE STATE RESOURCES IN THE LATE STRIKE—THE BUNGLING CALL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Among the members of the last Congress who violently denounced the use of Federal troops in quelling disturbances in the Southern States was James D. Williams, now Governor of Indiana. Even when the call was made upon the President, according to the prescribed constitutional forms, Mr. Williams held such use of the Federal power to be unjustifiable usurpation. Before calling for the use of Federal aid the Governor of a State making the call is required to exhaust all his power in quelling the violence, and his call upon the President must state this fact. In addition, he must state that he cannot convene the Legislature in time to deal with the insurrection, and acknowledge that he has not sufficient force at his command to put down lawlessness and maintain the peace. During the recent railroad troubles Gov. Williams found himself unable to cope with the rioters, and forgetting, in his great trepidation and evident imbecility, his denunciations of the use of Federal troops in the domestic broils of a State, made the following appeal for Federal aid:

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.

To the President, Washington, D. C.:

In view of the threatened domestic violence growing out of the railroad strike, I request that authority be at once given to the Commandant of the Arsenal to render me all aid possible in preserving the public peace.

JAMES D. WILLIAMS, Governor of Indiana.

It will be noticed that Gov. Williams in this appeal pays no attention to the legal forms required in such an emergency, and requests the President to send him Federal troops in a manner which would indicate that he has abandoned his former theories upon this question, and that he now believes the President can order Federal troops to quell violence in any State without legal restrictions and upon the mere request of a Governor. There is a wide difference between Democratic theory and practice upon this question, particularly as illustrated in the cases of Gov. Williams, of Indiana, and Gov. Matthews, of West Virginia, during the railroad troubles. Secretary McCrary, to whom Gov. Williams' appeal was referred by the President, replied as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.

James D. Williams, Governor of Indiana:

In the absence of a formal call upon the President under the Constitution and statutes for military aid in suppressing domestic violence, the Federal troops can only be used in protecting the property of the United States and enforcing the processes of federal courts.

GEORGE W. McCRARY, Secretary of War.

MR. SCHURZ'S CAMPAIGN WORK.

HE DENIES RECENT STATEMENTS REGARDING HIM — HIS ELECTIONEERING EXPENSES AND WHO PAID THEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—In an interview to-day Secretary Schurz emphatically denied the Kemble-Gail Hamilton story about his having received $1,500 for repeating the same speech three times in a campaign in Pennsylvania. He states he has taken active part in 13 campaigns, State and national, since 1856, spending in time an average of six or seven weeks; that in the most of these contests he paid the bulk of his expenses out of his own pocket, many times when he could ill afford it, and to the utter neglect of his private affairs. That at such times he was compelled to decline political work unless his incidental expenses were paid, and that his expenses paid by himself greatly exceeded his compensation from any and all quarters. In a word, he pronounces the story about his putting thousands of dollars in his pocket grossly false in fact and conclusion.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $629,992 58, and from Customs $465,446 81.

Secretary Schurz returned this morning from Summit, N. J., where he spends a Saturday once a fortnight with his children.

The President has recognized Enrique Guinard as Consul of Spain, at Boston; Gjert Loots, Consul of Austria and Hungary, for the port of Boston, Mass., and Guillermo Koch, Consul of Guatemala, at San Francisco, Cal.

C. W. Ringold, United States Appraiser at New-Orleans, has been suspended, with a view to a reduction of the force in that city. C. J. Barbour, Appraiser at Portland, Me., has also been suspended for the same purpose. Leander Valentine, Appraiser at Portland, Me., has resigned.

The Spanish Government on Saturday deposited, through its Minister at Washington, with the Secretary of State $30,000, being the interest on the invested amount of American claims upon the Spanish Governmeet, and distribution will be made to claimants by the Secretary of State.

Although there is no intimation of any character at the Indian office as to what Indians will compose the delegations to be sent hither by Gen. Crook, it is generally believed at the Indian Department that the celebrated Chiefs Spotted Tail and Red Cloud will be prominent members of the delegation.

Internal Revenue Collector Brewster, of Austin, Texas, who had been requested to resign, is now in this city, for the purpose of securing his retention in office. The ground taken by the Government in asking for Mr. Brewster's resignation is that he is not a bona fide citizen of the district in which the office he occupies is located.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to Collectors and other officers of the Customs, in which he says:

The port of Philadelphia, Penn., is, with the approval of the President, designated as a port from which imported merchandise may be shipped in bond in transit through the United States to the Dominion of Canada, by such routes and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Ex-Chief Justice Upton, of Oregon, was recently offered the position of Second Controller of the Treasury, in the place of Mr. C. C. Carpenter, the present Second Controller, who some time ago resigned, to take effect on the 1st of October, and, although no formal acceptance has reached the department, it is known that Judge Upton will accept the position.

Commissioner Williamson is preparing a report on his recent tour of investigation in the North-west concerning depredations committed by citizens in the United States timber districts. The Commissioner made some seizures of United States timber that had been cut by private parties. The report will be referred to Secretary Schurz, and it is understood prosecutions will be commenced against violators of the law.

With regard to the statements that have been published that the American flag had been hoisted at Samoa, and allegiance tendered to this country, it can be said that no official advices have been received at the State Department containing such information. The latest official reports to the department are dated some days previous to June 13, at which date the Fiji *Times* mentioned that such news had been received, and contained statements concerning a Parliamentary crisis existing at Samoa, but nothing has been learned as to the result.

To-day was comparatively quiet at the Executive Mansion, considering that it was the first day of the week, when usually the crowd of callers is very great. Among those who had interviews with the President was a delegation of temperance men from this District, who called to protest against the appointment of a prominent business man of this city, who has been mentioned as likely to be selected by the President as a member of the District Police Board, on the ground that he is engaged in a business which embraces the sale of liquors. Ex-Gov. Walker, of Virginia, also had an interview with the President.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

EFFECT OF THE STRIKE ON THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL—DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY AGAIN —GENERAL ORDERS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 6.—The recent strike has materially interfered with the operations of the artillery school at this post. Gen. George W. Getty, Commandant, and four companies of artillery have been taken from the fort, leaving but one company to do garrison duty. Two companies have gone to Pittsburg, Penn., with Gen. Getty, and two to Washington. This is rather hard on the officers, as Congress has made no provision for their payment for the past month or the three months following. Still they are expected to do duty and live like gentlemen. They will probably return here by the 1st of September, when the studies of the class will be resumed. The course of studies at this school have been very much improved under the able administration of Gen. Getty and Gen. Upton. Some 20 horses have been procured, and the officers are required to make frequent reconnoissances and to practice topographical surveying. They have been up the penuisula as far as Big Bethel, and have brought back a careful survey of the country in that vicinity. In the Fall they will go to Yorktown and make a survey of that historic spot, and probably extend their operations as far as Williamsburg.

Rear Admiral Stephen D. Trenchard, commanding the North Atlantic Station, has arrived here from Washington, and raised his flag on the United States steamer Powhatan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Secretary of the Navy has issued the following general order:

"The rank of officers after confirmation by the Senate cannot justly be changed by the exercise of Executive discretion, so as to put them on the register above those of the same grade, and the department will not hereafter exercise this discretion, but leave the question, whenever presented, to be decided by Congress."

Also the following:

"It is the well digested policy and intention of the department in making assignments to duty to assign the senior grades of the service to the higher and more important positions. This is what the law contemplates and reason and propriety demand, and it is most just and fair to all. In accordance with this principle medical and pay inspectors and chief engineers having the relative rank of commander will be appointed to fill the positions of Fleet Surgeon, Fleet Paymaster, and Fleet Engineer, and the assignments will be made by the department. Officers of lower rank at present holding fleet positions will be relieved as early as practicable by those of the required rank."

Passed Assistant Engineer P. M. Rixey is ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard.

Capt. H. C. Corbin, Twenty-fourth Infantry, recently on duty at the Executive Mansion, having reported to the Adjutant-General for instructions in accordance with the direction of the President, has been ordered to repair to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report to the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service.

THE ST. LOUIS WHISKY FRAUDS.

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT BRINGS SUIT TO RECOVER $2,314,200—THE TRIAL FIXED FOR SEPTEMBER—IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6.—The suit on the part of the Government against William McKee to recover the entire amount of which the national Treasury was defrauded by the St. Louis Whisky Ring was placed on the docket of the United States Court to-day, and made a matter of record. The petition contains 1,653 counts, judgment of $1,400 on each count being asked, the total amount being $2,314,200. The first count is as follows:

The plaintiff, the United States of America, states that heretofore on the 15th day of June, in the year 1872, one Mackiot Thompson, being then engaged in the business of distilling at the distillery situated in the north side of Papin street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, did remove from the said distillery a large quantity of distilled spirits, to wit, 1,000 proof gallons, upon which the internal revenue tax imposed by law had not been paid to a place other than the warehouse situated in and constituting part of the premises of the said distillery, to wit, to a place unknown to plaintiff. That the defendant did then and there aid and abet in the said removal of spirits as aforesaid, contrary to the form of the statute of the United States in such case made and provided; whereby he became liable to and did incur a penalty of $1,400, for which sum plaintiff asks judgment."

The balance of the counts are worded in the same manner, the names and dates only being different. The case has been fixed for trial on the third Monday in September. The Government's attorney here states that the suit will be pressed on the day fixed, and that the trial will necessarily include the reintroduction of all the testimony used in the whisky cases. The main witnesses will be the distillers and Joyce and McDonald and the United States Gaugers here. The case is also expected to bring to light all the facts connected with the pardon of McKee, which will undoubtedly be the most interesting chapter written concerning the great whisky conspiracy.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 6.—Prof. C. V. Riley, of the United States Entomological Commission, has made a résumé of the labors of that body recently in the far West, dwelling particularly on the Rocky Mountain locust and grasshoppper plague. In summing up his observations, he says: There is very little danger of injury from the Fall swarms of these insects from the North-west, unless they come from the Black Hills country. There remains chance of swarms from the Western parks and plateaux, or from those of Utah. But I have good reason for believing that they will prove no more injurious than the swarms which have been passing on several days since I have been in this State (Colorado) from the Western hatching grounds. The prevailing wet weather, he says, has destroyed the insects to a great degree, and has been more instrumental than any other cause in destroying the locusts.

THE MURDERED SPENCER FAMILY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Further investigation into the murder of the Spencer family, near Luray, Mo., fails to disclose any clue to the murderers, and the affair is becoming more of a mystery than ever. The Vigilants who took Willis James, brother-in-law of Spencer and Brady, to the woods, subjected them to a rigid examination, but failed to elicit anything implicating them. James stood the trying ordeal unflinchingly, telling a straightforward story. Many who were among the first to suspect him are now convinced of his innocence. A majority, however, are still convinced he is the guilty party, and while he has been set at liberty, a close surveillance is still kept over him. Brady has been released, there being no ground for suspicion against him. Joseph Rath and Cyrus Fry, who live near Belfast, in Keokuk, have been arrested on suspicion, but evidence against them is not very strong.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 6.—The election for members of the Legislature occurred in this State to-day. The result in this city shows a Democratic gain over 1875 of 1,700.

Partial returns and reports of majorities indicate that the Democrats have carried Fayette County by 1,400 majority.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 6.—The workmen have elected five or six out of their seven candidates for the Legislature in this city over the regular Democratic nominees.

THE BALLOT-BOX STUFFERS.

POSITION OF THE OHIO DEMOCRATS.

IN FAVOR OF UNLIMITED SWINDLING, AS THEY ALWAYS WERE—THE NEW REGISTRY LAW AND THE COLUMBUS PLATFORM — DEMOCRATIC SHAMELESSNESS— MEN WHO OPENLY DENOUNCE GOOD AND NECESSARY LAWS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 3, 1877.

As was to have been expected, the Democrats of Ohio are not satisfied with the platform which was adopted by their political opponents in this city on Wednesday last. Headed by that distinguished citizen, Mr. John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the last national House of Representatives, and Chairman of their Central Committee, they declare that the Republicans have acted with cowardice regarding the financial question, that their labor plank is a piece of arrant demagogism, and that their indorsement of the National Administration was distasteful to more than one-half of the delegates in the convention. This is about the sum total of the fault which Mr. Thompson and his friends have up to this time been able to find with the action of their old enemies. While they make these charges in public, however, they admit privately that the Republican platform is, all things considered, an exceedingly strong one; and there is no doubt that in the end they will abandon their present attitude, cease making the wild charges referred to, ape their fellow-Democrats in the State of New-York, and fight the campaign upon the theory that President Hayes was fraudulently inaugurated, and that the American people cannot afford to stand idly by and see "fraud first triumphant in American politics." While this is their programme, however, while from every cross-road stump in Ohio they are prating about political corruption and the purity of the ballot, they have, at the same time, the hardihood to indorse the following resolution, which was adopted in their platform at the Columbus Convention:

"*Seventh*—The Registry law, framed by the last Legislature, is burdensome and expensive, and discriminates unjustly against the poorer class of voters, and we, therefore, demand its repeal."

The Democrats of the country have never been noted for a desire to maintain the purity of the ballot-box. Where they could not succeed fairly, they were always willing to purchase victory by dishonorable means. In the South, by the perpetration of cruelties the most inhuman and outrages without a name, they have succeeded only too well in overcoming Republican majorities. In the North, they have won by fraud when violence was of no avail. Privately, in both the North and the South, the disreputable leaders of the Democracy have not been backward in boasting of the electioneering crimes which they instigated or committed. The Democrats of Ohio have now gone one step further than their brethren in any other part of the Union, and publicly, in a platform upon which they profess their willingness to stand or fall, they boldly demand the repeal of a law which was advocated by every good citizen of the State, and which was passed, not for the benefit of any one party, but for the protection of every honest voter in the Commonwealth. How iniquitous is their demand, how unparalleled their audacity, will be better understood after I have briefly explained the provisions of the Registry law and the necessity that existed for its passage. In 1875 notorious frauds were committed at the Spring election in the City of Cincinnati. Ballot-boxes were stuffed in the interest of the Democracy as unblushingly as they were in New-York under the rule of Tweed. The will of the people was subverted and a disreputable minority, by the perpetration of shameless frauds, established itself in power. Again, at the last October election, a gang of repeaters, supposed, with good reason, to be in the pay of Samuel J. Tilden, obeyed to the letter one of the oldest traditions of the Democratic Party, and voted "early and often" in Cincinnati, Cleveland, and all the other large cities and towns in Ohio. These frauds were notorious, committed without fear of the law, for there was no State law in existence which adequately provided for their punishment. It is estimated that in Hamilton County alone at least 3,000 fraudulent votes were cast by the gangs of organized repeaters referred to. I am assured, indeed, that this estimate is an exceedingly low one. In view of these facts the Republican Legislature at its last session passed the Registry law for the repeal of which Democratic partisans are now so clamorous. I may state further that the law, as it exists, is an exceedingly just and impartial one, and discriminates against no class of the people and against no political organization.

In its first section the act defines the qualifications of voters in Ohio, and does not differ materially from statutes on the same subject which have preceded it. It provides that the voter must have been a resident of the State for one year, of the county 360 days, and of the township, village, or ward 350 days next preceding an election. If, however, a bona fide resident of a county, who has actually been an inhabitant of that county 30 days prior to an election, shall appear before the Registers of the precinct in which he expects to vote, and shall give proof of having lived in the State the prescribed time, of his former residence, and of his recent removal, he shall still be entitled to vote. Surely this provision ought to be liberal enough even for "Democratic reformers." The object of its enactment is obvious. In all large towns and cities there is a considerable floating vote. At every election hundreds of persons appear at the voting places and claim to be qualified electors, though their names even are not known to the designated canvassers. Usually they appear under the protection of some influential ward politician, and simply because there is nothing known about them, they are allowed to pass unchallenged and their votes are recorded. The law is intended to protect the rights of this floating population, and at the same time prevent repeaters from obtaining privileges to which only honest men are entitled. The other important sections of the law against which the Democrats complain so bitterly are as follows:

SECTION 2. Trustees of townships, and the council of cities and villages forming one or more precincts, shall, on the fourth Monday next preceding the general elections in October of each year, appoint two suitable persons of opposite politics, for the registration of voters in each election precinct in such township, city, or village, who shall be Electors of the proper election precinct, and shall hold their office for one year, and shall take an oath or affirmation to discharge their duties according to law. If, for any cause, a Register or Registers shall not be appointed, or, if appointed, shall be unable, for any cause, to discharge the duties herein enjoined, or shall refuse to discharge the duties of such office, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the proper township, or Mayor of the proper city or village (as the case may be,) to fill all such vacancies by appointment, and the person or persons so appointed shall be electors of the proper election precinct, and shall hold their office during the continuance of such cause, and shall take an oath or affirmation to discharge the duties of such appointment according to law.

SEC. 5. Any person to be entitled to vote under the first proviso of section 1 shall appear before the Registers of the proper election precinct wherein he expects to vote, at the time and place designated for the registration of voters, and make and subscribe a statement, in a book to be provided at the expense of the proper township, city or village, for the purpose, and kept by the Registers open at all times to public inspection and examination, which statement shall contain the name of the last preceding place of residence of such person, the voting precinct or ward in which he expects to vote, and the place of his residence therein, the date of his removal thereto, his age, and whether married or unmarried, and shall be subscribed by such person.

Such statements shall be dated and numbered consecutively, beginning with number one of each year.

And the Registers shall make, over their own signatures, and deliver to every person so registered before them, a corresponding statement, with a like number and date, which such person shall present to the Judges of Election when he offers to vote. No person shall register at any other time or place than as above designated.

Section 6 provides penalties for the violation of the law, and section 7 requires the Registers to make out an alphabetical list of all persons registered as residing in their voting precinct. A copy of the list is to be given to the Judges of Election before the polls are open, and as the registered voters present themselves their names shall be checked off. The section provides further that these lists shall in all cases be preserved for future reference. This is the sum and substance of the law. Surely it is not one to which any honest citizen desiring to preserve the purity of the ballot-box should object. It cannot be denied that some of the minor provisions of the enactment, which increase the number of the voting precincts, Judges, and other officers, will slightly add to the expense of the elections. This expense, however, will not be burdensome, and it falls equally on all classes and all parties. Every man who desires to vote is required to register, and, of course, no well-meaning citizen will object to doing so. What the Democratic platform means, then, by declaring that the law discriminates unjustly against the poor, must forever remain a mystery. In plain words, it can only be inferred that the Democrats of Ohio object to the Registry law because they believe it will preserve the purity of the ballot and secure a fair election. If its provisions are strictly enforced, repeating and other like frauds will be almost impossible. The occupation of some of the most prominent politicians in this State will be gone. If the truth were known, this is the only reason why the sages in the Columbus Convention demanded the repeal of the law.

H. C.

LABOR AND POLITICS.

A SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENT IN BALTIMORE— WORKING MEN URGED TO FORM A POLITICAL PARTY OF THEIR OWN—THE WILD SPEECH OF A COMMUNIST LEADER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 6.—The great hall and galleries of the Maryland Institute were packed this evening with 6,000 people, brought together by a call from the Working Men's Party of the United States. The crowd was principally made up of laborers, and was tumultuous, but good humored until it broke out in storms of execration over the mention of the names of the railroad Presidents. The throng cheered to the echo the rabid talk of the speakers and the radical features of the platform. The orator of the evening was a young Irishman from New-York named J. P. McDonnell, editor of the *Labor Standard*, whose most violent utterances were loudest applauded. His declaration that the strikers had been driven to burning depots and destroying railroad property by the unendurable tyranny of capital, and that they might have been better off now if they had done the same thing before, set the audience off into a whirlwind of applause. Their justification for the destruction of property, he said, was that "necessity knows no law," and the men did it in their hunger and despair to show their hatred of tyranny and prove of what they are capable. The mention of the names of Scott and Garrett was greeted with terrific yells and shouts of "Hang them." The working men were urged to act together in politics, to come out from Republicans and Democrats, both of whom were oppressing them, and nominate and elect their own men to office. If they did this they could overcome their oppressors and enforce a new régime. As for the soldiers, the speaker said that, if necessary, the working men could organize regiments to sweep out of existence those who would dare to fire upon them. The whole tone of the speech was fanatical and violent. The platform that was read afterward is that of the Intecnational Society, with some alterations to meet the political exigencies of the present. Its leading plank is that all railroads and canals, telegraphs and labor machinery shall be common property of the people, to be operated by labor-unions, under the protection of the National Government; that the wages system shall be abolished and labor have an equal share in the earnings of capital, and that labor bureaus shall be formed by State and National Governments. A call was made for a committee of five from each ward to meet at head-quarters Monday next and prepare for the entry of the Working Men's Party into the local political field. The movement is exciting intense interest on account of the enthusiasm that has marked its birth. There are three or four sections of the Internationalists. They will form the nucleus of the new party. After the meeting tonight nine-tenths of the crowd came forward and signed their names as members. President Gorman, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal had, another interview with Gov. Carroll to-day, and at Mr. Gorman's request the Governor decided to postpone action toward breaking the canal blockade by force. Mr. Gorman is now of the opinion that he can induce the boatmen to quietly disperse of their own accord; and as it is desired not to provoke a collision, except in the last extremity, he wants to try the effect of moral suasion a few days more.

THE STRIKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

UNITED STATES TROOPS RELIEVING THE MILITIA—THE MINERS STILL HOLDING OUT—TRAINS MOVING ON THE LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD — MERCHANTS LOOKING FOR DAMAGES.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 6.—A force of 280 United States troops, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Brennan, arrived here to-day to relieve the Seventh Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, who have been here since Saturday night.

The miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company show no sign of returning to work, and threatening letters continue to be addressed to the mechanics who are said to be in favor of going to work in the car shops. Everything is quiet to-night.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 6.—Four more companies of United States troops arrived here to-day. Trains on the Lehigh and Susquehanna road were started to-day. The first one from Scranton here was stopped below Pleasant Valley by stones being wedged between the rails.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Aug. 6.—All trains began running regularly on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Road at 12 o'clock last night. Every train is on time, and there has not been the slightest trouble. On the Lehigh Valley Railroad the night trains will commence running to-night.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 6.—The strike among the workmen at the National Tube-works at McKeesport has ended by the men agreeing to resume work without an advance of wages.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 6.—At a meeting of the Maritime Exchange held to-day the following resolution, relative to losses and damages resulting from the late riots, was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed to urge united action among the members of this and other Exchanges in the prosecution of their claims; to consult with legal authorities for the purpose of ascertaining on whom the onus of said losses and damages properly falls, and to decide as to the best method of preparing, presenting, and collecting claims when the responsibility shall have been determined.

THE BATTLE OF ORISKANY.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

SIXTY THOUSAND PERSONS ASSEMBLED ON THE BATTLE-FIELD—GOV. SEYMOUR'S ADDRESS—REVIVAL OF THE PATRIOTIC FEELING OF THE MOHAWK VALLEY —THE BATTLE-FLAG OF THE THIRD NEW-YORK REGIMENT OF 1777 UNFURLED—DESCENDANTS OF ACTUAL PARTICIPANTS PRESENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The largest crowd ever assembled in Central New-York, gathered on the Oriskany battle-field to-day, to participate in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of that event. The estimates of the number of people vary from 40,000 to 60,000. They came by carriages, by packets, and canal boats, and by special trains which ran back and forth on the Central Railroad every few minutes from Rome and Utica. The nearest approach to such a crowd ever seen in this vicinity was in 1844, when a Polk mass-meeting was held on Oriskany Battle-ground, which attracted 20,000 people. The military display to-day was magnificent. The procession was nearly two miles long, reaching from the Oriskany village to the battle-ground. It was admirably managed by Grand Marshal A. J. Wagner, of Montgomery County, five of whose ancestors participated in the battle. The military display embraced all the organizations of this section, including Major-Gen. D. P. Wood and staff, Sixth Division National Guard, Brig.-Gen. Dering and staff, Twenty-first Brigade, all the separate cavalry and infantry companies, and 15 posts of the Grand Army of the Republic as veterans. Twenty-four bands were in the procession, and upon arrival at the grounds they all united in playing "America." The time was not admirable, but the effect, upon the whole, was magnificent. The President of the day was ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, who delivered the following address of welcome from a

officials who honor us by their presence, to the citizens and soldiers who manifest their gratitude to those who sacrificed so much on the ground for the public welfare. It is with no ordinary feelings that we meet the descendants of those who fought at the battle of Oriskany, one of the most fierce and bloody contests of the Revolution. As we saw them coming along the course of the Mohawk, the past seemed to be recalled. When we look at the array from the upper valley and those who rallied from Fort Stanwix to join us here, we feel reinforced by friends, as our fathers were from the same quarter. We welcome all to this celebration of patriotic service and sacrifice. When it is closed we shall bid you God speed to your several homes, with the prayer that in your different walks of life you will do your duty as manfully and serve your country as faithfully as the men who battled so bravely on this ground one hundred years ago.

THE FLAG OF NEW-YORK.

Immediately afterward Mrs. Abraham Lansing, of Albany, who is grand-daughter of Col. Peter Gansevoort, who commanded at Fort Stanwix during the siege, unfuried the flag of the Third New-York Regiment, which was stationed at the fort. The flag has been kept in the family ever since, and is of heavy blue silk, wonderfully preserved, and bears the original coat of arms of State of New-York. Its appearance was the occasion of tumultuous applause by the people, and called out a happy response from Gov. Seymour. He said:

It is a source of patriotic pride to those who live in this valley that the flag of our country, with the Stars and Stripes, was first displayed in the face of our enemies on the banks of the Mohawk. Here it was baptized in the blood of battle, here it first waved in triumph over a retreating foe when the heroic defenders of Fort Stanwix learned that upon the fortress the emblem adopted by the Continental Congress for the standards to be borne by its armies, they hastened to make one in accordance with the mandate and to hang it out from the walls of their fortress. It was rudely made of such matrials cut from the clothing of the soldiers as were fitted to show its colors and its designs, but no other standard, however skilfully wrought upon silken folds could equal in interest this first flag of our country, worked out by the unskilled hands of brave men amid the strife of war, and under the fire of beleaguring foes. It was to rescue it from its peril that the men of this valley left their homes and marched through the deep forest to this spot. It was to uphold the cause of which it was the emblem that they battled here. Time has destroyed that standard. But I hold in my hand another banner hardly less sacred in its association with our history. It is the flag of our State, which was borne by the regiment commanded by Col. Gansevoort, not only here at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, but also when it was ended by the surrender of the British Army at Yorktown. The brave soldier who carried it through so many contests valued it beyond all other earthly possessions. He left it as a precious heirloom to his family. They have kept it with much faithful care that again, after a century has rolled away, its folds can be displayed in this valley to another generation, who will look upon it with a devotion equal to that felt by those who followed it on the battle-fields of the Revolution.

LETTERS OF REGRET.

The Oreskany celebration was so much an impromptu affair, and preparations for it were begun at so late a day that comparatively few of those who were invited to participate in the literary exercises were able to be present. Letters of regret were read from President Hayes, Secretary Evarts, Gov. Robinson, William C. Bryant, Benson J. Lessing, Bayard Taylor, ex-Govs. Morgan, Dix, Hoffman, Fenton, Clark, and S. S. Cox, F. A. Conkling, Gov. Rice, President Potter, of the Union College, George Bancroft, and many others of like celebrity. Nevertheless the Literary exercises were of a high order, and occupied three hours, from two stands erected on each hillside, between which runs the Battle Creek whose waters were reddened with the blood of the Tryon County Militia. At one of these stands Major Stevens, of Rome, presided, and addresses were delivered by Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, whose ancestors were Mohawk Valley residents; Rev. E. O. Haven, the Chancellor of Syracuse University, and Hon. Samuel Earl, of Herkimer, two of whose ancestors were in Oriskany battle. A graphic poem was read at this stand, written for the occasion by Gen. J. Watts, De Peyster, of New-York. At the west stand the west stand the addresses were delivered by Lieut.-Gov. William Dorsheimer, Congressman William J. Bacon, Major Douglas Campbell, of Cherry Valley, whose great-grandfather was a Colonel in the Oriskany battle, and by Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, whose speech contained a complete review of the battle and its influence upon the campaign of 1777. He said, among other things:

Extravagant eulogy never honors its object. Persistent neglect of events which have molded history, is not creditable to those who inherit the golden fruits. We do not blush to grow warm over the courage which at Platea saved Greece from the Persian invasion. Calm men praise the determination which at Lepanto set limits to Turkish conquests in Europe. Waterloo is the favorite of rhetoric among English-speaking people. But history no less exalts the Spartan 300 who died at Thermopylæ, and poetry cannot adorn the 600 whose leader blundered at Balaklava. Signally neglected have the people of central New-York been to the men and the deeds that on the soil we daily tread, have controlled the tides of nations, and fashioned the channels of civilization. After a hundred years we begin to know what the invasion of St. Leger meant. A century lifts our Nicholas Herkimer, if not into a consummate general, to the plane of sturdy manliness and of unselfish, devoted patriotism, of a hero who knew how to fight and how to die. History begins to appreciate the difficulties which surrounded Philip Schuyler, and to see that he appeared slow in bringing out the strength of a patriotic State, because the scales of destiny were weighted to hand New-York over to Johnson and Burgoyne and Clinton and King George. His eulogy is, that when popular impatience, and jealousies in other colonies, and ambitions in the Army, and cliques in Congress superseded him in the command of the Northern armies of the United States, he had already started up the Mohawk Valley to the war blaze at Oriskany; he had relieved Fort Stanwix and sent St. Leger in disgraceful retreat; Bennington had been fought and won; he had thus shattered the British alliance with the Indians, and had trampled out the Tory embers in the Mohawk Valley; he had gathered above Albany an army flushed with victory and greatly superior to Burgoyne's forces in numbers, and it was well led and adequate to the task before it.

Among the spectators were more than a thousand descendants of actual participants in the battle of Oriskany, including several descendants of the Herkimer family. Many of them bore the swords or the flint locks that did such good service against the Indians and Tories a hundred years ago. The remnant of the Oneida Indians was also present, led by Scanano, their chief. This was the only tribe of the Six Nations which sympathized with the Patriots. The vast concourse was orderly and good natured, and the celebration is accounted a success in every particular.

CHARGES AGAINST YONKERS OFFICIALS.

The Municipal Investigating Committee, composed of Aldermen Shonnard, Morse, and Murphy, of Yonkers, who are at present investigating charges preferred against several of the officials of that city, met yesterday afternoon. Andrew McFall, a furniture dealer, who recently presented to the committee a long statement in which he charged some of the city officers with official misconduct, was present. He was examined by City Attorney Prime, and testified that on several occasions he had tried to obtain copies of papers in cases in which he was interested which were a portion of the records of the City Court. Once he sent a respectful petition in relation to the matter to the Common Council, which was returned unopened. He charged City Judge Baird with having falsified the records of his court, made false entries of the records, and allowed some of the records belonging to his office to be either stolen or taken away for improper purposes. All of the charges are emphatically denied by Judge Baird. In accordance with a resolution adopted recently by the Common Council, which investigated the charges of malfeasance in office preferred against Alderman Joseph W. Riley, of Yonkers, City Attorney Ralph W. Prime has drawn up charges on which Riley will be tried before the Common Council on Thursday next.

ROWING ON THE HUDSON.

The second handicap single-scull race for the gold medal presented by Mr. Otto Sarony to the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers, to be rowed for by members of that association, came off yesterday afternoon on the Hudson River. The course was from Mount St. Vincent to Glenwood, a distance of one and three-quarter miles. The referee was Mr. E. M. Jackson, of Yonkers. There were three entries, as follows: S. S. Leo, 10 seconds, and R. G. Jackson and Andrew Moffat, scratch. Leo made good use of his start and soon put an eighth of a mile between himself and his two competitors. Moffat led Jackson slightly until the completion of the first mile, when he exhipped his seat and was forced to retire from the race. Jackson, in the meantime, gained steadily upon Leo, who, however, crossed the line about a length in advance, winning the race. His time was 10m. 21s., and that of Jackson, 10m. 34s.

A PREMATURE WAKE.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* tells this story of a Westfield Irishman, and vouches for it as true: "Returning to his home one night, about 'half seas over,' he found his wife fast asleep, probably from much the same reason he wasn't. Finding his efforts to rouse her of no avail, he laid her on a table and covered her with a sheet. Around the body he placed a dozen or more lighted candles, and upon the breast a Bible and cross. Then he went and aroused the neighbors, telling them his wife was dead and he wanted they should come to the wake. Of course, they joyfully accepted the invitation and soon the house was filled, and smoking, drinking, eating, and groaning in full blast. The throat of the latter operation was the old lady, and, unlike the generous 'Shaugraun,' who wouldn't spoil his own wake, she bounced to her feet, and, finding out what 'was all about, made it so hot for the company that they didn't stay for the rest of the obsequies, but scattered, leaving the poor husband to his fate."

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT SOUTH.

REPORT OF A SPECIAL MESSENGER FROM TENNESSEE—A PROMISE FROM MR. HAYES THAT HE WILL GO TO NASHVILLE, AND A WORD UPON HIS SOUTHERN POLICY.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) American, Aug. 3.

Mr. J. F. Wheless, who recently went to Washington, bearing the invitation from Gov. Porter, the City Council, and the Merchants' Exchange, for President Hayes to extend his visit to Louisville in September so as to include Nashville, returned yesterday. Mr. Wheless speaks well of the cordial manner in which he was received by the President. Accompanied by Postmaster-General Key he visited the White House Monday afternoon, and had a very pleasant talk with the President. The latter seemed decided against continuing his tour any further than Louisville, probably from not having given the matter sufficient consideration. Mr. Wheless assured him of the almost unanimous approval his Southern policy had met in Tennessee, and on the cordial welcome he would receive. As an evidence of the feeling South, Mr. Wheless stated that on the train numbers of his friends, acquainted with his mission, had come to him before leaving the cars and wished him success. He also said that a prominent man from an extreme Southern State had expressed the wish, as representing his people, that the Presidential tour would be extended not only to Nashville, but throughout the entire South. These statements were received with much satisfaction by the President. Finally Mr. Wheless said he would not press him for an answer then, but, as the Cabinet was also included in the invitation, and as he understood from Judge Key it would meet the next morning, he would suggest that the question be submitted to that body.

On the following morning, Tuesday, Mr. Wheless drove out to the Soldiers' Home, the President's Summer residence, and had quite a long conversation with him. Mr. Hayes announced that he had broached the subject to the Cabinet, and they were unanimously in favor of accepting the invitation. He had, therefore, concluded that if nothing untoward happened he should visit Louisville, and from there should come to Nashville. Mr. Wheless repeated his statements regarding the good feeling toward the President in the South, and Mr. Hayes expressed himself very freely as to his intentions. The time was past when mere individuals could divide sections of the country which should be united; the time had come when all sectionalism should be done away with, and he had firmly set himself to this work. The good citizens of the country of all parties, he felt sure, would support him in his policy of reconciliation. During the conversation the President said, with evident satisfaction, that he had recently received from Gen. N. B. Forrest a letter heartily approving his policy toward the South. He also said that some of the members of the Cabinet, if not all, would accompany him, and that a letter formally accepting the invitation would be forwarded this week.

Mr. Wheless should receive the thanks of our citizens for bringing his mission to so satisfactory a result. Unless some unforeseen circumstance of great importance intervenes, Nashville will have the pleasure of receiving the President as befits his office. As it is to be hoped the visit will result in much good.

TOOMBS ON THE SUFFRAGE.

HE TELLS WHY THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA OUGHT NOT TO BE PERMITTED TO ELECT THEIR JUDGES.

In the Constitutional Convention of Georgia on the 3d inst., Robert Toombs offered a proposition that the Judges of the Superior Court be elected by the popular vote. He said that one of the foundation stones of a republican form of government is that the people are sovereign; another is, that in a Republic the officers should be elected by the people. But who are the people? Assuredly not the women and children. The people are the voters of the land, and you know well who many of our voters are. Now, every man in this social compact which we call government has a right to the rules of government, but no wise people will insist upon performing all the functions of government themselves. I have a right to shoe my own horse if I choose, but had I not better leave the job to some one who can do it better than I can? Had I not better give it to some workman in that line of business? There is no principle in any government which lets the people perform all the functions of government. To adopt such a principle would be the first step downward, and there would be no return. If the officers of the State of Georgia could be elected by fair and intelligent people the measure proposed would be all right. But there is among us a class of people who have power which we cannot take away. The Federal Government, an enemy to my State, has forced upon her 500,000 voters (citizens!) against her will. No stronger argument need be made against submitting the election of Judges to the people than that made by the gentlemen on the other side of the question themselves. They yield the point by their own admission. They stated that not a single colored man in a race 500,000 strong in Georgia had a seat upon the floor of this Convention. They said this, it is true, to show that the new element in politics was not a source of much danger in that State, but does not this conclusively prove their inability to vote intelligently for officers. The gentlemen are not willing to submit the election of Judges to the people of each judicial circuit, for fear that the colored people may have a majority in some and may elect their own candidates. This shows that they are not considered fit to elect their own officers. This race must be, then, governed as any other inferior race, with regard to race, color, and previous condition. They must be governed by the men who have the brains, the wealth, and land. In behalf of the poor African, I would save him from himself. I would not let him be controlled by bad men and used to bad purposes. There are some things, then, that the people of Georgia acknowledge they can have done as well by agents as by themselves. If all the people of Georgia are fit to elect Judges let them do it. If they are not let them trust it to these gentlemen. There are many people wishing a new deal, perhaps, and perhaps there are some of the lower classes talking. James Buchanan thought that the people were sovereign, but he insisted that the right of suffrage was delegated, and that the Government had a right to place restrictions upon suffrage, to say who should vote and who should not, what officers should be elected by the people and what officers should not. He asserted that the people of the State could not demand the election of Judges as a right. For himself, he preferred that the Judges should be appointed by the Governor, rather even than that they should be elected by the General Assembly. The fewer the persons charged with the execution of a power, the better the work would be done. In large bodies the responsibility is very much diminished, very limited, but where one person has to bear the entire burden and shoulder all the responsibility, he makes his best efforts to perform the duty well. But if the Judges are to be elected by either the General Assembly or the people, he preferred their election by the General Assembly as the less of two evils.

The proposition to elect the Judges by the popular vote was subsequently defeated by 126 to 50.

BASE-BALL.

A GAME BETWEEN THE CHELSEA CLUB AND THE HARTFORD OF BROOKLYN—DEFEAT OF THE FORMER.

About 200 persons assembled on the Union Grounds yesterday to witness the game between the Chelsea Club and the Hartford of Brooklyn. The game was devoid of interest, except in the third inning, when the splendid batting of the Hartford players earned for their side three runs out of four scored. This gave them a commanding lead, which they easily retained to the end, winning by a score of 14 to 2. The fielding of the Hartfords was marked by many beautiful features, especially in the in-field, where most of the play was done by their side. On the Chelsea side the play was very poor, nearly every player in the nine being credited with one or more errors. Rule and Taylor were the only exceptions to their fielding being marked by steadiness and care. Following is the score of the game:

CHELSEA.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Clare, s. s.	0	0	0	3	1	Burdock, 3d b.	3	4	2	3	0
Taylor, l. f.	0	2	4	1	0	Holdsworth, c. f.	3	3	3	0	0
Sheehan, 2d b.	0	0	3	3	4	Start, 1st b.	1	4	8	1	0
Mourigan, r. f.	0	2	2	0	1	Carey, s. s.	1	2	0	2	2
Rule, 1st b.	1	0	8	1	0	Harbidge, r. f.	2	3	1	0	0
Roseman, p.	0	1	2	2	2	York, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Dunn, c. f.	0	0	1	0	1	Cassidy, p.	2	3	1	1	0
Schenck, 3d b.	0	1	2	2	1	Allison, c.	1	1	9	2	1
Curran, c.	1	2	6	2	3	Smith, 2d b.	1	1	1	0	0
Total	2	8	27	14	13	Total	14	21	27	9	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNINGS.

Chelsea	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Hartford	0	4	1	0	1	0	3	5	2	14

Umpire—Mr. Bunce, of the Winona Club.
Time of game—2 hours and 15 minutes.
First base by errors—Chelsea, 3; Hartford, 3.
Runs earned—Chelsea, 0; Hartford, 4.

To-day the Boston Red Stockings will play their fifth championship game with the Brooklyn-Hartford Club.

A BLOODTHIRSTY SCHOOLMASTER.

Galignani's Messenger of July 25 has the following: "The Court of Assizes at Valence tried on Saturday the schoolmaster Autier, who was arrested in April last for the attempted murder of the Academical Inspector, the Prefect, and the Secretary to the Council-General of the Drôme. The accused had been revoked from his functions for misconduct, and having vainly endeavored to obtain his reinstatement, he went to the house of the Inspector under the pretense of soliciting his protection, but on the latter coming to the door to ask him the object of his visit Autier stabbed him in the abdomen. He next hastened to the Prefecture, where the Council-General was holding a sitting, and stepping on to the platform, attacked and wounded the Prefect and the Secretary with the same knife before he could be prevented. None of the hurts, however, proved fatal. The evidence showed that the crime had been premeditated, and the prisoner being found guilty, with extenuating circumstances, was condemned to hard labor for life."

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

THE RUSSIANS BEFORE RUSTCHUK.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS IN GIURGEVO—THE EXPERIENCES OF A TRAVELER—A FEW MISTAKES CORRECTED—THE DAMAGE DONE TO GIURGEVO AND RUSTCHUK—THE FORCE IN THE LATTER PLACE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GIURGEVO, Friday, July 20, 1877.

There was certainly no fault to find with the ventilation of my sky-parlor, which had been so vaunted by mine host, but its denizens were most undesirable, as in addition to the ordinary contingent of black beetles, bugs, fleas, flies, and mosquitoes, which I am always prepared to encounter in the East, a colony of sparrows had elected domicile under the eaves, and against the twittering of that sociable but unpleasant bird no somnolency is proof, however it may be superinduced by fatigue and exhaustion. There was no help for it; sleep was impossible, and as soon as the first rays of Phœbus begun to gild the onion-topped turrets of the Metropolitan, and the roseate hues of dawn crept up along the eastern horizon—these figures are hackneyed, and are only given in emulation of the "frog-smelling Danube" of the military correspondent of a great London contemporary, but the stilts are too high and have become unmanageable—in plain English, as soon as it was broad daylight I sallied forth on a voyage of discovery, and was disappointed. Giurgevo is not "merely a heap of ruins," as has been pretended, and has not been much more demolished than it was during the early stages of the bombardment, when I went down to look at it. Indeed, as was the case then, all the houses in two or three of the principal streets between the square and the river have been considerably knocked about and are deserted, and have large holes in their roofs or sides, and only fragmentary window-panes, but, in not a few instances, particularly in the upper part of the town, and among the dwellings of the poorer classes, I am inclined to believe that the dilapidations have been the work of the proprietors themselves, with a view to future claims for indemnity for damages, as in all my experience I have never seen or heard of a projectile which could possibly take the eccentric directions indicated by these shattered walls and shop-fronts. I got through this part of my inspection in half an hour, and then turned my steps toward the Fire-tower, which stands like a solitary pelican in the centre of the square, and suggests the idea that it was one of a lot of light-houses built on contract, and set down here while the naval department was looking for a fit site, and then forgotten. There was a sleepy warrior in soiled linen and bare feet on duty, who stared stupidly at me as though to say, "Whatever is this idiot doing out of his bed at such an hour, when he is not forced to get up by the Corporal of the guard?" But then the warrior was a native, and natives do not mind insects of any kind, but indeed have a popular belief that only one family of vampires will establish itself on one person, and if undisturbed at their daily meals will drive away all foreign intruders, but if molested will form alliances too terrible to describe, so that the last state of the man will be worse than the first. So, like Mme. Marl'brook, who, in the touching ballad, mounts the platform of her castle to watch the coming of her victorious liege lord, I clambered up the ill-smelling winding stair, and turned my glasses on Rustchuk, where every street and nook of the Turkish town seemed revealed, and forts and mosques and minarets stood out in bold relief in the flood of early sunshine, just bright enough to lighten up the scene, but without that intensity which at midday blurs and confuses everything with its blinding glare. Long lines of white tents upon the heights behind the town, detachments of soldiers at drill, fatigue parties at work on new intrenchments, itinerant traders peddling their wares among the soldiers, men and women down by the river's bank drawing water or washing clothes, all these could I see through the clear, pure atmosphere as plainly as though I stood among them. The East is matutinal, and gradually all the population came out from its lair and swarmed about the streets, and up the hillsides, a straggling mass of men, women, children, soldiers, and donkeys, seemingly careless or forgetful that Islam's deadliest hereditary foe lies not 1,500 yards away. I passed 48 hours in Rustchuk just a twelvemonth ago, and think that I can speak knowingly about the doomed city, around whose walls the fatal circle of steel and fire is gradually closing in. It was a strong place then, and recent additions have been made to the fortifications which have already successfully resisted the Russian sieges of former campaigns, so that there is good reason to suppose that the fighting here now will be uncommonly hot and strong. The town is built at the mouth of the little River Lom, with a citadel standing upon an eminence overlooking the Danube, and commanding the opposite bank.

Seen from afar off, where the filth and squalor of its ill-paved streets are hidden by the distance, its white-walled, red-roofed houses and glittering minarets nestling in the midst of groves and orchards and gardens, give to it a certain picturesque attractiveness which disappears upon closer inspection. It has long been a prosperous commercial centre as the northern terminus of the great artery of traffic between the Danube and the Euxine, and its cosmopolitan population of Greeks, Jews, and Bulgarians used to make a good thing out of their more guileless Moslem masters. But the war has seriously interfered with the occupations of its 38,000 inhabitants, of whom nearly one-half has departed northward in search of pastures new, or has fled for safety to Varna, so that the capital of the Danubian Vilayet has now only a purely military importance, which, however, cannot be too highly estimated, as it forms the upper angle of the quadrilateral, without whose fall or complete investment Marshal von Moltke maintains that no Russian operation in the interior can be conducted with security. I know that this opinion is at variance with that of a great amateur strategist, who predicts the events of the campaign in a London paper with much assurance and infinite sagacity, but as the Marshal has assisted in person at two or three battles in the course of his experience, and the aforesaid strategist has never even seen 50,000 men in line, I think that I prefer to recommend the views of the Marshal.

The defenses of the place consist of two lines. The first is a continuous *enceinte* of 11 bastioned forts, constructed on the sides of an irregular polygon running down to the Danube, where there is a succession of water batteries. All this line dates from the last century, and has all the inherent defects of its epoch, when long-ranged cannon were not even dreamed of; the relief is low, the curtains short, and the ditches—revetted both on scarp and counterscarp with masonry, although much wider, in some places 50 to 60 feet, than in most Turkish fortresses—very shallow. In addition to these there are neither casemates nor bomb-proof shelters, and the progress of the siege will probably be marked with the usual incident of the explosion of one or more powder magazines. Of the 200 guns which compose its armament, about one-half, old-fashioned affairs, will either burst or not go off at all, but there are three or four heavy calibred Krupps or Armstrongs in each bastion which will do good service. Outside of the *enceinte* is a second line of 29 detached works, constructed somewhat after the system proposed by Gen. Rogniot. Eight of these are regular forts, with bastions and ditches, the others only lunettes or redans, in some cases mere epaulements to cover the intervals between the salients, but they appear to be admirably disposed to take advantage of the ground, and the approaches are well defiled and mutually flank each other, so that each must be the objective of a separate attack. Thirteen earthworks of different shapes and sizes cover the approaches from Shumla and Silistria on the land side, and six those from Silistria along the Danube, while seven redoubts, among which is the formidable, permanent fortification of the Leverra Tabia crown the ridge of hills running parallel to the river. This is the key of the whole position; it is stronger than was the famous Mount Valerian, where all the efforts of the German siege guns were fruitlessly directed during the siege of Paris, and so long as it holds out Rustchuk cannot be occupied by the enemy, even should he silence or capture the lower works. There are 18 heavy guns here, eight Krupps and 10 Armstrongs, the former being of the calibre of 25 centimetres—about 10 inches. The total armament of the system numbers 170 position pieces, of which 46 are of the Krupp model.

The garrison encamped outside of the town, and beyond the range of the enemy's batteries on the left bank, consists of 40 battalions of infantry, nominally 800 strong, but in reality not exceeding 500 each, principally Redifs, the Nizam or regular troops being with the Serkar-ul-Edrun in the lines about Shumla; six squadrons of very bad cavalry, ten batteries of field pieces of various models and calibres—Krupps Armstrongs, Napoleon guns, and mountain howitzers, sometimes two different sorts in the same battery. To these must be added 1,200 artillerymen for the service of the *enceinte* and the outworks, making a total of about 26,000 men, rather less than more, under the command of the Muschir Esref Pasha, with a Ferik or Lieutenant-General, Tahir Pasha, as military governor of the fortress. I should explain here that this word muschir, although generally translated as marshal, simply means commander-in-chief of an army, and is not a permanent title, but like that of Seraskier or Serkar-ul-Edrun, generalissimo, only indicates an office held for the time being. That Rustchuk is capable of a very serious resistance even the Russians do not affect to deny; it cannot be taken from its river front, for such is its command over the left bank, that a very few hours' cannonade will suffice to silence the enemy's batteries at Slobodja, as soon as the Turks elect to direct their fire in that direction, instead of against the wretched open town of Giurgevo; but everything depends upon the determination of its commander, and upon the courage of its garrison.

There will be no occasion for manœuvring, so that this element for the display of incapacity will be avoided; nothing but hard fighting on both sides, and if the Osmanli fight as well as did their fellow-countrymen at Silistria, in 1854, or even with the stubbornness of the said-to-be demoralized garrison of Nikopolis last Sunday, a good many brave fellows will be down among the dead men before the crescent will be lowered and a Te Deum sung for the triumph of the imperial arms. As with Giurgevo, so it seems to be with Rustchuk, the damages caused by the bombardment have been ridiculously exaggerated, and a most careful examination, even through a powerful telescope on the watch-tower, has failed to reveal to me "the fearful ravages caused by these ministers of destruction." Of course, some of the hovels near the river have been battered down, but, most certainly, that unsightly building, the French Consulate, still stands in all its original yellow ugliness, and as the British institution is situated directly in its rear, I am inclined to believe that it, too, is uninjured; even that horrible mansion, the Islacs Kham Hotel, has been respected, and as all these points were directly within range, I think that the Muscovites must be acquitted of the alleged accusation of a wanton destruction of private property.

On my return from the Fire-tower, tired nature needed a restorer, and I breakfasted, if so can be called the fearful mess of pot-herbs, rancid mutton, and grease which was placed before me. But then the Grand Hotel of St. Petersburg—this designation has been prefixed since yesterday—was in a great commotion; it possessed a live lion—a captive lion, I should say, but none the less a celebrity, and, at any rate, the first person of rank who had deigned to honor it with his presence. The prisoner, a captive of the Russian bow and spear, is on his way to exile and relative comfort. In the best room of the hotel was Hassan Pasha, the late commander of Nikopolis, and so I sent up my card and interviewed him, and found an old acquaintance. How I knew him was in this wise: I was at Rustchuk, on my way to Varna, my luggage had been weighed and leaded, to save trouble at the Constantinople Custom-house, and I was about getting into a carriage, when a tall, dark-complexioned, soldierly-looking man made his appearance, followed by several servants, some carrying a valise or a carpet-bag, the others nothing, being evidently there for the sake of grandeur. His respectful demeanor and the obsequiousness of the station-master showed that he must be a mamamouschi of the first class, and so I addressed my hitherto dearest friend, Tewfik Bey, who is something or other, I forget now what, on the railway, and asked who he was. Now, Tewfik Bey is one of the most brassy of young Musaulmans. He had been brought up in a French college, had acquired all the *gaminerie* of a child of Belleville or the Faubourg St. Antoine, but he hated foreigners, although he affected much their society, and although, or perhaps because, he had espoused a young person of French birth and grisette persuasion from the classic precincts of the Latin Quarter, who had commenced her married life by kicking all of the harem out of the house, and who continued it by sitting morally down upon her husband, and by generally shocking Moslem prejudices on such points as refusing to wear a *yashmak*, and receiving gentlemen visitors whenever they chose to call and send up their cards. Poor Tewfik did not, and I suppose does not, dare to call his soul his own at home, but he was, as a rule, uncommonly humptious when from under his wife's eye. She was a very plain person this Mrs. Tewfik, but it was an illustration of the triumph of mind over matter, and although he not unfrequently tried to revolt, he had no more chance with the clever Frenchwoman than a baby. But Tewfik was cowed now and much subdued in manner, and not until the great man had taken his seat did he confide to me that his name was Hassan, that he had been a Major of Engineers until lately, but that being utterly ignorant of his profession—*ignorant comme une carpe*, said Tewfik, although why this particular fish is always chosen as a symbol of ignorance I could never ascertain—he had been promoted to the rank of General of Division and was now on his way to Stamboul to thank the Seraskier for his advancement. He was supposed to be personally courageous, but he would never win a battle, although he was just the sort of a person to get himself killed rather than surrender. I had not time to hear more about my traveling companion for the engine began to shriek, and as there was only one first-class compartment in the train, I had the full benefit of his society, which I must admit was not gay or festive. As far as the Shumla Station he never opened his mouth, but sat coiled up in one corner, staring vacantly out of the window, and playing with the beads of his chaplet. We talked together a little before we reached Varna, but he was not either edifying or expansive, and our conversation, like the majority of Turkish conversations, consisted of a series of monosyllabic ejaculations at long intervals, which confirmed my friend Tewfik's appreciation of his intellectual capacities. When next I heard of him he had just lost Nikopolis, but he had not fulfilled the prediction about dying, although, to do him justice, he had done his duty according to his lights. Of course, I saw him, and fancied an improvement, perhaps because he had been chastised by misfortunes, but he still kept on worrying his beads, and he was almost as taciturn as before, although he did warm up a little—probably because I was the only person present who could speak his native tongue, and he knows no other—and informed me that he had been sacrificed by the Porte, that he had asked for bread and been given a stone in the shape of worthless Redifs, of whom he had been forced to shoot several to encourage the others to face the music, and that Allah willed that Islam should be punished for its sins and shortcomings. He went off to Bucharest the same evening, and I still hang on here waiting for the opening of the ball, which must come soon.

THE PASSES OF THE BALKAN.

SIX OF THEM AVAILABLE FOR AN INVADING ARMY—THE PECULIARITIES OF EACH—FIGURES SHOWING THE DISTANCE BETWEEN AND HEIGHT AT VARIOUS POINTS.

In dividing Bulgaria from Roumelia, the Balkan range separates the hill country from the plain. Bulgaria, with the exception of the marshy belt along the Danube, and a few sandy tracts upon the sea-shore, is a "rolling" region, in the fertile valleys of which are concentrated nearly all the life and cultivation of the province. Roumelia, on the other hand, in its eastern and more important section, presents the appearance of a spacious and well-watered plain, covered in many places with wild grass as high as a horse's girth—its boundaries being the Balkan on the north, the sea on the east and south, and on the west the range of Despoto-Planina or Dospad Yailasi, called by the ancients "Rhodope:"

Though usually spoken of as one range, the Balkan radiates into no fewer than three distinct ridges as it trends eastward, beginning from a point a little beyond the Roumelian town of Slivno. The southern or main ridge runs almost due east to Cape Emineh, on the Black Sea, whence its name of Emineh-Dagh. The central range, called by the Bulgarians "Stara-Planina," (old mountain,) follows the same direction, though with a slight bend to the north, as far as the junction of the two branches of the Kamtchik River, and the northern spur, passing Kasson, ends in the vicinity of Smadova and the Great Kamtchik, while beyond it, still further to the north, lies the crescent-shaped outwork formed by the Binar Mountains, the heights around Shumla, and the rocky ridges through which the Pravadi flows downward to Varna and the Black Sea. Till the present year, only one Russian army had ever passed this great natural barrier, viz., that of Count Diebitsch, in 1829, who thus earned his title of "Za-Balkanski," (beyond the Balkan.) Singularly enough, the passage of the Balkan was then made by the easternmost of all the passes—that along the sea-shore to Misivri—whereas now it is the westernmost—that between Gabrova and Kasanlik, popularly known as the Schipka Pass—which has admitted the invader. But, in 1829, Servia and Roumania were in no condition to co-operate with the Russian forces, and to secure their rear, as at present; and the route chosen, as bringing the army within reach of the assisting fleet, and keeping its left flank constantly covered by the sea, was probably the best that could have been selected under the circumstances.

The six routes across the Balkan which are available for the passage of an invading army, divide themselves naturally into two groups, the eastern radiating from the central point of Shumla, the western from that of Tirnova. From Sistova to the latter place the distance by road is only 75 to 80 miles; but the highway is in wretched condition, everywhere broken into ruts and holes, and like all the other lines of communication in this district religiously left unrepaired—the only road-mending witnessed by this generation being attributed to Midhat Pasha, when, as Governor of the "Danube Vilayet," he repaired the old Roman highway from Pannonia to Byzantium. At the village of Senovtsy the Sistova road joins an equally bad one from Rustchuk, traversing a succession of terrace-like plateaus, one above another, and passing the dangerous defile of Biela, on the Jantra, where a Russian reconnoitring force sustained a severe check some weeks ago. Just beyond this point it crosses the river by one of the finest bridges in Bulgaria, and, skirting the left bank, traverses the Samavoden ravine and reaches Tirnova.

Tirnova, or Trenova, though fallen from the high place which it held in the days of Bulgarian independence, is still of some importance as the capital of a Sandjakat (district) and the meeting point of so many lines of communication. It has a strong position on a branch of the Jantra, between two steep pyramidal hills, once crowned by extensive fortifications. On this road (which it completely closed to an enemy) stood the royal fortress of the Bulgarian Kings, which the traveler passes on his way south to the Balkan. At the foot of the range itself he crosses the Jantra by a stone bridge and enters the town of Gabrova, (Grahova,) one of the most noted of the native Bulgarian towns, both from its extensive manufactures and from the generous assistance given by it to the establishment of native schools. The ascent from Gabrova to the summit of the ridge, though gradual, is very fatiguing, the passage of the limestone rocks in which the road is cut being no trifle in Summer; but as you mount higher a splendid oak forest throws its refreshing shade over the road, and shelters you almost to the summit. This is the famous "Schipka Pass" through which Prince Mirski entered Roumelia a few weeks ago. It will be remembered that when Sultan Abdul Medjid visited Silistria by this route in 1836, a road 30 miles long had to be made expressly for him! but the road is now being widened by the Russians, and rendered practicable for artillery. The height of the pass, at its summit, is 4,500 feet, and for the first three miles of the ascent, as far as the village of Schipka, rivals in steepness any "cliff path" in the Alps—commanding, however, a glorious view of the wide green valley below, in which, half hidden by the countless gardens whence the famous "otto of roses" is supplied, lies the charming little town of Kasanlik, justly praised by Col. Baker as one of the loveliest spots in Turkey. The general effect is very much that of the first view of Caracas from the crown of the Silla Ridge, though the Turkish valley unquestionably surpasses the Venezuelan in luxuriance of vegetation.

Next on the list comes the Tivartitzka Pass, named after a village on the southern slope, near which Gen. Gourkho crossed the chain to fall on the rear of the Turks guarding the Schipka Pass against Prince Mirski, though he appears to have made use of the mountain path to Hainkoi, pointed out by his Bulgarian guides, rather than the actual "Tivarititzka Pass." The latter is reached from Tirnova by a road through the valley of the Slatsar (Saltar) to the old Bulgarian town of Helena or Ilena,) and thence by a path over the mountains, debouching into the Tundja (Tundscha) Valley, 30 or 40 miles east of Kasanlik.

A little beyond Tivarititzka commences the branching off from the main Balkan range of the three mountain ridges already mentioned; and through these run the various lines of the "Shumla group." Shumla is to Eastern what Tirnova is to Western Bulgaria, or Adrianople to Eastern Roumelia, the centre from which radiate all the local high roads. On this account it is always the objective point of an army invading Bulgaria by the eastern route, and the strength of its position has more than once seriously impeded the Russian advance. The basin in which it lies is only penetrable on two sides, the other two being defended by impassable precipices, split in every direction by deep narrow gullies. The surrounding hills are crowned by numerous defensive works, recently repaired and enlarged under the direction of two Prussian officers in the Turkish service, Capts. Blum and Strecker, now called Reschid Pasha and Blum Pasha. It is calculated that 60,000 men might encamp commodiously within the circle of defense; and the impracticable nature of the surrounding country, cut up by innumerable ravines, would render an assault or a blockade equally difficult.

In the hollow between the Kutchuk and Stara-Planina branches of the Balkan, surrounded on every side by the steep hills in which rises the Lesser Kamtchik, lies the little town of Kasan, called by the Bulgarians "Kotel," (Kettle,) from the peculiar shape of the gorge inclosing it. Through this gorge passes the road from Osman-Bazar, crossing on its way the Binar-Dagh and Kutchuk ranges, which are still crowned by forts built generations ago, and sorely in need of the repairs which they never get. Beyond Kasan lies the famous pass of Demir-Kapu, (Iron Gate,) a narrow and gloomy defile, which, as a recent traveler justly says, "a handful of resolute men could hold against an army;" but, however impregnable in front, it may be easily turned by a detachment of light infantry following the path on the right

ENGLAND'S PEACE POLICY.

BOUND TO BE "IN AT THE DEATH."

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE — THE ENTIRE ENGLISH ARMY PRACTICALLY IN MOTION — DISRAELI'S POPULARITY — LORD SALISBURY A NATIONAL BUGBEAR — UTTERANCES OF THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON AND HON. JOHN BRIGHT AT PUBLIC MEETINGS — THE EMBARKATION OF TROOPS — A NEW PLAN OF ATTACK BEING PRACTICED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, July 26, 1877.

It is certain that England means, at least, as fox-hunters say, to be "in at the death." Whether she will make her appearance on the scene before the last act, depends upon the result of negotiations now going on between the various powers interested in the terms of peace. The Government does not mean to fight if it is possible to avoid a conflict. The nation objects to war, though it will greatly blame Ministers if, intending to interfere, their preparations should prove to be too late to make the right impression at the right moment. The present week has been an exciting one. A general belief in the speedy intervention of England has spread throughout the land. The commissioning of ships, the movements of troops, the cautious and somewhat vague explanations of Ministers, tend to confirm this impression. The Duke of Cambridge has been reviewing troops at Woolwich, and at a banquet the other night Sir Garnet Wolseley said the Army was never in a finer condition than it is now. There are, nevertheless, serious rumors to the contrary. Military and other critics have been pointing to battalions that exist on paper and not in the field, to the weak physique of some of the regiments reviewed by the Queen at Windsor, and to the large proportion of boys in the Army. This kind of criticism is rather the result of an anxious solicitude for the welfare of the service than the outcome of honest conviction. The Duke of Cambridge has expressed himself well satisfied with the quality and character of the troops which are leaving England this week and next for "the Mediterranean regions." The troops under immediate orders are only 3,000, as stated by Lord Derby, but some 10,000 others are preparing to receive orders, and once the stream is set flowing, the entire army may be regarded as practically in motion.

The idea that the defeat of the Government on the Pigott appointment is an indication of Ministerial weakness, promoted by their foreign policy, is a foolish invention. After Lord Beaconsfield's explanation, and on a complete representation of the case to the House of Commons, the objectionable record previously passed in regard to the Premier's action in the matter was unanimously withdrawn by a full House. Lord Beaconsfield is neither unpopular with Parliament nor with the country, and if, unhappily, war should be declared, the bickerings of opponents would speedily be hushed, and Great Britian would stand forward as one man in the national interest. The verified accounts of Russian atrocities have done a great deal to neutralize the recent movements of Mr. Gladstone; and even Mr. Freeman considers it necessary to write to the papers, assuring the public that he never used the expression "perish India." There is one member of the Cabinet who ought to resign, both for his own reputation's sake and in the interests of peace. Lord Salisbury has become a national bugbear. The public believes he is a Russianizer. Turkish sympathizers hate him. The Gladstone party centre their hopes in him. The Cabinet is troubled with his crotchets. It would be best for all parties if he retired. The Queen will not let him. The Premier and Lord Derby much prefer that he should remain. They hope to see him thoroughly at one with themselves. They claim to have made large sacrifices for peace; and even Lord Salisbury is not averse to the maintenance of British interests. These interests have been clearly defined in official dispatches to Russia. The next few weeks will show to what extent these declarations have committed the two Governments.

Mr. Gallenga, one of the *Times'* correspondents, has come home. He is writing a book on the eastern question. The Conference will be exhaustively treated in this work for the first time. Mr. Gallenga is in a position to make some curious and interesting revelations.

The Envoy from Kashgaria, in his green robe, is still in London. They evidently do not put on outward signs of mourning in his late master's dominions. Koolee Beg, who has succeeded to the throne, is said not to inherit his father's confidence in the English. It is not unlikely, therefore, that in this change of monarchs complications may arise more to the interest of Russia than England. Perhaps the Ameer thought so when he appointed to succeed him his ablest General, who had given up his legitimate pretensions in favor of Koolee Beg. The Turks are fighting the battles of England in Asia, for it is quite certain that the day will come when Anglo-India will have to meet the Czar in these regions. The time may be far off, but within the past 20 years Russia has pushed her outposts to points hitherto regarded as inaccessible. She is now established on the Oxus, and Merv is a point too near Afghanistan to be pleasant for England, especially when, according to treaties and understandings, she has no right to be there at all. But the precedent of Khiva leads her on, and Indian gossips say that she is making liberal offers of alliance to Afghanistan, while others declare that Afghanistan is preparing to oppose with the sword further Russian advances. The difficulties of obtaining a true statement of the situation in those regions are, however, very great, and every report has to be carefully weighed and investigated before it may be accepted.

Two leaders of the Opposition spoke at public places yesterday in reference to the war. The Marquis of Hartington received the freedom of the ancient company of Blacksmith-mongers in the City of London, and Mr. John Bright unveiled the statue of Cobden at Bradford. Lord Hartington said the Liberal Party, which he has the honor to lead in the House of Commons, have never denied that grave interests are involved and that a time may come when it will be necessary to defend those interests. At the same time they believed that England's position would only be weakened by a premature interference until they knew how their interests were likely to be affected and in what way they were to be dealt with. He and his friend, Lord Granville, (who sat by the side of the Speaker,) had striven to keep the Eastern question out of the domain of party politics. At Bradford, Mr. Bright gave his eager listeners some well selected illustrations of the blessings of neutrality. Among them the following will have a peculiar interest for America:

"Now, during this time there was another great war, from 1860 to 1865—viz., the civil war in the United States. You remember what took place then. There was a war party here, some wanting to coalesce with the Emperor of the French to acknowledge the party of the Southern States, to make slavery perpetual, and enter into a disastrous compact to oppose the great power of the North. If we had done that we should not have succeeded in establishing the slave confederacy, for the great and worthy armies of the North, left to themselves to fight out the struggle if any power in Europe had interfered not the million of men would have been in the field, but a million more would have been entered into it. Whether the Confederacy was established or the Republic reunited, this would have been certain: the twenty or thirty millions in the Northern States would have been forever at hostility with this country, and the brotherhood between that people and ourselves for which we hope and pray would have been postponed for many generations. [Cheers.] Well, now, in these cases, you see, war was avoided. Is there one single man in the United Kingdom outside Bedlam—[laughter]—and I doubt if there be one inside it—[renewed laughter]—who regrets the course of neutrality which the people and the Government of the United Kingdom pursued. * * * There was a great suspicion at one time about the United States and Canada—and we know, and every one knows that if the United States were unjust enough to invade Canada with their 40,000,000 of population against the 4,000,000 in Canada, they could easily pass the boundary and occupy the Canadian territory. No fortifications which we or they in Canada could raise could prevent that result, but the people of the United States are not a party of thieves and buccaneers; they are a free nation, and have only been in war about four years, and I think—at least as regards half that time—they had as much justification for their wars as we have had, as far as I know, for any of the wars in which we have been engaged."

With regard to the recent disturbance in the East, he pointed out that the Government were not pursuing what could be called a complete policy of neutrality. For instance, England told Russia she should not attack Egypt, and Russia very sensibly at once put Egypt outside her operations, though Egypt supplied men and guns to the Turks. The Government is now understood to say Russia shall not occupy Constantinople, though that was shutting Russia out of one of the commonest rights—the taking and occupying of the chief city of an enemy's Empire being the speediest mode of bringing the war to a conclusion:

"I take it, that if the Russians succeed—and on that I give no opinion—what shall be the destiny of Constantinople will be referred to something like a general council of the powers of Europe. Russia has again and again proclaimed, by every kind of way, by every solemnity of expression, that it is not her intention to attempt to occupy Constantinople. [Hear, hear.] They have declared that they would not consent that it should become the possession of any other of the great powers of Europe. The Straits are very narrow, are easily defended from one side or the other, and yet, chiefly by the prompting and by the supposed influence of England, the Russians—who possess large territory half-way round the Black Sea —are not allowed to send any ship of war from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, or to navigate any ship of war from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea. The Straits are open to all nations, and were opened by the Russians nearly 100 years ago, after they had been closed to the world for 300 years by the Turks. I hold the opening of the Straits to be absolutely inevitable; and as to the conditions, the powers of Europe would be no difficulty in arranging them. You might make provision that not more than one or two ships, or a limited number, should ever be at one time in the Straits between the two seas, and therefore Constantinople would be free from bombardment from any fleet passing down the channel."

In concluding his comparatively brief but eloquent review of the situation, the famous Liberal chieftain said:

"If the time should come—it might not be remote—when the future destiny of Constantinople will have to be decided, whether the Turk remain there or the Greek return to the possession of his ancient glory of power, it would become the Government of this country not to show the selfishness of this miserable jealousy, but with interest and courageous advance to join the other powers in the settlement best for the future interest and peace of Europe. Now, I began by showing that we were a great Empire. It becomes a great State like this to act always to the world a great and noble example. I quote a passage from the recent speech of Lord Derby, which contained a sentiment which has my utmost admiration and my fullest concurrence. He said: 'We must always remember that the greatest British interest is the interest of peace.' [Applause.] At home what are we doing! We are advancing the working classes to the utmost of our power, and endeavoring to obtain the greatest freedom for their industry. We are doing all we can to add comfort to their homes, their tenements, and their hearts. If we do not interfere in this war we shall be pleased that we have not interfered; and if we do interfere we shall lament for the blood that has been sacrificed, for the treasure wasted, for the added disgrace to Europe, and the humility in our statesmanship we have had to undergo. [Applause.] Let us, then, in our foreign policy, be as wise as we are trying to be in our home policy. Let us try to be honest and just to other nations. The world moves but slowly, far too slowly for our ardent hopes—to its brighter day. History will declare that England headed the grand procession of the nations in the path of civilization and peace." [Immense cheers.]

It is not my habit to cable to you news under reserve. The information which I send you is usually sifted, examined, and well indorsed before it is dispatched. I therefore do not find it necessary to forward items with precautionary warnings as to their truth. Last night, however, I deemed it advisable to add that I did not vouch for the truth of the rumor that 10,000 men had been ordered to Gallipoli. I had the statement from a trustworthy source, nevertheless; but in the face of Ministerial declarations, however vague and guarded, I felt dubious about accepting this report of "ordered to Gallipoli." This morning I find in the *Daily Telegraph* a rumor from its correspondent at Malta, that "this garrison is to be increased to 10,000 men." Such an augmentation can only mean a preparation to occupy some point of vantage in connection with the Russo-Turkish war. Whether the time of such action be near or distant it is difficult to say. History has a well known story of a certain King who once marched 10,000 men up a hill and marched them down again. Similar amusement may await my 10,000 Britishers. When the transport ships now lying at Portsmouth have all sailed, it will be found that at least 10,000 men have gone out to strengthen positions in the Mediterranean which were already well provided, and that the First Army Corps which I described many weeks ago as under orders for Egypt is completed. The regiments I then named formed part of the troops reviewed by the Queen at Windsor; the same officers and men are now embarking in the Euphrates, Crocodile, and other vessels. Their immediate destination is said to be Malta; the events of the next few weeks will decide where they may ultimately find their real work lies. Portsmouth and Aldershot present unusual scenes of activity, and, whatever it is worth, the general belief of the local authorities and the hope of the soldiers is that the forces now going out represent the vanguard of the English Army. Yesterday the Duke of Cambridge made his annual inspection of the battalions of guards quartered at the West End of London. Special interest attached to the event on account of two battalions being under orders for foreign service. It was observed that even among the Guards, the crack regiments of the Army, many of the men are young and by no means up to the customary physique of these splendid troops. Nevertheless, the marches past, first in double columns of companies, and subsequently in mass of columns, were eminently satisfactory. The ordinary brigade movements that followed demonstrated the facility with which the Commander-in-Chief can manœuvre troops so as to present a continual repetition of fresh fronts to an enemy. Changes of front with a view to meet new assailants at unexpected points were made with a rapidity and steadiness that called forth the admiration of critical lookers-on. The new style of attack introduced into general orders some months ago was illustrated and tested. His Royal Highness carried out the principles of the modern plan in their integrity, ardently noting the advantages and disadvantages of the plan with scrupulous care. The leading idea of the "new attack" is found in the first movement, which is to send out sections instead of the full complement of companies to form the fighting line, which is fed continuously from the remainder of the companies. But it is urged by supporters of the old system that the maintenance of files intact (the very backbone of all attacking formations) is thus rendered very difficult to the section leaders. The Duke, however, tried the system thoroughly, with what satisfaction to himself I am not in a position to say, but the review was considered to be a great success.

The situation at the seat of war in Europe today is not quite so satisfactory to the Russians as it was. It is not necessary that I should enter into details regarding the recent checks which they have received. Before this letter reaches you the situation will have changed again in many material particulars. The Russian Staff at Tirnova admits the defeat of Gen. Schilder-Schuldner at Plevna; and this time the "one Cossack killed and several Russians wounded" has been gravely dropped. They own to a loss of 2 Colonels, 1 General, 14 superior officers, 36 inferior officers, and 1,875 men *hors de combat*. In Asia, the Turks continue to be victorious. The Russians have completely evacuated the "bridge" of Bayazid, details of the brilliant relief of which were alone published in the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TURKISH VIEWS OF THE EASTERN WAR.

A correspondent of the London *Times* at Alexandria, Egypt, writing on July 15, says: "Some three or four days ago I had occasion to visit on a matter of business one of the better class of Turkish officials, who has held at different times the positions of Governor of Alexandria, Minister of Foreign Affairs *ad interim*, and Minister of Justice. As you probably are aware, all our high administrative posts are held not by Egyptians, but by Turks. In transacting business with an Oriental it is a matter of etiquette for both parties to avoid as long as possible any mention of the object of the visit, and, as the weather here is not sufficiently changeable to afford even a Briton excuse for remark, I soon found myself discussing the question of the day—the war. A big map lay open before the Pasha, who pointed me out Kars with considerable pride, taking care to inform me that it was not so small as it looked on the map. A reference on my part to the presence of Sir Fenwick Williams at the former siege did not meet with the success I had expected. 'Very likely, very likely, there are Englishmen everywhere—all over the place;' and another Turk present borrowed from Scripture an uncomplimentary comparison for my countrymen, and told me that the English went 'to and fro like *Shaitan*' (Arabic for Satan) himself. An unfortunate reference to Beshka Bey brought upon me a fire of good-natured chaff (if it is not profane to apply such a term to the pleasantry of sober Osmanlis.) 'Why was the fleet going back there?' repeated the Pasha. 'Because there was good shooting,' said one. 'Was it to protect the Christians again?' asked another. 'Because they find we are getting on too well without them,' said a third. 'Because you want us more than we want you,' said a fourth, and their final triumph was to show me a caricature in the Stamboul *Punch*, where John Bull as a ninepin was in danger of being toppled over by Turkey, a second ninepin, who was being bowled at by Russia. As I came away I met an Arab of the better fellah class, who was down from the interior to sell his wheat, and, curious to compare notes, I tried to get him on the same subject. His summary of the Eastern question was amusingly brief and comprehensive. 'Allah is great, the Murki [Russians] are damned, the English are soon to be all Musulmans.'"

LAW REPORTS.

A FRAUDULENT CLAIM DISMISSED.

THE ATTEMPT OF THE "COUNTESS HEINRATH" TO STEAL FROM A DEAD MAN'S ESTATE.

In the long pending and interesting suit in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, of Catharine Nesta Engismore Hicks, better known as the "Countess Heinrath," an attractive and fashionable lady who resided up town, against the estate of the late Daniel Marley, formerly a well-known dealer in artistic furniture and rare works of art on Broadway, Judge Van Brunt yesterday gave an opinion dismissing the complaint. The suit was brought by the "Countess" to set aside a bond and a release which she had given to Mr. Marley, and for an accounting for transactions between them for a number of years, the "Countess" claiming that there was a balance due her of from $50,000 to $60,000, and that she had given the release under a misconception of its import. The "Countess" was possessed of a great number of diamond rings, necklaces, brooches, &c., and her residence was luxuriously furnished. Mr. Marley, it appears, had prior to June 23, 1863, sold her a large quantity of furniture, on which there was a balance due him, and an account stated between the parties on that date showed it to be $7,587 07, and two days afterward the "Countess" gave a mortgage to Mr. Marley for $8,587,07. She claims that this shows $1,000 that ought to be credited in her favor, and which was not, and that there should also be credited to her a receipt given to her by Mr. Marley for $1,500, dated Oct. 22, 1862; a draft upon Duncan, Sherman & Co. for $1,500, dated Oct. 23, 1862; $1,500 which she alleged was due from Mr. Marley in 1863, and various other sums, which she claimed that Mr. Marley, with whom she said she deposited money at various times, he acting as her banker, was indebted to her, in support of her case she presented various receipts, and also a paper purporting to have been executed by Mr. Marley a short time before his death, in which he agreed to repay to the "Countess" about the amount which she claims his estate is indebted to her, and to return the release and the bond, which it was one of the main objects of the suit to have set aside.

Judge Van Brunt, in his opinion, says that the case was one of the most remarkable that ever came under his observation. The plaintiff, upon the trial, had presented a case which appeared to be very strong until it was subjected to a close analysis, when it became apparent that most of the evidence was made up of falsified accounts, which had been prepared with so much art as to entirely escape the attention of counsel for the plaintiff. Almost every paper presented by the plaintiff upon which a claim of credit not allowed by Mr. Martin, the Executor of Mr. Marley's estate, was founded, was mutilated in some respect. Either the date was written over an erasure, the paper blotted with some peculiar brownish substance, or a memorandum of importance connected with the entering of a credit would be missing. Judge Van Brunt here goes into an exhaustive analysis of the various written evidences of indebtedness presented by the "Countess" in the many papers prepared by the plaintiff, upon which a claim of credit not allowed by Mr. Martin, the Executor of Mr. Marley's estate, was founded, was mutilated in some respect. Either the date was written over an erasure, the paper blotted with some peculiar brownish substance, or a memorandum of importance connected with the entering of a credit would be missing. Judge Van Brunt here goes into an exhaustive analysis of the various written evidences of indebtedness presented by the "Countess" in the many papers prepared by the plaintiff, upon which he says they are fraudulently prepared. In relation to the testimony of the "Countess" on the trial, Judge Van Brunt says, that Mr. Marley being dead, and the evidence of the falsification of the accounts being so great, no credence could be given to the testimony of the party claiming under them. Judge Van Brunt said he had not considered the expert testimony given on the trial, because he thought that such testimony was the most dangerous that could be permitted to be offered in a court of justice, and should always be scrutinized with the greatest jealousy. The plaintiff had attempted, under the forms of law, to obtain from a dead man's estate a large sum of money, with a boldness and skill seldom equalled. The complaint must, he said, be dismissed with costs, and an extra allowance of $2,000 made to defendants.

The counsel for plaintiff were Messrs. Albert Hickney and John A. Wright, and Judge Van Brunt, in consulting his opinion, absolves them from any knowledge of their client's fraudulent presentation of documentary evidence.

THE GENERAL SESSIONS GRAND JURY

OPENING OF THE AUGUST TERM — JUDGE SUTHERLAND'S CHARGE — JAY GOULD FINED $250.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday by Judge Sutherland. A large number of prison cases were on the calendar, and were promptly disposed of by Assistant District Attorney Herring. Mr. Charles H. Isham, of No. 329 Fifth-avenue, was selected by the court to act as foreman of the Grand Jury. Judge Sutherland, in charging the members of the Grand Inquest, said that he was not aware of anything which had occurred in the City since the impaneling of the last Grand Jury which called for any special mention from him. There had been a great deal of excitement all over the country; but, fortunately, he was glad to say, not a single act of violence or unlawful matter within the jurisdiction which required special comment. His Honor then directed the attention of the Grand Jury to all violations of the Excise, Usury, Lottery, Election, Obscene Literature and other laws, as defined in the statutes, and dismissed them to their deliberations. The session of the Grand Jury will probably not exceed two weeks, as is customary during the heated term, and will be devoted mainly to the disposition of the cases which have accumulated in the Tombs. Forty-eight of the gentlemen summoned to attend as jurors failed to respond to their names at the calling of the roll yesterday. Judge Sutherland directed that a fine of $250 each be imposed on the delinquents. Among the names of the absentees was that of Jay Gould.

HOW A WOMAN PUNISHED A SCOUNDREL.

Louisa Wetzel, a dress-maker living at No. 449 East Twelfth-street, was arrested yesterday morning for cutting Valentine Leistermann, of No. 64 Rivington-street, with a table knife. Leistermann's account of the affair condemns him at once as a person utterly destitute of character. He says he called upon Miss Wetzel and that she asked him to marry her, to which he replied that times were too hard; he could not afford it. Subsequently, while they were seated upon a bed, acting in a manner which he describes, but which will not bear repeating, he says she seized something—what, he does not know—and cut him. After being cut, Leistermann went to his home, than to the station-house to make complaint, and from there to Bellevue Hospital, where he now lies. The woman had a private examination by Justice Kilbreth in the Essex Market Court yesterday afternoon, and was by him bailed to await a formal complaint when Leistermann shall have recovered. She is a German woman about 28 years old, and unmarried. She says she formerly lived with her sister, but since the latter's marriage some four months ago had lived alone, carrying on her business. Leistermann had for some time been intimate with her family. When he called on Sunday night her sister was with her. They were in the sitting-room. Her sister left soon to go home, and had no sooner done so than Leistermann caught her [Louisa] in his arms, carried her to an adjoining room, threw her on her bed and accomplished his design. She screamed, seized a knife from a shelf within reach, and cut him. Her sister says that after she had left the room she heard Louisa scream, and went back. She met Leistermann going out of the door adjusting his clothes. He did not speak. There is a candor in the woman's recital which seems to give considerable credit to her story. Leistermann's injuries will not be fatal, but he will be maimed for life.

A NEW WAY OF SWINDLING.

L. C. De Montainville, a well-dressed young Frenchman, was yesterday brought before Justice Smith at the Tombs Police Court by Detective King, of the Central Office, on complaint of Charles S. Higgins, the soap manufacturer. About two weeks ago the defendant went to Mr. Higgins' office, at No. 76 Wall-street, and represented himself as an agent of the French Government on a visit to this country for the purpose of collecting material for a report upon the industries of America to be used at the Paris Exhibition of 1880, and said that if Mr. Higgins would like a translation of the report he could have it for $15. The money was paid and a few days ago Mr. Higgins received what purported to be a translation of the report. He pronounces it indifferent and of no value whatever. He made complaint to the French Consul in this City and learned that his was the two hundred and ninety-third case that had been brought to the attention of the Consul, and that Montainville had no authority whatever to act in the name of the French Government. It is estimated that over 800 of these reports have been distributed in this City alone at $15 apiece, and many hundreds more throughout the State. Montainville lives at No. 408 Sixth-avenue, has an office at No. 680 Broadway, where he was found without any difficulty by Officer King. He has a partner named Edouard Sternheime, who is now in Paris. About 50 merchants who have paid for and received these translated reports have joined with Mr. Higgins in the prosecution. The prisoner, who speaks English with difficulty, denies that he represented himself as an agent of the French Government, but as the editor of a report for the French Government. Justice Smith remanded him for examination at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day at the Tombs.

THE CUBAN ADVENTURESS.

Emanuella Arenas, alias Nellie Flemming, the Cuban adventuress who made a blackmailing charge against Charles Troy, on the 10th ult., was arraigned yesterday morning before Judge Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court, on two charges of theft. The first was preferred by Mary Smith, of No. 126 West Twenty-seventh-street, who accused the defendant of having stolen a black silk polonaise, worth $45, from her room, on the 23d ult. The second charge was made by Nancy Warren, of No. 34 West Twenty-ninth-street, and was to the effect that Nellie Flemming had stolen from complainant $65 worth of clothing, consisting of one black cashmere suit, one white skirt, one pair of kid gloves, one steel purse bag, and one pair of silk stockings. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the first charge, but denied the second. In answer to questions from the court she said that she was 20 years of age, lived at No. 25 South Fifth-avenue, made her living sometimes by playing in the theatres, but had done nothing for some time. Judge Wandell concluded that she must be insane, and held her for examination.

A LOQUACIOUS COMPLAINANT.

MRS. WILLARD'S CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY AGAINST MISS SMITH NOT SUSTAINED — THE DEFENDANT HELD ON ANOTHER CHARGE.

Margaret Smith, a rather retiring-looking woman of 33 years, was placed at the bar of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, to answer a charge of grand larceny. The case was prolonged to an intolerable extent, owing to the loquacity of the complainant, Mrs. Jane Willard, whose flow of speech defied the control of Judge Sutherland and the lawyers on both sides, and kept the court in a roar of laughter, which it was almost impossible to suppress. Mrs. Willard swore that in pursuance of an agreement between herself and Miss Smith, who was anxious to start a boarding-house, she removed all her furniture, excepting bed and table linen and silverware, from her residence, No. 45 East Tenth-street, to No. 103 Clinton-place, she to receive as remuneration board for herself and her son, and certain installments of money. The contract was to take effect on July 1, and on that day Mrs. Willard moved into No. 103 Clinton-place, taking with her a trunk containing her blankets. Mrs. Willard slept in one of the parlors that night, and on arising next morning found that four blankets, valued at $50, had been stolen from her trunk. She immediately informed Miss Smith of her loss, and announced her intention of consulting a fortune-teller, who, she felt confident, could reveal the name of the thief. Miss Smith, she said, crimsoned at this announcement, and, after "biting her lips," confessed that she had "taken" the blankets, but would restore them.

Mrs. Willard remained in the house five months after this transaction, during which time she missed several other articles of property, and finally had Miss Smith arrested. On cross-examination the lawyer for the defense interrogated Mrs. Willard very closely as to the exact hour at which she arose on the morning of the alleged theft. "I got up at sunrise," replied Mrs. Willard triumphantly. "Well, tell us what time the sun arose that morning" persisted the lawyer. Turning to Judge Sutherland, who was deeply engrossed in taking notes, Mrs. Willard smilingly asked, "What time did the sun rise, Judge, on that day?" Judge Sutherland, unmoved, locked up from his diary and said: "Well, really, Madame, I don't know; you had better consult an almanac. I don't carry one in my pocket." Mrs. Willard blandly pursued her narrative, and succeeded in gaining her point, by getting all she wanted before the jury. Miss Smith denied the offense, but admitted to Assistant District Attorney Herring that she had once before been arrested on a similar charge. The jury acquitted the prisoner, but on motion of Mr. Herring she was remanded for trial on another indictment, charging a similar offense.

This is the case in which the defense claim that the accused is the victim of a conspiracy, organized with the knowledge of the District Attorney, to keep her in the Tombs or send her to prison, in order to prevent her testifying in a divorce suit in which she has already figured as a witness. When this assertion was made by counsel for the defense, after the trial yesterday, Mr. Herring said he would be ready to try the accused on the second charge in a few days, and would meanwhile accept bail in $500. Even this small amount, however, was not produced, and the "martyr," Miss Smith, was taken back to the Tombs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE POWER OF CONGRESS OVER NAVIGATION — POWER OF A STATE OVER OYSTER CULTURE, AND THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS OF ONE STATE AS AGAINST CITIZENS OF OTHER STATES — RESPONSIBILITY OF TUGS FOR DAMAGE TO A TOW.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The following decisions have been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 7 (original)—*The State of South Carolina, complainant, vs. The State of Georgia, Alphonso Taft, Secretary of War, United States; A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and Q. A. Gilmore, Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers, United States Army.*—The record exhibits that immediately above the City of Savannah the river is divided by Hutchinson's Island, and that there is a natural channel on each side of the island, both meeting at the head. The obstruction complained of is at the point of divergence between the two channels, and its purpose and probable effect are to improve the southern channel at the expense of the northern by increasing the flow of water through the former, thus increasing its depth and water-way, as also the scouring effects of the current. The action of the defendants is not, therefore, the destruction of the navigation of the river. True, it is obstructing the water-way of one of its channels, and compelling navigation to use the other channel, but it is a means employed to render navigation of the river more convenient—a mode of improvement not uncommon. The two channels are not two rivers, and closing one for the improvement of the other is in no just or legal sense destroying or impeding the navigation. If it were, every structure erected in the bed of the river, whether in the channel or not, would be an obstruction. It might be a lighthouse erected on a submerged sand-bank, or a jetty pushed out into the stream to narrow the water-way and increase the depth of water and the direction and force of the current, the pier of a bridge standing where vessels now pass, and where they can pass only at very high water. The impediments to navigation caused by such structure are, it is true, in one sense obstructions to navigation, but so far as they tend to facilitate commerce, it is not claimed that they are unlawful. In what respect, except in degree, do they differ from the acts and constructions of which the plaintiff complains? All of them are obstructions to the natural flow of the river, yet all, except the pier, are improvements to its navigability, and consequently they add new facilities to the conduct of commerce. It is not, however, to be contended that Congress has no power to order obstructions to be placed in the navigable waters of the United States, either to assist navigation or to change its direction by forcing it into one channel of a river rather than the other. It may build light-houses in the bed of the stream. It may construct; it may require all harbors to pass along a prescribed channel, and may close any other channel to their passage. If, as we have said, the United States have succeeded to the power and rights of the several States, so far as control over inter-State and foreign commerce is concerned, this is not to be doubted. Might not the States of South Carolina and Georgia, by mutual agreement, have constructed a dam across the crosstides between Hutchinson and Argyle Islands, and thus have confined the navigation of the Savannah River to the southern channel? Might they not have done this before they surrendered to the Federal Government a portion of their sovereignty? Might they not have constructed jetties or manipulated the river so that commerce could have been carried on exclusively through the southern channel on the south side of Hutchinson's Island? It is not thought that these questions can be answered in the negative. Then why may not Congress, succeeding as it has done to the authority of the States, do the same thing? Why may it not confine the navigation of the river to the channel south of Hutchinson's Island, and why is not this a regulation of commerce, if commerce includes navigation? We think it is such a regulation.

Upon these facts, the decision is in substance as follows: The compact between South Carolina and Georgia made in 1787, by which it was agreed that the boundary between the two States should be the northern branch or Irish channel of the Savannah River, and that the navigation of the river along a specified channel should forever be equally free to the citizens of both States, and exempt from hindrance, interruption, or molestation, attempted to be enforced by one State on the citizens of another, has no effect upon the subsequent constitutional provision that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States. Congress has the same power over the Savannah River that it has over the other navigable waters of the United States. The right to regulate commerce includes the right to regulate navigation, and hence to regulate and improve navigable rivers and ports on such rivers. Congress has power to close one of several channels in a navigable stream, if, in its judgment, thereby the navigation of the river will be improved. It may declare that an actual obstruction is not, in the view of the law, an illegal one. An appropriation for the improvement of a harbor or a navigable river, "to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War," confers upon that officer the discretion to determine the mode of improvement, and authorizes his diversion of the water from one channel into another, if in his judgment such is the best mode. Such a diversion is not giving preference to the ports of one State over those of another. Query, whether a State suing for the prevention of a nuisance on a navigable river which is one of its boundaries, must not aver and show that she sustains some special and peculiar injury thereby, such as would enable a private person to maintain a similar action. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 625—*James W. McCready, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Virginia, and another case.*—In error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of Virginia.—The precise question to be determined in this case is whether the State of Virginia can prohibit citizens of other States from planting oysters in Ware River, a stream in that State where the tide ebbs and flows, when its own citizens have that privilege. The principle has long been settled in this court that each State owns the beds of all tide-waters within its jurisdiction, unless they have been granted away. (Pollard's Lessee vs. Hogan, 3 How., 230; Smith vs. Maryard, 18 How., 74; Mumford vs. Wardwell, 6 Wall., 436.; Weber vs. Harbor Commissioners, 18 Wall., 56.) In like manner the States own the tide-waters themselves, and the fish in them, so far as they are capable of ownership while running. For this purpose the State represents its people, and the ownership is that of the people in their united sovereignty. (Martin vs. Waddell, 16 Pet., 410.) The title thus held is subject to the paramount right of navigation, the regulation of which in respect to foreign and inter-State commerce has been granted to the United States. There has been, however, no such grant of power over the fisheries. These remain under the exclusive control of the State, which has, consequently, the right, in its discretion, to appropriate its tide-waters and their beds to be used by its people as a common for taking and cultivating fish, so far as it may be done without obstructing navigation. Such an appropriation is in effect nothing more than a regulation of the use by the people of their common property. The right which the people of the State thus acquire comes not from their citizenship alone, but from their citizenship and property combined. It is, in fact, a property right, and not a mere privilege or immunity of citizenship. By article IV., section 2, of the Constitution, the citizens of each State "are entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." Mr. Justice Washington in Corfield vs. Corgell, 4 Wash. C. C. R., 380, thought that this provision extended only to such privileges and immunities as are "in their nature fundamental: which belong of right to the citizens of all free governments;" and Mr. Justice Curtis, in Scott vs. Sandford, 19 How., 580, described them as such "as belonged to general citizenship." But usually when this provision of the Constitution has been under consideration the courts have manifested the disposition which this court did in Conner vs. Elliott, 18 How., 593—not to attempt to define the words, but rather to leave their meaning to be determined in each case upon a view of the particular rights asserted or denied therein. This clearly is the safer course to pursue, when, to use the language of Mr. Justice Curtis in Conner vs. Elliott, "we are dealing with so broad a provision, involving matters not only of great delicacy and importance, but which are of such a character that a merely abstract definition could scarcely be correct, and a failure to make it so would certainly produce mischief." Following, then, this salutary rule, and looking only to the particular right which is here asserted, we think we may safely say that the citizens of one State are not invested by this clause of the Constitution with any interest in the common property of the citizens of another State. If Virginia had by law provided for the sale of her once vast public domain, and a division of the proceeds among its own people, no one, we venture to say, would contend that the citizens of other States had a constitutional right to participate in this privilege of Virginia citizenship. Neither if, instead of selling, the State had appropriated the same property to be used as a common by its people for the purposes of agriculture, could the citizens of other States avail themselves of such a privilege. And the reason is obvious: the right thus granted is not a privilege or immunity of general, but of special citizenship. It does not "belong of right to the citizens of all free Governments," but only to the citizens of Virginia, on account of the peculiar circumstances in which they are placed. They, and they alone, owned the property to be sold or used, and they alone had the power to dispose of it as they saw fit. They owned it, not by virtue of citizenship merely, but of citizenship and domicile united, that is to say, by virtue of a citizenship confined to that particular locality. The planting of oysters in the soil covered by water owned in common by the people of the State is not different in principle from that of planting corn upon dry land held in the same way. Both are for the purposes of cultivation and profit, and if the State, in the regulation of its public domain, can grant to its own citizens the exclusive use of dry lands, we see no reason why it may not do the same thing in respect to such as are covered by water. And, as we conceive that a State may grant to one of its citizens the exclusive use of a part of the common property, the conclusion would seem to follow that it might by appropriate legislation confine the use of the whole to its own people alone. Neither do we think this case is at all affected by the clause of the Constitution which confers power on Congress to regulate commerce. (Article 1, section 8.) There is no question of transportation or exchange of commodities, but only of cultivation and production. Commerce has nothing to do with land while producing, but only with the product after it has become the subject of trade. Virginia, owning land under water adapted to the propagation and improvement of oysters, has seen fit to grant the exclusive use of it for that purpose to the citizens of the State. In this way the people of Virginia may be enabled to produce what the people of the other States cannot, but that is because they own property which the others do not. Their productions do not spring from commerce, but commerce, to some extent, from them. We are unable to agree with the counsel for the plaintiff in error in his argument that this right of planting may be enforced as a privilege of inter-State citizenship, even though that of taking cannot. Planting means in "oystermanic phraseology," as counsel say, "deposited with the intent that the oysters shall remain until they are fattened." The object is, therefore, to make use of the soil and the water-power for the improvement and growth of that which is planted. It is this use, as has already been seen, that the State has the right, by reason of its ownership, to prohibit. The judgment is affirmed. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 177—*George A. Thompson, claimant of the steam-tug Margaret, appellant, vs. Charles F. Bliss, Alexander O. Burch, and Frederick W. Bruce.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.—This is a cause in admiralty. The libel alleges that the tug Margaret, in towing the brig Mechanic into the Port of Racine, in Wisconsin, conducted the process so carelessly and unskillfully that the brig and cargo were sunk. This proceeding was instituted to recover damages for the loss sustained by the libelants. The entrance into the harbor is at the mouth of Root River. It has been improved by two piers. One of them is on the north and the other on the south side. They are parallel to each other, and extending into the lake in a direction nearly due east, the north one running out about 330 feet further than the south one. The distance from side to side of the outer end of the south pier directly across to the inside of the north pier is 238 feet. At the entrance to the harbor, and for some distance further west than the east end of the south pier, the channel ran close along the south side of the north pier. It was about 75 feet wide. South of the channel, between it and the south pier, and opposite to the end of that pier, there was a bar with shoal water upon it. Just inside of the north pier the depth of water in the channel was 15½ feet. From there to a point a long distance within the piers it varies, but the depth was nowhere less than 13½ feet. The depth upon the bar before mentioned was nine and a half feet. The brig, at the time of the disaster, drew 10 feet. The wind at the port was northwesterly, and was a light breeze. At the mouth of the harbor ground swells came in from the lake. They were met by the undertow of the river. This increased the commotion of the waters. The highest swells broke over the end of the south pier, which was five feet above the ordinary water-level. This height of the swells was due to the shallowness of the water there. The Harbormaster says in his testimony: "As near as I could judge, the swells came up on the south pier. On the north pier they were not so high. The south pier is where the shoal water is." Speaking of the channel hard by the north pier, he says: "I should think there was about half the swell there that there was on the south side of the harbor." Another witness (

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 7, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—An Side.—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

PARK THEATRE.—Baby.—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York.—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agnata De Forrest.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Poor Jo.—Miss Mary Cary.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day, in the lower lake region, the Middle States, and New-England, falling barometer, south and west winds, slightly warmer, cloudy, or rainy weather, followed by cooler easterly winds and rising barometer in the eastern part of New-England.

Our special cable dispatches to-day reflect more accurately than has yet been done the impression made on the leading European Governments by the recent Russian reverses. They also show that the very competent correspondent of The Times, who early in the struggle pointed out that if 150,000 Russians attempted to force the second line of Turkish defense and to reach Adrianople, very few of them would be able to return, is now of opinion that the series of battles around Plevna last week are decisive of the prospects of the campaign. This trained observer gives a poor estimate of the quality of the Russian soldiers, and a still poorer one of the men by whom they are led. His criticism on the blundering strategy of the Russian Generals has been amply verified by recent events, and the announcement which comes from another correspondent that Gen. Gourkho has been driven to the northern side of the Balkans, instead of simply retiring a little from the advanced position held by him, affords confirmation to our correspondent's theory that another campaign will be needed to reach Adrianople. That Russia must fight it out on this line if it takes two years, is tolerably obvious. Her military prestige has suffered a shock which it is almost a question of national existence for her to retrieve, and the very last resources of the Empire will undoubtedly be exhausted before she can submit to the humiliating necessity of owning herself overmatched by Turkey.

There is something more than usually mean and contemptible in the style of warfare adopted by the Blaine clique of politicians in regard to Secretary Schurz. That set has not, as a rule, been remarkable for pursuing politics with a total disregard of pecuniary emolument, and if its members have been able to give their services to the National Committee free of expense, it has been in virtue of their command of money earned by methods of which they have, as a whole, little reason to be proud. The impartial observer will be disposed to regard the poverty which compelled Mr. Schurz to take payment for his campaign services as decidedly more honorable than the competency which placed shrewder and more calculating statesmen above the necessity of making any such demands. In any case, Mr. Schurz is entitled to belief when he states that his campaign labors left him very decidedly out of pocket. As a general thing, the political experience of the Elaine school has been quite the reverse of this.

The text of the requisition made by Gov. Williams for Federal aid to suppress domestic violence in his State is given in our Washington dispatches, and as a historical document is decidedly curious. This determined opponent of the use of Federal troops in any possible contingency of State affairs was among the most urgent of the Gubernatorial applicants for their aid, and this rigorous constructionist of the Constitution paid the least possible regard to the forms to be observed in conveying to the President his inability to preserve the peace by the forces at his own disposal. Among the political humbugs of our time, there has hardly been a more consummate one than "Blue Jeans" Williams, and his deplorable lack of the qualities required in the Executive of a State ought to be a lesson to the people who expect some special type of public virtue from the politicians who affect a rustic simplicity in dress and deportment as a cloak for a good deal of vulgar scheming and selfish ambition.

In another column a well-informed correspondent gives some interesting details regarding the income and capital stock of the Metropolitan Underground Railway of London. The moral of the figures agrees with what has been so frequently urged in these columns, that the problem of rapid transit in this City can be best and most permanently solved by the adoption of the underground system. Why the whole business of city railroad communication has been conducted in London without the endless lawsuits and bickerings which have marked its development in New-York is shown by the statement of the Chairman of the Metropolitan Corporation that: "In addition to being a railway company, they were a great estate company, for if they took a single inch of a man's premises they must take the whole of them." The plan adopted here is to acquire public property for nothing, and to resist in the courts every attempt made to recover damages incidentally inflicted on private property. That system must be essentially modified before rapid transit can be successfully achieved in New-York.

The example of the Seventh Assembly District Republican Association in electing delegates of approved character and ability to the Central Committee is worthy of general imitation. Theodore W. Dwight, Henry Highland Garnett, and Thurlow Weed have certain special claims to a representative character within the party, and though familiar enough as active Republicans, their names furnish an agreeable change from the rather monotonous repetition of political mediocrities with which the action of the District Associations has, of late years, made us familiar. If we could get a Central Committee, composed of such robust materials, it would not only be a good augury for the prospects of the Republican Party in the City, but would have a healthy effect in securing a new order of representatives on the State Committee, and of delegates to State Conventions.

DEBASING THE CURRENCY.

The Ohio resolution in regard to the remonetization of silver may be taken as a fair illustration of the movement to which it is a tribute. There is nothing honest about it—nothing that commends it to the respect of persons who like candor in political discussion, and see in finance a constant necessity for clear and well-settled convictions. The resolution, like the movement itself, affirms one thing and means another. It attempts to conceal the dishonesty of its purposes by a parade of qualifications that are inapplicable; and it presents impracticable conditions to secure a confidence that is undeserved. An explanation which saves a reputation for sagacity at the expense of sincerity is not more creditable to the managers of a political organization than to the leaders of an agitation which derives support from both parties, but it is the only explanation admissible in the circumstances.

The moral sentiment of the nation revolted against the undisguised objects of the greenback faction. These were, in plain terms, the robbery of creditors, public and private, and the production of a fictitious prosperity by methods that would have rendered the inevitable crash universal and complete. The movement addressed itself to the ignorant, the reckless, and the dishonest classes, and enlisted their favor by direct appeals to their passions and supposed interests. At one time it seemed formidable. Politicians on both sides courted it. Conventions shaped their platforms to avoid collision with its adherents, and the chances of candidates were measured by their ability to harmonize its views with their own. The moral cowardice which shrinks from the risk of local unpopularity in defense of sound principle revealed itself to an extent not complimentary to party organization in various States. When at last resistance was offered, the hollowness of the movement became apparent. The integrity of the American people rose up and crushed it. And to-day the greenback movement has no terror for the most abject of partisans.

If the effort to restore the legal tender attribute to a silver coinage fare better than the effort to increase the greenbacks and to enlarge their function, it can only be because its advocates succeed in hiding their real designs. We cannot hope to eliminate from financial discussion the terms "creditor interest" and "debtor interest," but surely there is intelligence enough to resist the notion that these interests are always antagonistic, and that the debtor class is made up mainly, of knaves. The hypothesis, absurd and disgraceful as it is, underlies the advocacy of silver. Starting with the fact that there are more debtors than creditors, and that a debtor discharges his indebtedness with the currency that is most cheaply obtained, it is assumed that this whole class may be relied upon to sustain the silver movement. So far, the resemblance to the greenback faction is complete. Both presuppose that in a contest between honesty and dishonesty, the latter will be found, numerically, much the stronger. The greenbackers, however, despised circumlocution. They appealed plainly to the basest motives, and proposed to legislate a large percentage of indebtedness out of existence. They would have so cheapened the currency as to render the process simple and sure. The silver people, on the other hand, beat about the bush a good deal, keeping out of sight the ultimate consequences of their plan, and trying, after the manner of the Republicans at Cleveland, to invest it with characteristics which it cannot possess. The only chance of success is in the ability of the managers to play successfully this game of false pretenses. Let them state their case bluntly, as the greenbackers did, and their capacity for mischief would be instantly curtailed. To win, they must delude the country into the belief that the conditions attached to their proposition purge it from all taint of repudiation.

Accepting the Cleveland resolution as the most adroit evasion of the real issue of the silver question, it becomes necessary to keep before the public the worthlessness of the conditions prescribed as guarantees against the violation of the nation's faith. In a communication which we print elsewhere, a well-informed correspondent discusses this phase of the subject with admirable clearness and force. He exposes the absurdity of the pretense that the Coinage act of 1873 was an invasion of popular right in the matter of currency, and he proves the impossibility of keeping gold and silver in circulation side by side. The truth is that the bi-metallic standard had been practically abolished by the operation of natural business laws long before Congress legislated it away. The amount of silver dollars coined never had been large, and what there were of them had passed out of circulation. Coin contracts were invariably fulfilled with gold. All the talk about "the dollar of our fathers" is, then, nonsense. We should never have heard of it had not events changed the relative value of the two coins, and thus furnished a dishonest motive for the reintroduction of silver as a legal tender. But silver and gold are to be interchangeable, the Ohio wiseacres say, and therefore no harm can be done to creditors. Our correspondent's reply to the plea should shame its authors into silence. Left to the natural order of things, the silver coinage would soon be the only coinage known. Gold would be, as now, an article of merchandise, and, measured by the world's standard, our currency after silver resumption would fluctuate precisely as at present. Suppose, however, that the law-making power undertakes by constant tinkering to keep the gold dollar and the silver dollar equal in value. Only in one way can it be done. The gold coinage will be subject to continual debasement. The gold dollar will have less and less intrinsic value. That is what the Ohio plea of equalization means. It would perpetuate a depreciated currency, in view of which fact Mr. Sherman might spare himself further trouble concerning specie resumption. The greenback as now quoted in the market is worth, say, ninety-five cents, and as a silver dollar of the old standard of fineness and weight is worth only about ninety-one and a half cents, measured by gold, we should be better off with our present currency than with the silver which it is proposed to legalize. To urge it as an aid to resumption is to ignore our own financial history, and to encourage a movement which points to business disaster and national disgrace.

THE SITUATION IN BULGARIA.

It is recorded that a Russian artillery officer of the old school, being reprimanded by his superior for the inefficacy of his fire, showed where the real fault lay by coolly picking up a lighted shell and holding it in his arms while the ill-made fuze burned itself harmlessly out. A similar fate has befallen the two insurrections from which so much was expected. The pro-Russian rising in Bulgaria has collapsed in universal panic; and of the anti-Russian rising in the Caucasus, nothing remains save the 6,000 wearied Turks whom Hobart Pasha dragged on board of his squadron the other day just in time to save them from their pursuers. In neither case is this mortifying result to be wondered at. Despite many instances of individual bravery, the iron of oppression has entered too deeply into Bulgaria's soul to leave her much of the fierce valor that shook the throne of the Comneni; and upon the natives of the Caucasus their conqueror's "Russianizing" policy has produced its natural effect. Prince Schervaschidze, the representative of one of the oldest Georgian families, sits at a desk in the official bureau of Baron Nicolai. One of Schamyl's own sons is a subaltern in the Russian Army. The ex-King of Georgia himself may be seen strolling down to the Russian Club at Tiflis any fine afternoon, with a tall hat on and a cigar in his mouth; and in Vladi-Kavkaz or Khasaf-Iourt, your partner at whist or over a bottle of champagne is most frequently a tall, slim, black-haired, handsome young fellow, whose father or grandfather hewed down without mercy, in the name of Allah and the Prophet, the very race among whom their descendant is now a chosen boon companion.

The recent reverse which the Russian campaign in Europe, like that in Asia, has suddenly sustained in the very moment of its completest success, bears a curious parallelism to the French invasion of Germany in 1796. Gen. Moreau had penetrated deep into the enemy's country by way of the Black Forest, while his colleague, Gen. Jourdan, with a superior force, acted as a connecting link between the advance guard and its military base, in the same way as the Russian Army at Tirnova. But the Archduke Charles, of Austria, making a flank march of extraordinary rapidity, effected a junction with Gen. Wartensleben, and fell suddenly with superior forces upon Jourdan, defeating him in two battles, and throwing him back upon the Rhine with the loss of nearly a third of his army. Moreau, thus cut off from his supports, and left alone in the midst of a hostile territory, gallantly forced his way through the converging columns which attempted to intercept him, and effected a retreat of 200 miles in safety, though not without loss. Whether a similar experience awaits the Russian commanders beyond the Balkan remains to be seen; but they are not men to let it overtake them unresisting. Gen. Gourkho's dashing gallantry has proved him well worthy of the ancient Cossack name he bears; and those who have seen Prince Mirski at work in his cabinet at Tiflis, or erect in his saddle on the parade-ground, with the firmness of the trained soldier in his lean, brown, thick-mustached face, will at least give him credit for sufficient energy, whether he be an able strategist or not.

The Turkish occupation of Selvi, lying directly upon one of the two routes to the Schipka Pass, midway between Tirnova on the east and Loftcha on the west, is a serious matter for the Russians; and had the Turks been strong enough to follow up this success with a vigorous blow at the disorganized masses between Tirnova and Biela, there would have been an end of the advance upon Adrianople for this year at least. But, as it is, the defeat at Plevna is nothing more than a sharp check. A superior force, with a week's respite, can recover from any reverse which stops short of absolute destruction. Gen. Zimmerman's troops, and the reinforcements from Ploiesti, will soon swell the Russian Army to more than its former strength, while the demonstrations now making in Armenia, against Pennek, Ardonusch, and Batoum, distract the attention and divide the forces of Turkey. That the latter is herself in sore straits is sufficiently proved by the "50 per cent." reduction of official salaries, the withdrawal of troops from the Black Sea, and the draining of Constantinople to reinforce the Army of Bulgaria. Russia's crowning error, from first to last, has been want of concentration; but she has still time to repair her mistake, if she will. The French forces in Austria, in the spring of 1809, were quite as unwarrantably scattered by the incompetent Berthier; yet that campaign ended in Wagram and the Treaty of Schoenbrunn. It is true that the Russians have not the genius of Napoleon to direct them; but they possess a numerical superiority which he had not, and are dealing with a foe as deficient in military skill as the Archduke John himself.

A RADICAL REFORM.

It is to be supposed that Secretary Thompson appreciates the magnitude of the task he has undertaken when he promises to build ships as cheaply in the Government yards as they can be built by private citizens. The Secretary is understood to be a man distinguished for shrewd common sense. But it is not certain that he will be able to overcome all the difficulties in the way of conducting a department of the Government "on business principles." Such a reform would be more radical than any now contemplated by any public officer. If it can be accomplished in one branch of the public service, it can be in all of them. Of course, we must premise that Congress will grant the money needed to pay for the ships which we need to make ours a complete Navy. The question is not now as to building the ships at all, but as to *how* they shall be built. If obstructionists and frugal persons in Congress are able to stop supplies, the Secretary's patriotic scheme for an economical Navy will come to naught. If he gets the money, he will have a big job on his hands when he attempts to have it used by his subordinates and contractors just as prudently as Mr. Roach, for example, might expend a like sum in his establishment at Chester, Penn. In fact, the probability is that even so good a business man as the shipwright above mentioned would come to grief if he essayed the management of as many separate establishments as those under control of the Navy Department. The very extent of the service seems to make waste unavoidable.

Of course, we take it for granted that everybody knows that Government operations everywhere are more expensively managed than private business affairs. It is as true of public works in Great Britain, France, and Russia, as in the United States. Aside from the fact that there must be waste by the dishonest use of materials, and the employment of men who do not earn any wages whatever, it is true that Government workmen are not "driven" as private contractors' men are, and that the materials actually used are generally the most costly in the market. If we take New-York City as an example of the truth of this statement, we shall see indifferent work at fabulous prices, and a degree of inefficiency in management which is unknown in national affairs. If the immense sums annually spent by the Navy Department, for instance, had been laid out as the City funds have been, our local disgrace would have been a world-wide one. At this moment, the shabby condition of parks, streets, and squares in this City, costing as much as they have done, is a perpetual reminder of the reckless management of City affairs. But it is not necessary to make any comparisons. Everybody admits that it is expected that "the Government"—City, State, or National—will pay the highest wages and get the least for its money of any customer in the market. As a rule, it will be also admitted, however, that the quality of work turned out by the National Government is first-rate of its kind.

Notoriously, the greatest difficulty in the way of a thoroughly economical administration of any department of public work is summed up in one word—politics. In respect of navy-yards politics have much to answer for, not only for maladministration of affairs, but for needless multiplication of establishments. When the Secretary gets at the work of banishing politics from the navy-yards the trouble will begin. Politics have been intrenched in the navy-yards through successive administrations—Whig, Democratic, and Republican. When Buchanan was trying to crush out the heresy which subsequently split the Democratic Party, proscription ran so high that the humblest laborer in the yards was obliged to pronounce the shibboleth of the dominant faction of the dominant party. Senators have wrestled with each other—as Gwin and Broderick did—for the control of navy-yards and their incidental patronage. Ships have been built or unbuilt, repaired or laid up in ordinary, with reference to the immediate needs of the controlling politicians. These abuses are almost as old as the Government itself. Possibly they are less prevalent now than in former years. But they will be found most formidable in any attempt at reorganization. Senators and Congressmen will not give up their perquisites and privileges without a struggle. And until they do give them up, the national work will be more costly than any private work. But, for all that, the Secretary of the Navy will be heartily applauded by the public in his proposed reforms.

THE RAGE FOR ILLUSTRATIONS.

That men are but children of a larger growth would seem to be borne out by their fondness for pictures. Children learn to read by the aid of pictures, and men are induced at present to read by the same agency. There are those who can scarcely be brought to look at a book which is not illustrated. Illustration is so much a part of book-making in these days that publishers avail themselves of it to the utmost. Not only are novels, accounts of travel, and all light works illustrated, but also books of reference, like dictionaries, cyclopædias, and gazetteers. Popularity is identified with illustration, without which almost any work designed for the many, whatever its value, runs serious risk of failure. Good wood engravings—and many of them are excellent, for we have improved vastly in this art in the United States—add greatly to the interest of printed matter for the majority of readers. The comparatively few indifferent to them cannot be taken into account by publishers, who naturally appeal to the average taste, and find their profit in so doing.

But illustration may be carried too far, as it frequently is now, being employed in many instances to relieve letter-press of a very poor character. Not seldom a cheap publisher, knowing the attractiveness of pictures, puts worthless books upon the market, copiously illustrated, as he announces, and effects a large sale by such means. The poor pictures help the poor letter-press, and a combination of poverty produces, paradoxically, a certain kind of richness for him. It is not pictures of fidelity or artistic merit which the general public wants so much as pictures of some kind. Give it these in sufficient quantity, and it is content to accept whatever may accompany them. Their original purpose—to elucidate and embellish the text—has been entirely departed from, the text having been made subsidiary to them, when they should be subsidiary to it. Hence it happens that many persons have become prejudiced against illustrated works, believing that these are relying on meretricious aids for purchasers. Nor will they dismiss their prejudice until they have critically examined the letter-press and found it up to their standard.

Some of the subscription publishers (the difference between the subscription and the regular trade is that in the latter people buy books who want them, and in the former people buy who do not want them,) are so reckless in their manner of illustration as to be comical. Their patrons being among the multitude, mainly in the small towns, villages, and agricultural regions, prefer pictures to anything else, and will have them. A subscription firm never thinks of getting out a work without illustrations, and as subscription firms are often more practical than conscientious, and, moreover, have little surplus capital, they are prone to introduce pictures irrespective of exactness or merit. Their customers not being fastidious, nor of an inquiring mind, receive what is offered without hesitation or skepticism, holding that a picture is a picture, and that the worst or falsest one is better than none.

Not long ago a subscription house got out an illustrated work on the East. Wanting a representation of one of the giant cedars on Mount Lebanon, and not having any cedars on hand, it substituted therefor the Charter Oak at Hartford, and the trick escaped detection. On another occasion, it is said, that in an illustrated volume of the theological order an old cut of the Matterhorn was compelled to do duty for Mount Ararat, and an Erie Canal-boat, with some alterations, was put forward as a *fac-simile* of Noah's Ark. There has been no end to the pictorial deception put off upon pious folk, who have received it in a reverent, and therefore an unquestioning, spirit. Cuts of common New-England gardens have been paraded in place of Gethsemane, and Mount Holyoke in place of the Mount of Olives. Ancient blocks used in school geographies are reputed to have rendered service in depicting Biblical scenes to which they had not the remotest allusion. Thus the noted Ruins of Palmyra, familiar to every child of the past generation, has gone into books as Sodom and Gomorrah before they were destroyed by fire from heaven, according to the Scriptural account, and became the Buried Cities of the Plain. Sacred history is in this manner belied, because nothing like a description of those cities has ever been given, nor has any trace of them been discovered by curious archæologists.

Some subscription publishers of the unregenerate kind are understood to have taken unwarranted liberties with their fellow-countrymen. Two or three years since a publishing-house issued a trashy, sensational volume, claiming to be the lives of notorious criminals during the last half century. Any blanks in the careers of the culprits were filled up with imaginary horrors, and all their misdeeds were grossly exaggerated, in order to present the lovers of such refined and ennobling literature with the most highly-spiced morsels. When the manuscript was finished and the proper illustrations were looked for, it was found that only a certain number of the scoundrels' likenesses were obtainable. The question was to supply their places with assumed portraits that would not betray the cheat. After considerable search, an old volume, long out of print, of biographies of evangelical clergymen of a bygone day, with portraits, was opportunely discovered. These were coarse wood-cuts, and so wretchedly done that it seemed to the publisher that they would pass current for villains of the deepest dye. The work was issued, and as it was extensively advertised as a moral publication—to warn the young from the beginning of vice, and so forth—it fell into the hands of many orthodox people, who had no difficulty in reading the characters of the rascals by their utterly depraved countenances. Before long some of the readers detected the likeness between the criminals and certain aged preachers still lingering on this earthly stage. Discovery after discovery was made, and finally the whole fraud was revealed; but the exposure, it is asserted, only increased the sale of the noxious book.

This and the other instances cited are extreme cases, it must be admitted; but they show the rage for illustration, and how the public confidence is liable to be abused. Poor or unfaithful pictures are far worse than none, since they contribute alike to false taste and vulgar curiosity. The passion for illustrations merely as such, and as exhibited in many books, periodicals, and newspapers, is unfortunate and unwholesome, and needs curbing. The correction is coming from honest illustrations of a superior order, but coming much more slowly than might be wished.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Kingston *Freeman* intimates that there is much sickness in Ulster County.

The Prohibitionists of Wisconsin have put a full ticket for State officers in the field.

President Hayes has been invited to open the St. Louis Exposition and Fair on the 10th of September.

A Kentucky paper speaks of a gentleman who "was bitten by a mad dog, a few days ago, but shows no signs of madness more than usual."

A correspondent of the Augusta *Chronicle* brings a strong array of figures to show the extravagance of the Democratic State Administration of Georgia.

A clergyman and a Justice of the Peace in Kentucky are accused of being publicly seen last week engaged in tying a tin can to a dog's tail.

The Boston *Herald* notes that the Ohio Republican leaders have been men with short names such as Hayes, West, Cox, Taft, Noyes, Wade, Chase, Brough, and the like.

The Providence *Press* makes honorable mention of a young man, clerk in a coal-yard in that city, who was married on Thursday evening last, and did not go on a wedding trip, but was at his place of business as usual at 5 o'clock Friday morning.

A correspondent of the Charleston *News* says that at a recent meeting of the Trustees of the University of South Carolina the name of Dr. J. Marion Sims was presented for the degree of A. M., and it was stated that he desired the honor to be conferred under the auspices of the outgoing régime, with the approval of the incoming Trustees.

FACTS ABOUT SILVER MONEY

THE CLASSES WHO DEMAND ITS USE.

THE RESOLUTION OF THE OHIO REPUBLICANS, WHICH MAY MEAN ONE THING AND MAY MEAN ANOTHER—THE SILVER "DOLLAR OF OUR FATHERS" WANTED BY DEBTORS AND PEOPLE INTERESTED IN SILVER MINES—FIGURES MAKE IT CLEAR WHY THEY WANT IT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the recent convention of the Ohio Republicans the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we are in favor of both silver and gold as money, that both shall be a legal tender for the payment of all debts, except where otherwise specially provided by law, with coinage and valuation so regulated that our people shall not be placed at a disadvantage with foreign nations, and that both metals shall be put in circulation as the money of the nation, as contemplated by the Constitution, and therefore demand the remonetization of silver.

This resolution has the quality so often possessed by the declarations made by political conventions. It may mean one thing and it may mean another. It will doubtless be interpreted to suit widely-varying opinions and interests. There were some shrewd politicians in the convention, and I suspect that some of these saw that the qualifications and conditions inserted would prove fatal to the avowed purpose of the resolution.

There are two classes of persons persistently advocating the "remonetization of silver." One consists of those directly or indirectly interested in silver mines, who hope by the measure to increase the price of their product. The other consists of debtors who desire additions to the volume of the circulating medium because they will tend to raise the prices of lands and commodities, thus increasing the nominal value of their assets, while their liabilities remain at the same figure. The miner wishes to exchange his silver for a larger gold value; the debtor to pay his debt in a smaller gold value. This is the pith and marrow of the whole agitation of the subject.

A great outcry has been made against the demonetization of silver effected by "the Coinage act of 1873," and it has been charged that it was done to favor the holders of United States bonds, and without mature consideration and discussion. The history of the legislation shows conclusively that there is not a shadow of foundation for such charges; but that, on the contrary, the subject was thoroughly discussed by those officers of the executive branch of the Government to whom it properly belonged to consider it; by committees of the two houses of Congress, and by the Senate and House of Representatives. Had it not been for the depreciation in the value of silver we should probably have never heard anything from the debtor class on this subject. The demand for its remonetization is stimulated by the same spirit as that which has resisted all efforts to contract the circulation and to resume specie payments. The high prices and the flush times of the years from 1862 to 1872 are fondly remembered by those who have mortgages on their lands, and they believe that every measure of contraction is inimical to their interests, as every one of expansion is favorable to them. Silver is cheaper relatively than gold. To pay a debt with silver dollars of the old weight and fineness is easier than to pay it with gold dollars. Therefore they say, give us the silver "dollar of our fathers." When the "dollar of our fathers" was authorized, it was made to contain 371¼ grains of pure silver, because that weight of pure silver was in exchangeable value equal to one-tenth of an eagle. The ratio of gold to silver was then about sixteen to one. From 1834 to 1872 that ratio was only slightly varied. It was, in 1873, 15.91 to 1; it was 15.19 to 1 in 1859. These were the limits of the annual average ratio. No very serious injury to the right of debtor or creditor could occur by the indiscriminate use of the gold and silver dollars during that period. Yet the silver dollar was at no time between 1834 and 1873 worth less than the gold dollar, but, on the contrary, exceeded the value of the latter by a sum varying from one-fifth of 1 cent to 53¾ cents. Nearly all those years its excess of value was sufficient to keep it out of the circulation and consign it to the melter's pot, or send it out of the country. Hence, though by statute the silver dollar was a legal tender equally with the gold coins, in practice the latter were the only metallic circulation in general use except in insignificant sums. "Our fathers," therefore, did not have "the dollar of our fathers."

Let silver be now remonetized, and the weight of the dollar be retained at its old figure, and coined of the same fineness, namely, 412½ grains at the standard of 900 thousandths, and the operation of the same immutable law will fill the channels of commerce with the silver coin as currency and expel the gold coins. Why? Because silver is now relatively to gold only as 1 to 17.48 or thereabouts, and the silver dollar of 412½ grains standard is worth only about 91½ cents gold value. Will anybody use a dollar of gold when a coin of silver 8½ per cent. less valuable will serve the same purpose? If an obligation calling for a legal tender of $100 can be satisfied by paying in gold or silver dollars, will anybody hesitate to pay the silver when he can procure the requisite sum with $91 50 in gold? The question answers itself.

If the weights of the gold and silver dollars are respectively fixed in exact proportion to their exchangeable value, then the two coins can be made to circulate side by side. But inasmuch as the relative values of the two metals are constantly changing, and must, from the very nature of things, constantly change, there must be frequent readjustments of their weights or wrong will be done to debtor or creditor in the fulfillment of the conditions of contracts. The moment silver rises in exchangeable value, the silver coin called a dollar must be cut down to equalize it with the gold coin, or the gold coin must be made heavier to equalize it with the silver dollar. One process or the other is the only possible means of retaining in the circulation both coins. The cutting down process is that which will always, in practice, be adopted. Let us suppose the exchangeable value of the two metals, at the time the weight of the equal coins of each is fixed, to be 16 to 1, as it was when the dollar of 1837 was authorized. Then let us suppose that the ratio of the respective values of gold and silver changes from time to time, as indicated in the left hand column of the table below. The second and third columns will show the successive changes rendered necessary in the weight of pure metal in the gold and silver dollar by the change in the relative values of the two metals, in order that the coins may be kept of equal exchangeable value.

Ratio of Value of Gold and Silver.	Weight of Pure Silver required in a Dollar.	Weight of Pure Gold required in a Dollar.
16 to 1	371¼ grains	23 2-10 grains.
19 to 1	371¼ grains	19 5-10 grains.
13 to 1	253½ grains	19 5-10 grains.
16 to 1	253½ grains	15 84-100 grains.
12 to 1	190 grains	15 84-100 grains.
15 to 1	190 grains	12 6-10 grains.
12 to 1	151 2-10 grains	12 6-10 grains.
16 to 1	151 2-10 grains	9 45-100 grains.

When the ratio changed to 19 to 1 the gold dollar was worth the most. Hence it was cut down to 19 5-10 grains. When silver again rose in value so that it was to gold as 13 to 1 the silver dollar became worth the most; hence it was cut down to 253½ grains, and so on.

We began with a silver dollar of 371¼ grains and a gold dollar of 23 2-10 grains. We ended with a silver dollar of 151 2-10 grains and a gold dollar of 9 45-100 grains. Every change has been made for the purpose of equalizing the two coins in value, the only condition on which they can be maintained in circulation side by side. The process has been effected by leveling down; the history of coin legislation rarely if ever has furnished an instance of the readjustment of values of coins by leveling up.

This process of readjustment, which, I repeat, is an absolute necessity so often as any considerable change in the relative values of silver and gold occurs, if it be intended to keep both in circulation, results in frittering away, step by step, the intrinsic value of the circulating medium. First, one coin is clipped, then the other, till only an insignificant fraction of our original money unit remains in either.

But let us suppose a Government to take the other process of equalization of values, and note the results from leveling up. The table will stand as follows:

Ratio of Value of Gold and Silver.	Weight of Pure Silver in Dollar.	Weight of Pure Gold in Dollar.
16 to 1	371¼ grains	23 2-10 grains.
19 to 1	440 8-10 grains	23 2-10 grains.
13 to 1	440 8-10 grains	33 9-10 grains.
16 to 1	542 4-10 grains	33 9-10 grains.
12 to 1	542 4-10 grains	45 2-10 grains.
15 to 1	678 grains	45 2-10 grains.
12 to 1	678 grains	56 5-10 grains.
16 to 1	904 grains	56 5-10 grains.

Here we began with a silver dollar of 371¼ grains and a gold dollar of 23 2-10 grains; we end with the silver dollar of 904 grains and a gold dollar of 56 5-10 grains.

However generous and chivalrous this latter process of equalization of the coins might be in a debtor government, it is scarcely within the limits of the most sanguine hope that it will ever be adopted. Debasement of the coin has been a common fact in the history of nations, and the creditor class have of necessity always been the sufferers by it.

If it be said that the results reached in our hypothetical case are beyond the limits of probability, and that changes of so great extent in the ratio of relative values of gold and silver cannot be reasonably expected, the answer is, first, that this does not impeach the soundness of the reasoning; and, secondly, that even wider differences have been observed in the past and are quite possible in the future. Who would have predicted in 1834 that within less than 50 years silver would become 35 per cent. less valuable relatively to gold than it then was? In the beginnidg of the seventeenth century it fell to one-third of its value a short time previous. In 1781 13 1-3 ounces of silver were equal in value to one ounce of gold; in 1876 (July) it required 20 17-100 ounces of silver to equal in value one ounce of gold. At the latter date the silver dollar was worth only about 79 cents in gold.

These large fluctuations in value are possible, considerable fluctuations are sure, and the readjustments as frequently made as the considerable changes occur, are the *conditio sine qua non* of the contemporaneous circulation of both gold and silver coins. The readjustment by leveling down makes the creditor suffer in the same way as if the coins paid to him were clipped; the readjustment by leveling up increases the debtor's liability beyond the limits of equity. The point may be made by the advocates of the double standard that we had it for forty years, and that none of these readjustments were made. But, as was said earlier in this article, the silver dollar was practically driven out of the circulation, and gold was the real standard. Introduce the same silver dollar now, and that would become the real standard and gold would disappear except as merchandise. The same law would govern, namely, that the cheaper and poorer circulating medium expels the dearer and better. In this case it is not the fittest that survives.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the policy which would enable the Government or other debtors to pay debts by a sum less than that which the true import of the contract calls for is not honest. Our national debt calls for "dollars," and the meaning of that word was strictly defined in the public mind from 1834 to 1873, even while the silver dollar was legal tender, as the equivalent of one-tenth of the eagle. There were not, probably, 2,500,000 silver dollars in existence, of American coinage, at the beginning of the late rebellion. Nobody made any calculation of receiving or paying them. Silver and gold both have been merchandise only for 15 years, except where their payment has been expressly stipulated in contracts. Had silver dollars been in fact, as they were in law, the measure of value while our debts in coin were contracted, there might be some excuse for assuming that the national coin obligations should be canceled by their use in payment. It might be said with some reason that the public creditor should, in common with others, suffer the natural depreciation of the coins in which by the letter of the law he might be paid. But when we consider that at the time our first war loan was contracted, after the opening of the rebellion, there were scarcely any American silver dollars in the country, and that the average annual coinage of silver dollars from 1862 to 1873, inclusive, was less than 350,000, the pretense that the Government expected to pay, or the Government creditor expected to receive, silver dollars in payment of the principal or interest of the bonds becomes absurd.

The truth of the whole matter seems to be that the two metals can not in practice be held as standards at the same time, but that the one relatively cheaper will expel the other; and that the cry for the remonetization of silver is simply a demand for the legal sanction of the repudiation of a greater or less proportion of every coin contract.

A. B.

LONDON RAILWAYS.

THE SYSTEM OF RAPID TRANSIT IN THE ENGLISH CAPITAL—HOW CONSTANT LITIGATION IS PREVENTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The net income of the Metropolitan (underground) Railway for the six months ending June 30, was £199,533, being at the rate of about $2,000,000 per year. This was 5 per cent. on the capital, but the usual dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. was declared. There had been an increase of 1,500,000 passengers over the corresponding half year, a rate of increase that had been going on for 10 years. This mere increase, it may be observed, is greater than all the passengers on what is called the rapid transit railway of this City.

The line is being continually extended further into the city, necessarily increasing the capital accounts; but within a few years the company has paid off £1,000,000 of indebtedness. The nature of the expenditures can be understood by the following statement of the Chairman, Sir E. W. Watkin:

"In addition to being a railway company, they were a great estate company, for if they took a single inch of a man's premises they must take the whole of them. They must, therefore, possess a large amount of surplus property, and the proper way of dealing with that was to keep it till it could be realized under the most favorable circumstances."

As will be seen from the following figures, the capital of the three principal metropolitan lines, two under ground and the other partly so—28¾ miles—as quoted on the Stock Exchange, amounted to £16,073,451, and was worth on the market July 21, £18,080,698. This was over £2,000,000 profit, an average of 12½ per cent. above the par value, and represented in dollars, at $5 to the pound, was a net gain of $10,036,241.

METROPOLITAN

Issue.	Name.	Rate.	Selling Price.
£4,016,730	Common Stock	112	£4,498,738
70,820	Pref'd 6 per cent	135	95,607
1,510,000	Pref'd 5 per cent	124	1,872,400
358,263	Deb. stock, 4½p. c.	114	408,420
812,244	Deb. stock, 4 p. c.	105½	856,917
70,820	Deferred	88	62,321
£6,838,877	Total		£7,794,403

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

£2,250,000	Common stock	47½	£1,068,750
1,500,000	Pref'd 5 per cent	111	1,665,000
1,919,958	Deb. stock, 6 p. c	149	2,860,737
£5,669,958	Total		£5,594,487

NORTH LONDON.

£1,975,

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

THE BORDER TROUBLES—THE FOREIGN POLICY OF PRESIDENT DIAZ—RAILROAD AND OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST.

HAVANA, Aug. 6.—The steamer City of Mexico arrived this morning from Vera Cruz. She brings the following dispatch from the Mexican capital, dated City of Mexico, July 31:

President Diaz is making strenuous efforts to establish himself in the good opinion of foreign powers, especially the United States. His attitude regarding the border question was taken with the view of sustaining his personal dignity before the Mexican people. He courts the good disposition of the United States toward himself personally, and would, apparently, agree with pleasure to everything proposed by the American Government. The suspicious tenor of certain newspapers which formerly opposed President Diaz has moderated, and the same journals now mildly approve the good intentions and point out the advantages of his administration. On the 22d of July the premiums awarded Mexican citizens at the Centennial Exhibition were distributed at the Teatro Nacional, President Diaz presided at the ceremony. There was much enthusiasm, and many allusions were made to the good relations existing between Mexico and the United States. The excitement on the border question has subsided. It is reported that arrangements have been made for payment to the United States of the next installment of the amount awarded by the Mixed Commission, and that President Diaz intends to recommend that the next Congress adopt measures acknowledging the English debt, and providing for its payment with interest. Four of Lerdo's Generals, named Loza, Altamirano, Loaez, and Velez, have offered their services to the Diaz Administration. Their offers have been accepted, and the Generals have been assigned to high commands. Peace reigns throughout the Republic.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 6.—A press dispatch from San Diego has been received here as follows: "A special dispatch to the *Union* from Tucson says: News from Guaymas to the 26th of July, and from Hermosillo to the 30th of July, is to the effect that letters from the City of Mexico say Gens. Vallejo and Frisbie have created general distrust there, and it is predicted that their mission will be a failure. At the City of Mexico they were foolish enough to talk annexation and the non-recognition of Diaz. Leading Mexicans are represented to be much against them. Regarding railroad matters, the report says that they stated to Ferguson, representing the commission approved by Diaz, that Stanford did not want the Sonora franchise, and would not give a dollar for one; also that they privately told Diaz Stanford did not want it." R. C. Hopkins and Perrin, of San Francisco, have just arrived through Sonora. Hopkins says a bad feeling prevails among the people, and a revolution is almost certain. The Governor is Señor Mariscal, a nephew of Lerdo's Minister Mariscal, at Washington. Hence the Diaz Government is regarded unfavorably there. It is expected that Gen. Huerta, sent to Sonora by Diaz, will declare the late elections void. Good people are generally satisfied with Mariscal, but it is thought that Diaz and Huerta favor Peguiera for Governor.

VERMONT'S CENTENNIAL.

PROGRAMME OF THE CELEBRATION—PROMINENT PERSONS WHO WILL TAKE PART IN THE EXERCISES.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 6.—The Executive Committee of the Vermont Centennial Commission announces the following programme for the 15th, 16th, and 17th inst.: On Wednesday, Aug. 15, Vermont's Day, a salute at sunrise by the Fuller Battery and the ringing of bells. At 9 A. M. a procession will form and march through the principal streets to the grounds, where the following exercises will take place in the pavilion: An address of welcome by the President of the day, Hon. E. J. Phelps, of Burlington. A poem by Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, read by John Greenleaf Churchill, of Andover, Mass. The exercises will close with short addresses appropriate to the occasion by distinguished guests, including Vice-President Wheeler, Senators Edmunds and Morrill, Hon. E. W. Stoughton, ex-Gov. Hoffman, of New-York; ex-Gov. Hubbard, of New-Hampshire, and ex-Gov. Stewart, of Vermont. At 2 o'clock a review of the Vermont veterans will be held by Gov. Fairbanks and staff. The Governor of Vermont and the President of the United States will hold a reception for the veterans after the exercises at the pavilion. A public reception by President Hayes will be held from 3 o'clock till 6. In the evening there will be an illumination of the camp of the Vermont veterans. Open air concerts will be given from 8 to 9 o'clock by the various bands present. On Thursday, Aug. 16—the Centennial celebration of the battle of Bennington—the day will be ushered in by a salute at sunrise and the ringing of bells. At 9:30 o'clock a procession will form near the railroad depot, move through the principal streets to the grounds, where it will march in review before the President. At the close of the review President Hayes and party will be escorted to the pavilion, (which accommodates 15,000,) where the exercises will be celebrated. An oration by Prof. S. C. Bartlett, President of Dartmouth College, and a poem by William Cullen Bryant, of New-York, concluding the exercises, with the singing of a hymn composed by Mrs. Maria Mason. A banquet will then be served in the banquet-tent, (seating 3,500 persons.) Sentiments will be responded to by President Hayes, Secretary Evarts, Chief-Justice Waite, Attorney-General Devens, Govs. Rice, of Massachusetts, and Prescott, of New-Hampshire; Hon. Joseph H. Choate, of New-York, and Hon. Frederick Billings, of Vermont.

The President on his arrival will be received with a salute from Fuller's Battery and by the First Regiment, National Guard, of Vermont, which will escort him to his quarters. In the evening there will be a torch-light procession and an illumination by the Vermont Veterans. The head-quarters of Gov. Fairbanks, the President of the United States, and the Governors of the New-England States will be on the Centennial field. Aug. 17 there will be a parade and review of the Vermont Militia. The Committee of Entertainment has accommodations for 50,000 people, and fully that number are expected to be present.

MARINE DISASTERS AND LOSS OF LIFE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Department of State has received information from the Consul of the United States, at Valparaiso, of the arrival in that port of the bark Courier, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in distress, having lost overboard, on the 10th of May last, five men, during a heavy gale. The names of the men are Clem Ruck, second mate, of Canterbury, England; Sylvester S. Dobbins, of Machias, Me.; Samuel Solder, of Japan, and John Gray and S. W. Roberts, of England.

The Department of State has received information from the Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland, of the loss of the schooner C. C. Pettingell, of Salem, Mass., on the 13th of July last, and the rescue of her crew, 13 in number, including the master of the vessel.

THE IOWA CROPS.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Aug. 6.—The *Constitution* publishes a complete report of the condition of the crops throughout the Des Moines Valley, extending from Keokuk to Fort Dodge, from which the following summary is made: Wheat is above the average crop and of good quality. Oats will make a heavy yield, and average from 40 to 60 bushels per acre. Corn, with a favorable season, will have more than an average crop. Rye and barley, but little sown; it is of good yield and good quality, averaging 40 bushels per acre. Potatoes are large and looking nicely; there are the best prospects ever known. Timothy, there is a fine crop, which will be equal to that of 1876. Flax-seed, there was but little sown, but it will be a good yield; it looks fine. The grasshoppers are plentiful in the north-western counties, but are doing no damage. On the whole, the prospects are very flattering.

THE VALUE OF AN ARM.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 6.—On the 25th of May last a lad named Theodore Eimiller, aged about 14, who was employed in the Anthracite Fuel Works at Port Ewen, had his arm caught in a portion of the machinery and mangled to such an extent that it only hung by a shred. It was afterward amputated. Compensation was asked, but refused; and a suit has now been commenced, in which the damages are placed at $20,000, which sum the company is asked to pay. The complaint charges that proper precautions are not taken to prevent accidents to employes. The officers of the company aver that the lad was not at his post when the accident occurred, and had no business in the vicinity of the cog-wheels that caused the damage.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT YESTERDAY—SPEECHES BY FRANCIS MURPHY AND JOHN B. GOUGH.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Some attention was to-day given at the Reform Council to the tramp question, and there was a general expression in favor of effective legislation. At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Francis Murphy and John B. Gough made their appearance on the platform. Mr. Murphy took charge of the exercises and introduced "one of God's noblest Christian gentlemen, John B. Gough," who, he hoped, would live to see the funeral of the rum traffic in this country. Mr. Gough said: "We wage war against drink wherever it may be found and on behalf of total abstinence, which, in addition to being a safeguard, opens the way to the hearing of the Gospel by the people, and therefore should command the sympathy of the Christian." Mr. Gough spoke successively of the use of liquor as a medicine, and of the inordinate drinker. He could himself no more drink moderately than he could blow up a magazine moderately, or fire off a gun a little at a time. In closing, Mr. Gough defended his position. He had not during his temperance work of 35 years identified himself permanently with any sect or party or organization. He worked in harmony with and had full faith in the power of divine grace to redeem the drunkard. Yet it was not true that no man could stop drinking unless he became a Christian. To try to reform without Christ is running a risk, while to try to reform by his help is safety. Mr. Gough addressed an audience of at least 5,000 people. At a little before 5 o'clock a grand temperance conference was held, Francis Murphy presiding, and reports were made of the progress of the work in different portions of the country.

Mr. C. M. Nichols, of Ohio, reported that over 200,000 persons had signed the Murphy pledge in that State. Springfield, with a population of 20,000 people, had over 6,000 signers to the pledge, and several hundred of these had been drinking men. But very few of the many thousands who have been reclaimed have fallen back. Mr. C. H. Meadon, of Hornellsville, N. Y., gave his personal testimony to the power of divine grace to take away an appetite for drink, and related a most thrilling experience. In the most terrible emergency God had given him victory. Rev. F. G. Mitchell reported that there were Sunday-school classes of men in Springfield, Ohio, one with 30 and another with 130 members, largely recruited from the ranks of the Murphy converts. Rev. H. H. Wells, of Cleveland, gave an account of the results of the crusade in Ohio a few years ago. It excited the attention of the people, aroused interest, disseminated information, reformed many men, and prepared the way for the Murphy movement. Mr. Taylor, of Cambridge, Ohio, added his testimony to that of Mr. Wells. Eccles Robinson, of Pittsburg, made an appeal in behalf of Anthony Comstock's plans for the suppression of vice. Col. John N. Herrie, of Jamestown, said he would give his right arm if he could erase his past history, but thanked God that he had been free for five years. He gave a graphic account of the work in Baltimore.

Mr. Murphy made a few closing remarks. He said he was not responsible for his printed signatures or portraits of the pledges, or for the blue ribbon that originated in Ohio. He desired to avoid advertising himself, but wished to promote the Gospel temperance work, and all the people ought to try to promote it. Mr. Murphy spoke of the high character of the men of Pittsburg. They were of the noblest of their kind. They gave bread even to the tramps, and sometimes made men of them. Nobody could make men of the inmates of the Poor-house. Mr. Murphy also spoke of George H. Stuart and John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, who were Christian gentlemen, and of their work in behalf of the poor and degraded. A graphic sketch was given of Ramcat-alley, in Philadelphia, and of its sorrows—the result of drink. Testimony was given of the power of God to enable men to overcome the curse of drink. Mr. Murphy closed with an eloquent and powerful appeal in behalf of the work. Miss Winslow, of Brooklyn, presented in the Pavilion, at 7 o'clock, the claims of the foreign Sunday-school work.

HUDSON RIVER METHODISTS.

PREPARATION FOR THE ANNUAL CAMP-MEETINGS AT SING SING AND OTHER PLACES.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The Methodists of the river counties are preparing for their annual camp-meetings, and notwithstanding the hard times, these assemblages are expected to be fully as large as usual. Many of the Methodists of this section go to Sea Grove and Round Lake for a temporary visit of a day or two, but their regular camping out is done at Sing Sing in the New-York District, at Wesley Grove in the Newburg District, at Blenheim Hill in the Prattsville District, and at Phillipsport in the Ellenville District. Of these the camp-meetings at Sing Sing and Wesley Grove are the most important. The former usually draws large numbers from New-York, and during its continuance the village is crammed with people. Wesley Grove attracts its visitors more particularly from the churches in the district. The meeting extend over 10 days. Wesley Grove is a beautiful place, on the Montgomery and Erie Railroad, by which convenient access to all points in the district is obtained. The grove is a large one, and where the grand stand is placed the natural formation of the ground creates a magnificent amphitheatre, in which thousands can sit under the deep shade of as grand old trees as can be found east of the Rockies. The roads and lanes leading to this grove, when the camp is occupied, are crammed with vehicles, and usually from 6,000 to 10,000 people congregate there. The meeting will commence this year on the 22d inst. and continue till the 31st. It is in charge of Rev. J. P. Hermance, the Presiding Elder, and in the conducting of it all the ministers of the district take part. There will be preaching three times a day, and among the ministers announced are Rev. Dr. Hare, of Newburg; Rev. John Johns, of New-York; Rev. M. S. Terry, of Rondout; Rev. G. E. Strobridge and Rev. A. K. Sanford, of Kingston; Rev. C. H. Fowler, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, and Rev. William P. Abbott, of New-York City. In accordance with its regular custom, the association holds no public services on Sunday, and the grounds are closed on that day to all visitors. The regular camp-meeting will be preceded this year by a Sunday-school convention, commencing Tuesday, Aug. 14, and extending over four days. This is awakening wide interest, and will embrace Sunday-schools from the four Counties of Ulster, Sullivan, Orange, and Rockland. It will be under the charge of Prof. William F. Sherwin, of Newark, as conductor. Among the speakers expected are Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Clark, Rev. H. C. Fish, Rev. F. A. Gessler, Prof. T. J. Backus, Rev. A. Seward, D. D., and Rev. Robert Lowry, D. D. The Sunday-school interest has been greatly developed in Ulster County within the past two years, but more especially within the past year. The County Sunday-school Association has employed a missionary, at a salary of $500, to visit the destitute portions of the county to establish and revive Sunday-schools, which work has been done to such an extent that the number of active schools has been increased one-fourth.

The Prattsville District camp-meeting commences on the 27th, and continues through the week. It is in charge of Rev. John E. Gorse, Presiding Elder. The Sing Sing camp-meeting commences Aug. 14, and continues 10 days, under charge of Rev. Dr. Crawford. The Ellenville District meeting commences on the 9th, and continues till the 17th, under change of Rev. P. R. Hawxhurst, Presiding Elder.

DEATH IN THE RAPIDS.

LEWISTON, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The body of Elias M. Bromley, of Clifton, was found in the Niagara River, at Lewiston, Saturday. At the inquest held the following verdict was returned: "Elias M. Bromley came to his death Wednesday, Aug. 1, at the Whirlpool, Niagara River, by violence at the hands of Christopher M. Flanagan, by blows on the head with a stone or other hard implement, breaking his skull and producing injuries sufficient to cause death; was then pushed or thrown into the river and drowned."

THE CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

THIRD DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

RESIGNATIONS OF CERTAIN OFFICERS AND THE VACANCIES FILLED—WHAT THE DISTRICT IS AND WHAT THE REPUBLICANS DO IN IT—RESOLUTIONS INDORSING THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

The Third Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting last night at No. 205 Grand-street, at which the resignations were received of such officers of the association as held offices under the Federal Government. After the formal close of the meeting an election was held at which a new set of officers were elected. The Third Assembly District includes some of the "hardest" streets in the City, and the voting population is of that class upon which the power of Tammany Hall most solidly rests. Such a locality is, of course, overwhelmingly Democratic; it is one where Tammany has uncontrolled sway, except to the extent that the Republican organization is a check upon it; and beyond acting as a check the organization cannot and does not pretend to go. The Republican vote of the district at Presidential elections has reached and sometimes slightly exceeded 1,000; at other times it ranges between 800 and 900 votes. Before the officers just resigned took the district in hand the vote was not nearly as much as this. Indeed, it may be said that it was only as much as the dominant party chose to give; and they gave no more than just sufficient to save appearances, and avoid the danger of having the whole vote thrown out on the ground of fraud. The Republicans of the district have compelled the vote cast to be tolerably fairly counted, and in such a locality even this task is one not without danger, since a Republican voter in Mulberry, Prince, Hester, and the like streets is regarded by the average muscular Democrat as an intruder, a disturber of the public peace and the regular order of things; in fact, as a nuisance which public policy demands that he abate without mercy. Under these circumstances it may be supposed that the Republican Association must, to maintain its existence, be composed of as muscular, hard-fisted, and hard-hitting a crowd as the other party, and so it is, while its officers and leading workers have been in the main young men, some holding small offices under the Government, and others clerks in stores and the like. The association has been run very harmoniously; there has been no quarreling, and there was no opposition to the ticket elected last night, the reading of each name being received with applause.

The following are the resignations:

Chairman, James Fleming, Post Office; First Vice-President, David G. McKelvey, Custom-house; Second Vice-President, Frank M. Hedden, Tenement Office; Delegates to Central Committee; Thomas F. Geary, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue; Herman Holtze, Appraiser's Department, and D. Bellows, Post Office; Inspectors of Election: Thomas H. Riley, Appraiser's Department, and David Geary, Custom-house; Treasurer, James H. McManus, Custom-house; Secretary, James Dalton, Post Office; Member Executive Committee, John Riley, Post Office.

The ticket elected is as follows:

President, Thomas V. Mountain; First Vice-President, John Barnes; Second Vice-President, William Shannon; Secretary, Patrick Walsh; Treasurer, Thomas Hartz; Central Committee: William H. Waters, Daniel Cassidy, and George Brown; Inspectors of Election: Samuel M. Royleton and John Geary.

Mr. Thomas Stritch proposed, and the meeting adopted, without dissent, a series of resolutions, heartily indorsing the policy of the President, who was sincerely endeavoring to carry out the principles embodied in the platform of the Republican Party at Cincinnati; and also expressing regret at the retirement of the efficient and gentlemanly officers of the Association. Another resolution read as follows:

Resolved, That we emphatically urge upon the State and County Conventions, which are soon to be held, the nomination of candidates whose antecedents and record are unsullied and above reproach, and who can command not only the undivided vote of the Republicans, but of all other high-minded voters who are inimical and antagonistic to the corrupt and nefarious rule of Tammany Hall. That it is important that the Republicans secure a good working majority in both houses of the Legislature, in order that reform measures may be passed, and some legislation may be acted upon in the direction of ameliorating the sad and impoverished condition of the working and industrial classes.

THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

RESIGNATIONS OF FEDERAL OFFICE-HOLDERS—REMARKS OF MR. GEORGE BLISS ON THE SITUATION.

The Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening at Republican Hall, Thirty-third-street, near Broadway. In the absence of Col. Knox McAfee, the President, and Mr. Charles A. Peabody, Jr., the First Vice-President, at whose order the meeting had assembled, Ex-United States District Attorney George Bliss, a delegate to the Central Committee, was called to the chair. The names of five persons were proposed for membership, among them Mr. William W. Astor. The names of members who are willing to serve as Inspectors of Election and Poll Clerks at the next election were also offered, and were referred to the Executive Committee. Resignations of officers of the association, and delegates to the Central Committee, who hold office under the National Government and who relinquish their positions in the local organization in obedience to President Hayes' order were then read to the meeting. The names of the gentlemen resigning and their offices are as follows:

Col. Knox McAfee, Deputy Collector of Customs, President of the Association; Arthur C. Brundage, Deputy Collector in the Internal-Revenue Department, Secretary of the association; Edward C. Tesner, Clerk in the Appraiser's Department of the Custom-house, Inspector of Election; Merritt H. Wickham, Examiner in the Appraiser's Department; Samuel G. Acton, United States Weigher; John Kane, Samuel Rothschild, Robert Utley, Inspectors of Customs; Edward P. Olssen, clerk in the Custom-House, and James McAfee, custodian of the Post Office building, delegates to the Central Committee. A. J. Sparks, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue; David H. Tobin, George W. Quinn, and Thomas H. O'Neil, Custom-house watchmen, and William S. Gerrish, Inspector of Customs, Executive Committee. William A. Purdie and Theodore Wilson, clerks in the Custom-house, Committee on Admissions.

A number of members of the association who hold no office in it, and who hold office under the Government, are delaying action until an answer can be obtained from President Hayes to communications sent to him from associations in this City and Brooklyn asking whether his order is meant to forbid office-holders from acting as simple members of district associations.

Mr. Bliss made a few remarks after the resignations were received and accepted, referring to the necessity of a special meeting and a primary election, for which the machinery had been created. While it was advisable, he said, to have this meeting called as speedily as possible, he deemed it wise to wait until such time as the report of the committee from the various districts and wards of the City, to consider the propriety of a re-enrollment appointed by the Central Committee, had been received. As that committee would meet this evening, and might map out other work for the association, it might be well to wait until after that meeting before any further action was taken. Mr. Bliss then referred to the fact of the recent enrollment of the so-called "New Republican Organization" in the Eleventh Assembly District, under the auspices of Hon. Thomas S. Stewart and others, as the roundsman's prisoner was disposed of he seized the Major and made a complaint against him as stated. Without being allowed to explain, as he says, the Major was locked up, and when in course of the night a subordinate carried to him an important dispatch from Col. Mitchel, Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. Hancock's staff, he was not allowed to answer it. Charges will be preferred at head-quarters to-day against the officers of the Eighth Precinct.

HOW MRS. POWERS TREATED HER GUESTS.

James Powers was recently discharged from the Kings County Penitentiary. Yesterday, by way of celebrating the event, he invited to his house, at No. 171 Concord-street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Bell and her two daughters, of No. 20 Bridge-road. Mrs. Powers did not approve of the visitors, and assailed one of the girls with a pitcher. A general fight ensued, in which Powers took the part of his wife. After a short struggle the Bell family were overcome, Mrs. Bell taking refuge in flight, and her two daughters being wounded so badly that they could offer no further resistance. The Bell girls both of whom are severely wounded, were sent to the Long Island College Hospital, and Powers was arrested.

SUICIDE OF A LUNATIC.

On Saturday last Benjamin West, aged about 50 years, of Salem, Mass., who has been for the past two years an inmate of Dr. Choate's Private Lunatic Asylum, at Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, committed suicide, by hanging himself, in his apartment at that institution. The deceased was at times dangerous, and had on other occasions attempted to take his own life. An attendant had been assigned to take care of him, with instructions to keep a close watch upon him, but, unfortunately, as the result shows, he did not attend strictly to this injunction.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

The Fall Rivers beat the Rhode Islands a game of base-ball at Fall River, Mass., yesterday, by a score of 4 to 1.

The Volunteers of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., defeated the Crystals, of Brooklyn, in a game of base-ball here yesterday, by a score of 7 to 4.

The Bostons and Athletics played at Philadelphia yesterday; the former won by a score of 14 to 3.

At Syracuse to-day the Stars defeated the Auburns by a score of 6 to 1.

A game of base-ball at Cincinnati yesterday resulted as follows: St. Louis, 8; Cincinnati, 2.

A game at Louisville resulted as follows: Chicago, 5; Louisville, 2.

Wood and Robbins was not newly discovered, the court having been deceived on that point. Concerning Mrs. Robbins, counsel averred that her name did not appear in the application made to the Chancellor. Mr. McCarter, charged that during and before the trial, William Mulock attempted three or four times to induce Wood to testify, and was each time assured by him that he had no testimony to give. Afterward Wood wanted defendant to do him a favor, and then the witness discovered that he did know something of the case. The motion was resisted by Messrs. John Whitehead and D. R. Garniss, and the Vice-Chancellor reserved decision.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM B. OGDEN.

SIMPLE AND IMPRESSIVE SERVICES IN ST. JAMES' CHURCH AT FORDHAM—BISHOP CLARKSON'S DISCOURSE UPON THE DEAD MILLIONAIRE'S LIFE AND ITS LESSONS.

The funeral of the late William B. Ogden, who died on Friday morning last, at his residence known as Villa Boscobel, at High Bridge, took place yesterday afternoon. Funeral services in accordance with the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church were performed in the handsome little gothic chapel of St. James' on Central-avenue, Fordham. The church was well filled by mourners, most of whom went to Fordham on the 3:30 o'clock train, and were taken from the depot in carriages provided by the bereaved family of Mr. Ogden. The services were characterized by the utmost simplicity, and a simple cross of roses was the only floral adornment of the coffin. The relatives and nearest friends of the deceased gentleman assembled at Villa Boscobel early in the afternoon, and left there about 3:30 o'clock for the church. In the first carriage were Right Rev. Robert H. Clarkson, Bishop of Nebraska, and Rev. Joseph N. Blanchard, Rector of St. James' Church. Then followed the pall-bearers, wearing white baldrics, with shoulder-knots of black. They were: Gouverneur Morris, William A. Booth, Park Godwin, Oswald Ottendorfer, William C. Sheldon, Martin Zborowski, Lewis G. Morris, Franklin Edson, Gabriel Mead, Andrew H. Green. After the hearse were the relatives and near friends of Mr. Ogden, numbering in all about 20 persons. The procession reached the church about 4:30 o'clock. Upon entering it Rev. Mr. Blanchard began to recite the first lesson of the funeral service, which he finished upon reaching the chancel. The choir then chanted the anthem from the thirty-ninth and ninetieth Psalms, beginning: "Lord, let me know my end, and the number of my days, that I may be certified how long I have to live." At the conclusion of the second lesson, read by Mr. Blanchard, the congregation sang the hymn "Rock of Ages."

Bishop Clarkson then delivered a discourse over the body of the deceased. He said: "Will you allow me a simple word or two about him who was one of the noblest men, and one of the most brilliant, in some senses, of our land? The great enterprise of him who comprehended far in advance of his generation the capacities of this expanding continent, and who might be said to have been the master-builder of the City that is the marvel of these days, will be widely written and read. Therefore, we may pass them by with simple mention. But, as we stand here about the coffin of him whom we revered, let us think of those superior graces of character that made him so attractive to all, and truly lovable to those near him. That charming courtesy that was his born, that loving consideration for everybody, which was prominent in his life, that sound cheerfulness, that outstretched hand, that ready help for everybody who was unfortunate or distressed, and his overflowing love for what was noblest in man and nature; all these made him as great a benefactor as the railroad or the city he brought into existence. It is not often that a man has spent in this life three-score years and ten and left so many people he has helped as Mr. Ogden. And the announcement of his death will fill with sorrow hundreds we know not of. In the many months that death has been playing about the citadel of his life, many prayers went up to heaven for him, and many a lip uttered a fervent "God bless you." The same grateful affection that has brought me half-way across the continent to lay this simple tribute upon his coffin fills the hearts of thousands, and it is one of the noblest crowns of a man's life. I knew him when foremost in the most active enterprises, when science and learning considered him one of their most generous patrons, when the State regarded him as one of her wisest sons, when the Church recognized him as one of her constant lovers, when he was everybody's sustaining friend, when, though burdened with care, he was ever the same generous, honest, high-toned, true-hearted, whole-souled man. God be praised that now and then and here and there is such a man living among us, to help us by his life, and, when dying among us, to leave us his example. Though Mr. Ogden was always theoretically a believer in Christianity and a generous supporter of its institutions, it was not until late in life that he acknowledged publicly before men his allegiance to the God who made him and the Saviour who redeemed him. How much better would it have been if the whole of such a life had been spent as a child of the cross! What unlimited personal and national benefits would have resulted from that vast personal influence and amazing power guided by the spirit of Christianity! But it is well that he came at last, in childlike faith and penitence, to bow at the foot of the cross."

At the conclusion of Bishop Clarkson's discourse the choir sang the hymn, "There is a spot where Christians sleep." During the singing the mourners took a final look at the face of the dead Mr. Ogden's body was inclosed in a heavy and plain rosewood casket, which bore a silver plate with the inscription: "William Butler Ogden, died Aug. 3, 1877, aged 72 years." At the close of the services in the church the same party of mourners that accompanied Mr. Ogden's body from his late home conducted it to Woodlawn Cemetery, where it was interred in the family burial place, where Bishop Clarkson and Rev. Mr. Blanchard performed the final rites.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

"Pink Dominoes," the latest novelty in Paris and London, will be produced at the Union-Square Theatre, on Monday evening week. A numerous and unusually efficient company is now in process of formation for the proposed preliminary season. The services of Mr. Charles Coghlan, who returned from California a few days since, have already been secured, and if the distribution of the other roles in "Pink Dominoes" is as judicious as this first engagement suggests it may be, a cast of uncommon strength may be counted upon.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST POLICEMEN.

Major F. J. Karcher, of the Thirty-Second Regiment, and an employe at the United States Armory Building, corner of Greene and Houston streets, was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of interference with, and abusive language to, an officer, and was unconditionally discharged. The Major's account of the affair is to the following effect: He was assigned to special duty at head-quarters on Sunday, and to attendance at the Chief Clerk's office all night. At about 11 o'clock he went out with some friends for lunch. Seeing Roundsman McLaughlan and Patrolman Kehoe, of the Eighth Precinct, attempting a raid on a saloon corner of Mercer and Houston streets, they stopped. The Roundsman thereupon struck the Major and ordered him to move on. This he was doing when he received a blow on the legs from the patrolman's club. The Major then went to the station-house and made a complaint to Sergt. Gaynor. On his way back to the armory he met the roundsman with a prisoner. He followed them to the station-house to fortify his complaint, and on being informed the roundsman's prisoner was disposed of he seized the Major and made a complaint against him as stated. Without being allowed to explain, as he says, the Major was locked up, and when in course of the night a subordinate carried to him an important dispatch from Col. Mitchel, Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. Hancock's staff, he was not allowed to answer it. Charges will be preferred at head-quarters to-day against the officers of the Eighth Precinct.

A SUIT BY A MOTHER AGAINST HER SON.

The case of Maria Mulick against William Mulick was again before the Vice-Chancellor at Newark, N. J., yesterday. The plaintiff brings suit against her son to recover title to a large amount of real estate in Newark, which, she alleges, he obtained from her fraudulently. After the testimony was closed, the defendant's counsel moved to have the case reopened for the admission of newly-discovered testimony to be given by George W. Wood, Mr. Wright Robbins, and Mrs. Wright Robbins, of New-York. The motion was granted, and now Mr. McCarter, in behalf of the plaintiff, moves to suppress the testimony, on the ground that that of Messrs.

AN UP-TOWN TRAGEDY.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A WOMAN.

SHE IS ASSAILED ON THE STOOP OF HER HOUSE AND PROBABLY WOUNDED FATALLY—THE PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE ATTACK—THE INJURED WOMAN REFUSES TO MAKE A STATEMENT—ESCAPE OF THE WOULD-BE MURDERER.

John Wright, a colored hostler employed in livery stables at No. 205 Lexington-avenue, entered the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house last evening in an excited manner, and informed the Sergeant on duty that a man had murdered a lady on the stoop of No. 209 Lexington-avenue, and escaped. He said that while he was standing by the entrance to the stable the lady approached, and was in the act of ascending the stoop when a man, who had been standing near by, sprang forward and dealt her several murderous blows with an axe or hatchet. The woman fell, bleeding from several wounds, and the man walked hurriedly away in the direction of Thirty-third-street, followed by the Sergeant's informant, who, however, lost sight of him at Second-avenue and Thirty-second-street. Such in substance was the brief statement of Wright. An investigation was immediately begun by Capt. Murphy, and the following facts regarding the tragedy were gathered. The house No. 209 Lexington-avenue is alleged to be a place of assignation. It is owned by George H. Hill, and has been occupied during the past eight months by a woman named Mary Howard. To all outward appearances the house is quiet and orderly, but suspicion regarding its character has nevertheless been entertained by the neighbors.

Among the inmates of the establishment during the last five months has been Mrs. Frank Holmes, a handsome widow, 28 years of age. This woman was employed as cashier in the boot and shoe store of Thomas Henry Clark, at Sixth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, up to about five months ago, when she lost her position in consequence of the failure of her employer. While Mrs. Holmes was in his store, Clark became enamored of her, and, it is asserted, asked her to marry him. She refused, but he, notwithstanding, pressed his suit. Learning that she had gone to live at the house in Lexington-avenue, he followed her thither, and, much to his astonishment and chagrin, was bluntly refused admittance to the house by the colored servants, who were, of course, acting under instructions from Mrs. Holmes. Despite frequent rebuffs of a similar nature, he persisted in his efforts to see this woman. During the past three months he was often seen lounging in the neighborhood of the house. He would sit patiently for hours on the railing in front of the livery stable at the corner of Thirty-third-street. To the men employed in the stable he represented that he was a detective, detailed to watch the houses of questionable repute in the vicinity. Sometimes he would sit in front of a larger-beer saloon at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirty-second-street, from which point he commanded a full view of No. 209 of the former street. During the past month it was noticed that the mysterious stranger, as he was called, only occasionally appeared at his post. On Sunday evening he unhesitatingly approached the house, and being admitted by a newly-hired servant, had an interview with Mrs. Howard, the landlady. He besought her to arrange an interview between Mrs. Holmes and himself. Mrs. Howard refused, and intimated that his presence in the house was objectionable.

The stable men yesterday morning saw the man standing at the corner, apparently watching for the arrival of some one. As his attendance there was a matter of daily occurrence, no further attention was devoted to him. About 3:30 P. M. Mrs. Holmes, who had been out shopping, approached her residence. She was just in the act of walking up the stoop when Clark ran up, and, drawing a small hatchet from underneath the sleeve of his coat, struck her several terrible blows, felling her insensible on the steps. Dropping the hatchet the would-be murderer walked rapidly to Thirty-second-street and thence to Third-avenue, followed by the negro who had witnessed the occurrence. Mrs. Holmes was removed into the house, where she was attended soon after by Drs. Gunn and Bowen. An examination of the wounded woman showed that Clark had inflicted eight wounds, consisting of five deep scalp wounds, a cut on one of the arms, and two fractures of the skull, one behind the left ear and the other two inches above it. The nature of the two latter wounds preclude, in the opinion of the doctors, the possibility of Mrs. Holmes recovering from their effects.

Capt. Murphy, aided by the detectives of his precinct, made every possible effort to ascertain the whereabouts of Clark, but had not succeeded up to a late hour last night in arresting him. He is described as a man 45 years of age, slim-built, wearing a black moustache and side whiskers. It is said that shortly after his failure he entered into partnership with a Mr. Cunningham, who keeps a boot and shoe store at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

Mrs. Howard was very reticent last evening regarding the circumstances of the tragedy. Coroner Flanagan, who was summoned to take the ante-mortem statement of the dying woman, called at the house early in the evening. Although conscious and able to speak, Mrs. Holmes refused to say anything concerning her relations with Clark, confirming her statement to a description of the assailant. Late last night Capt. Murphy expressed the opinion that Clark had committed suicide by drowning himself in the East River.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—1 A. M.—The pressure has very generally fallen throughout the lower lake region and the Atlantic States. Warmer southwest winds prevail, with rain over the lake region. Cooler north-west winds, rising barometer, and light rains have been reported from the North-west. The pressure has risen slightly on the Pacific Coast, with clear weather. The rivers generally fell on Monday, except a slight rise at Omaha, Cincinnati, and Memphis.

INDICATIONS.

For the lower lake region, the Middle States, and New-England, falling barometer, south and west winds, slightly warmer, cloudy, or rainy weather, followed by cooler easterly winds and rising barometer in the eastern part of New-England.

For Tuesday, in the south Atlantic and Gulf States falling followed by rising barometer, southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather and local rains will prevail, followed in the West Gulf States by cooler northerly winds.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and the upper lake region, falling, followed by rising barometer, south-west to north-west winds, warmer, followed by cooler, partly cloudy weather, and possibly local rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, cooler, north-west winds, cloudy and rainy, followed by clearing weather and rising barometer.

The rivers will generally fall slightly.

COLLECTOR FREELAND'S CASE.

FULL TEXT OF THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM—HIS ACCUSER MR. L. SILVERMAN, OF WASHINGTON.

The following is the full text of the charges preferred by Mr. L. Silverman, of Washington, against Internal Revenue Collector Freeland, of Brooklyn:

Hon. G. B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:

Upon reliable information and in part of my own knowledge I charge that gross and long continued irregularities exist in and about the office of the First Revenue District of New-York, in that—

First—Vexatious and unnecessary seizures have been made by order of Collector Freeland and Chief Deputy Boone to the great damage of business and property.

Second—Abusive, unaccommodating, and insulting conduct of said officials and their subordinates toward persons paying large amounts of revenue at the office.

Third—Closing the office against business at unusual hours, and conducting its affairs as thereby greatly to decrease the public revenue.

Fourth—Receiving moneys on abatement accounts and neglecting to make the returns thereof to the Revenue Bureau.

Fifth—Failing and wholly neglecting to collect abatement moneys of persons who were amply able to pay the same.

Sixth—Selling revenue stamps to cigar manufacturers and others, and entering such sales on the books as sold to "unknown," in violation of rule 144.

Seventh—Utter and incurable inefficiency of Collector Freeland, and almost total lack of vigor, integrity, and business capacity in Chief Deputy Boone, whereby the service and the whole force under them has become lax and utterly demoralized, to the manifest damage of the Government.

Eighth—The office is made an engine of extortion and private gain in that the officials compel those having to give bonds to go to one certain person to get such bonds, and to pay therefor $3, which is equally shared between six

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$90	West. Union	73⅛	100	N. Y. C. & H.	c. 93½
500	do.	73⅞	200	do.	b3. 94⅛
1300	do.	74	33	do.	94⅜
100	do.	74⅛	100	do.	c. 94⅜
500	do.	74⅛	200	Lake Shore	50
300	do.	74⅜	200	do.	s3. 50½
2200	do.	74½	100	do.	s3. 50⅜
500	do.	74½	1300	do.	50½
200	do.	74⅝	500	do.	50⅝
500	do.	74⅝	600	do.	50⅝
1000	do.	74⅝	2000	do.	50⅝
200	do.	74⅝	100	Pittsburg	89
100	do.	74⅝	100	North-west. pf.	51⅞
800	do.	74⅝	1100	do.	52
100	do.	74¾	400	do.	s3. 52⅛
200	do.	74¾	200	Rock Island	94⅛
100	do.	74¾	300	do.	94⅜
100	do.	74⅞	20	do.	95
100	do.	74⅞	100	do.	c. 94⅜
100	do.	74⅞	50	St. Paul	24⅝
6	do.	74⅞	100	do.	25
200	do.	74⅞	100	do.	25⅞
200	do.	74⅞	100	St. Paul pf.	c. 61
100	Pac. Mail	21⅞	100	do.	61
100	do.	21⅞	200	Ohio & Miss.	3¼
100	do.	21⅞	300	D., L. & W.	42⅜
100	Mich. Cent.	43⅜	100	do.	42⅞
100	do.	43⅜	200	do.	43
100	H. & St. J.	10¼	100	do.	43⅛
200	Morris & Essex	c. 70			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$60,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	111⅜	
10,000	do.	c. 111⅜	
10,000	U. S. 4½s, '91, coupon	107⅞	
10,000	do.	c. 108⅞	
10,000	do.	108⅞	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000	Ob. 8s, '86	113⅛	100	Mich. Central	b.c. 43⅜
2,000	R., C. R. & N. 1st	45⅜	700	West. Union	b.c. 74⅛
3,000	C., B. & Q. 8s	115½	200	do.	s30. 74⅛
10,000	C., B. & Q. 7s, coupon	103¼	100	do.	74⅛
1,000	C., R. I. & P. 8s	103¼	300	do.	74⅜
1917		103⅞	400	do.	74⅜
$9,000	N. J. C. 1st, con.	86⅝	600	do.	74⅜
1,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s	109	100	do.	c. 74⅜
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st,	L. S. & M. S. Div.	88½	200	do.	74⅜
2,000	M. & St. P. 1st,	do.	89	100	do.	74⅜
1,000	C. & N. W. con.	106¼	1200	do.	50⅞
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st	103¾	600	Mich. Cent.	b.a. 43⅜
1,000	M. & E. 7s, '71	99½	100	do.	43⅜
1,000	D. & H. R. '84	91	1000	do.	43⅜
12,000	H. & St. J. 8s		400	do.	43⅜
		89	300	do.	43⅜
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, sub.	104¼	100	do.	43⅜
8,000	Har. 1st, 7s, cp.	119½	500	L. S. & M. S.	b.a. 50⅜
1,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. g.	103⅜	600	do.	50⅜
2,000	Tn. Pac. 1st, g.	97⅛	500	do.	50⅜
5,000	S. L. & I. M. 1st,	95½	100	do.	s3. 50⅜
3,000	do.	95⅝	100	do.	50⅜
1,000	P. of Mo. 2d,	89⅞	500	do.	50⅜
4,000	C. C. & I. C. 7s	82½	300	do.	50⅜
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	85½	300	do.	s3. 50⅜
9,000	Erie 1st, con.	115	200	do.	50⅜
2,000	Erie 2d, con.	105⅞	300	do.	s3. 50½
5,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st,		3200	do.	50½
	St. J. Br.	88	300	C. & R. I.	b.a. 94⅞
1,000	Cent. Pac. 1st,		300	do.	94⅞
	C. & O. Br.	86	200	do.	94⅞
8,000	P., F. & St. L. 1st,	W. Div.	77	100	C., C. & I.	b.c. 25
69	Am. Ex. Bank	106	100	C. & N. W.	b.c. 22½
50	Bank of Com.	127	100	do.	21⅞
100	do.	127½	100	do.	21⅞
25	Phenix Bank	100⅛	100	do.	22⅜
100	Del. & Hud.	b.c. 41⅜	100	do.	22¼
100	do.	40¾	100	do.	22
100	do.	40¾	300	C. & N. W. pf.	b.c. 52⅝
200	do.	40¾	300	do.	b3. 52
100	do.	s3. 40	100	do.	51⅞
400	do.	40	100	do.	51⅞
200	do.	40⅛	100	do.	51⅝
100	do.	40⅛	100	do.	51⅝
100	do.	c. 40⅛	100	do.	51⅝
100	do.	b3. 40⅛	100	do.	51⅝
200	do.	39⅝	200	do.	51⅝
100	Ontario Sil.	21⅜	200	C., M. & St. P.	b.c. 25⅛
100	do.	21⅜	100	do.	25
300	Pacific Mail	b.c. 21⅝	400	C., M. & St. Paul	
100	do.	21⅝			60⅝
15	Adams Ex.	92	200	do.	60⅝
100	do.	93½	200	D., L. & W.	b.c. 42⅜
400	do.	b.c. 93	500	do.	42⅜
400	N. Y. C. & H.	b.c. 93⅜	100	do.	42⅜
100	do.	93⅜	300	do.	42⅜
300	do.	93⅝	700	do.	41⅞
200	do.	s3. 93⅞	700	do.	41⅝
200	do.	93¾	300	Morris & Es.	b.c. 69⅜
200	do.	93¾	200	C., B. & Q.	b.c. 103⅛
100	Con. of N. J.	b.c. 10⅜	100	Han. & St. J.	b.c. 10¾
100	do.	10¼			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000	N. C. & S. I. 1st	81½	200	D., L. & W.	41⅜
5,000	Il. & St. J. 8s,	conv.	89	200	do.	41⅜
2,000	N. W. C. C. G.	87	200	do.	41⅜
2,000	P. of M. 1st,	99½	400	do.	41⅜
400	Del. & Hud.	39¼	100	do.	s3. 40⅞
100	do.	s3. 39¼	300	do.	40⅞
100	do.	39	200	do.	40⅞
200	do.	38⅞	600	do.	40⅝
387	do.	39	1600	do.	40⅜
1000	West. Union	74⅛	200	do.	40⅜
1000	do.	s3. 74	1400	do.	40⅜
1000	do.	74	100	do.	s3. 40⅜
10	Adams Ex.	93	100	do.	40⅜
200	Mich. Cen.	s3. 43⅜	200	do.	s3. 40⅜
100	North-western	53	1200	do.	40⅜
200	North-w. pf.	51½	500	do.	40⅜
100	do.	51¾	1600	do.	40⅜
300	do.	51¾	800	Morris & Es.	69
100	do.	51¼	100	do.	68⅞
700	Lake Shore	50⅜	200	do.	s4. 68⅝
300	do.	s3. 50⅜	200	do.	68¾
100	do.	50⅜	100	do.	68⅞
100	do.	50⅜	600	do.	68⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	$30,000	U. S. 4½s, 1907,
		R.	b3. 105½
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C.	107	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.
	'65 N.		C.
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C.	109¼	6,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.
	'67		C.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	C., B. & Q. 7s, 1919	140	L. S. & M. S.	b.c.	50⅜
1,000	C., R. I. & P. 8s,	1917	103⅞	500	do.	50⅜
10,000	do.	b.c.	103⅞	200	do.	50⅜
1,000	C. & N. W. con.	106¼	1200	do.	50⅞
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st	103¾	600	Mich. Cent.	b.a. 43⅜
1,000	M. & E. 7s, '71	99½	100	do.	43⅜
2,000	M. & E. 7s, '71	99½	100	C. & N. W.	b.c. 21⅞
7,000	H. & St. J. 8s,	conv.	89	200	do.	21⅞
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, sub.	104¼	100	C. & N. W. pf.	b.c. 53
1,000	Un. P. 7s, 1 g.	103⅜	100	do.	53⅛
3,000	So. Pac. 1st,	71	100	do.	s10. 50⅜
50	Cen. Nat. Bank	100	100	do.	51¼
70	Am. Ex. Bank	104	100	do.	51¼
6	Adams Ex.	b.c. 95	100	C. M. & St. P.	b.c. 25
100	Del. & Hud.	b.c. 38	100	C., M. & St. Paul	
100	do.	39¼		pf.	b.c. 60⅜
200	do.	39	100	do.	60⅜
100	do.	39¼	100	do.	60⅜
300	do.	39¼	100	Wab. Pur.	Com.	50
100	do.	s3. 39¼		Rec.	b.c. 5¾
90	do.	39	20	Chi. & Alt.	b.c. 85
300	Ontario Silver	b.c. 21⅜	125	do.	b.c. 85
30	Ill. Cen.	b.c. 60	500	D., L. & W.	b.c. 40⅜
30	do.	60⅛	400	do.	40⅜
100	do.	60⅛	300	do.	40⅜
300	West. Union	74⅛	500	do.	40⅜
100	do.	74⅛	100	do.	40⅜
200	do.	74⅛	600	do.	40⅜
100	do.	74⅛	1300	do.	40⅜
100	N. Y. C. & H.	b.c. 93⅛	100	do.	s3. 40⅜
900	do.	s3. 93⅜	300	Mor. & Es.	b.c. 68⅝
200	C. & R. I.	b.c. 94⅛	200	Ohio & Miss.	b.c. 3¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	Un. Pac. 1 g.	102⅞	300	N. Y. C. & H.	93⅛
9,000	do.	102¾	100	do.	93⅞
100	Del. & Hud.	39	100	North-west pf.	51⅝
100	do.	40	200	do.	51¾
200	do.	39⅞	300	do.	51¾
100	Quicksilver	14	200	do.	51⅝
100	West. Union	74⅛	100	Rock Island	94⅜
500	do.	74⅛	300	do.	94⅜
200	do.	s3. 74⅜	100	do.	s3. 94⅜
100	do.	b3. 74⅜	100	do.	94⅜
100	Mich. Central	43⅞	200	St. Paul	25
300	Lake Shore	50⅛	100	St. Paul pf.	61
1000	do.	b3. 51	100	Han. & St. J. pf.	27
2200	do.	51	200	do.	26⅞
1500	do.	51	100	D., L. & W.	40⅞
500	do.	b3. 51	100	do.	40⅞
700	do.	51⅛	100	do.	s3. 40⅜
500	do.	51⅜	200	do.	41
800	do.	51½	300	do.	41⅛
800	do.	51⅝	300	do.	41⅜

MONDAY, Aug. 6—P. M.

The volume of business on the Stock Exchange to-day was small, but some wide fluctuations were noted, especially in the coal shares. The entire list opened firm, and advanced ¼ to 1 ₱ cent. as compared with Saturday's closing quotations. A selling movement was soon developed, however, and a decline ranging from ½ to 2⅞ ₱ cent. took place, the coal stocks being most conspicuous in the decline. Shortly before the close a partial recovery was effected under purchases to cover short contracts. The outside interest in the market continues very small, and speculation is almost entirely controlled by the professional operators.

The total transactions reached 90,245 shares, which embraced 25,900 Lake Shore, 20,500 Western Union, 18,700 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 6,750 North-western, 4,500 Delaware and Hudson, 3,335 New-York Central, 2,600 St. Paul, 2,300 Rock Island, 2,000 Morris and Essex, and 1,300 Michigan Central.

Lake Shore rose from 50 to 50¾, reacted to 50⅜, and advanced in the late dealings to 51½. Western Union rose from 73¾ to 74⅞, reacted to 74, and finally sold at 74½. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 42⅜ to 43, declined to 40⅛, and rallied to 41¼. North-western rose to 22½ for the common, and to 52¼ for the preferred, but subsequently fell off to 21⅜ for the former, and to 50⅜ for the latter. At the close a recovery of ½@¾ ₱ cent. from the lowest point ensued. Delaware and Hudson opened at 41⅛, declined to 38⅞, and recovered to 40. New-York Central was firm at 93½@93⅞, and Rock Island at 94½@94⅞. St. Paul rose to 25⅛ for the common, and to 61 for the preferred. The former afterward declined to 24⅜, and the latter to 60¼, but a recovery took place in the late dealings. Morris and Essex advanced to 70, yielded to 68⅝, and finally sold at 69. Michigan Central ranged between 43½ and 43⅞. Pittsburg sold at 80, Chicago and Alton at 85, and C., C. C. and I. at 25. Express shares were dull and steady.

Money loaned at 2@3 ₱ cent. on call early in the day, but toward the close of bank hours the offerings increased, and transactions were made as low as 1½ ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper sold at 4 to 6½ ₱ cent., according to the date of maturity. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day were $890,000; Customs receipts, $465,000, and revenue receipts, $639,000. The Treasury now holds $13,440,000 in legal tenders for the redemption of national bank notes. The total disbursements of silver to date are $34,075,000, the amount of fractional currency outstanding being $19,785,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying, ⅛ selling, ¼ premium; Charleston, stiff, 3-16@¼ premium; Cincinnati firm, buying par, selling 1-10; New-Orleans commercial ⅛ bank ¼; St. Louis, 50 premium, and Chicago, 50 premium.

To-day having been a bank holiday at London, no foreign quotations were received here.

The sterling exchange market was dull and weak in tone, with actual business at about $4 84¼@$4 84½ for bankers' 60-day bills, and 4 85½@4 86 for demand. The nominal rates were unchanged at 4 85½ and 4 87.

The Gold speculation was tame and devoid of interest, all the transactions having been at 105⅞ from the opening to the close of business. Cash Gold loaned flat to 1 ₱ cent. for use, and at 2 ₱ cent. for carrying. The imports of specie for the past week were only $14,129.

Government bonds were generally firm. New 5s and 1867s advanced ⅛ ₱ cent., while the 4½s per cents were correspondingly lower. The market was quiet throughout the day. In railroad mortgages the business footed up $185,000. The changes were unusually slight. New-Jersey Central Consolidated Firsts rose to 66⅝. Union Pacific Land Grants declined to 102⅜, Rock Island 6s to 103¾, Chicago and North-western consolidated Gold coupons to 87½, and C., C. and I. C. Firsts to 25½. In State bonds, the only sale was in Ohio 6s of 1886, at 111⅜.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1877.

Gold receipts	$576,315 67
Gold payments	272,735 99
Gold balance	81,202,795 09
Currency receipts	713,627 86
Currency payments	993,243 44
Currency balance	50,786,745 39
Customs	456,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 6.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	105⅛	105⅞
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coupon	108⅞	108⅞
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	110	110⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	109⅛	109
Bills on London	$4 84¼@$4 84½	$4 84½@$4 84½
New-York Central	93¼	93⅞
Rock Island	94⅛	94⅜
Pacific Mail	21⅜	20⅝
Milwaukee & St. Paul	24⅝	25
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref	60⅝	61
Lake Shore	50⅛	50⅜
Chicago & North-western	22⅜	22⅝
Chicago & North-western pref	51⅝	51¾
Western Union	73⅞	74⅛
Union Pacific	93	93
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	42¼	41¼
New-Jersey Central	10¼	10⅛
Delaware & Hudson Canal	40⅝	39⅞
Morris & Essex	69¼	69
Panama	101	101
Erie	9¼	9¼
Ohio & Mississippi	3¼	3⅛
Harlem	139½	139½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	10⅜	10⅜
Hannibal & St. Joseph pref	26⅜	26⅞
Michigan Central	43¾	43⅞
Illinois Central	61¼	61¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Number of shares.
New-York Central	93⅜	93⅛	3,335
Lake Shore	51⅛	50	25,900
Wabash	5¾	5¾	100
North-western	22⅛	21⅞	1,050
North-western preferred	52¼	50¾	5,700
Rock Island	94⅞	94⅛	2,300
Milwaukee & St. Paul	25⅛	24⅜	900
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref	61	60¼	1,700
Pittsburg	80	80	100
Del., Lack. & Western	43	40⅛	18,700
New-Jersey Central	10⅜	10¼	200
Delaware & Hudson Canal	41⅛	38⅞	4,500
Morris & Essex	70⅛	68⅝	2,000
Michigan Central	43⅞	43⅛	1,300
C., C. & I.	25	25	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	10⅜	10¼	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph pref	27	26⅞	400
Ohio & Miss	3¼	3⅛	400
Western Union	74⅞	73⅜	20,500
Pacific Mail	21⅝	21⅜	700
Quicksilver	14	14	100
Total sales			90,245

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	105½	1:00 P. M.	105⅞
10:30 A. M.	105½	1:30 P. M.	105⅞
11:00 A. M.	105½	2:00 P. M.	105⅞
11:30 A. M.	105½	2:30 P. M.	105⅞
12:00 M.	105⅝	3:00 P. M.	105⅞
12:30 P. M.	105⅛		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency, 6s	124⅞	125½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	111¼	111⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	112¼	112½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	107⅛	107⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup.	107⅞	108
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg.	109	109¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup.	109⅛	109¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	111⅛	112
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	111⅜	111⅝
United States 10-40s, registered	109⅝	109⅞
United States 10-40s, coupons	113	113¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	110¼	110¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	110	110¼
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	108¾	108⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108⅞	109
United States 4s	105⅜	105⅝

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed, in Gold coin, $333,000 for interest, $217,000 for called bonds, and $2,000 Silver coin, in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings, by the National Bank of the State of New-York, to-day:

Gold cleared	$12,698,000
Gold balances	1,277,612
Currency balances	1,347,651

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$70,312,022
Currency balances	2,351,900
Gold exchanges	10,806,289
Gold balances	1,497,526

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	40	Asy. or Un., due '92	105
Alabama 5s, '86	40	H. & St. J., due '86	105
Alabama 8s, '86	40	H. & St. J., due '87	105
Alabama 8s, '88	40	N. C. R. R., c. of J. & T.	48
Alabama 8s, '92	20	N. C. R. R., c. of A. & O.	48
Alabama 8s, '93	20	N. C. 6s, F. A. '66	9
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S.	3	N. C. 6s, F. A. '68	9
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	3	N. C. 6s, n. b., J. & J.	7
Ark. 7s, L. R. & N. O.	3	N. C. 6s, n. b., A. & O.	7
Ark. 7s, M. O. & L. R.	3	N. C. 6s, S. T. class 1	2
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	3	N. C. 6s, S. T. class 3	1
Connecticut 6s	110	Ohio 6s, '81	105
Georgia 6s	98	Ohio 6s, '86	111
Georgia 7s, n. b.	107½	Rhode Island 6s	107
Georgia 7s, indorsed	107	S. C. 6s	39
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	103½	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	37
Illinois coup. 6s, '79-'86	107	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	37
Illinois War Loan	100	S. C. 6s, F. Act '66	37
Kentucky 6s	100	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J.	45
Louisiana 6s	45	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O.	45
Louisiana 6s, n. b.	45	S. C. 7s, '88	38
La. 6s, n. Fl. Dbt.	40	S. C. Non-Fund bs.	14
Louisiana 7s, Ded.	40	Tenn. 6s, old, new	43¼
Louisiana 6s, L. bs.	45	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	43
Louisiana 8s, L. bs.	45	Tenn. 6s, n. b. n. s.	43
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75	40	Va. 6s, old	30
Louisiana 7s, Con.	77⅞	Va. 6s, n. ba. '66	30
Mich. 6s, 1878-'79, 100	107	Va. 6s, n. bs. '67	30
Mich. 6s, 1883	107	Va. 6s, Con. bonds	79
Mich. 7s, 1890	110	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup.	64
Mo. 6s, due in 1877-1000	100	Va. 6s, Con. 2d s.	40
Mo. 6s, due in 1878-1000	100	Va. 6s, Def. bonds	5
Fund. bs. due '94-5	105½	D. C. 3-65s, 1924	77⅜
L. bs. due '82-90	105⅞	D. C. Reg.	77⅜

And the following for railway mortgages:

B., C. R. & N. 1st 7s	45½	B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	101
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	21	B. N. Y. & E. n. bs	19
Chic. & Alton 1st	115	H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con.	89
C., B. & Q. con. 7s	109	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	75
C. B. & Q. 5s, S. F.	85	Ind., Bl. & W. 1st	10
C. R. I. & P. 1st, 7s	114⅞	Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d	102¼
C. R. I. & P. 8s	119	17	103⅜
C. R. I. & P. 7s, L. g.	103⅜	M. So. N. I. S. F. 7s	111
C. R. of N. J. 1st, new	110	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107
C. R. of N. J. 1st, con.	66⅝	Clev. & Tol. new bs.	106½
C. R. of N. J. conv.	64¼	Clev., P. & A. old bs.	104¼
L. & W. B. Con. G'd	24	L. S. Cons. C. 1st	106½
Am. Dock & Imp't	B. 40	L. S. Cons. R. 1st	104½
M. & S. P. 1st 8s	P. C. 114⅞	Mich. C. 7s 1902	102¼
M. & St. P. 2d 7s	10	P. 86	M. C. 1st, 8s, '82 & F. 112
M. & St. P. 1st 7s	C. & R. D. 91	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	105
M. & S. P. 1st L. C. D.	101¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	105
M. & S. P. 1st L. & M. D.	88⅜	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	104¼
M. & L. P. 1st, L. & D.	86	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	104¼
M. & S. P. 1st, H. & D.	86	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	117
M. & S. P. 1st, C. & M.	97	H. R. 7s, 2d S. P.	85, 111
M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	86¾	Harlem 1st M., 7s	119⅜
M. & S. P. 2d	90	North Missouri 1st	99½
C. & N. W. S. F.	107	O. & M. Cons. S. F.	85
C. & N. W. Ist. bds.	107	O. & M. 2d Con.	31
C. & N. W. Ex. bds.	101	C. P., San Jo. b'ch	88
C. & N. W. 1st	102¾	C. P., Cal. & Or. 1st	86
C. & M. W. C. G. bds.	87¾	Western Pacific bs.	100½
C. & N. W. Reg. G. bds.	86	Union Pac. 1st bs.	105⅜
W. & St. P. 1st	75	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	103
C. C. C. & I. nd 1st 7s	F 102½	Union Pac. S. F.	97⅝
Mor. & Essex 2d	102¼	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	99⅛
Del. & H. C'l 1st, '77	99½	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	89¾
Del. & H. C'l 1st, '84	90	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	117
Del. & H. C'l 1st, '91	92	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d	111
Del. & H. C'l C. 7s, '94	91	Col., O. & Ind. 1st	25
Del. & H. C'l S. 7s, '94	91	Ill. Cen. 7s, 1875 1st	90
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	108½	St. L. & I. M. 1st	96
Rens'r & Sar. 1st C.	112½	Tol., Peo. & W. E. D.	80
Rens'r & Sar. 1st R.	113¾	Tol., Peo. & W. W. D.	77
Erie 1st Ex.	113	Tol. & W. ex C.	90
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	105⅞	Tol. & W. 2d	64
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	106½	Gt. Western 7s '93	64
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	101⅜	Gt. West. 7s, 1900	102⅞
Long Dock bonds	109½	West. U. bs. 1900	102⅜

And the following for City bank shares:

America	130	Imp. & Traders'	195
American Exchange	106	Mechanics'	133
B'kers' & Brok's As.	80	Mech. Bank's Assoc.	56
Central National	100	Merchants'	113
Commerce	127	Merchants' Exch'ge	85
Continental	70	Metropolitan	130¼
East River	88	New-York	110
First National	200	Park	104
Fourth National	96	Phenix	100
Fulton	145	Shoe & Leather	115
Gallatin National	110	State of N. Y. (new.)	117⅞
Hanover	99½	Union	134

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 6.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	113	113½
United Railroads of New-Jersey	127	128
Pennsylvania Railroad	26⅞	27
Reading Railroad	12⅜	12¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	33	33½
Catawissa (preferred) Railroad	30	32
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	7	8
Schuylkill Navigation preferred	7	8
Northern Railroad (Pennsylvania)	13	14
Lehigh Navigation	17¼	17⅜
Pitts., Titusville & Buff. Railroad	7	7¼
Hestonville Railway	10	11
Central Transportation	27	28

The Ontario Silver Mining Company has declared its eighth monthly dividend of *Fifty cents (gold) per share* for July, payable at the office of the transfer agents, Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 15th inst.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 6.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	11¼	Justice	10
Belcher	8	Kentuck	3
Best & Belcher	16¼	Leopard	2
Bullion	7⅞	Mexican	9¼
Consolidated Virginia	29¾	Northern Belle	10¼
California	23	Ophir	14½
Challar	28½	Ophir	14½
Confidence	4	Raymond & Ely	13¾
Caledonia	4	Silver Hill	1¼
Crown Point	5¼	Savage	4¾
Exchequer	6¼	Segregated Belcher	23
Gould & Curry	8¼	Sierra Nevada	4¼
Hale & Norcross	4½	Union Consolidated	9
Imperial	1	Yellow Jacket	8¼
Julia Consolidated	1½	Eureka Consolidated	33¼

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 6, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	4	Oil-cake, pkls	455
Beef, pkls	9	Oil, Lard, bbls	5
Beer, pkls	20	Oil, Lard, kegs	159
Broom-corn, bales	20	Oil, Linseed, bbls	405
Cotton, bales	857	Oil, Whale, bbls	10
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	200	Pork, pkls	122
Cotton-seed Oil, pkls	204	Provisions, pkls	8,819
Copper, bbls	204	Beef, pkls	959
Domestics, pkls	5,051	Lard, pkls	220
Eggs, pkls	560	Lard, kegs	2,238
Flour, bbls	70,507	Butter, pkls	1,585
Grain, bushels	177,177	Cheese, pkls	10
Oats, bushels	16,518	Quicksilver, flasks	100
Rye, bushels	3,703	Rice, pkls	244
Malt, bushels	17,207	Silk, pkls	23
Hay, pkls	31	Spelter, pkls	490
Flax-seed, bags	279	Starch, pkls	1,585
Hides, bales	28	Stearine, pkls	10
Hops, bales	113	Tallow, pkls	287
Lard, pkls	1,706	Tar, bbls	7,722
Leather, sides	15,434	Tobacco, hhds	708
Spirits Turp., bbls	411	Tobacco, pkls	1,571
Resin, bbls	2,026	Whisky, bbls	404
Oil, bbls	75	Wool, bales	1,000

COFFEE.—Has been quoted firm, but has been quiet to-day. Sales, 1

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the South of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42½ or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA....WED., Aug. 8 | SCOTHIA....WED., Aug. 22
ANTENNIA..WED., Aug. 15 | *RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 29
*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, 1877.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N. going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the motion is least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 8
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 11
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.
The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.
Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 82 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 11 | MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 25
NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 18 | MOSELLE.....Sat. Sept. 1
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Bolivia.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M. | Ethiopia..Aug. 25, 6 A. M.
California..Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Victoria...Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Alsatia.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Assyria...Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Circular excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ERIN.....Sat., Aug. 18, noon | ETNA.....Sat. Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
EGYPT, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M. | England, Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Denmark, Aug. 11, 9 A. M. | Canada, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 33 N. R.:
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low-est rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HERDER.....Aug. 9 | POMERANIA....Aug. 23
HERMONIA.....Aug. 16 | WIELAND.....Aug. 30
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS.
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.
RAPIDAN, Capt. RAMPTON, SATURDAY, Aug. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. G. COYKENDALL, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Aug. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wednesday, Aug. 15
For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.
International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.
The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 5 A. M. and Portland at 1 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me., and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrew's, Fredericton, Shediac, Parrsboro, and Baddeck, N. S. Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, THOMPSON...Wed'sday, Aug. 15
CITY OF MEXICO, McINTOSH.....Saturday, Aug. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, PEAKER....Wednesday, Aug. 29
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO, McINTOSH.....Saturday, Aug. 25
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 12 and Sept. 2 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. E. CELLAR, LLONG & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
PEREIRE, DARRAS.....Wednesday, Aug. 8, 4 P. M.
CANADA, FRANGEUL.....Wednesday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.
ST. LAURENT, LACKERSEEN.....Wednesday, Aug. 22, 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cordlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 3, 4:05, 5, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily: 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:30, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 5, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars through to Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations on Syracuse.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 944 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS Leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, from Brooklyn, at 8:30, 8:44 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Far Rockaway, at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 10 A. M., 12:30, 3:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:30, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:48 P. M.;—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only;—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Extra trains leave Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 70 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily; except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston, 7:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. Fgt Connecticut River Railroad 8:05, 11 A. M., 1:2 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.
Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 1 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.
Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. Seaside, Manasquan, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND THE MOUNTAINS. MONTREAL AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with express trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY.—LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer C. H. SCHULTEN will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.
Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

—MARY POWELL—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leave Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn, by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M. and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Pier No. 51. Berths free.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.
*Free transfer for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:35 P. M.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.
Leave New-York from Pier No. 28, N. R., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 10:30 A. M. the next day.
3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.
New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.
Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M., arrive at New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.
GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, every WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.
Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boat, leaving Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) daily at 5:15 P. M.
FARE ONLY $1 50.
and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.
Messina's String Band accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA VIA PEOPLE'S LINE FROM PIER NO. 41 N. R.—Large, steady, well-ventilated boats. Fare to Saratoga, $2 70; Excursion Tickets, good during season, to Albany and return, $3; Saratoga and return, $4 40. Races commence at Saratoga July 31.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Twenty-fifth-st. Pier, foot, at 8:35 A. M. daily, landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) at 8:05 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. BARKER
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 7th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 7th	6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 8th	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 8th	6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 9th	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 9th	6:45 A. M.
Friday, 10th	3:30 P. M.	Friday, 10th	6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 11th	4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 11th	6:45 A. M.
Sunday, 12th	8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 11th	8:00 P. M.
Monday, 13th	7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 12	3:30 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 2d	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 2d	6:30 A. M.
Friday, 3d	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 3d	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 4th	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 4th	6:30 A. M.
Monday, 6th	11:00 A. M.	Monday, 6th	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 7th	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 6th	3:00 P. M.
Wed'sday, 8th	9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 7th	3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 9th	9:00 A. M.	Wed'sday, 8th	3:00 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Cleave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free.

EXCURSIONS.

—A.—FIVE OCEAN EXCURSIONS DAILY TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.
The entirely new and unrivaled excursion steamer, COLUMBIA (GEM OF THE OCEAN.)

With	Leaves daily and Sundays from		Comfort, Luxury, &c.
CONTERNO'S 23d Regiment BAND,	24th-st., N. R.	10 A. M.	
COLUMBIA	10th-st., N. R.	10:15 A. M.	Health,
GLEE CLUB,	Pier No. 2, N. R.	10:30 A. M.	and
Prof. Bennett,	Brooklyn	11 A. M.	Pleasure
Cornet Soloist	Brooklyn	11 A. M.	Combined.

STEAMER AMERICUS, DAILY and SUNDAY, with Neptune Brass Band and Orpheus Quartet Club. Leaves:
Twenty-fifth-st., N. R.....8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Tenth-st., N. R.....8:40 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Pier No. 27, N. R.....8:50 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.
Pier No. 2, N. R.....9:00 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn.....9:20 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
STEAMER LA NEW-YORK, DAILY and SUNDAY, from East River, with SEA-SIDE BRASS BAND, leaves:
Thirty-third-st., E. R.....8:15 A. M. and 12:55 P. M.
Court, First-st., Williamsburg.....8:30 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.
Grand-st., New-York.....8:45 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn.....9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
RETURN TICKETS GOOD ON EITHER BOAT.
Boats leave Rockaway at 11 A. M., 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
No strong liquors sold on this line.
SPECIAL POLICE OFFICERS ON EVERY BOAT.

NOW OPEN.
NEW, QUICK, SHORT ROUTE TO MANHATTAN BEACH.
MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL on CONEY ISLAND.
GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND of 25 pieces plays every afternoon and evening.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT Sunday evening.
The FINEST BEACH and MOST MAGNIFICENT SEA-SIDE HOTEL in the United States.
Steamers D. R. Martin and Norwalk leave every day (Sundays included) as follows:
The D. R. Martin, from 23d-st., North River, 9:40 and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, and 5:40 P. M.; Pier No. 8 North River, 7:40 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, and 6 P. M.
The Norwalk, from 23d-st., North River, 10:40 A. M., 12:40, 2:40, 4:40 and 6:40, P. M.; 10th-st., North River, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 2:50, 4:50, and 6:50 P. M.; Pier No. 1, Battery, North River, 11:10 A. M., 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, and 7:10 P. M.
Connecting at Bay Ridge with cars for the Beach. Close connections at Bay Ridge going and coming. Time from Pier No. 1 and 8 to Bay Ridge, 90 minutes; time from Bay Ridge to Beach, 25 minutes.
FARE, ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.
This is the quickest, most pleasant route from New-York to the sea-shore.
Brooklyn to Manhattan Beach: Trains leave East New-York at 6:30, 7:40, 9:06, 10:13, 11:15 A. M., 12:35, 1:50, 2:44, 3:52, 4:57, 6:15, 7:15, 8:30 P. M.

—A.—A.—WILLIAM COOK.
FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSIONS AT REDUCED RATES.
The elegant first-class steam-boat
WILLIAM COOK,
Leaves 4th-st., Hoboken, at 8:15 A. M.
Leaves 23d-st., N. R., at 9:30 A. M.
Leaves 10th-st., N. R., at 9:45 A. M.
Leaves Franklin-st., N. R., at 10 A. M.
Leaves Pier 1, Cedar-st., N. R., at 10:10 A. M.
Leaves Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.
RETURNING LEAVES ROCKAWAY AT 5 P. M.

BRASS AND STRING BANDS OF MUSIC.
GLEE CLUB.
SOLOISTS.
FARE 25 CENTS.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

PLYMOUTH ROC

ENFORCING THE EXCISE LAW

WHAT THE LIQUOR DEALERS SAY.

A RUSH OF APPLICANTS FOR LICENSES TO THE EXCISE OFFICE—RUMORS THAT THE DEMOCRATIC COMMISSIONERS ARE WORKING IN THE INTERESTS OF TAMMANY HALL—UNLICENSED DEALERS BEFORE THE POLICE COURTS.

Three hundred and fifty applications for licenses were filed and $19,000 in money received at the Excise office, in Houston-street, yesterday. The rush during the day was unprecedented, the seven clerks on duty being worked from 7:30 o'clock in the morning till 6 in the evening. In the outer office and passageways adjoining, the crush was so great that the Police had to form the crowd into double lines, which reached down the steps and out on the sidewalk. Many of the men had to wait hours before they could be attended to. Bondsmen were in great demand, and those who consented to act as such generally charged $5 for their services. There was much complaint in regard to the $1 fee for filing the bonds, which was exacted of each applicant, and must have footed up $300 for somebody. It does not go the clerks, and some of the poorer dealers are anxious to know what becomes of it. In the inner office sat Commissioners Morton, Murphy, and Patterson, surrounded by a buzzing crowd of hotel proprietors, saloon-keepers, bondsmen, and politicians, all anxious to avert the liquor "war," which was supposed to threaten them. About 20 licenses were granted during the day. French's Hotel, the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Caswell, Hazard & Co., S. H. Williamson, and McMillan & Co. being among the favored few. So far not more than 50 licenses have been granted out of the 2,000 applications, and the delay of the board in taking definite action is giving rise to all sorts of rumors. One is that the two Democratic Commissioners are working to the interests of Tammany Hall, which wishes to keep up the liquor agitation with a view to profiting by the adverse position of the Republican Party on that question. The defeat of the pro-liquor laws introduced in the Legislature last Winter is charged to the Republicans, and the liquor dealers are told that their only hope is in standing by the Democracy.

A West Side politician who is well posted on local matters, said yesterday, "The true inwardness of this business is that Tammany wants to renew the old cry of 'Puritanical intolerance,' 'Albany Legislation,' against the Republicans. George W. Morton, the brains of the Excise Board, is Secretary of the Tammany General Committee, and 'Baldy' Smith, President of the Police Board, is of the same stripe, politically. The whole thing is as plain as a pike-staff. The Police harass the liquor dealers just enough to arouse them, and the Excise people put off granting them licenses in order to keep the sore open. By and by, John Kelly and his Committee of Organization will come to the front, as they did last Summer, with a manifesto of sympathy, denouncing the Republican majority in the Legislature, and telling the liquor dealers to elect Democratic candidates if they want peace and protection. The Excise Board have had three months time in which to clear up this muddle, if they wanted to, and were not working under John Kelly's orders." On the other hand, Commissioner Weston says that the delay of the board is owing to the lack of time in which to examine into the thousands of applications which are pouring in on them. They have only 10 inspectors, who are paid salaries of $1,200 and $1,000 per year. These are constantly engaged in ascertaining the character and standing of applicants for license. "If we had a larger force," added the Commissioner, "and could get a full meeting of the board every day, we could settle the business soon enough."

Among the leaders of the various liquor organizations there is much bitter feeling over the conduct of certain Republicans in the last Legislature. "I have many friends who are Republicans," said Mr. Henry Cunningham, President of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Union, to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "and I don't like to speak ill of them as a party, but I must say that a more contemptible and pusillanimous set of hypocrites than some of their Assemblymen at Albany last Winter I never saw before. Why, they would set up all night drinking our wine and champagne, and patting us on the back, and then turn around the next morning and denounce us on the floor of the House, and vote solid against every measure for our relief. They told us they had to do it, because their constituents were largely teetotallers, and abuse of the liquor dealers was always popular with them." Mr. Cunningham added that the various liquor organizations did not intend doing anything just at present, preferring to let the Police continue their harassing for a time, and so get public sympathy on their side. It was outrageous, the manner in which the law was enforced. Gilmore's Garden and other high-toned places were allowed to sell to thousands, and an unfortunate German in a wine shop on the east side was arrested for selling to half a dozen. Vice-President Keppler, of the Protective Union, and other prominent dealers, spoke in a similar strain. The proprietors of the East River parks and gardens say that their property is being largely depreciated in value by the stoppage of their Summer concerts. "De Police tells us," said one of them yesterday, "dot we can gif ter concerts mitout ter beer, but what good is moosic mitout beer?"

Henry Clausen, President of the Brewers' Association of the United States, is expected home from the West in a few days, and on his arrival a consultation will be held between the heads of the various wine and liquor associations in the City. Mr. Clausen was Chairman of the Agitation Committee of the indignation meeting held at Cooper Institute during the raids of last Summer, and his friends say that he will take an active part in the present controversy. Major Fricke, of the German saloon-keepers, Major George W. Sanr, and other prominent Germans will co-operate with him. It is also reported that Richard O'Gorman will be retained as counsel in a test case to be instituted for the purpose of settling the validity of the position taken by the Police Board. At present the pigeon-holes of the District Attorney's office are crammed with commitments of recalcitrant liquor dealers, and if some of them are not speedily tried they will be in danger of lapsing through the Statute of Limitations. The only obstacle to trying them is the fact that it would effectually block the courts for several months, against all other business. Meantime, many of the parties to the nominal bail bonds of $100 have left the City, and others are disqualified through loss of property. Nobody seriously supposes that the majority of the cases will ever be reached, but the temperance people demand that a certain number of them be tried, to establish a precedent.

At the meeting of the Excise Board yesterday, a complaint was presented signed by W. T. B. Milliken, and R. H. Shannon, of the Law Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, calling the attention of the board to the fact that one John P. Windolph, of No. 346 Eighth-avenue, had violated the law on a certain Sunday in July last by selling beer, and demanding that his license be revoked. The complaint, which is understood to be for the purpose of making a test case, was placed on file for further consideration. The number of arrests made yesterday was not large, the places "pulled" being generally of a low order.

LIQUOR DEALERS GIVING BAIL.

The following persons were held in $100 bail each to answer at court for violations of the Excise laws in selling liquors without licenses and selling on Sunday, by Judge Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday: Charles Buhler, No. 176 Christopher-street; Hugh Kelly, No. 750 Greenwich-street; Gustav Becker, No. 182 Christopher-street; William Bischoff, No. 56 Eighth-avenue; John Fogo, No. 43 University-place; William Eagan, No. 532 West Thirtieth-street; Gotlieb Kratzer, No. 337 West Thirty-seventh-street; James Patterson, No. 117 Seventh-avenue; Frederick Groff, No. 888 Broadway; George Troup, No. 419 Sixth-avenue; Martin Fickenscher, No. 1,438 Broadway; John C. Hunkene, No. 598 Sixth-avenue; Patrick McCann, No. 252 West Nineteenth-street; Herman Bers, No. 606 Sixth-avenue; Michael Meyer, No. 29 Thompson-street; John Meehan, No. 152 Sullivan-street; Matthias Auser Will, No. 104 Varick-street; Christman Heurick, No. 203 Spring-street; Edward Brady, No. 39 Charlton-street; Christian Hansen, No. 79 Thompson-street; George H. Eickoff, No. 106 Prince-street; Hugh McLaughlin, No. 39 Charlton-street; Augustus Geis, No. 127 South Fifth-avenue; Bernard Malkis, No. 96 South Fifth-avenue; Van Orten, No. 566 Greenwich-street; Thomas Green, No. 297 Canal-street; Jefferson Brock, No. 129 Spring-street; Julius Koch, No. 223 South Fifth-avenue; Joseph Foley, No. 520 Broome-street; John Hand, No. 517 Broome-street.

The afternoon session at the Tombs Police Court was entirely taken up with excise case. Justice Smith disposed of some 80 cases, most of which were bailed in $100 each. Those who could not obtain bail were allowed to depart on parole. The youngest prisoner was Patrick Walsh, who was arrested for selling liquor at the corner of Washington and Watts streets. There were many of the bar-keepers in down-town restaurants and well-known public houses before the court, but only a few of the proprietors. The following are the names of those arraigned yesterday: Edward Rogers, No. 422 Greenwich-street; James Lynch, No. 340 East Fortieth-street; Jacob Marcenberg, No. 130 Greenwich-street; Michael Fleming, No. 135 Greenwich-street; Christopher Lichstein, No. 60 Dey-street; John Von Drathen, No. 130 Hester-street; Louis Colombo, No. 83 Crosby-street; Philip Smith, No. 36½ Oak street; Henry Burgman, No. 96 Gold-street; Edward Gurner, No. 390 Pearl-street; Charles Brady, No. 76 Front-street; Bernard Barmer, No. 83 Sewall-street; Charles Langdon, No. 94 New Bowery; John Langdon, No. 67 Pearl-street; Mathew Beyer, No. 43 Cedar-street; Richard Fleming, No. 183 Greenwich-street; Thomas Smith, No. 279 Water-street; John H. Dammerman, No. 281 Water-street; Henry Clark, No. 117 Roosevelt-street; Patrick Hegarty, No. 114 Roosevelt-street; Henry Rahtes, No. 119 Roosevelt-street; Patrick Griffin, No. 52 Centre-street, discharged; William Smyth, No. 456 Pearl-street, also discharged; Eugene Wallford, No. 22 West-street; William Jennings, No. 16 Dutch-street; Michael Lynch, No. 99 Nassau-street; William Fintzel, No. 534 Pearl-street; Louis Kremer, No. 42 New Chambers-street; John Bauleman, No. 64 Beekman-street; John Rauchman, No. 322 Pearl-street; Charles Ahrens, No. 40 Broadway; Peter Albers, No. 73 New Chambers-street; Mathew Egan, No. 91 Broadway; James McQuade, No. 77 Nassau-street; Herman Meykin, No. 135 Maiden-lane; George W. Friedland, No. 64 Fulton-street; Albert C. Schiermack, No. 153, John-street; Thomas Pursell, No. 43 New Chambers-street; Henry Krunce, No. 429 Pearl-street; Louis Cordes, No. 464 Pearl-street; John Hubb, No. 90 Leonard-street; Daniel Whelan, No. 357 Pearl-street; Herman Wellbrock, No. 154 Walker-street; John H. W. Butcherof, No. 101 Hubert-street; Patrick Walsh, No. 453 Washington-street; Louis Ohlich, No. 2 William-street; Henry Menken, No. 90 Fulton-street; Henry Rover, No. 104 William-street; Thomas Bulger, No. 62 Varick-street; Henry Baruth, No. 26 Coenties-slip; Patrick Ohren, No. 34 Cherry-street; Peter Honis, No. 105 South-street; Charles Weidleck, No. 61 Nassau-street; John Winters, No. 1 Duane-street; Charles Clausman, No. 290 Front-street; Frederick Hermann, No. 153 Water-street; Charles Kramer, No. 42 Whitehall-street; J. N. Murphy, No. 22 Stone-street; William N. Lutge, No. 149 Maiden-lane; John O'Brien, No. 399 Pearl-street; Michael McCann, No. 38 Cherry-street; Louis Merver, No. 57 Rose-street; Louis Saul, No. 25 Platt-street; Ernest Peterson, No. 53 Cedar-street; Joseph Gansalder, No. 79 Pine-street; John J. Riley, No. 11 Madison-street; Conrad Stuble, No. 46 Rose-street; William Smith, No. 58 Fulton-street; Louis Smith, No. 449 Pearl-street.

In the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Kilbreth required $100 bail from each of the following-named persons, who were charged with violating the Excise law: Martin Kane, No. 2½ Monroe-street; John Miller, No. 104 Ridge-street; Nathan Roberts, No. 146 East Broadway; Louis Vokel, No. 212 East Third-street; Patrick Keenan, No. 20 Bayard-street; Abraham Moser, No. 299 Second-avenue; Louis Waldeck, No. 38 Avenue D; Martin Doyle, No. 112 Avenue D; Thomas McNamara, No. 261 South-street; John Fleck, No. 53 Market-street, and William Bahn, No. 111 Avenue B.

The following Excise cases were disposed of by Judge Flammer, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday: Lawrence Lang, No. 243 East Fifty-ninth-street; William Fitzimmons, No. 853 First-avenue; Francis Grimes, No. 755 Third-avenue; Patrick Lynch, No. 773 Third-avenue; John Campbell, No. 801 Second-avenue; Frederick Reges, No. 797 Fifth-avenue; Herman Meyer, No. 797 Fifth-avenue, all of whom gave bail in $100 each; William Smith, Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue, discharged; John G. Sexton, No. 218 East Twenty-seventh-street; John Winter and James P. Winter, No. 1,109 Third-avenue, John Schneider, Sixty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, Randolph Geowitz, No. 994 Third-avenue, Charles Lambrecht, No. 1,006 First-avenue, gave bail in $100 each; George Schunocker, No. 1,140 Second-avenue, discharged; William Bengman, No. 1,069 Third-avenue, Siebert Mugemacher, No. 1,162 Second-avenue, Richard Pege, John E. Kertzman, waiters at Kress' Garden, Fifty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue, Charles Donnelly, Sixteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, gave bail in $100 each; Peter J. Boylan, No. 1,085 First-avenue, discharged; Leider Cordes, No. 833 First-avenue, discharged; George Schleicher, No. 424 First-avenue, $100 bail. The following liquor dealers were arrested yesterday, but their cases were not disposed of: Nicholas Droge, No. 313 East Twenty-sixth-street; Thomas McGuiness, No. 954 Sixth-avenue; John J. Farley, No. 381 Second-avenue; James H. Marshall, No. 325 Fourth-avenue; Frederick Rauth, No. 1,492 Second-avenue; Christopher Roppie, No. 220 East Twenty-ninth-street; Thomas Fleming, No. 950 Second-avenue; Charles Clausman, No. 290 Second-avenue; Ernest Schneider, No. 324 Avenue A; George Jack, No. 997 Third-avenue; Andrew Reilly, No. 430 East Fifteenth-street; Charles Robertson, No. 1,334 Third-avenue; William Volkins, No. 342 Second-avenue; Peter Griffin, No. 223 Third-avenue; Owen Garrity, No. 785 Second-avenue, and Michael Kiefer, No. 1,150 Second-avenue.

In the Fordham Police Court yesterday William Tufft, of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street; John Weitzel, of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, and Caspar Schanerler, of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, were held to answer for violating the Excise law. In the Harlem Police Court Justice Duffy held the following in $100 bail each for violating the Excise law: William Polla, No. 2,434 First-avenue; John Muller, No. 2,180 Third-avenue; John Meuling, No. No. 2,384 Fourth-avenue; John Kreling, No. 2,434 First-avenue; Theodore Bitzer, No. 206 East One Hundred and Twentieth-street; John Linderman, No. 1,426 Third-avenue; Henry Elliott, No. 1,521 First-avenue; Frank Forman, No. 2,255 Third-avenue; John Muhlfeld, No. 2,345 Second-avenue; John Hefferman, south-west corner First-avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth-street.

In addition to the above the following liquor dealers were arrested yesterday and will be arraigned to-day.

In First Precinct.—Henry C. Meyer, No. 44 Gold-street; Henry Buring, No. 38 New-street; John Vasmer, No. 83 South-street; Charles Cleary, No. 68 Front-street; Marr. Barer, No. 42 Cedar-street; Ernest Patterson, No. 53 Cedar-street; William Smith, No. 58 Fulton-street; Henry Meyer, No. 57 Cedar-street; H. Marker, No. 90 Fulton-street; Charles Wendich, No. 61 Nassau-street; William Jennings, No. 16 Dutch-street; Dan Newman, No. 15 William-street; Louis Murphy, No. 22 Stone-street; William N. Leitz, No. 149 Maiden-lane; A. S. Chinbuck, No. 103 John-street; Louis Schlock, No. 2 William-street; James McQuade, No. 77 Nassau-street; William Mentling, No. 135 Maiden-lane; John W. Freeland, No. 64 Fulton-street; Henry Rover, No. 104 William-street; Frederick Mathews, No. 94 Broad-street; Charles Kramer, No. 42 Whitehall-street; Joseph Gonzales, No. 79 Pine-street; Charles Ehrets, No. 40 Broadway; Henry Bayreuth, No. 26 Coenties-slip; Henry Webrook, No. 154 Water-street; Frederick Hamman, No. 153 Watt-street.

In the Fourth Precinct.—Edward Bruner, No. 390 Pearl-street; Charles Langdon, No. 34 New Bowery; William Langdon, No. 367 New Bowery; Henry Beerman, No. 96 Gold-street; Henry Bocher, No. 73 Gold-street; Louis Cramer, No. 43 New Chambers-street; John H. Dammeman, No. 281 Water-street; Jacob Broner, No. 11 Peck-slip; Conrad Stumer, No. 40 Rose-street; Charles H. Gilsman, No. 290 Front-street; Daniel Whelan, No. 357 Front-street; F. Stein, No. 124 Beekman-street; Patrick Haggerty, No. 114 Roosevelt-street; Henry Clark, No. 117 Roosevelt-street; Louis Wesber, No. 157 Roose-velt-street; John Winters, No. 1 Duane-street; Henry Menkers, No. 1 North William-street; Peter Albers, No. 73 New Chambers-street; Leopold Rehts, No. 121 Roosevelt-street; Thomas Smith, No. 34 Market-street; Pat Haynes, No. 108 South-street; William Fitzel, No. 334 Pearl-street; John Weichman, No. 322 Pearl-street; John O'Brien, No. 1 Jane-street; Henry Kuns, No. 429 Pearl-street; Pat Ahearn, No. 34 Cherry-street; Ann Kelly, No. 64 Cherry-street; Michael McHarm, No. 36 Cherry-street; Louis Cardez, No. 456 Pearl-street; Patrick Griffin, No. 104 Bayard-street; William Smiley, No. 19 Oliver-street; Thomas Purnell, No. 7 Madison-street; Michael Ayren, No. 99 Nassau-street; John Budleman, No. 64 Beekman-street; Louis Smith, No. 128 William-street; John J. Reilly, No. 34 Oliver-street; Henry Gerkin, No. 26 Oliver-street; William Bamerman, No. 215 William-street; Henry Lampey, No. 30 Rose-street; Charles Hoffman, No. 22 Rose-street; Thomas Killian, No. 54 Oliver-street; William Grahoim, No. 83 Cliff-street; John Heeney, No. 39 Mott-street.

In the Eighth Precinct.—Joseph Brude, James Cleary, Joseph Foley, John Henry, Henry Rothman, Ann Stevens, Kate Woods, Adolph Bussing, Carsten Manger, John Burke, Fred Zimmermann, Louis Klein, John Henry, Charles Frey, Timothy Conner, Henry Bigliesn, Carsten Malinaker, Christopher Benner, Francisco Bianchi, John Lee, Patrick Cush, Richard Frink, Henry Hochper, Charles H. Godfrey, Innocent Alvoordami, Herman Meyer, Reynold Miller, Oscar Carley, Ludwig H. Zimmerman, Jacob Snyder, John Boynton, William Behan, George Chambers, James H. Rykes, John Roe, John Van Orston, Michael Mangin, B. Sailer, Henry Westeman, Henry Rode, Charles Schmidt, Alfred Hermendinger, Emil Besser, John Frank, Mathew Bennelly, J. C. Bembel, William Fanning, E. Strathmeyer, Martin C. Goll, Charles Meyer, Charles Malkman, William Casey, Nicholas Adamseiler, Thomas Leran, John Frank, Joseph Finnegan, Henry Knapp, John Stack, Richard Burke, Peter Pyrns, James Johnson, Orella Godenotti, Adolph Miller, John C. O'Biven, Frederick H. Reimers, and about 40 more.

In the Ninth Precinct.—Charles Reinhagen, No. 13 Bedford-street.

In the Tenth Precinct.—Annie Wagner, No. 63 Stanton-street.

In the Fifteenth Precinct.—P. Nagle, No. 60 West Fourth-street; Henry Schroeder, No. 55 South Fifth-avenue; Adolph Fuhbrott, No. 26 West Third-street; John Peterson and Hermann Busch, No. 4 Bleecker-street.

In the Sixteenth Precinct.—August Scheldinger, No. 284 Tenth-avenue; Thomas Hammond, No. 92 Tenth-avenue; Gilbert Mooney, No. 255 Tenth-avenue.

In the Eighteenth Precinct.—Thomas Ward, No. 291 Avenue C; Philip Bachner, No. 336 First-avenue; Henry Lemken, No. 327 Fourth-avenue; John Eichenfelder, No. 349 Third-avenue; Otto Hartmann, No. 1,334 Third-avenue; Twenty-sixth-street; Michael J. Curran, No. 543 East Sixteenth-street; Bernard Ettinger, No. 157 East Twenty-seventh-street; William Worth, No. 297 Avenue C; George Roth, No. 620 East Seventeenth-street; Alvis Harold, No. 4 Lexington-avenue; Michael Kehoe, No. 271 Avenue C; Patrick Casey, No. 255 Avenue C; Charles Boylan, No. 431 First-avenue; Charles Braham, No. 10 Union-square; Andrew Murphy, No. 612 East Sixteenth-street; Peter Griffin, No. 223 Avenue A; Andrew Reilly, No. 430 East Fifteenth-street; William Wolkening, No. 342 Second-avenue; Ernst Scheirt, No. 312 Avenue A; Nicholas Brogie, No. 313 East Twenty-sixth-street; John J. Farley, No. 381 Second-avenue; J. H. H. Marshall, No. 325 Fourth-avenue.

In the Nineteenth Precinct.—Thomas Gannon, No. 954 Sixth-avenue; Michael Kriffer, No. 1,150 Second avenue; Charles Robinson, No. 1,334 Third-avenue; Jacob Jack, No. 977 Third-avenue; Oliver Garrity, No. 785 Second-avenue; John Bregler, No. 1,492 Second-avenue; Patrick J. Hannon, No. 988 Sixth-avenue; Patrick Cassidy, No. 1,148 First-avenue.

In the Twenty-first Precinct.—Owen Monaghan, No. 540 Second-avenue; Thomas Fleming, No. 310 East Thirty-first-street; Christian Ropell, No. 220 East Twenty-ninth-street; Michael Reilly, No. 432 First-avenue; Henry Peters, No. 201 Lexington-avenue; John Kinsch, No. 487 Second-avenue; Cornelius Roach, No. 561 Second-avenue; Charles Moore, Thirty-fourth-street Ferry; Gabriel Krentzer, No. 238 East Thirtieth-street; Fred. W. Wellembrook, No. 545 Third-avenue; William F. Sanders, No. 665 Third-avenue; Bernard Reilly, No. 697 First-avenue; Jacob Martin, No. 313 East Thirty-ninth-street; John Gleason, No. 515 First-avenue.

In the Twenty-second Precinct.—John Williams, No. 766 Sixth-avenue; William E. Edridge, No. 788 Seventh-avenue; John B. Cusick, No. 801 Seventh-avenue.

In the Twenty-ninth Precinct.—J. S. Brower, No. 101 West Twenty-seventh-street; Emil Messiner, No. 319 Seventh-avenue; Daniel Kelly, No. 341 Seventh-avenue; John Schroeder, No. 104 West Twenty-sixth-street.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

FOUR SPIRITED CONTESTS.

A BRIGHT DAY AND A GOOD TRACK—THE FAVORITES SUCCESSFUL IN TWO RACES—THE BETTING AND THE WINNERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The success which attended the first Summer meeting that closed on Saturday induced the Racing Association to give two extra days, the first of which has passed off in a manner satisfactory to all but the losers. A welcome rain fell last night, and although it interfered with the usual Sunday night's concert in the park, and drove the audience to the shelter of the hotel piazzas, its influence was beneficial in keeping down the dust to some extent in the village streets which had caused much annoyance to pedestrians yesterday. The rain made no impression on the track, however, and the dust was raised in clouds at each movement of the horses as they passed through the stretch. The attendance of spectators was not as large as on the previous days, but the racing was of an extraordinary nature, and those who were present enjoyed a day's sport of rare excellence. There were four races as usual, and two of them, the first and last, fell to the favorites and the two middle ones to outsiders. The most exciting contest of the day was the heats of a mile and five-eighths, which took three heats to decide, and showed up the winner, George IV., to the best advantage. He proved himself both speedy and reliable. The mutual pools were well patronized, the winning tickets on the first race being $12 50; second race, first heat, $22 90; second heat, $26 50; third heat, $7 60; the third race paid $23 10, and the fourth race $10 75. Although it was past 3 o'clock when the last race was finished, the people left the course apparently delighted with the entertainment. The following are the details of the sport:

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The entertainment began with a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for 2-year olds, which closed on Saturday with 10 entries, but one of them, Bridget, was scratched that evening, and those that faced the starter on being summoned to the track were Pierre Lorillard's Pique; Medinger's Phaeton filly; Wither's Lexington filly; Dwyer Brothers' Fury; George L. Lorillard's Albert; McDaniel's Enquirer filly; Smythe's Telephone; Clabaugh's Jet, and Puryear's Clifton. It was a fine betting race, and the speculation on the result was very animated. Pique was the general favorite at $225, Clifton selling next, at $100; Albert, $75, Withers, $50; Jet, $50; Medinger, 40; Telephone, $30; Fury, $20, and McDaniel, $20. Jacob Pincus officiated as the starter, and sent them off on the second trial to a straggling start, with Pique and Clifton in the lead, two lengths in front of Telephone, and the others in a bunch, while Albert was slow in moving off, and was in the rear. When they ran down the chute Clifton showed slightly in front of Pique, and, turning into the regular track at the half-mile pole, Clifton was half a length in front of Pique, who was three lengths away from Telephone, who was half a length before Jet, with Withers, Fury, and McDaniel running together, a length before Albert and Medinger. Coming round the lower turn, Clifton kept half a length in advance of Pique, who was now three lengths away from Telephone, who had run up to the third place, and she was a length and a half before the balance, in a ruck. When they turned into the home stretch Clifton still held the lead, but Hughes was riding him for all he was worth, while Barrett had Pique well in hand. Setting into the straight work, Pique gradually moved up to the neck of Clifton, while McDaniel's filly came up on the inside into the third place. When they got to the lower end of the Grand Stand Clifton shortened his stride, and Hughes drew the whip on him, but he could not respond, and Pique immediately came to the front, winning the race easily by a length and a half in 1:13¾. Clifton was four lengths away from Telephone, third, Albert fourth, Withers and Jet coming in together, with Fury and Medinger's filly bringing up the rear. Thus the day began well for the backers of favorites, and they were prepared to plunge on the next event.

THE HEAT RACE.

The card announced for the second event a race of a mile and five-eighths, in heats, being a handicap for all ages. There were four entries, including Longstaff's George IV., Lorillard's Ambush, Hart's Henry Owens, and McDaniel's James. Owens was the pools just before the start, Ambush brought $350; Henry Owens, $210; St. James, $200, and George IV. $175. The starting-post was midway down the chute, and when the flag fell they apparently were under way together, but Owens immediately ran forward to cut out the work, turning into the regular course in a half-mile pole, he led half a length, St. James second, two lengths before Ambush, who was half a length in advance of George IV. Coming round the lower turn, Henry Owens increased his lead, drawing away from St. James, and leading him a length and a half, while at the tail of the latter came Ambush, a length before George IV., keeping up his regular stride. Owens increased his lead still better, and got away two lengths, but St. James was under a strong pull. The pace was still good up the stretch, and when they passed the judges' stand, finishing the first five-eighths of a mile, Owens was still two lengths ahead of St. James, and he a length before Ambush, who had his neck in front of George IV. Going around the turn Sparling took a pull on Owens to let him catch his breath, but when he reached the quarter pole St. James was two lengths behind him again, and he a length in front of Ambush, who was a length before George IV. Down the back-stretch the pace was hot, and St. James came up to the saddle up to that of Owens, but the latter got away from him again, and led a length at the half-mile pole, while Evans sent up George IV. to lap St. James' quarter, while Ambush had dropped two lengths in the rear. Coming round the lower turn the race was very exciting, as St. James moved up to the neck of Owens, and he was followed up by George IV., while Ambush had dropped three lengths behind. There was great enthusiasm as they turned into the home stretch with the three thus lapped, but Owens kept in front past the furlong pole under the whip, and at the distance stand he pulled forward and won the heat, but, not measuring his distance, Barbee sent Ambush along under the whip, and with a rush he passed St. James, and in the last jump headed Owens, and the pair passed the goal simultaneously, making a dead heat, in 2:56. At the tails of the dead heaters was St. James, who was three lengths in front of George IV., who had been pulled up. Then the first five-eighths had been run in 1:01½, and the mile, from stand to stand, in 1:45½.

Second Heat.—Ambush was still the favorite at $225, and the field $115. There was no delay in getting them off, and Evans changed his tactics from the first heat, and immediately sent George IV. to the front, and when turning in to the regular track at the half-mile pole he was two lengths in front of Owens, who was a length before Ambush, he being lapped at the quarter by St. James. Coming round the lower turn, George was allowed his head, and soon opened a gap of five lengths and began to make the pace a tiring one. Barbee, seeing that George was getting too far away, sent Ambush past Owens, and was now the second place and closed gradually on the leader, and when they came round to the stand George showed two lengths in front of Ambush, who was leading Owens three lengths, the latter being a length and a half away from St. James. Going round the turn, George kept going at the same stiff pace, and increased his lead to three lengths at the quarter pole, and Ambush was the same distance in front of Owens, who was still a length and a half before St. James. There was a merry chase after George along the back stretch, and Barbee was obliged to urge Ambush to close up, and at the half-mile pole there was half a length of daylight between them, with Owens and St. James in the same positions as before. When they came round the lower turn Barbee used the whip on Ambush, who responded and finally moved up to the head of George, and they turned into the home stretch together. There was a grand brush up the stretch, but Ambush quit under the whip, and George had the race. Barbee, seeing he could not get them pulled up, expecting one of the others to make a brush, but Evans was on the lookout also, and pulled George, who won the heat by a length and a half in 2:57, St. James gaining second place, half a length before Ambush, three lengths before Owens. The five-eighths was run in 1:09, and the mile, from stand to stand, in 1:48.

Third Heat.—George IV. brought $375, and the field $130. Under the rule, St. James was sent to the stable, and the other three got away on the first trial, but George was immediately sent to the front, and at the half-mile pole was a length in front of Owens, who was the same distance ahead of Ambush. In this way they came around the lower turn, but on the stretch George came away, and passed the stand three lengths in advance of Ambush, who had passed Owens and led him two lengths. When they went to the judges' stand Owens was completely pumped and stopped. In the meantime George increased his lead to five lengths at the quarter pole, and six along the back stretch, but at the half-mile pole Ambush had closed up, and there was three lengths of daylight between them, but on the home turn George got away again, and although Barbee whipped and spurred Ambush it was of no avail. George took it very easy up the home stretch, and won the heat and race in 2:58, proving himself to be a remarkable stayer and a credit to his sire. Owens was at the three-quarter pole, and consequently distanced. The first five-eighths was run in 1:08½, and the mile, from stand to stand, in 1:49½.

THE MILE DASH.

The third event was a dash of one mile, a free handicap for beaten 3-year olds. For this were entered Dwyer Brothers, Vermont, Longstaff's Higgins, Rice's Dr. Livingstone, McDaniel's Princess of Thule, and Price's Bill Bass. Vermont started the favorite, but the victory of his stable companion in the preceding race made the heavy speculators plunge on Higgins, and he brought $205; Vermont, $200; Princess of Thule, $165; Bill Bass, $110, and Doctor Livingstone, $55. This was another grand opportunity for the knowing ones. At the second attempt the flag fell, with Princess of Thule and Doctor Livingstone in the lead, Vermont and Bill Bass next, and Higgins in the rear. At the turn, Princess of Thule rushed to the front, and at the quarter pole she was showing two lengths in front of Doctor Livingstone, who was a length ahead of Bill Bass, who was leading Vermont and Higgins a length. As they went along the back stretch the rear ones closed up, and there was an exceedingly interesting brush, Princess of Thule leading Livingstone a length, and he the same distance before the other three, who were lapping each other. Further on Barbee sent Vermont on, and, coming up from the rear, passed all before him but the Princess, but at the half-mile pole he was at the latter's saddle-girth, and at Vermont's tail was Bill Bass, leading Higgins and Livingstone half a length. On the lower turn Vermont ran on even terms with the Princess of Thule, and they were a length in advance of Bill Bass, with Doctor Livingstone at the latter's tail, leading Higgins half a length. When they turned into the home stretch Bill Bass came up, and was soon on even terms with the leaders, but at the furlong it looked as if the Princess of Thule would win; but she quailed under the pressure, and Bill Bass came to the front in such a decided manner that he astonished every one. He beat them all easily, and won by four lengths in 1:45¾, Vermont gaining the second place by a neck from the Princess of Thule, Higgins fourth, and Livingstone fifth. Thus the Western division captured another good race.

THE SELLING RACE.

The concluding event was a selling race of one mile and an eighth, for which there were four entries, but only three faced the starter, including Lorillard's Fugitive, Medinger's First Chance, and Longstaff's Partnership. Of the three, Fugitive was accepted as the probable winner, and brought $300, Partnership $150, and First Chance $130. The distance being a mile and an eighth, they were mustered at the furlong pole midway down the stretch. After three or four breaks away and some fooling, they were sent on their journey on pretty even terms, but First Chance darted to the front to make the running, and reached the stand a length in advance of Fugitive, who was a length and a half before Partnership. Going around the turn the latter closed up, and was soon even with Fugitive, so that the pair were head and head at the quarter, with First Chance a length in front of them. In this manner they ran down the back stretch and round the lower turn into the stretch, where Partnership fell back, and Fugitive closed upon First Chance. The latter, however, kept his head in front past the furlong pole, but Fugitive had something left for a finish, and when they were at the lower end of the grand stand Swim called upon First Chance for a final effort, but Fugitive had him, and beat him out by half a length in 1:59. Partnership was two lengths behind. After the race Fugitive was offered at auction, and was bought by James W. Bell for $810.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

The betting on the track this afternoon was as follows:

ONE MILE.

Chiquita	$75	$70	Wash. Booth	$25	$22
Lady Salyers	50	25			

TWO MILES.

Ochiltree	$275		Galway	$45	$10
D'Artagnan	130	$50	McDaniels	35	10
Oriole	100	50	Partnership	30	10
Cloverbrook	50	20			

MILE AND A QUARTER.

Mary	$25	$50	Clemmie G	$25	$20
Lucifer	40	30	Higgins	15	15
Bertram	25	30			

THREE-QUARTERS.

Diamond	$35		Grecian Maid	$20	
First Chance	35		Princess of Thule	20	
Auburn	40		Dandelion	10	
Baroness	40				

BETTING AT THE HOBOKEN POOLS.

The following was the betting last night at the Hoboken Pool-Rooms on the races to come off to-day at Saratoga:

FIRST RACE—ONE MILE.

Chiquita	$100	Wash Booth	$36
Lady Salyers	48		

SECOND RACE—TWO MILES, HANDICAP.

Ochiltree	$150		Cloverbrook		$20
Partnership	8		Oriole		32
Galway	8	St. James	McDaniels	}	22
D'Artagnan	34	Major Barker			

THIRD RACE—HANDICAP, ONE MILE AND A QUARTER.

Bertram	$40	Lucifer	$70
Mary	50	Higgins	25
Clemmie G	30		

FOURTH RACE—SELLING RACE, THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

Auburn	$100	Diamond	$85
First Chance	75	Baroness	55
Grecian Maid	60	Dandelion	15
Princess of Thule	20		

A CHILD DIES OF HYDROPHOBIA.

A BABY FOUR YEARS OLD BITTEN BY A SETTER DOG—HIS TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS.

The Health Department yesterday transmitted to the Coroners' office a certificate of the death of Martin Lorenz, aged 4 years and 7 months, a victim of hydrophobia, who died at the residence of his parents, No. 437 West Thirty-eighth-street, on Saturday evening. Ten weeks ago the child was bitten by a setter dog under the following circumstances: The animal, hunted and maddened by a number of mischievous boys in the neighborhood of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, ran into the hallway of the house in which the Lorenz family reside, and encountering the child there bit him several times on the legs. His parents immediately took him to a neighboring drug store, where the wounds were cauterized. They healed in a comparatively brief period, and no further trouble was anticipated. On Thursday last, however, the appearance and actions of the child showed that he was not quite well. During the day his eyes remained abnormally dilated. On the following day he manifested a decided aversion to water and other liquids, and as the day wore on he was repeatedly seized with convulsions. Dr. Roediger, of No. 312 West Thirty-fifth-street, who was summoned him on Saturday morning, found the child subject to tetanic convulsions at brief intervals, accompanied by the usual hydrophobic symptoms, such as frothing from the mouth and gasping.

In moments of apparently extreme agony the little sufferer would grasp his throat, as if he were undergoing a choking sensation, and, wildly as the shining bulb of a thermometer which the physician produced for the purpose of testing the temperature of the child's body, and became convulsed at the sight of a cup of water. The physician administered

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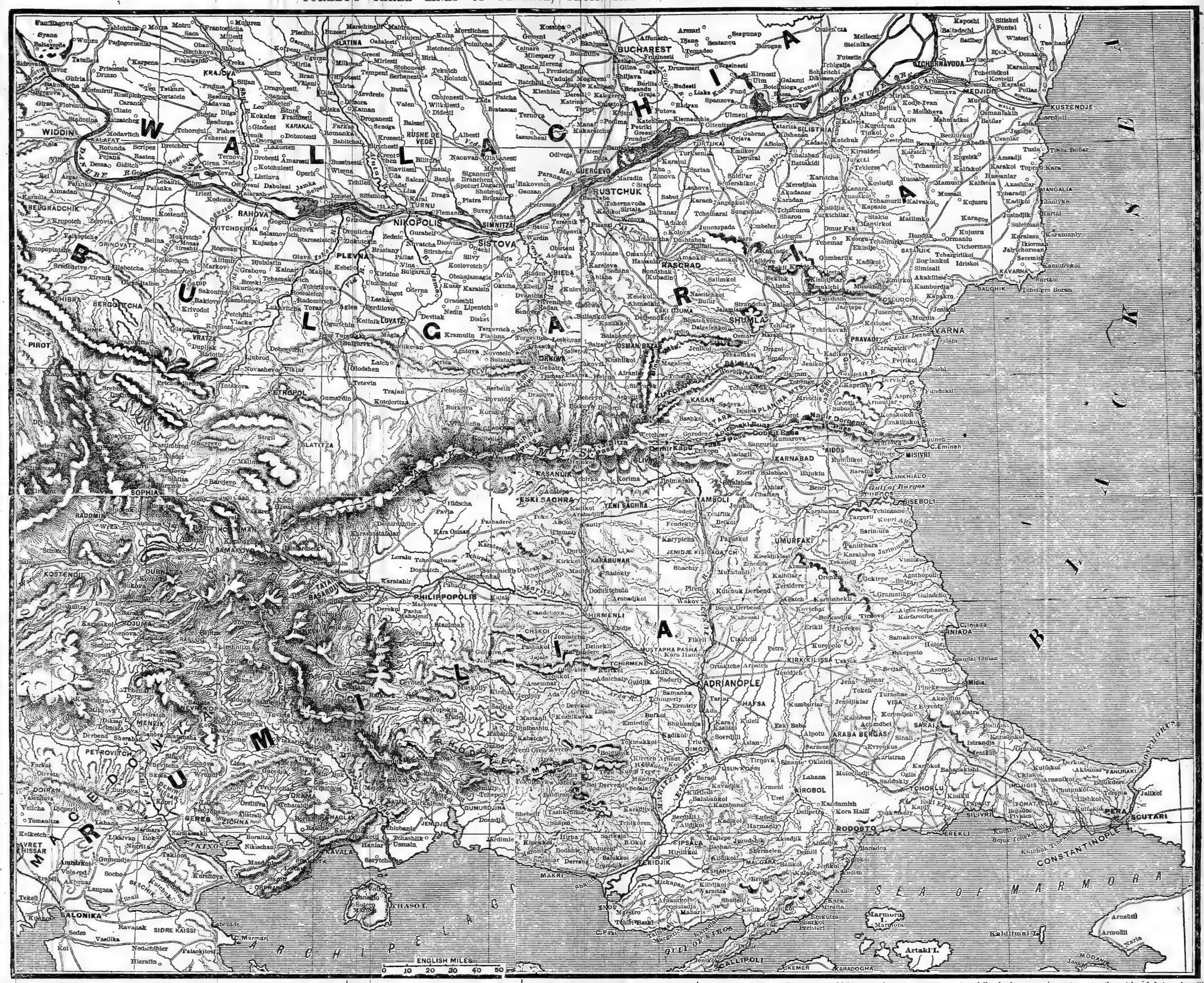
MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

TURKEY'S THREE LINES OF DEFENSE, FROM THE DANUBE TO THE DARDENELLES.



THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE BALKAN.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY NOW HOTLY CONTESTED—THE SEVERAL MOUNTAIN PASSES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE IMPORTANCE—THE SITUATION NORTH OF THE BALKAN—THE IMPORTANCE OF TIRNOVA TO THE RUSSIANS—WHAT THE INVADERS WOULD LIKE TO DO IF THEY COULD.

The interest which attached itself, two months ago, to the fortresses of the Danube has now concentrated itself upon the six gateways of the Balkan, through the two westernmost of which the Russians have succeeded in penetrating. South of the Balkan the position is briefly as follows: The main strength of the Turkish forces is concentrated at Adrianople, where the railways from Yamboli, Philippopolis, and Constantinople, and the high roads which traverse Eastern Roumelia, meet as at a common centre. Suleiman Pasha holds Kasanlik with a strong detachment, while Gen. Gourkho and Prince Mirski have fallen back to the mouth of the Schipka Pass, the most direct approach from Tirnova *vis* Gabrova. The northern ascent of the pass, after leaving Gabrova, rises gradually through thick woods to the crown of a ridge 4,500 feet in height, after which the ground falls steeply away to the village of Schipka, whence the descent is tolerably easy to the beautiful valley of Kasanlik, poetically styled the "rose-garden of Turkey."

MOST DIRECT ROAD INTO ROUMELIA.

A glance at the map will suffice to show that the line of march from Tirnova, through Drenova, Gabrova, and the Schipka defile is the most direct road into Roumelia from the point of crossing at Sistova, and that next in order comes the Tvarditza Pass, a little further to the east. It was close to this point that Gen. Gourkho effected his passage, not, however, by the defile itself, but by a mountain path debouching upon the village of Hainkoi, on its western side. This pass, like the Schipka, is approached from Tirnova by turning to the left instead of the right, skirting the Slatzar (Saltar) River, passing through the town of Helena, or Jelena, and thence following the horse-track which, zigzagging across the ridge of Tvarditza-Planina, reaches at length a village of the same name on the southern slope.

Close to this point the three minor ranges of the Balkan, known respectively as Kutchuk, (little,) Stara-Planina, (old mountains,) and Emineh-Dagh, unite in one chain. The latter, named after its terminating portion, Cape Emineh on the Black Sea, is the highest and most formidable of the three, and only passable by an invading army at four points; for the fifth route, from Varna along the coast to Missivri, turns rather than crosses the chain. Moreover, it and its neighbor, the Pravadi-Kouprikoi route, though followed with perfect success by Gen. Roth and Gen. Rudiger, in 1829, were so only after the fall of Varna, and with the active co-operation of the Russian fleet; whereas now, with Varna and Shumla still untaken, and a fleet of 20 Turkish ironclads sweeping unopposed over the Black Sea, either route, even if practicable, would be perilous in the highest degree. The approach to the Nadir-Derbend pass especially, through a narrow defile capable of being completely closed by a single earthwork, and containing no less than 40 fording-places, might be made into a second Thermopylæ, especially were a fortified camp established on the high plateau just in front of the pass, at the junction of the two roads from Yenikai and Kanfrikoi, where 20,000 men might encamp with ease.

IMPORTANCE OF THE CENTRAL AND WESTERN PASSES.

But it is the central and western passes which are likely to bear the brunt of the present war, the Russians having made their attack *vis* Sistova and Central Bulgaria, instead of, as heretofore, by the great bend of the Danube and through the Dobrudscha. The two western passes, the Schipka and Tvarditza, have been already described, as also the two eastern, Nadir-Derbend and the "shore route." The central group comprises the passes of Demir-Kafu, (Iron Gate,) Kotlenski-Buaz, and Dobrot, the approaches of which are commanded, respectively, by the towns of Osman-Bazar and Shumla. The former place, recently evacuated by the Russians at the approach of Mehemet Ali, holds the junction of the two high-roads from Rustchuk and Rasgrad, on the Varna-Rustchuk Railway. Thence a road, in very bad repair, runs south-east over the Binar Mountains, a kind of outwork of the Kutchuk range, passes through Tchatak, and crossing the Kutchuk itself, runs down into the funnel-shaped ravine, whence the little town of Kasan takes its Bulgarian name of "Kotel," (boiler.) The black, narrow, tunnel-like defile of the famous "Iron Gate," which lies beyond the town, seems at first sight absolutely impregnable; but, like Thermopylæ, it has a winding path to the right, by ascending which the enemy's skirmishers might fall upon the defenders in the rear and destroy them all.

The other of the two roads from Kasan leads down to the narrow but not very formidable pass of Kotlenski-Buaz, and, passing through it, curves round south-eastward to the Roumelian town of Karnabad. The latter place is also accessible by the third of the central passes—that named from the adjacent town of Dobrot; but this route is seldom followed, owing to its extreme difficulty and the total want of forage along the whole latter half of the way. Moreover, it can only be made available by the capture or complete investment of Shumla, from which it is the most direct approach to the Balkan. The passage of the shallow Kamtchik, near Eski-Stamboul, where the river is little more than 20 yards broad, and with a firm rocky bed, is easy enough; but the crossing of the Stara-Planina, by a pass 900 feet high, the fording of the Lesser Kamtchik, the descent to, and ascent from, the hollow in which lie Tchalikawak, are more serious matters; while the subsequent ravines and mountain torrents, the scramble of 2,000 feet up the Dobrot Pass, the toilsome descent to Karnabad, and the terrific gorge of Buyuk-Derbend, between that place and Adrianople, render it highly improbable that the Russians will choose this route while the easier passes of the west lie open to them.

NORTH OF THE BALKAN.

The situation north of the Balkan is less easily grasped, on account of the innumerable detachments into which both armies are broken up; but the general position of the Turks may be defined as that of two widely-extended fingers, the Russians lying like a third finger between them, from Tirnova to Biela and Sistova. On the east of this position the Turks hold the strategic line of Rustchuk, Rasgrad, Eski-Djuma, and Osman-Bazar. On the west of it, they are disposed in echelon from Selvi to Lovatz, (Loftcha,) and from Lovatz to Plevna. At Plevna itself the Turks hold the town and their former positions around it, while the Russians, having recovered their lost ground, stand facing them in a half circle—Prince Schackosky at Poredin, six miles to the north of the town, and Baron Krudener, with the main body, at Tchirtchandik, three miles further to the east. Meanwhile the Roumanians are concentrated in and about Nikopolis, and the Russian reserves are mustering in the rear at Ploiesti. On the east of the quadrilateral, again, lies Gen. Zimmerman with the Army of the Dobrudscha, while on the west of it a smaller Russian force is threatening Rustchuk and Rasgrad.

APPEARANCE OF THE LINE OF INVASION.

Looking again at the map, it will be seen that the entire line of invasion, from the Roumanian border to the Kasanlik Valley, presents the appearance of an arm stretched out to its full length, the hand being represented by Gen. Gourkho's army in the Schipka Pass, the elbow by the Army of Tirnova, and the shoulder by the forces massed between Ploiesti and the Danube. This would undoubtedly be a situation of extreme peril in the face of an active and daring enemy, but it has, nevertheless, one great advantage—that of a central position. A glance will suffice to show the distance which separates Osman Pasha, at Plevna, from Mehemet Ali, at Osman-Bazar, and the impossibility of effecting a junction without a decisive breach of the Russian line. Meanwhile, the second ponton bridge at Nikopolis will offer an easy passage to the reserve forces beyond the Danube, and the batteries of Giurgevo will keep Rustchuk fully employed on one side at least.

But the most advantageous movement for the invaders, could they but obtain Austria's consent to it, would be the flank march through Servia, which the Czar is now so anxious to attempt. In pursuance of this plan a Russian force would cross the Danube near the mouth of the Timok, move up the valley of the river so as to turn the Turkish position at Widdin, and, leaving the Servian Army to cover its rear and keep up its communications, advance upon Pirot and the great water-shed of Sophia, occupy the city, and come down upon Philippopolis by the great road through Tatar-Bazardjik, thus completely turning the line of the Balkan, and entering Roumelia from the rear. This was the route actually followed by the Polish King Vladislav when he invaded Turkey in 1443, and the result was the fall of Nissa, Pirot, and Sophia, and the total defeat of the Turks at the Topolnitza Pass, near Slatitza—a defeat which at once terminated the campaign.

TIRNOVA VITALLY IMPORTANT TO THE RUSSIANS.

In conclusion, it is hardly necessary to point out the vital importance to the Russians of holding Tirnova at any cost. It is the central point in the line of defense which holds asunder the two lateral columns of the victorious enemy. It commands the road which must be traversed by the reinforcements from beyond the Danube, and likewise that by which supplies of every kind must be sent to the hard-pressed troops now holding the Schipka Pass. On the other hand, should the impending attack upon the Turkish position prove successful, and Osman Pasha's defeat let loose the whole Russian Army upon Mehemet Ali, it is easy to see in what a precarious situation the two leaders, widely separated from each other, and with no adequate supports to fall back upon, would suddenly find themselves placed. It is true that a vigorous sortie of the forces shut up in Shumla and Rustchuk might give the fortunes of the campaign another shape; but the massing of troops by the Russians at Biela and along the line of the lower Jantra shows that this possibility has been foreseen; and when the recently mobilized *corps d'armée* come to the front, the advance of the invading army will, in all probability, be heralded by the complete investment of the fortresses of the quadrilateral.

ENGLAND AND THE CONTROVERSY.

SPEECHES BY THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY AND LORD SANDON ON THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT—STORES OF PROVISIONS AT MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—At a Conservative demonstration at Hatfield yesterday Lord Salisbury, in a speech, made the following reference to the Government's foreign policy: "We earnestly deprecated this war. We are the allies and friends of both contending parties. We desire our neutrality not only to be neutrality of act, but of speech. But I will ask you to believe that while we are thoroughly convinced that the patriotism of Englishmen, if we need to appeal to it, is equal to any emergency, and will shrink before no sacrifice which the interests or honor of the country may demand, we feel in all its intensity that horror of the crimes and calamities of war which this country has always been honorably distinguished for entertaining. Let us earnestly hope—the two objects being, as we sincerely believe, in no way divergent—that we shall be able to conduct this country through all difficulties without trenching in the faintest degree on its interests or honor, and without losing for a single moment the priceless blessing of peace."

Lord Sandon also spoke. He said he trusted that when the moment of settlement came they should all bear in mind that it was the greatest interest of England that every country in the world should be prosperous, and that if any country ran the risk of being humiliated, England should try to prevent the humiliation, whether it should be that of the assailant or the assailed; and "I hope also," he said, "that we shall avoid the fault which, in my opinion, has been the great fault of European powers in the past, of interfering on behalf only of our co-religionists, instead of asking the Turk to secure good government to all the people of his vast empire, whether they be Druses, Yezidees, Mohammedans, or Christians."

Under the head of "Naval and Military Intelligence," the *Times* publishes the following: "The Royal Victoria Victualling Yard, at Deptford, is still busy replenishing the stores which have lately been heavily drawn upon in order to provision the garrisons at Gibraltar and Malta, in each of which there is now accumulated food sufficient for the maintenance of a large army for 12 months."

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The Emperor William arrived at Salzburg yesterday. He will go to Ischl to-day, to meet the Emperor of Austria.

A Belgrade dispatch says the Skuptschina, before prorogation, decided to continue the payment of the tribute to the Porte.

A Reuter telegram from Ragusa says: "The defeat of Despotovich is confirmed. The insurgents numbered 4,000, and the Turks 8,000."

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs to Constantinople, under date of Aug. 5, that 1,000 Karapack horsemen had defeated two Russian battalions with three guns, at Demircapon, near Ardahan.

A Bucharest dispatch to the London *Times* says there is some want of provisions among the troops between Sistova and Tirnova, on account of the difficulty in procuring wagons to transport supplies beyond the depots along the Roumanian side of the river.

The Porte has issued another circular recounting various horrible massacres which, it alleges, have been perpetrated by the Cossacks and Bulgarians. These include the burning

Continued on Fifth Page.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

SUPERINTENDENT ELLIS' TRIAL.

TESTIMONY OF THE DEFENDANT—HE EXPLAINS THE AFFAIRS OF SEVERAL BANKRUPT BANKS—THE EFFECT OF REAL ESTATE DEPRECIATION.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—In the Ellis trial to-day, at the opening of the Senate, D. C. Ellis, Bank Superintendent, testified that the first time he ever heard the statement about the Third-Avenue Bank, as sworn to by Isaac Smith, a clerk in the department, was at Saratoga; don't remember any conversation with Smith about that bank; there was a special examination by Reid, Aldrich, and others, in April, 1873; knew of the $150,000 bond which were to be given by the Trustees; was influenced by all the facts in his knowledge; went to New-York the day Duncan, Sherman & Co. failed; saw Mr. Cisco, and he counseled delay; saw eight or ten other business men; they said the market was excited; it continued so all the Summer; acted on the opinion of these men; anticipated that the closing of this bank would be very disastrous to other banks; attention was first called to the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank by a letter from Reid in 1874 about the trouble with the Secretary; I immediately went to New-York; the bank deposits were small; they continued to increase to the time of the closing of the Third-Avenue Bank; the complaint was against the management, not against the solvency of the bank; the officers were called a set of robbers; examined the President and Finance Committee; found them running on in their own way; gave them the choice to close up or behave themselves; found the bank financially sound; when Reid examined the bank in December, 1874, showing a deficiency, the Secretary came to see me; told the Secretary the Trustees must make up the deficiency or I would close them up; the letter of December 25 was to know what had been done; received a telegram saying they had put the bank in shape; Reid reported in 1876 that the deficiency had been made good; relied on Reid's report, as I had no knowledge to the contrary; next had attention called to the bank in August, 1875; Reid said, when called to see him at the Beach-street mortgage books, that they were not systematically kept; they seemed all right; wasn in Rochester when Lamb turned the bank over to the Attorney-General, and approved his action; instructed Reid to keep a watch on the bank, and others, and report; returned the letters sent by Lamb, and told him to look to the matter in my absence.

After recess Mr. Ellis resumed: In the Fall of 1875, on the report of Mr. Reid, commenced proceedings to close the Peoples' Savings Bank; some of the officers called and proposed to make up the deficiency, and, as the bank had changed its location, anticipated better business; the Trustees had put in one bond; proposed changing, giving individual ones more binding; the suit was prosecuted no further then; went to New-York and looked into the matter; examined the Trustees' bonds and mortgages, and was satisfied the deficiency would be made good in full; Reid and the Superintendent called at the bank and made an informal examination of the assets; did not make a formal report; only knew that Reid reported when the report was produced on trial; the deficiency reported by Reid was more than covered by bonds held by the department; thinks he acted under the letter received November 11, and telegraphed Reid to send formal report; wrote the Attorney-General to close the bank; followed the figures of Reid's letter; the Attorney-General prepared the summons, giving the figures in the letter; when the formal report came, as the figures differed, he changed them to agree with the formal report; after that the Attorney-General had no further control over the bank; went with the Receiver to witness the deposit of the assets of the bank; the Receiver of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank found, after several months work, that the ledgers were not correct as Reid had accepted them; asked Smith, as he had been in the department many years, if the Loaners' Bank had ever made a report; he said it had made a statement, but did not know what had become of it; he had examined and could find no power to enforce the law; Reid went and tried to examine; did not succeed; went to New-York in April, 1876; the officers told him they were talking of paying up depositors; handed him the opinion of William Tracy, their attorney; thought it was before the opinion was put in the hands of the Attorney-General than the bank was turned over to the Receiver; intended leaving the bank to the Attorney-General, and not put Tracy's opinion against the Attorney-General's; did not influence him from making an examination; could not walk in and take possession; never was inside of the Abingdon-Square Bank, and never saw the officers; his only knowledge of this bank was from reports and letters; it was handed over to the Attorney-General July 29, 1876, on the report of Reid, by Lamb, Ellis being away; has no recollection of hearing of bogus checks until the letter of Reid, when the bank closed; has no knowledge of the Receiver's actions; his attention was first called to the German Bank, Morrisania, in March, 1875; Reid's examination mentioned a loan by a former President on railroad bonds; the President and counsel of the bank came to Albany, and he told them they must make up the deficiency; they seemed very energetic, and did not want the bank closed; the former President's deposited good collaterals for the poor under the former Bank Superintendent; the officers seemed anxious to do all that the Superintendent asked to make the deficiency good; Gen. Sigel and the Trustees called after the bank had been put in the hands of the Attorney-General, and said if there had not been such a run, and a little more time had been allowed, the depositors would all have been paid; a large proportion of the depositors had signed a petition promising to let their money lie in the bank, if it was not put in the hands of a Receiver; no facts came to his knowledge to destroy his confidence in the bank; in the law of 1874, the New-York Loan and Trust Company is required to report; examined in February, 1875, after the report came in; he examined the law and charter by which he could return them to the Attorney-General; conversed with our Trustees as to the manner of closing up; attention was specially called to the Security Savings Bank of November, 1873; considerable excitement prevailed in New-York at the time; Mr. Reid made the examination; had a conversation with the President; they had practically closed for a few days while the examination was being made; they claimed that they were solvent; Mr. Ellis told them the deficiency must be made up; he gave them all the time possible, as they were not doing business; the bank was finally closed by the officers in January; five or six banks were closed after the Third-Avenue; attention was called to the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank three or four days before the Receiver was appointed; Mr. Reid made an examination, found a deficiency, and told them they must make it up; they asked time to hold a meeting of Trustees; the day before the time expired they appointed a Receiver without his knowledge; the deficiency was small; Trustees were always allowed to make up a deficiency in new banks; in fact, all new banks have to be propped up by their Trustees; if any of the banks holding mortgages were put under the hammer they would be insolvent; in time of great depreciation in stocks they might be so, but if allowed to go on would be all right; the Superintendent exercised his best discretion in regard to these banks; it was considered that the Security Savings Bank was good, and ought to go on; it is not practicable with the force of the department to examine every piece of property the books hold; one had 3,200 different mortgages; could only take the papers as they appeared to him; they are reported at face value; in the present state of the real estate market, if their mortgages were foreclosed new banks would pay their depositors; a run would force a foreclosure of mortgages, a large proportion of which were taken when real estate was in better condition; if let alone they will pull through.

The Senate then adjourned.

AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7.—A large number of delegates were present at the seventeenth annual convention of the American Dental Association, which met this morning. A number of papers relating to the business of the association were read.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

ERIE, Penn. Aug. 7.—At the opening session of the twenty-fourth annual convention of State Teachers, Superintendent Jones, of this city, delivered the welcoming address, which was responded to by Superintendent R. K. Buehrle, of Allentown. George L. Maris, Principal of the Westchester Normal School, and President of the Association, delivered the inaugural address at the afternoon session. This was followed by a paper on the relations of colleges to common schools by Dr. T. H. Apple, of the Franklin and Marshall College. This topic was discussed during the remainder of the session.

THE WAR IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

GEN. GIBBON IN PURSUIT OF THE SAVAGES—GEN. HOWARD NOT YET HEARD FROM—EXECUTIVE ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT PROHIBITING SELLING ARMS OR AMMUNITION TO INDIANS IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 7—Advices from Missoula to the morning of the 6th say that Gen. Gibbon, with 200 regular infantry in wagons, left Missoula Post to follow the hostiles at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. He designed making 35 miles a day. The hostiles were at Doolittle Ranch on Friday night, 75 miles from Missoula, and within 10 miles of the trail to Ross' Hole. Chief Charles declined to lend his warriors to Gen. Gibbon, but will fight the Nez Perces on his own account. The hostiles were moving with more celerity on Friday. Stevensville had advices on Saturday that 100 or 150 men were coming from Bannock to intercept the Indians. Gen. Howard has not yet been heard from. Lent, the courier, had not returned on Sunday, and anxiety was felt for his safety, as two Nez Perces had come over the trail. A considerable number of the Missoula County volunteers have proposed to advance with, but independent of, the regulars.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Cabinet was in session to-day about 2 hours, and it was determined that the following general order prohibiting the sale of arms to Indians should be issued immediately:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 7, 1877.
General Order No. —.—The following are published for the information of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 23, 1876.

A joint resolution adopted by Congress Aug. 5, 1876, declares that:

Whereas, It is ascertained that the hostile Indians of the North-west are largely equipped with arms which require special metallic cartridges, and that such special ammunition is in large part supplied to such hostile Indians directly or indirectly through traders and others in the Indian country; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to take such measures as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent such metallic ammunition being conveyed to such hostile Indians, and is further authorized to declare the same contraband of war in such district of country as he may designate during the continuance of hostilities.

To carry into effect the above-cited resolution, the sale of fixed ammunition, or metallic cartridges, by any trader or other person in any district of the Indian country occupied by hostile Indians, or over which they roam, is hereby prohibited, and all such ammunition or cartridges introduced into said country by traders or other persons, and that are liable in any way or manner directly or indirectly to be received by such hostile Indians, shall be deemed contraband of war, seized by any military officer and confiscated, and the district of country to which this prohibition shall apply during the continuance of hostilities is hereby designated as that which embraces all Indian country or country occupied by Indians, or subject to their visits, lying within the Territories of Montana, Dakota, Wyoming, and the States of Nebraska and Colorado.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 7, 1877.

By virtue of the authority conferred upon the President of the United States by the provision of section 2,152, Revised Statutes of the United States, as follows:

"The President is authorized, whenever in his opinion the public interest may require the same, to prohibit the introduction of goods, or of any particular article, into the country belonging to any Indian tribe, and to direct all licenses to trade with such tribe to be revoked and all applications therefor to be rejected. No trader to any other tribe shall, so long as such prohibition may continue, trade with any Indians of or for the tribe against which such prohibition is issued."

The introduction into the Indian country for the purpose of sale or exchange to or with Indians of any breech-loading fire-arms, and of any special ammunition adapted to such arms, and the sale and exchange to Indians in the Indian country of any such arms or ammunition is hereby prohibited; and it is hereby directed that all authority under license to trade in such arms or ammunition is hereby revoked.

Second—The introduction into the country or district occupied by any tribe of hostile Indians, for the purpose of sale or exchange to them, of arms or ammunition of any description, and the sale or exchange thereof to or with such Indians, is hereby prohibited, and it is hereby directed that all license to trade in arms or ammunition of any description with such tribe be revoked, by virtue of section 2,150, Revised Statutes, as follows:

"The military forces of the United States may be employed in such manner and under such regulations as the President may direct, in preventing the introduction of persons and property into the Indian country contrary to law, and such persons and property shall be proceeded against according to law."

All military commanders are hereby charged with the duty of assisting in the execution of the above order and of the executive order of Nov. 23, 1876, the provisions of which are extended to include all the Indian country within the Territories of Idaho, Utah, and Washington, and the States of Nevada and Oregon.

R. B. HAYES.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 7.—A dispatch from Philadelphia states that the steamer Seminole, which left Boston on Saturday last for Savannah, ran into the schooner D. B. Everett, of Rockland, at 3 o'clock Monday morning, and entirely dismasted her. The schooner was towed to Delaware Breakwater the same night by the Seminole. The D. B. Everett was 19 days out from Savannah, bound to Boston. The steamer is supposed to have received no serious damage.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Department of State has received information from the Consul at Nassau, N. P., of the loss of the schooner George L. Treadwell, of Baltimore, on the 19th of July last, at Ship Channel Cays, and the rescue of the entire crew, who have been sent to New-York.

DARIEN, Ga., Aug. 7.—The British brig Rio, from New-York, reports picking up a boat containing the mate and four seamen of the bark Bertha and Maria, of Kingston, Jamaica, July 23. The crew left the bark in a sinking condition on July 22, and parted company with the Captain and five men the same evening. Barnegat bearing west 25 miles. The bark had a cargo of coffee and mahogany for New-York.

A MARYLAND RAILROAD SOLD.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—The *Sun* says: "The controlling interest in the Queen Anne and Kent Railway was purchased yesterday by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. The stock purchased comprised 52 per cent. of the whole, for which the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company has given its notes for $60,000, to be paid in installments of $5,000 and $10,000. The Queen Anne and Kent Railway runs 26 miles from Centreville, Queen Anne County, to Massey's Station, on the Townsend branch of the Delaware Railroad. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad was anxious to secure this feeder to their line, and prevent its purchase by other interests that would divert trade to the seaboard."

REVENUE OFFICERS INTIMIDATED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 7.—Last Friday night Deputy United States Marshals Harris and Peebles were sent by Gen. Patterson, Collector of Revenue for this district, to seize the tobacco factory of John A. Burton, in Henry County, Tenn., about 20 miles north of Paris. They had two men and the driver of a wagon with them, and seized the factory. They began loading the machinery on the wagon, when suddenly they were surrounded by 25 armed men, who ordered them to unload the wagon, some of the desperadoes insisting on killing the officers, who were compelled to abandon the work and leave.

FUNERAL OF SIR JAMES DOUGLAS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 7.—A Victoria press dispatch says: "Nearly 5,000 people followed the remains of the late Sir James Douglas to the cemetery to-day. Firemen, Odd-fellows, benevolent societies, marines, Militia, blue jackets from war-ships, the Governor and staff, and the Admiral and staff joined the cortege. The funeral services were performed by Bishop Credge, of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

THE ST. LOUIS WHISKY CASES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 7.—The case of the United States against William McKee is set down for the third Monday in September. It is understood that similar suits will be brought against other persons, and that petitions are now being prepared.

THE MOLLIE MAGUIRE MURDERERS.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Aug. 7.—Judge Dreher has granted a new trial in the case of O'Donnell, a Mollie Maguire, convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of Morgan Powell.

THE RACES AT SARATOGA.

SECOND OF THE EXTRA RACING DAYS.

A PLEASANT DAY AND MODERATELY SUCCESSFUL SPORT—THE FAVORITES AGAIN BADLY BEATEN—THE WINNERS, LADY SALYERS, TOM OCHILTREE, CLEMMIE G., AND AUBURN—ANOTHER EXTRA DAY DECIDED ON FOR THURSDAY.

SARATOGA, Aug. 7.—To-day was the second of the extra days given by the Saratoga Racing Association, and it passed off with moderate success. A heavy storm last night cleared the atmosphere and made the drive to the course a pleasure. The track was in good condition, and the four events were run off half an hour earlier than those of yesterday. Only one of the favorites was successful, and the backers of the favorites received a succession of blows that must have staggered them. The great surprise of the day was undoubtedly in the first race, which was won by Lady Salyers, and McDaniel got a race at last. It was a popular victory, as the Colonel had the sympathy of the public by his misfortunes. Tom Ochiltree easily disposed of his competitors in the two miles, and Clemmie G. captured the mile and a quarter. The three-quarter dash, which brought the entertainment to a close, was very unsatisfactory to all concerned, by the outrageous conduct of Grecian Maid, who delayed the start for over 20 minutes, and was finally left at the post. The mutual pools paid well on each of the events, the first race bringing $23 70, the second $8 90, the third $54, and the fourth $20. The details of the sport are appended:

THE MILE DASH.

The first event was a dash of one mile, with an allowance of five pounds to maidens, which brought out three competitors in McDaniel's Lady Salyers, Medinger's Wash Booth, and William Mulkey's Chiquita. Although the latter had not been doing well, and was carrying her full weight, she outclassed the others in speed by previous performances, and she was a firm favorite at $275, Wash Booth bringing $145, and Lady Salyers $140. They were somewhat fractious and delayed the start some time, but finally they were sent on their journey close together, with Chiquita slightly leading. Going around the turn, Chiquita pushed out three-quarters of a length in advance of Wash Booth, who was a length in advance of Lady Salyers. When they reached the quarter pole Wash Booth had moved up to the saddle girth of Chiquita, while Barrett had Lady Salyers well in hand and was two lengths in the rear. When they ran down the back stretch Wash Booth forced the running and he moved up to the shoulder of Chiquita, while Lady Salyers had dropped back to three lengths. At the half-mile pole Chiquita was leading Wash Booth by a neck, and Lady Salyers improved her position by a length. When they came round the lower turn Wash Booth had pushed out in front by half a length, Chiquita was headed into the home stretch, while Lady Salyers came up fast, and was at Chiquita's heels. At the furlong pole Chiquita gave it up, and Wash Booth was now in the van, but only for a moment, for as soon as Barrett gave the signal, Lady Salyers shot to the front amid the most enthusiastic cheers, and won the first race by a length. Time, 1:45¼. Booth second, about ten lengths in front of Chiquita. When Lady Salyers returned to the weighing stand, she and young Barrett received quite an ovation, showing the victory to have been a very popular one, for McDaniel has had very bad luck, this being only the second victory he has obtained this season.

THE TWO MILES.

The card furnished for the second event a dash of two miles, a free handicap for all ages, which had eight nominations, while but five of them faced the starter. D'Artagnan, Tom Ochiltree, Galway, Oriole, and Cloverbrook. Of course this was looked upon as the most interesting event of the day, and many went to see Billy Jones start. In the pools Ochiltree sold for $500, Oriole $205, D'Artagnan $170, and the field $180. Jacob Pincus officiated as starter, and a mess he made of it. The start was a straggling one, Tom Ochiltree getting off in the lead, Cloverbrook second, D'Artagnan third, Oriole fourth, Galway fifth, and Auburn sixth. The latter not observing the flag fell, but fortunately they moved off at a slow pace, and the rear ones were not left far behind. Going round the turn Tom Ochiltree was a length in front of Cloverbrook, but under a strong pull, and when they reached the quarter pole, Cloverbrook was working to the front to make the pace, leading Tom Ochiltree by a length, D'Artagnan moved to Ochiltree's saddle-girth, and Oriole and Galway brought up the rear, even. Going along the back stretch they ran in pairs, Ochiltree and Cloverbrook together, a length in front of D'Artagnan, lapped by Oriole and Galway. Approaching the half-mile pole, Jeter Walden drove his positions somewhat, and passing that point Cloverbrook was showing the route half a length in front of Tom Ochiltree, who was a length in advance of D'Artagnan, the latter still lapped at the saddle-girth by Oriole, with Galway at her quarter. On the lower turn Cloverbrook started out to the front a clear length and a half, but the pace was very slow, and at the finish of the first mile, Cloverbrook led by two lengths, Ochiltree still holding the second place, under a strong pull, two lengths before D'Artagnan, who was a length in advance of Oriole and Galway. The mile was run in 1:57. The lead was the same on the home stretch, except that Cloverbrook moved somewhat faster, and passed the quarter pole two and a half lengths in advance of Tom, who was still taking it easy a length in front of D'Artagnan, with Oriole fourth and Galway fifth. Going along the back stretch Galway ran up to the third position, and in the meantime Cloverbrook had drawn away from the field, leading Tom Ochiltree by a length, and beaten. At the half-mile pole Tom came up and showed his head in front of Cloverbrook, who was leading Galway a length. When they came round the lower turn Barbee let Ochiltree go, and he pushed out a length in front of the lot, and galloped home easily, winning as he pleased by two lengths in 3:42¾. Cloverbrook was a head in front of Oriole, who was a length and a half before Galway, with D'Artagnan bringing up the rear.

THE MILE AND A QUARTER.

The third event was a free handicap dash of a mile and a quarter, which, with five nominations, including Lucifer, Clemmie G., Mary, Higgins, and Bertram, and here the knowing ones got another dose of it, and the Western men captured the pool-box. In the betting just before the start Lucifer was the favorite at $300; Mary, second choice, $200; Bertram, $150; Higgins, $115, and Clemmie G., the winner, $105. They were started from the three-quarter pole, and they apparently got away in line, but Lucifer and Clemmie G. immediately took up the running. The latter had the most speed, however, and reached the stand two lengths in advance of Lucifer, with a half a length before Mary, and two before Bertram, with Higgins in the rear. Going round the turn, Clemmie G. increased her lead to three lengths, but at the quarter pole, Sparling took a pull on Clemmie, and she showed but two lengths in advance of Lucifer, who was lapped at the girths by Mary, with Bertram fourth, and Higgins in the rear. As they went along the back stretch Sparling allowed Clemmie to take a breathing spell, and she ran under a strong pull, allowing Lucifer to get to her side, and he was still lapped by Mary, a length and a half before Bertram, and two before Higgins. At the half-mile pole Clemmie broke away again and was soon leading two lengths, while Bertram had moved up to Lucifer's head, and was running even with him and Mary, with Higgins fifth, and close up. Coming round the lower turn Lucifer pushed out to the front a second place again, and reached the tail of Clemmie G., who was again well in hand, Mary was third, lapping Lucifer, with Bertram next, but coming up fast. Turning into the home stretch Clemmie G. led half a length, and Lucifer, Bertram, and Mary seemed to be in line. Coming up the stretch Bertram got even with Clemmie, and the pair came away from the others, making a close and exciting contest. Mary then came up and there was a close struggle between the three, but Clemmie passed the goal a neck in front of Bertram, who was half a length in advance of Mary, Lucifer fourth, a length behind, followed by Higgins. Time—2:14½.

THE SELLING RACE.

The concluding event was a selling race of three-quarters of a mile, which had seven entries, five of whom faced the music—Diamond, Baroness, Dandelion, Grecian Maid, and Auburn. In the pools Diamond sold for $350, Grecian Maid $165, Baroness $150, Auburn $125, and Dandelion $40. They were mustered in the sectional track, and a long delay occurred in getting them off, owing to the ugly temper displayed by Grecian Maid. She absolutely refused to go the right way, and attempted to throw her rider several times. She was whipped without avail, and as a last resort her trainer brought the blinders; but she was as bad as before, until the spectators became impatient, and gave vent to their feelings by continued stamping. Finally Jeter Walden dropped his flag to a straggling start, and Grecian Maid wheeled round again and was left at the post. Baroness and Auburn got away together four lengths in front of the other two. They struggled for the track as they went down the shute, and on turning into the regular track at the half-mile pole were still together. Thus they ran round the lower turn, yoked, while, three lengths behind them, were Dandelion and Diamond, also running as a team. Once into the home stretch Auburn had the crowd beaten, and won as he pleased by three lengths in 1:18¾; Diamond was second, five lengths ahead of Baroness, who was half a length before Dandelion. The winner was not sold, there being no bid over the price for which he was entered.

ANOTHER EXTRA DAY.

There has been such a strong pressure brought to bear on the association to keep up the running without intermission that the Board of Directors, at 11 o'clock last night, resolved to have another extra day on Thursday, Aug. 9, and thus the nine little plans of the turf reporters were nipped in the bud. One of them had made arrangements to visit Niagara, another Lake George, and others to go home for two days, but Morrissey and the racing men were inexorable, and demanded that the sport should go on. There will be four races, beginning with a handicap dash of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, for a purse of $300, of which $50 is to go to the second horse. The next event is another free handicap of one mile and three-quarters, for a purse of $400, and this is to be followed by a race of mile heats, while the concluding event is to be a selling race of a mile and an eighth. The entries are to close at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THE GRAND TROTTING CIRCUIT.

FIRST DAY AT ROCHESTER—HANNIS AND WHITE STOCKINGS THE WINNERS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The meeting at the Rochester Driving Park began to-day. The weather was fine and the track in splendid condition. There was an assemblage of about 2,000 persons present. Pools were sold openly on the ground. The first event was for the 2:34 class, and was without special interest. The second was for the 2:23 class, and was quite exciting. Following are the summaries:

2:34 CLASS—PURSE, $2,000.

Hannis	1	1	1
Sheridan	2	5	2
John Murphy, jr.	5	2	3
W. H. Arnold	3	4	4
Roman Chief	4	3	5
B. F. Bruce	dr.		
Frank Saylor	dr.		
St. Patrick	dr.		
David	dr.		
Midnight	dr.		

Time—2:25; 2:24½; 2:24½.

2:23 CLASS—PURSE, $2,500.

White Stocking	2	1	6	1
Silverside	1	3	4	2
Lady Snell	4	8	2	1
Powers	8	2	5	3
Amy B	3	4	6	4
Blue Mare	7	6	3	5
Idol	5	7	7	7
Lady Star	6	5	8	dr.

Time—2:23; 2:22; 2:22½; 2:24; 2:24.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

AN IMPROVED OUTLOOK — THE PRESENT PRICES LIKELY TO BE INCREASED — AMOUNT OF COAL SHIPPED.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 6th inst. says: "The anthracite coal trade has a more prosperous outlook, enforced by circumstances over which the several companies engaged in the production and marketing of coal have had little, if any, control. At the beginning of the coal season persistent efforts were made to hit upon some line of policy by which the production of coal should be brought within the marketable demand. What the chief companies failed to effect in this regard has been practically accomplished by lawless violence, prohibiting both production and transportation. The miners for about 10 days have stopped production in five of the mining regions, leaving the only source of coal supply for that time to the Reading Coal and Iron Company's mines in the Schuylkill region, the most of the mines in the individual miners having been stopped. The shipments of coal over the Reading Railroad to Port Richmond for the week ending on Saturday evening, the 4th inst., were 66,000 tons, and the shipments from Port Richmond for the same time were 77,000 tons, showing a reduction of stock on hand of 11,000 tons. The coal tonnage of the road for the week was 145,000 tons, and for the month of July, 592,178 tons. The average tonnage for the month of July for the past six years was 565,103, or 27,075 tons less than for the month of July last past. The output of coal by the Reading Coal and Iron Company for the month of July was 372,000 tons. On Thursday, of last week, the 2d inst., that company mined and sent to market 17,630 tons, the largest product in any one day in the history of the company. On Friday and Saturday last shipments of coal were resumed over the Lehigh Valley Railroad from the Mahanoy region. That region, however, does not supply more than a fifth or sixth of the daily tonnage of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Its now anticipated that during the current week the other localities finding market for their coal over the Lehigh Valley Railroad will be in operation, but it is not believed that the advance in prices will be lost, even when all the coal regions are in operation. The check in production that put prices up will, in connection with the fact that the coal season is narrowing to 16 or 18 weeks, so stimulate the trade as to keep them up at least a paying point. The Lehigh Valley Railroad during the weeks ending on the 28th ultimo and the 4th inst. reduced its stock of coal at Amboy about 5,000 tons per day, and last Saturday evening was supposed to have had in stock on hand there about 75,000 tons. The price has been advanced 50 cents per ton, and there is generally a good demand for coal. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, or, more properly, the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, has of coal on hand about 100,000 tons, a very small stock compared with the tonnage capacity of the company, and which capacity is expected will soon be called into requisition. As an evidence of the improved financial situation of the Lehigh Navigation Company, we learn that its paymaster returned to the city here on Friday evening last, having completed a tour of several days, employed in liquidating balances of wages all along the line. We continue to caution to consumers of coal, lay in your Winter's supply now. The advance in prices in consequence of the obstructions to trade within the last fortnight are not so great as the situation really warrants. Some of the operators are restrained a little in this regard by supposing that the prices will be further advanced materially if may provoke a corresponding advance in miners' wages, and should they go up now it would be difficult to get them back to what they now are, should coal decline ever so much. The consumer who defers laying in his coal for such reason we can but think most unwise. The basis for wages will control them, and the necessity of demanding paying prices for coal is not likely to let them fall off for the remainder of the year.

The railway strikes, which caused obstructions on nearly all the coal railways, are having their effect reflected in the tabulated reports. Compared with the previous week, every coal corporation, except the Schuylkill Navigation Company, shows a decrease. The Reading Railroad falls off 14,402 tons; the Lehigh Valley, 8,360; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 48,268; the Shamokin branch of the Northern Central Railroad, 9,084; the United Railroads of New-Jersey, 4,150; the Pennsylvania Coal Company, 4,400, the Delaware and Hudson Canal, 6,068; the Huntington and Broad Top, 2,510; the Pennsylvania and New-York Railroad, 19,596; and the Clearfield 19,310. The New-Jersey Central Railroad has totally stopped shipments, and as we have received no report from it we cannot give any statement of its traffic for the week. During the previous week its shipments were 71,141 tons. The Schuylkill Canal, which was uninfluenced by strikes, gained 4,341 tons. For the week ending Aug. 4 coal shipments by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson, and the New-Jersey Central Companies were almost entirely stopped. These are five of the six corporations that made up the former coal combination. This shrinkage in coal production comes at almost the same time this year as the enlargement of production did last year after the Midvalley troubles were over in the mining regions. For the week ending on the 28th ult., the total tonnage, as reported by the several carrying companies, amounted to 261,320 tons, against 417,607 tons in corresponding week last year, a decrease of 156,287 tons. The total amount of anthracite mined for the year to date is 3,398,552 tons, against 8,943,800 for the same period last year, an increase of 2,454,752 tons. The quantity of bituminous coal sent to market for the week cannot be stated, the strikers interfering with reports from the Cumberland region. The total tonnage of all kinds of coal for the week up to date by adding the anthracite tonnage for the week ending 28th ult., while estimating the bituminous tonnage as it was at the close of the previous week. The total tonnage for the coal year is 13,076,569 tons, against 10,927,062 tons to same date last year, an increase of 2,149,507 tons. The receipts at Perth Amboy for the week ending on the 28th ult. were 17,058 tons, the shipments 31,831 tons, leaving a stock on hand of 114,649 tons. The quantity of coal and coke carried over the Pennsylvania Railroad for the fourth week in July was 19,971 tons, of which 16,117 tons were coal and 3,854 tons coke. The total carried for the year is 2,760,889 tons, of which 2,104,939 tons were coal and 496,273 tons coke. These figures embrace all the coal carried over the road, east and west."

THE NEW-YORK GREENBACK PARTY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The following circular was issued to-day:

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1877.

To the State Central Committee and all active and true men of the State of New-York who cordially support the platform of the Independent Greenback Party adopted by the National Convention at Indianapolis, May, 1876:

GENTLEMEN: You are hereby notified that a meeting of some of the most active friends of the Independent Greenback Party of the State of New-York will be held in the City of Rochester, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1877, at noon, for the purpose of consulting and deciding in regard to all matters which may be presented for consideration and action. You are invited to be present, and it is hoped that, in view of the exigencies of the times, you will make it a point, at whatever sacrifice, to be present and aid with your conservative counsels the great cause to promote which the party was called into existence. Respectfully, &c., SAMUEL G. RICE,
Chairman, pro tem. New-York State Central Committee.

P. S.—The Chairman and such others as may be present at Rochester on Wednesday, the day preceding the convention, will be at the Brackett House, where friends will please report on arrival.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 7.—The twelfth industrial exhibition at Mechanics Institute was opened to-day.

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, Aug. 7.—The steamer New-York, recently seized for violation of the Marine law, has been released.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Aug. 7.—The sitting of the Commission to-day was occupied by listening to the reading of affidavits in support of the British case.

HALIFAX, Aug. 7.—The scull race for the championship of Halifax Harbor was won by Warren Smith, the champion of last year, who beat John Niekerson with ease.

MONTREAL, Canada, Aug. 7.—The liabilities of R. J. Dunn & Co., wholesale dry goods, are $330,000, of which $137,000 are direct, and $193,000 indirect. The assets are not yet complete.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Aug. 7.—The yacht America is the object of much interest. To-day several gentlemen connected with the Fishery Commission visited her and were entertained by Gen. Butler.

ENFORCING THE LIQUOR LAW

CROWDS STILL SEEKING LICENSES.

GREAT GRUMBLING AT THE BUNGLING OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS—THE LATTER COMPLAIN OF THE CONDUCT OF THE POLICE IN NOT RECOGNIZING RECEIPTS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT—LIQUOR-DEALERS IN COURT—FURTHER ARRESTS.

The war on the liquor-dealers still continues, though, if present indications are to be trusted, its force is about spent. From early morning yesterday until 5 o'clock in the afternoon the office of the Excise Commissioners, in Houston-street, was crowded with the same class of liquor-dealers, bondsmen, and politicians who have congregated there for the past week. It was a sultry day, and the clerks, stripped to their shirt-sleeves, worked as they have rarely worked before. For once the City got the worth of its money out of its employes. At the cashier's table huge piles of notes and coin, aggregating thousands of dollars, lay temptingly exposed to view behind the thin net-work of wire which kept off the surging crowd outside. It would have been a harvest for pickpockets, for every man had big rolls of bills in his pocket, and many of them occupied the time, while awaiting their turn, in counting out and arranging the sum required. While they waited, they talked about the lookout, and condoled with each other on the "hard times" on which the trade has fallen. Several in the crowd had been locked up the night before, although they had already procured receipts, and these were loud in their denunciations of the shuffling policy of the Police and Excise Boards. Some declared the Republicans at Albany to be the cause of the trouble, while others laid the blame at the door of John Kelly and Tammany Hall. The Germans were especially loud in their abuse of the latter, and many of them swore they would never vote the Tammany ticket again. The great and overshadowing grievance, however, was the disregard which the Police paid to the receipts of the Excise Board. There are about 2,300 of these pieces of paper afloat, each of which has cost its owner $75, and all of which the Police treat as so much waste paper. The majority of the dealers cannot understand why, after they have filed their bonds and paid for a license, they should be locked up in a sweltering Police cell over night because the Excise Board is unable or unwilling to either grant or withhold their licenses. The applications filed yesterday numbered 366, three more than on the day before, and the amount paid in was $18,510.

A TIMES reporter, who called during the afternoon, found Commissioner Morton fairly exhausted by the labors of the day. In reply to a question as to how many licenses had been granted since last week, he opened a drawer and exhibited a packet of 20 which had been passed at Monday's meeting. Every one of them was to a bona fide hotel, drug store, or wholesale dealer. "How about this perspiring crowd outside?" asked the reporter, "are you licensing any of them?" The Commissioner said: "We have not got to them yet, but we hope to before long. You see it takes a great deal of time to make the necessary inquiries. When a first-class hotel or drug store comes to us for a license we grant it at once, although even in those cases a formal examination and report is made by the inspector. But with the mass of these men something more than a mere formal examination is necessary to enable them to comply with the law. We must ascertain whether they are reputable, whether they have complied strictly with the requirements of the statute, whether their sureties are good, &c. We can't do all this in a day, and so we have made it a rule that the dealers should in all cases accompany applications with the payment of the license fee to show that they are acting in good faith. If the Police refuse to respect our receipts it is not our fault."

"What do you think," asked the reporter, "about the Police arresting men who have paid their license money and complied with the law?" "I consider that the action of the Police impolitic and unjustifiable, and I cannot see how any candid man can view it otherwise. I cannot now point you to the decision, but I know that one is on record, and which the Supreme Court of this State has distinctly laid down, that where a liquor dealer's license expires before he has had an opportunity to apply for another at a regular meeting of the local board, he can continue selling without being liable to arrest. In the present case, these New-York dealers have anticipated the law by paying their fees and filing their applications before we have been able to pass upon them. It seems to me that under such circumstances common sense dictates that these men should be allowed some indulgence at least, until we have had an opportunity to adjudicate upon their demands."

In regard to the alleged intention of the board to "freeze out the poorer class of dealers," Mr. Martin said that they had no intention to freeze out any class—they simply proposed to act in the law in good faith and with due regard to the position and requirements of the City as a great Metropolis. All sorts of rumors were in circulation as to their intentions, one party claiming that they were discriminating against Anti-Tammany and the friends of Morrissey; another, that they were doing John Kelley's bidding; and others that they still deeper and more corrupt objects in view. For themselves, the commissioners could afford to laugh at this sort of thing, but it was really a gross mistake on the part of the public to suppose that there was so much plotting and undermining about a plain matter of fact. "We are not Napoleons of politics," added the Commissioner, smiling, "and we have none of the deep-laid schemes that people are crediting us with. We are simply trying to administer the law so as to protect the rights of all classes, without inflicting unnecessary hardships upon any reputable dealers. If the Board of Police fail to co-operate with us, and continue to worry and annoy men who have done everything in their power to comply with the law, the responsibility must rest with them, not with us. Commissioners Murphy and Patterson coincided with the views of Mr. Morton, and have personally used their influence with the Police authorities to protect respectable dealers who hold receipts from the board. No licenses were granted at yesterday's meeting, however, and it is still uncertain when the Commissioners will clear up the present

CRIME IN CAYUGA COUNTY.

FOUR MURDERERS IN AUBURN JAIL.

DETAILS OF THE OFFENSES FOR WHICH THEY ARE CONFINED—A WOMAN'S REVENGE—THE SAD STORY OF CORA YOUNG—A BROTHER KILLS HIS SISTER'S SEDUCER.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

AUBURN, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1877.

Four murderers are confined in the County Jail, in this city, awaiting trial at the next term of court. The crimes with which they stand charged were all committed within the past six months, and add another chapter to the already dark criminal record of Cayuga County. The murderers are Lawrence Reilly, aged 20; Cora Young, aged 35; William Barr, a prison convict, and Edward Hoppin, aged 25, a young man of one of the leading families of the county. Reilly is indicted for the murder of John Harris, a carpenter. He shot the deceased on the night of the 23d of December last. Reilly's father kept a saloon in Division-street, this city. On the night of the murder the elder Reilly got drunk, and Harris assisted the son in taking his father home. The two returned to the saloon, when young Reilly went in and locked Harris on the outside. The latter knocked at the window for admission, when Reilly shot him through the lungs. Harris died in a short time. Reilly's statement is that Harris broke in the window, and was crawling through when the shot was fired. Reilly was tried in May, the jury failing to agree, making a new trial necessary.

William Barr was a burglar who was sentenced to Sing Sing from New-York City. He was subsequently transferred to Clinton Prison. There the officials said he was insane, and he was sent to the prison asylum at Auburn. After being an inmate for some time, Dr. Wilkin decided that he was not insane, and ordered him to Auburn Prison. Dr. Hoxie, of that institution, returned him to the asylum. He remained there a month or so when he was again transferred to the prison as sane. Last February Keeper Harvey Cosler took a small force of convicts out one day to clear the ice away from the pavement in front of the prison. Among them was Barr. He began to insult ladies passing along the street, and the keeper ordered him to behave or go inside. Barr stepped back, and raising a heavy shovel he was using, felled the keeper to the ground with a blow on the temple that crushed his skull. The convict then showered several blows on the prostrate keeper with the edge of the shovel. The other convicts interfered, and Barr dropped the shovel and ran down the street. He was captured after a fierce struggle. Cosler died after being carried into the prison inclosure. This is the fourth murder by convicts that has occurred in Auburn in five years, and the only capital punishment that has been inflicted in the county out of 10 frightful murder cases in that time was for one of these prison murders.

The murderess Cora Young was the mistress of John Barrett, the keeper of a club-house in this city, who was 10 years her junior. She is believed to be the wife of a wealthy Vermont gentleman, the name of whom is living under being assumed. Last Spring she became jealous of Barrett's attentions to another woman, and one night in the early part of June she visited Barrett's club-house, and compelled him at the point of a pistol to renounce all future intimacy with her rival. That night Barrett accompanied Cora Young to her apartments. About 6 o'clock next morning the reports of three pistol-shots were heard proceeding from her sleeping-room. It was entered by force, and a ghastly sight was presented to those who had gained entrance. Barrett lay in the bed, apparently dead, with streams of blood pouring from his head. The woman lay by his side, with his right arm about her neck, and blood flowing from her temple. Barrett was alive but unconscious, and died in a few minutes. Cora Young, who still held a small revolver in her hand, was half conscious. She had shot herself twice. One ball entered near her temple, but had not penetrated the skull, lodging in the back part of her head, between the scalp and bone. The other ball had penetrated the skull just above the right ear, and a probe that was inserted two inches in the brain failed to find it. The ball is still in her brain, but she has entirely recovered, and complains of no ill-effects from her wounds. She makes no statement in regard to the murder. It is supposed that she had no faith in the promises of Barrett, and determined to kill him and herself at the same time.

The latest murder in this county—the sympathy of the community seems to be entirely with the murderer—was the result of a combination of melancholy circumstances which are made the more prominent by the high standing of the parties concerned. The tragedy occurred in the village of Sterling Valley, in the northern part of the county, on the 13th ult. The victim was Philip Proudfoot, son of the late Dr. Alexander Proudfoot, who was well known throughout the State. This family of Proudfdot is one of the oldest and most aristocratic in the lake country. Isaac M. Hoppin, the oldest resident of the town of Sterling, having been the first child born in Northern Cayuga, is a wealthy farmer of the same village. Between his youngest daughter—then 20 years of age, handsome and accomplished—and young Proudfoot's intimate relations grew up some three years ago, and it was thought they were to be married. Under promise of marriage the young man succeeded in accomplishing the girl's ruin, and when her shame could no longer be concealed he fled from the village to escape the consequences of his perfidy. When Miss Hoppin learned that her seducer had deserted her she attempted to take her life, but was discovered in time to prevent the act, and she has since been in charge of a well-known family in Auburn, old friends of the Hoppin family.

Edward Hoppin, brother of the unfortunate girl, and a young man of the highest character, believing the story of his sister that it was only by the most seductive wiles and ardent promises of Proudfoot that she placed her honor in his keeping, vowed that he would sooner or later avenge her betrayal. This spirit was made the more determined when his aged mother, who had steadily declined in health from the date of the exposure of her daughter's shame, died of grief. Young Proudfoot absented himself nearly two years. A month or so since he returned to Sterling. Edward Hoppin was clerking in the store of J. C. Hunter & Co., in the village. The Post Office is in the store, and Hoppin also attended to that. On the evening of the tragedy the clerk was alone in the store. Philip Proudfoot, whom Hoppin had not seen since his return, came in, and unhesitatingly walking up to Hoppin asked him to get Dr. Hugh Proudfoot's mail. This Dr. Proudfoot was an uncle of Philip, at whose residence the latter was staying. Young Hoppin handed over the mail matter, and then walked to the store door, meeting Proudfoot face to face. A base-ball bat stood near. Hoppin took it up and felled Philip to the floor with a single blow.

"You ruined my sister and killed my poor old mother!" exclaimed young Hoppin, but before another blow could be struck the store was entered by others, and Proudfoot arose and staggered across the street. The blow had ruptured several arteries beneath his skull, and he died in a few hours. Hoppin was arrested and lodged in jail in this city. Despite the wealth and culture of its population, Cayuga County's criminal records, during the past five years, make a chapter that can only be rivaled by the records of Metropolitan crime. In 1873 there were seven murderers confined at one time in the jail at Auburn. Two of the most celebrated cases in this State were among the number—those of Conrad Egler and Patrick Swayne. Conrad Egler emigrated to this country from Germany in 1873, at the age of 16. He reached Cayuga County, and in April of that year was employed by Abram Wescott, of the town of Locke, to work upon his farm. Wescott's family consisted of himself, his wife, and an adopted girl, aged 12 years, named Ettie Conkling. On the 3d of May following Egler's advent at the farm, Mr. and Mrs. Wescott left him and the girl at home attending to their respective duties, while they went to the village of Moravia to do some trading. Between 12 and 1 o'clock on that day, a little niece of Wescott, who lived on an adjoining farm, went over to her uncle's to see Ettie Conkling. There was no one to be seen about the house. The girl entered a little pantry between the kitchen and dining-room, and there she discovered the dead body of Ettie lying on the floor, face downward, with a shoe-knife sticking in her back. The girl gave the alarm at once. The Coroner was summoned. Six stabs were found in the girl's breast and back. One had penetrated her heart, nearly cutting it in two. The knife had been left sticking in her back by her assassin, as it had separated the vertebræ of the spine, and was held so tightly that it required the main force of two men to extract it. Great locks of the girl's hair had been pulled from her head, and she had been dragged about the floor. The house had been ransacked, but the only articles missing were a coat and vest, and a pair of square-toed boots belonging to Mr. Westcott. Egler could not be found about the premises. His boots were found near the house, and tracks of the boots taken from the house led away from the spot. He was discovered toward evening at Ellis Hollow, six miles from Westcott's. Although armed with a large knife, he made no resistance to arrest, and admitted the killing of the girl. He said he went to the house to get something to eat. Ettie would not get it for him, and made sport of his broken English; he got mad at her, and she kicked him; he kicked her; she struck him, and he took up the knife that she had been paring potatoes with and stabbed her; she ran to the door to call help; he seized her by the hair and pulled her backward to the floor and plunged the knife into her body until she was dead. He left the knife sticking in her back, because when he tried to pull it out it lifted the girl's body from the floor. Egler was tried, convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged on the 6th of February, 1874. A writ of error was granted to his counsel, and stay of execution obtained. Meanwhile Egler had communicated with his family in Germany, which turned out to be an influential one. A claim was made by the German authorities on the person of Egler. After long legal proceedings between the two countries, it was decided that the claim was good, and the prisoner was handed over to the courts of that country. It was stipulated, however, that he should be punished there as he would have been here. He was given a trial in his native land, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment! It is said that he returned to this country the past Spring.

The crime known as the "Feed-bag murder" obtained wide notoriety, owing to the mystery that surrounded it, and which, legally, still surrounds it. Henry Page, in October, 1872, had charge of the canal barn of Stoke & Ballard, in Montezuma, on the Erie Canal. He was a young Englishman, of a good Canadian family. Patrick Swayne was a boatman with whom Page was intimate. Swayne slept with Page in the office of the barn whenever his boat laid up at Montezuma. On the night of Oct. 11, 1872, Swayne and Page went to the office together. Next day Page did not appear. Thirty dollars that should have been in the office drawer were missing. Swayne said that about 11 o'clock on the previous night Page told him that he was going up the canal to see his girl. He unlocked the drawer, took the money out, went away, and Swayne went to bed. He had seen nor heard nothing of his companion since. Two feed-bags were also missing from the barn. It was thought Page had fallen into the canal and been drowned, but thorough dragging failed to find his body. He had visited his sweetheart, and started back to the barn about 2 o'clock. In the latter part of August, 1873, a number of laborers, who were digging a drain through a portion of the great Montezuma Marsh, a mile from the Wayne County line, came upon the remains of a man floating in the marsh. Portions of clothing were on the body, and where protected flesh still clung to the bones. There was a rope tied about the neck and one around the ankles. At the end of each rope a partially decayed bag depended. The bottom of each bag was rotted out. These remains were easily identified as those of the missing Henry Page. By marks that still were intelligible, the bags were recognized as the feed-bags that had disappeared simultaneously with Page. It was plain that Page had been murdered, and his body sunk in the depths of the marsh by means of weights placed in the bags and fastened to his neck and feet. The bags had rotted in the swamp, until they were too weak to hold the weight within them. The bottoms were torn out, and the body thus permitted to rise to the surface. Page's throat was cut, and his lower jaw bone broken. That he had been murdered by Swayne was the universal belief. Search was made for the latter, and he was found and arrested near Syracuse. He denied all knowledge of the crime, and the evidence on the trial was not sufficient to warrant a conviction.

COL. SCOTT TO HIS MEN.

ADDRESS TO THE EMPLOYEES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

President Scott has transmitted the resolution of the Board of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, thanking the employes for their fidelity during the late strike, with the following address:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, Aug. 4, 1877.

To all the Loyal Employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

It gives me great pleasure to transmit to you the following preamble and resolution of the Board of Directors of this company, thanking you for the manner in which you withstood intimidation and violence, and thereby greatly aided the lawful authorities in restoring the use of the highways controlled by it to the business of the public and the commerce of the country. Allow me to call your attention to the fact that during the entire history of this company, extending over a period of more than 30 years, its management has always considered the contentment and well-being of the men in its service of the greatest importance; and it has always felt able to challenge comparison, both as to rate of compensation and care for the personal comfort of its employes, with any other employer of labor in the country. It has always given a prompt hearing to any complaint, and I can safely say that no employe or committee of employes of the company has ever been denied by me a respectful consideration of any alleged grievance.

I ought also to say to you, in the frankest manner, that the recent reduction of compensation was a necessity growing out of the depressed condition of all business interests, and was adopted not before, but after, every means had been taken in other directions to avoid it. For the last four years the management of this company has been strenuous and earnest in seeking to secure the best revenues possible under the existing condition of business, and to diminish its expenditures in every legitimate manner, so as to leave to you a satisfactory compensation for your labor, and to the owners of the property a fair interest upon their investment. The reduction of dividends to shareholders has been more than twice as great as the reduction of your compensation.

The causes that led to the reduction made on the 1st of June were fully explained to a large committee, known as the General Grievance Committee of Engineers and Firemen, employed on the Pennsylvania Road and leased lines east of Pittsburg, who conferred with me on the 4th of June last. After a full interchange of views, the committee advised me in their letter of that date that "as the business of the country was so depressed in all its various branches, they believed it the duty of the engineers and firemen to cheerfully co-operate in advancing the best interests of the company." They were, therefore, entirely satisfied that the company had simply done what was right and proper under the circumstances, and were ready to stand by its management in the action that had been taken, hoping that when the country became more prosperous their wages would be restored to the old standard.

I do not believe that the lawless work of violent men, which has so seriously deranged all business relations for the past two weeks, can long postpone the return of that obedience to law which is essential to every man in the service of the company. Only through the preservation of law and order can the families and homes of the men, and the men themselves, be afforded that full protection to which all good citizens are equally entitled.

I desire to impress upon every thinking man in the service the great injustice that has been done by the attempt to enforce a strike such as was inaugurated July 19, without so much as a proposition for a conference with any officer of the company. If there had been a proper opportunity had been offered for a conference, the parties disposed to engage in such an effort could have been entirely satisfied as to the necessity of the action taken by this company, or if it could have been shown that there were peculiar hardships, they could have been remedied without resorting to such lawless acts as have brought disgrace upon our whole country.

No alternative was left to this company, when its trains and business of the public had been interfered with, but to ask the proper authorities in the various localities to suppress disorder and enforce the law, whereby its property would be protected and restored to the possession of its owners. To-day I feel at liberty to congratulate you upon the virtual attainment of that result, in so far that the railways of the company have been opened to the public and its property restored, except where it had been destroyed by mob violence, and beg to thank you heartily for your loyal steadfastness to the interests of the company, which are also your own best interests.

I trust, after the experience of the past few weeks, every man in the service will feel it his duty, as well as his pleasure, if he has a grievance, to present it to the proper officers for consideration, and that hereafter the works of this company will be protected from all violence, as your interests are identical with, and inseparable from, those of the company. As you now share in the adversity consequent upon the universal depression and stagnation of business, you will be equally sure to share in the prosperity which I confidently believe awaits the company and the general business interests of the country in the early future. Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

Following is the resolution of thanks to the employes:

Whereas, The railways and other property of the company during the past two weeks have been subjected to strikes and mob violence unparalleled in the history of this country, resulting in a deplorable loss of life and in a great destruction of property and the general suspension of business; and

Whereas, At least 90 per cent. of the employes in the service of the company have remained faithful to their duties, notwithstanding the intimidation and threats of violence to which they they were subjected by a mob composed mainly of men in no way connected with railway service: therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors hereby tender the thanks of the company to all the men in its service who through the scenes of lawlessness which have occurred within the past two weeks remained firm and ready to discharge their duties, and who have thus recognized and fulfilled the obligation resting upon all good citizens to sustain the law, and have maintained their own right to labor for the support of their families, free from interference or intimidation.

A MONSTER IN THE SOUND.

The Portchester *Journal* assumes the responsibility for this story: "Last Friday, while a gentleman and lady were sailing on the Sound, between the Byram shore and Captain's Island light, their attention was attracted by a queer hissing noise, and a roaring sound, and they soon discovered, not an eighth of a mile distant, a monster of the deep advancing rapidly. This monster stood up straight, was apparently as large round as a hogshead, and showed an enormous head, and exhibited not less than 15 or 20 feet of his length. He advanced a short distance in this upright manner, when, with a roar and a hiss, he sank completely out of sight, only to reappear in a few moments uncomfortably near the boat. No wonder the party made haste for the shore, and were soon out of harm's way. The monster is evidently neither whale, porpoise, nor shark, and what it is is still an open question. Our informants are trustworthy people, and not given to telling fish stories."

SENATOR BECK ON THE CURRENCY.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLEDGED TO REPEAL THE RESUMPTION ACT—RESTORATION OF THE SILVER DOLLAR.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* reports at length a speech delivered by Senator Beck at a mass-meeting of the Democrats of Mason County, Ky., on the 4th inst. We quote the following, in which he is speaking of the Democratic Party: "We are pledged as a party to the unconditional repeal of the Gold Resumption Act which the Radicals have fastened upon the country in the interest of the foreign and domestic bondholders. We regard the contraction of the currency necessary to such resumption as the prime cause of the bankruptcy and ruin which threaten all the debtor classes, and of the paralysis which has fallen upon our industries, making beggars of thousands who are willing to work, and causing outbreaks which endanger the peace of the country, and the security of property everywhere. We will restore for all purposes the old standard silver dollar as a unit of value equal to gold; it was demonetized by fraud, falsehood, and suppression of the truth by the Radical leaders and their foreign allies so secretly that even the press, which learns everything, did not know for months that it had been done. I hope and believe that we will succeed in requiring the Government to receive its own legal-tender notes for its customs dues, and stop its repudiation of the paper it forced all but the bondholder to receive for all the debts it owes. We will surely maintain our position to so adjust tariff taxation that its main object, at least, will be to obtain revenue, and not to keep it, as now, arraigned to destroy revenue, and quadruple the cost of necessary articles to the consumers by prohibiting imports, so as to enrich a few pampered monopolists. With these reforms effected, and with decent economy and reasonable honesty in the administration of public affairs, with States and people allowed to manage their private concerns, free from officious meddlers, we will at once become free, prosperous, and happy people. I know how little value is attached to general charges of mismanagement and maladministration made by the men of one party against the other, therefore I propose to state briefly an outline of the facts relative to currency and taxation, as these are the pressing questions now, so that each of the audience can examine for himself and see whether or not the Radical policy is as bad as I claim it to be.

They have brought the country by law to the point where all debts of the General Government, of the States, of the municipalities, of the railroad and other corporations, as well as of private individuals, have to be paid in gold alone, or its equivalent, on and after the 1st day of January, 1879, about 17 months from this date. The aggregate of these debts is computed to exceed $6,000,000,000, more than three times the amount of all the gold coin in the world. We have not got, and cannot possibly obtain before that date, over $300,000,000 in gold, or say 5 per cent. of the amount we owe, less than one year's interest, half of that in the hands of foreigners. Forced resumption now fastened upon us in number and circumstances, universal bankruptcy; the number and the amount of debts of individuals and men are fearful to contemplate, and we are daily going from bad to worse. The Federal and State Governments, the banks and other great corporations, are all compelled to contract their loans and their circulation in order to meet what they have outstanding in gold, which they must, of course, make the smallest amount possible. No prudent man dare borrow money now to invest in any business, as it is obvious that he cannot hope to realize enough from the sale of any product of industry hereafter to repay the money he borrows and its interest in gold. A lender may be willing to lend $10,000, taking a mortgage on a farm worth $20,000, in the hope of buying it in for the $10,000 loaned; but the owner of such a farm, no matter how much he wants the money, dare not borrow it. Yet we are told money is abundant! Certainly, because safe borrowers cannot be found. Manufacturing establishments, rolling-mills, industries all over the land which employed vast sums of money, are closed, and their hands are tramps or strikers, because there is not only no prospect of profit, but a certainty of absolute ruin by a continuance of the business. Yet the bondholders and other leeches who are demanding gold, and gold only, so that they can buy property at their own prices, are continuing the cry that money is abundant and abundant. Does any gentleman here (unless he is a banker or bondholder) know how, where, or from whom he can obtain gold to pay his debts or meet his liabilities? The Government pays gold only to the bondholder; from him only can it be obtained, at his own rates, by those who are compelled to have it."

THE BRAINS WERE OUT, YET HE LIVED.

Mr. James H. Gibson, a business man of St. Louis, sends to the *Republican* of that city a communication reading thus: "In your issue of this date I notice a case of a little girl in Memphis who, having a piece of iron thrust in her head, and, after losing some of her brains, seems to be in a fair way of recovery. In 1856 we had in our employ a stout, healthy German, 20 years of age—Charles Blome by name. Charles was fond of hunting, and one day while shooting ducks over in Illinois bottom, his gun burst, and the breech-pin blew out and sunk in his forehead, three-quarters of an inch above the right eye. He was found senseless by a Frenchman who knew him, and was brought home in a cart. Upon the third day, while his mother was washing his wound, she noticed something protruding from his head, and, calling her husband's attention to it, he took a pair of shoemaker's pincers and pulled out the piece, about one and a quarter inches in length. There was more than a tablespoonful of brains oozed out of the wound, and many pieces of bone. In three months he came back to work, apparently all right, except that he had lost the sense of smell. He worked for us six months; joined the Turners', marched in the hot sun one day; and the next morning came up sick; had to get a conveyance to take him home, and died in a few days. Dr. Engelman opened his head. There was no brains in the right side of his head and a tumor had formed in the back part."

A STUDENT'S GOOD FRIENDS.

In announcing the death of Prof. Samuel Emmons Brown, of the Rochester Theological Seminary, at Lowell, Mass., on Sunday, of typhoid fever, the Rochester *Union* says: "Many of his friends here were not even aware of his illness until the news of his death came this morning. He was appointed acting Professor in place of the late lamented Dr. Hackett on Sept. 6, last year, little less than a year ago, but during the term he proved himself such an excellent man for the place that there is no doubt, had he lived, he would have been appointed to the full Professorship. Mr. Brown was born Feb. 27, 1847, in Portland, Me., and prepared for college in Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. While there he attracted the attention of Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, of Harvard University, and he was so struck with his brilliant talents that he paid his entire expenses at Harvard College during his four years of study at that institution. Mr. Brown graduated in a Class of 100 in 1870, standing second in his class. He then entered Rochester Theological Seminary, graduating in 1873. While there he came under the notice of Mr. J. B. Trevor, the millionaire, who has been such a good friend to the Seminary, and he, too, seemed so struck by the promise of a future brilliant career for the young student, that he paid the entire expenses of his trip abroad after he had graduated. Mr. Brown, after graduating here, studied in Leipsic and Halle, Germany, and afterward studied modern Greek in Athens, and visited Egypt and Palestine, thus acquiring a rare and valuable experience. On his return home he was appointed to the position in the Seminary, which he held at the time of his death—Acting Professor of New Testament Exegesis. He gave promise of being one of the most brilliant theological Professors in the country, his accuracy and quickness of mind being remarkable."

OUR FATE AS RUMORED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of July 30 says: "A rumor obtained currency through the city late yesterday afternoon that the mob had arisen in New-York, captured the City, put it to flames, and were in the act of firing the Western Union Telegraph building on Broadway, when the wires had been cut and no further news could be received. This was a highly sensational and inflammatory piece of news, and appearing to come on sufficient authority, it was deemed advisable to hold a session of the Citizens' Executive Committee to provide for the counteraction of any ill effect it might have on the mob here. But fortunately the news was not true. A dispatch this morning from New-York states that the interruption to the wires was caused by a small fire in the operating-room, necessitating the transmission of dispatches from Jersey City."

A PRESENTIMENT OF DEATH.

The Great Falls (N. H.) *Journal* says that the father of Roscoe Pond, who was drowned at West Lebanon last week, had a vivid premonition of his death. Mr. Pond had been stopping at Oganquit, and some days before the accident he dreamed that he saw Roscoe slide from the rocks and become engulfed in the waves. So vivid was it that he could not get rid of the impression, and Saturday he went down to the beach to see if all was safe, and when he came away cautioned his children over and over again to be very careful. At 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the dream had its fulfillment. Roscoe had fired a comfortable place for his mother to lie down on the shore, cheerily saying that he would be back soon. He went in bathing with a boy 10 years old. While playing on the rocks he slipped, and an undercurrent quickly took him beyond human help.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

FAILURE TO PAY PREMIUM ON LIFE POLICY ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR—PROOF OF STATEMENTS IN APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Supreme Court of the United States have rendered decisions as follows:

No. 28—*The New-York Life Insurance Company, appellant, vs. William O. Statham and Parmelia A. Dudley, formerly Parmelia A. Statham, and two other cases.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi.—The first of these cases is a bill in equity, filed to recover the amount of a policy of life insurance granted by the defendants (now plaintiffs in error) in 1851, on the life of Dr. A. D. Statham, of Mississippi, from the proceeds of certain funds belonging to the defendants attached in the hands of their agent at Jackson in that State. It appears from the statements of the bill that the annual premiums accruing on the policy were all regularly paid until the breaking out of the late civil war, but that in consequence of that event the premium due on the 8th of December, 1861, was not paid, the parties assured being residents of Mississippi and the defendants a corporation of New-York. Dr. Statham died in July, 1862. The second case is an action at law brought in the same court against the same defendants to recover the amount of a policy issued in 1859 on the life of one Henry S. Seyms, the husband of the plaintiff. In this case, also, the premiums had been paid until the breaking out of the war, when, by reason thereof, they ceased to be paid, the plaintiff and her husband being residents of Mississippi. Seyms died in May, 1872. The third case is a similar action at law brought in the same court against the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New-York to recover the amount of a policy issued by them in 1858 on the life of C. L. Buck, of Vicksburg, Miss., the circumstances being substantially the same as in the other cases. The policies in all the cases were in the usual form of such instruments, declaring that the company, in consideration of certain specified sums to them in hand paid by the assured, and of an annual premium of the same amount to be paid on the same day and month in every year during the continuance of the policy, did assure the life of the party named, in a specified amount, for the term of his natural life. The policies contained various conditions upon the breach of which they were to be null and void, and among others the following: "That in case the said [assured] shall not pay the said premium on or before the several days herein before mentioned for the payment thereof, then and in every such case the said company shall not be liable to the payment of the sum insured, or in any part thereof, and this policy shall cease and determine." The Manhattan policy contained the additional provision that in every case where the policy should cease or become null and void, all previous payments made thereon should be forfeited to the company. The non-payment of the premiums in arrear was the act upon the failure of the payment of which the validity of the policies depended. The opinion of the court is in substance as follows:

"A policy of life assurance which stipulates for the payment of an annual premium by the assured, with a condition to be void on non-payment, is not an insurance from year to year, like a common fire policy; but the premiums constitute an annuity, the whole of which is the consideration for the entire assurance for life; and the condition is a condition subsequent, making void the policy by its non-performance. But the time of payment in such policies is material, and of the essence of the contract, and failure to pay involves an absolute forfeiture, which cannot be relieved against in equity. If failure to pay the annual premium be caused by the intervention of war between the territories in which the insurance company and the assured respectively reside, which renders it unlawful for them to hold intercourse, the policy is nevertheless forfeited if the company insist on the condition; but in such a case the assured is entitled to the equitable value of the policy arising from the premiums already paid. This equitable value is the difference between the cost of a new policy and the present value of the premiums yet to be paid on the forfeited policy when the forfeiture occurred, and may be recovered in an action at law or suit in equity. The doctrine of revival of contracts suspended during the war is one based on considerations of equity and justice, and cannot be invoked to revive a contract which it would be unjust or inequitable to revive, as where time is of the essence of the contract or the parties cannot be made equal. The average rate of mortality is the fundamental basis of life assurance, and as this is subverted by giving to the assured the option to revive their policies or not after they have been suspended by a war, (since none but the sick and dying would apply,) it would be unjust to compel a revival against the company." Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion.

No. 220—*The New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Anson M. Baker.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York.—On the 28th of June, 1869, the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company issued its policy of insurance upon the life of Anson M. Baker and Martha his wife, undertaking, upon the death of either of them, to pay the survivor the sum of $10,000. Martha Baker died on the 6th of December, 1870, and this action is brought to recover the amount insured by such policy. Upon a trial before the Circuit Judge and a jury, a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the amount claimed. The insurance company seeks to set aside the judgment rendered upon this verdict, for the reasons following: 1. That the court erred in refusing the request made by the defendant's counsel to direct the jury to find a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient to sustain a verdict for the plaintiff. This request was based upon the allegation that there was undisputed evidence of a violation of "certain expressed warranties contained in their application, the 22d," which referred to the party's usual medical attendant, and the answer thereto, and also "in regard to question No. 7, what members of the party's family have died of or been afflicted with" certain diseases named, and the answers thereto. It will not do for counsel, in requests to the court, to assume the existence of facts, and ask a charge to the jury based upon such assumption. (Gladmon vs. Railroad Co., 13 Wall.) Nor will it do for counsel, upon argument before this court, to insist that because the counsel below made such assumption we are to consider the assumed facts as existing. An examination of the record before us shows that the statements upon which the above request was made are without foundation. There is no evidence that a policy was issued by agreement that the statements of the application should be express warrantees, or that they should have any effect whatever. There is no evidence that the application, which was upon the trial assumed to have been made, and which contained the questions and answers referred to, was ever presented to the insurance company; there is no evidence that the policy of Mr. and Mrs. Baker was based upon such application or was issued upon the basis that the policy issued referred in any manner to this application, or that this application referred in any manner to the policy. On all these points we have no information. The record is absolutely silent as to each of them. The only information we can obtain of the contents of the policy is from the complaint and the answer. The complaint (not referring to any application) alleges the execution of a policy of insurance for the sum of $10,000 upon the lives of Baker and his wife, in consideration of the payment of the sum of $412 20 at the time of its insurance, and of the future annual payment of the same sum; alleges the death of the wife, notice to the company, the service of proofs, and the performance of all the conditions required. The company answered, admitting the allegations of the complaint, "except as hereinafter modified, and except the allegation that the plaintiff performed all the conditions of the policy," as to which it alleges a failure to perform by reason of concealing certain information set forth. The answer also denies that the agreement to pay the sum named formed the sole consideration of the policy, but alleges that the representations made in the "application therefor" formed a part of the consideration. The answer proceeds, secondly, and as matter constituting a defense to the action, to allege that in making an application in writing and the propounding of certain questions therein, and the answers thereto, and the agreement that such statements should form the basis of the contract of insurance; that if untrue, the policy should be void, and alleging that such statements were untrue, as to the special matters thus set forth are matters in defense, and the burden of proving their truth rested upon the defendant. If this application formed the basis of the contract of insurance, the defendant should have made proof to that effect at the trial. If the plaintiff had stipulated that any untrue statement (whether material or not, whether willfully false or mistaken) should destroy his policy, the defendant should have proved at the trial a fact so material. No such proof appears in the record. By the course of the trial it was assumed that an application had been made, and that it contained the questions and answers numbered as above set forth. It is, however, nowhere admitted or assumed that it formed the basis of the policy, or that the policy contained any stipulation in regard to it. The facts upon which the requests to charge were founded not appearing by the record, cannot be assumed to exist, and without examining whether they were properly refused if the facts had been shown, we can give them no consideration. The second general objection of the defendant is based upon an alleged error in admitting evidence of what took place when the answers to the questions already referred to were written in an application for insurance. These questions were put, and the answers were written down by Dr. Wells, the agent of the insurance company, and the application was signed by Mrs. Baker. There were present Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Dr. Wells, the agent of the company, and Dr. Hibbard. The proceedings in relation to question No. 12 will illustrate the course of the trial. Question—"Have the parties' parents, brothers, or sisters been afflicted with pulmonary or other diseases hereditary to their nature?" to which the answer was written "No." Dr. Hibbard was asked to state the conversation that took place between himself, Dr. Wells, the agent of the company, and Mrs. Baker, when this question was put and answered. To this evidence objection was made on the ground that the answer was in writing, and that it was not competent to vary the same by parol testimony. The objection was overruled, and the witness answered: "I asked in reference to the cause of death of her brothers and sisters, whether they died of pulmonary consumption. She said it was reported that two or three of them died of pulmonary consumption, but there was a difference of opinion respecting that, and she was unable to decide, but her view of the question was they had not died of consumption." The same question was put on the trial to the plaintiff as had been put to Dr. Hibbard, and a similar objection was made. He gave the answer of Mrs. Baker as similar to that given by Dr. Hibbard, but more in detail as to the supposed causes of the deaths in the family. He adds: "After she had completed this answer, Dr. Wells said that where she had no personal knowledge she was to answer 'don't know.' Dr. Wells then wrote out the answer. I did not see what he wrote." He testified also that the application was not read over to Mrs. Baker after being filled out by Dr. Wells. The subsequent evidence of Dr. Wells was in some respects contradictory to this; he stating among other things, that the answers were read over to Mrs. Baker; but as the question is upon the admissibility of the evidence, it is not important to consider it. It is manifest upon the testimony that Dr. Wells, the agent of the company, undertook to construe and interpret the answers of the applicant, and wrote down and inserted in the application his construction and interpretation of them, and not the answers themselves. The evidence objected to was admissible to show that the statement was not that of the applicant, although signed by her. The statement was one prepared by the company, for which it was responsible, and it cannot be set up to defeat its policy. The Insurance Company vs. Mahone, 21 Wall., 152, is a full and satisfactory authority to this point, as is also The Insurance Company vs. Wilkinson, 13 Ib., 222. In the former case an opinion was given by Mr. Justice Strong, and in the latter by Mr. Justice Miller, and each of them contains a full and careful consideration of the precise question before us. These cases are so recent and so fully in point that further discussion is unnecessary. The objections to the other questions are of the same character. Upon the record before us there can be no doubt that the judgment should be affirmed, and it is so, ordered. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

COURT NOTES.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, Frank Mason and Mary Mason, who were accused of cruelty to their children, pleaded guilty, and were sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Thomas F. Harrington, of No. 29 Cherry-street, was charged, at the Tombs, yesterday, by Antony McDonald, of No. 37 Cherry-street, with discharging a loaded pistol at him, on Monday, the 6th inst., the ball striking and wounding the complainant. Harrington was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

John P. Brown, of No. 26 Oak-street, was charged, at the Tombs, yesterday, by Thomas Burke, of No. 90 Catharine-street, with striking him on the head with a beer faucet weighing about five pounds, and injuring him severely. To all appearances Burke was injured severely, being all covered with blood. The prisoner was committed in default of $2,000 bail.

Judge Van Brunt granted an application, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to cancel a lis pendens issued on the residence of Isaac Bijur, No. 104 West Forty-sixth-street, in the suit against Peter B. Sweeny. Bijur having shown that he bought the property in good faith from Sweeny in July, 1872, for $21,000, and that Sweeny has no interest in the premises.

Eben Wright obtained a judgment against the New-York Leather Manufacturing Company, and applied to Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for an order of sequestration and a Receiver. On motion of the company's counsel the matter went over to the 20th inst., the defendant's officers being enjoined from assigning or transferring any of its property in the meantime.

Patrick Gribbon, who resides at the corner of Prince and Tillary streets, Brooklyn, was charged, at the Tombs, yesterday, by Martin Wellbrook, of No. 133 Maiden-lane, with stabbing him, on the 6th inst., in the arm with a knife. The quarrel took place in the liquor store of the complainant, who struck the defendant with a chair, and the defendant, in retaliation stabbed the complainant. He was committed in default of $2,000 bail.

In the report in THE TIMES of yesterday, concerning the arraignment of Howard M. Thorpe, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on Monday, it was erroneously stated that the accused had, while in the employ of Messrs. Pitts & Co., appropriated money collected by him and robbed them in various ways. The man was employed by Mr. George C. McEwen, of No. 124 Warren-street, and it was that gentleman he robbed in the manner described.

In the case in which William O'Connell, Secretary of St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance, is charged with contempt of court, in paying out money belonging to the organization, he denied the charge yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Van Brunt, saying that $2,000 he was charged with having paid was disbursed by the Trustees of the Alliance. The case went over to the September term.

On the night of July 1 Morris Gleeson, a stranger in the City, drank pretty freely, and, becoming intoxicated, laid down to sleep in a hallway, and was robbed of his watch and chain. Officer Wood arrested Peter Healy, a laborer, of No. 349 Madison-street, and found the stolen property in his possession. In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday Healy was tried and convicted, and Judge Sutherland sent him to State Prison for three years.

On an order of arrest issued by Judge McAdam, of the Marine Court, Owen Donohue, the brother of Thomas Donohue, who was killed by John Scannell, on the 4th inst., was yesterday in a suit brought against him by John Reilly to recover $4.000 for alleged assault on the plaintiff and his wife on the 18th ult., plaintiff alleging that Donohue beat him with brass knuckles, and pulled his wife's hair and tried to throw her down stairs.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, Thomas and Mary Boyle, both of No. 507 West Twenty-fifth-street, were charged with cruelty to their children. Officer Conners, who arrested the couple, stated that their apartments were without bed, stove, or chair, that the children were without shoes, and had very little clothing. He further stated that the parents entirely neglected them, allowing them to go under what they would. The prisoners got two months each in the Penitentiary.

A man named Edward Dristle recently disposed of 11 cases of snuff, which were not properly stamped, to a resident of Virginia. Dristle was arrested on the complaint of a United States Revenue officer yesterday, and upon being arraigned before United States Commissioner Osborn, defended his action on the peculiar ground that the snuff had been offered in trade for some land, and the land having been worthless and the snuff valueless, he considered it but a "square" exchange, and nothing more. The plea was not accepted as satisfactory by the Commissioner, and the prisoner was held in $500 bail to await trial.

Zet Schramm obtained a judgment against Max Hoenstein for goods s

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—An Sos—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

PARK THEATRE.—Baby—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Poor Jo—Miss Mary Cary.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day in the Middle States south-west winds, warmer, partly cloudy, followed by cooler, clear weather, with north-west winds and rising barometer.

Our war map of Turkey from the Danube to the Dardanelles will be found as excellent in point of execution, of accuracy, and of fullness as our former map showing the country between the Carpathians and the Balkans was, by general consent, admitted to be. The clear and comprehensive descriptive matter appended to it needs only to be supplemented by some of the details in regard to the Balkan passes published in yesterday's Times to furnish the most complete aid yet given to the American public to the understanding of the positions now occupied by the contending forces in European Turkey. The reader who desires to follow intelligently the varying fortunes of the war has only to keep this map at hand, and with the aid of the explanatory matter which accompanies it, he will seldom be at a loss to understand the significance of the changes of position by Turks and Russians, which will go far to indicate the results of the present campaign.

Mr. John Kelly is quoted by the *World* as authority for a statement in regard to the City debt. We absolve Mr. Kelly from any personal knowledge of the merits of this exhibit, since it may be fairly doubted whether he could, if he tried, correct the footings of the table of figures given to the reporter. Mr. Kelly was found by the reporter engaged, "as usual," in signing warrants, and we suspect that his usefulness as Controller begins and ends there. The main purport of the statement issued in his name is to prove that during the last seven months the funded debt has increased only $316,549, but as a portion of the taxes has been applied to the extinction of $711,304 of old debt, it is obvious that we have been contracting new debt at the rate of more than $150,000 a month. We do not find in the statement any reference to the so-called "temporary" debt issued in the form of assessment bonds, nor is there any attempt made to dissipate the prevalent suspicion that claims and judgments against the City have absorbed a good deal more than the amount appropriated to meet them. As, for reasons best known to himself, Mr. Kelly has ceased to make public the monthly statements in regard to debt and expenditures which were begun by Controller Green, he need hardly complain if people get it into their heads that he has a personal interest in returning to the old system of financial mystification so successfully practiced under his quondam friend, Connolly.

Of course, the increase of the City debt is accounted for by the rather stale excuse of "legislative interference." It would puzzle either Mr. Kelly or the *World* to show how laws which authorize the issue of new bonds can be removed from the statute book unless by the aid of the Legislature, and since it rests with the Board of Apportionment, (simply another name for Kelly,) to say when any of the bonds so authorized shall be issued, it is not very easy to see how the present financial administration can escape the responsibility for the increase of the debt. It happens, moreover, that the legislative action taken last Winter to check, once and for all, the increase of the City debt, and to provide means for its gradual extinction, was nullified by the vetoes of Gov. Robinson, which were given at the instance of John Kelly. For instance, taking Mr. Kelly's own statement of the net increase of the funded debt, three-fourths of that amount is accounted for by the issue of bonds for the use of the Dock Department. The law under which that issue is made would have been repealed but for the interference of Robinson and Kelly, and the volume of current expenses would also have been so cut down as to reduce considerably below $15,000,000 the amount of revenue bonds needed in seven months. But then, we should have missed, among other things, the luxury of a Commissioner of Jurors at $15,000 a year.

The *Staats Zeitung* gives in an article, reproduced in another column, some very significant indications of the course of the majority of German Democrats in the Fall campaign. That paper has an undoubted claim to represent the sentiments of the 24,000 voters who, under the most hopeless circumstances, supported Mr. Ottendorfer for Mayor in 1874. When it assumes the position, therefore, that the candidates of Tammany Hall, no matter of what character, must be opposed, and when it gives very excellent reasons for that attitude, it must be held to speak for the element which holds the balance of power in this City, and to foreshadow a course of action which only needs the hearty co-operation of Republicans to render certain the defeat of the nominees of Kelly. In addition to the general reason that any candidate elected by Tammany Hall must be prepared to do its bidding, there is a specific reason for voting against all its nominees in the position taken by Gov. Robinson that Tammany represents the majority of the voters of New-York, and that no legislation ought to pass of which it does not approve. The disproof of that preposterous assumption will, at least, compel the Governor to seek some other reason to excuse his political subserviency to Kelly.

It appears that the Samoan Government has made formal application to the United States and to Great Britain for protection and assistance in maintaining the peace and independence of the island Kingdom. Exactly what now constitutes the Government of Samoa it would be difficult to say. During Steinberger's brief career, he invented and set up a patent reversible form of Government which could be changed from a monarchy to a republic, or from a republic to a kingdom, "at the pleasure of the wearer." Since his downfall, things have probably returned to their aboriginal lawlessness, the strongest man being on top. It would be an interesting state of things if the Governments whose protection is invoked should both agree to play the part of protector. Up to this date, however, the independence of Samoa has not been seriously threatened by anybody. And the peace of the kingdom depends on the people, who, unless they have been spoiled by their brief spasm of civilization, are peaceful enough so long as they are not compelled to wear clothes and work for their living.

The President has issued a proclamation forbidding, under heavy penalties, the sale of arms and ammunition to Indians within the limits of the United States. It is strange that such an order should be necessary, and, especially, that it should be provoked by the conduct of the men who are continually complaining of the aggressions of Indians. But the cupidity of frontier traders overcomes their discretion, and it is a notorious fact that they will sell powder, shot, and weapons to Indians with the same secrecy and defiance of law with which they sell them whisky. President Grant was obliged to issue a similar proclamation of warning, and this latest message is made necessary by the discovery that United States troops in the North-west are fighting Indians armed by mercenary white men.

THE WORST FOES OF LABOR.

The working man, after faring badly in an unequal contest with incorporated capital, is now in danger of suffering from the selfish zeal of demagogues and party managers. He has been neglected; he is now to be patronized and petted. He has endured a much harder struggle with depression and poverty than persons not brought into contact with him have dreamed of; he is now encouraged to hope for Governmental help, and the attainment of a condition which socialism and communism have promised as the result of their success. The transition is not difficult of explanation. The recent strikes, with all their folly, brutality, and crime, served one wholesome purpose. They directed attention to the condition of large masses of labor after a period of unexampled business embarrassment and disaster. The losses and anxieties of employers of labor, everybody knew. The world had witnessed, moreover, the effect of the trial upon the great corporations, railroad and industrial, on whose prosperous activity enormous numbers depend. How the latter endured the ordeal, and in what state it left them, few of us understood with anything like precision. The prevalence of destitution in the large cities was a fact that could not be ignored. The condition of workmen in more remote districts—along the lines of trunk railroads, in the black neighborhoods of coal mines and iron works, wherever large bodies had been congregated under the influence of a factitious prosperity—was to most of us as a sealed book. Whatever else the disturbances have done, at least they have opened the eyes of the American people to the order of things which has grown up among them so gradually as to be unobserved. The boastful contrast between the New World and the Old is found to be no longer possible. Beneath the vicious elements which produced the riots and retained the ascendency while resistance to lawful authority lasted, the country traces evidence of hardship, of suffering, of destitution to an extent for which it was unprepared. No one needed to be told that capital emerges from the panic and the consequent strain impaired, burdened, timid, and distrustful. The reports that come from the Pennsylvania coal region as to the condition of labor, like the reports that had come previously from some forms of labor on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroads, are, however, little short of a revelation.

Party managers and demagogues generally are quick to turn the discovery to account. The strikers and rioters have votes. These wretched miners in and about Scranton have voices in the choice of rulers of the land. And all of them have sympathizers more or less ardent in the mines and at the furnaces, in large factories, and wherever the railroad system extends. In a democracy these forces are too potent to remain long neglected. Politicians discern in them the means of controlling an election. How the discovery operates we have seen in Ohio. Democratic leaders fan the flames of insurrection by ascribing to the Federal Government, as administered by their opponents, direct responsibility for the prostration and distress which have overtaken employers and employed. The ill-paid workmen and their starving families are told by the authors of the Democratic platform that their misery is political in its origin, and may be cured by the accession of the Democratic Party to power. More mischievous demagogism cannot be easily conceived. Had the Ohio Republicans contented themselves with putting on record their conviction that corporate authority needs to be limited and looked after, and that the labor problem must henceforward occupy some of the space at present devoted to ordinary partisan topics, their proposition would have stood in creditable contrast to the lying declarations of the Democrats. But Judge West, the Republican candidate for the Governorship, has done his utmost to obliterate the distinction. Certainly, nothing very wise could be expected from a man who sums up his financial philosophy in the saying, "No contraction, no expansion, no depreciation, is my motto." He who is capable of so much nonsense might well be supposed to be capable of any absurdity. We cannot affect surprise, then, that at a later stage, referring to the resolution of the convention and the general relations of capital and labor, the Republican nominee launched into a communistic tirade that must have delighted any member of the International Federation of Labor who happened to hear it. From an avowed anarchist such sentiments would have been natural enough. From the nominee of a great party—and that the party of conservatism and order—they are incomprehensible. Judge West may honestly hold them or he may not. If he does, the marvel is how he obtained the nomination. If he simply yielded to the temptation of the moment, and pandered to the ignorance and prejudices of the working men among his audience, his recklessness proves how dangerous the question of labor may become under the manipulation of foolish or unprincipled politicians.

With the representatives of both parties thus intent upon using for base purposes the unhappy condition to which many branches of labor are reduced, what more natural than that the demagogues and incendiaries who are more nearly allied to the labor organizations should once more come to the surface? The New-Yorker, McDonnell, preaching to the workmen and loafers and ruffians of Baltimore the unadulterated gospel of communism, ought not to excite astonishment after the Ohio display of Judge West. There can be no halting-place between right and wrong, between lawlessness and authority, between the peace of well-organized society and the anarchy of the Commune. And when a man holding Judge West's position, for the sake of obtaining votes, assails the principles which underlie the natural relations of capital and labor, the appearance of men of the style of Mr. McDonnell on the scene follows as a matter of course. Their mission is to drive home the logic of Judge West, and to carry out fully the disorganizing doctrines to which he gave imperfect utterance. We shall yet hear much more of and from them. Events have rendered prominent a series of questions which have hitherto been excluded from practical politics. The obligations of corporations, the restraints that may be put upon them, the guarantees of sound and honest management that may be exacted from them—form some of these questions, and those, perhaps, which more than any other involve the harmony and well-being of interests which are really identical, but are for the time divided. If any progress is to be made with questions of this character, it is evident that they must be kept out of the arena of partisanship, and must be investigated in a spirit very different from that which is cultivated by the demagogues. They are not likely to allow the present opportunity to pass unimproved. But if ever the condition of labor is to be bettered, it must realize the fact that it has less to fear from the encroachments of capitalists than from the wiles and delusions of silly and dishonest men.

QUALIFICATIONS OF CONSULS.

The primary purpose in the appointment of Consuls to reside in foreign ports was to aid and facilitate Americans engaged in commercial pursuits. This object, by the way, should not be defeated and commerce be overburdened by oppressive consular fees on tonnage or for debenture, triplicate, and other landing or invoice certificates. Consular agents can assist merchants and promote commerce chiefly in two ways: First, they can collect and put into the possession of merchants, not only annually or quarterly, but monthly, commercial information pertaining to the course of trade and commercial regulations in the countries where such Consuls reside. This official information should be published immediately upon its receipt by the State Department, and not kept from the public until it has become stale and worthless, and then buried in ponderous volumes, as has been the custom of the Government heretofore. These monthly or weekly consular reports from all parts of the world should be made accessible to merchants, and should embrace not only all the statistics of trade which the authorities of each foreign country have collected, but notifications of all changes in duties, port charges, and regulations. The closing of old channels of commerce and the opening of new branches of industry and trade are matters about which every intelligent Consul should inform not only the Secretary of State, but, through him, the people of the United States.

Another way in which a qualified Consul can assist his countrymen engaged in foreign commerce is in serving as the channel of communication between American masters of ships or merchants and the authorities of the countries or ports with which they propose to trade. Foreign officials are far less accessible than our own. The people of all countries are more suspicious of strangers than our own people. A private citizen of the United States in a foreign port gets no favors or courtesies when a petitioner in his own behalf. Let a relaxation of regulations or rules be asked for by a Consul or other officer of the United States, especially if such official enjoys social relations with the authorities of a foreign port, and almost any concession will be granted not clearly contrary to local law. The importance of this point is underrated by the inexperienced. Competent Consuls can largely relieve commerce of local burdens and restrictions, if their influence is what it is possible for it to be. In most foreign countries an exaggerated importance is attached to official station. A Consul ranks between a Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel at the French court, and such officer may everywhere enjoy social standing unless his manners or character prevent it. As business is made secondary to society in other countries, the Consul who has the largest social influence has the largest business influence.

And this brings us to the essential elements of fitness. The Consul must have commercial knowledge and consular experience to perform efficiently one branch of his duties. He must have standing and social consideration in the community where he lives, in order to exercise over the local authorities, in behalf of his countrymen, the influence that will most promote their interests. What qualities or elements of character give this measure of merit which we call influence? They are the same the world over. A cultivated mind and cultivated manners, the outward bearing of a gentleman, and an inner life of honor and morality; in short, solid abilities and solid worth bring enduring influence and consideration in public station. A knowledge of the language of the country where a Consul resides is important. He should at least pay the people with whom he lives the compliment of striving to acquire their language with all the energy he can command. French should, of course, be mastered by all who aspire to a consular or diplomatic career. The difficulty has been that our foreign representatives have not often spoken correctly one language. It is doubtful if one American Consul in ten can accurately speak or write the English language. Speaking the English tongue with accuracy is not an American accomplishment. It should first be ascertained whether applicants for Consulships speak their own language before they are required to converse in Chinese, Modern Greek, or Japanese. Our scholarly Secretary of State could probably learn in a half-hour's conversation with those ambitious to represent us abroad whether or not they would do us discredit by daily murdering their mother tongue, and whether they possessed the intelligence and the manners of gentlemen. This kind of civil service examination, by which attainments and accomplishments, social and intellectual, are made known and a knowledge of business and of the world is tested, is the kind that will best determine the qualifications of Consuls. They, like our Envoys and Ministers, the officers in our Navy and the masters of our merchant ships, are representatives, in every sense, of their country abroad. As they cannot divest themselves of this general representative character, care should be taken that all classes of our foreign agents should truly represent our business intelligence, enterprise, and activity, our learning and culture, and whatever is most refined and elevated in the social side of our American life.

TWO GOVERNORS.

It is a matter of no special consequence whether Gov. Bedle, of New-Jersey, does or does not approve of the interference of United States troops in the domestic broils of individual States. This particular phase of a long-agitated question has been made prominent by the use of soldiers in the Southern States. As the Governor of New-Jersey is a Democrat, we might safely assume that, like Gov. Williams, of Indiana, he thinks that the use of the military in the South has not only been oppressive to the Democratic Party, for the time being, but has also been subversive of various "dearly-bought rights." But the attitude of these two Governors, under more recent and trying circumstances, is worth a moment's consideration. Gov. Bedle is the chief executive officer of a State which is covered with a net-work of railroads. Strikes were made on some of the lines, and were threatened on others. The malcontents were in easy communication with each other, and an hour might have witnessed an overturning of constituted authority which would have plunged the little State of New-Jersey into hopeless anarchy. New-York, with its throngs of roughs and "communists," was near at hand, and the danger of a destructive riot was very great. The Governor seemed determined to quell or prevent the disturbance with the force which the State Constitution had given him. He might have sent off a piteous telegram asking the citizens of Hoboken and Elizabeth to rally for the defense of property. Or he might have invoked the aid of the Army of the United States. He did nothing of the sort. But he called out the State Militia, and before the riot was fairly ready to show itself, it was fully understood that every gun belonging to the State would be brought to bear upon the disturbers of the peace. The United States Government was not harassed. No weak attempt to put down a mob by windy resolutions was made. There was no riot, and no bill of damages. The danger over, the Militia returned to their places as citizens, and the doughty Governor went on with his daily dip in the Long Branch surf.

James D. Williams, of Indiana, on the other hand, though no more nor less a Democrat than Gov. Bedle, pursued a different course. When the trouble began at Fort Wayne he dallied with whimsical notions about a citizens' vigilance committee. The Mayor of the city telegraphed to him, and so did the railway managers. The railway property was seized and held by armed rioters, in defiance of law and authority. Sheriff, Mayor, and constables were powerless before the mob. Gov. Williams, soon at his wits' end, apparently wanted to know if the huge, disorderly, lawless army of rioters could not be taken care of by a committee. But such a process seemed incapable of execution at Fort Wayne. Gov. Williams, like all weak men, was ready to abdicate his own powers before using them. So he rushed to the National Government for aid. As a Democratic demagogue, he had denounced the use of United States troops in State affairs as a usurpation. When he was playing harlequin in Congress, habited in a suit of native blue jeans, he was loud-mouthed in his opposition to the Army. He wanted it reduced to ten thousand men or less, and he declared that its employment in the settlement of domestic broils was subversive of human liberty, tyrannical, and unconstitutional. With manifest trepidation, like the darky adrift in a dug-out, he now vowed that something had to be done. So, to avoid "going back on his record," as these small politicians put it, he asked the Secretary of War to help him. Like a sneak, as he is, this puissant Governor avoided the formal declaration that he had not sufficient force to put down the rebellion; he would not comply with the terms which the law prescribes in such cases. But he went around to the back door, so to speak, and begged that the Army be handed out to him in a way which should not attract the attention of his constituents.

Probably by this time the good people of Indiana have learned that a suit of blue jeans cannot govern a State. When this person was Democratic candidate for Governor, we took occasion to say that his clothes were all that he had in the canvass. The Democratic managers did not allow Williams to make any speeches. On one memorable occasion he did break loose from his keepers, and the destruction which was thereupon visited on the English language and the plans of his party was great. For the rest of the time he was securely muzzled; and placed on exhibition in blue jeans, speechless, he was reckoned a great political card. Whenever he appeared in his character as "a man of the people," "a son of the soil," rude, rough, but honest and able, the applause was tremendous. The people of Indiana elected the blue jeans to office. We hope they like the clothes as Governor. They have certainly got nothing else.

THE CZAR'S DILEMMA.

Since the Seven Years' War destroyed her prestige as the leading State of Central Europe, 114 years ago, Austria's normal position has been that of a drag. In 1812 the fear of offending her compelled Napoleon to guarantee the Kaiser his Polish provinces, and thus relinquish his darling scheme of planting a new Kingdom of Poland as a thorn in the side of Russia. In 1853 her doubtful attitude wrecked the Russian invasion of the Principalities; and now, at a time when she may be said to hold the casting vote of Europe, her attitude is the same as ever—

"Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike."

yet doing by her very indecision almost as much harm as she could inflict by open hostility.

It is said that the Czar has asked the consent of the Austrian Government to the passage of the Russian troops through Servian territory, in order to fall upon the flank of the Turkish Army in Bulgaria. Servia will undoubtedly demand the recognition of her independence in return, and Austria has already hinted that she will make no objection, the Principality being virtually independent already. But after Servia, Bulgaria will inevitably come forward with the same request, and this is a much more serious matter. It has already transpired that this is the one innovation which Austria cannot and will not permit, and the Czar is thus placed in the dilemma of quarreling with her by compliance, or offending the whole Slavonian world by a refusal.

Nor is this all. Bulgaria's demand, if made, will undoubtedly be supported by Gen. Ignatieff and the whole strength of the "extreme" Russian Party, the influence of which is increasing in proportion to the deepening ferocity of the war. Prince Gortschakoff and the advocates of moderate measures express their willingness to rest satisfied with the attainment of the object for which the war was ostensibly commenced, viz., the assurance of safety and freedom to the Christian subjects of the Sultan. The more violent party, on the other hand, will, by their own admission, be content with nothing less than the giving up of the Turkish fleet, the cession of Kars, Batoum, and Trebizond, the opening or closing of the Dardanelles to all nations alike, and the recognition as independent States of Roumania, Servia, Bosnia, Bulgaria, and Herzegovina. It will be remarked that this programme, like the secret compact at Tilsit in 1807 between Napoleon and Alexander I., leaves Roumelia and Constantinople still in the possession of their present masters. Such an arrangement is evidently intended as a checkmate to the possible intervention of the Western powers; for, with the Sultan still at Constantinople, and Roumelia, *i. e.*, Turkey proper, still attached to it, Russia may argue, with some show of reason, that what she has done is not to crush the Turk, but only to liberate the Christian. Whether this Machiavelian policy will be finally successful remains to be seen.

MISS JOHNSON'S PLAN.

One of the most striking characteristics of woman is her cheerful perseverance in looking under the bed for a man. No man in his senses ever looks under the bed for a woman, but there are millions of women in this country who would find it quite impossible to sleep in any bed under which they had not previously searched for a concealed man. Experience is lost upon them. The average unmarried woman of 40 years of age has usually looked under the bed at least 7,500 times, without ever once finding the expected man, but she is not in the least discouraged by so long a course of failure; and it would be easy to find women of 80 or 90 years who still nightly search for the man whom they have never found.

Miss Johnson, of Evanston, will hereafter be famous as a woman whose long perseverance has been signally rewarded. It would be indelicate to inquire into her precise age, had she not described herself in a recent affidavit as having been born in the year 1834, and we may therefore take it for granted that she is at least 43 years old. If we assume that she began to look under the bed at the age of 15, it follows that she has performed that ceremony more than 10,000 times. Until last Friday night she never found the smallest fragment of a man under her bed, but on that eventful night her perseverance was rewarded, and the long-sought man greeted her astonished gaze.

Miss Johnson being an unmarried lady, not wholly unconnected with the milliner's trade, and full of womanly independence, resides entirely alone in a small house containing but three rooms—a kitchen, shop, and bed-room. Dogs she despises and cats she mistrusts, while as for men, she regards them as poor creatures who may possibly have their uses in time of drought, when water must be carted from the creek, but who, as a rule, make more trouble about a house than their necks are worth. Holding those views, it natually follows that Miss Johnson lives alone, and the cool bravery with which she locks up her house at night and seeks her solitary couch, no matter if a first-class thunder-storm is in progress, has for years been the admiration of the more timid of her sex.

It was about 11 o'clock last Friday night when Mrs. Johnson stooped down and looked under her bed for a possible man, precisely as she had done on ten thousand previous nights. Whether she was or was not astonished at perceiving a large-sized man lying under the bed with the back of his head toward her, will never be known, but, at any rate, she gave no sign of astonishment, and did not even inform the man that she saw him. On the contrary, she resumed with great deliberation the nocturnal twisting of her back hair, and even softly hummed "Hold the Fort," with as much distinctness as could be expected of a woman while holding a comb between her teeth. Her back hair being finally finished, she opened her window, turned down the lamp until it gave forth a dim and modest light, and then stepped gracefully into bed, but not to sleep.

That sagacious woman was perfectly well aware that the man under the bed, not suspecting that he had been discovered, would creep forth with a view to plunder as soon as he found that she was asleep. The bedstead stood in the corner of the room, and from the position of the man it was plain that he would creep out at the side of the bed. Miss Johnson, therefore, changed her usual manner of composing herself to rest, and lay, as she subsequently expressed it, "flat as a pan-cake," with her head projecting over the side of the bed at the precise locality where she expected the man to appear. For at least half an hour she lay perfectly still, watching for the man with a stealthy vigilance that would have done credit to an astute and experienced cat. Not a muscle or a hairpin of her frame moved, and her breathing was as slow and regular as that of a profound sleeper. At length the man, confident that she was asleep, softly began to worm himself from under the bed, moving after the manner prescribed by way of penalty to the original serpent of the Garden of Eden. Little did he imagine that a pair of pitiless gray eyes were waiting for the appearance of his head, while a pair of lithe and nervous hands were ready to pounce upon his ears. It was not many minutes, however, before each ear was suddenly caught in an inexorable grasp, and his head began to oscillate with remarkable speed between the floor and the edge of the bedstead.

Von Moltke himself could not have surpassed Miss Johnson's tactics. She had the man completely at her mercy, and he was as helpless as though his head were in the stocks. At first his captor maintained a grim silence, but after she had bumped him sufficiently to ease her mind, she addressed him upon the wickedness and folly of seeking to rob her. In vain did the man protest that his motives were innocent; that he had mistaken the house, and had merely intended to take a quiet nap under his own bedstead, where the flies could not find him. Miss Johnson sternly told him that he could not make her believe any such nonsense, and that she would "let him know," and would also "show him." These threats were carried out by a renewal of the bumping process, until the man yelled for mercy so loudly that the neighbors were aroused and rushed to Miss Johnson's house with the firm conviction that a gang of burglars had murdered that excellent woman, and were quarreling over the division of her spoils. It was not until a strong force, armed with clubs and hatchets, had recklessly entered the room that Miss Johnson surrendered her captive, with the remark that the sooner they took themselves off the better, and that if any other man would like to hide under her bed, she was entirely ready to knock a little sense into him.

Thus this intrepid woman not only defended herself with the most signal success, but she pointed out the true way to deal with a man under the bed. Most women would have tried to poke the man out with a broom, at the same time requesting him to "shoo." The result would have been to expose themselves to an attack at a very great disadvantage. Miss Johnson's plan, on the contrary, places a man under the bed entirely at the mercy of a cool and courageous woman, and those women who may at any time hereafter find a man under their respective beds will do well to imitate her example, and share her well-earned glory.

GENERAL NOTES.

Diphtheria rages in Halifax. One man lost four children—all he had—last week.

Fox's Theatre in Philadelphia, which was burned last February, is being rebuilt.

St. Louis papers of Sunday report that Ben De Bar is better, but by no means out of danger.

The University of South Carolina is to be reopened early next year on as high a scale, it is promised, as it ever enjoyed.

Hon. Ruel Washburn, of Livermore, Me., has had a very severe attack of congestion of the lungs, but is now getting better.

The mean annual temperature of Boston, according to the *Traveller*, is 48°. That is what comes of having so many east winds.

A North Carolina paper, quoting from a New-York exchange, says: "These are words that ring with the welkin of inspiration."

Kentucky has four Democratic aspirants for the United States Senate, and no one of them has ever served in either house of Congress.

Mrs. Anthony Dean, of St. Louis, who became the mother of four babies at one birth 10 days ago, has since lost two of them by death.

The Prohibitionists of Pennsylvania are to hold a convention in Harrisburg on Wednesday, Sept. 12, to nominate candidates for State officers.

Robert Toombs, of Georgia, says that the capitalist who does not respect labor is a fraud, and the laborer who does not respect capital is a fool.

A Michigan man made out a bill against the estate of his son, in which there was a charge of $2 65 for interest on the money paid for the coffin.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* says that Miss Annie Louise Cary is suffering from an attack of hay fever, and has been confined to her bed for several days.

A Mississippi Granger is opposed to railroads. He says that when he goes to town they "bring him home so quick he hasn't time to get sober before he arrives."

They are pressing for another postponement of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention, because of the peril in an early tackling of the labor difficulties.

Mr. George Pritchard, of Waterbury, Conn., laughed so heartily last week at Richfield, N. Y., at an evening's entertainment given for the amusement of the Summer visitors, that he brought on an attack of disease of the heart and died.

Two brothers in Lansing, Mich., weigh exactly 219½ pounds each, and assert that they have not differed a half pound in weight at any time in several years.

The Philadelphia Maritime Exchange has appointed a committee to urge upon other Exchanges united action in the prosecution of their claims for losses at Pittsburg.

Reports from Honolulu show that in the exports for the first half of the year there has been a remarkable increase in everything except fungus, pulu, tallow, and whale oil.

A Port Jervis couple chose to be married Friday at midnight, much to the worriment of their relatives, who imagined they were in a measure responsible for their "foolishness."

A pear tree in Mobile, Ala., which has been barren for eight years, made an effort this season, and produced a pear weighing one pound, two ounces, and measuring 12 inches in circumference

According to the Sumter *Republican*, a South Carolina colored debating society has been considering the question: "Which is the most beneficial to the country, the lawyer or the buzzard?"

The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* accuses the farmers of Minnesota of desiring to suppress truthful accounts of the bountifulness of the wheat crop in the State in the belief that they will tend to reduce prices.

The New-Orleans *Times* thinks its Democratic friends in Mississippi have made a mistake in renominating Gov. Stone, because his action in the Kemper County affair "did not evince sound policy or good judgment."

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "A French or German workman would live well and save money on the wages brakemen receive in this country. But they understand economy, and that is what very few Americans do."

Boston has a colder climate than we, and penetrating east winds, but it is far ahead of New-York in the use of open street-cars in the Summer. They are clean and attractive, and there are enough to give every passenger a seat.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that the Minister of Turkey, Aristarchi Bey, is wrongly called a Turk; that he is a Christian and a Greek, of one of the old Fanariote Greek families, long in the service of the Porte as dragomans, bureau officers, and Ministers to foreign countries.

A Buffalo manufacturing firm which was compelled to stop work entirely by the absence of seven of its employes in the Seventy-fourth Regiment during the strikes, has nevertheless paid them their wages in full for the time they were at Hornellsville on military duty.

Under the regular head the Cincinnati *Enquirer* thus prints an announcement of a birth in that city: "On Friday morning, Aug. 3, Mrs. Michael Ryan, Hunt-street, of a son, 14½ pounds. Thanks to friends and Dr. Watson. His first words were: 'Papa, vote for Bishop.'"

Augusta, Ga., offered a bounty of 50 cents for every dog caught. The young negroes engaged in the hunt for a while vigorously, but they soon were beaten so unmercifully by the dog-owners that they gave up the business, and the authorities found it necessary to change their tactics.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens says that in his opinion the Constitutional Convention of Georgia should not undertake to pass upon the validity or individuality of any claim against the State, but ought to establish or provide a judicial tribunal for the just and rightful adjudication of all such matters.

A telegram received at Harvard College Observatory states that a new planet of the tenth magnitude has been discovered by M. Borelly. Its position is reported as follows: Right ascension 22 hours 40 minutes, decreasing 26 seconds daily, and south declination 7° 34', with a daily southward movement of 8'.

One of the candidates on the Mississippi Democratic State ticket is recommended because, being a graduate of West Point, he "resigned a sword and epaulets in the Federal Army to cast his lot with his brethren of the South." He neglected to apply for the removal of his political disabilities until a year or so ago.

Manager George McManus, of the St. Louis Base-ball Club, denies under oath that he attempted to bribe Umpire D. H. Devinney in Louisville. Devinney makes affidavit that he did attempt to bribe him, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that the people of that city are inclined to believe that the latter has truth on his side.

The Selma (Ala.) *Argus* denies that the Central City Insurance Company of Alabama has failed. It puts it in this emphatic way: "The Central City has never had any trouble, has never been embarrassed, has never failed to promptly pay its losses, and has never been otherwise than entirely solvent and safe. Its policies are as good as if issued by the United States Treasury."

The Boston *Commonwealth* says that its announcement that the murderer of the Joyce children is known, and lies buried on Galloupe's Island, Boston Harbor, "has given great satisfaction to the relatives and friends of a young man connected with a prominent family living in that vicinity, who, for more than 10 years, has had to bear the unfounded and cruel suspicion of knowing more about the affair than he was willing to acknowledge."

Mr. James S. McEntee and wife, of Kingston, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on Saturday. They were married in that place before 6 o'clock in the morning, and at once started in their own wagon for Montgomery, Orange County, breakfasting at a tavern that then stood, the Kingston *Freeman* says, just north of that beautiful reach of the Wallkill over which stretches the railroad bridge, and had been kept by Ruloff Hasbrouck from 1772 until 1827, a period of 55 years. Ten children have been born to them, four boys and six girls, all but two of whom are married.

THE VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVES.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 7.—Excitement over the meeting of the State Conservative Convention to nominate a Governor, which will meet to-morrow, is intense. It will be the largest State political gathering ever held in Virginia, the various counties and cities being accredited in the aggregate with over 1,400 delegates. It is estimated that the convention will number over 1,000 members. Every train brings large numbers of delegates. Friends of the five candidates are working earnestly. The convention will probably remain in session several days, as there will be quite a contest over delegates from a number of counties which send double delegations. It is impossible to name the successful candidate. Hon. J. W. Daniel and Gen. William Mahone will lead; but neither have strength enough to secure a nomination on the first ballot, and probably not at all. Friends of Gen. Taliaferro, Hon. F. W. M. Halliday, and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee each claim that their favorite will be the compromise candidate. It is probable that some person not yet named may be brought forward and receive a nomination on the compromise plan. The convention will meet at noon in the theatre.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICE AT NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 7.—Hon. George Bancroft entertained Chief-Justice Waite this evening by giving a grand dinner, to which several distinguished gentlemen were invited. No ladies were present. The table was elegantly and profusely decorated with flowers, and the menu was as choice as it was varied. The party consisted of M. Max Outrey, French Minister, who sat at Mr. Bancroft's left, Chief-Justice Waite occupying the opposite side; ex-Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, Hon. Levi P. Morton, Mr. Royal Phelps, Mr. Frederic Sheldon, and Hon. August Belmont, of New-York; Mr. Fairman Rogers and Mr. Harry Ingersoll, of Philadelphia. The Chief Justice, during his visit, has been shown every courtesy by his distinguished host, and he has received cards from nearly all of the prominent cottagers. To-day he took a drive with Mr. Bancroft around Ocean-avenue.

INSURANCE RECEIVER APPOINTED.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 7.—Judge Gottschalk, of the Circuit Court, this afternoon appointed L. E. Alexander, formerly Cashier of the Mercantile Bank, Receiver of the Columbia Life Insurance Company of this city, that institution having been declared insolvent.

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Continued from First Page.

alive of 70 Mussulmans of the village of Ayuklemi, and the cold blooded massacre of 40 others, as well as women and children. The circular declares that the English military attaché has ascertained the truth of the foregoing.

The London *Standard's* Athens correspondent states that many villages in the district of Volo have refused to pay taxes. The Turks have placed six guns before the gates of Volo, and threaten to bombard the town on the first sign of insurrection. Great uneasiness prevails in Thessaly and Epirus.

RECENT MILITARY OPERATIONS.

CONCENTRATION OF RUSSIANS ON THE LOM FOR AN ATTACK ON RASGRAD—MEHEMET ALI'S PLAN OF DEFENSE—COLLAPSE OF THE BOSNIAN INSURRECTION.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A *Times'* special, dated Shumla, Aug. 7, reports that the Russians are concentrating in great force on the Lom River. An attack on Rasgrad is thought to be imminent.

A *Times'* special from Therapia says: "It has been officially reported to the English Embassy that the Russians are no longer on this side of the Balkans."

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch, dated Aug. 7, contains the following: "According to official news from Constantinople, Mehemet Ali intends to convert Rasgrad into a fortified camp. The forces concentrated in the neighborhood of Rasgrad consist of 48 battalions of infantry, 15 batteries and 82 squadrons of cavalry, altogether 40,000 men.

The *Daily News'* Constantinople special announces that the trial of Radif and Abdul Kerim Pashas has commenced.

The *News'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs, dated yesterday: "The Bosnian insurrection is at an end. The insurgents in bodies of several hundreds are crossing into Dalmatia, and are being interned on the islands in the Adriatic. Despotovich, who is now confined in Croatia, has requested permission to go to Russia. The request has not yet been granted."

The *Times'* Adrianople dispatch states there is appalling misery among the Bulgarian and Turkish fugitives from Eski Saghra and neighborhood. There are from 10,000 to 15,000, of whom 500 are wounded. Many are dying on the road from exhaustion and starvation. All are destitute of every necessary of life.

The Manchester *Guardian's* Pera correspondent telegraphs as follows: "I have received a dispatch from Varna stating that the Dobrudscha is believed to be completely clear of Russians."

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

THE QUESTION OF RUSSIANS PASSING THROUGH SERVIA—AUSTRIA NOT INDISPOSED TO FAVOR RUSSIA SINCE HER REVERSES.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—An occasional correspondent of the *Times*, at Vienna, says the assertion is untrue that Russia has asked Austria's permission to march troops through Servia. It is far more probable that Servia will spontaneously take the field to repay Russia for past services. The news from Belgrade does not admit of any doubt that every measure is being taken to enable the Servians to be on the frontier in a fortnight. Apparently the fact of Servias taking the field will be regarded at Vienna altogether otherwise than had it occurred some weeks ago. Count Andrassay will accord Russia beaten many advantages he would have had to refuse Russia victorious. At most he will occupy Bosnia, and thus bar the western roads to the Servians.

The *Times'* Belgrade correspondent says; "It is rumored that Austria, with the consent of Servia and Russia, will occupy the western part of Servia. Two high Austrian officials have arrived in Belgrade."

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent states that the interview between the Emperors William and Francis Joseph will be purely private. No Ministers will be present.

POLITICAL MATTERS IN FRANCE.

PROBABLE FORMATION OF A CONCILIATORY CABINET INSTEAD OF THE PRESENT REACTIONARY ONE—ARREST OF AN AMERICAN FOR DISPARAGING MACMAHON.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The *Daily News'* Paris Paris correspondent telegraphs the following: I am told on the best authority that M. Dufaure is disposed to try and form a Ministry of conciliation, with the assistance of the Left Centre and Moderate Right, as recommended by the official *Moniteur*. The object of this step is to avoid the dangerous crisis which would be occasioned by the present reactionary Cabinet being confronted by a large Republican majority.

An American named Biggar has been arrested by a Police spy in the South of France for having called President MacMahon an ass at a *table d'hôte*. He is now in prison awaiting trial. The United States Chargé d'Affaires has sent counsel to see fair play, and to send a report to him if the charge is untrue.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE NOTES.

BELLAGIO, Italy, Aug. 7.—Ex-President Grant and party arrived here to-day. A grand fête will be given in their honor.

ROME, Aug. 7.—Some American residents have sent a congratulatory address to ex-President Grant.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—In obedience to the instructions of the Prince Imperial, Baron Haussmann will run for the Chamber of Deputies in Ajaccio against Prince Napoleon.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The *Standard* understands that Dr. Butt will resign his seat for Limerick and offer himself for re-election, in order to decisively test the opinion of the people of Ireland as to the relative authority of himself and Mr. Parnell.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A *Daily News* special from Alexandria says: "It is rumored that the Abyssinians are massing troops on the Egyptian frontier, and threaten a descent in Egyptian territory unless the traitor Walda Mikail is delivered up immediately. Gen. Gordon is expected on the frontier shortly to prevent further complications.

THE TROUBLES IN THE COAL REGIONS

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 7.—At Wanamie, last night, Charles Parrish attempted to move several trains of loaded coal-cars and bring in empty ones, so that the miners, a few of whom were willing, might work, but the strikers uncoupled the engine and made the engineer go away. To-day Deputy Sheriff Rhoades, with a posse, went there, backed by a company of United States troops. He ran out all the loaded cars without being interfered with. A passenger train on the Valley Road was stoned at Sugar Notch, also one on the Lehigh and Susquehanna at Parsons, last night.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Aug. 7.—Trains on both roads are running regularly to-day.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Aug. 7.—Some excitement was created here last night by a large number of men, who marched through the streets, headed by drums, &c. They were dispersed by the authorities, who arrested 47 of their number. It is confidently believed that most of the strikers in this region will resume work before next week.

THE PRESIDENT'S EASTERN TOUR.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 7.—During President Hayes' stay at this place he will be quietly entertained by Capt. Esty and W. H. Bigelow, the latter being a cousin of the President. It has not been determined which way the President and party will go to Bennington, but it is believed they will drive across the mountains and visit his uncle at Fayetteville before going to the Centennial.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The first exercise to-day was an admirable address on "Manners" by Miss Emily Huntington Miller, of Chicago. At 11 o'clock John B. Gough delivered his lecture on "Eloquence and Orators" to a very large audience. At 2 o'clock Rev. W. W. Ramsey, of Kentucky, presided over the Second Church Conference in the pavilion, and brief addresses were delivered by several clergymen. The regular sessions of the Chautauqua National Sunday-school Assembly will open to-night.

THE READING RIOT.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY—THE MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT EXONERATED—GEN. REEDER DECLARED TO HAVE ACTED WITHIN HIS INSTRUCTIONS—THE SHERIFF CENSURED FOR HIS INACTIVITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Aug. 7.—The Coroner's inquest in the case of the 10 citizens killed in the riot on the evening of the 23d of July, after deliberating upon the testimony for several days, rendered a verdict to-day substantially as follows:

First—The said persons came to their death by a firing of the military upon the rioters.

Second—That the soldiers of the Fourth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, while marching through the railroad cut were continually assailed with stones and brickbats, a distance of two squares, accompanied with pistol shots; that many of the soldiers were badly wounded, some of them being knocked down two or three times; that no order was given to fire by the commanding officer; that it would be expecting too much of untrained soldiers not to fire under such fearful peril; that the inquest cannot censure them for the manner in which they acted.

Third—That the military were under the directions of Major-Gen. Bolton, who communicated his orders to Gen. Reeder, who was instructed to report to the Sheriff, Mayor, or railroad officials; that he was requested by a railroad official—the Sheriff and Mayor not being about—to release a passenger train in the hands of the mob, and that while complying the firing took place. It appears that Gen. Reeder was acting within his instructions, and if any blame is to be attached it must be borne by the superior officer in command.

Fourth—That the responsibility for the terrible tragedy is directly attributable to the lawless body at the corner of Seventh and Penn streets, who were instigating the riotous proceedings, while many were present, not as inciting to riot, but out of idle curiosity; they, nevertheless, by their presence gave aid and confidence to the mob spirit which initiated the disturbance; that the latter are the persons primarily responsible for the subsequent trouble and bloodshed and should be held to the severest accountability.

Fifth—The Mayor's absence may be a sufficient excuse for the inactivity of the city authorities.

Sixth—The testimony shows Chief of Police Cullen faithful to his duty, but does not equally commend the Sheriff, who made no attempt to provide for the preservation of the public peace, although urged to organize a posse during the day. An offer of men with arms and ammunition to the Sheriff, to suppress the riot, was declined by that official, who significantly remarked that the mob also had arms. All that the Sheriff of Berks County did, after waiting a whole day in his office, was to issue his proclamation at 5 o'clock in the evening, calling upon citizens to remain at home. In conclusion, the Sheriff having neglected and refused to perform his obvious duty, is, in a measure, responsible for the events which followed.

WILLIAM BLAND, S. A STOUT,
DAVID FOX, REUBEN HOTTENSTEIN,
WILLIAM C. KELCHNER, JOHN H. KELLY,
GEORGE N. GOODHART.

In the cases of the 10 citizens killed during the riot, a special verdict in each case was also rendered.

THE REORGANIZED CHARTER OAK.

STATEMENTS INJURIOUS TO THE COMPANY DENIED BY SENATOR EATON AND COMMISSIONER STEDMAN — THE CONCERN SAID TO BE IN A SOUND CONDITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 7.—The new managers of the Charter Oak have been somewhat annoyed by statements recently circulated, that they contemplated a "freezing-out" course toward the policy-holders; that the company has no funds to meet death claims, and no means of securing any. Senator Eaton, one of the new Directors, in conversation with your correspondent to-day denounced the circulation of such statements as purely malicious. He suggested, with a show of feeling, that it is preposterous to charge Gov. Jewell and those connected with him with improper designs toward the policy-holders, and claimed that their personal and business reputation, unquestioned up to this time, should be regarded by all fair-minded men as a sufficient refutation of the charges. Continuing, he said, "You may say on my authority that the Charter Oak is all right, that the company is not pressed for funds, and that the prospects for restoring the company to a sound condition and making good the existing impairment are very favorable." In reply to a remark that a rumor is gaining ground that Furber retains a connection with the company under a new contract even more advantageous to him than the old one, Senator Eaton denied the truth of it and stated that Furber is wholly unknown in connection with the company, except as lessee of the Quinnemont Mine and furnaces in West Virginia, which he has leased from the Charter Oak for $24,000 per annum. State Insurance Commissioner Stedman criticises the stories that have found their way into print as too absurd to be worthy of attention, but believes it would be quite as well to have the policy-holders made aware of their falsity, to the end that they may not be misled into abandoning their policies to their own loss and the injury of the company in its work of recuperation. Regarding the finances of the company, he says the funds are on hand to meet all claims; premiums are flowing in, and if more ready money is wanted, the company can get it from gentlemen who have faith in the new managers, and believe they are doing right.

THE FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS PROPOSED AS A CANDIDATE, AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM THE ISSUE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a review of Republican prospects in the Senatorial districts of this State, published in THE TIMES a few days ago, it was stated that L. Bradford Prince having declined a renomination, the First District must be conceded to the Democrats. Now, it has occurred to me that this district affords an excellent opportunity to test the political results of the much talked-of "civil service" reform and the extent of the support that it is likely to receive from the public. The First Senatorial District, on a full vote of both parties, is undoubtedly Democratic by 1,000 or 1,500 majority. Yet, under the system of conducting campaigns hitherto in vogue, Mr. Prince was enabled to carry the district for the Republicans two years ago, and, for five years previous, he succeeded in carrying his Assembly district, which is also regarded as Democratic. Mr. Prince is a good campaigner and a hard worker, but it is doubtful whether he could have succeeded in carrying his district for the Republicans so many years if he had not been aided by what is stigmatized as the "machine." Being a poor man, he has always been assisted in his canvass by the contributions of office-holders in his district, and some of them have devoted a large portion of the time not employed in their official duties in canvassing the district for him on the eve of elections. All this, as I understand the new doctrine of civil service, has got to be stopped. No man holding office under the Government will be allowed to take any part in the campaign beyond casting his vote, and candidates for office on the Republican ticket will have to rely on their own exertions and their own money, or upon such assistance as may be volunteered by citizens having no other interest than the gratification derived from the success of the Republican Party. I frankly confess that I do not believe in this new theory of "civil service." But with regard to this as with regard to Hayes' "Southern policy," I am willing to give it a "fair trial," and, as before remarked, the coming election for Senator in the First District affords an excellent opportunity to test its merits and its popularity. All Republicans will concede that it is of the utmost importance to the party that it should preserve its ascendency in the State Senate for the next two years. Now, the people of the First District are fortunate in having among them the champion *par excellence* of "civil service" reform as it is now being carried out by President Hayes. I refer to Mr. George William Curtis. He is not only a representative civil service reformer, but is admitted to be a stanch, unwavering Republican, and one of the ablest and most cultured man in the nation. Let the Republicans of the First District nominate him unanimously as Mr. Prince's successor; let them make civil service reform a leading issue in the campaign, and see to what extent the people of the district are ready to support the new doctrine. It is claimed that many Democrats are also civil service reformers. If so, they will have an opportunity to further their views by voting for Mr. Curtis. I trust that the Republicans of the First Senatorial District will put Mr. Curtis in nomination without a dissenting voice, so that the public can witness the results of the new method of conducting political campaigns as compared with the old. The advocates of the new civil service can never have a more favorable opportunity or a better candidate.

A FIRST DISTRICT REPUBLICAN.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 6, 1877.

WASHINGTON.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE CABINET.

THE SAMOAN PROPOSITION FOR A PROTECTORATE BY THE UNITED STATES UNDER CONSIDERATION—THE TROOPS EMPLOYED AT THE SCENES OF THE STRIKES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day Assistant Secretary Seward presented a communication from the President of the Navigator or Samoan Islands, requesting the United States to take them under its protection. It seems that the German Empire has been looking that way, and is making an attempt to secure the islands as a colony, which is not favored by the present Government of the islands. No decision was arrived at in regard to the matter, but members of the Cabinet express the opinion that they are too far distant to make an alliance with them of any benefit to the United States. These islands are the scene of the exploits of an American named Steinberger, who went there as Consul of the United States, and succeeded in getting the Government into his own hands.

The Cabinet also considered the propriety of removing the United States troops from the points where they were sent to protect property during the recent strike, and it was decided that they should return to their respective garrisons, except in cases where, in Gen. Hancock's opinion, their presence was still necessary.

TRIALS OF OUR MINISTER TO SPAIN.

EXACTING NATURE OF THE EXTRANEOUS SERVICES DEMANDED OF HIM BY AN UNGRATEFUL PUBLIC WITHOUT, AS MUCH AS A "THANK YOU" WHEN COMPLIED WITH.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Department of State, in a recent communication from the United States Legation at Madrid, is informed of the multifarious correspondence with which, in addition to its legitimate duties, it is too frequently burdened, by the application for mercantile information, as well as for many trivial calls upon its time. It would seem that scarcely a week elapses without application being made for what is almost impossible for a representative to supply, however willing he may be to oblige his countrymen at home, and in many instances it is not encouraging to have days of patient effort pass without even "thanks" to stimulate like efforts in future. For example, within a year or two requests have been made for complete statistics of irrigation and drainage, of railways, of manufacturing establishments engaged in a particular industry, of the iron-clad and wooden Navy of Spain, of the proceedings of the Patent Office in Madrid, of births and deaths throughout the Peninsula for the current year, and, in short, for matters not accessible in every case, and for which statistics could not be compiled without arduous and unrequited labor on the part of the officers of the Spanish Government or of the already overburdened legation. Applications have been made even for the purchase of libraries, collections of seeds, to procure certified copies of various legal documents, archives in distant parts of the country, and, in fact, to perform the office of general commission agent. It is further stated that while our representatives are willing to perform services for their countrymen, it is expected that they will do so only when not inconsistent with their official duties, and that no right exists to demand of them these extra official acts.

THE PHILADELPHIA CUSTOM-HOUSE.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN COLLECTOR TUTTON AND INSPECTOR ARNOLD—SHALL A PUBLIC OFFICAL HAVE OTHER EMPLOYMENT?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The following is the report of the Philadelphia Custom-house Committee upon their investigation of the controversy between Collector Tutton and Inspector Arnold, heretofore alluded to in the press dispatches:

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 1, 1877.

Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: While proceeding with the investigation authorized by your instructions of June 2, our attention was directed by a letter of the acting Secretary, dated July 6, to a controversy between the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia and Inspector Arnold, stationed at the port of Chester, as to which we were further instructed, as follows:

"You will inquire concerning the duties of an inspector at that port, whether Mr. Arnold has properly attended to them, giving his whole time to the Government service. You will also report whether, in the judgment of the commission, the recent action of the Collector in removing Mr. Arnold was taken after the receipt of a dispatch by telegraph from the Secretary of the Treasury prohibiting such action; and further, what change, if any, is necessary to insure the proper collection of the Customs at Chester and vicinity."

We have inquired as directed, and report thereon as follows:

First—The duties of Mr. Arnold are, in general, all such as are required by statute and regulations of any inspector, and he is the only Customs officer in his district, (which includes the City of Chester, with several miles of adjacent coast,) except a watchman, who is employed only when night service is required. The duties which he performs are determined by the nature of the commerce of the port and the purposes for which vessels enter his district. From a summary submitted by him of his official service for two years, we found that his chief duties have been to board and inspect vessels coming into his district, whether foreign or coasting, and take charge of all vessels entering for the delivery of imports, and superintend the discharge. When one vessel in the latter service the time of the inspector is fully occupied, but the delivery of imports at Chester has greatly diminished of late, and only a few cargoes of logwood, salt, and plaster have been discharged there during the past year. The boarding of a vessel and the examination of its papers take but a little while, and the amount of this kind of service, although considerable at times, has not been sufficient to keep the inspector occupied. Though invested by law with the powers of a Deputy Collector, (Revised Statutes, section 2.544,) the inspector seems to have had no occasion to exercise them further than to occasionally administer an oath.

Second—It has not been shown that Mr. Arnold has not properly attended to his duties, unless by not having given his whole time to the Government service. We conclude from the evidence that since he has been inspector he has given an average of about two hours per day to official service. It appears also that from his appointment to June 1, ult., he held the position of manager or book-keeper in the office of the *Delaware County Republican*, and has been paid for that service $15 per week. During said period he was more or less of the time for which he received compensation as inspector to this newspaper work, but it was not shown that he neglected his official duty or gave preference in any way to his private occupation. This practice of engaging in other business seems to have prevailed for many years at that port, and without objection, until Collector Tutton, being advised thereof, called Mr. Arnold's attention to it as wrong in principle and not permissible, and in that conclusion, on the facts of the case, we concur. It is due Mr Arnold to add that after such notification he gave up the newspaper connection, and has not engaged in any business since in other than Government service. His capacity was not questioned, and no charge other than as above stated has been made against his character.

Third—The recent action of Collector Tutton in removing Mr. Arnold by appointing and administering the oath of office to Mr. Frick in his place on June 30, ult., was taken before the receipt by him on that day of the dispatch by telegraph from the Secretary of the Treasury prohibiting such action. We see no reason to doubt the good faith of the Collector's action in that respect, and find no evidence of intent on his part to disregard instructions or to show disrespect to his official superior.

Fourth—The final instruction we understand as relating like the last of our general instructions, to the amendment of the law, and in this respect we have only to say that, although we see no reason tending to show that the office of Resident Inspector at Chester might be safely abolished and the service there conducted by detail from this port, we are not satisfied that this is advisable. It is true the duties of the office have not hitherto occupied the full time of the Inspector, but he complains that he has been and is unable to do as much as he might for want of proper facilities, such as a boat and boatmen with which to board vessels in the stream, which he thinks should be provided. The night officer has also complained of the inadequacy of his compensation in view of the labor he has to perform. We are not sufficiently informed as to the substance of these complaints to make any recommendation other than that they be referred to a special agent or other suitable authority for investigation. Very respectfully,

CHARLES PLATT,
HENRY D. WELSH,
THOMAS SIMONS.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The recent order of the Secretary of the Navy to the effect that officers of the senior grades of the service must be ordered to the higher and more important positions, and that Medical and Pay Inspectors and Chief Engineers, having the relative rank of commander, shall be appointed to fill the positions of Fleet Surgeon, Fleet Paymaster, and Fleet Engineer, will make quite a change among such officers. Those affected by the order are Surgeon Henry C. Nelson, Fleet Surgeon of the North Pacific Station; Paymaster Joseph A. Smith, Fleet Paymaster of the Asiatic Station; Paymaster George Cochran, Fleet Paymaster of the North Pacific Station, and Paymaster James E. Tolfree, Fleet Paymaster of the European Station, all of whom have the rank of Lieutenant-Commander only. In the case of Paymaster Tolfree a change has already been made, and Pay Inspector Frank C. Cosby, who has the rank of Commander, will soon leave here to take his place. There are 15 Medical Inspectors, 13 Pay Inspectors, and 15 Chief Engineers holding the rank of Commander, and under the order mentioned, fleet officers of those branches in the service must be drawn from the above grade. There are 15 Medical Directors, 13 Pay Directors, and 10 Chief Engineers holding the rank of Captain, but the custom has been not to order officers of this grade to sea, most of them having been in the service many years. Medical Director Philip Lansdale is Fleet Surgeon of the European Station, but he is the only officer with the grade of Captain now at sea, though he has recently been ordered home.

Lieut.-Commander J. B. Coghlan has been detached from the Colorado and ordered to the Monongahela as Executive Officer. Lieut. William C. Strong has been detached from duty at the torpedo station and ordered to the Lackawanna, North Pacific Station. Chaplain E. K. Rawson has been detached from the Monongahela and placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Engineer J. W. Hillihan has been detached from special duty at Chester, Penn., and placed on waiting orders.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1877.

Peleg S. Purley has been appointed Postmaster at Henry, Marshall County, Ill.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $218,844 79, and from Customs $517,449 87.

George W. May and John T. Hogan were to-day appointed Revenue Gaugers for the Fourth District of North Carolina, and Conrad Klinge, for the Second District of Missouri.

The Schuetzenfest, which has been in progress for eight days, closed to-night with a distribution of prizes and an address by Simon Wolf, the President of the verein. This fest was more successful than any of its predecessors in its pecuniary features.

Gen. Kimball, Surveyor-General of Utah, who was some time ago suspended by the Secretary of the Interior, will leave for home to-morrow, feeling satisfied that his case has been favorably considered by the President and Cabinet, and that he will be reinstated in his office.

In the fiscal year 1876, the excess of exports over imports was but $79,643,481. In the fiscal year 1877, the exports of coin and bullion amounted to $56,163,237, and the imports to $40,774,414, while in the preceding year the exports were $56,506,302, and the imports only $15,936,681.

At a meeting of the Mrs. R. B. Hayes Temperance Society last night, a resolution was adopted, expressing pride and satisfaction that the lady whose name the society bears is in no way responsible for the furnishing of a basket of flowers to the Schuetzenfest, and therefore "the society sees no good reason for a change of its adopted Alma Mater."

The Bureau of Statistics, having received the returns from all the Customs districts of exports and imports during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877, furnishes the following corrected statement:

Total of exports (specie values)	$602,474,581
Total of imports	451,307,549
Excess of exports	$151,167,032

During the absence of the Second and Third Assistant Secretaries of State for their Summer vacations, Mr. George E. Baker, who was for many years connected with the department, is temporarily discharging a portion of their duties. First Assistant Secretary Seward will remain in charge of the department during the absence of Secretary Evarts.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $11,520,221 61; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,160,858; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $56,690,000; coin, (including $37,845,600 in coin certificates,) $99,416,646 24; outstanding legal tenders, $350,004,220.

Hon. George M. Robeson, late Secretary of the Navy, instituted a replevin suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, yesterday, to retake from a county Constable 10 rolls of newspaper such as is used on a Bullock press, which, it is understood, had been seized in an execution as the property of the proprietor of the *National Republican*. The paper is valued at $200.

The United States Minister to Sweden and Norway, writing to the Department of State relative to international exhibitions, states that the prizes awarded to Swedish exhibitors at our Centennial will be distributed by the Crown Prince in the latter part of August. With reference to the coming exhibition at Paris, both Sweden and Norway are working with characteristic efforts in a similar direction, Sweden having already appropriated for this object $58,960, and Norway $50,000.

BRUTAL ASSAULT AT LONG BRANCH.

A COACHMAN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED WITH A WOODEN PICKET—ARREST OF THE WOULD-BE ASSASSINS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 7.—John Murphy, formerly a resident of Brooklyn, and the coachman of Thomas Minford, of New-York, was attacked by a pair of ruffians, in front of the Mansion House stables, at 2 o'clock this morning, and received a blow that will probably prove fatal from a wooden picket drawn out of a fence. It appears that Murphy had been up to take a drink at a roadside inn a short distance in the rear of the Mansion House, and was on his way back, between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, when he stopped in front of the Mansion House stables, and spoke to the night watchman, who was standing there with his dark lantern in his hand. While engaged in conversation, some men who had followed him from the place where he had been drinking came up behind, and one of them, drawing a stake from a fence near by, struck Murphy a violent blow on the temple. Unfortunately there happened to be three nails in the stake, and they pierced the temple of Murphy, giving him a very dangerous wound. He has been in a critical condition all day, and the medical men in charge of the case are watching him with close attention. In a statement he made he blames the Mansion House watchman for not rendering him some assistance, but the latter claims that the assailants were too numerous for him to do anything but spring his rattle and call for help.

During the day the Police arrested James Kennedy, William Van Brunt, Philip McGory, Edward Furman, James Beacher, and James Powers. These were taken, at 7:30, before Police Justice Pitcher. It was simply a preliminary investigation. Testimony was given that Beacher, Furman, and Van Brunt came back to the Mansion House stables, and, on being asked if they knew anything about the affair, one said: "Yes, we're the ——, and every man of us wears leather in our button-holes." They were immediately arrested. Powers, it is supposed, knows nothing of the affair, while two witnesses swore they saw in the hands of Officer Terwilleger a picket. They also swore they saw Murphy fall, but saw no man near him but the officer. Murphy also stated that no one was around but the officer, and that he threatened to use a pistol on him. Terwilleger was placed under surveillance, and Kennedy, Furman, and Van Brunt held as witnesses.

A SINGLE-SCULL RACE AT SARATOGA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 7.—A grand single-scull race for a purse of $500 and a stake, will be rowed on Saratoga Lake, Aug. 28. The purse is offered by John Morrissey. The distance is three miles, with one turn, over the regular Saratoga course. The race is open to all. The entrance fee, which is to accompany all applications, is $100, which will be added to the purse, the whole amount to go to the winner. Entries will close Aug. 18, at John Morrissey's place. In case of fouls or interference, the referee in his discretion may order the race rowed over. Charles E. Courtney and James H. Riley have already agreed to enter. The race will be rowed according to the National Association rules.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

SELMA, Ala., Aug. 7.—The Democrats carried Dallas County in yesterday's election by 300 majority. In the Presidential election the county gave the Republicans more than 4,000 majority. Yesterday's election was peaceable, and the quietest ever known here.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 7.—The grasshoppers almost amount to a plague in Augusta Township. They are so numerous that farmers are cutting fields of oats in order to save them for feed for their animals.

MISCELLANEOUS AFFAIRS.

THE PIKE-JONES HOMICIDE CASE.

A VERDICT OF INSANITY RETURNED AGAINST THE MURDERER OF THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL" OF CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7.—The trial of William C. Pike for the murder of S. S. Jones, proprietor of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, in March last, was concluded in the Criminal Court here to-day. The evidence showed that Pike had been an inmate of two insane asylums within the past 30 years, and that he had committed a number of acts that no sane man would have done. In 1870 he was confined in the Taunton, Mass., Lunatic Asylum, and in 1870 and 1871 on Blackwell's Island. The evidence disclosed a sickening mess of spiritualistic and free-love practices by all the parties implicated in the case. The counsel submitted the case without argument, and a verdict was returned to the effect that defendant was not guilty, but that he did kill Jones as charged in the indictment, and at the time was insane, and still continues to be insane. Pike was remanded into custody, and will be sent to the Elgin Asylum. This is the first verdict of the kind ever rendered here.

A SAN FRANCISCO BROKER KILLED.

JOHN E. DAILY, FORMERLY OF NEW-YORK, SHOT AND KILLED BY THE CONSUL-GENERAL OF GUATEMALA—THE ORIGIN OF THE FATAL QUARREL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 7.—John E. Daily, a stock broker, was shot and killed to-day by Leslie C. Hanks, Consul-General for Guatemala, in this city. The trouble grew out of a trifling disagreement last Saturday between Hanks and Emil Kuranda, Daily's partner. Daily took up the quarrel yesterday and worsted Hanks in a personal encounter. Bystanders state that Hanks approached Daily from behind and shot him without warning. Hanks claims that Daily approached him threateningly with a heavy cane, and that he fired in self-defense. Hanks is in confinement, awaiting examination. Daily was formerly a broker in New-York, and has a family in New-Haven. Hanks was formerly a member of the shipping firm of J. C. Merrill & Co. Both men occupied high social positions, and were in easy circumstances.

GRANT AND DON CAMERON.

THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE LAST ADMINISTRATION—A SOUTHERN STORY OF DISCORD OVER THE SENDING OF A WAR DEPARTMENT TELEGRAM TO NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 3.

Col. W. M. Levy has given to the Natchitoches *Vindicator* an interesting account of some of the inside workings of the Grant Administration at the close of its last term. Concerning the order which President Grant issued to Gen. Augur for the withdrawal of the troops, Col. Levy says:

"On the 2d of March, Gen. Grant showed to us the draft of the order directing the withdrawal of the troops in accordance with his previously declared intention, which he said he would send to Gen. Augur by telegraph. That Gen. Grant did direct this order to be sent I am fully satisfied and convinced; how or by whom it was suppressed or withheld I am unable to state, and in time, perhaps, a disclosure may be made which will fix the penalty where it belongs."

There are some curious and interesting facts connected with this matter which the *Times* can now properly give to the public. The President issued the order mentioned by Col. Levy, just as he agreed to. It was sent to Gen. Sherman at 12 M., March 2.

For some reason the President did not submit the order to the Secretary of War, nor did the Secretary know that it had been issued, until by accident he learned that it was in the Adjutant-General's hands for transmission to New-Orleans. He immediately ordered the Adjutant-General not to send it, as it had not come through "the proper military channels," meaning the War Department. Gen. Townsend tried to say that "the President and Gen. Sherman" —"The President and Sherman, too!" broke in the angry Pennsylvanian, "I am either Secretary of War, or I am not. Grant, who is an old soldier, ought to have known better than to do a thing which is a deliberate insult to me."

He directed Gen. Townsend to notify Gen. Sherman that "the order to Gen. Augur to remove the troops from the State-house in Louisiana was withheld by the Secretary of War for sufficient reasons."

Gen. Sherman went at once to the President, and said that while he would send the order himself if the President wished, yet as it was one of great importance it had better go through the proper channels, and be signed by the Secretary of War, and that he thought Cameron had better be sent for.

The President himself wrote Cameron a note, and asked Mr. Lucky, his private Secretary, to be the bearer of it, as the matter was one of great importance. Mr. Cameron immediately went to the White House, and found the President and Gen. Sherman awaiting him.

"Cameron," said the President, "I issued an order to-day for the removal of the troops from the Louisiana State-house. I learn that you have suppressed it. Why did you do this?" "Mr. President," said the Secretary, "you are an old soldier and a very distinguished one; I do not believe you would put an insult upon me. Yet I find you disregarding the plainest principle of official etiquette, by transmitting orders which should go through my hands, without my knowledge or consent. As the Secretary of War, I rank Gen. Sherman. He is my subordinate. He has no right to forward any orders, not even from you, unless it goes through the regular channels. Your conduct was irregular. I signed the order. If you insist upon its being sent by Gen. Sherman, I shall notify Gen. Augur to disregard any orders not signed by me. While I am Secretary of War I am entitled to the consideration that belongs to the position. If it is not accorded me by my subordinates, I will take care to see that its neglect is properly resented." Gen. Sherman's face was a study. Upon the points of etiquette Cameron was right. The President sat still, his face as motionless and impassive as that of Secretary Stanton, that stood near to his right hand, carved in stone. As Cameron rose to go he said: "Mr. President, I have only two days more to serve in your Cabinet. If you desire my resignation it is at your service."

Meanwhile, the Louisianaians who were interested in the success of the Conservative cause were very uneasy.

The best informed of them knew the order had been issued. Grant had told Gov. Penn and Major Burke that he meant to send it, and would see that it went at once into effect.

There happened to be an old Louisiana college friend and classmate of Cameron in Washington. It was known that the friendly relations between the two had been maintained, although the one was a Republican, and Secretary of War, while the other is one of the most sagacious and far-sighted of Southern politicians. At this gentleman's personal relations with Cameron were of a character that gave him the entrée to the war office at any hour, he was requested to find out what the matter was. He called, and of course was at once admitted.

"Don," he said, "what is the hitch in that order of Grant's? I know that it was issued on the 12 M. to-day, and I also know that it has never left this city." The Secretary replied that Grant had tried to send the order without his knowledge, and that he had stopped it. He gave Major —— his reasons, and said that, while he was a Republican, he felt that there ought to be a change in the management of Southern affairs. That he had withheld the order as much from personal reasons, and a feeling that he had not been treated as he should have been in the matter, as anything else.

Two days after this Cameron went out of office with Grant.

A CARD FROM GEN. BOYNTON.

THE REMOVAL OF SPECIAL AGENT MOORE—DAMAGING ASSERTIONS AGAINST BABCOCK AND OTHERS CONCERNED IN THE FAMOUS SAFE BURGLARY.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 7.—The following will appear in the *Herald* to-morrow morning:

FARRAGUT HOUSE, RYE BEACH, N. H., Aug. 7.

The declaration of ex-Special Treasury Agent Moore that I attempted to black-mail him does not contain a single element of truth. I never sought at any time to communicate with him, either directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever. The statement that I published certain papers after failure to obtain money from him, as the price of their suppression, is equally false, since the papers in my possession relating to him have never yet been published anywhere. No papers affecting him from the official files of the Treasury were ever put in my hands by Mr. Sturtevant or any one else. Moore was not removed on account of the exhibition of such papers as he describes to the President or Secretary. His removal followed from the discovery of a series of original documents, largely in Moore's handwriting, showing beyond possible doubt that at the time Secretary Schurz and Charles Sumner were attempting to investigate the Santo Domingo matter through a committee of the Senate, Moore, then Assessor of Internal Revenue in Texas, entered into a conspiracy with Gen. Babcock and Cols. Whitely and Nettleship, of the Secret Service force, to shield Babcock and defeat some of the most important objects of that investigation. To accomplish this it was necessary to get one of the witnesses against Babcock, living in Rhode Island, out of the way. Moore manufactured an affidavit charging this witness, who had been a Union soldier in Texas, with murder. On this he procured a requisition on the Governor of Rhode Island for this witness. Moore came with these papers to Washington. Babcock, who was then at the White House, gave him a letter to Whitely, requesting the assistance of the latter. Whitely sent Nettleship to Bristol to try and take said witness at night by the Fall River boat to New-York, and thence to Washington, where it was thought the courts could be induced not to grant a writ of habeas corpus. The plot, which was more infamous if possible than the safe burglary, in which the same parties figured, failed, but all the papers remain, and mainly on these Moore was removed. H. V. BOYNTON.

THE GERMANS AND TAMMANY HALL.

From the New-York Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 7.

Some of the daily papers of our City have been endeavoring for some time to prove the necessity of defeating Tammany Hall at the approaching Fall election, and call to mind the result of the elections of the past six years so as to show the possibility of such defeat. They show that every time when the several opposition elements did joint

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$20,000 La. con...93. 77⅞ | 100 North-west. pf.... 51¾
10,000 Un. Pac. l. g. 103 | 100 do....c. 51⅝
700 Del. & Hud.... 40 | 200 do....c. 52
100 Pacific Mail.... 21⅛ | 100 do....c. 52
100 do....c. 21⅜ | 600 Rock Island.... 94⅞
100 do....c. 21⅜ | 100 do....c. 94⅞
100 West. Union.... 74⅜ | 700 do....c. 95
100 do....c. 74⅜ | 700 do....c. 95⅛
3500 do....c. 74⅝ | 100 Erie Railway.... 9¼
300 do....c. 74⅝ | 800 Mich. Central.... 44
23 do....c. 74⅝ | 200 do....c. 44⅛
800 do....c. 74⅜ | 100 do....c. 44⅜
100 do....c. 74⅜ | 200 do....c. 44⅜
100 do....c. 74⅜ | 100 do....c. 44⅜
100 do....c. 74⅜ | 300 do....c. 44⅜
800 N. Y. C. & H.... 94 | 200 do....b3. 44¼
450 do....c. 94¼ | 100 St. Paul.... 52⅞
100 do....c. 94⅛ | 200 do....c. 53¼
100 North-western....c. 22⅛ | 200 do....c. 25⅛
600 Lake Shore.... 51⅜ | 600 St. Paul pf.... 61⅜
300 do....c. 51⅜ | 100 do....c. 61⅜
200 do....c. 51⅜ | 100 do....c. 61⅜
3000 do....c. 51⅞ | 100 do....s3. 61⅜
2900 do....c. 52 | 100 Wab. P. Rec.... 5⅞
2800 do....c. 52⅛ | 700 D., L. & W....c. 41⅞
500 do....b3. 52⅛ | 100 do....c. 42
100 do....b3. 52⅜ | 500 do....c. 41⅝
100 do....c. 52⅜ | 100 do....c. 41¾
100 do....c. 52⅝ | 100 do....c. 41¾
900 do....c. 52⅝ | 100 do....c. 41
1100 do....c. 52 | 400 do....c. 41
5 do....c. 51⅞ | 100 do....c. 41
300 do....b3. 52⅛ |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,500 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....c. 112¼ | $2,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.....c. 110¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N.....12.107 | 10,000 do....12.110
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.....12.107 | 51,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.....12.110
30,000 do....12.108⅛ | 10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C.....12.108⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.....109⅛ | 10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C.....12.108⅜
10,000 do....12.109 | 1,000 U. S. 4s, 1907, R.....c. 109
3,000 do....c. 109 | 2,000 do....105½
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.....109⅝ | 5,000 do....105⅝
10,000 do....12.109⅝ | 11,500 do....12.105⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,500 Dia. of C.3.65s, '77 | 200 Union Pacific..b.c. 64⅞
4,000 C., R. & P.6s, 1917.....c. 103⅞ | 100 C., M. & St. P....b.c. 25
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, con. 68⅞ | 100 do....b.c. 25⅛
3,000 do....67 | 400 C., M. & St. Paul pf....b.c. 61½
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st, L. C. Div....101⅝ | 100 L. S. & M. S....b.c. 52
2,000 do....101⅜ | 100 do....52⅞
6,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, La C. & M. D....89½ | 100 do....52⅝
7,000 Mil. & St. P. c. s. f....86¾ | 100 do....s3. 52
3,000 Mil. & St. P., 1st, pf....89⅞ | 900 do....c60. 51⅞
6,000 C. & M. D....89½ | 100 do....s3. 51⅞
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D....89 | 400 do....c60. 51⅞
6,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103 | 400 do....51⅞
1,000 C. & Tol. s. f.103½ | 400 do....c60. 51
15,000 Un. Pac. 1st....105½ | 800 do....51⅞
2,000 Un. Pac. s. f....97⅝ | 600 do....52
3,000 do....97⅞ | 300 do....52⅛
10,000 U. P. 7s, l. g. b.c.103 | 800 do....52
15,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 97 | 800 do....52⅛
3,000 T., P. & W. 1st, W. Div....77 | 500 do....52⅜
6,000 C., B. & Q. 5s, s. f. 90⅜ | 46 do....52⅜
10,000 do....91 | 600 do....52⅜
10 Bank of Com....127½ | 100 C. & N. W....b.c. 22⅜
8 do....127¾ | 50 do....22⅝
44 Met. Bank....137¼ | 200 do....s3. 22⅝
5 Park Bank....b.c.104 | 200 do....s3. 51¾
8 Am. Ex. Bank....106 | 100 Mich. Cent....b.c. 44
200 Ontario Silver....b.c. 2 | 100 do....44⅛
100 Quicksilver....b.c. 14 | 300 do....44⅛
50 do....13⅜ | 300 do....44¼
100 Quicksil. pf....b.c. 26⅜ | 200 do....44⅜
10 At. & Pac. T....b.c. 18 | 100 do....44⅜
100 Del. & Hud....b.c. 39½ | 400 do....44⅜
110 do....39¾ | 400 do....44⅜
100 do....39¾ | 100 C. & R. I....b.c. 95
100 do....39⅝ | 100 do....95
10 West. Un....b.c. 74¾ | 500 do....95⅛
1000 do....74⅛ | 500 Wab. Pac. Com. 6
100 do....s5. 74⅛ | Rec....b.c.s3. 6
100 do....74⅜ | 500 do....b 6
100 do....74⅜ | 100 Mor. & Es....b.c. 68¾
100 do....74¼ | 800 Mich. Central....s3. 68¾
1200 do....74 | 100 C., C., I. & I....b.c. 25
400 do....73⅞ | 5 do....b.c. 24½
200 do....73⅝ | 100 do....25
100 do....73⅝ | 100 Chi. & A....b.c. 85
400 do....73⅝ | 500 St. L., K. C. & N....b.c. 3½
1200 do....74 | 500 D., L. & W. b.c.s3. 40⅞
100 do....74⅛ | 600 do....40¾
100 do....74⅛ | 100 do....40¾
200 do....74⅛ | 300 do....40¾
100 do....74⅛ | 300 do....40¾
100 do....74⅛ | 200 do....40¾
100 do....74⅛ | 200 do....s3. 40¾
100 do....74⅛ | 100 do....s3. 40¾
100 do....74⅛ | 1200 do....40¾
100 do....74⅛ | 300 do....40¾
200 do....74⅛ | 100 do....40¾
200 do....74⅛ | 200 do....40¾
100 do....74⅛ | 200 do....40¾
100 do....74⅛ | 100 do....40¾
200 Erie Rail....b.c.93 | 100 Ohio & Miss....s3. 3
100 do....93¼ | 400 do....3
100 do....93⅜ | 100 D., L. & W....40⅞
100 do....93⅜ | 200 do....41
100 do....93⅜ | 100 do....41
100 do....93⅜ | 100 do....41
200 do....93⅜ | 100 do....41
100 do....93⅜ | 100 do....41
100 Harlem....b.c.141 | 100 do....41

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$30,000 Un. P. 1st....105⅜ | 700 Lake Shore....52¼
10,000 do....105⅝ | 1500 do....52⅜
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st.103⅝ | 2500 do....52⅜
100 Del. & Hud....39¾ | 1400 do....52⅜
25 do....s3. 40 | 400 do....b3. 52⅜
1100 West. Union....b3. 74⅝ | 500 do....52⅜
200 do....74⅝ | 60 do....52⅜
100 do....74⅝ | 200 do....52⅜
100 do....74⅝ | 500 do....52⅜
400 do....74 | 900 do....52⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H....94 | 200 do....52⅜
50 do....s3. 94¼ | 300 do....52⅜
30 do....94¼ | 300 do....52⅜
200 do....94⅜ | 200 do....52⅜
100 do....94⅜ | 700 do....b3. 52⅜
300 do....94⅜ | 500 North-west pf....52⅜
100 do....s3. 94⅜ | 400 Erie Railway....9¼
100 do....94⅜ | 100 do....9¾
100 do....94⅜ | 450 Rock Island....95¼
200 Mich. Central....44⅝ | 300 do....s3. 95¼
235 do....44¾ | 100 St. Paul....b3. 25¼
200 do....44⅞ | 100 St. Paul pf....c. 61½
200 do....44⅞ | 25 D., L. & W....41¾
200 do....s3. 44¾ | 200 do....41
200 do....44⅞ | 200 Morris & Es....69

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$150,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R.....c. 108¾ | $20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....b.c. 109⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Erie 4th....103¼ | 1100 N. Y. C. & H.b.c. 94⅝
1,000 Un. Pac. s. f.....97 | 1000 do....94¼
1,000 Ohio & M. s. f. 86 | 100 do....s4. 94½
1,000 C. & I. M. 1st....92¾ | 100 Mich. Central b.c. 44¾
75 Bank of Com....127¾ | 100 do....44¾
22 Am. Ex. Bank....106 | 1400 L. S. & M. S....b.c. 52¾
820 Ontario Silver....b.c. 2 | 100 do....52¾
400 Del. & Hud....b.c. 40 | 1200 do....52⅝
100 do....40 | 1000 do....52⅝
500 do....40 | 100 do....52⅝
300 do....40¼ | 900 do....52⅝
100 do....40¼ | 900 do....52⅝
100 Pac. Mail....b.c. 21¾ | 100 do....52⅝
100 Adams Ex....b.c. 93 | 300 do....52⅝
200 West. Un....b.c. 74¼ | 300 do....52⅝
600 do....74¼ | 100 C. & N. W. pf....b.c. 52⅝
200 do....74⅜ | 100 do....52⅝
100 do....73¾ | 100 Cen. of N. J....b.c. 10¼
100 do....73⅞ | 100 C. & R. I....b.c. 95
100 do....73⅞ | 500 C., M. & St. Paul pf....b.c. 61⅝
100 do....73⅞ | 300 do....61⅝
100 do....73⅞ | 100 Han. & St. J. pf.b3. 27
100 do....73⅞ | 500 do....61⅝
100 do....73⅞ | 100 do....61⅝
100 do....73⅞ | 100 do....61⅝
100 do....73⅞ | 100

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA.....WED., Aug. 8 | CYTHIA.....WED., Aug. 22
ABYSSINIA...WED., Aug. 15 | *RUSSIA.....WED., Aug. 29
*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, 1877.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are unsurpassed in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 8
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 11

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24-st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.....Aug. 11 | MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 25
NECKAR.....Sat. Aug. 18 | MOSEL.....Sat. Sept. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Bolivia.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M. | Ethiopia...Aug. 25, 6 A. M.
California...Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Victoria...Sept. 1, 11 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Alsatia.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Elysia.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.

Cabins, $75 to $70. Steerage $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued in sterling amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Sat., Aug. 18, noon | Italy, Sat., Sept. 8, 7 P. M.
Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M. | Nevada, Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Denmark, Aug. 16, 9 A. M. | Canada, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's office No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER.....Aug. 9 | POMMERANIA....Aug. 23
HAMMONIA.....Aug. 16 | WIELAND.....Aug. 30

Rates of Passage to London, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, SATURDAY, Aug. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

SAVANNAH, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent C. R. R. of Ga. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Aug. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKIN.....Saturday, Sept. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wednesday, Aug. 15

For information and riekets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 9 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me., and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrew's, Fredericktion, Shediac, Mirimichi, and Bathurst, N. B. Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, TINGLEMAN...Wed'sday, Aug. 15
CITY OF MEXICO, McINTOSH.....Saturday, Aug. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKE....Wednesday, Aug. 29

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO, McINTOSH.....Saturday, Aug. 25

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 12 and Sept. 2 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

PEREIRE, DANEL.....Wednesday, Aug. 8, 4 P. M.
CANADA, FRAGUETTE.....Wednesday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.
ST. LAURENT, LACHESSEZ, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

ICE CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM.—BEST IN THE CITY, 25 cents per quart to churches and Sunday schools; out-of-town orders promptly shipped. No. 12 Fifth House.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 26, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 9:30, and 11 A. M., Limited Express, 1:35 P. M., 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. E. WEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS Leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. So boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, from Brooklyn, at 4:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 8:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 3:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43 P. M.—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only.—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains, from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays. Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cars in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORT RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 3:10, 4:30, 5:30, 8 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Providence Line, 8:05 A. M., 11:30 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 6:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEY, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. BAKER.

FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 7th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 7th.....6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 8th..3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 8th..6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 9th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 9th...6:45 A. M.
Friday, 10th.....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 10th.....6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 11th...4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 11th...6:45 A. M.
Sunday, 12th.....8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 11th...8:00 P. M.
Monday, 13th.....7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 12.....3:30 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.

FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 8th..9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 7th.....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 9th....9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 8th...3:00 P. M.
Friday, 10th.....9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 9th.....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 11th...1:00 P. M.	Friday, 10th.....3:00 P. M.
Monday, 13th.....9:00 P. M.	Monday, 13th.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 14th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 14th.....6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 15th..3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 15th..6:30 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY. LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. R. SCHUYLER will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st, at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.

Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. ARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

A.—MARY POWELL—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn, by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad. steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M., Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.

A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.

The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 8 P. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer* for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,

And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,

MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.

NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28, N. R., at 5 P. M. daily (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 3:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10. Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive at New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,

and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boat, leaving Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) daily at 5:15 P. M.

FARE ONLY $1 50,

and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.

Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.

S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA VIA PEOPLE'S LINE FROM PIER NO. 41 N. R.—Large, steady, well-ventilated boats. Fare to Saratoga, $2 70; Excursion Tickets, good during season, to Albany and return, $3; Saratoga and return, $4 40. Races commence at Saratoga July 21.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill, and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Baggage checks are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) at 8:05 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

CATSKILL AND ESOPUS.—Steamer Cleave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.**, Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; will assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; last employer can be seen. Call at No. 161 West 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; WILL do sewing and ironing; has nine years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 341 East 44th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., housekeeper's room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young German girl; either City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid or waitress, or to take care of children. Call at No. 336 East 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 210 East 59th-st.

COMPANION.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG PERSON to read, sew, and look after things for an invalid, or would act as companion to children; best references, address W. D., box 3,011 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COMPANION.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG Lady, an orphan of good family, offering the highest references for capability and experience, as companion to a lady or as governess to children; no objection to traveling. Address Good Faith, No. 23 Vandam-st.

COOK AND BAKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook and baker; understands pastry, ice-cream, game, and soups; making butter if required; country preferred; good reference. Call for two days at No. 40 (grammar-school) 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands French and English cooking thoroughly; splendid baker: will take full charge of kitchen if required. Present employer can be seen. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN as a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good City references. Call for two days on Friske, No. 336 East 31st-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City references; City or country. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; family baker and pastry; no objections to City or country; best of reference from last employer. Call at No. 656 3d-av., paper store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; is a first-class bread and biscuit maker; no objection to coarse washing; City reference. Call at No. 221 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook, washer, and ironer, and baker; understands milk and butter; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 155 10th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK; City or country; first-class reference; no washing. Address Cook, Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands French and American cooking; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 311 East 24th-st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN as good plain cook; assist with washing and ironing; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 336 East 31st-st., fourth floor, back.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 715 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—AS GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, in small family; or would go out by the day for house-work; City reference. Call at 190 East 58th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or would do housework; good reference. Call at No. 261 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK; no objection to coarse washing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 East 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK IN A private family or first-class boarding-house. Address French Cook, No. 155 Wooster-st.

COOK, &c.—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY AS plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 452 Grand-st., hall door.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER, OR TO DO General House-work.—City or country; good reference. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good plain cook; no objection to do house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 90 3d-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS COOK, washer, and ironer, or general house-work. Call at No. 241 West 18

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

FORGERY BY A MERCHANT.

MR. FREDERICK MAXWELL'S MANNER OF DOING BUSINESS—TRADING ON FORGED PAPER—HE ACKNOWLEDGES HIS GUILT—COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS TO AWAIT TRIAL.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Frederick Maxwell, the well-known fruit merchant, of No. 209 Front-street, accompanied by his wife, his lawyer, Mr. Daniel H. Eaton, of the firm of Chamberlain, Carter & Eaton, and Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, entered the office of Assistant District Attorney Bell and remained in consultation a considerable time. Maxwell was under arrest for forging acceptances to the amount of $33,000, and the history of the case, as gleaned from the officials of the District Attorney's office and Mr. Eaton, is as follows: A week ago last Monday Mr. Maxwell made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His debts were said to be $66,000 (including the forged paper) and his nominal assets $54,000, which were estimated at $27,000. He had been in business for 12 years as a member of the firm of Maxwell & Payson, but for the last two years had conducted the business himself, Mr. Payson having embarked in a new branch of trade. He had always met his engagements promptly, and had an excellent reputation among his commercial associates. The news of his first failure, therefore, evoked considerable sympathy among his friends. Two days after making the assignment he visited his counsel, Chamberlain, Carter & Eaton, and informed them that in the endeavor to save himself from failure he had negotiated forged acceptances to the amount of $33,000—$20,000 of which were on the Metropolitan National Bank, $10,000 on the Market National Bank, and $3,000 on his former business partner, Mr. S. T. Payson, of No. 33 Cortlandt-street. He told his counsel to call a meeting of the holders of the forged paper, and put them in possession of the entire facts of the case. He then went to his Summer residence at Southold, Long Island, where his wife and children were staying, and returned on Friday last to meet the victims of his forgeries, to whom he confessed everything. The Directors of the Market National Bank held a special meeting the same day, and decided on communicating with the District Attorney, with the view of commencing criminal proceedings against Maxwell.

Mr. Eaton went before the Directors and appealed to them to reconsider their determination, offering on behalf of Mrs. Maxwell to make restitution by turning over to them all her property. The bank Directors decided to take no action before the next meeting, which was to be held yesterday, allowing Maxwell meanwhile to remain in the custody of his counsel. At the meeting yesterday Mr. Eaton appeared before the Directors, and submitted a full statement of Maxwell's assets and liabilities, together with the certificate of William A. Harding, an expert in figures who had been selected by the Metropolitan National Bank to investigate the affairs of the accused, setting forth that the sums realized on the forged paper had found their way into the regular business of Maxwell, and been lost through that channel. Mrs. Maxwell also requested permission to be allowed to go before the Directors, but the necessary permission was not granted. After fully considering the matter the Directors of the Market National Bank decided to allow the law to take its course. They expressed the utmost sympathy for Mr. Maxwell, who had had an account with them for 15 years, but said that they felt they owed a duty to the community, and should, therefore, commence criminal proceedings. Accordingly they summoned Mr. Alexander Gilbert, Cashier of the bank, to the office of Mr. Eaton, where Maxwell was awaiting the decision of the Directors. Maxwell expressed his entire willingness to surrender himself, and accompanied the detectives to the District Attorney's office.

The prisoner states that his failure was not brought about by speculation, or anything outside his legitimate business, and adds that it was caused solely by dullness in the fruit trade. Finding his affairs growing rapidly worse, he, in a vain endeavor to stem the tide of misfortune, drew drafts on his customers, which he discounted at the Market National Bank, and such portions of the proceeds which the forged paper on the Metropolitan Bank be disposed of through the medium of brokers. It is stated that the accused had always sustained a good character in the commercial community, and had never experienced any difficulty in obtaining accommodation at any of the banks. He was supposed by many to be perfectly sound financially, and his failure was a surprise. His friends hoped that the matter could be settled with the Directors of the Market Bank and the entire affair hushed up, but are now prepared to accept the worst. Maxwell's case will probably be considered by the Grand Jury to-day, and, judging from the demeanor of the prisoner and his friends, it is evident he does not intend to plead guilty and offer no resistance to the course of the law. After examining the case thoroughly Assistant District Attorney Bell directed the prisoner to be taken to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. After an affecting interview with his wife Maxwell accompanied Detectives O'Connor and Fields to the Tombs Police Court, where he was brought before Judge Smith later in the afternoon, and was arraigned on a formal charge made by Mr. Alexander Gilbert, Cashier of the Market National Bank, who, among other things, charged that he [Maxwell] forged a bill of exchange on W. Dannemellar, of Canton, Ohio, for $1,158, under date of July 9 last, and presented the same to the bank in the usual course of business. Mr. Maxwell pleaded guilty to the charge, and he was committed to the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail. In response to the usual questions put to prisoners he said he was 42 years old, was born in Scotland, and resided in Lafayette-avenue, Brooklyn.

THE NEW INSURANCE LAW.

A GREAT QUANTITY OF ADVERTISING MATERIAL AND STATIONERY RENDERED USELESS.

To-day the new law to prevent the making of false or deceptive statements by fire insurance companies goes into operation. The law requires the companies to remove or change all signs which do not accurately set forth the financial condition of a company. The law provides also a penalty of $500 in any case where envelopes, blotters, cards, policies, or advertisements are sent out presenting statements not warranted by the exhibit at the State Department. This law was particularly aimed at the foreign fire companies, which have been in the habit of advertising the capital of the home offices—which include fire insurance—as available for fire losses in the United States. It has been quite a common thing for the fire companies to make capital by transposing figures. For instance, several companies with $1,200,000 in assets make it appear $12,000,000. The Ætna, of Hartford, recently flooded this City with paper-cutters on which, in gold letters, may be found "Assets, $16,000,000." The assets of the company aggregate $7,000,000. The new law will result in considerable expense to the companies for stationery, for there is scarcely a company whose advertisements compare correctly with the report to the State Department. Tons of letter paper, paper-cutters, thermometers, yard measures, tile clocks, and calenders are rendered useless.

INSURANCE NOTES.

Receiver Wickham, of the Security Life, expects to make his report and a dividend among the policy-holders in September next. He is awaiting only a decision as to preferred claims.

The opportunity given to policy-holders in the Popular Life to pay any premiums due up to the 20th by July 31 was not taken to any extent. The policy-holders seemed afraid to risk any further sums, even with the prospect of ultimately getting a dividend.

The Receiver of the North America Life has put in a demurrer to the complaint in the case of Violetta Bedell, who seeks to compel the company to continue its business and remove the Receiver. Ex-Superintendent Barnes will move to set aside the demurrer as frivolous.

A hearing was had yesterday before Referee I. V. Franch, in the matter of the Universal Life Insurance Company. Only one witness was called and examined, and he testified concerning the value two years ago of certain property assigned to the company by I. Smith Homans, under mortgage, and afterward reassigned to him. No new or important testimony was given concerning the condition of the company.

POISONED FISH AT THE AQUARIUM.

On Sunday the tropical fishes, which occupied a row of tanks on the south side of the New-York Aquarium building, were noticed by the Superintendent to act in a most peculiar manner, remaining at the surface of the water in a body, and endeavoring at times to jump out of the water. Some time later every one of them was removed from the tanks dead. The fishes occupying the "60-foot" tank, among them a large number of sharks, herring, and sturgeon, also died. The simultaneous death of so many of the fish caused the suspicion of the manager of the establishment, and a quantity of the water from the tank was placed in a bottle and sent to a chemist for examination. Upon being analyzed, large quantities of lead were discovered in the water, which fact verified the suspicion that the water had been poisoned by some malicious person. Some time ago the death of two sea otters occurred, and upon examination the water of the tank was discovered, as in the above instances, to have been charged with lead. The management have been unable to discover the perpetrator of the wanton acts. Parties are now on their way to the City bearing duplicate specimens of the dead fish.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

John H. Stephenson, Benjamin Stephenson, and Amos Tenney, composing the National Toy Company, at No. 111 Chambers-street, have been adjudged involuntary bankrupts on the petitions of their creditors, and the case has been referred to Register Dayton to take further proceedings.

Joseph A. Bluxôme, dealer in laces and fancy goods, corner of Twenty-first-street and Sixth-avenue, has failed. The liabilities are $38,000, and assets, $35,000. A committee of creditors recommended a settlement at 50 cents on the dollar, 12½ cents cash, and the balance in notes, at two, four, and six months. A majority of the creditors accept these terms, and proceedings for a composition in bankruptcy will be taken to perfect the settlement.

MAJOR-GEN. SHALER'S REPORT.

GEN. WYLIE DENIES THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INEFFICIENCY OF HIS DEPARTMENT—GEN. SHALER QUALIFIES HIS REPORT IN SOME PARTICULARS.

The following correspondence was suggested by the recent report of Gen. Shaler to the Governor in relation to the operations of the First Division during the week in which it was under arms. In the report in question it was asserted that certain requisitions were made upon the Acting Quartermaster-General, "but they were not honored:"

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1877.

MY DEAR GENERAL: My attention has been called to the adverse criticisms of the daily papers of Saturday last upon the administration of the affairs of this department during the recent riots, its "inefficiency," as it is designated, being inferred from your report to Adjt.-Gen. Townsend. While it is true this department was not adequately furnished to completely equip the various organizations of the National Guard for active service in the field, it is also true that the material controlled by it and necessary to the proper equipment of the troops was issued in such manner and with such promptitude as to deserve and receive favorable mention from commanding officers, yourself among the number. In making your report of the action of the troops of the First Division covering the period of the riots, it doubtless escaped your memory that my assistant, Col. Creney, informed you on the occasion of your visit to the Arsenal, on the morning of the 24th ult., that the department could not at once furnish complete equipment for field service, and specified such articles as were wanting in our stock, and advised you of the necessity for authority of superior head-quarters to purchase to supply deficiencies.

Documents on file in this office, open to the inspection of the public, will convince any person that cares to make the investigation that not one moment's unnecessary delay in making issues during the period covered by your report occurred at this office. I am well assured, General, that you did not intend by your report that censure of my conduct of the affairs of this department should be inferred, yet such an impression having gone abroad, I would thank you, at your leisure, to express your estimate of my administration of the duties pertaining to the Ordnance Department, State of New-York, during the late tumult. Respectfully yours,

DANIEL D. WYLIE,
Chief of Ordnance, State of New-York.

Major-Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER, First Division, National Guard State of New-York.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1877.

Brig.-Gen. D. D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance, &c.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 6th inst. received. I very much regret that any reflections have been cast upon the *personnel* of your department. It was the furthest from my thought to convey in my report an idea of inefficiency on your part, or that of your assistant, Col. Creney, both of whom I know to be active, energetic officers. You are quite right in saying that I was informed by Col. Creney, on the 24th ult., that your department could not at once furnish the necessary equipment for field service, and it was hoped that my formal application, in writing, of that date, would result in your notifying me, upon your return to the City, that you had received authority to purchase them. My disappointment, as I have told, on the 26th, that you had not that authority, accounts for my referring in the report to our interview of that date.

I am enabled to state, and I do it very cheerfully, that every demand made by me upon the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments for supplies *which were on hand* was answered with the greatest promptitude by you and your assistant, and I am sure that if the articles called for in my communications had been on hand, or you had possessed the authority to purchase, there would have been no delay in supplying them when needed. Very respectfully yours, ALEXANDER SHALER, Major-General.

It will be observed that Gen. Shaler, in reply to Gen. Wylie's communication, states that every demand made by him "upon the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments for supplies which were on hand" was promptly honored. The question, then, which naturally arises on the part of the general public is what a Quartermaster's Department is for if it is not furnished with all the stores and equipments necessary for the National Guard service.

FILLING UP THE NARROWS CHANNEL.

A NEW PROTEST FROM PILOT COMMISSIONER BLUNT—ANOTHER CASE AGAINST THE POLICE AUTHORITIES.

Pilot Commissioner Blunt is a man not easily driven from his guard over the harbor of New-York as a great many persons know to their very serious annoyance. "When I was a boy," he says, "the bed of the river and bay was clay; now I'll wager a good round sum that it's composed of cinders and street sweepings." Not content with watching the work of lazy captains of dumping-scows, he has infused into a host of fishermen and watermen along the river and bay shores a feeling of jealousy similar to that he feels himself, and woe betide the person or persons presuming to feel that they are not on any time of night in attempting to deposit ashes or street dirt into the harbor without being seen by G. W. B. or some of his henchmen. It cannot be ascertained that he actually sends a spy in the guise of an Italian on every dumping-scow ordered down the Bay, but there are grave suspicions that such is the fact. Yesterday, at the meeting of the Pilot Commissioners, Mr. Blunt unfolded himself with some vehemence, and for a time engaged the attention of his fellow-Commissioners to the latest infamy practiced by the dumping-scows, and to a reporter of THE TIMES, he said at the close of the meeting that he had another instance of criminal carelessness to relate on the part of the Police Commissioners. He had just presented to the Commissioners some facts which he thought were interesting. By four witnesses he is able to prove that on the mornings of July 30 and Aug. 3, at 4 o'clock, tug-boats, at one time the U. S. Grant, and at the other unknown, brought altogether eight scows loaded with street dirt, down the Bay to a point between Fort Lafayette and the Staten Island shore, and there emptied their contents. This was right in the channel, where it is very narrow, and the dumping was evidently done at an unusual hour with the purpose of evading notice. Mr. Blunt was authorized by the board to present the facts to the Grand Jury, and he is confident that he has a clear case against the Police Commissioners. The amount of refuse thrown into the channel, if the scows were full, was about 1,600 tons.

MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, $3,000 were transferred from the small-pox fund to the disinfecting fund. A report was made to the board that 1,238 persons were vaccinated during the month of July. Of this number 467 were inoculated for the first time, and 329 were vaccinated in the public schools. According to the report of Dr. Walter F. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, the special Visiting Corps of Physicians visited 6,113 tenement-houses, 35,830 families, prescribed for 1,197 sick children, and distributed 1,144 excursion tickets for week ending Aug. 4, 1877. They also revisited children under treatment as often as the cases required, and distributed health tracts with the appropriate advice, whenever such attentions seemed necessary. The following is a synopsis of the weekly report of Dr. John T. Nagle, Deputy Register of Records, to the Board of Health: During the week ending Saturday, Aug. 4, 650 deaths were reported to this bureau, which is a decrease of 67 compared with the number of deaths reported for the preceding week, but an increase of 41 as compared with the corresponding week of 1876. The actual mortality for the week ending July 28 was 718, which is 94 below the average mortality for the past five years, and represents an annual death-rate of 34.62 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,078,102. In reviewing the mortality for the past six weeks it will be seen that during this period 4,194 deaths were reported at this bureau, of which 1,906 were children under one year, 2,337 under two, and 2,615 under five years. One death was from small-pox, 36 from measles, 104 from scarlatina, 74 from diphtheria, 66 from whooping-cough, 4 from typhus fever, 19 from typhoid fever, and 1,633 from diarrheal diseases—1,510 of which were children under five years of age. This compares favorably with the total number of deaths reported for the corresponding weeks of 1876, being 948 less.

SUICIDE OF A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

John R. Graham committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor at St. Peter's Hotel, No. 11 West Eleventh-street. He was found at 6 o'clock in his bed dead, lying in a pool of blood. Beside him was lying a razor, with the blade tied back on the handle. He had cut himself from the left ear to the larynx, severing both the carotid artery and the jugular vein. Very little is known of the deceased. He was gentlemanly in his behavior and prompt in the payment of his bills. From memoranda left by him it appears that he was an Englishman, and a commercial traveler for a dry goods house, and that he came to this country last May. A number of pool tickets were found in his possession, together with a memorandum of bets at Hoboken and elsewhere. No cause is assigned for his act.

CITY HALL NOTES.

It was rumored yesterday in the City Hall that at the meeting of the Fire Commissioners to-day changes long expected would be made in the force of the department.

The Armory Commission met yesterday and heard evidence in behalf of the claim of Daniel Fallon for $63,000 for rent of Nilsson Hall. No decision was rendered.

Mayor Ely yesterday signed the resolution of the Board of Aldermen requesting the Counsel to the Corporation to furnish an opinion as to the power of the Common Council to pass an ordinance to prevent the overcrowding of excursion boats. He also approved of a Municipal resolution providing that market wagons shall not hereafter be allowed to stand on Hudson-street, between Bank and West Eleventh streets.

It was reported at the City Hall yesterday that the following changes had been made in the Finance Department: Col. Doyle, in place of Warren W. Whitney, in the Bureau of Assessments; Daniel Williams, in place of R. H. Thorne, as Collector of Washington Market. William Gray, Cashier of the Bureau of City Revenue, has vacated his office, but a successor is not yet announced. Ex-Assemblyman John Keenan has been appointed, in place of John Cornell, as Clerk of Washington Market.

STORY OF AN UNHAPPY LIFE.

THE LEXINGTON-AVENUE TRAGEDY.

"MRS." HOLMES, THE INJURED WOMAN, TURNS OUT TO BE A MISS HENDERSON—HER CAREER IN THIS CITY, AND HER RELATIONS TO MR. CLARK—HER ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT.

An investigation made by a TIMES reporter into the career and character of "Mrs." Frank Holmes, who was murderously attacked on Tuesday night by Thomas Henry Clark at No. 209 Lexington-avenue, as described in yesterday's TIMES, reveals a very singular state of affairs. The woman is quite well known at several places in this City. Her real name is not Holmes but Frances J. Henderson. She is not a widow, never having been married. She came to this City in 1871 from East Boston. Her parents are both living there now, as well as several brothers and sisters. One of her sisters is married to a Mr. Willard a well-known livery-stable keeper in the suburbs of East Boston; another sister is married to a prominent merchant in Boston, and still another is married to a business man in this City, who lives at Bath, Long Island. The wife of one of the firm of Fay, Hagan & Co., Broadway, near Howard-street, was a schoolmate of Miss Henderson. When the latter first came to New-York she found board with Mrs. Waters, of No. 733 Broadway. This was in the Spring of 1871. She then made her living by teaching music and singing. Mrs. Waters says that no one could have been more amiable or ladylike, or more industrious and economical than "Frankie," as every one in the house called her, was. Mrs. Waters says that Miss Henderson saved and deposited in a City bank quite a sum of money while boarding with her. In about a year she left Mrs. Waters' place, and returned at intervals, stopping only a few days at a time. This kept up until 1873. During the latter year Mrs. Waters says that "Frankie" became "all of a sudden very much changed." Instead of her former smooth and cheerful disposition, she exhibited constant gloominess and irritability. She used to confide in Mrs. Waters, and on being questioned as to the cause of the great change in her conduct, she told her that she had become acquainted with a Thomas Henry Clark, intimated that he had betrayed her, and said that "he bothered the life out of her." It appeared also that after Clark had completely won Miss Henderson's affections, he succeeded in borrowing all the money she had, and failed to return it, subjecting her to great inconvenience. Miss Henderson never would tell any one, not even Mrs. Waters, the reason why she left home. All the information she ever gave was that her folks believed that she was engaged as a clerk in Butterwick's pattern establishment, and she wished them to continue under that impression. It did appear, though, that she had some good reason to leave Boston.

Clark came to this City several years ago from Ohio, where his parents still reside. He became interested in several boot and shoe concerns, and last year failed. He then became acquainted with Miss Henderson, and seemed to possess her entire confidence. In the early part of last January he had made arrangements to start again in business, but, owing large sums of money to numerous creditors in the City, he feared to do so in his own name, and concluded arrangements with Miss Henderson to use her name, and with a man named Hugh F. Young to go in as a partner. All three called upon Louis Cohen, an attorney, at No. 220 Broadway, to get the necessary papers drawn up. The arrangement being satisfactory, the business opened at No. 164 Broadway, under the name of Clark, Henderson & Young, boot and shoe dealers. Owing to Clark's mismanagement, the firm soon afterward had to make an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. Miss Henderson lost her last dollar by this venture, and Mr. Young lost $6600. Soon after the failure Clark sued Young and Henderson for wages during the time he was in the firm, but dropped the suit for fear it would lead to unpleasant developments. In the statement made to the creditors after this failure Clark characterized Miss Henderson as his common-law wife, blended the statement for the first time: she had frequently passed as such before and did during the continuance of the firm.

At this time Miss Henderson ceased all association with Clark, having, as she says, been betrayed by him socially, and utterly ruined by him financially, and looked upon him for the future as the worst of women, and Clark's friends allege that she became a regular inmate of houses of ill-repute, and they quote her as saying that she "would follow her newly-adopted life until she died, and as she had been ruined and swindled by men, she would spend the balance of her life in swindling men the money she could out of every man she met." From this time on she refused to have any more to do with Clark, notwithstanding his persistent following and persecution of her. It is alleged by his friends that Clark has been of unsound mind ever since his failure last January, and that now he is entirely demented and irresponsible for his acts. They say that none but a lunatic would have hung about No. 209 Lexington-avenue, the house wherein Miss Henderson was boarding, as he had done before the assault. Last May Clark was hired as a clerk in a stationery store on Nassau street, but was discharged at the end of a week on account of negligence. The last seen of him before he made his desperate assault on Miss Henderson, on Tuesday afternoon, is he was noticed by friends standing at the corner of East Thirteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, with "a worn and wild look" never seen on his face before, and every action indicating that he was in some trouble.

The ante-mortem statement made by Miss Henderson, otherwise Mrs. Holmes, to Coroner Flanagan is as follows: As I was returning home about 3 o'clock P. M. on Aug. 6, I saw a man, whose name I refuse to give at present, standing in the doorway of the stable, next door but one to the house in which I reside. Immediately upon reaching my door he followed me, I opened and partially closed the door, and he pushed it open. I asked him what he wanted. He closed the outer door behind him, and then and there struck me upon the head with some sharp instrument. I then became unconscious. This is all I have to communicate.

her
FRANCES J. HOLMES.
mark.

When asked if she thought she would live, she said, "I think I may get better;" and in answer to the question, "Have you any hope of recovering?" she answered, "I have."

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

On the 17th of January last Mr. Isaac I. Dayton presented a lengthy series of resolutions to the Republican General Committee, calling for the appointment of a Special Committee to inquire whether there were in the various districts any persons who desired to enter the Republican organizations, and who for various reasons found themselves unable to do so. The resolutions were referred at the time, and nothing was done until a few weeks ago, when it was announced that such a committee, being one member from each district organization, had been appointed. Last night this committee held its first meeting, at the head-quarters, corner of Thirty-third-street and Broadway. The meeting was only for conference, and as Mr. Dayton was absent, and his resolutions by some accident were not in the possession of the meeting, no formal consultation took place, under the lead of Mr. George Bliss, on the resolution offered by him the night before at the meeting of the Eleventh District Association, looking to an amendment of article 9 of the Constitution. This amendment proposes to leave a member free to refuse to support a nominee of the party who should seem to him unworthy of support, and is in the line of policy to which Mr. Dayton's resolutions point. No definite conclusion was arrived at by the meeting, and it was agreed to meet again on the same day next week, when a fuller discussion could be had and some agreement be arrived at.

REDUCING SALARIES IN BROOKLYN.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors held a short session yesterday. The only business of importance transacted was the reduction of the salaries of the county employes. The reductions ranged from $100 to $2,000. Following is a list of the principal officers, with the salaries they will receive under the resolution of yesterday:

District Attorney	$8,000
First Assistant District Attorney	4,000
Second Assistant District Attorney	3,000
Chief Clerk in District Attorney's office	3,000
Assistant clerk in District Attorney's office	1,500
Commissioners of Charities	3,000
Deputy Surrogate	3,000
Clerk of Supervisors	5,500
County Treasurer	5,000
Deputy Treasurer	2,500
Treasurer's Secretary	2,000
Clerk of the City Court	3,200
Commissioner of Jurors	2,600
County Physician	2,000
Law Librarian	2,500

The total reduction of salaries of county officials secured by the resolution will amount to about $30,000.

SHOT AND ROBBED AT ROCKAWAY.

Jacob Federlein, of Williamsburg, who went to Rockaway on Sunday last with some friends, is now lying in St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, with a bullet in his brain. Coroner Nolan took his ante-mortem statement last night, as his condition is precarious. Federlein states that he was assaulted, robbed, and left for dead upon Rockaway Beach on Sunday night, and that when he recovered consciousness he found the surf beating over him on the sands. He reached Krenscher's Hotel, where he fell fainting, and was put in an outhouse for the night, the people there thinking he was drunk, and only partially believing the story he told. He was taken to Brooklyn on Monday night, where, for the first time, he received proper treatment. The surgeons think he must die, as inflammation has set in, and it is certain that the bullet is imbedded in his brain.

A WOMAN STABBED.

Last night John Warren, of No. 577 Greenwich-street, stabbed Mary Tate, residing in the same house, with a pocket knife, in the abdomen, inflicting a dangerous wound. The woman was sent to New-York Hospital, and Warren was arrested and locked up in the Eighth Precinct Station-house. The cause of the stabbing was a complaint made to Warren that his children were abusing Mrs. Tate's children down stairs.

BASE-BALL.

A FINE GAME BETWEEN THE BOSTON RED STOCKINGS AND THE HARTFORDS OF BROOKLYN—VICTORY FOR THE BOSTONIANS.

The game between the Boston Red Stockings and the Brooklyn-Hartford Club, which was played on the Union Grounds yesterday, was without exception the most interesting event of that kind which has taken place in this vicinity during the season. It was a close struggle throughout, and ended in a victory for the Boston players, who won by their superior fielding. It was the sixth of the series of championship games between the contesting clubs, and was witnessed by a large and very enthusiastic audience. Play was commenced at 4:15 P. M., with the home club at the bat, Mr. Ducharme, of the Hudson Club, acting as umpire. The Bostonians took the lead in the first inning, when they scored an unearned run by errors of Start and Babridge. In the second inning they added another run to their score, and by sharp fielding blanked their opponents, leaving the score at the close of the inning at 2 to 0 in their favor. From this point out the Hartfords went to work with a will to overcome the lead of their opponents, and in the sixth inning, by splendid batting and base running on the part of Burdock, scored their first run. Neither was again able to score until the eighth inning, when the Bostons, by hard hitting and fast base running, succeeded in getting another man around the bases. This virtually decided the game, as the Hartfords in the next inning were retired without scoring. Of the play shown on both sides, Burdock's second base was the feature of the game. He also led at the bat. Brown and Sutton, of the Boston Club, did the best fielding and batting for their side. Following is the score:

HARTFORD.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Burdock, 2d b.	1	3	4	7	0	Wright, 2d b.	0	3	2	5	0
Holdsw'h, c. f.	0	2	0	0	1	Leonard, l. f.	0	0	5	0	0
Start, 1st b.	0	0	8	0	2	O'Rourke, c. f.	2	2	1	0	2
Carey, s. s.	0	0	0	2	0	White, 1st b.	0	2	11	0	1
Ferguson, 3d b.	0	1	3	2	2	Sutton, s. s.	0	1	1	6	0
Ducharme, c.	0	1	11	1	1	Bond, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Cassidy, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Morrill, 3d b.	1	0	1	1	0
Habridge, c.	0	0	8	1	3	Schafer, r. f.	1	1	1	0	1
Larken, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Brown, c.	0	0	5	1	1
Total	1	8	27	14	9	Total	4	9	27	14	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Hartford	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
Boston	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—4

Umpire—Mr. Ducharme, of the Hudson Club.
Time of game—2 hours and 30 minutes.
First base by errors—Boston, 3; Hartford, 1.
Runs earned—Boston, 0; Hartford, 0.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The Hornells defeated the Buffalo Clys, of Buffalo, here to-day by a score of 7 to 1.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 7.—The Lowells defeated the Live Oaks here to-day by a score of 11 to 3.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The Crickets beat the Rochesters here to-day by a score of 2 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 7.—Louisville, 4; St. Louis, 2.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

BEGINNING OF THE LAST COMPETITION—THE SHOOTING IMPAIRED BY A THUNDER SHOWER.

The first stage of the fourth and last competition for places on the American International Team to shoot for the Centennial trophy took place at Creedmoor yesterday, and will terminate to-day. The number of competitors was reduced from 30 to 23. Some of the absentees have retired, while others, realizing that they stand no chance of securing places on the team, have withdrawn altogether. When the contest commenced at the 800 yards range at 10:30 A. M. the atmosphere was hazy, and the flags hung limp from the mast-heads. The outlines of the bull's-eyes on the targets were scarcely discernible, but in the absence of any wind the majority of the competitors made good scores. Soon after 12 o'clock, while the match was progressing at 800 yards, a breeze sprung up, which soon attained the strength of half a gale, and "inners" and "outers" began to be signaled. This condition of weather continued until the riflemen had fired 10 or 12 shots at 1,000 yards distance, when a thunder shower burst over the range, accompanied by violent gusts of wind, which blew over the shelter tents, and, although it did not last long, rendered what would have otherwise been good scores only mediocre. The absentees were Col. Bodine, Messrs. Hebbard, Rabbeth, Weymyss, White, Scott, Clark, and Crowell. The total scores made at each range were as follows:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Isaac L. Allen	71	69	65	205
W. H. Jackson	74	68	60	202
N. Washburn	72	71	57	200
L. P. Hepburn	57	67	64	188
Henry Fulton	73	63	62	198
L. C. Bruce	71	68	58	197
F. Hyde	66	70	60	196
T. Lamb, Jr.	72	62	60	194
R. G. Coleman	69	68	56	193
Major H. S. Jewell	65	68	59	192
C. E. Blydenburgh	71	65	55	191
J. Weber	71	62	56	189
Gen. T. S. Dakin	69	61	58	188
W. Gunn	69	69	50	188
H. E. Clark	72	59	56	187
G. W. Davison	70	59	57	186
A. V. Cornelison	72	66	49	187
A. D. Hodgeman	62	60	61	183
Homer Fisher	62	65	41	168
H. L. Morse	65	53	47	165
G. W. Yale	66	51	41	158
R. Rathbone	71	61	Retired.	

The aggregate score made by the first eight men was 1,590 points.

Five members of the Amateur Rifle Club contested in the seventh competition for places on a team which is being selected to shoot a match with a team from the Victoria Rifle Club, of Ontario. Mr. J. P. Waters was in charge of the competitions, and succeeded in getting the team score completed before the storm. Mr. R. H. Keene, one of the contestants, withdrew while at 900 yards range, owing to defective ammunition. The remaining scores are appended:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Leonard Geiger	73	69	50	192
J. F. Waters	72	61	57	190
E. H. Madison	73	63	49	185
J. A. Harry	72	61	57	190

The Scottish-American Rifle Club contested for the "Cameron" badge at 200 and 500 yards, 10 shots at each distance. Mr. W. Robertson won the trophy upon the score of 93 out of a possible 100 points.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND COMMITTEES.

The committee of seven of the National Rifle Association having in charge the preliminaries of the international match, held a meeting at No. 23 Park-row, yesterday afternoon, Judge Santon in the chair. Capt. Casey, on behalf of the Committee on Reception and Entertainment, said he was in favor of having the first reception of the English team held at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. He also stated that he anticipated being able to secure the steamer Nelson K. Hopkins for the purpose of conveying a party down the bay to welcome the British team upon its arrival. On motion of Gen. Woodward, it was decided to change the dates for shooting the international match, by fixing the first stage of the competition one day earlier, thus making the dates come on Thursday and Friday, instead of Friday and Saturday. This was done owing to the admission of the Long Island Railroad Company that they would be unable to accommodate such a large number of passengers on Saturday as would attend the matches. The sub-committee having in charge the selection of the American team reported through Capt. Story that its duties would cease with the close of the competitions and the choosing of the team, and recommended that three targets should be assigned to the team upon such days as its Captain should select.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association held a meeting immediately after the adjournment of the committee, Judge Stanton in the chair. On motion, it was decided to reduce the fine of $3, which has been the penalty for shooting on the wrong target, to $1, and to enforce this rule on all occasions. On motion of Col. Sanford, the Executive Committee was directed to introduce a match in the Fall prize meeting at Creedmoor, which should be open to teams of five from any club or military organization; the conditions to be seven shots at each of the distances of 200 and 300 yards. A letter from Capt. Robbins, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Seventh Regiment, asking if filed sights would be allowed in matches during the Fall meeting at Creedmoor, was referred to the Executive Committee for action at a special meeting next Friday afternoon. An adjournment was then taken.

A DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

Yesterday afternoon an unknown man aged 40 stopped in front of No. 431 East Eighteenth-street, took out of his pocket a small vial and drank the contents. He then staggered and fell to the pavement. He was taken to the Eighteenth Precinct Station, and there it was ascertained that the vial had contained carbolic acid, and that the man had swallowed the poison with suicidal intent. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where he soon after died. Last night his body was identified by his mother-in-law as Andrew Beck, of No. 317 East Forty-third-street. Deceased was a carpenter, and leaves a wife and family.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

An attempt at highway robbery was made upon Thomas Rielly, of No. 406 East Eighteenth-street, while passing along East Sixteenth-street, near Avenue A, last night. The robbers, not finding any money on Rielly's person, severely beat him. Capt. Cleuchy, of the Eighteenth Precinct, has a full description of the robbers, and expects to arrest all of them to-morrow.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 7.—The body of Benjamin O. Mulliken, for several months past connected with the Boston *Post*, was taken from the water at the foot of G-street, South Boston, last night. The deceased had made frequent threats of suicide. He was a native of Prince George County, Md., and 29 years of age.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. D. N. Beardsley, of the Lay Preachers' Association, preached last evening at the Gospel Tent to a large congregation.

A man, whose residence is unknown, and who is only recognized as "Bolger," died suddenly at No. 435 Eighth-avenue yesterday morning.

The eleventh annual clam-bake of the Fat Men's Association will take place at Gregory's Point, Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, the 23d inst.

Patrick Lawler, of No. 774 Tenth-avenue, was knocked down by a wild steer yesterday morning, and was injured severely on the head. He was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital.

Rev. Father Patrick McCarthy, Pastor of the Parish of the Holy Cross, in West Forty-second-street, died suddenly yesterday, after being confined to his bed for some days by sickness.

Thomas Reilly, aged 39, of No. 39 East Broadway, was found by officers of the Seventh Precinct in an insane condition wandering about the streets yesterday afternoon. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The sewing girls that were disappointed in getting to Rockaway last Saturday will have an opportunity next Saturday to go, under the same auspices and in the same boat, the Columbia. Tickets will be ready for distribution to-morrow.

A poor woman, named Mary Scullan, aged 50, died yesterday at No. 59 Greenwich-street. As her friends were too poor to bury her, the Police sent her body to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for interment in Potter's Field.

Edward Brennan, aged 27, of No. 517 East One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, was examining a loaded revolver yesterday morning when the weapon exploded, and a bullet wounded him severely in the left

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THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN POLICY IN MAINE.

THE STATE CONVENTION TO MEET TO-DAY—GOV. CONNER TO BE RENOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION—THE INDORSEMENT OR NON-INDORSEMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION THE LEADING TOPIC OF INTEREST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 8.—Not since the close of the war, even when there has been an exciting contest for the Governorship, has a Republican State Convention in Maine been so full of interest as is the one of to-morrow. Only a small proportion of the delegates have arrived this evening. The great bulk of them will come on extra trains in the morning. There is, however, an unusual attendance of the leading men of the party, and the hotels are thronged with politicians, notwithstanding that there is an absence of Federal office-holders. What the convention will do is the all absorbing topic.

Gov. Conner will be renominated by acclamation, so all interest centres in the position to be taken toward the Administration. There is a marked diversity of opinion among the leading men now here as to what the convention ought to do, and what it will do, and it cannot be accurately stated to-night what its action will be. Some members of the convention will frame a resolution giving a decided approval of the President. Such a resolution is understood to have the indorsement of ex-Gov. Perham, ex-Gov. Chamberlain, Hon. John B. Brown, Hon. John H. Burleigh, Hon. Nathan Farwell, Gen. R. B. Shepherd, and Hon. Harris M. Plaisted. Ex-Gov. Morrill, brother of ex-Senator Morrill, and ex-Gov. Dingley advise the passage of a resolution simply declaring faith in the character, patriotism, services, and declared purposes of President Hayes. Many of the leading men urge that the convention should pass a resolution censuring the President for his order prohibiting office-holders from participating in doing party work, and for his Southern policy. Resolutions will unquestionably be offered covering these different views. The large majority of the leading politicians present are very earnest in declaring that the harmony and success of the party will best be subserved by the adoption of a platform which will be a plain and exhaustive declaration of the creed of the Republican Party, and neither indorse nor condemn the Southern policy or Civil Service policy of President Hayes. This course is urged by Senator Blaine; Representative Reed, of the Portland District; Hon. Lewis Barker, Charles A. Boutelle, of the Banger *Whig*; Stanley T. Pullen, of the Portland *Press*; Alden Sprague, of the Kennebec *Journal*; Hon. J. H. Drummond, Hon. Charles J. Talbot, Hon. Hiram Knowlton, Hon. Seth L. Milliken, Hon. Eugene Hale, and Gen. George L. Beal. It also has the approval of Senator Hamlin, who, however, will not be present at the convention. There would be no opposition to this course if it were not that many would regard an omission to indorse President Hayes as an indirect attack upon him. The present indications are that the course advocated by Senator Blaine will be adopted by the convention. All agree to the passage of a resolution affirming faith in the validity of the President's title. The convention will take strong ground in favor of a resumption of specie payments at the time fixed upon by Congress, and will protest against any radical change in the Navigation laws. It will, of course, renew its faith in prohibition.

The convention will be called to order by Senator Blaine. The Chairman of the State Committee, Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, of Portland, will be selected as President. Francis Fessenden, of Portland, a son of the late William Pitt Fessenden, was selected to preside, but cannot be present owing to sickness in his family. The convention may present stormy scenes before it closes. It does not seem possible to-night for it to escape a warm discussion. Representative Hale is accompanied by Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who has been visiting Mr. Hale.

RIOTOUS VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS.

TURBULENT SESSIONS OF THE STATE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION—THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN INTERRUPTED IN HIS ADDRESS AND MADE TO SIT DOWN—THE CONVENTION COMPELLED TO ADJOURN WITHOUT ACCOMPLISHING ANYTHING.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 8.—The Virginia Conservative State Convention met at noon in the theatre, but owing to an indiscriminate issue of admission tickets, or otherwise, that part of the building set apart for the delegates was so overcrowded by outsiders that when an effort was made to call the convention to order, with a view of a temporary organization, it proved a failure. The utmost confusion and disorder prevailed. Shouts, hisses, and all manner of noises drowned the voices of all those who endeavored to bring order out of chaos. After half an hour had elapsed, during which no progress had been made toward an organization, a motion to adjourn till 2 P. M. was adopted.

The convention reassembled at 2:20, and the delegates being all seated, the Chairman of the State Committee announced that Col. William Lamb, of Norfolk, had been selected as temporary Chairman. The appointment was confirmed by an overwhelming vote, and Col. Lamb proceeded to address the convention. He spoke without interruption for several minutes, and was launching forth in a strong speech in favor of preserving the credit of the Commonwealth, when he was asked if that question was then under discussion. He replied that it was not yet in order to criticise the speech of the Chairman. He then attempted to proceed in the same strain in advocacy of maintaining the State's honor, but the interruptions became so frequent and the confusion so great that he was forced to discontinue. Resolutions were then introduced for the appointment of Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, and on Resolutions. The first two resolutions were adopted amid much disorder, but the third was laid aside till a permanent organization was effected. Upon a call of delegations by Congressional Districts to name members of these committees, another scene of turbulence and disorder ensued. Several of the districts being divided in their choice, and it being evident that no settlement could be arrived at, they were allowed to retire for consultation. The interior of the theatre was a perfect pandemonium, the body being more like a disorganized mob than an organized convention.

The most bitter antagonism prevails between friends of the candidates, particularly so between those of Gen. Mahone and the Anti-Mahonites. During the absence of the delegations, who had retired to heal their differences, Gov. Kemper, being present by invitation, briefly addressed the convention, counselling such harmony in their deliberations as would perpetuate the dignity, honor, and glory of Virginia. After the announcement of Committees on Credentials and Organization the convention adjourned till 8 P. M.

When the convention reassembled, at 8 o'clock, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of Marshall Hanger, of Augusta County, as permanent Chairman, with a long list of Vice-Presidents, and the report was agreed to without serious opposition. Mr. Hanger, in assuming the chair, addressed the convention, counseling harmony, calm deliberation, &c. A resolution was passed providing that no man shall be placed in nomination for Governor who does not pledge himself to abide by any result reached by the convention and give to the ticket his support. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed. The Committee on Credentials was not ready to report. The convention adjourned until 9 A. M. to-morrow.

The session to-night was in marked contrast as regards harmony to the two sessions of to-day. None of that riotous confusion which then prevailed was manifest. The indications now are that everthing will pass off quietly to-morrow, and result in harmonizing the antagonistic elements.

A REUNION OF FREE SOILERS.

THE ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE FAMOUS PARTY TO UNITE IN A CLAM-BAKE TO-DAY—A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF THE PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The reunion of the original Free Soilers, those who formed the party in 1848, and those who joined it prior to 1856, which is to be held to-morrow at Downer's Landing, a picnic resort down the harbor, is on the invitation of Samuel Downer, who was one of the original members of the party. Some 200 invitations have been issued, and among those who will probably be present and deliver speeches at the feast of reason which is to follow the clam-bake, are men of all shades of present political belief, from Samuel E. Sewall to Charles Francis Adams. So true it is that "politics make strange bedfellows." The list comprises Francis W. Bird, John Greenleaf Whittier, Elizur Wright, George F. Hoar, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, John A. Bolles, Theophilus P. Chandler, John B. Alley, Albert G. Brown, Nathaniel C. Nash, Richard P. Waters, Eben F. Stone, Willard P. Phillips, Adin Thayer, George Comber Mann, (representing his father, Horace Mann,) John Forrester Andrew, (representing his father, John A. Andrew,) Charles W. Slack, Gen. John L. Swift, and others. Charles Francis Adams will preside, and will doubtless deliver an historical review of a nature appropriate to the day, which is the anniversary of the famous Buffalo Convention, which nominated Van Buren and Adams for President and Vice President. The Free Soil Party was founded at Worcester, Mass., 29 years ago, by Charles Francis Adams, Stephen C. Phillips, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, and Charles Allen. Sumner was the orator, Wilson the organizer, and Phillips the man who wielded the most influence among the Whigs. Charles Allen was the only Free Soiler elected to Congress, where he made a failure, and soon retired from politics. Phillips died in the harness, and his place was filled by Sumner and Wilson. Charles Francis Adams managed the Free Soil organization after it was launched in 1848. The other leading Free Soilers were Charles Giddings, Root, Wade, and Hale. Henry Wilson being the chief spirit in the formation of the *personnel* of the convention, he prevented Charles Francis Adams and John G. Palfrey from entering the remarkable convention, but did not prevent Richard H. Dana from getting in from his country seat in Manchester. Marcus Morton also got in. The new constitution was defeated under the leadership of Henry Wilson. The Know-Nothing Party was formed soon after, and many Free Soilers joined it, including Wilson, Anson Burlingame, Judge Russell, John L. Swift, and Charles W. Slack; but Charles Francis Adams, the two Hoars, Francis W. Bird, Charles G. Davis, and Willard P. Phillips refused to follow Wilson's lead into the Know-Nothing Party, but joined with him in the formation of the Republican Party in 1856.

SECRETARY SHERMAN AND OHIO.

LOOKING AFTER THE RECORD OF BISHOP, THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR—COMPLICITY IN REVENUE FRAUDS ALLEGED—THE MATTHEWS AND GARFIELD CLIQUES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Secretary Sherman, who leaves for Ohio on Friday next, visits that State for the purpose, among other things, of making certain inquiries into the record of Mr. Bishop, the Democratic candidate for Governor. That gentleman, it is rumored here, has been extensively engaged in frauds upon the internal revenue. Secretary Sherman is believed to have a clue to these transactions, and will, of course, investigate and expose them. These and stories of a like nature which are current here to-night are given for what they are worth. They cannot be traced to any authentic source, but they have certainly given great uneasiness to prominent Democratic politicians in Washington. Information received here within the past few days points to a serious rupture between the Matthews and Garfield wings of the Republican Party in Ohio. The Secretary will do his utmost to heal these differences, he says, but should they continue, it is believed here that he would not object himself to taking the United States Senatorship which will be made vacant by the expiration of Mr. Matthews' term.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

THE STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD AUG. 22—TIMIDITY IN DEALING WITH THE LABOR QUESTION OVERCOME BY AMBITIOUS ASPIRANTS FOR NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Col. McClure this evening read a dispatch from Capt. McClelland, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, saying the Democratic State Convention will be held at Harrisburg on the 22d of August. During the past two weeks a combination was formed, in which it was believed Wallace and Randall joined hands, favoring the postponement of the convention until after the Republicans held theirs, as it was deemed advisable on the ground that it would be impolitic for such imprudent people as the majority of Democrats to attack the labor problem, or frame a platform containing a plank on this question, without first having some work by intelligent Republicans to guide them. The idea of postponing the convention, it was thought, had prevailed; but it is stated from up the State that a couple of parties, possibly Schell and Noyes, hearing that if the convention was delayed their chances of being nominated would fail, prevailed on Chairman McClelland to allow the labor question to take care of itself, and see that their chances of nomination were not impaired.

TENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

RESIGNATIONS OF OFFICE-HOLDERS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE FALL ELECTION.

At a special meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Republican Association, held last evening, at the hall Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, Mr. Henry H. Haight, President, in the chair, the resignations of officers of the association who hold place under the National Government were received, as follows:

William Teaser, clerk in the Custom-house, Secretary; Thomas H. Oakley, Inspector of Customs, Treasurer; John G. Denbert, Watchman in the Custom-house, Doorkeeper; Daniel Sullivan, Inspector ot Customs; Jacob Denbert, Deputy Marshal; John Lalor, Gauger; Robert Lindsay, Public Stores, Delegates to the Republican Central Committee. E. M. Rosenbaum, Custom-house Storekeeper; Ferdinand Deyer, clerk in Appraiser's Department of Custom-house; Charles F. King, letter carrier; Michael Spratt, Examiner in the Public Stores; William Vollmer, Custom-House Messenger; Michael G. Kuhn, employed in the Public Stores; John Graham, letter carrier; C. Mitzsche, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue; Frank Gambrecht, letter carrier.

The resignations were accepted. Mr. Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., suggested that the vacancies in the Executive Committee should, according to the constitution of the association, be filled by the President. Mr. Haight said that he would make the necessary appointments at his earliest convenience. The names of eight candidates for membership were then presented, and referred to the Committee on Admissions. An unpaid bill of $86 was presented by the Treasurer and referred to the Finance Committee. It was then moved that the Executive Committee of the association should prepare a list of candidates to be voted for to fill the offices of Secretary, Treasurer, Doorkeeper, and Delegates to the Central Committee made vacant by the resignations received, to be voted upon at a primary election to be called by the Chair. The meeting then adjourned. After adjournment the Executive Committee met and considered the names of candidates of the association for Inspectors of Election and Poll Clerks at the next election, to present to the Police Commissioners for their acceptance.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE CASE.

MEMBERS OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION IN WASHINGTON—ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION — GEN. SHARPE'S TENURE OF OFFICE — NO CHANGE EXPECTED IN THE COLLECTORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The visit to Washington of Mr. John Jay and Lawrence Turnure, of the New-York Custom-house Commission, has again revived the rumors of contemplated changes there. The gentlemen named arrived here yesterday morning. To-day they had a long conversation with Secretary Sherman with reference to the various subjects referred to the commission, in connection with the administration of the Customs service at New-York. It will be remembered that during the sessions of the commission members of the New-York Chamber of Commerce made numerous suggestions touching the wisdom and utility of some existing Revenue laws, and upon these subjects the commission is expected to make report. It was mainly upon these questions, which may be called to the attention of Congress by the Secretary in his annual report, that the interview between the Commissioners and the Secretary was held. In this connection it can be confidently stated that the much-talked-of changes in the principal places at the New-York Custom-house have not at any time been the subject of discussion at the Cabinet meetings. It can further be stated upon the best authority that no removals will be made until Secretary Sherman returns from his contemplated Western trip. There is a disposition here to make some concessions to the so-called Liberal element of the Republican Party in New-York State, and it is generally believed in Washington that Gen. Sharpe, the Surveyor, will be made the victim of this disposition. His term of office has already expired, and the friends of other candidates urge that his re-appointment would be contrary to the civil service rules. In what way those much talked of regulations would be violated, however, is not specifically stated. There have been no additions as yet to the list of candidates for his position, but Gen. Merritt, the protégé of ex-Gov. Fenton, is believed to be most favored by those in authority. There is no probability that there will be any change made in the head of the Customs Department in New-York. Mr. Jay, it is hinted, would not refuse to accept the position of Collector, but Gen. Arthur is so universally indorsed by the business community that his removal is considered out of the question.

A SOCIAL SCANDAL IN THE COURTS.

A SUIT FOR DIVORCE AGAINST A TREASURY EMPLOYE FOR ALLEGED ADULTERY WITH GEN. BANKS AND OTHERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Gen. Banks is brought into unpleasant notoriety here in connection with a divorce case. John Q. Thompson, an Indiana newspaper man, brings suit for divorce against his wife, who has been employed in the Treasury Department here, charging, among other things, that she has at divers times and in sundry places committed adultery with Gen. N. P. Banks and others, specifying several occasions during the years 1872 and 1873. He also charges that Banks obtained for her a position in the Treasury Department, and that while there she lived as his mistress. Mrs. Thompson had previously brought suit against her husband for divorce, alleging that he has failed to provide for her support for the last five years, and has been unfaithful to his marriage vows. This suit came on during the Special Term of the Supreme Court, sitting with equity jurisdiction for the month of July last, and Justice Wylie made a decree granting divorce to Mrs. Martha S. Thompson from her husband, John Q. Thompson. The declaration of the petitioner showed that the parties were married on Christmas day, in the year 1858, and that two children were the result of that marriage. She alleged that he had neglected to support his family for the past five years, spent his earnings in dissipation, treated her with cruelty, and was the cause of her being discharged from a Government place. The day succeeding that on which the decree was made Justice Wylie granted an order setting aside the decision of the previous day on condition that answer was filed by the defendant within 10 days. This was done on Tuesday, and the husband recites that the complainant instituted a similar suit in the State of Indiana, and said that she was a resident of that State. He charges that she has failed to observe her marriage vows, and accuses her of improper conduct with Eddie Jullien in 1862, with Miles Hubbard Thompson, a clerk in the Treasury Department, in November, 1864, at the Metropolitan Hotel, at a house on Thirteenth-street, between I-street and New-York-avenue, and on Sixth-street, near D-street. He also discovered a correspondence carried on between her and M. H. Thompson in December, 1867, which was wrong and for a wicked object, and which Thompson admitted was so. The husband further alleges that she was guilty of improper intercourse with Nathaniel P. Banks at different times, and with one Joe Kendall, at the residence of her mother, in Shelbyville, Ind., in the years 1872 and 1873. He asks the court to dismiss the bill in so much as granting a divorce from him.

COMPETENCY OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

THE CASE OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR IN BROOKLYN—CHARACTER OF ONE OF HIS PROSECUTORS—POSSIBLE CHANGE IN THE NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Lazarus Silverman, who brings the charges against Mr. Freeland, Collector of Internal Revenue in Brooklyn, is said to be acting in the interest of Gen. E. L. Hayes, of Brooklyn, who is a candidate for Freeland's place. Some time ago Freeland's removal was decided upon, not for any cause, but that his advanced age rendered him incompetent to perform the duties of the office, and Silverman, who is a sort of office broker here, appeared at the department in the interest of Gen. Hayes, filing very strong recommendations for his appointment. At the personal solicitation of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the President ordered the dismissal of Collector Freeland revoked, when Silverman appeared again, filing the charges which are now being investigated at New-York. Silverman, it is said, has not a very good reputation either here or at Philadelphia or Chicago, where he formerly resided. The records of the Internal Revenue office will show that he has been connected with some illicit transactions in liquors in years past, and the officials who have had to do with him do not place much weight upon his charges on account of the character he bears. Special Agent Brooks, who is conducting the investigation, is a son of J. J. Brooks, now chief of the secret service, and it is a coincidence that the father some years ago investigated Mr. Silverman in behalf of the Treasury Department.

Considerable dissatisfaction with Collector King, of New-Orleans, has arisen since his appointment, and representations of his unfitness have been made to the President. There are no charges affecting his personal integrity, but he is said to be lacking in the qualities that ought to characterize a business man. It is asserted that in view of the representations made to the President, King will be removed and a successor appointed before Congress meets. Mr. Champlaine, the present deputy, who is favorably spoken of by all parties there, is mentioned for the succession.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $297,297 24, and from Customs $443,688 29.

The President has appointed Charles O. Myers to be Postmaster at Kendallville, Noble County, Ind., and Edward R. Cooke to be Postmaster at East Mauch Chunk, Penn.

G. D. Cate and W. J. Claiborne were to-day each appointed Store-keeper and Gauger for the Fifth District of Tennessee, and J. A. Ballen for the Sixth District of North Carolina.

John F. Winter, of Illinois, has been appointed to the vacant Consulship at Rotterdam. Mr. Winter is a lawyer by profession, and for several years has been a member of the Legislature of that State.

The Signal Service observer at Sea Grove reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "M. G. Bennett, from Philadelphia, was drowned while bathing this morning at 10:30 o'clock. The body has not been found yet."

There was a fine review of sailors and marines at the Navy-yard here this afternoon, which was attended by the President and members of the Cabinet, with many persons of prominence in military and naval circles. The President was greeted with a salute from on board the Swatara.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $11,699,826 61; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,160,858; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $56,890,000; coin, including $37,956,400 in coin certificates, $99,494,811 36; outstanding legal tenders, $359,094,220.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written to Collector Tutton, at Philadelphia, that the report of the commission, which investigated the controversy between Collector Tutton and Inspector Arnold, will be taken as exonerating the Collector, though Mr. Arnold will remain in the service in the position he heretofore held. A special agent will be sent to investigate the Customs office at Chester, Penn.

NAVY AND ARMY AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Orders have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy detaching Rear-Admiral John L. Worden from the command of the European Station from the 5th of October next, and ordering him to proceed home and report his arrival. Rear-Admiral William E. Leroy has been ordered to command that station, and he will sail from New-York in time to relieve Rear-Admiral Worden at Toulon on the 5th of October. Medical Director Philip Lansdale has been detached from the Trenton as Fleet Surgeon of the European Station, and ordered to return home and report his arrival. Medical Inspector Delavan Bloodgood has been detached from the New-York Navy-yard, and ordered to the Trenton as Fleet Surgeon of the European station; Pay Inspector Frank C. Cosby has been detached from special duty at the Navy Department, and ordered to the Trenton as Fleet Paymaster of the European Station; Surgeon Charles A. Burbank has been ordered to the New-York Navy-yard; Surgeon H. N. Beaumont has been ordered to the Marion, European Station, in place of Surgeon Thomas N. Penrose, detached from that vessel, and ordered to return home and report his arrival; Paymaster Arthur Burtis has been ordered to the Monongahela, at New-York, in place of Passed Assistant Paymaster Curtis H. Thorn, detached from that vessel and ordered to settle his accounts; Lieut. William T. Burwell has been detached from special duty at New-York, and ordered to the Trenton.

The following general order was issued from the War Department this morning, in accordance with the decision made in the Cabinet yesterday:

"By direction of the President, the forces of the Navy and Marine Corps now on duty in the District of Columbia are relieved from the requirement of General Orders No. 70, Head-quarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, current series."

Major-Gen. Schofield is relieved from the temporary duty to which he was assigned in the same order. General Orders No. 70 above referred to assigned Gen. Schofield to temporary duty at the Army Head-quarters at the beginning of the recent troubles growing out of the labor strikes, and directed that the forces of the United States, including the Navy and Marine Corps, act under his command.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 8.—The United States steamer Essex dropped down from the Navy-yard this morning to the naval anchorage, where she will take in powder, and proceed to Hampton Roads.

THE CORTES AND THE KING OF SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received recent advices from Madrid to the effect that the labors of the Cortes were brought to a close on the 11th ult., by the reading of a royal decree declaring the session of 1877 terminated. Soon afterward the King, accompanied by several of his Ministers, started on his long projected journey to the north-west of the Peninsula. His reception in the Cities of Leon and Asturias is reported to have been cordial. His Majesty is expected to return about the 10th of this month, passing directly to the Summer Palace of La Granja, where he will remain until cooler weather.

CONDITION OF THE COTTON CROP.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 8.—Thirty-seven replies from 25 counties in North Carolina and Virginia report on the cotton crop as follows: 17 replies report the weather favorable, 20 unfavorable on account of excessive rain and cool nights; 11 report the weather favorable, seven about the same, and 18 less favorable than last year, owing to too much rain; 12 reports stand about the same as last year, and 25 less favorable, owing to the cold, backward Spring; 22 replies report blooming and filling well, 15 not filling well; four report the condition of the crop as about the same as last year, 32 report the condition 10 days to two weeks later than last year, the plant being full of sap and growing rapidly. The plant is reported larger than last year at this time, owing to the very hot weather and heavy rains of the last two weeks. A few letters report shedding of bolls and rust.

TENNESSEE CROP REPORTS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8.—The Bureau of Agricultural Statistics and Mines has received reports from 86 out of 94 counties, showing the following averages of crops: Apples, 62 2-3; peaches, 27 1-3; pears, 66; plums, 72 2-3; berries, 68 1-3; grapes, 71 1-3; garden vegetables, 91 2-3; cotton, 73 2-3; tobacco, 94 2-3; corn, 87 2-3; hay, 80 1-3; wheat, 89 1-3; oats, 87; rye, 85 1-3; barley, 82; peanuts, 74. Hog prospects, 96 2-3; average price of cattle per pound, 2 1-3 cents; sheep, per head, $1 95 1-3; percentage of sheep killed by dogs in the past six months, 8 1-3.

MUTINY AND DESERTION.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass., Aug. 8.—This morning the crew, composed of negroes, of a coasting schooner at anchor off Oak Bluffs, mutinied, stole what money was on board, and deserted in the vessel's small boat. They landed at the bathing beach, smashed the boat and departed. The Captain is endeavoring to work the vessel round to Vineyard Haven.

ARREST OF A FORGER.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 8.—William H. Wolcott, an extensive brick manufacturer, was arrested at Danvers, Mass., yesterday, charged with forgery. Wolcott acknowledged the crime. The amount is thought to be $6,000. The banks of Peabody and Salem hold these notes, as well as private individuals.

A NEW-YORKER DROWNED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 8.—Joseph Howard, of No. 205 Second-avenue, New-York, was drowned while bathing at Newport to-day.

THE LABORER AND HIS HIRE

MR. KEMBLE ON SECRETARY SCHURZ.

A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE—LEAVES FROM THE RECORD—JUST THE AMOUNT AND WHEN MR. SCHURZ RECEIVED THE MONEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Hon. William H. Kemble, who made the original statement that Hon. Carl Schurz received money for political services in Pennsylvania, is out in a card reiterating his former statements, and, indeed, adding to them some unpleasant facts, which will hardly be relished by the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Kemble declined to be interviewed concerning the statements, saying that he would say what he desired on paper, and that no newspaper man should have a hand in it, for the reason that his statement would be in black and white, and he had the documents to prove all he said. As a result, he presented the following as his rejoinder to Mr. Schurz's denial of Monday last:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some time in June last a representative of the Philadelphia *Times* having visited me for the purpose of learning my opinion of the recent civil service order of the President, I expressed very decidedly my disapproval of it, doubting at the same time the sincerity of those whose duty it was to enforce it, and gave as a reason the fact that Mr. Carl Schurz had himself been a recipient of political bounties during past political campaigns to an extent which bordered upon avarice; that in 1868 he had written a speech, which he delivered in Pennsylvania at the rate of $500 per week, which I believe the committee had taken to the extent of three weeks. The point I desired to make against Mr. Schurz was that, having always regarded himself as a mercenary, it would be in bad taste for him to set himself up as the executor of political reform. In the course of a few weeks my remarks, like the story of the three black crows, came back to me in the shape of a denial by Mr. Schurz of not only what I did not say, but covering substantially what I did say. True, the denial of Mr. Schurz is but second-hand, and may be totally at variance with what he did say; but as reported it is such an entire departure from the real facts that I feel called upon thus publicly to state just what were Mr. Schurz's relations with the Republicans of Pennsylvania. I herewith append the salient points in Mr. Schurz's denial, as they appeared in the Washington *Evening Star*:

"A reporter called on him to interview him in connection with the statement of Gail Hamilton that W. H. Kemble, of Pennsylvania, had paid him $1,500 for repeating the same speech three times in a campaign in Pennsylvania, and that he put in his pocket thousands of dollars. Schurz replied that the Kemble story was utterly false and ridiculous, as everybody who knows anything about political campaigns would understand at once; that since 1856 he has been active in 13 campaigns, State and national, from two weeks to four months at a time—an average of six to seven weeks; that in most of these campaigns he paid the bulk of the expenses out of his own pocket, sometimes when he could ill afford it, and to the utter neglect of his private affairs; that years ago, at times when he was unable to do so, he had, as under the circumstances everybody else did, to accept compensation for traveling and other incidental expenses, or decline campaign work; that the aggregate of this compensation so received from every quarter fell far short of the actual expense by him incurred; that he thus gave to those campaigns not only his labor and time, amounting to little less than 24 solid months, and a not inconsiderable amount of money also; that, therefore, the story about the Kemble payment and the thousands of dollars Mr. Schurz put in his pocket is grossly false as to facts and conclusions."

This denial reduced simply says that Mr. Schurz never received anything from Pennsylvania politicians beyond his actual expenses, which he claims was customary. Now, while I, who am not particularly enamored with civil service reform, am willing to concede that Mr. Schurz had a perfect right to receive from the Republican State Committee the full measure of his expenditures, and, as a business man, am willing to go further and admit that Mr. Schurz had a right to sell his articles for the highest market price, yet his denial is not in accordance with the facts. The State Central Committee of 1868 engaged Mr. Schurz to speak in Pennsylvania for the sum of $500 per week, and according to the following letter of Mr. Schurz to the State Committee he must have arrived in Pittsburg on the 24th day of August:

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 15, 1868.

FRIEND GARA: There is one thing I forgot to say in my last letter. Can you get passes for me on the railroad on which I have to travel according to programme? If you can get them for me, please do so and send them to Pittsburg, so I can find them on my arrival. You might also notify the Pittsburg Committee that I shall leave St. Louis on the evening of the 21st, and reach Pittsburg at 4:15 P. M., Aug. 24. Truly yours, C. SCHURZ.

Just seven days thereafter, including Sunday, Mr. Schurz received $500 from the Republican State Central Committee for the week's services, as the cash book of the Secretary of that committee, Mr. George W. Hammersley, shows. It will be seen from this letter that Mr. Schurz, on his arrival at Pittsburg, had provided for two things. First, that he should have no railroad expenses while in Pennsylvania and no hotel bills while in Pittsburg, placing himself in the hands of the committee. I do not know for a certainty, but presume that Mr. Schurz was in the hands of a committee at every place where he spoke in Pennsylvania. Hence, he could have had no expenses of any magnitude, so that the sum of $500 which he received from the State Central Committee was in addition to his outlay and in accordance with a contract previously made. Nor is it true that all Republican speakers received compensation from the State Central Committee at the same time that Mr. Schurz was stumping Pennsylvania. At least 100 gentlemen were doing likewise, and while some of them received compensation sufficient to meet their outlay, many of them received no compensation at all, and no one to the extent of Mr. Schurz: and certainly no aspirant to the position of United States Senator, which Mr. Schurz was at that time, would have been offered money by the State Central Committee unless he had demanded it. Among others it may not be invidious to mention Hon. James G. Blaine, Hon. Horace Maynard, Hon. Oliver P. Morton, Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Senator J. W. Patterson of New-Hampshire, Gov. Walter Harriman, Hon. Titian J. Coffey, Hon. James A. Briggs, Gen. Charles H. Vanwyck, Hon. E. D. Culver, Hon. George Boutwell, Hon. A. G. Curtin, Hon. A. K. McClure, Hon. James Pollock, Hon. James H. Campbell. In, fact it was not customary for gentlemen who occupied the position in politics that Mr. Schurz and the above gentlemen did to accept compensation for political services.

But Mr. Schurz's remark that at one time, many years back, he did not receive compensation to the amount of his expenses, is further contradicted by his action in 1860. At that time the Republican Party was not only in its infancy, but had funds scarcely sufficient to meet expenses that were imperative; the whole campaign for Governor and President having been conducted by the committee with less than $10,000; yet Mr. Schurz made a tour in Pennsylvania of about one week, in which all his expenses were paid and he had returned home, when a sight draft was promptly drawn on our Chairman, the Hon. A. K. McClure, for $500.

With an empty treasury, there was nothing for us to do but to go down into our pockets and pay it. Now, be it known that $500 in 1860 was a very large sum for any one to receive for political services, but when it comes to be an additional sum to his necessary outlay, it becomes oppressive.

I think I have written sufficient to satisfy the most ardent friend of Mr. Schurz that when I charged him with being one who followed politics as a mercenary, and not as a patriot, I spoke truly of him. Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE.

THE KENTUCKY SHOOTING AFFRAYS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 8.—Concerning the trouble in Washington County a special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* says: A report comes to Harrodsburg this morning of another fatal shooting affray that occured in the Henderson voting precinct. Ben Durling was shot and instantly killed. Julius Durling was shot through the left shoulder, and two other participants in the fight were seriously wounded.

In the Gardiner fight, in the same county, in which there were four on one side and three on the other, John Shirley was shot through the head and killed, and three other parties, Sidney Case, one Gardiner, and one Maston were wounded. No arrests are reported in either case.

A SINGULAR CASE OF SUICIDE.

A DOSE OF CHLOROFORM AFTER A DAY'S DEBAUCH—NO BELIEF IN LIFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 8.—John W. Steigleman, a man apparently 35 years of age, entered the Commercial Hotel, in this city, last Monday, and registered himself as from Harrisburg, Penn. The clerk saw that he was well dressed, to all appearances honest, and had a small amount of baggage in his hands, and therefore he did not demand payment in advance. He breakfasted at the hotel on the morning of his arrival, and appears to have eaten no other meal while there. On Tuesday morning he appeared at the office drunk. He made considerable noise about $200, which he said he lost, together with his hat. A hat was procured for him, and he set out to look for his money. About 8:30 last night he came into the hotel and sat down on one of the corridor chairs. When asked if he hadn't better go to bed he produced a bottle labeled "Chloroform," and boasted of having drunk the contents. Medical assistance was called, but it was too late. The man died at 2:20 this morning. The Coroner has been summoned, and will hold an inquest this afternoon. In the coat pocket of the deceased was found the following:

Send my body to Shiremanstown, Cumberland County, Penn., by express, C. O. D. My trunk is at the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Depot. Been on a drunk all day. Don't believe in life.

JOHN W. STEIGLEMAN.

P. S.—Good-bye.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MURDER.

SUICIDE OF LESLIE HANKS, JOHN E. DAILY'S MURDERER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The Coroner held an inquest last evening on the body of John E. Daily, who was killed by Leslie C. Hanks yesterday. Hanks declined to testify. The testimony of all the witnesses agreed that the act was one of deliberate assassination, and the jury found a verdict charging Hanks with murder. About 1 o'clock this morning Hanks was found dead in his cell in the City Prison. By some means unknown he had obtained possession of a Springfield rifle, a number of which had been stored in the prison, and, placing the muzzle against his breast, he pulled the trigger with his foot. He left a note stating that his suicide was the coolest act of his life.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

GEN. CAMPOS IN HAVANA—A BATTLE IN THE PUERTO PRINCIPE JURISDICTION.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—Gen. Martinez Campos arrived in Havana last night privately. No official reception was given him. The General had a severe fall from his horse near Santiago de Cuba some time ago, but he received no serious injuries. It is supposed that the insurgent chief, Gaspar Betancourt, has been killed in an action in the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe.

THE CANADIAN ORANGE QUESTION.

MONTREAL, Aug. 8.—Sir Francis Hincks has published another letter with reference to the recent sectarian troubles and the causes which have led to them. Having retired from public life, he wishes it to be understood that the letter is not written for a political object. His chief reason for writing on Orangeism is a conviction that those who, with the best possible intention, advocated legislation, were on the wrong track, and he ventures to hope that some other plan may be devised for solving what all writers on the subject admit to be a difficulty. In conclusion, Sir Francis says: "As the Orangemen seem determined to exercise the right of walking, I suppose the great mass of citizens of Montreal will be put to annoyance and expense in preserving order next year. I will state the only proper mode of preserving peace: At least 500 special constables should be sworn in for the day to aid the Police, and armed with batons only, which should be provided for the occasion.

If the two bodies walk, the Mayor should insist upon their taking streets which will render collision impossible; if only the Orangemen walk, they should be required to designate their line of march going and returning, and such streets should be kept clear of all strangers. On coming to the city they should be deprived of firearms. The volunteers should be called out, but should not occupy the streets nor act, except in case of emergency. By such precautions, and at an annual cost to the city of a few thousand dollars, the Orange Young Britons may be indulged in their new caprice; which they either never thought of before last year, or had the good sense to forego, no doubt by the advice of old Britons.

THE KEESEVILLE BANK ROBBERY.

MONTREAL, Aug. 8.—Harold Schie, the young Norwegian who was arrested here on suspicion of being concerned in the Keeseville (N. Y.) Bank robbery, came here with excellent reference to a gentleman of this city, ostensibly to obtain a patent for a horse-shoe nail. He subsequently

RELIGION AT CHAUTAUQUA.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

GREAT CROWD IN ATTENDANCE — ADDRESSES BEFORE THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY—NORMAL AND DRILL EXERCISES—LECTURE BY REV. JOSEPH COOK ON "CONSCIENCE."

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The National Sunday-school Assembly opened last night at 7 o'clock with the ringing of the Chautauqua bells. The vesper service of 1877 followed, after which was held the Chautauqua reunion, at which a number of addresses were delivered by gentlemen from various parts of America and other portions of the globe. The Throne of Grace was addressed by Rev. J. A. Worden, of Ohio, with whom the immense audience joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer. Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., conducted the services, and on behalf of the managers of the Assembly, gave words of welcome to the thousands of people present. The audience was much larger than any that had ever been present on a like occasion. The speaker had visited Fairpoint in Midwinter, in the early part of the year, when there was two feet of snow, and he had looked forward with hope and high expectations to this occasion occurring in Midsummer; but his highest expectations had been exceeded. A touching tribute was paid to the late P. P. Bliss, who a year ago stood upon the Chautauqua Assembly platform. A few days ago the speaker assisted at the dedication of the monument erected in his memory, and invoked Heaven's choicest blessings on the children he has left to us. Lewis Miller, of Akron, Ohio, President of the Assembly, was the first speaker. He welcomed alike old and new Chautauquans, without distinction as to sect or race. Rev. Dr. Wythe added his greetings. Rev. J. A. Worden, manager of the Lakeside Assembly, near Sandusky, Ohio, followed, and thanked God for Chautauqua, which was one prolonged joy. A. Jared Taylor, of New-York, President of the Round Lake Encampment, spoke next, and referred to Sabbath-school teachers who hated their work. Their pupils hated it worse than they did. Such teachers are getting scarce. Christians are now more of the "be joyful" sort. Addresses were made by Rev. W. F. Craft, President of the Thousand Islands Sunday-school Parliament; Rev. Jesse Hurlbut, President of the Patoski Assembly, at Patoski, Mich.; Rev. Thomas Bowman Stephenson, of London, England, who presented the congratulations of the Wesleyans of Great Britain, and convulsed the audience with his genial humor, and who was greeted with three hearty cheers for Mother England; Otis F. Presbrey, of Washington City; C. B. Stout, President of the Pitman Grove Sunday-school Assembly, of New-Jersey, who declared that Chautauqua was the largest 4-year old child he ever saw; Prof. W. J. Sherwin, of New-Jersey; Rev. J. S. Ostrander, of New-York; Rev. Dr. Warren, of Philadelphia; Frank Beard, of New-Jersey, and Mr. Cameron, of Canada. Eight thousand persons were present.

The regular normal and drill exercises commenced this morning. Frank Beard instructed the children at 8 o'clock; at 11 o'clock Rev. W. E. Crafts, of New-York, lectured on the "Struggle of the Child," in place of Rev. Joseph Cook.

This afternoon's session was opened with music by the Chautauqua choir, led by Prof. W. F. Sherwin, of New-Jersey. The Young Apollo Club, of New-York, then gave its initial performance, after which Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, delivered his lecture on "Conscience" to an immense audience. After being introduced by Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, of Washington, as a living, thinking, talking *Butler's Analogy*, Mr. Cook said: "William Shakespeare says that conscience is a thousand swords, and John Wesley used to say that God is a thousand consciences. We are sitting on a scarcely quenched volcano. Within the past few days we have suffered from three things—a great and general labor strike, a riot of the roughs, and a grandmotherly defense. We need not only a diffusion of liberty, but a diffusion of intelligence, of property, and of conscientiousness. If we can diffuse the latter quality, we can diffuse the others. We ought, then, to commence with this. If we should divide all property equally Monday morning, it would be unequally divided by Saturday night. We must reach the unchurched population. With this principle, such a population, largely unemployed, is led by quacks. Liberty, intelligence, and property, with conscientiousness, will save the country from a baptism of blood. In the church is the safety of the republic on the edge of this volcano. We ought not to call this trite. What is conscience? Let us answer this outside of the Bible. Nature will answer to us this question. Dorner, in Berlin, said it is not so much true that a man has a conscience as that conscience has the man. I may leave America, but I cannot leave my conscience. Until we can look into God's eyes in peace we cannot be happy. The conscientious man changes eyes with God. The motive gives the character to the external act. What does the man mean who does a thing? Distinction between right and wrong is put into us before we are born. I will show that a man is so made that he must distinguish right and wrong. Stuart Mill would have this universe in which two and two would not make four. The same man says that in some other worlds right might be wrong. I hold that the whole is greater and better than a part. A straight line is the shortest distance between two points. This does not come to us from our ancestors. If experience accounts for all our connection, then when experience is always the same, we cannot escape its teachings. We can imagine that the sun might rise in the west and set in the east, but we cannot imagine that the whole is less than a part of the connections which are a part of the original revelation of God in its structure. Now, when we act wrong we feel it; when we act mean we feel mean, and we ought to. There are axioms in religious thought the opposite to which cannot be imagined. We are not afraid of scientific thought. We shall begin with this: God speaks through conscience. It is His temple. Where is Jesus of Nazareth now? He is not on Calvary. He is the light which lights the world, and the human heart is His temple. That light was in the beginning; at the creation of the world. When the Holy Spirit touches the heart Jesus is present and fills it. Some say conscience is infallible; others that it is fallible. Kant said that erring conscience was a chimera. Calderwood said: "There is no such thing as an erring conscience." John Foster said: "There is no more absurd thing than conscience." A scientific definition says conscience is the soul's sense of right and wrong in motives. It affirms that we always know what we ought to do. We must define clearly. We make a distinction between the external act and the inner motive. I repeat, conscience means the souls of right and of wrong in motives. We cannot produce in a day the sense of right and wrong which exists in the heart of man. When one says, "I will not," when the still small voice says in him, "I ought," there comes unrest. There is a sense of remoteness from God. He may go on in disobedience until he does not wish to go back. This is the line of the natural operation of our faculties. Does any man want the sun to rise at mid-day? The heavens above us will be rolled together as a scroll, but the heaven that springs from the inner light will never pass away. We are so made that obedience brings us nearer and nearer to God. Let us weigh the word "ought." There are here men with empty sleeves. The soldier had in one scale the word "ought." In the other were father, mother, and wife. The larger words go down and the little word "ought" goes up and takes him to the front. "Ought" ought to outweigh everything else. We can put everything into the opposite scale but God, which we cannot do, because God is in "ought." "Richard III." and "Macbeth" were the greatest treatises on conscience ever written. David Hume and Nero heard the voice, conscience. That word "ought" had its weight on the heart of *Richard III.* Man may place himself beyond this by an act of— Well! who ever loves darkness better than light feels mean. Conscience says that the right ought to be followed. Conscience includes a sense of the approval of a somewhat or a some one above ourselves. If I only thought of myself conscience would not make a coward of me. Conscience goes on to anticipate in a region beyond death the approval of somewhat or some one. Would God make us with such an instinct and then mock us! He never does such a thing. God builds no half joints. Where there is a migrating instinct there will be a south to match it. God is no bungler. That instinct by which God teaches the swan to fly toward the south and the fish to swim from the river in dry weather to the sea, which weaves in the heart of man an impulse and a principle that will enable you and me in the day, and in the night we call death, to launch on the wings of conscience and find ourselves in the south which God has made to match our migratory instinct.

The entire lecture was listened to with the most intense interest, and elicited repeated and vigorous demonstrations of applause.

OCEAN GROVE.

LAST DAY OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY—SERMON ON FAITH BY REV. H. L. SANDERS—CLOSING SERVICES.

The Young Christian People's Assembly was very largely attended at Ocean Grove yesterday, delegations from Syracuse, Buffalo, Boston, Baltimore, and Brooklyn being present. This being the last day, great interest was felt. Over 5,000 persons were present to hear the young Baptist orator, Rev. Mr. Sanders. Many were compelled to stand, so great was the desire manifested to hear him. The services were opened with singing, and a prayer by Rev. Thomas T. Everett, of Philadelphia. President E. H. Stokes then introduced Rev. H. L. Sanders, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Yonkers, N. Y. He took his text from St. Luke, fifth chapter, fifth verse, "Nevertheless, at Thy word I will let down the net." His reason, he stated, for taking this text was to see how we all stood on the question of faith. He hoped he would be enabled to lay the text before them in such a light that they would be enabled to examine their own hearts and see how they stood upon the great faith of salvation. It was night upon the Sea of Galilee, when four fishermen cast their nets and drew them back empty. All night long they labored in vain, and at sunrise sought the shore for rest. Christ came to them, and, hearing of their misfortune, turned to Peter and told him to go forth again. Peter, having faith, returned to the sea, saying "Nevertheless, at Thy word I will let down the net" and they were blessed with an abundance of fish. It was essential that we comprehend the Divine truth. John had declared that no man knoweth God except he love Him. There is a knowledge that precedes faith. We must know of Christ before we can believe in Him. Faith was the foundation of the household, the Government, and the scientific world. Leverier found his planet by faith. When God asks faith the foundation of salvation He did no arbitrary thing. God had stamped it with his signet, and it is universal. Faith is belief on testimony. The ground of saving faith is simply the word of God. Believe in Christ, and why? Because God says so. The preacher gave several illustrations of faith. Naaman, the leper, was told to wash himself seven times in the River Jordan, and he was cured. Did he not have faith? The man with the withered hand was told to stretch forth his hand, and with the word came faith. Do we not see it in our every day walks of life? When the parent tells the child to obey, the child does so because mother says so; not because of bribes or threats or punishments. You cannot save souls without bringing them into personal contact with Christ. As the compass is given to the mariner that he may know where the North Star is when he cannot see it, so is the Bible given to the Christian that he may find Christ. The Word is given us to believe on Jesus, and the object of the Word is to bring us to Him. There is a great difference between faith and trust. Peter's prayer with trust in the Lord was brief. It had to be short, for he was going down, and it would have been a silent prayer if he had waited a few minutes. He prayed, "Lord, save me." He was the step of faith. We take a dollar note. It is taken in the faith of the Government to pay. Faith was therefore a universal thing. We don't use one set of faculties for God and another for the people. Certain persons tell us a thing; we believe it; we have faith to believe. Testimony is the ground of faith and faith is the Word of God. Faith in the Bible. Faith is the help-plate on which the whole foundation stands; the object of saving faith is the Word of God. The preacher closed by reciting a short poem of hope, faith, and love. His sermon was listened to with deep interest by all. Selah Brown, of Troy, and others made brief addresses, and the meeting closed. The service of song was held in the Tabernacle, and was conducted by H. C. Chamberlain, of Syracuse, Prof. P. Allen, of Wilmington, Del., leading the singing and officiating at the melodeon. The singing commenced with "Jesus, Keep Me Near the Cross," "Stand Up, Stand Up for Jesus," "The Soldier of the Cross," "'Tis the Power of God," "Yield Not to Temptation." Mr. Chamberlain then read several passages of Scripture; one on trust, viz.: Jeremiah, xvii., 5; also Job, xviii., 14 and 15; also Jeremiah, xvii., 7; Isaiah, xxvi., 4 and 5, closing his reading with singing "One Offer of Salvation," and "What a Friend We Have in Jesus." Proverbs iii., 5, was then read, also John, iii., 16 and 17.

The concluding services of the camp-meeting were held in the evening in the great pavilion, in the presence of a large congregation. Rev. J. R. Westwood, of Camden, N. J., preached from the text, First Chronicles, xxviii., 9. In speaking to the young men he congratulated them that they had been born men instead of angels; for as men it has been promised they shall enter the kingdom of heaven and sit beside Him on the throne, kings and princes with Him, priests even to the Father, while angels are but as ministering spirits. Some people think that God is every moment watching to chastise them. God so loved the world that He gave His Son for us. There is also an impression that religion is not suitable to young persons. The result is that the young men sow their wild oats and the young women waste their years in novel reading and dancing, until the harvest comes and is gathered in misery and tears. Thank God that doctrine is untrue, for religion in the young and old is the rod, the compass, and the joy. It gives to the heart the sweetest pleasures of life, and after death its joys are lasting as eternity. Religion accommodates our youthful souls. How many have exchanged for worldly pleasures the precious time needed to save the soul. In their own hands lies the realization of their destiny. Choose ye this day whom you will serve, God or the adversary. With you, young man, it rests to decide whether you will be the moral leper, spreading corruption on every hand, or the salt of the earth. Will you be like the wreckers along the shore or the strong and steady light upon the headland guiding the tempest-tossed mariner safely into the harbor. In the development of character some seem to think only the sinews of iron and of muscles of brass. A fine physical development is good, yet we must remember we may die with a wrinkled brow, a trembling hand, and dim eye. Others seek the intellectual development knowing that after death knowledge will remain and increase its power, but there is another and grander character, that of truthfulness. Do God's will with a willing heart and a perfect mind. Listen to the call of God to-night. Seek ye the Kingdom of God, and He will honor ye. Leave the service of the evil one, and join the ranks of Emanuel. The preacher closed by singing, alone, "Come Home, Prodigal Child," which thrilling effect. The congregation then rose and sang, "There is a Fountain filled with Blood." At the close of the service the altar was crowded by hundreds seeking Christ. Rev. E. H. Stokes pronounced the benediction.

FAST TROTTING AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 8.—This was the second day of the August meeting of the Rochester Driving Park. There was a large attendance and splendid sport. The first event was for the 2:27 class; purse $2,500. The second was for the 2:19 class; purse, $3,000. This was a remarkably close and exciting race, lowering Rarus' record to 2:16. The following are the summaries:

2:27 CLASS.

King Philip	1	1	1
Scotland	8	2	2
Dame Trot	3	3	5
Rose of Washington	4	4	4
Dan Bryant	2	10	6
Damon	6	6	3
Bateman	7	7	8
Nil Desperandum	9	5	8
Carrie N	10	9	9
West Liberty	7	8	dr.

Time—2:25¼; 2:22¼; 2:23½.

2:19 CLASS.

Rarus	1	1	1
Lucille	2	2	2
Cozette	3	3	3
Albemarle	dr.		
Great Eastern	dr.		
Bodine	dr.		

Time—2:17½; 2:17½; 2:16.

AN INQUEST ON A LIVE NEGRO.

The Chicago *Tribune* thinks that there must be considerable looseness about the management of Cook County's Hospital, in that city, if half the reports are true. It thus instances an incident which occurred on Thursday last: "The negro Coventry, who was shot Wednesday night, was taken to the hospital and reported to be in a dying condition, and the next day it was decided that he was dead, but by whom is not known—certainly not by the gentleman after whom the institution is named. One of the Coroner's clerks is responsible, however, for the statement that his body was loaded into a wagon by some one and taken to the Morgue, stripped, and laid out on one of the marble slabs to await the coming of the Coroner. The Coroner came in due time, followed by a string of individuals to sit with him as jurors on the body of the dead negro. The Morgue was entered and the body viewed, with the usual care exercised on such occasions and under such circumstances. There was nothing peculiar about the appearance of the corpse, but from the fact that some one's neck might possibly be placed in jeopardy by the verdict of the jury, every preparation was made for a diligent inquiry into the cause of death. There was the gaping wound made by the fatal pistol ball, and the crowd gathered about in the greatest solemnity to examine it. One, approaching nearer than the rest, and being a little more inquisitive, ventured to touch the body. He stepped back instantly—the flesh was yet warm—and simultaneously a low sound proceeding from the corpse broke the silence. A strange thrill passed through the crowd. 'Is he dead?' queried one, and with this the cloth was raised from the lower limbs. While they stood viewing the spectacle in wonderment over the situation, the supposed corpse, being uncomfortable, doubtless, drew up one leg nervously! This was enough. The negro was not dead, but the Coroner was outwitted, and the crowd cut off from earning $1 apiece as jurors! The scene changed with great promptitude, and, in less time than it takes to write this, the room was deserted by all save the Coroner and his assistants. The corpse did not actually get up and follow the crowd, or walk back to Cleary's Hospital, but with assistance was soon robed, Coroner into an express wagon, and again placed under the roof of that modal institution."

GETTING THEIR REWARD.

THE INDIANAPOLIS RIOTERS.

DECISION OF JUDGE DRUMMOND IN SENTENCING FIFTEEN OF THEM TO THREE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT EACH.

In the cases of the railroad rioters in the United States Court at Indianapolis, Judge Drummond, on Friday, sentenced 15 of them to three months' imprisonment each. The following extract comprises the main points of his decision:

"Admitting that these defendants had grievances against railroads, how are they to be redressed or removed? That is a very serious question. Are they to be removed by violence, by force, by trampling upon the laws of the country, by interfering with all the business, or most of the business, relations of the country, by preventing the operation of the roads? Is this the way in which grievances are to be redressed? Do these defendants, or any parties who are in similar circumstances, suppose that their wrongs are to be righted by violence, by force? Is that the way in which the sympathy and kind feelings of all the citizens of the country are to be stretched out toward them? Are we not all citizens of a common country? Do we not all desire to stand by the law? Is not the law ample to protect the rights of all?

"These defendants, under the belief that wrongs had been done to them by the railroad officials, entered into a combination to right these wrongs, real or imaginary, by stopping the trains, by interfering with the business of the country. That this was a great wrong will appear when we apply such a principle to any of the business relations of life. Suppose that the employes of the various departments of business in this city should think that their employers did not pay them adequate wages, and they should combine together, conspire together, go around and require all parties thus employed to cease their employment, to shut up all the business places of this city, and put a stop to all departments of business; to the stores, to the manufactories, to everything of that kind. Would that be right? Would it not be a great wrong for persons thus to do? Suppose that in seed-time the farmers' hands throughout a large section of this State should come to the conclusion that the farmers did not pay them wages enough, and should combine together and go around to the various farms and require the hands to strike, and prevent in this way the planting of the seed? Suppose that during harvest they should do the same thing—go around among farmers and require all hands to strike, and prevent the farmers from harvesting their grain, corn, or products of the soil? Would that be right? Would it not be a great wrong? And yet that is the same thing, or would be the same thing in principle, if these railroad employes have done in this case, and throughout the country, within the last two weeks. It is not in this way that any of the relations of right or any of the different classes of the community can have their wrongs righted. The courts are open.

"If I understand the object of these various strikes, it is to compel the railroad officials by force, namely, by suspending the operations of the trains, to pay them those prices that they thought they were entitled to receive. If there is anything that is an axiom and truth universally admitted to be correct it is this: that we cannot by law fix the price of labor, or of a bushel of wheat, or a barrel of flour, or of a piece of domestics, or of a horse, or of anything else. These are things that are to be regulated by the supply and demand, by the wants of the community. Just so it is with labor. We cannot say by law that the laborer shall have just such a price for his services. We cannot say by law that a fireman shall have such a price, that a switchman shall have such a price, a conductor such a price, and so on, throughout all the various classes of railroad employes these are matters to be regulated by the necessity for the labor. It is so with everything; therefore, every particular class of a community should receive compensation for services performed, whether it is railroad men, clerks, superintendents, lawyers, doctors, merchants, or whatever they may be. When there is strife it must be settled by the parties themselves. In the case of labor, the man who seeks the employment, it is a matter of agreement, and must always be, therefore it may as well be impressed upon these defendants, as upon all other persons, that no one can be compelled, or convince them is necessary, that it is not possible that they can say precisely how much they shall have for the service they perform; they have no right to dictate to their employers what they shall receive, nor has the employer any right to dictate to the employe what he shall receive. It is a matter of common bargain and agreement, and unless it can be settled in this way we have to destroy all the relations of life. It is upon that principle that everything is bought and sold, labor as well as other things. You cannot go into the store of a merchant in this city and say, I will give you such a price for anything you have for sale, and if you don't take it I will leave the money and remove it from your store. No; the owner of the article has a right to say what he will take for it, as well as the purchaser what he will give, and unless they agree the article must remain there. Just so it is with everything that is a subject of barter and sale, labor as well as everything else.

"While these railroad employes sought to force those who employed them to pay a particular price in this way, they were guilty of a wrongful act. Undoubtedly they, as well as others, cannot be forced or obliged to perform a service without their consent. If their employers don't give them as much as their services are entitled to, they have a right to leave and seek employment elsewhere. But no impress upon the defendants this truth, that even those who may sympathize with you—and we all do in some respects—those who may sympathize with you even in what you have done, if you went to them and sought employment, they would not employ you, if they thought they could have the service performed as well at less price. All men are alike about this; there is no difference, and cannot possibly be any difference among men on that subject. We all seek that which we desire at as cheap a rate as we can obtain it, and you yourselves, when you go to buy anything, buy it as cheap as you can. This is the universal law of society, and it is an axiom in political economy.

"This being so, the proper way, as it seems to the court, for any class of the community who desire to have the service which they may perform compensated at a better rate, is to spread the facts touching that service before the community and thus create a public sentiment in their favor so that justice might ultimately be done to them. Rely upon it, that is the safest and best, and, above all, this is the legal way in which to obtain a remedy for any wrong that is committed.

"Every man, as I have stated, has a right to leave the service of his employer if he is not satisfied with the wages he gets, but men have no right to combine together and to go around to various railroads, and to say to them that unless they will pay such prices as they demand, by the wants of the community, within the Twenty-third Infantry Band rendered with solemn effect "Pleyel's Hymn."

After the coffins were properly arranged the procession was formed in the following order: Twenty-third Infantry Band. Capt. C. S. Ilsley, marshal. Two companies Twenty-third Infantry, with reversed arms, under command of Capt. Joseph T. Haskell. Caisson, drawn by two bay horses, bearing the remains of Capt. James Calhoun, guarded by Col. J. Ferin and Col. R. Sanderson. Horse, caparisoned in mourning and led by a cavalry soldier. Special escort of four men commanded by a Sergeant. Caisson, bearing the remains of Lieut. Thomas W. Custer, guarded by Major J. P. Wright and Col. D. G. Swaim. Horse, caparisoned in mourning and led by a cavalry soldier. Escort of four men in charge of a Sergeant. Caisson, bearing the remains of Capt. G. W. Yates, guarded by Col. E. R. Platt and Capt. A. L. Varney. Horse, caparisoned in mourning and led by a cavalry soldier. Escort of four men in charge of a Sergeant. Caisson, bearing the remains of Capt. Algernon E. Smith, guarded by Gen. A. P. Blunt and Capt. A. G. Hull. Horse, caparisoned in mourning and led by a cavalry soldier. Escort of four men in charge of a Sergeant. Caisson, bearing the remains of Lieut. Donald McIntosh, guarded by Col. C. H. Hoyt and Capt. William J. Volkmar. Horse, caparisoned in mourning and led by a cavalry soldier. Escort of four men in charge of a Sergeant.

The first carriage contained Gen. John Pope, commander of the Department of the Missouri, with Mrs. Gen. W. T. Sherman and other ladies. In the second carriage were relatives of the deceased officers, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Kendall, of Topeka. Twenty carriages following contained a number of the distant relatives of the unfortunate men, while the remainder of the procession, some 500 were friends of the old Seventh Cavalry who had known many of the officers during their sojourn at Fort Leavenworth. Great trouble was experienced by orderlies to keep carriages from blocking up the roadways, as each driver wanted to stop at the instigation of the riders, in order to see the imposing spectacle, the like of which has seldom occurred in this locality.

The line of march was eastward from the chapel to the arsenal road, thence south to the avenue leading to the garrison. After reaching the south-east corner of the parade-ground the cortège was received with a salute from the artillery in the form of the fifth minute gun. The procession then moved north, around the parade-ground, leaving it from the south-west outlet, leading to the cemetery, during which time minute guns were constantly heard, the flags at the garrison and at the cemetery meanwhile being lowered to half-mast, and all flutes making their presence felt. The procession then moved to the cemetery, where the procession was received by several staff officers, and while the troops kept solemn time to the dirge played by the band, the citizens, numbering nearly 2,000, gathered within the grounds to witness the last rites.

On the arrival of the procession at the graves, which are five in number, and situated at the west side of the cemetery, directly east and within a short distance of the monument, the band was halted on the south, and the troops filed in on the east side of the graves, while the pall-bearers brought in the caskets. After the caskets had been placed over the graves, the escorts were arranged at the head of each casket. The troops at the order reversed arms, and the burial service for interment was rendered by Lieut.-Chaplain Darrell, who was accompanied by Rev. W. J. Page, of this city, and Rev. Mr. Anthony, of San Francisco.

After the service the remains were lowered into the ground, and the caskets were covered with a profusion of wreaths and bouquets. At the conclusion of the burial services at the graves, the troops, under command of Capt. Hall, fired a salute of three volleys, each company loading with ball cartridge, to show that if ever the occasion offers, they will not, with blank cartridges, avenge the death of their fallen officers and comrades in arms.

L. M. B.

WAITERS' WAGES IN BOSTON.

The Boston *Herald* says: "Waiters in Boston, who before the panic received $15 and $18 a week, now receive from $10 to $14, and ordinarily $15 is the highest price paid any of these gentry. The number obtaining this amount being very small and serving only in first-class places. Most of the restaurant keepers engage for the whole day only two or three waiters, and specially employ men to come in and serve during dinner hours, remunerating them with dinner and supper and perhaps 50 cents in money. Railroad brakemen and baggage-masters resort to this expedient very largely. The Boston and Albany trainmen who come in in the neighborhood of 11 o'clock, may all be seen during the few hours following in some adjacent saloon equipped with a white apron and responding to plaintive appeals for hash with the same alacrity they twisted brakes and broke baggage an hour before. At 4 o'clock up there-abouts they resume their railroad functions. The same is true of the Old Colony and other trunk lines. Occasionally some modest, attentive female waiter receives a handsome present from her customers, but with the exception of Christmas, when fees and presents are plentifully distributed, not 50 cents a week in fees is picked up in any restaurant in this city."

THE EMMA MINE.

A letter from Elgin, Ill., to the Chicago *Tribune* conveys the following in reference to Emma Mine litigation, under date of the 3d inst.: "The Emma Mine seems to prove a fruitful source of litigation, and the attorneys and court attachés may discover a rich lode hidden beneath the name. As intimated in this column recently, R. B. Chisholm, of this city, has brought suit in chancery before the United States Court of Vermont, at Burlington, against Park & Baxter, claiming $400,000. It is alleged that the latter parties misrepresented the condition of the company in London, and defrauded the plaintiff of the above sum, as is alleged. When the mine was sold to Park & Baxter for $375,000 Mr. Chisholm received in cash $93,750 as his share. Before that time he had received about $100,000 from the profits of working it, and since the sale he has been paid about $95,000 in dividends. Then these may be added the receipts from sales of his stock in London, $160,000, making a grand total of $500,000 received by Mr. Chisholm from the 'Emma.' He is now the wealthiest man in Elgin."

POLITICS IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 1st inst. says: "Nearly the whole of the interior counties have held their conventions. The campaign has fairly started. In all the counties except those of the upper San Joaquin Valley the contest is between the two old party organizations. In Kern and Tulare Counties the Democracy will be opposed by a People's ticket. The platforms adopted in all the conventions are pretty much the same. There is little or no difference between the principles asserted by the Republicans or Democrats, except that in a few cases the latter have indulged in the innocent pastime of declaring that Tilden ought now to occupy the Presidential chair. All the Republican conventions have indorsed the policy of the Administration. In not one convention have the legislative candidates been pledged to the support of any one candidate for the United States Senatorship. The nearest approach to it was a declaration and semi-indorsement of Senator Booth by the Republicans of Sacramento County. They pledged their legislative candidates to voting for a man who will be a 'worthy colleague of their fellow-citizen Newton Booth.' The Senatorial contest will therefore probably be a free fight in the party which has the majority after the September election. In the San Joaquin Valley the conventions have declared in favor of stringent legislation for preserving the remaining water sources, and the adoption of a general system of irrigation. Every convention held has declared against the taxation of growing crops, and demanded the amendment of the present law in that regard. The foregoing, with the stereotyped plank denouncing Chinese immigration, make up the important issues of the campaign outside of San Francisco, as presented by the County Conventions. There are, of course, local issues entering into the campaign in a few counties. Both parties are making an energetic canvass. It may be anticipated that the next Legislature will be pretty evenly divided, notwithstanding the fact that the Democrats start in with 16 hold-over Senators."

BURIAL OF SEVENTH CAVALRY MEN.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES AT FORT LEAVENWORTH, IN THE PRESENCE OF 2,000 SPECTATORS.

From the Leavenworth (Kan.) Times, Aug. 4.

Early yesterday morning our citizens became aware of the arrival of the remains of the brave officers who fell during a gallant fight at the battle of the Little Big Horn on the 25th of June, 1876. Before the hour set for the funeral services at the chapel at Fort Leavenworth, five artillery caissons, drawn by bay horses, were placed on the north side of the chapel building, and were guarded by two companies of the Twenty-third Infantry, under command of Capt. Joseph T. Haskell, while the band of the regiment was drawn up in line a short distance away. On the south side of the chapel a special column, consisting of the Provost Guard, was posted, the whole being under the command of Capt. C. S. Ilsley, of the Seventh Cavalry, marshal of the day. The streets about the chapel and around the military prison were crowded with carriages from the Provost Marshal's head-quarters. Inside the chapel the scene was a most solemn one. Directly in front of the altar, and guarded on either side by an armed soldier, were arranged the caskets containing all that was left of the five officers who had been sent here for burial. They were arranged with heads toward the altar, the first on the west being the casket containing the remains of Capt. Yates, the second Lieut. Tom Custer, the third Lieut. Smith, the fourth Capt. James Calhoun, and the fifth Lieut. Donald McIntosh. Each casket was draped in the folds of the Stars and Stripes. Seated near the remains was Mrs. James Calhoun, wife of Capt. Calhoun, and sister of Gen. George A. and Lieut. Thomas W. Custer, accompanied by Lieut. Frederick S. Calhoun. Near her was sister, Charles F. Kendall, of Topeka, cousin of Gen. Custer's wife, accompanied by her husband, Mrs. Algernon Smith, and Mrs. Capt. G. W. Yates. Near the relatives of the deceased was seated Mrs. Gen. W. T. Sherman, with several ladies, wives of distinguished officers at the fort. Among the officers present were noticed not only Gen. John Pope, Commander of the Department of the Missouri, but his entire staff in full uniform. Every commissioned officer in the garrison was also present, with the exception of those who were on important duty. The little chapel was filled to its utmost with citizens.

The first part of the solemn burial service of the Episcopal Church was performed by Post Chaplain Rev. John Woart, after which the procession slowly filed out of the chapel, while the guard of honor took possession of the caskets, and under command of the several officers, placed each on a gun-carriage, while the Twenty-third Infantry Band rendered with solemn effect "Pleyel's Hymn."

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L. M. B.

A WIDOW'S SON DROWNED.

The St. Louis *Republican* has the following in reference to the drowning of a little boy in that city on Friday: "Johnny Edwards, a 13-year-old boy, went to take a bath in company with two comrades, named John White and Hiram Moe. They played around in pretty deep water, by holding to a cable for support, but young Edwards finally missed his hold, and was carried down by the current and drowned. His companions state that several men stood by and made no efforts to save the poor lad. The event carried woe to a little household at No. 113 North Eleventh-street, where Mrs. Edwards, a poor widow, has for a long time lived, with a little family consisting of a grown son and daughter, deaf mutes, and little Johnny. Only parents who have had deformed or speechless children born to them can appreciate the world of comfort which that mother found in the one little fellow who could hear her speak and speak in response, and when the news came to her that she was bereft of this treasure she was almost wild with grief. The body of the little boy has not been recovered."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

THE WHIPPING-POST.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your reporter's interview with prominent citizens and officials in last Sunday's TIMES in regard to the introduction of the whipping-post as a means of punishment for criminals, was rather a startling affair. Not startling because of the newness of the method. Perhaps nothing new could be suggested, the Dark Ages having left such a rich legacy of inventions for exquisite tortures to be inflicted upon persons not having the right faith, or suspected of not having it, or of being some sort of a criminal, all the way up or down from the thumb-screw to gridirons, pincers for tearing the flesh, the wheel, the bastinado, the knout, &c., and all to be inflicted as punishment to make a law-abiding or opinion-abiding instrument of the physical temple in which it has pleased God to encase a living soul. But the startling feature of it all lies in the prospective view of the immense number of whipping-posts, and the multitude of good, orderly citizens which would be required to lash all the men who abuse their wives and children, to say nothing of those who commit the worse crime of theft.

Now, without going into an elaborate discussion as to whether it would or would not be safer for a nation's life and morals to beat a man so roundly for whipping his wife, for instance, that he will never appear again for another warming up of his cuticle, but will prefer the opportunity afforded of "going somewhere else," and taking another wife upon whom to inflict the valor of his temper, and upon some other State the burden of his offspring. The good results that might arise by keeping a man moving around in that way I will not discuss now, but will simply ask the blunt question, Who is responsible for the tramps and criminals? Are they an outgrowth of our "peculiar institutions," and beyond the means of grace, who could not possibly have been saved from becoming a pest and a dangerous burden to society, requiring such a large stock of officials to guard and pelt them, and such exorbitant taxation to convict and support them! Let us see. The spirit of our institutions is, to not be beforehand with crime, and not to interfere with the liberties of its citizens; but to let each individual struggle to become a good citizen or a bad one, as circumstances and natural inclination will permit. If circumstances and natural inclinations in some develop thieves, then those who, by better conditions and care, have become good citizens, must support a standing army of officials to arrest the thieves, and also bear the expense of their prosecution and their expenses in imprisonment, if there is not labor enough there for them to do this. Now, my good brothers of whipping-post faith, and all order-loving and humane citizens, before you introduce the bastinado, so effectual in enlightened Egypt, or the lash, so effectual once in the Sunny South, please to examine thoroughly the cause of crime, and then its cost—this luxury that we toil day after day to support in massive edifices with their magnificent retinue of guards, and for which such poor returns are given—in favor of the orderly and moral condition of the inmates—that the whipping-post is now called for. After a thorough examination of the cost and results as the matter now stands, let there also be careful estimate made of what it would cost to send this idle population to some unoccupied Government lands, colonize them, and teach them agriculture and the useful arts, and try by every possible appeal to their better nature to energize them into self-supporting persons. We might find by careful estimation that it would be cheaper, and happier results, than to be beforehand with crime, and that instead of treating people as constant offenders by stirring up the evil in them, take the more economical way of educating them into respectable men and women. If our present method is continued, we have nothing to look forward to but

THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE.

ITS TRIAL FORTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO.

GEORGE STEPHENSON'S IDEA FIRST SUCCESSFULLY TRIED ON THE BANKS OF THE LACKAWANNA RIVER—HORATIO ALLEN THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE DRIVER—THE INITIAL EXPERIMENT AND THE ENTHUSIASM IT CREATED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HONESDALE, Penn., Aug. 8, 1877.

On Aug. 8, 1829, 48 years ago to-day, the first locomotive that ever turned a driving-wheel on a railroad track in America, was run at this place on the newly-finished road that connected the Lackawanna coal fields with tide-water on the Hudson, by way of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The road in question was the first of any general commercial importance ever built in this country, and inaugurated the economical system of inclined planes since adopted by engineers wherever practicable. Up to the 8th of August, 1829, there were only 12 miles of railroad in operation in America—three miles of a five-foot gauge road running from the Quincy granite quarries to the Nagonsett River, in Massachusetts, and the novel "mule road," nine miles in length, connecting the Summit Hill Coal Mines, back of Mauch Chunk, with the Lehigh River. The road between Honesdale and Carbondale was 16 miles in length, and was the result of the enterprise and persistency of Maurice and William Wurts, the pioneer coal operators of the Lackawanna Valley, who introduced the first anthracite coal into New-York City. Railroad building was, at the time mentioned, just beginning to awaken interest among capitalists. The first great enterprise of the kind—the Liverpool and Manchester Railway in England—had been in process of construction for some time, and was approaching completion. George Stephenson, the father of steam locomotives, was struggling with the managers of that company for the introduction of steam as a motive power on the road. His experiments had attracted attention in this coutry. Pending the decision as to whether locomotives should be used on the Liverpool road, Horatio Allen, who had been John B. Jervis' assistant engineer in the construction of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, went to England to examine into the merits of steam as applied to transportation on railroads. He was satisfied that Stephenson's idea would revolutionize all branches of commerce, and, acting on his judgment, Mr. Jervis, by authority of the company, commissioned him to purchase three steam locomotives for use on the pioneer road of America. George Stephenson was at the time busy in preparing his subsequently famous engine, the Rocket, for trial on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. Allen contracted, therefore, with other machinists—Foster, Rastwick & Co., of Stourbridge—to construct the machines for the American company. About the middle of May, 1829, one of them reached this country in the ship John Jay, and was landed at the foot of Beach-street, New-York. The West Point Foundery yard was then at the foot of that street. Mr. Allen put the machine together, and blocking its wheels clear of the ground, exhibited its workings by means of steam generated with coal that had been brought from the mines the engine was intended to transport cars from. For six weeks the wonderful machine was visited by thousands. Then it was sent up the North River to Rondout, and from there forwarded in boats up the canal to Honesdale.

The intention of the company had been to open the road and canal, and celebrate the running of the locomotive on the Fourth of July, 1829, but the work was delayed so that it was not ready for use until the 1st of August. The locomotive had arrived on the 23d of July. When the road was in readiness the engine was set up on the track on the company's coal dock, under direction of Mr. Allen. This primitive railroad track consisted of hemlock rails, eight inches by ten in thickness, placed four feet, three inches apart, and spiked to hemlock ties, with a space of 10 feet between them. The timber had not been well seasoned, and being put down under a Midsummer sun, was warped and twisted out of all regularity by the time the trial of the locomotive was to be made. The road ran for nearly a quarter of a mile along the coal docks, facing the village, which had sprung suddenly from the wilderness at the beck of the canal, and had been named Honesdale, in honor of Philip Hone, formerly Mayor of New-York, and a patron of the great coal enterprise. After quitting the docks the track turned abruptly to the west by a curve of most threatening radius, and crossed the Lackawanna River over a slender hemlock trestle, nearly 100 feet high. When the ponderous locomotive was placed on the track, the impression became general that it was too heavy to be borne by the hemlock rails, and Mr. Allen was importuned by many prominent men among the vast assemblage of spectators, not to attempt the crossing of the trestle. He saw the great danger at a glance, but feeling that locomotive power on railroads was destined to become universal in years to come, the pride of possessing the distinction of having been the man to direct the energies of the first one on the continent, overpowered his sense of danger, and he declared that he would make the trip, let the consequences be what they might. He steamed up the engine, and after running it slowly backward and forward on the dock in sight of the assembled hundreds for a few minutes, he pulled the throttle-valve open, and shouting a loud "good-bye" to the crowd, dashed away from the village, around the curve, and over the shaking and swaying trestle at a rate of speed estimated at 15 miles an hour. He ran several miles up the track, and then returned to the village amid the shouts of the populace and the booming of cannon. Although the locomotive, as a locomotive, was a perfect success, the railroad was not calculated to stand its use, and the expense of adapting it to the weight of the locomotive being too great to call for consideration at that day, the engine was "housed" in a shanty on the dock, where it lay for years, a prey to neglect and decay. Its boiler was finally taken to Carbondale, where it is in use and in excellent order to-day. The pump was used by an employe of the company for several years, and was at last washed away by a freshet and lost. The rest of the machinery was broken up and sold for old iron. The two other locomotives shared the same fate. Only one or two relics of the pioneer locomotive of America are in existence to-day. The engine was called the Stourbridge Lion, from the place of its manufacture. The machine weighed seven tons, four tons being what the contract called for. There were four wheels, connected by side-rods. Vertical cylinders on each side of the rear end of the boiler communicated motion to a huge walking beam, connected with the side-rods of the driving-wheels by other long iron rods. The engine was covered with rods and joints, and its appearance was that of a great grasshopper. John B. Jervis, who ordered the locomotive, and Horatio Allen, who ran it, are still living, the one in Rome, N. Y., the other in New-York City. Both have since achieved some of the greatest engineering triumphs this country has known.

There is another interesting and important fact connected with the running of the Stourbridge Lion. The successful application of steam power to railroads has always been dated from the trial of Stephenson's Rocket, Ericsson's Novelty, and the Sans Pareil at Rainhill, near Liverpool, on the 14th of October, 1829. The Stourbridge Lion demonstrated two months before, in a remote and isolated part of America, that the idea was a grand success.

RAILROADS AND POLITICS IN VERMONT.

The St. Albans (Vt.) *Messenger* thus discourses: "Everybody knows that for 15 or 20 years the whole political machinery of both parties in Vermont has been run by steam generated by the gradual destruction of property, mainly induced from outside. Everybody knows that the Legislature and courts have been 'used' by railroad magnates, as they now inadvertently admit. Everybody knows that the only foundation for their present pretense of a virtuous desire to get the roads out of chancery and end a scandal is the fact that thereby they expect to to get themselves out of difficulties and slaughter the vested rights which are a monument to their iniquitous usurpations. And everybody ought to know that if their present scheme succeeds, it will deal the death-blow to confidence in legal titles, and to the corporate, if not the public, credit, without which there are many enterprises of great pith and moment in Vermont that must suffer non-natal or premature death. And everybody ought to know that a scheme so essentially wrong, a scheme which is nothing but the climax of a broad, high pyramid of dishonor, cannot stand even if it is established. Granted that it will get the roads out of chancery; granted that it may even result in good management, yet the end does not justify the means. The Federal courts, unless they are prepared to reverse the whole current of their decisions, will take occasion to assert, upon a proper cause, the validity of titles which it is expected will now go down in the State, under a pernicious influence that has given nurture to the idea that everything (and especially the interests of the absent or the weak) should be sacrificed for peace."

THE SALT LAKE CREMATION.

DETAILED REPORT OF THE FEW CEREMONIES ACCOMPANYING IT—126 POUNDS OF FLESH REDUCED TO 4 POUNDS 4 OUNCES OF ASHES.

From the Salt Lake Herald, Aug. 1.

The cremation ceremonies yesterday over the remains of the late Dr. Winslow attracted a great crowd of people. Some went as mourners and friends of the deceased, others for the purpose of intelligent observation, and a large number urged by a vulgar curiosity.

About 5:30 o'clock the body was brought from Sexton Taylor's to the crematory and was taken charge of by the pall-bearers, Judges McKean, Haydon, and Hagan, and Messrs. O. J. Hollister, Fred. Lockley, and J. E. Taylor. By these gentlemen the coffin was carried to the rear of the furnace, where the last looks were to be taken and the last ceremonies to be carried out. The silence was impressive; the crowd so demonstrative and excited a few moments before standing with uncovered heads in respectful and sorrowful silence. The deceased being a disbeliever in fixed forms of religion, the usual ceremonies of burial were not observed. No prayer was uttered, no sermon preached, no funeral anthem sung. Some tastefully-wrought wreaths of flowers were laid upon the temporary casket, and lent the only softening influence to the scene; yet though the conventional forms of religion were dispensed with, one could not help realizing the solemnity of the occasion nor forget that a human being, once full of life and intelligence, lay there—cold, silent, and dead—a portentous contrast to the excited and inconsiderate throng which surrounded his remains.

The funeral assembly, if it may be so called, was first addressed by Dr. Hamilton, to whose untiring exertions the success of the undertaking is mainly due. The Doctor explained the cremation to be brought about by the desire of the deceased as expressed in his will and on previous occasions for the past 40 years, and spoke feelingly of his many virtues, his native and acquired abilities, and of the good motives and Christian conduct which had made his whole existence satisfactory to himself and beneficial to his race.

Dr. Hamilton, on concluding his remarks, introduced Gen. Rann, who eloquently eulogized the character of his late friend, whom he pointed out as a model worthy of imitation to the young. The General then spoke of the sentiments entertained by Dr. Winslow relative to the subject of cremation, and enlarged on the repulsiveness and evil sanitary results of slow decay in the earth.

Dr. Smart, of Camp Douglass, followed, and showed himself to be an able speaker and a thoroughly scientific and earnest advocate of cremation. With regard to views entertained by people on this subject, he made a division of two classes: First, the majority who uphold, as a result of early education and inherited sentimentalism, the conventional forms of disposing of the body, and who regard cremation as a monstrosity at variance with established and divine rules; and second, the exceptional few who believe in cremation as a sanitary measure and as a natural and proper disposition of the body, and who claim that by this process no noxious gases are evolved, no complex organic substances produced to taint the air and poison the water for the living. Dr. Smart made a strong argument against the old form of burial, showing that metallic and air-tight coffins and processes of embalming prevent a natural decomposition of the body and retard the return of dust to dust.

After the conclusion of these remarks the body were removed from the casket, deposited on a plate of iron, and devoted to the consuming fires of the furnace. The time occupied by the process of incineration was 2 hours and 35 minutes, and the weight of the ashes, after a thorough and successful reduction, was four pounds, four ounces. His weight had been reduced from about 185 pounds at the time of his death to 126 pounds when the body was put into the furnace. The fires had been kept up for some hours previous to the commencement of the cremation, hence the furnace was extremely hot when the corpse was placed in the chamber. The furnace being reverberatory, the flames passed all around the body, which, viewed through the plate of isinglass in the door of the chamber, appeared to be a mass of blazing fire from a few moments after the flame touched it until the flesh had vanished and the bones began to crumble. The ash is a clear white, and, after being removed, was reduced in bulk in a mortar. It will be preserved in a case, as directed in the doctor's will, and sent east to be placed on his wife's coffin.

During the burning a most offensive odor escaped from the flues, and was observed by people 50 or 60 rods from the furnace.

THE BONDS OF VIRGINIA.

SHALL THEY BE PAID OR SHALL THEY BE REPUDIATED—THE MAIN QUESTION OF THE CAMPAIGN NOW OPENING.

A recent letter from White Sulphur Springs, Va., to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that the State politicians there are mainly interested in the question, "Shall the State of Virginia preserve her integrity by the payment of her bonds in full, or shall there be a compulsory readjustment of her debt?" which is tantamount to repudiation. The following is given by the same letter in explanation: "At the close of the war a Military Government was established in Virginia. The formation of the State of West Virginia had been accomplished, and it was declared a legally constituted State by the Supreme Court of the United States. The State of Virginia attempted to make a settlement with her creditors, and passed what is known as the 'Funding bill,' by which its bonds were scaled one-third, and new bonds issued, to which were attached coupons receivable in payment for all dues to the State. This was for two-thirds of the anti-war State debt, ($33,000,000,) the debt created by the war having been wiped out by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. One-third of the debt, ($11,000,000,) it was claimed, was justly due by the State of West Virginia, and for this portion certificates were issued, payable whenever a settlement was effected between Virginia and West Virginia, and not before. Commissioners were appointed by the two States, but they failed to agree upon any adjustment. Some of the Commissioners from West Virginia contended that they owed no portion of the debt, the internal improvements for which it was created being all outside of West Virginia except a few mud turnpikes, which were now valueless, but which they were willing to estimate at $1,000,000. This brought the matter to a dead-lock, and so it has remained ever since. The certificates sell in the market at 54½ cents on the dollar. About $20,000,000 of the debt of Virginia was funded, and about $8,000,000 of accumulated interest and some bonds have not been funded. Of the funded debt the coupons are payable in gold for taxes, but for the payment of the $8,000,000 mentioned no provision whatever has been made. The main point in the Gubernatorial race is the readjustment, whether or no, of the entire $28,000,000 of funded and unfunded debt. Gen. Mahone is the champion of 'readjustment,' which means a compromise with the holders of the entire amount of bonds ($28,000,000) if possible. And should the effort fail, then, in all probability, repudiation. The candidates, other than Mahone, are all strongly for upholding the honor, integrity, and credit of the State, and opposed to repudiation in any shape or any guise."

GOV. STONE OF MISSISSIPPI.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Times*, a Republican paper, thus refers to the nomination of Gov. Stone by the Democratic Convention of that State: "Gov. Stone has failed to create any enthusiasm among the people at the mention of his name. There has been nothing in his administration of the office that has marked him as the man for the place—nothing that indicated any other than ordinary qualifications. He has exhibited but little else than being a mere machine man. He ran the Executive office at the dictation of those above him, and wholly in the interest of the worst class of the Bourbon Democracy. It was the Chairman of the State Executive Committee of the party, who issued the proclamations to the people. It was he who said what ought, or what ought not to be done at any given time. It was he who held that the Governor was all powerful at one time, but had no power at all at another time to bring offenders to justice. It was he who 'apologized' for the Kemper County riot to the whole United States, and it was his advice that controlled the Executive's action. No wonder that a renomination of such a man should find no hearty response among the people."

A SUPERFLUITY OF JUDGES.

The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* tells this story: "A stranger who came to town from New-York to get a little matter attended to in court yesterday, met a boy on the street and asked him what lawyers there were in town. The boy replied: 'Well, there's Judge Daniel Clark, and Judge Cross, and Judge Morrison, and Judge Clough, and Judge Hunt, and Judge Fellows, and Judge Stanley, and Judge Smith, and Judge Topliff, and Judge Burnham, and Judge Bartlett, and Judge Wilson, and Judge Tewksbury, and Judge Hazen, and —' 'Yes,' said the man, 'but I dont want a court. I want a lawyer, and I was recommended to find Lewis W. Clark. Where's he?' 'He's just been pinted a judge,' said the boy. 'Well, what about Mr. Bell? Is he heard of him. Is he a judge, too?' queried the stranger. 'Not exactly; he was pinted Chief Justice once, but he wouldn't take it,' answered the youth. 'But haven't you got a lawyer who isn't a Judge?' said the questioner, getting impatient. 'Oh! yes,' said the boy, 'there's Squire Briggs, but he's gone to Congress, and there's Mr. Bartlett, but he's Clerk of the Court, and there's James Shaw, but he's been 'pinted some kind of a Judge, and there's —,' and then the man went off."

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE SPECIALISTS.

The Boston *Advertiser* of Monday says: "The *Woman's Journal* of the 4th inst. discusses with great frankness the question whether woman suffragists and prohibitionists, who propose to have their own candidate for Governor say way, ought to go to Republican caucuses for the purpose of controlling them and the convention if they can. Mr. Fazon, of Quincy, speaking for the prohibitionists, takes the affirmative. Mr. Blackwell, speaking for the suffragists, has lost all patience with the Republican Party on that question, and will have nothing more to do with it. Nevertheless, he advises those who have any faith in the possible redemption of that party in Massachusetts from 'its present surrender to sex-supremacy, rum, and ruin,' to go to the caucuses and the convention, do what they can there, and then—bolt, if necessary. Mr. Blackwell, it seems to us, would put his friends to needless inconvenience. The bolting principle has two edges, and if by any miracle of organization a minority could succeed in capturing the convention, it would take the life out of their conquest before it was a day old. There is one other thing that must first be captured, in order to make a captured organization of any value, and that is public opinion."

NEW-JERSEY.

PATRONAGE OF THE NEXT GOVERNOR—LONG LIST OF OFFICES TO BE FILLED.

The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* of Tuesday says: "The patronage in the gift of the next Governor of this State, whose term commences on the third Tuesday of January, 1878, will consist of offices the terms of whose incumbents will expire as follows: A Chancellor, term seven years, present term expires May 1, 1880; a Chief Justice, term seven years, present term expires March 8, 1878; two Justices of the Supreme Court, Depue and Woodhull, term seven years each, term of former expires Nov. 15, 1880, and that of the latter, Feb. 28, 1880. Four Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, term of each six years, Dodd, Green, Lilly, and Wales. Judge Dodd's term expires March 22, 1878; Judge Green's, April 7, 1880; Judge Lilly's, March 28, 1879, and Judge Wales', March 19, 1880. Two Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, term of each three years. An Attorney-General, term five years; present term expires April 5, 1880. Two Commissioners of Pilotage. A large number of law and lay Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Prosecutors of the Pleas. Among the former are law Judges for Union, Mercer, Essex, Bergen, Monmouth, Warren, and Middlesex Counties, and lay Judges for nearly every county in the State. Terms of each, five years. Among the latter are Prosecutors for Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Warren, Bergen, Passaic, Hudson, Sussex, Gloucester, Camden, Mercer, and a few other counties. There will also be a Fish Commissioner, two State Superintendents and Inspectors of Weights and Measures, Harbor Masters, and Visitors to the State Agricultural College, and a State Prison keeper, besides other officers of not so much importance as those mentioned."

THE TRIAL OF WIDOW GRAS.

END OF THE VITRIOL-THROWING CASE—WIDOW GRAS CONDEMNED TO FIFTEEN YEARS' HARD LABOR—HER ACCOMPLICE SENTENCED TO TEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

Paris Dispatch to the London News, July 27.

At 2 to-day a report, causing some excitement, went through Paris that the Widow Gras had been acquitted. It seemed very doubtful, after M. Lachaud's speech, whether she would be convicted. Some of the jurymen, it was known this morning, were embarrassed about some points in the prosecution which they thought weak. Gaudry, for instance, might have obtained the vitriol in the factory where he worked, or been familiar with the ways of the house in the Rue de Boulogne, or been hidden there the whole evening unknown to the mistress and servants; but, as the Judge remarked, while admitting that his jealousy was proportionate to his undoubted love, the old playmate would not explain how he knew, unless the widow Gras wrote to him, that De La Roche was coming from Anjou to accompany her to the Bal de l'Opera. His knowledge of this appointment pointed to a conspiracy. There was also the fact, sworn to by one of the most eminent of European oculists, that while the eye, which is not quite destroyed, was under treatment, a corrosive liquid, probably eau de javelle, which is used by washerwomen to whiten linen, was, after De La Roche was sent to sleep with chloral, poured into it. There was a bottle of this liquid in the house, and it was never ordered by the widow. Dr. Wecker threw up the case when he suspected foul play and was unable to prevent it. The behavior of M. De La Roche in court gave to the affair a sentimental interest which it was thought would touch the jury. The gossip of the Palais de Justice is, however, that some of them would have given her the benefit of different doubts had it not been that they thought after the efforts of the unfortunate young man to slur over what he thought damaging to her, it appeared to them that he was disposed, if she were free, to believe her story and fall again into her clutches.

After the President had summed up and the jury were going to retire, notes were passed to the Procurator and to the counsel for the prisoners, telling them that the cabman was found who drove the widow Gras and her lover from the opera, and who could have seen her keeping the gate open of the alley to her house while Gaudry was escaping. Naturally, this incident caused intense excitement, but as the trial was closed his evidence could not be heard. Should it be favorable to Gras, it will perhaps lead the Court of Cassation to find an error in the proceedings when the appeal comes before it, and order the case to be heard again. The jury remained half an hour absent. They returned on all the nine counts a verdict of guilty, denying Gras extenuating circumstances, and granting them to Gaudry. She was condemned to 15 years' hard labor, and will, therefore, go to expiate her crime in a penal colony beyond the seas. Gaudry's sentence is 10 years' seclusion, in virtue of which he will be sent to a French prison. He was stripped of his military medal before quitting the dock, and sobbed piteously when it was wrenched from his button-hole. The widow's face was perfectly unmoved. She is a plain, dark woman, with snowy hair, low forehead, ardent black eyes, thin retroussé nose, prominent cheek-bones and mobile nostrils. Without being coarse, her physiognomy is very energetic. There is a fascination in the woman's ugliness explaining the empire she exercised over rich dupes.

A TENT BLOWN DOWN.

A temperance festival was held at Lake Sebago, Me., last week, in a tent, and closed on Sunday by an accident which the Portland *Argus* thus describes: "The exercises in the forenoon were of the usual nature, and those of the afternoon might possibly have been, had not Nature herself revolted and overturned them. The big tent and delayed the thousands who stampeded from under the ruins, seeking for shelter which many were unable to find. The exercises were opened by a prayer from Rev. J. C. Perry, of Bridgeton, and then followed a sermon from Rev. O. M. Cousins, which had barely closed and the choir struck up a hymn, when a sudden gust of wind tore the tent from its fastenings. By almost a miracle there was only one person seriously injured, Mr. Samuel Saunders, of Portland, a blacksmith, whose head was severely cut by a falling tent pole. A boy named George Files, of Gorham, had his arm somewhat bruised. Mrs. Davis, of Raymond, and Mrs. Sawyer were slightly injured. Hiram Graffam, of Steep Falls, had his right arm badly lacerated. Any quantity of ladies lost their hats, and Sebago pond sails were almost as plenty as sands on the lake shore. One reason why so few comparatively were hurt is explained by the fact that a large tree caught and momentarily upheld the falling tent, and thus prevented the large tent poles coming down with that force with which otherwise must have been the case. To make matters still more unpleasant, just as the tent fell a fierce rain-storm sprang up, and all save those few who could be accommodated in the restaurant building got thoroughly drenched."

AN UNCOMMONLY SHARP MAINE FOX.

The Somerset (Me.) *Reporter* is responsible for the following story: "The fox which Mr. Fairgrieves now has occupies a yard back of the store, to which Mr. Fairgrieve's dog has free access. The dog and fox are great friends. They frolic together, play 'tag' and 'peg' jokes on each other, and live in the most perfect harmony, save at 'meal time.' The discussion that a choice bit will call forth is sometimes most interesting. Mr. Fairgrieves gave the fox a bone the other day. The dog had been taught by experience that it was no use for him to try to capture it, so he retired into the store to watch the proceedings, doubtless hoping something would turn up in his favor. The fox ate what meat was on the bone and preferred to lay it away for future use. The dog pricked up his ears, but yawned and betrayed no especial interest. The fox dug a deep hole, placed the juicy bone in the bottom, and, covering it over with earth, 'patted' it down. He then went into his kennel, brought out an old dry bone that he had kept away from the dog for several days 'out of pure cussedness,' placed it in the hole over the sweet one, covered it up with apparent care, and retired to his kennel to watch operations. The dog saw the fox safely housed, and, as he had done before, stealthily approached the treasure, resurrected the dry bone, and trotted off."

THE ROUND-HOUSE DISPATCHES.

The Harrisburg (Penn.) *Telegraph* of Monday evening says: "While Gen. Hartranft and staff were at the depot last evening a *Telegraph* reporter was shown by Mr. William K. Russell, the private Secretary of the Adjutant-General, a number of dispatches sent by Gen Brinton on that memorable Sunday, while cooped in the burning round-house at Pittsburg with his soldiers, to Adjt.-Gen. Latta. They tell the tale of danger more eloquently than can tongue or pen, and Brinton's appeal for help and ammunition is couched in words of the soldier, and not of alarm and fear. Among the dispatches was the one chewed up by Brinton's spy when captured by the mob. It was almost illegible, but when it reached its destination it was smoothed out, and the message carefully traced."

LONG-CONTINUED JUDICIAL SERVICES.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News* believes that the official career of Chief-Justice Pearson, of the Supreme Court of that State, is almost without parallel in the country. He was first elected Judge of the Superior Courts Jan. 3, 1837. On the 11th of December, 1848, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Joseph J. Daniel. In 1858 he was elected Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, succeeding Chief-Justice Nash, deceased. His service runs through more than 40 successive years, a longer period in the history of North Carolina than any other has held office, except the late William Hill, who was Secretary of State nearly 46 years consecutively.

LAW REPORTS.

THE HUSBAND OF AN HEIRESS.

HE IS CHARGED WITH WASTING HIS WIFE'S PROPERTY—AN INJUNCTION SOUGHT TO RESTRAIN HIM.

Isabella B. M. Morse and William F. Noe were married on the 1st of August, 1873, on Staten Island, by Rev. Mr. Griffiths. Yesterday a complaint in a suit instituted by the wife against her husband was presented and read in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Van Brunt, in support of an application to restrain the defendant from wasting his wife's property. The complaint alleges that at the time of the marriage the defendant had no property except his clothing, while the plaintiff was in expectancy of the possession of real and personal estate derived from her father, the late William H. Morse, of New-York, and which was paid to her on the 30th of April, 1874, when she attained her majority—the real estate amounting to about $200,000, and the personal to about $70,000. That on or about the 18th of August, 1874, plaintiff, at the request of defendant, conveyed to his father, William B. Noe, for a nominal consideration, all her real estate except sufficient to secure her mother's dower, and that on the same day her father-in-law conveyed it for the same nominal consideration to the defendant; that this real estate included lots of ground connected with what was known as the Hermitage estate, on Forty-first-street, of the value of upward of $100,000, and that in the Spring of 1875, the defendant, having executed certain mortgages on the property, whereby he raised large sums of money, went to Paris, leaving plaintiff in this City, and spent various sums in gambling and riotous living, and, finally, having spent and wasted most of the money, returned in the Fall of 1875, and remained here till the Spring of 1876, when he again went to Paris, leaving the plaintiff behind him, and taking with him $36,000, which he had raised on three mortgages, and returned in September, 1876, having lost or spent all the sums he had raised.

She further says that on the 1st of November, 1876, after having previously sold a portion of the Hermitage property for $14,500, he sold another portion for $22,000, and obtained by mortgage $3,500, all of which he subsequently squandered at the gaming table and among disreputable women, as the plaintiff was informed and believed; that subsequently the defendant sold another portion of the Hermitage estate for $14,000, and squandered the proceeds; that on the 11th of November, 1876, defendant, for the first time, took the plaintiff to Paris, where she remained with him till the 9th of June, 1877, during which period she was generally left alone, defendant being absent from home until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning; that on the 9th of June, 1877, she returned to New-York, defendant's pursuits detaining him in Paris, since which time she has lived with her mother, having no means of support; that defendant has since returned from Paris, and is now endeavoring to induce her to come and live with him at his father's residence in order to get her to execute mortgages on the remainder of her estate. That except the property set aside for her mother and another lady to secure their income from her father's estate, there remains now no property but two lots on Grand-street and the buildings thereon, mortgaged for $20,000, and yielding a small income, and a lot in Forty-first-street, which property she alleges the defendant intends to sacrifice to raise money to squander; that she desires to save this property from the vortex in which the other was lost, and she prays that it may be set apart for her support; that the defendant be compelled to reconvey it to her; that he be restrained in the meantime from disposing of it in any way, and that a receiver be appointed to receive the income of this remainder of the estate, and keep the surplus for her use. Judge Van Brunt granted the temporary injunction asked for, and an order to show cause why the other prayers of the petition should not be granted.

THE BOGUS INDUSTRIAL REPORTS.

JUDGE SMITH COMMITS DE MONTAINVILLE AND HIS FRIEND STERNHEIM—THE FORMER ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Leon de Montainville, who, it is alleged, has been selling bogus and unauthorized reports of the industrial and mechanical resources of this country to various merchants in this City, and of falsely representing himself as an agent of the French Government, with his friend, Edouard Sternheim, appeared before Justice Smith yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court. Sternheim, for whom no warrant of arrest was issued, voluntarily surrendered himself. The latter said that feeling that his friend's honor was at stake, he delivered himself up, remarking to the Justice that if De Montainville, his partner, was guilty of any crime he was equally so. Sternheim's action in this matter elicited much commendation both from his friends and the court. Notwithstanding that Sternheim does not speak the English language fluently, he appears to be a well-educated and refined Frenchman, possessing all the politeness and grace of a well-bred Parisian. Mr. Charles S. Higgins, who is De Montainville's accuser, and owing to whose absence on the previous day the case was postponed, appeared in court, having just arrived from Saratoga, and made an affidavit which recites that De Montainville came to him [Higgins] and represented himself and his partner as official agents of the French Government, and that if he would allow them they would make an analysis of his soap, submit a report of it to the French Government, and in course of time he would receive a diploma. For this report and chemical analysis, which is afterward found out, to his great chagrin, was utterly useless, he paid them $15. He applied to the French Consul of this City, and he gave him to understand that he was duped.

Mr. Alonzo M. Morgan, of No. 107 Fulton-street, was present to make a similar affidavit.

Among the merchants and others who paid money to the accused are Thomas Barbour, thread manufacturer; Adriance Platt & Co., manufacturers of Buckeye reapers and mowers; the Oswego Starch Company, the Aligerette Refrigerator Company, and others. As counsel for the defendants, on behalf of his clients, De Montainville, announce that De Montainville's mother was in a dying condition, and asked that one bondsman be accepted for the two prisoners. C. Bergron, locksmith and machinist, of No. 27 West Houston-street, was offered as bondsman, but when the bond was made out it was learned that each of the accused should have a separate bondsman. Sternheim, taking in the position at a glance, stepped forward for committment, that his friend might visit the bedside of his dying mother.

In bringing the case to a close Justice Smith remarked that the charge was a very grave one, and that if the bail he fixed was smaller than usual it was because of the defendant's respectability and gentlemanly deportment. He also said that if, in consequence of the bail being so small, they should take it into their heads to run away, the community at large would be well rid of them. Mr. Howe, in reply, said that his clients had no intention of running away, and would not if they could. The prisoners claim that a Mr. D. C. Phelps, agent for a rival firm, is the cause of all their trouble. During the proceedings yesterday Messrs. Coudert Brothers appeared as counsel for the French Consul.

Counsel for the defendants says that he has a perfect answer to the complaint, as his clients have not represented themselves as agents for the French Government, but only as the editors or compilers of certain statistical reports; that they have not committed any crime, and that the price obtained for the book would hardly pay for the translation. Sternheim expects to get bail this morning.

WHICH IS THE RIGHT MAN?

Mr. A. T. Stewart left $5,000 in his will to William Armstrong, whom he characterized as having been a faithful employe, and shortly after his death the money was paid to William Armstrong, a cashier in his establishment. Recently another William Armstrong, who had formerly been in the firm's employ, but who had gone to Chicago prior to Mr. Stewart's death, brought suit in the Supreme Court against Mrs. Stewart to compel the payment of the legacy to him, claiming that he is the one to whom Mr. Stewart intended to leave the money. This is positively denied by Mrs. Rice, mainly on the ground that the motion was premature, as the case had not yet been actually placed on the calendar. The motion was denied.

MR. BLUNT AFTER THE POLICE BOARD.

Mr. George W. Blunt, of the Pilot Commission, yesterday forwarded to the District Attorney's office a communication stating that he had been authorized by his associates to inquire what steps would be taken in relation to the wicked violation of law by the Police Commissioners in dumping garbage in the harbor. Mr. Blunt added that he had positive evidence of the offenses having been committed by the employes of the Police Commissioners on July 31 and Aug. 4, and enclosed the names of the witnesses who, he said, could prove it. Chief Clerk Clark, who received the communication, immediately forwarded it to District Attorney Phelps at Watch Hill, R. I., from whom instructions must be received before it can be acted on. As the present session of the Grand Jury will, as customary, be a short one, and is intended for the disposition of the many prison cases now awaiting disposition in the Tombs, it is scarcely probable that the members of the grand inquest will take up the complaint against the Police Commissioners.

THE CARE OF AN ALLEGED LUNATIC.

Caroline Hecht is confined in Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum as a lunatic, at the instance of Joseph Newberger, who was appointed by the Supreme Court as a committee to take charge of her estate. Louis Stern, Caroline's brother, made an application to Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, that Newberger file a bond commensurate with the value of the estate of the alleged lunatic, and be restrained in the meantime from disposing of any of it. Stern allege in his petition that Newberger has not complied with the law, in not having filed an inventory of Carolines estate; and that Newberger has obtained from him the key of his sister's safe containing about $18,000 worth of diamond jewelry, watches, &c. The petitioner closes by alleging that the mental and physical condition of his sister has so much improved as to warrant her discharge, as to the truth of which, and his other allegations, he asks a reference to take proofs. An order requiring Newberger to show cause why the application should not be granted, was made by Judge Donohue yesterday, returnable on the 20th inst.

COURT NOTES.

In the divorce suit of Bertie Eckert against Theodore Eckert, who has left the country for Germany, and who is charged by his wife with adultery, Judge Van Brunt yesterday granted an order of publication.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Abraham Barrett, of No. 57 Bayard-street, charged James Smith with stealing from him on the 7th inst. a bundle containing three dozen of cotton shirts. He was held to answer in $300 bail.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Judge Smith, John J. Vance, of No. 5 Spring-street, charged John Lynch, of No. 178 Elizabeth-street, with relieving him of a gold watch worth $100 and money to the amount of $15. Judge Smith held the prisoner in default of $1,000.

Alexander McDonald, of No. 75 Perry-street, yesterday, at the Tombs, charged Alfred Seger, of No. 42 Thomas-street, and Samuel Granger, of No. 67 Sackett-street, Brooklyn, with robbing him of two studs and three bills of the value of $1 each. They were committed in default of $1,000.

John Warren, of No. 577 Greenwich-street, who on Tuesday night committed a murderous assault on Mrs. Mary Tate, residing in the same house, was yesterday committed by Justice Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court, to await the result of his victim's injuries, which are believed to be fatal.

The will of the late William B. Ogden was offered for probate yesterday, and a citation, returnable on Sept. 5, was issued to Mrs. O. McCagg, a sister of the deceased, now living at Spiez, Switzerland, and to the other relatives to enter their claims. The will was withheld from publication at the request of the deceased's relatives.

Mary Connors, aged 21, of "Twenty-sixth-street," a domestic, was yesterday committed for trial, in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court, for breaking through the rear window into the millinery store of Jane Van Vaghten, at No. 115 Greene-street, and stealing therefrom a dress worth $5.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Herring took a plea of guilty from Charles Clark, a youth of 18, living at No. 164 Fourth-street, who, on the night of the 19th of July, broke into the lager beer saloon of Charles Stark, at No. 334 Seventh-street, with intent to steal. Judge Sutherland sent the youthful burglar to State Prison for one year.

The suit, in the Supreme Court, of Arabella T. Daly (widow of John T. Daly, of the Windsor Hotel, who committed suicide on Long Island) and Henry Daly and others against William H. Daly, John Sibley, and the Windsor Hotel Company, in which the plaintiffs alleged that the defendants drove a new set of Trustees for the hotel property without their approval, was discontinued yesterday by consent.

Mrs. Frederick Huch obtained a writ of habeas corpus yesterday from Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, requiring the New-York Juvenile Asylum to produce her child August in court, and show cause why he should not be surrendered to her, she claiming that she had left the child in the institution with the understanding that she could have it at any time, and that they now refuse to give it up.

John Francisca Bianchi, an Italian, of No. 185 Spring-street, while locked up in a cell in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, awaiting trial for disorderly conduct, was set upon and savagely beaten by John Mulholland, an inmate of the same cell. Bianchi's eyes were both blackened, and his face was battered into that shapeless form worn by defeated pugilists. Judge Wandell committed Mulholland for trial in default of $300 bail.

David Davidson, charged with being implicated with two others in the commission of a burglary at No. 119 Essex-street, on the night of the 30th of June, was tried before Judge Sutherland yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Assemblyman Peter Mitchell, who defended Davidson, disputed the identity of his client, and the jury, after a long deliberation, were unable to agree upon a verdict. The prisoner was sent back to the Tombs.

Bridget McManus and Lena Michels, two vagrants, were locked up for drunken and disorderly conduct on last Monday night in the same cell at the Ninth Precinct Station-house. Lena was more sober than Bridget next morning, and having an eye to the influence of a neat personal appearance upon the Justice at the morning hearing, appropriated Bridget's new shawl and hat. Lena was yesterday arrested with the stolen apparel upon her person, and taken before Justice Waindell, in Jefferson Market Police Court, and by him committed for trial in default of $300 bail.

A week ago Mr. Edward Roe, a dry goods clerk, of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D., was arrested on complaint of his wife Annie, who accused him of having deserted her. She said that she had been searching for him for years. The arrest at the time created considerable excitement, and Commissioning Justice Elliott examined the complaint. Mrs. Roe, in her testimony, said that they had been married twice. The first time in New-Haven, in the Fall of 1875, by a

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 9, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—An Side—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

PARK THEATRE.—Base—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Poor Jo—Miss Mary Cary.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day, for the Middle States and New-England, rising barometer, and on the coast north-east to south-east winds and cloudy or foggy weather, but in the interior north and west winds and partly cloudy and clear cooler weather.

The chief interest attaching to the Maine Republican Convention which meets to-day arises from the attitude of certain prominent leaders in that State toward the Southern policy of the Administration. Recent events have probably done something to convince these gentlemen that this question is not at present a live one in our politics, and that problems in regard to which the voice of Maine will not count for much are in a fair way to engage the attention of Congress and of the country for some time to come. We trust, however, that the "warm discussion" which is expected to be a feature of the convention will be forthcoming. It would do no harm to have all the arguments for and against the policy of surrender ventilated once more, and whether considerations of expediency or of time-honored principles are to govern the drafting of the resolutions, it would be well that both sides should frankly and fully have their say.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania have called their convention for the 22d of August. It is stated in our dispatches that this course was finally adopted against the advice of the more conservative leaders of the party, who were afraid of the influence of the labor excitement upon the average representative of the Democracy. Apart from all partisan considerations, it is sincerely to be desired that the convention shall treat the labor question frankly, firmly, and wisely. The most serious occurrences of the recent riots took place in Pennsylvania, and no State in the Union has a larger proportion of the classes among whom the disorderly strikers were recruited. The means of dealing with difficulties of this character have always been exceedingly defective in the State, as the growth and violence of the Molly Maguires' organization sufficiently prove. It would be a great misfortune if either of the political parties should adopt a demagogic tone on this important subject. For once, we hope that the Democrats of Pennsylvania will follow temperate and honest counsels in dealing with the labor question.

Some of the delights of the life of soldiers in our Regular Army are forcibly illustrated in the dispatch from Chicago, in another column, confirming the rumor of a fight with Indians in Texas. This took place on what is known as the Staked Plains, a desolate and arid region, lying between the old route to Santa Fé on the north, and that to El Paso del Norte on the south, and between the mountains on the west and the head-waters of the tributaries to the Red, Colorado, and Brazos Rivers on the east. Across this barren desert a small body of troops fought its way, being eighty-six hours without water, and losing two officers, twenty-five enlisted men, and forty horses. How many of these were killed, and how many died from thirst and exhaustion, is not known. The Staked Plains are bordered by the country of the Comanches, and it was probably by this tribe that the troops were attacked. The detachment has reached Fort Concho on the south-eastern edge of the Plains, and is now safe. It is men engaged in this kind of work whom the Democrats denounced last Winter as "instruments of despotism," and whose dangers were infinitely increased by the reckless reduction of the Army.

In Louisville, Kentucky, the other day, the Working Men's Party, as it is called, elected nearly all of its candidates for the Legislature. Whereupon, the *Courier-Journal* falls into a melancholy mood, and says that "if Louisville is not a Democratic city, the sooner it is known the better." The significant fact in this business is that the Democracy have claimed, in Louisville and elsewhere, to be the special friend of the working man. It was the *Courier-Journal*, if we remember aright, which commended S. J. Tilden as a "horny-handed son of toil," a man who seldom wore a rose in his button-hole. Now the Louisville workingmen have deliberately thrown over their Democratic patrons and have elected men of their own choice. With admirable philosophy the party organ declares that "the two old parties, Democratic and Republican, will continue in the field." As long as it is only a Democratic majority which has been overthrown, the organ, though mortified, is confident that there has not been much of a shower. If the working men had "gone back on" the other party, the case would wear a very different aspect.

Americans in France are just now looked upon as incendiary persons. The other day, one of the functionaries of the MacMahon Government staid away from a dinner given to Shea, one of our Marine Court Judges. Shea is a small man to receive the compliment of a political dinner; but the Sub-Prefect, who represents anti-Republican ideas, made him conspicuous by avoiding the symposium. And now, some wandering American, Biggar by name, is proclaimed a spy because he has called MacMahon an ass. Biggar, who may be the famous Home Ruler for all we know, is a very poor sort of spy. He fills himself at a public dinner-table and then loudly declares his belief in the Marshal-President's asinine qualities. Biggar may be an American, an ass, even, but it is not at all likely that he is a spy. And the worst thing which could happen to the MacMahon Government would be an opportunity for the Paris wits to make sport at the expense of an Administration which seriously takes notice of Biggar's allegation that the Marshal-President is an ass.

Harmony does not characterize the preliminary proceedings of the Virginia Democracy. Their convention to nominate a Gubernational candidate met in Richmond yesterday, wrangled through two sessions and adjourned, last night, without accomplishing anything beyond an organization. A significant incident of the opening of the session was the row created by an attempt on the part of the temporary Chairman to say a good word for the anti-repudiation party. The speaker was interrupted and catechized to such an extent that he was finally obliged to sit down. The proceedings of the day were simply riotous.

The Police Commissioners are having a hard time with their burden of the City garbage and refuse. Judge Donohue yesterday refused to continue an injunction restraining the authorities of Kings County from interfering with the dumping in the Lower Bay. The Judge decides that the courts of Kings County afford ample remedy in all such cases. On the other hand, that ancient mariner, Mr. George W. Blunt, in behalf of the Pilot Commissioners, demands that District Attorney Phelps disclose what steps, if any, he proposes to take to punish the Police Commissioners for their wicked violation of law in dumping garbage in the aforesaid Lower Bay. Of course, there is no dumping-ground this side of the locality before mentioned. The open sea, far beyond soundings, is all that is left to the Commissioners, unless they can find some place on the solid land. As garbage-scows are not sea-going craft, the opposition of the Brooklyn Shore Inspector and the New-York Pilot Commissioners promises to stop altogether the dumping of garbage, and "What will they do with it?" becomes an interesting question when the burden of the Police Commissioners is considered.

RAILROADS AND THE FEDERAL POWER.

The bitterness with which journals supposed to represent railroad potentates resent the idea of Federal supervision over railroad concerns contrasts amusingly with the appeals of the potentates in question to the Federal power in the presence of recent difficulties. The paralysis that had overtaken local authority in Pennsylvania and elsewhere led them to look, instinctively, to Washington for help. Constitutional technicalities were disregarded in the anxiety to obtain the succor which only national authority could render. Subject to prescribed formalities, the invocation of Federal assistance was generally regarded as the natural result of the proportions which the railroad system has assumed, and as justified by exigencies to which, in some States at least, local power was evidently unequal. It was felt that the Pennsylvania Railroad system and the Baltimore and Ohio system had outgrown the regulating capacity of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively, and that their inter-State relations constituted a title to more than local consideration in respect of measures required for the re-establishment of business order and security. Col. Scott's reiterated calls for aid, addressed direct to Washington, are proof that in his judgment, in a period of peril, the Government may be properly asked to intervene in behalf of the ramified interests which now enter into the organization of a great railroad. Mr. Garrett's early action points to the same conclusion, though perhaps in a less decisive way. The hypothesis on which both proceeded is, that trunk lines of railroad, composed as they are of links, or series of links, constructed and worked in pursuance of authority derived from the legislatures of various States, have acquired national characteristics, and may turn to the Federal Government for deliverance from troubles with which local functionaries are unable to cope. The thory is just. Its operation is necessarily affected by constitutional limitations and methods, but with this understanding the presumption Col. Scott acted upon is reasonable. An innovation, it may be, but it is an innovation which has its justification in railroad development and the part it plays in the business and social life of the country.

There is, however, another side of the question. If the gigantic organization of capital and industry now embraced in the system, so-called, of a great railroad invests that system with national characteristics, and in an emergency entitles it to national recognition, the inference is that the National Government may assert a right to supervise, and in certain circumstances to regulate, the management. It is absurd to suppose that a group of officials, elegantly quartered in Philadelphia, may issue orders affecting the traffic of half a dozen contiguous States, the welfare of fifty thousand workmen employed on the line, and the peace of the communities through which it runs; that they may, moreover, rely upon Federal troops for the protection of their property and the enforcement of their orders, however inequitable and irritating; and that they may, nevertheless, claim immunity from a control exerted wholly in the public interest. The rights acquired by these railroads, or by the combinations that speak and act in their name, entail corresponding obligations. They have overstepped the boundaries of States, and have at their command vast and varied powers derived from sources each independent of the others. Their consolidated strength enables them to dictate terms to the trade and commerce of States, to dispense a patronage more corrupt than is now possible in connection with Governmental expenditures, and, in many cases, to sway the proceedings of local legislatures. Their powers are as anomalous as they are arbitrary, and their capricious exercise often renders them odious to the population dependent upon the roads for travel and traffic. Such a condition of things cannot last. Having acquired the mastery over States, these railroad systems, carrying enormous weight, financial and political, and exercising an authority not likely to be always patiently submitted to, surely should come within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The States cannot be relied upon to regulate them, either by prescribing methods of management or by exacting adequate guarantees against the abuse of the influence they wield. Either the Federal Government must step in and assert the controlling power which is required for the protection of the public interests, or the railroad managers will remain the irresponsible masters of the situation.

It cannot be pretended that the interference we suggest is an infraction of the rights conferred upon the companies by local legislation. All that is essential in the principle is now conceded. The companies admit that they are in certain respects amenable to the States, and the decisions in the Granger cases so widen the right of States as to practically cover a large part of the main question. But the exercise of the right cannot be depended upon as regards either wisdom or integrity. We have seen in Iowa and Wisconsin how arbitrarily and unwisely local authority may proceed under the stimulus of prejudice, or under the smart of real or fancied wrong. And we have for years seen in Pennsylvania how the managers of a single corporation, greedy and unscrupulous, control all legislative or departmental action within the State, when the individual or corporate interests are concerned. Experience in Pennsylvania, on one hand, and in Wisconsin, on the other, is conclusive as to the inadequacy of State authority for the performance of functions connected with railroad administration. It is only necessary to revert to our experience in this State in relation to the life insurance interest—an interest small in comparison with that of railroads—to realize the folly of dependence upon a local legislature for the firm and judicious application of radical reforms. In both cases—railroads as well as life insurance—the opposition to effective legislation proceeds from those whose mismanagement is the primary cause of the dissatisfaction that prevails. For their own purposes, they choose to describe as inimical to a great system what is really opposition to the abuses of which the system is made a pretext. To the railroad system there is no hostility anywhere. Demagogues may confound the thing itself with the evils that have grown out of it, but the great majority of the American people are too intelligent to be thus misled. They are dissatisfied with the checks locally imposed upon railroad management because these checks have been proved to be insufficient. If by and by they turn to Washington and seek from Congress adequate remedies for existing abuses, and adequate guarantees of better management in the future, the *bona fide* holders of railroad property will have no just reason to complain. The system which oppresses and over-taxes the country also drains their legitimate resources and exposes their interests to perpetual peril. Federal intervention may spoil the games of divers managers of railroads; to the railroad interest, properly considered, and to the public, it means unmixed good.

RESUMPTION AND REAL ESTATE.

The Chicago *Tribune*, ordinarily a rational journal, seems to be occasionally smitten with spells as wild as the dancing mania which used to afflict some unfortunates a century or two ago. In one of these it recently declared that in the United States we may see "the extraordinary circumstance that, as measured by money, real estate has fallen far more than all other descriptions of property." Further, we are told that real estate "has fallen so low, and so continues to fall, that no man will invest a dollar in it;" that "mortgages executed at 40 or 50 per cent. of low valuations made since the panic are not now even worth the money loaned," and that "men who, two years ago, bought real estate, improved city property, and paid half the purchase money, cannot now sell the same property for what is due on it." Thereupon the *Tribune* proceeds, with all the recklessness appropriate to a striker with blood in his eyes, to predict a most dismal train of consequences to follow the demand for and withdrawal of gold which the attempt to execute the Resumption act, seventeen months hence, is to set in motion.

There is a saying that children and fools generalize from insufficient data; we would not be understood as quoting this, but would it be discourteous if we should say, children and the Chicago *Tribune*? If before the sentences above quoted the word "some" be inserted, the breadth of the assertions will be narrowed, and their correctness be increased in a very great degree. It is undoubtedly true—not only in Chicago, about which the *Tribune* may be better authority than anybody at the East, but generally—that some real estate will not now bring the face of the mortgages on it, and there are instances within our knowledge in which property sold before 1873 on a fair proportion of cash and mortgage, has now been taken back by the mortgagees, its former owners, in satisfaction of the lien and in lieu of foreclosure proceedings. It is true that a great deal of property in buildings, erected before 1874, could be replaced for 60 to 80 per cent. of its cost: true that a great deal built, like railroads, upon speculation and with only a narrow margin on the equity, is down more than 50 per cent. from the fictitious and expectant value set on it; true that real estate generally is stagnant and dead, unsalable except at very low figures. But what then? Of course, what the *Tribune* says is mainly a question of valuation; but assuming that the valuations made since 1873 were really low, the broad assertion that improved property has shrunk 50 to 60 per cent. in the past three years, is monstrous and reckless.

Real estate is the best test, not of values, but of prosperity and activity. It is "worth," improved, what can be made from it; unimproved and speculative, just what the fever of the hour may assume. It is dead at present, because it is yielding an insignificant rental, comparatively speaking, while saddled with taxes which have scarcely diminished at all, and because the uncertainty about the future is such that capital positively will not go further into it. Business men cannot earn the rent they formerly paid, and must pay, then, out of surplus formerly made or out of capital, if at all; owners are naturally reluctant to accept the conclusion that the net income from real estate should properly be a little less rather than a little more than that from the most conservative and permanent securities; and while the reason for this should be the comparative freedom from risk in real estate, the collection of rents has become so far a matter of question that this comparative security does not appear at present. Take, then, the further facts that while personal property can and does evade most of the tax burden which the law attempts to lay on it, real estate cannot, that the diffusiveness of taxes is not generally understood, and that capital shrinks at present from putting itself in a position to be taxed, and there is reason enough apparent for the deadness of real estate.

But none the less is it wildly erroneous to take real estate, "measured by money"—that is, by the cash it will bring to-day, forced upon a market which has no buyers—as having "fallen" in value to what it will thus bring. When it becomes worthless, there will be no value left in any stock or bond, for all will be over with the United States; gold and silver, and such movable property as may remain, will be all that is left. When the *Tribune*, therefore, generalizes from some discouraging instances of Chicago experience, it surely does not pause to consider what the statement implies, taken broadly and literally as made. As to its doleful predictions about the gold exaltation and currency famine to be experienced "long before Jan. 1, 1879," the consequence of which will be that "general bankruptcy and ruin must take place, and the real estate of the country will be concentrated in a few hands at small cost, under the foreclosed mortgages," we can only say that it would hardly be worth while for the mortgagees to foreclose under such circumstances. This sort of talk is not worth serious discussion on its own merits, but unfortunately there are thousands of voters in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio who may be influenced by it. "The value of money has been so increased," says this teacher of error for the occasion, "that unless there be a change in the downward tendency of property, the great bulk of the real estate in the United States will pass into the hands of the few money-lenders, and there will be a landed monopoly here as great as in other lands; Congress will meet in October, and to break up this revolution in the value of money, as compared with other property, it must remove the cause which has produced this extraordinary condition of affairs." No publicist possessing intelligence enough to entitle him to instruct at all should use so barbarous and inaccurate an expression as "the value of money as compared with that of other property;" but let that pass. The context indicates that the repeal of the Resumption act, *à la* sundry Democratic platforms, is the step which Congress should take. To discuss this proposition is certainly superfluous as regards any reader whom The Times can expect to reach. As for these prophecies of woe, the condition of affairs is very bad, but it is hardly practical to inquire whether it is worse than ever before, and to exaggerate this condition or bemoan it as hopeless is downright folly.

THE PRE-GLACIAL JERSEYMAN.

It has always been considered lawful to poke fun at the State of New-Jersey, but she has acquired, by virtue of some recent archæological discoveries within her borders, a new title to respect. As these discoveries establish for her a higher antiquity as an inhabited territory than any other portion of the Union can as yet claim, perhaps people in general will speak of her hereafter in a tone of greater deference. Dr. Charles C. Abbott, of Trenton, has conferred this distinction upon his State, having dug up, in the gravel-beds of the Delaware River, near Trenton, some stone implements which, by their shape and position, seem to be the relics of a race much ruder than the red Indians, and long anterior to them in its occupation of the soil. Dr. Abbott gives an account of his discoveries in the tenth annual report, just issued, of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, at Cambridge, and Mr. Putnam, Curator of the Museum, speaks of them as "probably the most important result attained in American Archæology during the year."

The implements made and used by man in the period called the Stone Age, before he knew the use of metals, are commonly divided into two classes, the paleolithic and the neolithic; to the former belong the rude hatchets, knives, spear-heads, &c., made of flint and other hard stones by chipping, while the latter comprises the later weapons and tools of polished stone, often beautiful in form and artistic in workmanship. Archæologists regard paleolithic implements as the oldest human relics shaped by the hands of the savage primitive man at an immensely remote epoch. The Delaware Valley relics are paleolithic. Having discovered in the gravel-beds along the sides of the river below Trenton many stone implements, Dr. Abbott set himself the task of determining their probable age. In this he was guided by two main indications, the character of the relics themselves, and the character of the geological stratum in which they were found. With a single exception, the articles are made of argillite, a hard clay-slate, without cleavage. The primitive savage who made this kind of an implement selected a pebble of the proper size, and by a series of blows with another and larger pebble, flaked off piece after piece until he had given it a convex form, with a ragged, cutting edge on two sides. This answered for a hatchet, a knife, or for scraping skins. If a spear-point was wanted, a smaller pebble was selected, perhaps a fragment of a large one, and this was chipped away to a point at one end. Dr. Abbott describes his hatchets in his article and illustrations are given of a few typical specimens. They are much inferior in workmanship to the flint hatchets from the gravel-beds of the River Somme, in France, a large collection of which is exhibited in the American Museum of Natural History at Central Park, and the primitive man of the Somme Valley was the contemporary of the hairy mammoth, the woolly rhinoceros, and the reindeer of Europe; animals long since extinct. The form of the hatchets from the banks of the Delaware, then, seems to refer them to a period at least as remote as the relics of the man of the Somme, whose age eminent scientists put at from 50,000 to 200,000 years.

Next as to their position. They were found in the undisturbed gravel of the river-terraces, at depths varying from five to twenty feet from the surface, and in all cases there was ample evidence to exclude the supposition that the relics might have settled into the gravel-bed from the surface, or been mixed with its substance by some disturbing force. The hatchets, then, were evidently as old as the bed, or older. The date of the deposition of the bed would give the latest assignable date of their manufacture. The character of the gravel and of the contained boulders and pebbles, and the position of the beds, point unmistakably to a glacial origin. This view of its formation is supported by Prof. N. S. Shaler, who supplements Dr. Abbott's article with the results of his inspection of the gravel-beds. It is the theory of these gentlemen that the gravel containing these relics was deposited from glacial ice-rafts, probably upon the bottom of a shallow sea, the land having been subsequently elevated to its present height. It is not likely that they were brought from a great distance, and many circumstances point to the supposition that the savages who made and used the implements were actual dwellers on the soil where they have been found, being driven southward by the glacier, and returning after it had retired. It should be said that these hatchets and scrapers from the gravel-beds are totally distinct from the neolithic hatchets, flint arrow-heads, and pipes found so abundantly on the surface of the ground all over the country, where they have been left by the Indian tribes. In no instance was a neolithic implement found in the drift gravels.

The implements exhumed by Dr. Abbott are older than any relics of man previously discovered in North America, except, perhaps, some not very well understood results of explorations in California. Their existence on the Atlantic coast is full of suggestion to minds interested in determining who were the first inhabitants of this continent and whence they came. We may well be surprised that they have so long lain hidden, but this very fact shows that the failure to find implements of a similar age in other parts of the country is no longer good evidence of their absence, for certainly the soil of New-Jersey has been dug over and bored into as industriously as that of any other State in the Union. Should none be found, however, we shall be compelled to attribute the earliest colonization of our shores to men who came from the east, across the Atlantic; though the old and favorite theory of the north-west passage may still serve for the red Indians, who were possibly much later visitors, and not descendants of the pre-glacial Jerseymen. We must go back, too, thousands of years before the earliest Phœnician mariner. But it is not credible that a race incapable of making more serviceable tools and weapons than those found at Trenton could have built any sailing craft sea-worthy enough to cross the broad Atlantic. The north-eastern passage from Scandinavia to Iceland, thence to Greenland, and so to the mainland of North America, then, suggests itself, and evidences of such a migration are not lacking. Archæologists may yet find it worth their while to explore carefully the Atlantic coast as far north as the northern extremity of Labrador.

A ROYAL WEAKNESS.

In a recent letter our London correspondent tells us that no cheers greeted Queen Victoria on her way through London to attend the Prince of Wales' garden party, given in her honor, and attributes this coldness to the prevalent idea that she is stingy. Stinginess is a rare failing among British sovereigns. We must go back to the Tudors to find the strongest instance of it, in the person of Henry VII., who squeezed his subjects outrageously by his attorneys, Empson and Dudley, who were both decapitated to appease the people when Henry's son was squandering the hoards which they had accumulated for him. The only other instance is found in Henry's granddaughter Elizabeth, who, although lavish in the adornment of her person, was, on the whole, exceedingly and most unpleasantly economical. It was her Majesty's habit to spend half her time in staying with her subjects—you can scarcely find an old house in England where she was not a guest—and if the host was obnoxious to her she extended the visit to weeks. How much her visitations were appreciated we may judge by an extract from the diary of an Oxfordshire Squire: "The Queen is gone, thank God, carrying off my best silver cup." As to the Stuarts, James I., Charles I., and Charles II. were always out at elbows, and, although none of the Georges were, with the exception of the fourth, spendthrifts, the charge of parsimoniousness was not brought against them, or against William IV.

There are many among Queen Victoria's best friends who have noticed with regret a tendency in this direction. In the lifetime of the Prince Consort it existed, but was less apparent. But even then ladies of the court would whisper their regrets that her Majesty should give such sadly mean presents, especially to other royalties, and complain of an economy so rigid that they were not even allowed to have chicken at luncheon. The old Latin proverb is true that the love of gold grows as the gold grows, and Queens are not exempt from the weakness. Queen Victoria must today be almost the richest woman in the world. What is called her "civil list" amounts to £385,000 a year. Of this it was arranged at the beginning of her reign that, with the exception of £96,000 a year, all was to be divided between the three great departments of her household. Of the rest, £60,000 a year was for her "privy purse," and the remaining £36,000 for "contingencies." Besides this the Queen has over £40,000 a year for her own private expenditure from her Duchy of Lancaster, the revenue of which has increased £16,000 a year since 1865, and keeps on increasing. She has, moreover, still another very considerable source of income. Just a quarter of a century ago there died a miserly old man, one James Neild, who, with the exception of a few legacies, left all that he had "to her most gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, begging her Majesty's most gracious acceptance of the same for her sole use and benefit and that of her heirs." This bequest was upward of £2,500,000. So that, supposing the Queen had spent every penny of her official income, and that, too, derived from her Duchy of Lancaster, but saved only her income from Mr. Neilds' fortune, she would still have had "a pretty penny" to bequeath. But, as a matter of fact, she could easily have saved, and probably has saved, at least £100,000 a year besides since the Prince Consort's death. Her strict seclusion, of course, has had the effect of reducing expenses immensely. There is nothing for the horses in her stables to do, and they accordingly have been got rid of, and when more than the few kept are required, horses are "jobbed" for the occasion; a circumstance which explained the miserable appearance, strongly commented on at the time, of the animals attached to the royal carriages when the Princess of Wales entered London. In other departments a similar cutting down of expenses has doubtless taken place. But all this would have been condoned by the Londoners had a liberal expenditure been shown in other directions—but it has not been shown. The smallness of her Majesty's donations excited ridicule, more especially when compared with those of the late Queen Dowager, who had £100,000 a year. Thus, when the great floods did such frightful damage last Winter, she gave but $500, and lately sent only $250 to Mr. Compton, the eminent comedian, who has fallen in his old age into sickness and poverty. It is announced that she has given a pension to De Foe's great grandchildren, but the grant did not come out of her pocket, nor did the £50 a year to Mr. Edwards, the Scotch naturalist. These sums, though given in her name, are provided for by an annual grant from Parliament.

The Queen's parsimoniousness probably arises from the same cause as that of most other people—familiarity with money difficulties in early days. It is true that she herself had never actually experienced them, but her mother had felt them bitterly; indeed, it has been said, and, we believe, with perfect truth, that the very money which enabled her to return to England to give birth to the Queen was provided by humble friends. The Duke of Kent died in a cottage at Sidmouth, in Devonshire—a place which would then have rented at about $400 a year—where he had gone to live on the pittance which remained to him after paying away the rest of his income to creditors, and one of his daughter's very first acts was to pay her father's debts. Early impressions are lasting. What she heard from her mother of pecuniary straits no doubt sank indelibly into the daughter's memory, and hence the present truth. It is a pity that so fine a character should be marred by a virtue carried into a fault, but in the end no great harm will be done. When a sycophant, wishing to curry favor with Bolingbroke, alluded to Marlborough's avarice, Sir John rejoined, "Indeed, Sir, I had forgotten that the Duke of Marlborough was so great a man that his fame eclipses his weaknesses." So it will be in time to come with Queen Victoria. The British public of thirty years hence will be disposed to praise rather than to blame a penuriousness which renders the royal family independent of the tax-payer.

OBITUARY.

DR. ABRAM SAGER.

Dr. Sager, of the University of Michigan, whose death on the 6th inst. was announced by telegraph, was born at Bethlehem, Albany County, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1810. His father was a farmer of remote German ancestry, who had settled in this State at an early day. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, where he graduated in 1831. Here he was under the instruction of Profs. Torrey and Eaton, in botany and zoology, and acquired a taste for these studies, which were a specialty with him all his life, and in which he gained a considerable reputation. Subsequent to the period mentioned above, he pursued his studies in Albany and New-Haven, Conn., under the instruction and supervision of the late Profs. Marsh and Ives, of New-Haven. He attended lectures at the Albany Medical School, and at Castleton, Vt., and graduated at the latter institution in April, 1835. Removing West he settled first at Detroit, from thence went for a few years to Jackson, and finally to Ann Arbor, where he remained for over 30 years. In 1837 he was appointed chief in charge of the Botanical and Zoological Departments of the Michigan Geological Survey, which was organized under Prof. Houghton. By November of that year he had made a considerable collection of specimens in zoology, which laid the foundation of the present zoological collection in the museum of the university. He made valuable collections also in botany. The Sager herbarium, now in the University Museum, contains 1,200 species and 12,000 specimens. These were collected partly in the Western States, but chiefly in New-England. There is also a valuable collection in the medical museum prepared by Dr. Sager, illustrating comparative craniology, neurology, and embryology of the vertebrate. This work in connection with the geological survey closed in 1840. From 1845 to 1855 Dr. Sager was Professor of Botany and Zoology in Michigan University, but did little in this connection, as the university was not prepared to receive full work. In 1848 he was appointed to the Chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and in 1850 to that of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the medical department of the university. For several years he was Dean of the Medical Faculty, and held that position even after he had ceased active duties in the work of instruction. His failing health caused him to resign his position, and he spent a Summer afterward in Florida, returning much improved in health. Dr. Sager was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and the Academy of Science of Chicago; of the American Medical Association; of the New-York State Medical Society, and of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia. He was the author of a variety of papers in the *Peninsular Journal of Medicine*, and Detroit *Review of Medicine*, besides papers in the *American Journal of Science*, and in the proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia. He was married in 1838 to Sarah E. Dwight, daughter of Darius Dwight, of Detroit. Eight children were the result of the union, five of whom are now living, three sons and two daughters.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Dr. Joseph Worster died of pneumonia at 10 P. M. Tuesday, at No. 115 East Thirtieth-street, in his 75th year. For nearly 50 years Dr. Worster had practiced in this City, for many years on Ninth-street, near Broadway, and for the past eight years at the place of his death. He was a physician of great skill, having a large practice among the wealthy classes of his neighborhood. He was a frequent contributor to medical journals, and published several important pamphlets in which are valuable diagnoses of some of his more intricate cases. He belonged to the allopathic school. Much of his life was given to the study of obstetrics, in which he had few rivals. He was a student of science in general, and was regarded as an authority in geology. He was a prominent Freemason, and a practical phil anthropist. He leaves a wife, three daughters married and living in Brooklyn, and one son, Dr. Willard Parker Worster.

GENERAL NOTES.

Maine is suffering from a drought.

The railroads of Maine report that the Summer travel continues light.

Judge Biddle, of the Indiana Supreme Court, is proud in the possession of over 100 white rabbits.

Senator David Davis, of Illinois, is seriously ill of cancer of the stomach at his home in Bloomington.

The foreman of a jury in Texas, which lately granted a divorce to a woman, married her the same day.

Miss Felice Plesance, aged 18, married Theodule Dias, aged 70, in Lafourche Parish, La., last week.

A French resident of Lawrence, Mass., criticising a sermon, said that "it was too much nut moist."

The Toledo *Blade* reports that Judge Taft is gratified by the results of the Ohio Republican State Convention.

Through its Mayor, Chicago has sent $12,650 to the St. John sufferers, and much more through other agencies.

A colored minister in Kingston told his sable hearers Sunday that they "must knuckle down to the Lord on their knuckle-bones."

It is a Democratic accusation against Judge West that he has the biggest feet in Ohio. He can "stamp out" corruption with them.

Hon. Samuel Randall has been in Washington, looking over the ground, and expressing himself very confident of his re-election as Speaker.

Mr. John S. Morton has been made President of the Philadelphia Permanent Exhibition Company, in place of Mr. Clement M. Biddle, resigned.

The Montreal *Gazette* is confident that the Canada gold fields have "millions in them" if they could only be worked properly and persistently.

It is rumored that Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, if he finds his aspirations for the Speakership hopeless, will throw what influence he retains in favor of Mr. Sayler, of Ohio.

Brown University, at Providence, R. I., has thrown out the suggestion to the other American colleges that a reform in the matter of granting honorary degrees is desirable.

Rev. James Poindexter, a leading colored man of Ohio, has written Judge West that he may rely upon the 15,000 colored voters in the State as solid for him in the coming election.

The committee to arrange for the celebration of the centennial of the battle of Bemis Heights is to hold a meeting in Stillwater, Saratoga County, on Saturday, to perfect the arrangements.

The Republicans of Portsmouth, N. H., elected their candidate for Mayor on Tuesday by 96 majority. This is gratifying intelligence. In these days small favors are thankfully received.

Mrs. Hayes, of Allen County, Ky., recently gave birth to four children, two boys and two girls, which weighed 24 pounds in the aggregate, and were all at last accounts as well as could be expected.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* suggests the nomination of Ben Butler for Governor of Massachusetts, and the *Traveller* responds that if Gen. Butler wanted the office this would be a timely idea.

Rev. Zacheus Dowling celebrated his 85th birth-day on a recent Sunday by preaching a sermon in an Alabama town, and Rev. N. A. Skipper, who will complete his 85th year in a few days, took part in the services.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is very unhappy over the victory of the working men in the election in that city on Monday, and says that it was "clearly a victory of the mob over the conservative forces of society."

The Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* reports that the potato crop in the valley of Beach River, Ludlow, Cavendish, and Weathersfield is much injured by blight and mildew that has come upon the vines within a few days.

By a new law, all real-estate owners, lessees, and railroad companies in Missouri are required, under penalty of $10, to cut down, before the seeds ripen, the Canada thistles growing upon their land or along their road.

A Washington County man, who some time since was given some stock in a since-exploded life insurance company, has been called upon to pay an assessment of $2,000 toward the liquidation of the claims against the company.

The City Collector of Boston advertises 3,500 "estates" for sale for non-payment of taxes. These represent 5 per cent. of the real estate tax of the city, and the owners may find it profitable to step up to the Captain's office and settle.

The Montreal *Witness* notes, as an "ominous sign of the times," the large number of separations between man and wife as to property in and about that city. It says that there are no less than nine of these in the last issue of the *Official Gazette*.

Influenced by the advice of his Pastor and two Deacons, and, perhaps, by a desire to go fishing, a young man in Dedham, Mass., has thrown up his situation as driver of a baker's cart rather than deliver Boston brown bread on Sunday mornings.

Lexington, Ky., was carried by the Republicans last Fall by 1,156 majority. On Monday the Democrats were victorious by 540 majority. Thus far the new policy does not seem to have won an inconvenient number of votes for the Republicans in the South.

A friend lately presented Chief-Justice Agnew, of Pennsylvania, with two pheasants. A servant of the giver knew that they were shot out of season and demanded hush-money. This was refused, and at his instigation the Chief-Justice was arrested and fined for a violation of the Game law.

It is said of a recent "fashionable" marriage in Janesville, Wis.: "The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Swift, father of the bride, and was of the simplest kind. There was no ring, no questions asked, nothing but a few words spoken in a solemn and impressive manner, and the knot was tied."

The New-Orleans *Times* of Sunday says: "A presentation to the most distinguished General at present in New-Orleans, by the most modest of its ladies, is an incident which might escape the best informed, but it has leaked out that Mrs. Margaret Haughery, better known to the citizens of New-Orleans as 'Margaret,' appreciating the eminent services rendered the South by Gen. Augur, recently sent that officer, as a mark of her esteem, a magnificent sword."

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS WANTED.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 8.—The Chamber of Commerce last evening appointed a committee to memorialize the Secretary of War to place four or more snag-boats on the light draft work in the Arkansas River to remove snags which have wrecked many boats during the past season. A resolution was passed asking Congress to repeal all duty on cotton mill machinery, and also the adoption by the General Government of a judicious system of levees, outlets and cut-offs for the reclamation and protection of the lands on the Mississippi and its tributaries, and inviting the co-operation of all towns and cities from Cape Girardeau to Port Eads in this memorial.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE HOSTILE SAVAGES IN THE WEST.

GEN. HOWARD'S OPERATIONS AND FORCE—CONFIRMATION OF THE DISASTER ON THE STAKED PLAINS, TEXAS—TWO OFFICERS AND TWENTY-SIX MEN KILLED—SITTING BULL AND HIS BAND IN THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS—A RAID IN THE YELLOWSTONE COUNTRY THREATENED.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 8.—Mr. McCormick, of Missoula, writes to Gov. Potts on the 6th inst. as follows: "A courier arrived from Gen. Howard at 6 o'clock this evening. He left Howard Saturday morning last, and thinks that Howard will camp near the summit between the Lolo and the Clearwater to-night. He is distant about 50 miles from the mouth of the Lolo. The courier reports that Joseph, with more than one-half of his fighting force, has gone to the head of Bitter Root Valley, by the way of the Elk City trail, and will form a junction with Looking Glass and White Bird near Ross' Hole. He says Howard has 750 men and 450 pack mules, and is moving as rapidly as possible. Advices from the Upper Bitter Root say the Indians will camp to-night in Ross' Hole. Gen. Gibbon is following them rapidly. Other advices say that the Indians were still at Doolittle, 16 miles above Corvallis, and that Gibbon expected to strike them on the morning of the 7th before they broke camp. The courier says the hostiles have Mrs. Manuel with them as the property of a petty chief called 'Cucasenilo.' Her sad history is familiar to the public."

FORT HALL INDIAN AGENCY, Idaho, Aug. 8.—A Bannock Indian shot two teamsters at this agency this morning, one seriously, but neither mortally. The shooting occurred under the excitement caused by a rumor that hostile bands were approaching the agency. The shooting was an individual act, and is condemned by all the Indians at the agency. Agent Danielson immediately called together the head Indians in council who condemned the act, and sent men in pursuit of the Indian, who fled. They have assured the agent that he shall be caught and brought back, and that they will guard against any recurrence of the kind. Everything is quiet and peaceable now.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 8.—Official information has just been received at military head-quarters confirming the rumor received here a few days since regarding a fight between Indians and United States troops in Texas. It is ascertained that a disastrous encounter was had on the Staked Plains, in which there were two officers and 26 enlisted soldiers killed. The remnant of the party continued its march after having suffered this loss, and has since reached Fort Condir, with an additional loss of five privates and 40 horses and mules. The unfortunate command was without water for 86 hours, and the suffering they endured in consequence was terrible. Further particulars concerning the disaster are wanting, the dispatch being very brief. It is thought full details will be received in the course of a few days, when the names of the killed and wounded will be learned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Secretary of State has forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior a letter dated the 24th ult., from James W. Taylor, United States Consul at Winnipeg, British North America, giving some account of the hostile Sioux under Sitting Bull who recently took refuge in the British possessions. Mr. Taylor says they are at present near Wood Mountain, and that he estimates their number at 5,000 souls, 1,000 of whom are warriors. Other parties who have seen them, he says, estimate the total number of souls at 9,000, and of warriors at 1,800. He furthermore says the Indians make no secret of their intention to renew the campaign in the Yellowstone Valley, and seem determined to get ammunition, even resorting to threats to obtain it. On the 23d of June, near Sitting Bull's encampment, a war party of 27 Sioux robbed four traders of three kegs of powder and one bag of bullets. Besides Sitting Bull's band, there is an equal number of Sioux refugees from the Minnesota massacre of 1862-3, over whom Sitting Bull seems to exercise much influence.

THE ELLIS IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE—TESTIMONY OF MR. ELLIS CONTINUED—THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—At the opening of the session to-day Ellis, said in his judgment the closing of the Third-Avenue Savings Bank at the time he consulted Mr. Cisco, John A. Dix, and others, after the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., would have been very disastrous to the City of New-York.

Cross-examined—The mischief would have been a run on other banks and moneyed institutions. It was about Aug. 1, 1875, when he consulted the financiers; there was more or less run in the Fall of 1875, closing six banks in which there were deficiencies, and putting them into the hands of Receivers; the depositors cannot get their money back; he had some faith that the Trustees would help some banks; it hurts a bank to stop payment, and depositors would suffer; when they resume and cannot pay at once depositors are certain to suffer; the Third-Avenue Bank's real estate realized only 20 per cent. on its cost; the banking-house was sold for 30 per cent. on its cost; it was afterward sold for more privately; foresaw this result, but was forced to put it in the hands of a Receiver; all the depositors in the banks named suffered; if the depositors of the Bond-Street Bank had not lost confidence and the bank had kept on until real estate became better, they would not have lost so much; in the case of the German and Security Banks it would have been better for the depositors if Receivers had not been appointed; felt bound to take into consideration the interests of all depositors; he might find a bank with a deficiency of assets and not hand it over to the Attorney-General; again, he might deem it advisable to do so at once; he was influenced by the advice of financiers and formed opinions of his own; he was preparing a communication to the Attorney-General about the Third-Avenue Bank when the committee called to see him; the recommendation to the Attorney-General was based on all the facts in his possession; when, in 1875, the report of the Third-Avenue Bank came to the department, he had a conversation with Deputy Lamb; agreed that closing that bank would close a number of smaller banks; favored the law of 1875, which allowed smaller banks to consolidate with larger and stronger ones; some financiers he consulted agreed with him, and others did not; he visited the Trades' Savings Bank several times in regard to its report of November, 1875, and called the attention of the Secretary to the mortgages and deficiencies, and told him the deficiency must be made up; the Secretary said the Trustees proposed paying in the money; Reid wrote that the money had not been paid, and the books were in such a condition that he could not find out about the bank; he saw no reason for closing the bank until he gave the final orders; he went to the People's Savings Bank with Reid in the Fall of 1874, and Reid examined it, but he did not know he made a written report until it was produced on the trial; from conversation with the officers, formed an idea that the reports made by the bank were correct; was aware in 1874 that the charter of the Loaners' Bank required them to report to the department; the President claimed that his bank had made a statement every year; never saw any reports; never sent them blanks to fill up; when he went into office he tried to inform himself about all the laws relating to banks; also examined reports and consulted clerks; found 165 savings banks, with deposits of $350,000,000; the expenses allowed by the Legislature for his department were about $170,000.

Direct examination: Mr. Ellis said after the report about the bogus checks in the Abingdon-Square Bank, July 19, 1876, he left the papers on the table with Deputy Lamb and went out of town on a vacation; can not remember giving Lamb any directions regarding it.

To Senator Gerard—Refused to receive personal security from the Trustees of the German Savings Bank of Morrisania because he did not consider it expedient; the personal securities of the Third-Avenue Bank were received by his predecessor; the law of 1875 made a change regarding such securities; did not analyze the reports of banks to see whether items of accrued interest were of interest running for the current year or dead interest overdue; had not wound up any banks before September, 1875; had no experience.

To Senator McCarthy—Never made a general order to the clerks of the department to report all questionable items in statements of banks.

To Senator Starbuck—Do not regard banks which report a deficiency of assets as safe to continue business and receive deposits as banks which have a full amount of assets; the reports dated Jan. 1, 1875, come in from Jan. 15 to early in February; then they are taken by the clerks and tabulated for the reports of the department; knew the condition of the Third-Avenue Bank by the report of Reid.

To Senator Bradley—Went two or three times to New-York after the Legislature of 1875 adjourned to try and get the small banks to merge and turn over their assets to a larger bank; nothing was done, however.

To Senator St. John—Found some large banks apparently willing to take the assets of smaller banks and assume their responsibilities.

To Senator Prince—If a large bank had taken and held the securities until better times they might have paid the depositors of the small banks in full.

To Senator Prince—The delay from March in acting on the Third-Avenue Bank was caused by waiting for the passage of a general law; if the times had grown better in 1874 and 1875 many banks could have been saved; many private individuals lost by real estate in those years.

To Senator St. John—In the report of January, 1875, the real estate in Tarrytown was increased to the value of $30,000.

To Senator Kennaday—Although he never saw the papers shown by Smith, his clerk, yet he could not say that he had never had a conversation with Smith about the Third-Avenue Bank; is positive that he never saw or heard of the statements until Smith produced them for the trial.

To Mr. Chapman, his own counsel—From Reid's letter calling for a report of the Third-Avenue Bank, Jan. 1, 1875, it was resolved to close up that bank; it was only undecided as to the best time.

To Mr. McGuire—Has no remembrance of Smith's coming into his private office and explaining the statements as Smith testified.

To Senator Bixby—He did not regard the Third-Avenue Savings Bank as safe for depositors; it did not create much excitement when it closed in July; the public had got used to failures.

To Mr. McGuire—When Senator St. John was Superintendent of the Bank Department, mortgages of broken banks sometimes sold for 20 cents on the dollar.

To Senator Gerard—He considered Reid an expert, and took his reports as correct.

To Senator Woodin—If banks used depositors' money illegally, he could only order them to discontinue, or hand the bank over to the Attorney-General for violation of its charter.

To Mr. McGuire—Abstracts of the reports of banks, showing their assets, are made out for the Legislature every year; when any question of doubt as to the construction of the law arises it always goes to the Attorney-General for advice; he thought if the law reducing the interest to be paid by banks from 6 to 5 per cent. had been passed earlier some of these banks could have gone on.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST INDIES.

UNUSUAL HEAT IN JAMAICA—FEARS OF HURRICANES AND EARTHQUAKES—SHOCKING DISCLOSURES REGARDING THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN IN A REFORMATORY—POLITICAL DISTURBANCE IN HAYTI—RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN THE BLACK REPUBLIC.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 1.—The weather in the vicinity of this island has been giving no little anxiety to mariners, and old West India residents are apprehensive of hurricanes and earthquakes as likely to follow the unusual heat, which has been much more oppressive this year than for many years back. The Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Rushworth, lost two of his family—a young man just from Oxford, and his sister, in the prime of life—after a few hours' illness brought about by riding through the mountains in the rain and remaining in their damp clothing, despite the remonstrances of much older residents, who knew the danger of such foolhardiness.

A commission is sitting, by appointment of the Lieutenant-Governor, to inquire into juvenile vagrancy on this island. The evidence discloses that the rising generation is growing up without education or training of any kind; that there are no mechanics or handicraftsmen; and the recommendations of those examined before the Commissioners lead in the direction of compulsory education, and a compulsory apprenticeship to trades, &c. Some horrible disclosures have been made as to the treatment of boys in the Government Reformatory. Some were so ill fed—only getting bread on Sunday and one salt herring to eight youths—that, according to the testimony of Dr. Campbell, the medical officer, whenever they got liberty they rushed to the pigs' troughs and ravenously ate the putrid offal and food that had been thrown there for swine. The Superintendent was a "Plymouth Brother" in religious belief. The old officers of the institution (appointed under his predecessor) had all been discharged, and his own and his wife's relations appointed thereto, one being brought all the way from New-Zealand to fill the office of school-master.

Sir Anthony and Lady Musgrave (who is a daughter of Cyrus W. Field, and now on a visit with David Dudley Field, of New-York) will leave in the steamer Atlas on the 17th of August for Jamaica, where Sir Anthony has been appointed Governor.

Another revolution has occurred in Hayti. The insurgents are in force about 10 miles from Port-au-Prince. A schooner laden with arms and ammunition for them was known to be in the vicinity, and a Haytien steamer of war had been sent to look after her. The City of Port-au-Prince is declared in a state of siege. A large portion of the city was fired, and the conflagration continued for two days, and had not been extinguished when the mail steamer left. President Canal was unpopular with the native element from his known relations of cordiality with foreign merchants and foreigners in general. He is suspected on that account. He is a good ruler, but however strong the foreign element may be, it cannot protect him from the designs of those who seek to gain the object of their ambition by assassination. Gen. Salomon, a black man, formerly Minister to England under the imperial rule of Solouque, is the present aspirant to office, and he says when he gets into power the colored man and the white man may both look out, as the black Republic will make the streets of Port-au-Prince rivers of the blood of both of them. The southern side of the island is equally disaffected, and at Jacmel the newspapers are openly at variance with the administration. Numerous arrests have been made by the Government, chiefly among persons suspected of being secretly engaged in revolutionary plots.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Department of State has received from the United States Minister to Hayti a dispatch relative to religious toleration there, which, it would seem, has been gradually becoming more and more deeply rooted in its institutions during the past few years. Although by the declaration of independence in 1804 Romanism was made the religion of the State, the Constitution of 1805 incorporated features of religious toleration and freedom which have been maintained in all subsequent revisions and changes of that instrument, and with very few exceptions the Haytien Government and people have uniformly acted in good faith toward the different Protestant denominations. Protestantism in Hayti, which has been augmented by emigration of colored people from the United States, may be said to have been a good deal fostered by the interest which the clergy of our own country have taken in it; but what more especially has tended to its influence and growth is the effort which has been made by certain clergymen of the United States settling in that country to raise up a native clergy. Those who feel an interest in the spread of freedom of religious thought and feeling will be glad to know that the door stands wide open in Hayti for every kind of Christian missionary work.

CANAL RECEIPTS FOR JULY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The receipts from canal tolls during the month of July, just tabulated at the Auditor's office for each week, and compared with the tolls of last year, are as follows:

	1876.	1877.
First week	$41,722 21	$27,617 75
Second week	49,916 82	22,987 17
Third week	36,009 72	29,817 74
Fourth week	47,379 20	36,759 40
Total	$175,027 95	$117,182 06

This shows a reduction during the month of $57,845 90 upon the receipts of the same month last year, and upon the receipts of the season so far, $256,809 15. The figures of the last week of July represent the time when tolls were increased by the railroad strikes, but the increase over the lowest previous week of the month was only $13,772 23, and the receipts for the week were $10,619 80 less than in the corresponding week of last year. No table representing the tonnage has yet been compiled, owing to the dilatoriness of collectors along the lines.

THREE MEN KILLED BY A NEGRO.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Aug. 8.—Three white men, named Story, Kilpatrick, and Bush, were killed on Saturday night near Pickensville, Ala., by a negro. The particulars of the affair have not yet been received.

THE RECENT LABOR STRIKES

THE TROUBLE IN THE COAL REGIONS

A VERDICT OF MURDER FOUND BY A SCRANTON JURY AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE—EFFORTS TO ARREST THEM FRUSTRATED BY THE MILITIA—DISTURBANCE IN POTTSVILLE.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 8.—Alderman Mahan's jury of inquest over those killed by the Vigilance Committee brought in a verdict of murder against those of the committee whose names were known. A Constable was given warrants for T. F. Hunt and Charles E. Chittenden, and he arrested them. They sent word to the Militia, and Gen. Huldekoper took them from the Constable. The Vigilance Committee at once assembled and are now under arms in the Lackawanna Company's store. The military are under arms and patrols are out to bring in every member of the committee lest they may be arrested and taken into the Sixth Ward before the Alderman. It is the worst locality in town, and if once there the life of the arrested would, it is feared, be taken.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 8.—At Mahanoy City this morning a number of men and boys, with drums, entered the town, trying to get up a meeting. The object was to inaugurate a strike at the mines in that vicinity. Being on Philadelphia and Reading Railroad property they were requested to leave, and, not doing so, the Sheriff's posse promptly orderd them to disperse, which they quickly did, running in all directions. Richard Morthy and Michael Dooly, the two leaders, were arrested and put under bail. The men had arranged to meet the miners as they went to their work, and were determined to prevent them from entering the mines. The Sheriff's force, with a number of citizens, will remain on duty for the present to protect the men who are willing to work.

THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYES.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 7, 1877.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to the letter of your "Special Correspondent" from this city, published in your paper of 4th inst., and I beg the privilege of contradicting so much of it as refers to the stores of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. The statements are untrue in every particular. The workmen are not compelled to make their purchases at these stores, and never have been. Their custom is solicited like that of others, and hoped for only when they are satisfied with current prices, and can buy as cheap as elsewhere. By reasom of our large purchases for cash, the company is able to, and does, offer their goods as low as and in many instances lower than other dealers in the city. Our ample city trade outside the workmen abundantly proves the truth of this assertion, which your correspondent or any one else can verify if they will take the trouble. The men are paid every month, and no necessity arises for resorting to the "funeral dodge" to which your correspondent refers. The workman, to obtain money, needs only to have it due him. Your correspondent fails to notice this fact, viz., that in numberless cases the company have advanced family supplies to their workmen when disabled by accident or sickness, or otherewise prevented from earning their wages. The statement that an "undertaker has lately been added to the stores" is simply ridiculous, and your correspondent shows extraordinary gullibility if he gives it credence. It is true the company have in many instances gratuitously furnished coffins and undertaker's attendance for those in their employ who have lost their lives by accident.

The company's orders cannot be discounted, as your correspondent asserts, because they do not give any. Neither are the monthly credit tickets issued to the workmen transferable. Sometimes they give their own orders on the the company. If the amount is due they are paid at their face value, and no doctor bills are paid unless so ordered by the workmen themselves.

H. A. KINGSBURY,
Storekeeper for the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company.

Note.—The statements alluded to in the correspondence above were reported as they were made by mill men and miners who said they were employed by the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company. At the time they made the statements they explained that they were not directly compelled to purchase of the company, but that the Superintendent could and would make it uncomfortable, if not impossible, for them to purchase elsewhere, by holding back cash when payments were due to them. Mr. Scranton, the Superintendent, gave the correspondent of THE TIMES to understand that the men were expected to trade with the store, and the statement that the company were indebted to the men was supported by the books, which bore that evidence plainly on their face. As to the assertion that goods are sold more cheaply in the store than elsewhere, it is not sustained by the people of Scranton, who have been constrained to use the articles in question. The men may be paid every month, but they are not paid in full, and they say that they patronize the store in order to keep their situations and get the money they have already earned, or such equivalents as the store may furnish. The statement concerning the employment of undertakers as a part of the store plan needs no confirmation, as it is admitted by the company in the storekeeper's letter, and the complaint was published as a part of the miners' grievance, and not as a direct charge. The number of reports about the discounting of workmen's orders on the company which were heard by THE TIMES' correspondent in Scranton were so numerous that a column could be filled with them; and it was positively asserted by one of the men that an order given by one of the workmen upon the company for $40 was paid in $38 cash, and that when complaint was made it was simply said in the store, "That is our practice." Generally, the store—the Lackawanna store—was declared by a well-known Catholic clergyman in Scranton to be a hindrance rather than a help to the men, who could do much better with their money if they could spend it where and when they liked.

THE IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED UPHOLDING LABORING MEN IN THEIR DEMANDS—VIOLENCE DEPRECATED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 8.—The convention of iron and steel workers to-day unanimously adopted resolutions setting forth that they firmly believe the demand made by the railroad employes for the restoration of the late 10 per cent. reduction and the modification of the existing tyrannical rules and orders was just and proper, having full faith that the railroad companies, by proper management, are fully able and of right should accede to the same; that while they approve of the demand as just, and believe in the ability of the companies to grant the request, they emphatically denounce any and every act tending to violation of law and the non-preservation of peace and order of the country, knowing full well that every violation of the law and disturbance of the peace tends only to injure the cause of those engaged therein; that the arbitrary power assumed by corporations—railroads especially—and exercised in crushing labor to the earth, demands at the hands of all honest citizens serious and careful reflection, to the end that a way may be opened to strip them of some of the unlimited powers they possess, and that labor may thereby be better rewarded, and the country greatly benefited; that in every disagreement between employer and employe, they believe in the policy of arbitration. Numerous memorials were presented by members which were referred to an appropriate committee.

ANOTHER STRIKE IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 8.—Ever since the riot there have been held meetings of Bohemians, lumber shovers, and communists in the southwest division of the city, to arrange for a systematic strike for an increase of pay and a decrease of work. A very complete organization of lumber shovers has been perfected. Badges and passwords have been agreed upon, and at a meeting held last Monday it was decided to strike next Monday unless wages are raised. It is said that they will also prevent other laborers from taking their places. The proprietors of the lumber yards are not likely to accede to the demands of the strikers.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS OF A STRIKE.

THE ENGINEERS ON ALL THE RAILROADS SAID TO HAVE AGREED TO STRIKE TO-DAY—PROBABLE CAUSES OF THE RUMOR—NO STRIKE INTENDED OR THOUGHT OF.

Rumors were current in some quarters of the City yesterday that to-day the engineers on the railroads all over the country would stop work. The strike, it was said, had been determined upon by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in general meeting last May, when the 10 per cent. reduction of pay was made by the railroad companies. It was further said that the recent strike, which began on the Baltimore and Ohio Road so suddenly, and spread with such alarming rapidity, was a premature movement, begun by the firemen; while the real strike, that of engineers, firemen, brakemen, and train hands generally, all over the country, was to be made to-day. Inquiry was made by THE TIMES reporters concerning these rumors, and from such it is clear that whatever the Locomotive Brotherhood may have intended should be done when they met last May, the events of the past few weeks have entirely frustrated any plans for a general strike in August, supposing such were made. It does not seem absolutely certain that they were, though it is certain the idea of a general strike was entertained, and engineers not members of the Brotherhood were approached on the subject. There appears to have been an uneasy feeling among all the men up to the time when the firemen's strike was made; since then the engineers have been quiet, and it was possibly the recollection of what had been intended in August which started the rumors yesterday.

In pursuit of information upon the subject a TIMES reporter called upon an engineer engaged on one of the New-Jersey roads, formerly a member of the Brotherhood, and though not now in the organization, quite familiar with its movements. To the question whether he had heard of any strike intended, he said he had not, that the story was news to him, and he did not believe it. If any such movement had been prepared for he would be certain to know it, as, in common with all the engineers not members of the Brotherhood, he would have been approached to know how he would stand in the matter. There was, in fact, no talk of strike anywhere now; they had seen what it amounted to, and had enough of the business. The boys were not in a striking humor these times. They could not be held together if any one did want to strike. He could name 20 men in the round-house (Jersey City) who could not be made to strike anyhow. It is safe to say that there was no such thing intended if there was no talk that way that he had heard anywhere; and for all he knew the men were quiet and contented. Besides, what would be the good of striking. When the roads say "very well, we'll close up until you want to come in again." The Lehigh Valley did that—just shut up the whole road, and waited. The reporter mentioned that the brotherhood held a meeting on Friday last in Jersey City. The engineer said they elected a new chief for the division; that was all he had heard about what was done.

Another reporter visited the engineers of the New-Jersey Central, at Communipaw, who when questioned in regard to the rumored general strike, seemed rather amused at the inquiry, and laughingly asked, "What would we strike for?" They had heard nothing of a strike being contemplated, and expressed a decided belief that there was any likelihood of one taking place. The officials in charge at the depot were equally positive in their assertions that a strike on the road was the least possible occurrence in the world at the present time. Everything has resumed that quiet regularity that marked the business of the road previous to the strikes, and freight and passenger trains are running regularly. The company, it is true, had anticipated trouble with the coal men at Bergen Point, and had requested military assistance to suppress expected disturbances; but the difficulty with the men had been settled amicably, and there was no longer any cause for anxiety.

Inquiry was made at the Grand Central Depot, among the men employed about the station, but no officer or employe of the road knew anything about the supposed intended strike, nor had they even heard the rumor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The engineers on the lines centering here will not strike at present, even if a general strike should be ordered. There have been a number of direct intimations that the engineers were dissatisfied with the numerous reductions of wages, but the men refuse to say anything on the subject. The Pennsylvania Railroad engineers would not join in such a strike for a week at least, because their regular pay day for the July month is on Friday, and the men laugh at the idea of striking with empty pockets. An official of the road, who has just returned from Pittsburg, states that matters along the entire length of the line are quieter now than before the great strike. There are but two roads leading out of here not controlled by the Pennsylvania Company. These are the North Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore. The engineers on all are well paid, earning on an average about $90 a month. Of one thing there is no doubt, and that is, if a strike is begun on other roads, the engineers on the lines centring here will not be slow to follow. Col. Scott is in Pittsburg, with a number of the head officials, and a strike just now would keep him there.

CANADIAN LABOR CONGRESS.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 8.—The Canadian Labor Congress to-day passed resolutions advocating a protective tariff in view of the excessive importation of foreign manufactured goods. The subject of emigration of unemployed labor was considered, and the following was carried:

Resolved, That under the circumstances, this country at the present time demands that the Dominion and local Governments cease offorts necessitating public expenditure for emigration purposes.

The Lien law was considered, and the following resolution passed:

Resolved, That labor should have priority of claim on any building or enterprise on which such labor has been engaged, to the extent by which such building or enterprise is improved by such labor.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 8.—The fifth annual meeting of the Laborers' Congress convened here yesterday. Twenty delegates were present, representing all the trades. The Chairman in his address referred to the prevailing depression in labor, and the advantage taken of it by employers to reduce wages. He also dealt with the subject of prison labor. In Quebec the contractors for the new departmental buildings got over their stone-cutters' strike by letting out the stone-cutting under contract. It is expected the work will be finished in two years.

THE SILK WEAVERS' STRIKE ENDED.

The striking silk weavers, of Paterson Depot, N. J., met last night. It was reported that they had agreed to complete the unfinished warps at Strange's mill, and afterward to receive the wages paid before the reduction. This ends the strike. Hasn't who persuaded mill-owners to accept the scale list of prices complain that the wages are less than under the employers' rates, and in some instances have asked to work under the old régime.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in Aylmer, Ontario, yesterday morning, in the business portion of the town destroyed seven buildings, including the Commercial Hotel, A. Murray's store, Hambridge's bakery and confectionery store, Gundry Brothers' drug-store, White's gentlemen's furnishing store, Wright's bakery, and Farthing's dry goods store. Stuart's block was saved, but was damaged to a considerable extent. The loss is estimated at $40,000; insurance, 25,000.

A fire occurred last evening in the basement of the five-story building No. 64 Greene-street, occupied by Johnson & Faulkner, upholsterers. Damage, $50. Cause of the fire unknown.

The museum building on Elm-street, Manchester, N. H., was partially burned yesterday morning. The loss is about $3,000. The loss to the occupants is about $3,000.

A fire at Hadlow Cove, Quebec, yesterday morning, destroyed three large tenement-houses, occupied by 16 families. A large quantity of lumber was also burned.

The livery stable and wagon shop of Edward Ladd and four dwellings at Baltic, Conn., were burned on Tuesday. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $6,000.

Barney Carragher's barn in Flushing, N. Y., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $2,700.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

At a meeting of the Twentieth Ward (Brooklyn) Republican Association held last week it was resolved to send a communication to President Hayes, inquiring if his recent order directing Federal office-holders to refrain from taking an active part in politics meant that membership in ward associations should be given up and that officeholders should not vote at primaries. It was explained to Mr. Hayes that if Republicans, merely because they happened to hold office, were debarred from voting at primaries these important elections would be controlled in the interest of the Democrats by men sent to vote for that purpose. The following reply has been received by Mr. Goodrich, Chairman of the Twentieth Ward Republican Association:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1877.

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the President to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st ult., requesting to be informed whether the late order of the President "concerns members in the Twentieth Ward Republican Association and such like organizations," and to say in reply that such organizations are clearly within its scope. Your comments have been carefully noted; and while it may be that the order referred to will in some cases work a temporary inconvenience, yet it is fully expected and believed that the benefits to accrue from its operation will more than counterbalance them. Very truly yours, WILLIAM K. ROGERS, Secretary.

To WILLIAM W. GOODRICH, Chairman, &c.

A VINELAND CELEBRATION.

ITS SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.

THE GROWTH OF THE TOWN AND ITS PLAN OF SETTLEMENT—A GREAT SUCCESS ACHIEVED—THE PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY—SIGHTS OF THE TOWN—COL. FORNEY MAKES AN ADDRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VINELAND, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1877.

"Vineland is a first-rate place to see the sun," said a visitor to this place some years ago, in dwelling upon its advantages, and surely the crowds of holiday-makers here to-day must have agreed with him. From morn to eve its broad disk was visible in all its glory, and it blazed down upon this level stretch of garden country with merciless fervor. It shone upon a gay and enjoyable scene, nevertheless. The day was the sixteenth anniversary of the foundation of the settlement, and with almost one accord the shop-keepers shut up their places of business, hung out their flags, and joined in the celebration of the event which was so full of importance to some 10,000 people. Landis-avenue, the principal street, was unusually full of wagons and carriages, flags were hung out from many shops and houses, the one daily paper suspended publication, and from 10 o'clock in the morning until nearly midnight all went merry as a marriage-bell.

The growth of this sandy town has been something marvelous. The tract on which it is built, comprising about 32,000 acres, was bought by Mr. Charles K. Landis, and in 1861 he began to carry out his plan of making a colony which should be an improvement upon other towns in New-Jersey, or, in fact, in any other State in the Union. He stipulated in the beginning that all property purchased should be improved; that no land should be sold to speculators; that houses should be built so that space would be left before each, that the whole might and should be beautified with shade trees and shrubbery; fences were to be done away with and hedges substituted; the liquor question was always to be controlled by the vote of the people; refuse was to be utilized, and the digging of cesspools below the level of wells prohibited; fruit-culture was to be encouraged, and every facility offered to the cultivation of arts, science, and manufactures. This, in its particulars, was a comprehensive plan, and it has so far been carried out that Vineland has been converted from a desert waste to a blooming and profitable garden. It has broad streets and plenty of them, the roads built of hard, porous gravel, that drains away the water quickly and yet does not create so much dust as an ordinary earth road. In some places the streets are fully 100 feet from lot to lot, and all have margins of thrifty shade trees, some of which are arranged in double rows along the inner and outer edges of the sidewalks. A tree can not easily be grown in a day, but good cultivation in a few years will bring maples to a size that makes them very serviceable in shading roads. Thousands of maples, tulips, and catalpas are now growing along the streets of Vineland, and already in many places they form a delightful shelter from the sun. In a few years they will be one of the most attractive features of the place. The success which has attended the attempt to prevent the sale of liquors—and the term here includes ale and beer—has been almost phenomenal. There is not a bar in the town, and the man who thirsts for whisky, unless he keeps his own bottle, must get it on a physician's prescription and give a receipt for the article when it is provided by the druggist. Very naturally, there is no poor-house and no Police force, the expense for this service having been but $100 for a whole year. This, for a town of 1,800 dwellings and nearly 11,000 population, is a really legitimate matter for boasting. The tract of land on which the town is built is crossed in different directions by 49 thoroughfares, having an aggregate length of 178 miles. On the tract are 17 miles of railroad and 6 railroad stations. The number of farms, orchards, and vineyards under cultivation is estimated at 2,200. There are in the settlement 20 public schools, 3 private and 1 high school, 7 shoe manufactories, 2 button factories, 1 machine shop, 1 glove factory, 1 wallet factory, 3 sash and blind factories, and several manufactories of clothing and straw goods. There are 15 organized churches, 3 weekly papers, 1 daily and 2 monthly papers, 6 post offices, 1 bank and 3 hotels; also different beneficial societies, and strong lodges of Masons and Odd-fellows. There has been an increase of 300 new houses in the city plot the past five years, and many of them the finest improvements in the place, including the High School, the Baker House, and the Gas Works.

It was to show off the results of 16 years' work on Mr. Landis' plan that the celebration was held to-day. A number of guests had been invited to participate, and at 10 o'clock the visitors were received at the depot on their arrival by a committee of the leading citizens. Among the visitors were Col. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, and Col. Fitzgerald, of the Philadelphia *Item*, both of whom were to speak in the afternoon. Every opportunely the members of Company K, of the Sixth Regiment, just released from service against what Vinelanders call the "Commune," arrived by the 10 o'clock train, and under Capt. George A. Cheever, the 50 men marched up Landis-avenue to the sound of fife and drum, showing unmistakable signs, in shaggy beards and dusty clothing, that they had been roughing it in real service. The visiting party were driven to a number of interesting places. The broad, grass-grown road edges, the thrifty shade trees, the great variety and luxuriance of the hedge rows, and the tastefulness exhibited in the adornment of grounds elicited repeated exclamations of pleasure from all. In many of the borders fruit trees were seen loaded with ripening fapples. The blackberry crop had been gathered, and was larger and more profitable than ever before. The grape crop promises to be very abundant, and if it does not prove to be profitable in the market one shape, Vineland is seriously thinking of making it pay in another, of which more anon. At the house of Prof. Wilson, well-known as the compiler of a series of school reading books, a large and well constructed hot-house was inspected. It was filled with some of the finest grapes ever grown under glass. They are principally Hamburgs and Muscats. Beginning early in the season with lettuce, $300 worth was grown in these houses, enough to pay the running expenses of the houses for the balance of the year. Then attention was directed to grapes, with such success as to tempt one to go forthwith into the business of raising grapes under glass. Many of the clusters hanging on the vines yesterday were four pounds in weight, and the average will be about two pounds per cluster. Already 700 pounds have been sold, from 50 to 60 cents, and the total yield will not be far from 2,000 pounds. The same cultivator sent large quantities of early Spring strawberries to the New-York market, for which he received 7 cents a quart. From Prof. Wilson's place the party passed to that of Mr. S. R. Fowler, formerly a New-York merchant, and then were driven to the cellar of the Vineland Wine Company, on the opposite side of the town. Here they were shown through the vaults built early last Summer, in which are stocked about 1,600 gallons of new wine made by Mr. Alexander W. Pearson, the President of the company. The wine is a light, crude, and unripe kind, not unlike claret. Strange to say, the Vinelanders look upon the manufacture of wine from their grapes, (with the prospect of realizing 6 cents a pound, when they could not otherwise get more than 3 cents) with entire freedom from fear of the charge of inconsistency. Still more amusingly, they declare that they will see to it that no bars are allowed for its sale in the town. Returning to the town the party were received at the Baker House by the proprietor, Mr. D. P. Peters, formerly of New-York, and were entertained at an excellent dinner. At 2 o'clock Cosmopolitan Hall, on Plum-street, was crowded to suffocation with an audience composed of about equal numbers of ladies and gentlemen. Prof. Wilson presided over the body, and upon the platform with him were Col. Forney, Col. Fitzgerald, Mr. Charles K. Landis, Capt. C. C. Flint, Hon. W. A. House, Mr. Joseph Mason, Mr. S. R. Fowler, Dr. Brewer, and others. After music by the Vineland Band and an invocation by Rev. Thomas W. Conway, of the Baptist church, Prof. Wilson introduced Col. Forney, who delivered an interesting address. After alluding to the difficulties which had been overcome by Mr. Landis in working out his plan for establishing a model town, and complimenting him for his energy and determination, he referred to the disturbances which have taken place between capital and labor. He deemed the settlement of the dispute less difficult than the establishment of an English-speaking Republic, or the breaking down of Calhoun's theory of secession. He had no remedy to offer, but he offered two suggestions. One was that we should do more work ourselves. The other is best stated as Mr. Forney stated it himself:

"Now, let me show you how much money we are paying every year to distant nations for material that we can make at least as well among ourselves. A great country like this should be entirely independent of foreign nations, in the one fact that it should not buy from them what it can produce as well, if not better. And this lesson is taught by all successful nations. The truest free trade is that which buys from others what we cannot produce, and sells to them what they cannot produce. Take, for instance, as an illustration of these thoughts, a recent official record of the 11 months ending May 31, 1877, of the imports introduced into the United States, by which it appeared that the aggregate value for the last fiscal year reported amounted to more than $180,000,000, most of which could be made in our own country with the slightest concert of action. How many men and women would these enormous industries give employment to? You can answer that question yourselves. I simply throw out the thought to show you that if we wished to utilise our opportunities, there need not be in this country, even in hard times, with anything like a movement between labor and capital and a wise and forbearing spirit on the part of our National and State Legislatures—there need not be, I repeat, such a thing as an unemployed man or woman in the United States in one year from to-day."

Col. Fitzgerald then made a brief address, remarks were made by Mr. Landis and several others, and an original poem was read by Mr. J. W. Hurn. In the evening a banquet and hop at the Baker House terminated the celebration.

COLLECTOR FREELAND'S CASE.

RUMORS CONCERNING THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM—HE BELIEVES THEM TO BE FOR SPECULATION AND REVENGE—GEN. HAYES SAID TO BE THE COMING MAN.

The charges against Collector Freeland still engross a large share of the conversation of officials and politicians in Brooklyn. Mr. Silverman, who makes the charges, is said to be exerting all his energies in this City to secure evidence to sustain them, and neither the Collector nor any of his accused deputies have seen him. Mr. Bowden, ex-deputy, is spoken of as a probable witness to prove Mr. Freeland guilty of extortion, although a letter recently written by him expresses, it is said, the highest personal regard for the Collector and his deputies. Mr. Freeland and his Chief Deputy, Bo

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$9,000 Un. Pac. 1st....105⅝ 400 Mich. Central..... 44⅝
50,000 So. Pac. 1st..... 70¼ 800 do..... 44⅜
100 Del. & Hud..... 43 100 do..... 44⅞
100 do..... 41¼ 500 do..... 44⅝
200 do..... 41½ 200 Rock Island..... 94⅞
200 do..... 41⅝ 100 N. Y. C. & H..... 94
100 do..... 41⅜ 100 do..... 94
100 Pacific Mail.....s5 11½ 100 do..... 94⅜
2000 West. Union..... 71⅝ 100 do.....c. 94⅜
1000 do..... 71¼ 100 do..... 94⅝
100 do..... 71 100 do.....s10. 94
100 do..... 70⅜ 300 do..... 94¼
500 do..... 70⅝ 100 do.....c. 94⅛
600 do..... 70½ 300 Lake Shore..... 51⅞
200 do..... 70⅝ 12 Alb. & Sus.....b.c. 64
1600 do..... 70¼ 110 Chi. & A.....b.c. 86
200 do..... 70⅜ 300 D., L. & W..... 41½
200 do..... 71⅛ 200 do..... 41⅜
100 do..... 71¼ 100 do..... 41⅝
200 do..... 70⅞ 200 do..... 41⅝
200 do.....b3. 71 100 do..... 41⅜
1400 do..... 70⅝ 800 do..... 41⅝
1000 do..... 70½ 200 do..... 41⅜
2000 do..... 70⅝ 100 do.....c. 42
100 do..... 70⅝ 100 do.....s3. 42
500 do..... 70⅞ 1100 do..... 42
800 do..... 71 100 do..... 42⅛
100 do..... 71⅛ 400 do..... 42⅜
100 do..... 71¼ 300 do..... 42⅝
200 do..... 71⅜ 300 do..... 42⅜
100 do.....c. 71 100 do..... 42⅝
200 do.....b3. 71⅛ 300 do..... 42⅝
100 do..... 71 100 do..... 42⅜
1000 do..... 70⅞ 200 do..... 42⅝
100 do..... 70⅝ 100 do..... 42⅜
200 do.....s3. 70⅞ 281 do..... 42
50 do..... 70¾ 200 do..... 42¼
200 do..... 71 300 do..... 42⅜
100 do..... 71¼ 100 Han. & St. J.....b.c. 103⅛
100 C. & R. I. 2m.....b.c. 95 | 30 C., C. & I. C.....b.c. 2

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 4½s, C. 108⅜ 300 West. Union..... 71⅜
100 Del. & Hud..... 43⅛ 100 do..... 71⅝
100 Ontario Sil.....b60. 21¾ 1200 do..... 71⅝
100 At. & Pac. T..... 18 700 do..... 71¼
2000 N. Y. C. & H..... 94¼ 700 do..... 71⅞
100 do..... 94⅜ 500 do..... 72
1200 Mich. Central..... 45⅞ 200 Erie Railway..... 9⅝
800 do..... 44⅜ 70 Union Pacific..... 65¼
200 do..... 45⅝ 100 do..... 64⅞
200 do..... 46 400 North-west pf.....s3. 52
500 do..... 45⅞ 100 do..... 52
500 Lake Shore..... 52⅛ 600 St. Paul pf..... 61¼
300 do.....s5. 52⅜ 100 Wab. P. Rec..... 6
1700 do..... 52⅛ 200 D., L. & W..... 42½
100 do..... 52⅜ 100 do.....s3. 42⅜
60 do..... 52¼ 100 do..... 42⅝
500 do.....s3. 52⅜ 50 Mor. & Es..... 70
100 do.....s5. 52⅜ 400 do..... 70¼
100 do..... 52⅜ 100 do..... 70⅜
100 do.....s4. 52⅝ 1000 do..... 70⅝
100 do..... 52½ 200 do.....s3. 70¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, E..... 111¼ | $14,000 U. S. 4½s, 1907, R.....b.c. 105⅜
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..... 112⅛ | 10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..... 113

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$12,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 43⅜ | 400 N. Y. C. & H.....b.c. 94⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 43¾ | 400 do..... 93⅞
5,000 C., B. & Q. 5s, s. f. 90¾ | 25 do..... 94
10,000 do.....b.c. 90⅞ | 700 do..... 93¾
10,000 do..... 91 | 100 do..... 93⅞
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s 109 | 800 do..... 94
3,000 C., R. I. & P. 8s, 1917..... 104 | 200 do..... 94⅛
1,000 Erie 4th..... 103½ | 5 Adams Ex.....b.c. 95
1,000 M. So. 2d..... 102¼ | 48 do.....s5. 94
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s, 1874 | 14 C. & P. g'd..... 90
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 105 | 200 do..... 79¾
4,000 Un. P. 1st..... 105½ | 200 Mich. Central.b.c. 44⅞
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 32½ | 200 do..... 44⅜
3,000 C., R. I. & P. M. 1st..... 98 | 300 do..... 44⅞
3,000 T., P. & W. 1st, W. Div..... 77½ | 850 do..... 45
20,000 Tol. & W. 1st, coupon..... 91 | 300 do..... 45¼
5,000 do.....b3. 91¾ | 200 do..... 45⅜
2,000 do..... 92 | 200 do..... 45¼
4,000 E. T., V. & G. 1st..... 100 | 100 do..... 45⅜
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv.....b.c. 89¾ | 200 do..... 45⅝
3,000 Mil. & St. P., C. & M. Div..... 88 | 400 do..... 45⅜
4,000 do.....b.c. 87½ | 300 do..... 45⅝
20,000 Tol. & W. 1st, coupon..... 91 | 500 do..... 45⅜
5,000 do.....b3. 91¾ | 200 do..... 45⅝
2,000 do..... 92 | 100 Mor. & Es.....b.c. 69¾
4,000 E. T., V. & G. 1st..... 100 | 400 do..... 69⅞
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv..... 90 | 300 do..... 70
1,000 Mil. & St. P., C. & M. Div..... 88 | 100 do.....s10. 94
4,000 do.....b.c. 87½ | 300 do..... 70¼
3,000 T., P. & W. 1st, W. Div..... 77½ | 300 do..... 70½
20,000 Tol. & W. 1st, coupon..... 91 | 500 do..... 70¾
5,000 do.....b3. 91¾ | 200 do..... 70½
2,000 do..... 92 | 100 do.....c. 70¼
4,000 E. T., V. & G. 1st..... 100 | 100 do.....s3. 70¼
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv..... 90 | 400 do..... 70¾
3,000 Mil. & St. P., C. & M. Div..... 88 | 100 Del. & Hud.....b.c. 61½
4,000 do.....b.c. 87½ | 200 do..... 61¾
2,000 do..... 87¾ | 100 do..... 62
600 do..... 87¼ | 100 P., Ft. W. & Chi. g'd..... 87¼
200 do..... 43¾ | 500 L. S. & M. S.....b.c. 52⅝
200 do..... 43⅝ | 200 do..... 52⅝
100 Wells-Fargo.....b.c. 82 | 200 do.....b3. 52⅝
35 Adams Ex.....b.c. 93 | 350 do.....s3. 52⅝
200 do.....s3. 92½ | 50 do..... 52⅝
100 West. Union.....b.c. 71 | 14 do..... 52⅜
200 do..... 72¼ | 500 do..... 52⅜
200 do..... 72 | 500 do..... 52¼
1400 do..... 71⅞ | 500 do..... 52¼
700 do..... 71⅝ | 500 do..... 52¼
200 do..... 71⅞ | 500 do..... 52⅜
2800 do..... 72 | 300 D., L. & W.....b.c. 42½
200 do..... 72¼ | 100 do..... 42¾
700 do..... 72¼ | 100 do..... 42¼
100 do..... 72¼ | 100 do..... 42
800 do..... 72½ | 1300 do..... 42
100 do..... 72½ | 500 do..... 41⅞
100 do..... 72¾ | 100 do.....s5. 41⅜
300 do..... 72⅞ | 200 do..... 41¾
500 do..... 73¼ | 200 do..... 41⅝
3500 do..... 73¼ | 500 do..... 41¾
500 do..... 72⅞ | 100 do..... 41⅝
100 C. & R. I.....b.c. 95¼ | 700 do..... 42⅜
60 do..... 95¼ | 400 do..... 42¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 N. W. C. C. G..88 | 200 Erie Railway.b60. 9¾
1,000 W. C. C. 1800..104 | 100 do..... 9¾
140 Ontario Silver..... 21 | 900 Lake Shore..... 52⅜
100 West. Union..... 72⅛ | 10 Panama..... 108
100 do..... 72⅞ | 100 Pittsburg..... 80
1400 do..... 73 | 200 Rock Island..... 95¼
500 do..... 73⅛ | 100 St. Paul..... 24⅞
1000 do..... 73¼ | 100 do.....b3. 25
500 do..... 73¾ | 400 Wab. P. Rec..... 6⅞
400 Del. & Hud..... 43⅛ | 100 do..... 5⅞
400 do..... 43¾ | 200 D., L. & W..... 42⅜
10 Adams Ex..... 93¼ | 100 do.....b3. 42⅜
30 do.....b3. 93 | 200 do..... 42⅜
40 Amer. Ex..... 87 | 5 Ft. Wayne..... 87
200 N. Y. C. & H..... 94¼ | 200 Morris & Essex.....70½
200 do..... 94⅜ | 600 C., C. & I. C.....s3. 2
100 Mich. Cen.....s3. 45¾

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange today was characterized by a strong undertone, but outside of Western Union, the coal stocks, and the trunk line shares, business was extremely dull. The greatest improvement for the day was in the coal stocks, which recorded an advance ranging from 1 to 3¼ ₱ cent., the reason assigned for the upward movement being the favorable reports from the mining regions, which indicate a speedy settlement between the companies and the strikers. Western Union declined over 1 ₱ cent. at the opening, under sales based on the positive denial by the officers of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company of the reports recently put afloat that negotiations were in progress looking toward a consolidation of the two companies. In the late dealings Western Union exhibited marked strength, rising 3¼ ₱ cent. from the lowest point under active purchases. This improvement took the street somewhat by surprise, and conjecture was again rife as to the position on the stock occupied by the leading operators. The general impression seems to be that Jay Gould has not yet succeeded in marketing his holdings, and is determined to sustain the price at least until such time as he can find confiding individuals to take the stock off his hands.

The total transactions reached 133,890 shares, which embraced 48,130 Western Union, 25,605 Lake Shore, 19,181 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 10,950 Michigan Central, 8,710 Delaware and Hudson, 5,670 New-York Central, 5,275 Morris and Essex, 2,700 St. Paul, 1,500 Erie, 1,200 North-western preferred, and 1,137 Toledo and Wabash.

Western Union declined from 71⅞ to 70¼, and advanced to 73⅜. Lake Shore rose from 51⅞ to 52⅝, and reacted to 52¼. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 40⅜ to 42½, receded to 41½, and finally recovered to the highest point. Michigan Central advanced from 44⅝ to 45⅞, reacted to 45½, and rose to 46. Delaware and Hudson advanced from 41 to 43⅜, the latter being the closing price. New-York Central ranged between 93⅜ and 94⅜. Morris and Essex rose from 69⅝ to 70½, and closed at 70¼. St Paul sold at 25⅜ 25⅛ for the common, and at 61¼@61½ for the preferred, Erie at 9⅜@9⅝. North-western preferred at 51⅞@52¼. Toledo and Wabash at 5⅞@6, Union Pacific at 64⅞, Fort Wayne at 87¼, and Chicago and Alton at 86. Express stocks were weak for Adams, which declined under sales of odd lots from 95 to 92¼.

Mr. Moses A. Wheelock, Chairman of the Stock Exchange, tendered his resignation today, this action being induced by his inability to meet losses incurred by him consequent on the decline in Western Union Stock. Mr. Wheelock is one of the oldest members of the exchange, and much sympathy was expressed for him in his embarrassments.

The stock of the Bertha and Edith Gold Mining Company has been placed on the regular list of the New-York Mining Board, and will be called to-morrow. The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York, the capital stock being $3,500,000, and the par value of the shares, which are now assessable, $10.

Money loaned at 2@2½ ₱ cent. during the greater portion of the day, but at the close there were free offerings at 1½ ₱ cent. Discounts are unchanged. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day were $650,000, Customs receipts, $450,000, and revenue receipts $300,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying, ⅛; selling, ¼ premium; Charleston, stronger, 3-16@¼ premium; Cincinnati easier, but not quotably lower; buying par, selling 1-10; New-Orleans, commercial, ⅛; bank, ¼; St. Louis, 75 premium, and Chicago par to 50 discount.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities lower for Consols and firm for United States bonds, but the changes as compared with yesterday were slight. The former closed at 95⅛@95¼ for money and the account, and the latter at 106⅜@106½ for 4½ ₱ cents, 107⅜@107½ for 5s of 1881, 106⅜ for 1867s, and 110⅜ for 10-40s. Erie common rose to 9⅜ and the preferred to 19½, but the latter closed at 19. Illinois Central sold at 59½. New-York Central declined 1 ₱ cent. to 91½, but recovered at the close to 92. The sum of £358,000 bullion was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day on balance. At Paris Rentes closed at 106f. 27½c. after selling up to 106f. 37½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was quiet and the rates for actual business remained at $4 84¼@$4 84⅜ for bankers 60-day sterling bills, and $4 86@$4 86½ for demand, the nominal asking quotations being $4 85½ and $4 87.

The Gold speculation was weaker on a small business. The opening and closing quotation was 105⅜, with sales in the interim at 105¼. Cash Gold loaned from 2 ₱ cent. for use to flat. Government bonds were steady on small transactions. The new registered 4 ₱ cents sold at 105¼@105⅜, and 4½s at 108¾. In railroad mortgages the dealings footed up $191,000. The market, generally speaking, was firm and higher. Toledo and Wabash Firsts, ex coupon, rose to 92, St. Louis and Iron Mountain Firsts to 99, Chicago and North-western consolidated gold coupons to 88, St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee Division, to 99¾. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles to 89½, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, Western Division, to 77½, Michigan Central 7s to 103¼, and Erie Fourths to 103½. South Pacific of Missouri Firsts declined to 70¼, one lot of $50,000 changing hands at that figure. In State bonds Tennessees sold at 43½@43⅝, and Missouri Long 6s at 106.

*UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1877.

Gold receipts	$590,185 75
Gold payments	1,109,403 02
Gold balance	80,815,870 58
Currency receipts	363,483 33
Currency payments	344,870 44
Currency balance	50,899,206 44
Customs	241,000 00
Gold certificates sent to Washington to be canceled	560,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 8.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	105⅜	105⅜
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coupon	108⅜	108⅜
U. S. 4½s, 1881, coupon	109⅞	109⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	109	109
Billson London	$4 84¼@$4 84⅜	$4 84¼@$4 84⅜
New-York Central	94⅛	94⅛
Rock Island	94⅝	95
Lake Shore	52⅝	52⅝
Michigan Central	45⅞	46
Milwaukee & St. Paul	25	25⅛
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref	61⅜	61½
Lake Shore	51⅞	52⅜
Chicago & North-western	21⅜	22
Chicago & North-western pref	51⅜	52⅛
Western Union	71⅞	72⅛
Union Pacific	64⅞	64⅞
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	40⅜	42½
New-Jersey Central	10¼	10½
Delaware & Hudson Canal	40⅜	43⅜
Morris & Essex	69	70½
Panama	106	106
Erie	9⅜	9⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	3	3
Harlem	141	141
Hannibal & St. Joseph	10½	10½
Hannibal & St. Joseph pref	27	27
Michigan Central	44⅞	45⅞
Illinois Central	61⅜	61¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks to-day and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Number of shares.
New-York Central	94⅜	93⅞	5,670
Erie	9⅜	9⅛	1,500
Lake Shore	52⅝	51⅞	25,605
Wabash	5⅞	5⅝	1,137
North-western preferred	52¼	51¾	1,200
Rock Island	95⅛	94⅞	660
Fort Wayne	87¼	87¼	110
Milwaukee & St. Paul	25⅛	24⅞	1,200
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref	61⅜	61¼	1,500
Pittsburg	80	80	314
Del., Lack. & Western	42½	40⅜	19,181
Delaware & Hudson Canal	43¾	41	8,710
Morris & Essex	70¼	69⅝	5,275
Michigan Central	46	44⅝	10,950
Union Pacific	64⅞	64⅞	170
Chicago & Alton	86	86	110
C., C. & Ind. Central	2	2	600
Hannibal & St. Joseph	10¾	10¾	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph pref	27	27	100
Western Union	73⅜	70¼	48,130
A. & P. Telegraph	18	18	200
Pacific Mail	21½	21½	100
Adams Express	95	92¼	143
Wells, Fargo & Co	82	82	100
Total sales			133,890

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	105⅜	1:00 P. M.	105⅜
10:30 A. M.	105¼	1:30 P. M.	105⅜
11:00 A. M.	105⅜	2:00 P. M.	105⅜
11:30 A. M.	105⅜	2:30 P. M.	105⅜
12:00 M.	105⅜	3:00 P. M.	105⅜
12:30 P. M.	105⅜		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency, 6s	124⅞	125⅜
United States 6s, 1881, registered	111¾	111⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	112⅜	112⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	106⅞	107
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	106⅞	107
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg	108⅜	109
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	108⅞	109⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	111¼	111¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	111¼	111¾
United States 10-40s, registered	109⅜	109⅝
United States 10-40s, coupons	112⅝	113⅛
United States 5s, 1881, registered	109¾	110
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	109⅜	110
United States 4½, 1891, registered	108⅝	108⅞
United States 4½, 1891, coupon	108⅞	109⅛
United States 4s	105¼	105½

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed, in Gold coin, $81,000 for interest, $438,000 for called bonds, and $2,169 Silver coin, in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$13,613,000
Gold balances	1,241,230
Currency balances	1,310,234

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$50,672,321
Currency balances	2,955,983
Gold exchanges	5,882,296
Gold balances	1,117,226

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	40	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17
Alabama 5s, '86	40	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	17
Alabama 8s, '86	40	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	65
Alabama 8s, '88	40	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	65
Alabama 8s, '92	20	N. C. R. R., c. of J., & J.	48
Alabama 8s, '93	20	N. C. R. R., c. of J., & O.	48
Arkansas 6s, funded	15	N. C. 6s, F. A. '66	9
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. is.	3	N. C. 6s, F. A. '68	8
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	3	N. C. 6s, n. b., J. & J.	7
Ark. 7s, L. R. F. B. & N. O.	3	N. C. 6s, n. b., A. & O.	7
Ark. 7s, M., O. & R.	3	N. C. 6s, S. T. class 1	1½
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	3	N. C. 6s, S. T. class 2	1
Connecticut 6s	110	N. C. 6s, S. T. class 3	3
Georgia 6s	99½	Ohio 6s, '81	105½
Georgia 7s, indorsed	107	Ohio 6s, '86	111
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	108½	Rhode Island 6s	107
Illinois coup. 6s, '79-1900	107	S. C. 6s	38
Illinois War Loan	100	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	37
Kentucky 6s	100	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	37
Louisiana 6s	45	S. C. 6s, F. Act '66	37
Louisiana 6s, n. b.	45	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J.	45
La. 6s, n. Fl. Dbt	40	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O.	45
Louisiana 7s, Pen'y	45	S. C. Non-Fund bs	1¼
Louisiana 6s, L. bs	44	Tenn. 6s, old	43½
Louisiana 8s, L. bs	42	Tenn. 6s, new bds	43½
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75	40	Tenn. 6s, n. b. n. s.	43⅜
Louisiana 8s, Con.	77⅞	Va. 6s, n. b. '66	30
Mich. 6s, 1878-9	100	Va. 6s, n. bs. '66	30
Mich. 6s, 1883	105	Va. 6s, n. bs. '67	30
Mich. 7s, 1890	111	Va. 6s, Con. bonds	78
Mo. 6s, due in 1877-100		Va. 6s, ex. mat. coup.	64½
Mo. 6s, due in 1878-1003		Va. 6s, Con. 2d s	40
Fund. bs. due '94-5-1063		Va. 6s, Def. bonds	15
L. bs. due '92-'90-1063		D. C. 6-65s, 1924	77
Asy. or Un., due '92	105	D. C. Reg	77

And the following for railway mortgages:

B., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	43½	Erie 5th 7s, 1888	102¾
Chic. & Alton 1st	115	Long Dock bonds	109½
St. L., Jack. & C. 1st	108½	B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	101
C., B. & Q. 5s, S. F.	90½	B., N. Y. & E., n. bs	91
C., R. I. & P. 1st, '7s	108¾	H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con.	89½
C., R. I. & P. 6s	1917 C. 103⅞	Ind., Bl. & W. 1st	10
C. R. of N. J., 1st, new	110	Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d	102¼
C. R. of N. J. 1st, con	66⅞	M. So. N. I. R. F. 7 p. c.	101
C. R. of N. J. conv	64½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107
L. & W. B. Con. G'd	24	Clev. & Tol. new bs.	106½
Am. Dock & Imp't B.	40	Clev., P. & A. old bs.	104½
M. & S. P. 1st 8s P. D.	114¾	Lake Shore div. bs.	107
M. & S. P. 2d 7-3-10 PD	96	L. S. Cons. C. 1st	107
M. & S. P. 1st 7s & G. RD.	91⅛	L. S. Cons. R. 1st	107
M. & S. P. 1st, Han. & St. J.	88	L. S. Cons. C. & R.	91
M. & S. P. 1st. I. & M. D.	88	B. & S. I. R. 1st. 8s	85
M. & S. P. 1st. I. & D.	86	Tol., Peo. & W. E. D.	80
M. & S. P. 1st. H. & D.	86	Tol., Peo. & W. W. D.	75
M. & S. P. 1st. C. & M.	99	Tol. & W. 1st ex.	106¼
M. & S. P. Con. S. F.	86½	Tol. & W. ex C.	91
M. & S. P. 2d	92	Tol. & W. 2d	64
N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	118	Tol. & W. Cons. Con.	35
Rens't & Sar. 1st R.	114	Gt. Western ex C.	90
Erie 1st Ex	112⅞	Gt. Western 2d, '93	63
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	105⅜	Gt. Western 2d, '93	63
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	106½	West. U. bs, 1900	103¾
Erie 4th 7s, 1889	103½	West. U. bs, 1900 R.	102¼

And the following for City bank shares:

America	130	Imp. & Traders'	199
B'kers' & Brok's As.	80	Mechanics'	132
Butch's & Drovers'	118	Mercantile	90
Central National	100	Merchants'	113
City	200	Merchants' Exch'ge	85
Commerce	127	Metropolitan	129
Continental	70	New-York	110
Corn Exchange	125	North America	75
Eleventh Ward	50	Park	104
Fourth National	97	Republic	90
German-American	59	State of N. Y. (new.)	118
Hanover	99		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beeswax, pkgs	14	Tar, bbls	53
Broom-corn, bales	10	Pitch, bbls	5
Cotton, bales	1,602	Oil Cake, pkgs	2,551
C. S. Cake, bags	390	Oil, Lub., bbls	213
Copper, bbls	203	Pea-nuts, bags	171
Copper cakes	26	Pork, pkgs	85
Eggs, pkgs	626	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,819
Flour, bbls	12,198	Lard, tcs	660
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Butter, pkgs	8,972
Wheat, bushels	50,087	Cheese, pkgs	20,518
Corn, bushels	86,587	Rice, tcs	443
Oats, bushels	21,315	Rice chaff, bags	320
Rye, bushels	1,400	Sugar, hhds	285
Malt, bushels	2,800	Sugar, bbls	1
Grease, pkgs	50	Starch, pkgs	2,723
Hides, bales	7	Stearine, pkgs	117
Lead, bars	565	Sumac, bags	70
Leather, sides	16,095	Tallow, pkgs	349
Moss, bales	44	Tobacco, hhds	665
Molasses, bbls	42	Tobacco, pkgs	916
Crude Turp., bbls	150	Whisky, bbls	286
Spirits Turp., bbls	918	Wool, bales	198
Resin, bbls	9,197		

COCOA—Attracts little attention, yet is held with firmness.

COFFEE—Rio has been inactive, but quoted firm.... Sales of Rio and Santos in first hands here, 87,022 bags; at the outports, 29,090 bags, and afloat and loading for the United States, 67,793 bags, of which 22,748 bags for New-York.... Other kinds have been in slack request at about previous prices.... The recent movements have been summed up thus: 7,062 mats Java, ex Aurora Australet, sold before arrival on private terms; also, 133 bags Costa Rica, 452 bags Savanilla, and 829 bags Mexican, in lots for consumption, within the quoted range.... Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 54,043 bags and 25,680 mats.... We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¾c. @17c.; fair, 19c.@19¼c.; good, 19¾c.@19¾c.; prime, 20c.@20¼c.; choice, 20½c.@20¾c.; Maracaibo, 19¾c.@19¾c.; Laguayra, 19¾c.@19¾c.; Mocha, 25c.@28c.; Java, ordinary to fair, 19¾c.@20c.; good to prime, 20½c.@21c.; Singapore, 19c.@20½c.; Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@20c.; Savanilla, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@19¾c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@20c.; Mexican, 18c.@20c.; Guatemala, 18c.@20c.; Petropolis, 18c.@20c.; and San Domingo, 16¾c.@17c. gold. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Has been rather more sought after and quoted firm for early delivery.... Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,155 bales, (of which 596 bales were on last evening,) at 15 cents.... And for forward delivery business has been to a fair aggregate at higher figures.... Sales have been reported since our last of 39,700 bales, of which 6,300 bales were on last evening, and 31,200 bales to-day, with 2,200 bales on the calls, basis of Lake, Middling, August, closing at 11.47c.@11.48c.; September, 11.32c. October, 11.07c.@11.08c.; November, 10.97c.@10.98c.; December, 10.99c.@11c.; January, 11.10c.@11.11c.; February, 11.24c.@11.25c.; March, 11.40c.@11.42c. ₱ lb., showing an advance of 10@12 points, closing steady.... The receipts at this port to-day were 1,602 bales, and at the shipping ports 190 bales, against 373 bales same day last week and thus far this week 1,598 bales, against 4,717 bales last year.... The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, were 3,937,068 bales, against 4,096,981 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.... Consolidated exports (four days) for Great Britain, and the shipping ports, 716 bales; for the Continent 25 bales.... Stock in New York to-day, 92,514 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 166,022 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Strict Ordinary	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Good Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Strict Good Ord	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Low Middling	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Low Mid	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Middling	11½	11½	11⅝	11⅝
Good Middling	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Strict Good Mid	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Middling Fair	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
Fair	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13¼

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 11-16	Low Middling	10½
Strict Good Ordinary	10 5-16	Middling	11

EARTHENWARE—Has been very quiet, and quoted nominal in price.

FERTILIZERS—Have been in generally slack demand since our last at essentially unchanged figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—More animation has been noted in State and Western Flour, in part for export (this mainly for the English market) at, however, irregular prices. The more desirable of the Minnesota Extras, and the Winter Wheat Extras were quite active, but unsettled, and were quoted essentially unchanged in price, while the poorer qualities were again pressed for sale, and ruled heavy, in instances showing a further decline of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. City Mill Extras were in slack request, and generally weak and unsettled as to values. Low grade Shipping Extras attracted rather more attention, but quoted depressed and irregular in price.... Poorer qualities of Superfine and No. 2 lower, and offered freely.... Sales have been reported since our last of 14,650 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $2 50@$6 75, mostly unsound Extras at $4 62@$5 25, with odd lots of unsound Superfine at $3 50@$4 25, and unsound No. 2 at $2 50@$2 75; Sour Flour at $3 25@$7, chiefly Sour Extras at $4@$6 25; (of which 25 bbls., State at $4 50) very inferior to fancy No. 2 at $2 50@$4 25, mainly at $3@$4 for fair ordinary to choice Winter, and $2 50@$3 for very poor do., of which 58 bbls. at $2 50; and $2 50@$3 50 for spring; very inferior to strictly fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 50, mostly at $5@$5 40 for fair to choice Winter Wheat, and $5 50 for strictly fancy Winter, (of which latter 25 bbls. sold at $5 50, and 30 bbls. very inferior at $4 75;) poor to good Extra State at $5 05@$6 10; good to fancy do. at $6 10@$8 50; (of which 1,200 bbls. very good shipping Extras Western, to London, at $6 20;) City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $7 25@$7 75 for fair to fancy, the latter an extreme; choice brands having been again offered at $8 50@$9 50; do., for South America, $8 25@$9 for good to very fancy; do., for English markets, (nominal,) at $5 85@$6; do., Family Extras, $8 50@$9 75, the latter for very choice, mostly at $8 50@$9 50; very poor to good shipping Extra Western, $5 60@$6 10; good to fancy do. at $6 10@$6 50; and other grades within the previous range.... Included in the reported sales were 3,600 bbls. shipping Extras, in lots, of which 1,600 bbls. Mill Extras,) 725 bbls. Minnesota clear, 1,800 bbls. do. straight Extras, 800 bbls. do. Patent do., 2,900 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which latter 2,200 bbls. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and St. Louis, new crop, at $7 25@$8 75,) and 2,900 bbls. Superfine, 780 bbls. No. 2, 300 bbls. Sour, and 485 bbls. unsound at quoted rates.... Southern Flour more active, but again quoted rather lower and at the close heavy.... Sales reported of 2,700 bbls., in lots, mostly Extras, at $7 25@$8 75 for new, and $8@$9 50 for old, the latter for very choice.... Of the sales were 1,800 bbls. for shipment to South America (1,000 bbls. to arrive) within the range of $7 90@$8 25 for fair to strictly choice, and up to $9 05@$9 50 fancy State.... Of Corn-meal sales were made of only small lots, including Yellow Western at $3 35@$3 40, and 100 bbls. Brandywine at $3 50; quoted very quiet.... And of Corn-meal, in bags, 1,500 bags coarse on the basis of $1 12 for City, in lots, ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very limited request for early delivery, at lower and irregular prices, under free offerings, but for prompt delivery more inquiry for forward delivery a moderately active movement was reported, but at a further reduction of 1½c.@2c. ₱ bushel, closing weak.... Sales have been reported to-day of 291,000 bushels, including White State, 1,600 bushels at $1 50@$1 56 for No. 2, of which

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or heading to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA....WED., Aug. 8 SCYTHIA....WED., Aug. 22
ABYSSINIA..WED., Aug. 15 RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 29

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to and from Queenstown the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Aug 11
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 15

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,

No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 11 MAIN.....Sat. Aug. 25
NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 18 MOSEL.....Sat. Sept. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Bolivia.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M. | Ethiopia...Aug. 25, 6 A. M.
California...Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Victoria...Sept. 1, 11 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Alsatia....Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Elysia....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier 20, North River, near Warren-st.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE.

—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Sat., Aug 18, noon | Italy, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M. | England, Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Denmark, Aug. 16, 9 A. M. | Canada, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Morton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.
ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 4 P. M.
AMERIQUE, Fouquet.....Wednesday, Aug. 29, 9 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER.....Aug. 9 POMMERANIA....Aug. 23
HAMMONIA.....Aug. 16 WERLAND.....Aug. 30

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., Consignees, 61 Broadway.
C. B. RICHARD & BRO., General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS.
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

RAPIDAN, Capt. Kempton, SATURDAY, Aug. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. Cheesman, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., GEORGE YONGE, Agent Ga. R. R. & Co.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Aug. 15

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Sept. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wednesday, Aug. 15

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling green, New-York.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me., and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines for Me.: St. Andrews's, Fredericton, Shediac, Mirimichi, and Bathurst, N. B. Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the route is one of the most picturesque in which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to

J. CADY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Tilmerman..Wednesday, Aug. 15
CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Aug. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Drake.....Wednesday, Aug. 29

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Aug. 25

Steamer will leave New-Orleans Aug. 12 and Sept. 2 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Noe. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF DELANO C. Calvin, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1877.

R. L. CAMPBELL, Executor.

Mason & Smith, Proctors. f15-law6wTh

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Philadelphia, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily: 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 12:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 8:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS

leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st. 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 7:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:00 P. M.; Sundays, from Brooklyn, at 4:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 3:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A.M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:03, 5:43 P. M., 7:17 P. M. for Far Rockaway only—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 424-st. in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st., and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 2:30-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 9:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 1 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. BARKER

FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 7th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 7th	6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 8th	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 8th	6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 9th	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 9th	6:45 A. M.
Friday, 10th	3:30 P. M.	Friday, 10th	6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 11th	4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 11th	6:45 A. M.
Sunday, 12th	8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 11th	6:30 P. M.
Monday, 13th	7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 12	3:30 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.

FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 8th	9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 7th	3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 9th	9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 8th	3:00 P. M.
Friday, 10th	9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 9th	3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 11th	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 10th	3:00 P. M.
Monday, 13th	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 13th	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 14th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 14th	6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 15th	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 15th	6:30 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 R. R. (foot of Murray-st.) daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.), and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LATTINGTOWN, JONES'S DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st, at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 23d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.

Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. THE LOWER TRAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Jermyn-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

A.—MARY POWELL—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Freight received and forwarded from Brooklyn, by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, $1 each.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR SAYS: "I TAKE great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge." This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia; $260 a school year for boarding, washing, gas, schooling books, &c. Payable quarterly. No extra charges. Open all Summer. Students admitted at any time. Special individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils. Ten instructors, two graduates of Yale College. For picture of building, gymnasium and circular address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, Harvard University, A. M., Media, Penn. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,

STAMFORD, CONN.

Fortieth year begins Sept. 10. Emphatically a home school; situation unsurpassed; THOROUGH instruction and discipline; careful moral and Christian training. Number limited. Circulars sent on application.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, NO. 21 WEST 32D-ST.

Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.
Autumn term begins Wednesday, Sept. 26.
The Kindergarten
MONDAY, OCT. 3.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

Fall session opens Sept. 19, 1877; entrance examinations Sept. 19, 20, and 21; catalogues, with full particulars, may be had of the undersigned; the department of music, drawing, and painting will be open hereafter as a school for special instruction in those arts. For circulars containing full information, apply to W. L. DEAN, Registrar, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY—A select boarding-school for boys at Sing Sing on Hudson, N. Y. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural science; classes are also formed in music, drawing, Fencing, and Elocution; a thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.

Full collegiate course. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; village is distinguished for refinement; the college is a home were parents may with entire confidence entrust their daughters; term commences Sept. 12, 1877. Send for catalogue.

Rev. EDWARD S. FRISBEE, President.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing Courses of Study, Terms, full particulars, address Prof. WM. H. ADAMS, Director.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12; location healthful; ample buildings commodious; thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH; careful supervision of cadets. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY,

For ladies, Leroy, Genesee County, N. Y.; 43d year opens Sept. 13, 1877; full college curriculum; the school of music, adopting German and conservatory improvements, and the College of Fine Arts, under the direction of accomplished New-York artists, pursuing the best methods of the European schools of art, afford to pupils the best advantages. For catalogues address

E. E. I. STAUNTON, Vice-Chancellor.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pottstown, Montgomery County, Penn.—The twenty-eighth annual session begins on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1877. Situated on Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 40 miles from Philadelphia. Limited to numbers. For catalogues, apply to GEORGE G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

KIND CARE.

Thorough teaching. Twenty-sixth year. Charges moderate.

BENJAMIN MASON'S Boarding-school for Boys fits for college or business.

Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS AYRES'

English, French, and German, BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 19, 1877. BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO 10. For circulars address the Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st., New-York City.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Entry by letter until Sept. 6, when Miles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—24th year, opens Sept. 10. 20 instructors. 11 departments. College preparatory, English and business courses for gentlemen. For ladies, college course, with laureate degree. Primary department. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA HAVING REmoved her French and English Boarding-school for young ladies from Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson, to Morristown, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19. Terms for board and tuition in English, French, and Latin, $360 per annum.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this Day and Boarding School for young ladies will open Sept. 19.

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.
No. 138 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A FIRST-class college with superior advantages in regular studies, music and art; charges very moderate; next session begins Sept. 5. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 10 boys under 14 years; opens Aug. 27; pleasant location; terms moderate. Send for circular.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 15th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

STAMFORD, CONN.

Mrs. RICHARDSON'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 24.

WILSON COLLEGE FOR LADIES, CHAMBERSBURG, PENN.

Address Rev. W. T. WYLIE, President.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, WARREN ACADEMY, WOBURN, MASS.

For circulars, address
L. S. BURBANK, Principal.

A. DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, NO. 681 5TH-AVENUE,

WILL REOPEN OCT. 13.
Private lessons during the Summer.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, CARMEL, N. Y.—A school for both sexes. Healthful, homelike, thorough. Rates reduced. Fall term Sept. 5. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S BOARDING SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 13; preparation of boys for college a specialty; see the *Nation*, Aug. 9. For circulars address PRINCIPAL, at Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. For circular address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-School for Young ladies and misses, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19, 1877.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 19; careful elementary training; excellent facilities in languages and music.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—Military Boarding-School, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Jamaica, Long Island, reopens Sept. 12; English, classics, French, and German; $325 yearly. E. VIENOT.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Boarding-school for boys. For catalogues apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, 30 miles from New-York.

Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, MAPS, GLOBES, Charts, every article in this line. WARE & CO., No. 621 Broadway.

ELBERON HOTEL, SOUTH OF LONG BRANCH. —The most unique and elegant sea-side resort in the country. C. T. JONES, late of Hoffman House and St. James Hotel, Proprietor.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND Mills, N. Y.—Two hours, Erie; excellent accommodations; moderate rates. OLIVER CROMWELL.

BEACH HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., NOW Open. Mrs. E. McCABE, Prop. JAS. SHEA, Sup't.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the New-York Fire Insurance Co., NO. 72 WALL-ST.,

NEW-YORK, August 3, 1877.

77th DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1877.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks will be paid on and after the 1st of September proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 3d September.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1877.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per Cent., out of the earnings

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

CLOSING COMPETITION FOR SELECTING THE AMERICAN LONG RANGE TEAM.

The four competitions for the purpose of selecting the American team were practically concluded yesterday. Some of the competitors have been absent from one or more competitions, and they will be afforded an opportunity to shoot on Saturday, and on Monday and Tuesday next, to make up their deficiency. Until these scores are completed, it is impossible to foreshadow, with accuracy, who will constitute the team, as the list of delinquents includes Gen. Dakin, Major Jewell, and Messrs. Weber, Rathbone, and Clark, all of whom have good prospects of being in the magic "Eight." The weather yesterday was very good for shooting, excepting the almost inevitable "fish tail" wind, which prevailed in the afternoon. During the contest at 800 yards distance there was scarcely any breeze perceptible, but at 900 and 1,000 yards range the wind sprang up, and it became necessary to pay more attention to the variations of the wind-gauge than before. Twenty-two of the competitors were present. The total made by the first eight was 1,640 points, the highest score ever recorded, and completely eclipsing the fine scores made by the teams in the match last year. Gen. Dakin, finding that his gun had been injured by the storm to which it was exposed on the previous day, requested permission of the committee having charge of the match to allow him to shoot out his score after the competition had been finished at 1,000 yards. His request was granted, and he used Col. Wingate's gun at the next two ranges. When he shot his score at 800 yards, he commenced anew, and made 74 out of a possible 75 points. Some of the other competitors took exception to the action of the committee to grant him this privilege, and still more at his being allowed to commence his score anew, but no formal protest was entered. Mr. Rathbone claimed the same privilege, but was refused. Following are the total scores made at each range, the highest attainable number being 225 points:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
L. L. Allen	71	71	70	212
W. H. Jackson	72	73	66	211
Gen. T. S. Dakin	69	67	74	210
H. S. Jewell	69	71	69	209
L. Weber	67	67	68	202
H. F. Clark	68	68	64	200
Frank Hyde	66	67	65	198
L. L. Hepburn	71	64	64	199
Henry Fulton	71	60	64	195
Wallace Gunn	69	59	67	195
C. E. Blydenburgh	72	61	62	195
T. Lamb, Jr	65	60	60	190
A. C. Bruce	70	60	60	190
G. W. Davison	60	64	62	186
R. C. Coleman	70	62	54	186
A. V. Canfield, Jr	63	59	63	185
R. Rathbone	63	57	63	183
G. L. Morse	53	67	59	179
N. Washburn	68	58	52	178
A. D. Hodgman	68	63	41	172
Homer Fisher	66	57	40	163
G. W. Yale	55	55	Retired.	

The closing competition by members of the Amateur Rifle Club, for positions on the Canadian team, took place upon targets adjoining those occupied by the National Rifle Association, and at the same distances. Several members, who had been absent from many of the competitions, were present, thus swelling the number of entries to 8. The total scores were as follows:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
L. Geiger	64	72	69	205
J. P. Waters	74	72	66	200
Col. E. H. Sanford	62	69	62	193
E. H. Madison	65	55	57	177
Gen. F. F. Millen	66	58	52	176
A. J. Hennion, Jr	61	59	48	168
R. R. Keene	55	59	43	157
J. A. Hatry	55	44	49	145

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, will shoot in third class practice at Creedmoor to-day.

BASE-BALL.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE RED STOCKINGS OF BOSTON—THEY DEFEAT THE HARTFORDS OF BROOKLYN.

The seventh game of the championship series between the Red Stockings of Boston, and the Brooklyn-Hartford Club, was played on the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon, in the presence of about 1,500 spectators. The contest was a very close one throughout, and resulted in a well-earned victory for the visiting team by the small score of 5 to 3. Play was called at 4:10 P. M. by the umpire, Mr. Bunce, of the Nameless Club, the visitors taking the field. Faultless fielding marked the play of both clubs during the first three innings, as no runs were scored, although some safe batting was done by players on both sides. In the fourth inning, O'Rourke opened the play for the Bostons by earning his first base on a good hit, and by swift base running reached his third. Sutton, after two hands were put out, followed with a base hit, on which O'Rourke scored. This gave them the lead, which they held up to the fifth inning, when the Hartfords tied the score, Cassidy and Habridge earning a run by good batting. O'Rourke again won the lead for his side in the next inning by his daring base running, assisted by a splendid drive for three bases by White. From this point out all interest in the game ceased, as it was evident from the manner in which the visitors were playing that the Hartfords could not possibly overcome the odds against them. The Bostons added 1 more to their score in the eighth inning, and 2 in the ninth, which brought their total up to 5. In the ninth inning the Hartfords also scored 2 runs on errors by Shafer and good hits by York and Cassidy, after two hands were disposed of. Following is a full score:

HARTFORD.	R.	1B.	P. O.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Burdock, 2d b.	0	1	4	4	0	Wright, 2d b.	0	0	6	4	0
Holdsworth, c. f.	0	1	1	1	0	Leonard, l. f.	1	3	2	0	0
Start, 1st b.	0	0	14	0	0	O'Rourke, c.	1	2	5	0	0
Carey, s. s.	0	1	1	2	2	White, 1st b.	1	2	11	0	1
Ferguson, 3d b.	1	0	0	4	1	Sutton, s. s.	0	0	1	5	1
York, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0	Bond, p.	1	0	0	4	1
Cassidy, p.	1	3	0	1	0	Morrill, 3d b.	0	0	1	2	0
Habridge, c.	0	1	5	0	2	Schafer, r. f.	0	1	1	0	2
Larken, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Brown, c.	0	1	2	1	0
Total	3	9	27	15	6	Total	5	9	27	13	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Hartford	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—3
Bostons	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	—5

Umpire—Mr. Bunce, of the Nameless Club.
Time of game—2 hours and 5 minutes.
First base by errors—Hartford, 3; Boston, 2.
Runs earned—Hartford, 1; Boston, 1.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—The Louisvilles defeated the St. Louis Club here to-day by a score of 10 to 3. Only eight innings were played.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The Stars defeated the Auburns here to-day by a score of 3 to 2.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 8.—The Rhode Islands defeated the Fall Rivers here to-day by a score of 6 to 5.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The closest and most exciting game of base-ball ever played here took place to-day between the Hudsons, of Brooklyn, and the Volunteers, of this city. The former came off winners by a score of 1 to 0.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The Crickets beat the Rochesters here to-day by a score of 8 to 4.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 8.—The Alleghenys defeated the Buckeyes here to-day by a score of 2 to 1.

NOTES.

Burdock, of the Brooklyn, has been engaged as second baseman for the Boston nine of 1878.

In the race for the League championship the Louisville Club holds first place, the Boston second, and the St. Louis third, closely followed by the Hartfords and Chicagos in the order named.

Hartford will have a professional nine next season. The managers have already secured the services of York, Carey, and Habridge, of the Brooklyn, and are negotiating with several other first-class players.

FAILURE OF MOSES A. WHEELOCK.

The announcement of the failure of Moses A. Wheelock, the Chairman of the Stock Board, created a decided sensation on the street yesterday. Mr. Wheelock is one of the oldest members of the Exchange, having been connected with it for upward of 30 years, during 24 of which he has held an official position in the board. His salary as Chairman until 1873 was $12,000 per year, but after the panic it was cut down to $7,000. The immediate cause of his failure is said to have been over speculation in Western Union Telegraph stock, but the amount of his liabilities is not thought to be large. Until a few years ago the Chairman was forbidden to speculate, but since 1873 the rule to that effect has been partially abrogated, so that Mr. Wheelock cannot be considered to have violated any trust reposed in him. He was the best and most efficient Chairman the Stock Exchange ever had, and possessed a knowledge of Wall-street affairs which was vouchsafed to few. Much regret was expressed among the brokers yesterday at the news of his misfortune, and the hope was generally indulged in that he would emerge from it without detriment. A meeting of the Governing Committee of the Exchange was held during the afternoon to consider his resignation, but no official action has yet been announced. Mr. James Mitchell, the Vice-Chairman, has been summoned home from his vacation to take Mr. Wheelock's place.

THE TRADES SAVINGS BANK.

The report of Samuel B. Wait, Receiver of the Trades Savings Bank, was received from Albany yesterday by Mr. Henry M. Heymann, counsel for the bank. Among the statements in the report, which will be of special interest to depositors, are the following: The Receiver sold two houses in Brooklyn, upon each of which was a mortgage of $3,000, held by the bank. One of these brought $850. The costs of sale were $257 36, leaving for the depositors a balance of $592 64. The other sold for $725. The costs were $269 36, leaving a balance of $455 64. The President of the bank, Alexander M. Leslie, held an overdraft for $4,649 74. A note of Edward B. Newbern, deceased, for $10,000, is mentioned among the assets. The bank loaned $22,000 on two houses on East Eighty-third-street, which, together with the lots, are to be sold at noon to-day in the Exchange sales-room. The Receiver's bill of expenses for the nine months of service is as follows: Collecting, $8,782 51; clerk hire, $450; rent of office, $300; counsel fee, $150; advertising, $57; expressage, $5; sign for office, $1; total, $9,745 51. Mr. Heymann states that Isaac M. Preese, Secretary of the bank, has disappeared.

KINGS COUNTY CHARITIES.

REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, AND OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ALMS-HOUSE.

The late Medical Superintendent of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, at Flatbush, and Mr. William Murray, Superintendent of the Alms-house, presented their reports for the year ending July 31, 1877, at the weekly meeting of the Charity Commissioners held yesterday afternoon. The following is the substance of Dr. Blanchard's report:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in Asylum Aug. 1, 1876	323	487	810
Patients admitted during year	150	168	318
Whole number under treatment	473	655	1,128

Discharged recovered, 106; improved, 42; unimproved, 20; transferred to Hospital for Incurables, 267; died, 61; whole number discharged, 496; remaining July 31, 1877, 632; number of employes, 85. Supposed cause of insanity in patients admitted during the year: Intemperance, 32; hereditary, 16; puerperal, 27; overwork, 8; ill-health, 22; business reverses, 10; domestic troubles, 16; change of life, 1; loss of friends, 9; disappointed affections, 7; masturbation, 3; religious excitement, 17; epilepsy, 19; imbecility, 9; fright, 7; blows on head, 4; periodical, 10; lead poisoning, 2; paralysis, 4; old age, 21; excitement, 5; other causes unknown, 69. The civil state of patients admitted since 1858 was as follows: Single males, 1,066; single females, 1,013; married males, 1,273; married females, 1,631; unknown males, 3; unknown females, 91. The nativity of the patients admitted during the year was as follows: New-York, 114; other States, 5. Of foreigners Ireland contributed 114, of which number 76 were females; England, 17; Scotland, 3; Germany, 47; Canada, 2; France, 3; Sweden, 4; other countries, 9.

There was one suicide in the year—the first in three years. The death rate was smaller than last year, namely, 5.40 per centum. At one period of the year there were 827 patients under treatment in the building, with a capacity for accommodating only 650. There are still about 50 female patients who might be transferred to the Hospital for Incurables if there was room to accommodate them. The accommodations for patients in the asylum will probably be adequate for at least two years to come.

The Doctor claimed that the management of the asylum had been the subject of unfair criticism during the year, and says: "With an average of over 800 patients under our care, with only two physicians, and without an apothecary or clerk, it has been impossible to do as we desired, and should otherwise have done, and the incompleteness and fault, if any, cannot be justly charged against the managing officers of the institution. In my last report I set forth as plainly as possible the difficulties and dangers of such a course, but my recommendations and requests have been unheeded."

In view of his resignation having been tendered to the board in May last, Dr. Blanchard does not make suggestions for the future, leaving that to his successor, Dr. Parsons.

Mr. William Murray, Superintendent of the Alms-house, reports that in the month of January there were 1,134 inmates, and that the number during the month has never been less than 770. The accommodations, both in the male and female departments, he pronounces bad. He recommends that a wide staircase be erected in the centre of the building occupied by the females, and says that with the present mode of egress the loss of life in case of fire would undoubtedly be heavy. The construction of an additional building he recommends as urgent. The percentage of deaths in the children's nursery has been unusually large, owing to the overcrowded condition of the wards. The report continues as follows: "I think that the erection of a work-house, and the compulsory labor of all inmates that the attending physician shall pronounce able to work, would improve the condition of such inmates. I would also recommend, should a work-house be established, that the inmates be properly classified, so that the unfortunate person driven by circumstances to seek a shelter here for a time may not be compelled to come in hourly contact with the degraded rounder and revolver, who looks forward with triumphal feelings and placid indifference to a life at the public expense and a pauper's grave. This would, in my opinion, restore to this class of persons their self-respect, and reverse the almost universal rule of 'once a pauper always a pauper.'"

Number of inmates remaining July 31, 1876, 821; received during the year, 2,301; total, 3,120. discharged during the year, 1,508; transferred to other institutions, 623; absconded, 9; died, 155; total, 2,294. Remaining on July 31, 1877, 826. Of this number 379 are males and 447 females. Nativities of inmates admitted during the year: Ireland, 1,486; England, 46; Scotland, 18; Canada, 13; Germany, 291; France, 8; Sweden, 10; other places, 14. United States, 415. Cause of pauperism: Vagrancy, 30; idiocy, 8; lunacy, 10; blindness, 12; partial blindness, 19; lameness, 84; old age, 170; sickness, 185; intemperance, 136; destitution, 1,522; desertion of husband, 72; illegitimacy, 53. There are 67 persons between the ages of 75 and 85; 10 between 85 and 93; and 1 between 93 and 104. The number of burials in Potter's Field in the year was 598.

Both reports were adopted.

THE MURDER OF JOHN E. DAILEY.

Nothing new can be ascertained in this City in relation to the murder, at San Francisco, of John E. Dailey, formerly a Wall-street broker, by L. C. Hanks, also a former resident of this City. It is surmised by those who were acquainted with the men that the cause of the murder was a personal difficulty connected with some stock-jobbing operation. The news of Dailey's death was first received by his relatives in New-Haven by a dispatch from San Francisco, received in the evening. The most intense excitement was created by the dispatch, and Mr. Hugh Dailey, brother of the deceased, an attaché of the New-York and Boston Postal Service, was at once telegraphed for to rejoin the family. The grief-stricken relatives clung to the hope that the report of the killing of "Brother Jack," as the deceased was familiarly called, was untrue, and a dispatch was sent to Mr. Leland, proprietor of the Palace Hotel, at which Mr. Dailey had been stopping in San Francisco, asking if "Brother John" was really dead. Only a day previous to the dispatch announcing his death the family had received a long letter from the deceased giving a long account of the late riots in San Francisco, and telling how he had himself been a commander of a company under the Vigilance Committee. The deceased's mother had been in a very precarious condition for some time, and it was feared that the terrible news, if confirmed, would cause her a shock that would be followed by very serious results.

A MANIAC IN SUFFOLK COUNTY JAIL.

Mrs. Gorgen, accompanied by Mrs. Gleste, of Breslau, and a male friend, visited her husband in the Suffolk County Jail on Tuesday. It appeared from the conversation among the party that they had been sent by the officers of two societies of mechanics, of which Gorgen is a member, to inquire into his condition with a view, should it be found worse, to commencing an action against the authorities of Suffolk County for improper treatment of the prisoner. When they arrived Gorgen was unusually wild, being entirely naked, and it was impossible to keep clothing upon him. His wife had brought him a pair of new pantaloons made of brown duck, with patent buttons, which they managed to get on him, but before they left the jail he had torn off the buttons and waistband, and he soon afterward had the pantaloons torn in pieces. In the course of the day Dr. Thayer, the jail physician, succeeded in getting some medicine down his throat, which had a quieting effect; but it is feared that it will soon be necessary to put him in a strait-jacket. When the party left they announced that legal measures would be taken to compel the authorities to investigate his condition. They absolved County Judge Hedges from all blame in the matter, but seemed disposed to censure District Attorney Wickham. The prisoner, who has been a resident of Kings County for 12 years, had been in Suffolk County only a few hours when he killed his child, and is now likely to become a charge upon Suffolk for the rest of his life.

A STABBING AFFRAY AT GUTTENBERG.

The Police of Weehawken and Hoboken are investigating the affray which occurred in Guttenberg, N. J., early Monday morning, in which three persons were stabbed. A party of notorious roughs from North Hudson County forced their way into the saloon of Mrs. Catharine Toph in Guttenberg, and sought to induce Mr. Toph to play some secular music. When he refused they became boisterous, and an effort was made to put them out. In the struggle Mrs. Toph was stabbed twice—once in the ear and once on the neck—by John Aiken, one of the party. Mr. Toph went to the assistance of his daughter-in-law, and was stabbed in the breast. Mrs. Toph's son John, who also interfered, was stabbed on the wrist. John Walker, a cake maker, succeeded in capturing Aiken, but a party of roughs rescued the prisoner. The wounds of none of the injured parties are serious.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD TAXATION.

The case of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, the New-Jersey Southern, and other railroads, was before Judge Depue in the Supreme Court in Newark yesterday. The case is an appeal from taxes assessed on them by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. The suit involves about $200,000. Attorney-General Stockton represented the State, and ex-Attorney-General Vanatta and Barker Gummere the railroads. A number of witnesses were examined, among them Gen. Fitz John Porter, who testified as an expert that he was familiar with the Central Railroad, and that he had estimated the value of the main line, including road-bed, real estate and rolling stock at about $14,000,000, and considered the taxation estimate of the railroad's value too high. Ashbel Welsh testified that he considered the road worth about $22,000,000. The case of the New-Jersey Southern was next taken up, pending which the court adjourned.

RECEIVER TODD DISCOVERS A DEFICIT.

Receiver Todd has discovered a deficit of $26,000 in the moneys supposed to be on deposit to the credit of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of New-Jersey. It is said in explanation of the discrepancy that certain favored persons were permitted to draw the money on the Saturday or Sunday previous to the collapse. Mr. Preston, the Cashier, admits that he knew of the transaction, but says he did not consider it illegal. The depositors who have to suffer do not hesitate to denounce the affair as a palpable swindle.

THE EXCISE TROUBLES.

POLICE OUTRAGES COMPLAINED OF.

THE "RECEIPT" QUESTION THE CAUSE OF A GOOD DEAL OF MISCHIEF—THE HARDSHIP OF ARRESTING MEN WHO HAVE PAID THE LICENSE FEE—THE DELINQUENTS BAILED IN COURT.

There was very little new to record in excise matters yesterday. The rush of applicants for licenses continues, and although the Police have so far paid little or no attention to the receipts of the Excise Board, the liquor dealers are still anxious to get them, and thus comply, as far as may be, with the law. Three hundred and twenty applications and $16,800 were received at the Excise office, in Houston-street, yesterday, making a total of 2,700 dealers who have thus far complied with the requirements of the statute. A great deal of indignation is manifested at the conduct of the Police in continuing to molest dealers who have filed their applications and paid their license money, and are only awaiting the final decision of the board. A particularly aggravating case is that of William Lamb, of No. 30 Rose-street, who was arrested on Monday night for selling without a license. It appears that Lamb's license, like most others, had expired a short time since, and, wishing to give no excuse for interference, he immediately filed his application for a renewal, accompanied by the usual bond in $250 penalty. He also paid the $75 required by law and received his receipt. On Monday night a big, burly policeman entered his place, and in a rough tone demanded his license. Lamb, who is an old man, and suffering from consumption, explained to the officer that he had applied for one, but that the board, through stress of business, had not had time to pass upon it. He also exhibited the receipt for his license-money, but the officer refused to pay any attention to it, and insisted on his accompanying him to the station-house. Lamb's son, who was standing by, explained to the policeman that his father was old and in feeble health, and begged that he might be taken to the station-house in his stead. The officer ordered him to "shut up and mind his own business," and then dragged the unfortunate old man to the station-house, where he was thrust into a sweltering cell along with a number of others, and confined there until morning.

Major George W. Saner, of the German Liquor-Dealers' Association, in commenting on this case yesterday said: "If such an infamous outrage had occurred in Russia—the most despotic country in Europe—there would have been a riot in 24 hours. If I was to go abroad this Summer I would be ashamed to say that I was an American citizen. How respectable Americans can stand by and see such outrages committed, and then call this a 'free country' is more than I can understand. There is actually more liberty today on the Continent of Europe than there is here. I can go into any country in Europe and not one of those 'effete monarchies,' that our orators are so fond of abusing, will dare to prescribe what I shall eat or drink. It is only here in 'free' America that we see an insolent, overbearing Police dragging innocent citizens and taxpayers to jail because an obsolete law, worthy of the dark ages, has been dragged from oblivion by a legal decision. There are plenty of obsolete laws on the statute-book of Great Britain which, if they were enforced to-day would cause a revolution. These sumptuary laws are the relics of the ascetic age, succeeding the Reformation and have been abolished by every civilized country except America. These Oliver Cotters, Francis Murphys, and other converted drunkards who have wallowed in rum until their brains have become affected, go about the country filling people's heads with nonsence on this subject, and our legislators are too cowardly to encounter the mock public sentiment thus created." Major Saner added that the Germans would not cease agitating this question until their rights were accorded and they were allowed the same liberty here that is enjoyed elsewhere.

The Germans generally are very indignant at the conduct of the Police Board, especially of Commissioner Nichols, whom they claim gave assurances that the receipts of the Excise Board would be respected until some settlement could be effected. The Excise Board, at its meeting yesterday, granted seven licenses, making less than 60 issued thus far out of the 2,600 applied for.

LIQUOR DEALERS GIVING BAIL.

At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Judge Wandell held the following persons in $100 bail each for selling without licenses:

Thomas Brennan, No. 490 West-street; Christopher A. Giles, No. 3 Seventh-avenue; James Lynch, No. 421 West-street; Richard Gabber, No. 56 Tenth-avenue; Alfred Lipp, No. 12 Christopher-street; John Reddy, No. 9 Cornelia-street; Eccles Latye, No. 583 Washington-street; James Hammel, No. 80 Eighth-avenue; John Kehoe, No. 100 Fifteenth-street; August Meyer, No. 128 Third-avenue; Pedro Lorenzo, No. 121 West Third-street; William Shields, No. 97 Sixth-avenue; Ernest Fornica, No. 71 South Washington-square; Charles Whitlock, No. 267 West Fourth-street; Paul Wilder, No. 124 West Third-street.

In the Essex Market Police Court, Justice Kilbreth placed each of the following-named persons under $100 bail, they being charged with selling liquor without licenses:

Diederich H. Wesserle, No. 76 Avenue D; Martin Burns, No. 72 Lewis-street; Hugh O'Reilly, No. 174 Madison-street; Christ Uehlein, 8-hundred-and-No. 6 Catharine-street; Jacob Roeder, No. 169 Rivington-street; John Reamer, No. 199 Broome-street; Henry Meyer, No. 364 Madison-street; Jacob Kerner, No. 187 Stanton-street; August Bidman, No. 47 Avenue D; John B. Brinkman, No. 224 Clinton-street; Richard Higgins, No. 312 Avenue C; Andrew Baer, No. 130 Willett-street; Charles Hoffman, No. 605 East Thirteenth-street; Henry Wilson, No. 208 Cherry-street; Henry Fischer, No. 1 Rutgers-street; Michael Morrison, No. 288 Delancey-street; Jacob Wolf, No. 192 Delancey-street; John Guiekunst, No. 201 Bowery, and Godfrey Damberman, No. 92 Attorney-street.

A man named McCarthy offered himself as bondsman for one of the offenders. He said he kept a lager-beer saloon, had been in the business 19 years, and until this year had always held a license. When asked why he had not taken out a license this year, he replied that he could not afford it, business was too poor. He was not accepted.

The following unlicensed liquor dealers were arraigned before Judge Smith at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and were held in $100 bail each:

Michael Riardon, No. 13 Roosevelt-street; William Desmouly, No. 77 Jackson-street; Christian Oelker, No. 352 Water-street; John Branagan, No. 84 Cherry-street; Peter Smith, No. 93 James-street; Daniel O'Connell, No. 71 Cherry-street; Joseph Schneider, No. 81 James-street; Oscar Landergren, No. 4 Roosevelt-street; Christopher Hall, No. 67 Exchange-place; Peter Courte, No. 122 William-street; Edward O'Grady, No. 424 Greenwich-street; Henry C. Waldon, No. 24 Liberty-street.

A large number of warrants were issued yesterday by the United States Commissioners for the arrest of liquor dealers who have failed to pay their special tax to the United States Government.

The following-named unlicensed liquor-dealers were arrested in the Fourteenth Precinct last evening:

Thomas Hogan, No. 164 Worth-street; John Schaffer, No. 68 Bayard-street; Henry Siehle, No. 67 Bayard-street; Delia Kevlin, No. 89 Baxter-street; Felix McCarthy, No. 20 Franklin-street; Joseph Roth, No. 82 Park-street.

A SMALL MEETING OF LIQUOR-DEALERS.

In some of the morning papers yesterday appeared an advertisement in which the liquor-dealers of the City were requested to "arouse" and attend a meeting, under the auspices of the Liquor and Beer Dealers' Protective Association, at Putnam Hall, corner of Third-avenue and Twelfth-street. It was announced that the object of the meeting was to effect a consolidation of all existing societies into one grand organization. In response to this call four dealers straggled into the hot and stifling hall between 7:30 P. M. and 8 P. M. An hour later Mr. John Keenan called nine dealers and a few unemployed bar-tenders to order. In doing so, he announced that the meeting had been called simply for the purpose of making some preliminary arrangements for the holding of a grand mass-meeting, at which it was expected that all the organizations would co-operate to effect measures looking to the better protection of the trade. Notwithstanding this announcement, a voluminous preamble and several verbose resolutions were read and adopted. The substance of the resolutions was that it is the desire of the liquor and beer dealers to obey just laws; that they, however, protest against the present Excise law, as admitting of interpretations injurious to the trade; that the meeting deemed it unjust and unnecessary for the Police to ignore the receipts of the Excise Board; that they [the dealers] denounce as tyrannical the arrest of members of the trade at unseemly hours, and their incarceration over night in filthy cells, with criminals of the lowest classes, and that the increase of the excise fee from $50 to $75 was unjust. An additional resolution, tendering the thanks of the dealers to those members of the Legislature who advocated the passage of the defeated Pro-liquor act, was also adopted. Two of the nine dealers made brief speeches. Capt. Stephen O'Keefe, a leading member of the Liquor and Beer Dealers' Protective Association, expressed the belief that no dealers would object to paying the regular license fee, if the receipts therefor, issued by the Excise Board, guaranteed them protection pending the consideration of their applications. Under existing circumstances it seemed to him that those who refused to comply with the law were apparently as well protected as those who have conscientiously paid their fees and are waiting the pleasure of the Excise Board to issue the license certificates. Major Richard O'Grady made some remarks of a similar tenor, and urged unity among the organizations as a means of accomplishing the objects aimed at. On motion of Mr. John Howard, the following committe was appointed by the Chairman to confer with committees of other bodies of liquor-dealers relative to the expediency of holding a mass-meeting at Cooper Institute at an early date: Richard O'Grady, James Keenan, Stephen O'Keefe, Lawrence Keenan, John Howard, Edward Kearney, Patrick Moore, James McGovern, and Thomas Doyle. The meeting then adjourned.

THE SING SING CAMP-MEETING.

In the reference made in THE TIMES of Tuesday by our correspondent at Roudout to the approaching Sing Sing Camp-meeting, it was stated that the same was in charge of Rev. Dr. Crawford. This was an error. Rev. Dr. James Porter, of Brooklyn, is to be the presiding officer, and he has the entire charge of the meeting.

THE MERRITT ESTATE LITIGATION.

FINAL ACCOUNTING BY THE ADMINISTRATORS POSTPONED—THE PROCEEDINGS FOR CONTEMPT BEFORE JUDGE BARNARD.

Numerous heirs at law and next of kin of the late Capt. John A. Merritt, who died intestate some time ago at Fort Chester, leaving property valued at over $1,000,000, assembled yesterday in Surrogate Coffin's Court at White Plains, it being the day set down for the final accounting by the Administrators—Hon. Jared V. Peck and Jacob Campbell, President of the Pacific Bank—of the affairs of the estate. Mr. S. H. Thayer, of counsel for the Administrators, stated that all of the heirs, or those claiming to be heirs, had been notified to appear with the exception of William Merritt, or Wilson, the claimant, whose name, through some clerical error, was omitted. He, therefore, asked for an adjournment until the claimant had received the proper notification. The Surrogate stated that he did not consider that a sufficient reason for granting an adjournment of the matter. However, after some discussion, ex-Judge Tappan presented a petition, setting forth that he was unable to proceed owing to the absence of several important witnesses, whose attendance he was unable to compel. He also adduced numerous other reasons, and stated that, having invoked the aid of the law in a suit now pending in the Supreme Court against the Administrators, brought on behalf of the claimant for the whole of the disputed estate, he would ask for an adjournment of the accounting until that suit had been decided. Several lawyers were present, representing persons claiming to be relatives of the deceased, who presented their claims, and who should properly receive the usual legal notification to be present at the final accounting. Surrogate Coffin finally decided to adjourn the case until Sept. 6.

On Tuesday last, at Poughkeepsie, before Judge Barnard, Mr. Calvin Frost, of Peekskill, and S. H. Thayer, of New-York, appeared as counsel for the Administrators on proceedings instituted to punish for contempt in disobeying an injunction, William J. Wilson, alias Merritt, ex-Judge Tappan, and Benjamin Stilwell. Affidavits made by Wilson, ex-Judge Tappan, and Mr. Stillwell were read setting forth that they did not advise the proceedings of Eliza Ann Wilson, the mother, and Mrs. Mullins, the daughter, of Wilson, in entering into possession of the Merritt homestead on or about the 20th day of July. Counsel for the heirs of Merritt proposed to examine the accused parties orally before Judge Barnard. To this they strenuously objected, insisting that interrogatories should be filed and the answers in writing should also be filed, but Judge Barnard held that, as this was a proceeding by order to show cause why an attachment should not issue for contempt, he had a right to order a reference or take proof himself and determine that the persons refused to be sworn. These persons, except ex-Judge Tappan were then sworn, together with Mrs. Kershaw, a daughter of William Wilson. After a rigid examination, in which Wilson and Stilwell denied all knowledge of the proceedings by which Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Mullins got possession of the Merritt homestead, and all complicity therewith, Judge Barnard immediately announced his decision to the effect that Wilson and Mr. Stilwell were both guilty of contempt in violating the injunction in that the whole scheme was concocted by Mr. Stilwell and executed by the others, and that he [Judge Barnard] would examine as to the question of power in inflicting punishment in this case, and give his decision within a week. Ex-Judge Tappan, who did not appear to be implicated in the contempt, urged that Judge Barnard suspend his decision as to the case of Mr. Stilwell, but the Judge said that the guilt was too clear to admit of a doubt, and he insisted upon disposing of the question on the spot, and did it.

THE ROCKAWAY SHOOTING CASE.

Jacob Federlein, residing at No. 331 Eighth-avenue, in this City, the young man who was shot in the head and robbed by some unknown person on Rockaway beach last Sunday evening, still lies at St. Catharine's Hospital, Williamsburg. He was better yesterday morning, and as the bullet did not enter his brain, as at first supposed, he may possibly recover. To Coroner Nolan Federlein has made the following ante-mortem statement:

"I am a proof-reader on Frank Leslie's paper, and was 17 years of age on the day I was shot; Jefferson Bernstein and his brother Henry, Lewis Arnold, and myself went to Rockaway on the Plymouth Rock. We went to Myers', on the beach, about 1:45 P. M., and went in bathing; afterward we took a walk along the beach and stopped in a place for dinner; the name of the place I do not know; then I went with my friends to the boat on which they departed, and I returned to the beach about 5 o'clock; I told my friends when we started for Rockaway that I was going to stop there all night; I walked along the Promenade till dark; when about midway between the beach and Far Rockaway I met a man about five feet seven or eight inches in height; he was stout, clean shaven, florid complexion, and had a dissipated look about him; do not think he was under the influence of liquor; he seemed to be about 35 years of age; he was a stranger to me, but I would know him if I saw him again; he asked me what time it was; when I produced my watch to tell him he made a grab for it; I pulled out my revolver and told him to stand back; he took the revolver from me and shot me in the right temple; when I regained my senses my watch and chain, $8 in money, and revolver were gone; this was about 7:45 P. M.; I was then lying on the beach covered with water; I then went to a hotel, what one I do not know, and they gave me a glass of brandy and put me to sleep; in an outhouse; remained there till Monday afternoon late, when I was taken by a policeman to St. Catharine's Hospital; Dr. Newman attended me while at Rockaway.

The Police think they will be able to capture the wounded man's assailant.

ARREST OF A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

William H. Somers, alias Rice, was arraigned before Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of being a suspicious character, and having in his possession a wallet containing bogus bonds, coins, &c. He was arrested by Detective Melov, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on Tuesday last on a Long Branch boat. The detective observed him in conversation with an elderly gentleman, and, drawing the latter gently aside, he asked him if he knew who he was speaking to. He replied, saying that the man he was speaking to was a cashier of a bank in some small town in Ohio. Accordingly, the detective took the "cashier" in charge, and in a morocco wallet that the prisoner carried found a $1,000 gold bond of the Central Mining Company of Colorado bearing no signature, a check for $850 on the Importers and Traders' Bank; also, some spurious $20 gold pieces. The wallet also contained several railroad tickets issued by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad to Niagara, Schenectady, Toronto, &c., all bearing advertisements on the back. Justice Smith said as there was not sufficient evidence to hold the prisoner he would discharge him. Nevertheless, all Somers', alias Rice's property, including satchel, bond, check, coins, tickets, &c., was turned over to the Property Clerk, a thing which the prisoner did not at all relish.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1878.

Mr. F. R. Coudert, senior member of the law firm of Coudert Brothers, sailed for Havre yesterday in the Periere to attend the International Law Congress to be held at Antwerp next month. Mr. Coudert will represent the Cities of New-York and New-Orleans. As he is the official counsel in this country for several foreign Governments, and especially has intimate business relations with the French Government, a number of the leading business firms of this City, bankers, produce merchants, and others, united in a request to Mr. Coudert to take some action in favor of the representation of American manufactured and other products at the International Exposition at Paris next year. Our Government has taken no official action in the premises, and whatever is done must be accomplished by private effort. The visit of Mr. Coudert offered an opportunity to open negotiations which that gentleman by his business associations and recognized abilities is peculiarly fitted to conduct. The names of a large number of the wealthiest business men of the City are appended to the written request addressed to Mr. Coudert.

A COMPLIMENT TO CORP. KENWORTHY.

At a meeting of Company A, Twenty-second Infantry, National Guard State of New-York, held at the armory on Monday evening last, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., tender our sympathy to our comrade, Corp. James P. Kenworthy, who, for sustaining the obligations of his oath in reporting for and performing active duty with his regiment during the late disturbances, was discharged from the service of an employer lacking alike in common generosity and public spirit. Be it further

Resolved, That we officers and soldiers we deprecate and condemn the action of such employer, as calculated to discourage recruiting in the National Guard, thus tending to diminish the efficiency of the Militia in times of public peril.

ARREST OF A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.

Louis Beheim, an alleged confidence operator from New-York, was arrested yesterday in Newark, N. J., charged with having swindled George Stern out of three diamond rings, valued at $550. Stern has been selling jewelry on commission for Cohn & Co., of Maiden-lane, and Beheim went to him

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THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

A HARD-FOUGHT BATTLE ON THE OSMA.

THE RUSSIANS AGAIN DEFEATED—A DAY SPENT IN CHARGING ON TURKISH DEFENSES, WITH HEAVY LOSS TO THE ASSAILANTS—SPLENDID FIGHTING OF THE RUSSIANS—DOGGED RESISTANCE OF THE TURKS—OSMAN PASHA VICTORIOUS ALONG THE WHOLE LINE.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Disaster appears still to attend the enterprises of the Russian Army in Bulgaria, and particularly their efforts to retrieve the misfortunes of Plevna and Loftscha. The confidence engendered by their easy passage of the Danube and their rapid pr gress toward the Balkans still impels them to attack the Turks in their strong positions, and the latter seem to be satisfied with simply receiving their assaults and repelling them, the advantage in such tactics being found in the disparity of loss. Osman Pasha, the Turkish commander in the recent successes on the lines of the Vid and Osma Rivers, is disposed to humor the disposition of the Russians to attack him in his strongholds, and coolly selects his own positions. While the Russians were engaged in concentrating a large force, designed, at all hazards, to redeem the defeat at Loftscha, Osman Pasha selected the village of Vladina, on a spur of a mountain ridge running south-west and north-east, as the point at which to receive their attack. In this position his right was protected by the river Osma and the town of Loftscha, and his left by intrenchments which he had time to greatly strengthen.

Early on Tuesday morning, the 7th inst., the Russians advaneed to the attack, opening with the usual fire of artillery, which played fiercely on the Turkish position. The Turkish artillerymen replied with equal vigor, and the duel with cannon was kept up for a considerable time. Under cover of the roar and smoke of the guns a movement was made by the Russians on the flanks and the centre of the Turkish position. The Russian infantry poured in masses on the Turkish works, and were received with the dogged resistance that has always characterized the Turks behind intrenchments. A firm and bitter fire was kept up on the assailants, under which they recoiled, and at last fell back repulsed, leaving the ground in front of the Turkish works covered with dead and wounded. The repulse was only temporary, however, for the Russians, with splendid gallantry, reformed and charged again and again upon the obstinate defenders, but with the same unavailing and dreadfully fatal results as in the first onset. Nothing but undaunted pluck could have withstood the Russian assaults, persisted in against a murderous fire from rifles and cannon that plowed their ranks through and through as they advanced.

All the day this fearful fight went on, the Russians hurling themselves with a desperate courage on the intrenchments of the Turks, and as steadily being repulsed, every assault leaving its ghastly contribution to the dead and wounded. Only at the close of the day, when the Russian line staggered before the Turkish fire, did Osman Pasha give the word to attack, and from a firm and steady defense the Turks assumed the offensive, rushing upon their foes with overwhelming force and audacity, and at night Osman Pasha was victorious along the entire line of battle. The losses on both sides were heavy, but heaviest on the Russian side, from the openness, boldness, and persistency of their attacks, and the comparatively sheltered position of the Turks.

The telegraphic dispatch from the special correspondent of the THE NEW-YORK TIMES at Shumla, recently forwarded, stated that a great battle was expected soon. A private dispatch received from Adrianople to-day says that the Russians still continued their retrograde movement, and were not expected to make a stand before reaching Osman-Bazar, where another decisive battle would probably be fought about Wednesday. The Russian cavalry were very busy near that place.

The Turkish Government has informed the British Ambassador at Constantinople that they will themselves, without assistance, be able to defend Gallipoli against any attacking force. Engineers are now at work on the fortifications.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A Reuter telegram from Constantinople, dated yesterday evening, says: "Many rumors of Russian defeats are current to-day, but the War Office only confirms the victory at Loftcha. The Russian losses are said to have been very heavy."

REPORTS OF OTHER ENCOUNTERS.

THE ATTACK ON PLEVNA SAID TO HAVE BEEN RENEWED AND REPULSED—REPULSE OF THE RUSSIANS NEAR RASGRAD—HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9.—According to intelligence in diplomatic circles the Russians in superior force have attacked Plevna to-day. The result is unknown.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9—Evening.—It is reported in official circles that the Russians have again been defeated at Plevna.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the Russian losses to July 27, according to an official statement, amount to 9,395. The losses at Plevna are not included in this statement.

A Bucharest dispatch to the *Daily News* states that the Grand Duke Nicholas' headquarters are at Bulgareni, 12 miles east of Plevna.

The following is the text of the *Times'* Shumla dispatch about the fight near Rasgrad: "On Tuesday morning a Russian force, consisting of two regiments of horse and one battalion of foot, attacked the Turks in possession of the Jaslar, but, after a short conflict, retired in the direction of Popkoi. Receiving reinforcements, they returned once more to the attack, but were again repulsed, the Turks maintaining their position. The battle was bloody on both sides."

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Bucharest reports that great numbers of troops continue to arrive from Russia, as also wounded from the Danube.

A *News* special from Adrianople announces that the Russians are in force at Kain-Boghaz, where a battle is imminent, unless they abandon the Balkans.

The *News* Vienna dispatch states "that two Army corps from Odessa and the Crimea are already on the march to the Danube. Gen. Krudener has received 15,000 fresh troops and some artillery."

WEAKNESS OF THE RUSSIAN PLANS.

GEN. ZIMMERMANN'S FORCE IN THE DOBRUDSCHA VIRTUALLY THROWN AWAY—TOO WEAK TO ADVANCE OR TO ATTACK SILISTRIA.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The *Times* has a Kustendje dispatch dated the 5th inst., by way of Bucharest, Aug. 8, which says: "Gen. Zimmermann has most of the Fourteenth Corps and a division of another corps in the Dobrudscha, his main force being encamped about eight miles from Tchernavoda. His operations have hitherto consisted mainly in sending out detachments of Cossacks on scouting duty in all directions. Gen. Zimmermann's head-quarters are at Tchernavoda. It is the opinion of officers who should be well informed, that they will remain there until the fall of Rustchuk, or its complete blockade, so as to enable Gen. Zimmermann to operate against Silistria without being taken in the rear."

The Bucharest correspondent who forwards this dispatch calls attention to the uselessness of Gen. Zimmermann's corps, as it is powerless to advance and cannot do anything until other operations are successful around Rustchuk, while it could assist these operations were it in Bulgaria, and after they were completed would be in a better position to work upon Silistria than from Tchernavoda.

COLLATERAL ISSUES OF THE WAR.

THE EASTERN QUESTION IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT — REPORTED WILLINGNESS OF TURKEY TO CONCLUDE PEACE ON THE ANDRASSY BASIS OF REFORM—POSITIONS OF AUSTRIA AND GERMANY—CORDIALITY BETWEEN THE EMPERORS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Earl Feversham, in the House of Lords, and Mr. Bentinck, in the House of Commons, this afternoon consented, at the request of the Government, to refrain from calling attention to the Eastern question for which they had notices on the paper. The Government's request is based on the conviction, as stated by Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, that a discussion now would be disadvantageous to the public service. Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question, said: "There has been no negotiation between England and Austria regarding the mobilization of Austrian troops in case Roumania or Servia participates in hostilities or the Russians enter Servia. The Government knows of no direct negotiations between the Czar and the Sultan, therefore there is no ground for a protest. I do not know that Austria has communicated with Russia or Turkey on the subject."

In the House of Lords to-night, the Earl of Beaconsfield, acknowledging Lord Feversham's courtesy in withdrawing his notice, said: "When this cruel and destructive war commenced her Majesty's Government announced that it should adopt a policy of strict neutrality on condition that British interests were not imperiled. Russia has returned an answer which, I think, I am authorized in describing as conciliatory and friendly to the communication in which we defined What we considered to be our interests. The Government has no reason to doubt that Russia will honorably observe the conditions which were the subject of that correspondence. But, whatever be the case, the maintenance of those conditions is the policy of the British Government."

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch asserts that Turkey recently notified the powers of the Porte's willingness to conclude peace on the general basis of Count Andrassy's reform note, but the correspondent thinks this is not likely to lead to any practical results just now. Russia is far too strong and too jealous of her reputation to acquiesce in Turkish propositions after one or several rebuffs. Austria and Germany, on the other hand, knowing that Russia is resolved on continuing the war, and, if necessary, going into Winter quarters in Bulgaria or Roumania, hesitate to recommend to Prince Gortschakoff the message of the Grand Vizier.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* announces that the Greek Envoy has left Belgrade. His mission was a failure.

ISCHEL, Aug. 9.—The Emperor of Germany left at 9 o'clock to-day, after cordially taking leave of the Austrian Empress and the Crown Prince. The Emperor of Austria accompanied Emperor William to Edensee. The whole interview testified to the existence of the frankest understanding between the two monarchs.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows: "I am in position to state that at the meeting of the Emperors William and Francis Joseph at Ischel the question of Russia extending the seat of war to Servia was never touched upon. The question is likely to be dropped altogether. Russian military reports from Biela now unexpectedly declare that Servian co-operation is unnecessary. It is supposed that this change of tone is due to Russia's having become aware that a request for such co-operation would have been refused."

In relation to the imperial interview at Ischel, the Berlin semi-official papers contradict the report that a definite political agreement was concluded. They merely admit that the triple alliance was reaffirmed. The Vienna *New Free Presse* takes a similar view of the meeting.

The *Times'* occasional Vienna correspondent asserts that the interview at Ischel will exercise no influence on the Eastern policy of Austria or Germany. Austria's policy remains the same as before the battle of Plevna. She will continue to watch events with the greatest vigilance.

The *Times'* occasional correspondent at Vienna says a telegram from Belgrade received at the Foreign Office announces that the Servian Government has taken all necessary steps to place 40,000 men on a war footing before the 20th inst. This force will be entirely directed to the south-eastern frontier. Foreign officers are again allowed to enter the Servian service.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Three of the imperial palaces in Constantinople have been converted into hospitals for the wounded.

The London *Times'* Bucharest correspondent telegraphs: "It is said the Czar is on a tour of inspection in the Czarewitch's Army."

The London *Daily Telegraph's* special from Gallipoli states that the Turks are working energetically upon the Gallipoli lines of fortifications, restoring all the old English and French defences. Upward of 10,000 men are employed, and it is expected they will finish the works in a fortnight hence. One hundred guns are to be mounted.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE INTERNATIONAL LAW CONFERENCE—THE CHINESE WAR WITH KASHGAR—THE INDIAN FAMINE—FRENCH POLITICS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The initial meeting of the Conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations will be held Aug. 30, instead of Aug. 28, as heretofore announced. The change has been made on account of the festivals attending the Rubens Centenary. The Antwerp Conference is expected to be the most important international law convention ever held.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Col. Prajevalski reports to the Russian Government that the Chinese forces have captured Tocrun and Turfan, and are now advancing upon Karajar, which has been evacuated by the Kashgarians. Col. Prajevalski predicts a speedy dissolution of the Kashgarian Kingdom."

The Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary for India, announced, in the course of debate on the India Loan bill, in the House of Lords to-night, that the prospects in the famine districts were not quite so gloomy as they were a fortnight ago, as there has been a heavy rainfall. Still, it was to be feared that considerable and aggravated distress must continue for some months.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The *Français* denies that overtures have been made to M. Dufaure with a view to his forming a Cabinet of Conciliation.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Clyde shipwrights have agreed to refer disputes with the masters to arbitration. A speedy end to the great strike is anticipated.

LORD DUFFERIN IN THE NORTH-WEST.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 9.—Lord Dufferin to-day visited St. Boniface and replied to addresses from the citizens and the Archbishop. To-night he attended the Lieutenant-Governor's ball. The Governor-General's party witnessed the civic holiday sports here yesterday, and will visit the surrounding settlements within a few days.

SUPERINTENDENT ELLIS' TRIAL.

THE TESTIMONY ALL IN—THE SUMMING UP ARGUMENTS TO BE BEGUN ON MONDAY NEXT.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—In the Senate this morning, in the trial of Superintendent Ellis, H. L. Lamb, Deputy Superintendent, testified as follows: First saw the statement regarding the Third-Avenue Bank, testified to by Smith, July 25, 1877, about the time he was subpœnaed; Smith told witness he made an exhibit about the time the bank failed; it was never filed in the department; made memoranda of his statement at the time.

Cross-examined: It was Smith's duty to examine the reports and see if anything was wrong in them, then report to Ellis.

Mr. Warner, a clerk in the department, was called, and testified that his attention was first called to Smith's statement in this room, when he overheard a conversation with the clerk of the Attorney-General; Smith told Taylor to put the reports and examination in the subpœna.

Mr. Chapman, counsel for Ellis, addressed the Senate. He said he had considered the question of producing evidence to show the depreciation in the value of real estate within three or four years past, but reflection showed him that sufficient evidence on that point had already been brought out.

A debate ensued as to the summing up. Mr. McGuire said if the evidence could all be printed, his side would be ready to sum up on Monday. Senator Harris said the Senate was full with the exception of one member, absent from the country—Mr. Wagner—and another, who had been present only for a few hours on the first day. He desired to go on and close the case now, and thought the Senate as ready now as ever it would be to go on and close the case.

Senator Gerard moved that counsel for Ellis sum up on Friday, and counsel for the prosecution on Saturday.

Senator Woodin moved to adjourn to meet in Albany next Tuesday.

Senator Kennaday moved to substitute Saratoga for Albany. Lost by the casting vote of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Senate then adjourned till Monday next at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

ADDRESS BY REV. JOSEPH COOK ON "CERTAINTIES IN RELIGION"—SERVICES IN MEMORY OF P. P. BLISS TO BE HELD THIS EVENING.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The usual conference, normal classes, Greek and Hebrew classes, and other regular exercises of the Chautauqua Assembly were held this morning. The weather was fine and the attendance increasing. At 11 o'clock Joseph Cook delivered a lecture on "Certainties in Religion." Mr. Cook claimed that there are three things from which we cannot escape—our own natures, God, and our record; that these three things constitute our unalterable environment while we continue to exist in this world and the next. According to Spencer, what we need most is harmonization with our environment. What is scientifically known, therefore, as harmonization with conscience, God, and our record is the unalterable natural condition of peace of the soul. Mr. Cook said that the universality of law is the first truth of science, and that it is, therefore, established by strict induction that the soul, like everything else, is made on a plan; that the plan of any mechanism is to be ascertained by finding out how it can be operated as near frictionless as possible; that this frictionlessness in a full-bred human nature is the natural in human nature; that continuous joy in all the faculties is the sign of the frictionless or natural action of the faculties; that only when reason and conscience are supreme in the religious sense can a full-bred soul attain frictionless action or continuous joy in all the faculties; that the religious is, therefore, scientifically known to be only natural—that is, the only frictionless action of human nature; that these truths are known by strict induction, independent of revelations, and that from the nature of things it results that harmonization with God in conscience can be attained only by the love of what God loves and the hate of what God hates; that similarity of feeling with God is scientifically known to be the unalterable natural condition of peace of soul in this world and the next; that for harmonization with our record in an unchangeable past, we need more than our own reformation and personal excellence, and that not only the necessity of similarity of feeling with God or the new birth, but the necessity of the atonement is scientifically inferable, therefore, from the necessity of our harmonization with our whole environment.

A very appreciative audience of about 6,000 persons listened to the address, and responded to its point with repeated and hearty applause. After the singing of several songs by the Young Apollo Club, of New-York, Frank Beard gave a pictorial Bible reading, after which Rev. J. Bowman Stephenson, of London, England, sang a Christian song. At 8 o'clock Rev. J. S. Ostrander gave a lecture called "Oriental Illustrations," and there was then music on the lake. Services in memory of the late P. P. Bliss will be held to-morrow evening.

DANGER ON THE MISSOURI RIVER.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 9.—The danger to the Union Pacific Railroad shops and smelting works from the river is considered so imminent as to excite grave apprehensions in the minds of the community in general, and a mass-meeting has been called for to-night to take some action toward averting what would prove a dire calamity to the interests of this city should these fears be realized.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT POOL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 9.—It is announced here that the Kansas Pacific and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroads have formed a pool for all local and through passenger and freight business. Each road will be allowed 40 per cent. of its gross earnings for expenses, and the remaining 60 per cent. will be divided equally between the two roads.

WEST VIRGINIA'S CAPITAL.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 9.—The statement of the *Intelligencer*, based on the returns of the vote cast in the State on the capital question on Tuesday, is that no point has received a majority, and therefore, a second election will have to take place in October, 1878, which is the date of the next general election in West Virginia. The competing points will be Clarksburg and Charleston.

A LADY KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Ella Del Noce, a daughter of A. Del Noce, a bank-note engraver, was killed by lightning at Hulett's Landing, Lake George, yesterday.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF PROF. CROSBY.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Aug. 9.—Prof. B. Crosby, of New-York, is lying dangerously ill at Hanover, N. H. In the opinion of his physicians he can only live a short time.

TROTTING IN CANADA.

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, Aug. 9.—In the three-minute-trot there were nine starters. It was won by Russian Spy, Darock second, Lady Rysdyk third. Time—2:38. In the running race, mile heats, there were four starters, and it was won by Mary L., Paladin second, in 1:48½. In the 2:37 trot there were seven starters, Happy Abbot coming in a winner, Grey Salem second, Woodruff third. Time—2:35.

BASE-BALL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The Auburns beat the Buffalos here to-day by a score of 14 to 1.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 9.—Alleghenys, 3; Buckeyes, 1.

THE MAINE REPUBLICANS.

THE CONVENTION AND MR. HAYES.

MANIFEST DISSATISFACTION WITH THE SOUTHERN POLICY—RESOLUTIONS OF APPROVAL AND DISAPPROVAL BOTH LAID ON THE TABLE—SPEECHES OF SENATOR BLAINE AND GEN. CHAMBERLAIN—RENOMINATION OF GOV. CONNOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 9.—The Republican State Convention was promptly called to order by Senator Blaine at 11 o'clock to-day, and Hon. J. H. Drummond, of Portland, was made President. The forenoon was occupied wholly with the detailed business of the convention, and a recess taken until 2 o'clock. The convention was a large one, 734 delegates being present, and in point of intelligence was far above the conventions that are usually held. The present Governor, Hon. Selden Connor, was renominated by acclamation.

THE PLATFORM.

The resolutions were reported as soon as Gov. Connor was renominated. They are as follows:

First—The United States constitute a nation, and not a mere confederacy. The successful issue of the Revolutionary War founded the nation. The successful issue of the war for the suppression of rebellion preserved it. The Union of the States as one nation must be maintained for all time against all foes at any cost.

Second—Citizenship is national. Its allegiance and obligations are national. The property of the citizen is taxed for the support of the National Government. His services are demanded, and, if need be, his person wounded and maimed and his life sacrificed in its defense. In return, it is the most solemn, momentous, and imperative duty of the National Government by the exercise of every constitutional power to extend its protection to every citizen—native and naturalized, white and colored—whether menaced by tyranny abroad or by political persecution now shielded under the heresy of State rights at home.

Third—Local self-government in all matters that are local must be strictly adhered to. In no community in the world has this been more completely attained than in the own Governments common to the New-England States, and the experience of well-nigh a century has taught every law and liberty loving citizen that there never can be a conflict between the legitimate powers of the Nation and the legitimate powers of each State.

Fourth—Most kindly and fraternal relations should be cultivated between all sections of our common country, and peace, good will, quiet, and harmony have always been most cordially desired and labored for by the Republicans of Maine. They believe these great ends are to be secured only by the freest exercise of political opinion and the most unrestrained liberty of party organization. They view, therefore, with solicitude and alarm the complete consolidation of all political power in the 16 Southern States in the hands of those who precipitated the rebellion. While white Union men are persecuted into silence or banishment, the entire colored race is so practically disfranchised by force and fear that in Congressional districts where they have more than two-thirds of the voters they are unable to elect one of their own race or a white man in sympathy with their interests. Thirty-five representatives in Congress and 35 electoral votes, apportioned to the Southern States by reason of their colored population, are thus invested to the sole aggrandizement of Confederate power in the National Government, and late rebel soldiers in Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana are thus enabled to exert in the administration of the Government more than double the political power of Union soldiers in any of the Northern States.

Fifth—The action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing appropriations for the Army, except upon conditions that deprived the Commander-in-Chief of the discretion vested in him by the Constitution, was wholly unjustifiable, dangerous, and revolutionary, and it is a striking commentary on this evil and perilous course that two of the States whose entire representation in Congress aided in defeating the Army bill have been since compelled, under the pressure and violence of mob law, to call on the National Government for such aid as only the Army can render.

Sixth—The Republicans of Maine are now, and always have been, in favor of every wise and salutary measure tending to the purification, integrity, and independence of the civil service, and to-day, with especial congratulation, they recall the fact that during the 16 years the Republican Party has been in power every appointee of the National Government in Maine has done his duty, and that during the whole period no officer has been guilty of misconduct, nor has a single cent of the public money been withheld or in any way wrongfully appropriated.

Seventh—The great industrial interests of the country in agriculture, manufactures, mines, and commerce are entitled to encouraging legislation, with such incidental protection and development as wise systems of revenue may rightfully and properly afford.

Eighth—A sound currency, based on coin and redeemable in coin, is essential to the prosperity of the people. Its attainment would impart confidence to capital, secure remunerative employment to labor, decrease expenses of living, remove stagnation from trade, and greatly promote the development of commerce in which Maine so deeply is interested. We therefore demand that in the resumption of specie payment the promise of the National Government be kept in an honest, straightforward manner, and that no backward or sideway step be taken.

Ninth—The navigation laws which were enacted in the infancy of the Republic have proved their wisdom by long and varied experience. They embody the matured judgment of three generations of commercial men. Any radical change in these laws, especially in regard to registry and enrollment of shipping, would be detrimental to the highest interests of American commerce, and a damaging blow to the national independence of the country.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any further land grants or subsidies for railroads by the General Government.

Tenth—The States of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana were fairly and legally carried by the Republicans at the November election in 1876, for State and national tickets, and the undoubted right of President Hayes and Vice-President Wheeler to the Electoral vote of those States was affirmed by the highest and most impartial tribunal that could be organized under the authority of the National Government: a tribunal to which the Democrats in both branches of Congress gave their deliberate assent. For the Democratic Party now to raise the cry of fraud is both unmanly and dishonest, and if persisted in must be accepted as an indication that the party, in its mad desire for power, is willing to incur all hazards of anarchy and revolution.

The remaining resolutions relate especially to State matters, and declare that economy, integrity and fidelity pre-eminently distinguish all branches of the public service in Maine, as is evidenced in the steady decrease in taxation. That taxation must be equal and impartial; that non-sectarian education must be continued; that the cause of temperance must be promoted by wise prohibitory legislation. The resolutions close with a cordial indorsement of Gov. Connor as the Gubernatorial standard-bearer.

GEN. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Instantly, upon the conclusion of the reading of the resolutions, ex-Gov. Chamberlain, of Brunswick, took the floor and presented a resolution indorsing squarely the policy of President Hayes, and supported his resolution in a 10 minutes' speech. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I offer this resolution because, speaking for myself and those Republicans who sent me here to act for them, I am unwilling to see the State Republican Convention of Maine adjourn without expressing a cordial support of the National Administration which represents the head of the party. I am surprised that no such resolution was offered by the committee. When ever did a State convention fail to declare its support of its own chosen agents and champions, and of all times this is surely one when true allegiance and manly service should be rendered—now, when the issues of the last 16 years are drawn to the sharp crisis. A year ago in the national platform we reaffirmed with care and completeness the principles which were our common bond, the end we sought, and the measures by which they were to be achieved. If anything could be a more bold and forcible presentation of them it was found in Mr. Hayes' letter of acceptance. If further light or demonstration were needed, it was given in the courageous, statesmanlike, and noble utterances of the President's inaugural, and if any were still in darkness the opening acts of the President's administration put at rest forever all doubt of his sincerity, firmness, and devotion to Republican principles. The President has upon him a great and solemn responsibility. We have called him to a task more difficult in many respects than to carry through a war, because to settle a disturbed state of things in time of peace by constitutional and legal measures is a far more difficult matter than to push forward a war when the warmest sympathies are aroused, and when men and measures and motives are not so sharply scrutinized. We ask the President to secure for the country the great boon for which we have fought and toiled so long. We ask him to consummate a political, financial, and industrial reconstruction when all the old systems have been overthrown from the foundations. We ask him, from the disorder and disorganization that have followed the terrific crash of forces in the internal conflict, to give us back a whole country. That is what we want, what we fought for and are still fighting for; and now, when the crisis has come, when the hopes and pledges so long held are being honestly and vigorously realized, shall we basely desert the Executive, on whom (our own choice) has devolved the difficult task? Have friends grown so timid or loyalty so lukewarm that we shall be asked to let the President alone, or, at the most, to give him a fair trial? What has the President done to make him a leper to be let alone or a culprit to be put on trial? What change has come over the spirit of our dream since we a year ago in this convention affirmed our confidence in our principles and in our candidate in resolutions much stronger than this I now venture to offer? Is sincerity so new to us that we are surprised and shocked when one takes us at our word. Is it the President's crime that he thought we were honest in our resolutions and promises. Have a care, gentlemen, lest the people think it is we who are on trial and not the President. If he is carrying out fairly and squarely the principles announced in our platform, year after year, is it not in fact and in earnest the party that is on trial; and the measures we propose for the well-being of the country, are they not on trial? If we believe in them, why not stand by them? What is the meaning of all this? Where is the folly? Who strikes the resolution out of men's hearts and the consistency out of their character? Shall we be told to wait and see whether the President succeeds or not before we sustain him? When our flag is being borne forward to the very edge of victory, shall we stay back in the rear to await the result before we dare say whether it is our flag or not? Are you going to put Maine in the rear? That is not where I have been accustomed to see her. Mr. President, that is where, I depend upon it, she will not stay if you put her there. No, Sir, the President is going to be sustained by the country, and I am confident that the Republican Party in Maine will sustain him. Let our resolutions, then, agree with our principles. Let them at least speak our meaning. If we are honest, if we are wise, we shall stand by the President. If the Administration does not represent the Republican Party, we have no national party. If this Convention does not endorse the Administration, we cannot claim to belong to the Republican Party of the country. But let us no longer use words in mockery. If we mean to recognize the President as he is, the exponent of our principles and the head of our party, why hesitate to say so in the language of men; and I will say also, if we mean otherwise, if it is an honest conviction that the President deserves censure and desertion, let us have the manliness to say so frankly and firmly; we owe it to the party and we owe it to the country.

Mr. President, the resolution I have offered is simple and clear; it is more moderate than I would like, but it is such as every Republican ought to accept. I know not what other gentlemen would think it wise and prudent to say here, but for one, so far from waiting to see how the President will come out in his efforts to pacify the country and purify the service, I am with the President now and here. I am for his policy. His and ours is the only one that can save the party and complete its noble record, and triumphantly elect the true man we nominate to-day—the only policy that can restore peace and business prosperity and faith between man and man to the whole country. I am for this policy for still another reason, because it is right.

No sooner had Gen. Chamberlain closed than Capt. Boutelle, editor of the Bangor *Whig*, took the floor and offered a substitute, declaring that Messrs. Chamberlain and Packard were legally elected Governors of South Carolina and Louisiana, and denouncing President Hayes for not recognizing them. The convention at this moment presented a wild scene. The applause which greeted Gov. Chamberlain's resolution was loud and long, but when Capt. Boutelle closed his remarks by reading his resolution the applause was perfectly deafening.

MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH.

Senator Blaine then took the platform, and before he could speak received a perfect ovation. While he counseled peace and harmony and forcibly urged that both resolutions should lie upon the table, he clearly announced his disapproval of Mr. Hayes' Southern policy. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I do not rise to speak for an indorsement of the Administration or against; for the Southern policy or in opposition to it, but I beg to say an earnest word for the harmony and success of the Republican Party in Maine. [Loud applause.] The resolution offered by my excellent friend, the President of Bowdoin, and the substitute moved by my friend of the Bangor *Whig*, show plainly the difference that exists in the ranks of the Republican Party. This difference existing, what shall be done about it? Shall one man be compelled to swallow the opinions of the others? Shall not each have the liberty to cherish his own? Mr. Lincoln used to say about the matters of administration that he was often compelled to do as the old farmer in Illinois, who, when he could not grub the stump or burn it, just quietly plowed around it. I am opposed to both these resolutions, and I believe I represent the wishes of a vast majority of this large convention when I move to lay them both on the table, and then have a direct vote on the resolutions reported from the committee. I am known by perhaps every member of this convention to entertain very decided views on the Southern question, but I am just as ready to vote against a resolution condemning the President's policy as I am to vote against one approving it. We cannot take action either way without offending good men, and creating needless heart-burnings and dissensions. We can all unite on a strong platform, embracing the issues which we hold in common, We can all rally as one man to the support of Gov. Connor. We can be tolerant of each other's opinions. We can all remember and adopt the old theological maxim, which teaches, "In essentials there should be unity; in non-essentials liberty; in all things charity." [Great and prolonged applause.] The arguments urged for the adoption of a resolution approving the Southern policy do not seem to be convincing. On the other hand, we are told that it is past recall, utterly irrevocable, and do as we may, it is fixed beyond the power to reverse. Then why bring it hither and demand our opinion on it as though it were a matter of practical administration? On the other hand, we are told that the policy is an experiment. The experiment will certainly be tried, regardless of anything we may say here to-day for it or against it. Let us then leave it alone. Let us make a proclamation of our faith in the Republican principles and show a solid front against our ancient foe, the Democratic Party. To force either of the pending resolutions upon the convention is to bring hither a sword. I beg the convention to hearken to me while I speak in the interest of peace, and to sustain me in the motion, which I now formally submit, that both resolutions lie upon the table.

As Mr. Blaine closed, it was perfectly evident that he had the convention very largely with him. Mr. Chamberlain's resolution was further urged by Hon. V. A. Farwell and Gov. A. P. Morrill, and the position of Senator Blaine was sustained by Hon. D. F. Davis and others. Both resolutions were laid upon the table by a rising vote of 4 to 1, and the resolutions, as reported by the committee, were adopted. These resolutions cannot but be regarded as a condemnation of President Hayes' policy, for they distinctly admit that the States of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana were carried by the Republicans at both the State and national elections in November, 1876. It cannot be denied that the convention was strongly opposed to both the Southern and civil service policy of the President, and this sentiment seemed to be the strongest in those sections of the State which are the Republican strongholds; and its action was also an unqualified indorsement of Senator Blaine. In the Cumberland County delegation Gen. Chamberlain was defeated as a member of the Committee on Resolutions. Senator Blaine was for the nineteenth consecutive year placed upon the State Committee. He is now serving for the eighteenth consecutive year as the Chairman of the committee, and he has never led his party to defeat. It is understood that the resolutions adopted were the embodiment of his views.

THE VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVES.

THREE MORE SESSIONS, BUT LITTLE WORK — GEN. WILLIAM MAHONE AND HON. JOHN W. DANIEL THE LEADING CANDIDATES FOR THE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION—TWO BALLOTS TAKEN WITHOUT A CHOICE.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 9.—The State Conservative Convention reassembled at 9 A. M. to-day. A number of resolutions were introduced relative to the public debt, all of which were referred to the Committee on Resolutions. A majority of the resolutions favored the payment of the public debt, but every proposition looking to increased taxation was received with hisses from all parts of the house. A resolution complimenting President Hayes for his wise and conservative course toward the South was offered. A delegate asked if it was in order to move to lay the resolution on the table, but the Chair decided that under the rules it went to the Committee on Resolutions. A resolution declaring that the public school system was burdensome, and should be abolished, was greeted with hisses. A resolution declaring that the convention should proceed at once to nominate a candidate for Governor elicited a warm discussion between members who were for immediate action and those who favored the adoption of a platform which should embrace the question of the public debt. The members who opposed an immediate nomination were friends of Gen. Mahone, who is recognized as the repudiation candidate, and they are determined that, if they can prevent it, no nomination shall be made until a platform is adopted, so that if it is not acceptable to them they can bolt and run their candidate as an independent. The report of the Committee on Credentials was then made. It seats and unseats a number of delegates, and the debate over the report was quite spirited. It was finally adopted without amendment, being a triumph for the anti-Mahonettes. A resolution was adopted limiting all speeches to five minutes, except in cases of nominating speeches, which were allowed 10 minutes. The discussion of the question of making immediate nominations was resumed, and after a number of speeches the pending question was ordered and sealed. The vote resulted in the defeat of the Mahoneites, the proposition to adopt a platform before making nominations being rejected by ayes, 521 5-8; nays, 870 3-8, pending the call of counties for sealed votes, and when Craig County was called, no prompt response being made, a notorious Richmond ward politician voted for that county, and when questioned claiming he had a right to do so. Upon being asked for the credentials he failed to produce them, referring to Gen. Peyton Wise and Gen. Bradley Johnson as his vouchers. Both of these gentlemen disclaimed any knowledge of the matter. A resolution was then offered to expel the offender from the building, which was laid on the table. In the course of a personal explanation by John S. Wise, of Richmond, on this subject, he said he knew the offender, James McClerran, to be as notorious a "rough," "shoulder-hitter," and ballot-box stuffer as Richmond contained. The original resolution to nominate a candidate for Governor at once, then came up. The vote resulted as follows—ayes 1,017; nays 324. After which the convention adjourned till 4 P. M.

Immediately upon reassembling the Chair announced that nominations for Governor were in order. Hon. John W. Daniel, of Lynchburg, was nominated by Col. John E. Penn, of Patrick County, in a pointed speech of five minutes. Judge John F. Lay, of Richmond, followed, nominating Hon. F. W. M. Halliday, of Winchester, in a forcible and telling speech, which was interrupted by frequent bursts of applause. Gen. William Payne, of Fauquier County, occupied the full time in presenting the claims and advocating the nomination of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. John S. Wise, of Richmond, nominated Gen. William Malone. In the course of his speech he denied that he represented a repudiation candidate. The platform was retrenchment, economy, and reform and no increase of taxation; and such was the platform of Gen. Mahone, who was as far from being a Repudiationist as any man in the Commonwealth. Dr. Sewell, of Gloucester, next nominated Gen. W. B. Taliaferro, after which the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock.

The convention reassembled at 8 o'clock. Several speeches were made seconding the nomination of various candidates. Mr. Holbrook, of Wythe County, nominated Gen. William Terry.

The Committee on Resolutions was in session all day, but no conclusion was arrived at. The various conflicting opinion on the question of public debt are hard to harmonize. The committee occupied all day in determining whether a platform with a plank concerning the State debt should be adopted or not. It is thought that they will recommend in their report the payment of interest on the public debt, and refer the matter to the Legislature for adjustment.

Speeches seconding the nomination of various candidates consumed the time of the convention until 10 P. M., when balloting commenced, resulting as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Mahone	421	Taliaferro	132
Daniels	351	Lee	126
Halliday	262	Terry	116

Under the rules Gen. Terry, the lowest candidate, was dropped. A motion to adjourn was voted down, and the second ballot proceeded with, resulting as follows:

SECOND BALLOT.

Mahone	440	Taliaferro	159
Daniels	434	Lee	123
Halliday	276		

Adjourned until 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A WORKING MEN'S MOVEMENT IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Circulars have been issued in this city calling a meeting of working men for next Saturday to nominate a full county ticket, including two members of the Legislature. It is proposed to discuss the propriety of co-operating with working men throughout Ohio as to the State Convention to nominate candidates from Governor down. The opinion prevails in some quarters that the movement, so far as it relates to this county, is in the interest of a local labor reformer who is already a candidate for a county office.

LAWLESSNESS IN ALABAMA.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Aug. 9.—Parties from Pickens County, Ala., this evening, report that the excitement caused by the murder of Story, Kilpatrick, and Rush on Saturday night is subsiding. The evidence of the negroes proves that several white men participated in the killing. One white man and seven negroes have been arrested, and warrants have been issued for others.

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clams, Mr. Downer addressed his guests in a welcoming speech, of which the following is the substance:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY SAMUEL DOWNER.

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-FREE-SOILERS OF 1848: I bid you a most heartfelt and fervent welcome. I feel, as I also believe you feel, that those of us who, either as members at the primary meetings, as delegates to the Buffalo Convention, or who early acted with the party, and who remained faithful to the movement until 1856, need no other bond to make us welcome at this meeting, than to know we were of them. [Applause.] With your permission, I wish to make a few preliminary remarks, and will then yield the chair to one whom it will give you more pleasure to listen to than to me. And here, let me observe, this company was invited to meet, with the sole object of indulging in pleasant reminiscences of the past, for I know when Free-soilers meet, 29 years after the formation of the party at Buffalo, when we recollect how fervent and united we were, it cannot be other than cheerful and happy. It is intended to be informal, and we anticipate listening to those who, 29 years ago, stirred up the fires of freedom, when it required some courage and backbone to do so. To-day we are met to congratulate ourselves that we are living, again clasp each other's hands in kindly recollection of those days; and to-day we are met to call up our tender sympathies in memory of the departed great, who, if in God's providence it is permitted them to look down upon us, we know are with us here in sympathy also. [Applause.] A few months ago, when our country was in fear and alarm, growing out of the uncertainty of the Presidential election, I happened into the office of Mr. Edward L. Pierce, the biographer of our lamented Sumner. [Applause.] I said to him, as I meet our old Free-soilers in the street their patriotism is as fervent as ever, but they hold all kinds of opinions, and I wish we could meet again and light up those old fires to cheer and comfort us. He said it was an excellent idea. I afterward spoke of it to my friend Frank W. Bird. The result was this meeting. [Applause]. And now, when I look upon these upturned faces glowing with the spirit of 1848, desiring now as then to know where true patriotism is pointing and to follow; when I feel we shall hear voices telling us what they think, and warming us with the old fires, I cannot help saying I am a pretty cute Yankee to have made for myself the privilege of opening this meeting. [Laughter.] But, gentlemen, though I hold the position, don't be alarmed. I will not keep it long. I know myself too well for that; and besides, I have another cause for self-elation. When I wrote the resolutions at the primary meeting in old Dorchester, which was to choose delegates to the Buffalo convention, I tried my hand at prophecy. I must read one to show whether I was a good prophet or not.

Resolved, That we return our heartfelt thanks to those true patriots, Judge Charles Allen and Hon. Henry Wilson, and those of the Ohio and Indiana delegation to the late convention at Philadelphia who, when freedom's voice was drowned and her spirit crushed; who, when so many were silent, or worse than silent, resolutely spurned the bribe. We believe the time will come when both at the North and at the South, at the East and at the West, their names will be honored and remembered; when those who now censure and revile them will have sunk into oblivion.

My friends, I want to recall reminiscences of two who were of note in those times. I do it as an example to others to do likewise. As I stand now, I see plainly, as if a reality, Daniel Webster. He was the god of my political idolatry. Ah! how fervently have I listened to his grand constitutional arguments! now I have burned at the words of freedom he spoke for man! When our Free-soil Party was first started, we thought he was with us. There are those of us who know when the late lamented Stephen C. Phillips penned the opening address to be delivered at Faneuil Hall, that Webster revised it and interlined what he thought was more appropriate to the last days of his long efforts for human freedom. We know that that evening he went to New-York, instead of coming down to Faneuil Hall. We know how his friends at Buffalo sought his nomination to the Presidency, not on new pledges, but from his known past record; after the nomination of Van Buren and Adams, how bitter he was to us, to Van Buren, to Lyman Tyler. We know it all culminated in his 7th of March speech of 1850, and we know the South, which he courted so hard, begrudged him even a poor complimentary vote. My friends, if Daniel Webster erred against the record of his life and the convictions of his conscience, grievously did he pay the penalty. Let us draw a veil over that portion of his life. Oh! that he had died a few years sooner or had lived a few years longer. The first gun of Sumter would have set him right. He was my teacher, and from him I learned the principles of constitutional liberty. Peace to his ashes.

I have but one other name to mention, and then I will close—Horace Mann. [Applause.] It was my happy lot to know him intimately; most intimately. He was the most self-sacrificing man I ever knew. Forty years ago, I resided in the same house with him, and our rooms were adjoining. It was at the commencement of the educational movement. How well I remember his intense labors, extending into the early hours of the morning, and the vast correspondence he maintained. This he endured for 12 years without complaint, and it was only when his successor was to be appointed that he told the Legislature that an office and a clerk were needed, and they were readily granted. When the mantle of the "old man eloquent" fell upon him, by the spontaneous wish of the people, I remember the remark he made to me. He said: "I shall soon issue my twelfth annual report to the Board of Education. I think I have laid the foundation of the educational movement that has been a pleasure to me, and I think if I give place to others they now can do more than I can in carrying out my plans. I think if I accept this nomination I may do some good in the causes of education, temperance, and anti-slavery; and whenever I can strike a blow for either of these I do it; but my aspirations for political life are over. I shall never again be a party man in a political sense." We know the result. He was almost unanimously chosen. He did not enter often into debate, but when he did speak how effective it was. He was much consulted by all parties, and many were the interviews he held me of conversations with the then fire-eating Southerners. His election to the second term was made under very different circumstances. Webster's 7th of March speech struck a deep and painful wound, and it was yet fresh. How hard and how successfully he combatted it. The old Whig element was large in his district, and the whole Whig element of the State was arrayed against him. You all remember him taking the stump, planting himself on the broad ground: "I have only done what I promised to do, to strike a blow against slavery whenever it should array itself against freedom." You know of his triumphal re-election. Before the expiration of his term he was nominated as Governor of Massachusetts, but the Free-soil element had not then got into the ascendant. Before the next election he had received an invitation to become the President of Antioch College, where he remained until his death. The college was not what it had been represented to him. It was in debt, with its means of support already exhausted in investments. In fact, I think its foundation was in a land speculation. He said to me, consulting me: "I have seen much of the West; they are young and vigorous, and will hereafter play the important part in the destinies of our country. I find the young are inclined to skepticism in religion, and the old to bigotry. The Christian sect has planted itself on the Bible as the foundation, the interpretation of which is left to each one's individual judgment. I can stand on that, and I hope can give broader and higher views than now exist." You know he entered on Sundays the pulpit, and had large congregations from all the country around. During the whole of the remaining life he struggled with their poverty and with their little dissensions. At the time of his death the college had been sold and passed into Unitarian and Christian hands, and was out of debt, but still poor. His constitution had become enfeebled, and his person much emaciated by hard and continual work, and he gradually sank under it; but he continued his labors to the very end. I do not think he knew how worn his system was. On the day he died his physician told him he had but a very few hours to live. It struck him with much surprise, and he questioned him closely. When convinced that it was so, he said, "Then I have no time to lose," and calling a few of the remaining students—for it was vacation time—and his family around him, he gave them wise counsel, to be true to their highest convictions and to rely on a just God. He even went so far as to point out to the students their individual temptations. When he got through he said he was fatigued and would rest, and then passed from earth. Horace Mann. He had an intuitive intellect, which almost amounted to inspiration. He was an intensely hard worker, and many were the good works for the prisoner, the insane, and the ignorant that he accomplished; and in the familiar intercourse, when with those he loved his wit, his humor, his sweet nature, his ever-overflowing benevolence—oh! how dear he became to us. His life was a useful one and his end a triumphant and happy one.

My friends, I have made these few remarks on two individuals whose lives stamped themselves deep in my memory. I do hope that by these who follow me the strong impressions left on them by our departed Free-soil great men may be given to us; that our meeting may be a cheerful and happy one; and let it be remembered that, after the lapse of 29 years from our convention, the slave is free, and to-day the great interest of us all is to have one country and a firm and happy union. I care not how it comes. Carpet-bagism is buried in the grave that knows no resurrection. Whether it comes from the rejuvenated Republican Party, or the Democratic Party, or the cream of both acting together, God speed its coming. [Applause.] I now have the great pleasure of calling to the chair I perhaps have occupied too long one who has consented to serve us, and whose life is stamped in living characters—Hon. Charles Francis Adams. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. Adams on taking the chair was greeted with some applause, and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

GENTLEMEN: Our friend, Mr. Downer, has been pleased to summon us to this, his magnificent seat of repose, on a day which he has himself selected as being an anniversary of a most interesting event in our political history. On the 9th of August, 1848, an assembly of delegates from a large number of the free States of our Union, was held at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, to consider the question what might be done on the approach of the election, then about to be held, of a new President and Vice-President, to change the current of the national policy, which had been long acting in the direction of a permanent establishment of the institution of human slavery as an overruling power in the State forever and aye. Our worthy host has been pleased to call upon me to preside on this occasion, for no reason I can imagine, except that it happened to me to have been called to the same duty for that occasion 29 years ago. At that time he and I were entitled still to be counted among the working members of society, but now that we both are on the verge prescribed in Scripture as closing all worldly enjoyments, I am led to conclude that he gathers us around him as a last chance for a good, friendly talk, once more to fight our battles over again. Permit me to remind you as briefly as possible, what was the state of the country prior to when the demonstration at Buffalo was made. From the close of the short war with Great Britain, in 1815, to the year 1821, but a single question of serious importance had agitated the people. That question was connected with the admission of the territory of Missouri into the union and involved the right of Congress to annex a condition to it excluding the institution of negro slavery from its borders. This was the first great battle for liberty and it ended in what went by the name of the Missouri compromise, or in clearer terms, a bargain that was not a settlement. Twenty years passed away and it began to be apparent that the extension of political power, favored by the Missouri decision, had become a ruling principle among the slaveholders, and the entire policy of the country had been gradually made to bend to the establishment of an idol stronger than the old image of liberty—the grim idol of slavery—threatening to spread its baleful influence over indefinite millions of human beings yet unborn. The first indications of dissatisfaction with this prospect of the future did not make their appearance among the more active and prominent statesmen of the time. Content with the position they had gained by their public services, they were not disposed to shake it by countenancing startling problems. It was reserved for a wholly different class of the community to enter upon this formidable enterprise of bearding the lion in his den. Standing as we do now, independent and impartial judges of the past, I am free to say that we owe a great debt of gratitude to that small band of courageous men, and women, too, who, having no fear of man before their eyes, and yet conscious of the danger that would beset them from their adoption of a most unpopular cause, went, so boldly, in the face of malignant and dangerous opposition, to uphold with steady perseverance the cause of justice, of humanity, and of truth. Many of the heroes and heroines of that day have passed away from among us and entered upon their reward; but a few still remain to enjoy the proud satisfaction of a faithful performance of a hazardous duty, recognized by the joint acclamation of all later generations of mankind.

But I must hasten with my story. For a time the slave power went on, apparently having its own way without opposition. State after State was cut out and admitted to the Union from the territory already acquired, recognizing slavery, until it was exhausted. Yet their power did not quite keep up with the corresponding progress of the free States. It was then that the policy was devised of acquiring the vast regions exclusively in the South and West, in which it was practicable to spread their hateful policy indefinitely. Beginning with the accession of Gen. Jackson to power, it went on steadily, whenever opportunity offered to the leaders to gain their points, either fairly, or if not fairly, by force or fraud. At last the community began to grow slowly conscious that matters were going wrong. Florida had been fairly bought, but Texas had been stolen from the Mexicans through the expedient of pretended colonization. The next step was to pick a quarrel with Mexico in order to bring that about. It became necessary to carry an election of a proper agent to the Presidency. To that end it was not deemed prudent to bring forward any well-known leader for a slave-holding candidate. The managers finally pitched upon James K. Polk, a respectable gentleman from Tennessee once Speaker of the House, but so little known that the story went about, when the news of his nomination came to the ears of the party in the North, that they first faithfully cheered James K. Polk, and next shouted the question, Who was James K. Polk? Against this feeble nomination the Whigs presented the name of Henry Clay, a man so well known to everybody for his long and brilliant public services that his party, in comparing his name with that of Polk, scoffed at the possibility of failing to elect their favorite. Yet, when the election came round, lo! and behold! James K. Polk was chosen. You may ask what was the reason of this singular change. It was all because of an answer by Mr. Clay to an inquiry from a number of citizens of Western New-York, as to his views of the proposal to annex Texas, which he wrote so equivocally that it alienated from him just about votes enough to turn the scale in that State against him, and that turned the scale again in the vote of the whole country. The slaveholders triumphed, and the victors set about to secure the profits of their victory. Not satisfied with Texas only, their next step was to pick a quarrel with Mexico, because she did not approve that form of stealing. This was so skillfully managed as to involve an ultimate appeal to war. Of all the flagitious schemes of the slaveholders to extend their power over new territory, no one has ever seemed to me so utterly indefensible as this. As one of many zealous friends of the cause of freedom I had worked my full share in behalf of Henry Clay and the Whigs, notwithstanding his equivocal letter, and when I saw the atrocity of the method adopted by the slave party to extend the profit of their victory, I fully expected that it would be met with a corresponding, unflinching resistance by the united efforts of their opponents. You may judge of our surprise when we found that there was no intention to regard these questions as a party matter at all. Every member was to vote as he thought best. Some of them actually voted for the war. From that instant my own attachment to this organization, so weakened, that I decided to decline any further the trust which had been liberally extended to me in the Massachusetts Legislature for several years. Neither was I alone in holding these sentiments. As the policy of the slaveholders went on many persons of great weight of character seemed disentiashed with the utter indifference manifested by the Whigs. The tone of their newspapers was absolutely servile, and the spirit of opposition became completely hushed. A few of us, after consultation together, decided that we could not continue silent in this emergency. The chief difficulty was in finding a political organ that would express our sentiments as freely as we desired. Just at that moment it so happened that a newspaper press, which had been started in the heat of the late election by a son of Joseph T. Buckingham, of the *Courier*, well remembered by many of us here, and which had lost all chance of establishing itself after the loss of the election, in pure desperation, was offered to me by the printers who controlled it. The paper bore the name of the Boston *Whig*. After some conversation I was so far tempted by this opportunity, offered to the knot of friends who sympathized with me, in maintaining the ground we had taken against the backsliding of our party, as to call them together and lay the matter fully before them. The result was that a meeting was called at lobby No. 13, in the State-house, by John G. Palfrey, then Secretary of the Commonwealth, to which had been invited by me, Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem; Charles Sumner, of Boston, and Henry Wilson, of Natick. These three, and Dr. Palfrey and myself constituted the little company. After much discussion and a variety of opinions, it was ultimately decided to accept the offer made to us and to enter upon the experiment. To that end a contribution of money was to be made. Dr. Palfrey agreed to assume the responsibility for one-fifth of the sum required; Mr. Phillips and myself, respectively, took two-fifths, while the other two men, less favored by fortune, pledged themselves to make up for the difference in earnest and vigorous support of the undertaking, which they faithfully gave. Such was the beginning of the Republican Party in the State of Massachusetts. Of all the men engaged in this primitive undertaking, desperate as it seemed, no single one contributed more to its success than John G. Palfrey. Apart from his pecuniary assistance, which was large in its proportion to his means, he began the campaign with that very able series of papers on the slave power which were afterward collected and circulated, producing great effect on opinion wherever they went.

[At this point Mr. F. W. Bird rose and said: "Dr. Palfren is unable physically to be here today. I ask the audience to rise and give three cheers for that venerable and honored man." The audience rose and gave three hearty cheers.]

No more sterling patriot and statesman is to be found in the long list of our public men. He still survives, the only one except myself of a company all of whom put in their strength to bring about the great revolution that has since taken place in our land. It is no more than just that posterity should retain the memory of their names forever. It becomes me to add another name, that of one who sympathized with us entirely in our undertaking, and who did marvels at one moment in promoting it at the very start. Need I mention the name of Charles Allen, whose eloquent appeal to the people of Worcester County, of which he was then the representative, laid a permanent foundation in that region in favor of freedom that has remained solid down to this day!

But the time warns me that I must be brief. We fought the battle of freedom in the Whig Party with various fortunes, until the time came for a new election to the Presidency. The question then came up, what shall we do? We had not separated from the Whig Party, nor did we mean to separate, unless we should clearly see that the principles professed by all in common were to be deliberately abandoned on occasions by the greater number. The nominations of the respective parties were about to be made. The Administration of President Polk had ended with a triumphant war, attended by an enormous accretion of new territory for the benefit of slavery. Of that war Gen. Taylor had been the successful guide; hence his popularity had grown in proportion. Yet the fact was indisputable that he was a citizen of a slave State, and a proprietor of large estates on which he kept large numbers of negroes in slavery. How then, could he be made acceptable to any true friends of freedom. On the other hand, the Democratic Party, responsible for the making of the war, and pledged to a policy favoring the extension of slavery in the territory acquired, brought forward Gen. Lewis Cass as a faithful exponent of their established policy. In this emergency, what was our consternation when we found that the Whig opponent of Gen. Cass was to be Gen. Taylor, the man of all others who had, by his victories, done the most of all to uphold the administration—a large slaveholder, pledged by his property and his negro laborers to protect if not to extend the odious system which we had so fiercely denounced. In this dilemma the painful question arose, What was to be done to maintain our consistency? To vote for Lewis Cass would be giving a sanction to the policy of the war, which we abhored; to vote for Gen. Taylor would be glorifying the agent who had done so much to promote the results which we held in detest. There was one alternative, and that was a resort to a third nomination. It could not hope to be successful or to be more than a solemn protest against the tendency of both parties. Yet, after a careful survey of the ground, there seemed to be reasonable cause for believing that our action, whatever it might be, would have no small effect in consolidating the party, and might overcome a resistance in time if not then. The only question of difficulty was whom we should nominate as our candidate. On the one side there had been a considerable accession in the State of New-York from the Democratic nomination of Gen. Cass; on the other almost equal disgust among the Whig moderate men at the nomination of Gen. Taylor; and this feeling pointed very distinctly to the substitution of Judge John McLean, of Ohio. For one, I must acknowledge that was much exercised as the time by this unfortunate turn that close elections had taken. To vote for Gen. Taylor was flying in the face of the principles we had solemnly put forward, and a resort to Gen. Cass was equally out of the question. How it might be with Van Buren, we could not tell. In any event, it seemed indispensable to take steps to assemble another convention. A very small number of persons of influence gave favorable responces to the proposition, and the requisite steps were taken to carry it into effect. Buffalo, in New-York, was fixed upon as the place, and the 9th day of August as the time for the assembling of the new combination. Many people, particularly in the State of Massachusetts, had been much roused by the events which had taken place, and as a consequence a full delegation was sent to Buffalo, embracing many of the most promising young men growing up in the State. In the district in which I lived the meeting was pleased to name me as one of the delegates, and I cheerfully obeyed the call. In a few days I found myself in the midst of a multitude assembled for that great meeting. There have been many such assemblages since, far larger in numbers, and perhaps more skillful in modes of operation, but for plain, downright honesty of purpose to effect high ends, without a whisper of bargain and sale, I doubt whether any similar one has been its superior either before or since.

The first duty after our arrival was to consult with our brethren of the other States respecting the selection of a candidate to represent our views, as opposed to those entertained by both the older parties. I soon discovered that a nomination would certainly be made, and the selection of the man would be narrowed down between Judge McLean and Martin VanBuren—one a Whig, the other a Democrat. The question was which of the two was to be preferred. His party character was of little consequence. I think I have already said that my own inclinations tended to the preference of Judge McLean, and to that end I applied at once to the delegates from Ohio for concerted action in his behalf. The chief person in that highly respectable delegation was Mr. S. P. Chase, a promising statesman, whose later career is familiar to you all, and to him I was referred for authentic information of Judge McLean's position. I found him one of my surprise when I was informed that the Judge was severely tried on the anxious seat, with a strong aversion to be pitted against any rival candidate. The effect of this wet blanket over our hopes you can readily imagine. For some such emergency as now presented itself, I had not been altogether unprepared. The news of the defeat of Judge McLean it was obvious that the friends of Mr. Van Buren would necessarily, by their union and organization, have the advantage over any other public man whom we could persuade to stand, and these we could count on our fingers' ends. Not entirely blind to this possibility I had already in my private letters taken a step on my own responsibility, to open the way for this possible alternative. On the 16th of July—that is, three weeks previous—I had addressed a confidential letter to Mr. Van Buren, reciting the nature of our movement and the encouraging symptoms in his Presidential career, and calling upon him to give me such an explicit answer as I might have it in my power to use in his favor in case of an emergency which I apprehended might take place. Martin Van Buren has long since passed away and his confidential letter in answer to mine can never do him any harm if it should now go into the province of American history. Here it is, and I will read it to you:

[Confidential.]

LINDENWALD, July 24, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: I have read your letter, and, although you do not desire an answer, I cannot, in justice to my own feelings, refrain from expressing the satisfaction I have derived from its good sense, liberal, and manly spirit. It has afforded me much pleasure to find that you, at least, understand that it is so difficult to make many people comprehend the involuntary character of the relation which I occupy to the public. So far was I from desiring to be a candidate for the Presidency, that I have many times regretted the strained considerations that those which were then presented to me to have prevented me from declining the office itself, if those who asked me to be a candidate had possessed the power of placing it at my disposal. When the letter, which is now part the subject of your approbation, and in all of fair criticism, was written, nothing could have been further from my mind than the remotest possibility of my being in connection with my present position. You will see by the terms of the letter addressed to me by the New-York delegation that they were well apprised of the character of my resolution upon one of the points of their address. All that they had a right to expect was an unreserved expression of my opinions upon the other questions they presented, and this I gave them with pleasure. The most prominent men in the convention, who sincerely desirous of respecting my known wishes, lost the control of its movements in regard to the nomination after the reading of my letter, and the result is known to all. It has brought before the country in this unexpected and extraordinary manner, it did not require much reflection to satisfy me that the course I have adopted was the only one that was open, and to that I will, of course, adhere. My position will be found more fully noticed in a letter from me to the Industrial Congress, recently assembled at Philadelphia, which will appear in the *Evening Post* of to-morrow. In which I have given the full reasons for adopting the course I design to pursue in regard to any further expositions of my views upon public questions. My reasons for adopting it are given as fully as the limits of such a document will allow. I hope, and, if I hope, be satisfactory to many, but whether they are or not I shall feel myself constrained to adhere to the position I have taken. It can, under existing circumstances, be scarcely necessary to say that if any of your friends think they can give more effect to their principles upon the main subject by taking a course different from that to which your own feelings would lead you, I should for any reasons be more agreeable to them to do so, their conduct in the matter will not be disagreeable to me in any sense. My solicitude has been, not to get nominations, but to keep free of them, and nothing can be done at Buffalo that is founded on good sense, and looks in good faith to the advancement of the great principles I hold sacred, which will cause me either regret or mortification.

I have marked this letter confidential, because I have received a vast number of communications upon the same subject which I am compelled to leave unanswered as I have done. I believe, in every case except yours, and I desire to avoid giving offense as far as I can. The views I have taken I do not hesitate to express to all who desire to understand them. While, therefore, reasonable caution is observed in regard to the fact of our correspondence, I shall be content that you speak of my opinions and dispositions as you can understand them. I am, very respectfully and truly, yours,

M. VAN BUREN.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq.

This letter had been received on the 28th of July. Although somewhat wordy, it substantially ratified and confirmed his former declarations and his policy, which practically cost him the Democratic nomination. That went to Gen. Cass. There was then nothing left to us to choose but to raise up Martin Van Buren as the most courageous man of high position in the two parties willing then to hold up our standard. His clear answer to the invitation sealed the bond, and from the 19th of August, 1848, the great party dates the organization which through weal and through woe, at last carried to a triumphant close a struggle for a mighty principle, which, for its length and severity, is entitled to claim a high and honorable rank in the annals of the world. As for Massachusetts, you all doubtless remember the result of that election which forced an entering wedge into the Whig column that ultimately effected its downfall. In contrast with this struggle all later questions sunk into insignificance. Let us rejoice that we now live in the full enjoyment of all the blessings that attend good government, peace, freedom, and justice, environed by plenty and supported by law.

I have, I fear, Mr. Downer, entrenched much too far in the festivities of this occasion, and deprived your guests of the privilege of hearing the experience of the others whom I see around me, all of them more or less associated with the event you have been pleased to celebrate to-day.

The Chairman then introduced Judge E. R. Hoar, of Worcester, prefacing the introduction by a brief history of the difficulty between Massachusetts and South Carolina which led to the sending of Mr. Hoar's father to represent Massachusetts' grievances to the Palmetto State. Mr. Hoar spoke very briefly, saying he would not take up the time of the audience in rehearsing the events of 30 years ago. He was happy, however, for the first time in his life to be able to pay an humble tribute to Martin Van Buren. Many of the Free-soilers of 1848 were sorely disappointed at his nomination for the Presidency. But one of his neighbors took comfort to himself by saying that he believed there was one good thing about Van Buren. He always stuck to the cause he espoused for the time being, and when he sent the spoils to the voters, the voters paid 'em. [Laughter.]

After Judge Hoar, short speeches were made by his brother, Senator Hoar, Hon. Amos Tuck, of New-York; Stephen Phillips, of Salem, and Frank W. Bird, of Walpole. All of them were devoted to historical reminiscences of the organization of the Free-soil Party, and the event, that led to it, of which the chief was the annexation of Texas. The reunion closed with the reading of an original poem pertinent to the occasion by Thomas Drew.

A SWEET YOUTH.

The Allentown (Penn.) *Register* exposes a young man in this remorseless way: "A mischievous quack in Altoona City, Penn., advised a young man with more hair than brains to use molasses water, the theory being that after the water evaporated the rebellious locks would coalesce and keep in place. He made his toilet of a Sunday morning, and, taking a prominent new, concentrated the attention of all the flies in the church, much to the relief and edification of the congregation. After striking wildly about and damaging a palm-leaf in undue vehemence, he made a break for the door, with the flies swarming about his neck."

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

WITH THE RUSSIANS AT GIURGEVO.

BEGINNING OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF RUSTCHUK—IGNORANCE AND INEXPERIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN STAFF—FILTHY CAMPS AND A SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT RUN BY CONTRACTING JEWS—A SCANDAL THAT MAY END IN A DUEL—THE TURKISH FIRE ON GIURGEVO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GIURGEVO, Monday, July 23, 1877.

Most people have only two horns to their dilemmas; I am particularly afflicted with three, and unless I possessed the quality of ubiquitousness claimed by Sir Boyle Roach for his bird, I cannot come to a perfectly satisfactory solution. If I could be in several places at the same time, I have before me: A visit as bearer of dispatches to the Russian headquarters somewhere in Bulgaria; an excursion to the Roumanian head-quarters at Piana and Kalafat, or to stay where I am, to watch the bombardment of Rustchuk, which, after several postponements, is positively advertised for this week; "weather permitting and the files not being too bad," might have been added by the manager of the performance. Now, it is very hard to come to a decision and be certain of not putting one's foot in it by running after shadows. In Bulgaria I should enjoy the inestimable privilege of gazing upon the [illegible] features of the Grand Duke and of seeing, or rather hearing, the results of the operations of the armies of Holy Russia, for no correspondent whom I have yet met has ever got much further; with the doughty warriors of Carol I., I should listen to a vast amount of grandiloquent buncombe, witness a great deal of martial swagger, and then record the triumphal passage of the Danube by the Roumanian heroes after the Russian column from Nikopolis shall have cleared the way and made the operation nice and easy. It is true that one of the Prince's aides de camp, who was detached on duty with the Grand Duke, has come over with permission to his sovereign from his imperial guardian to go ahead, but I don't think that, unaided, these people will do much against Widdin, except continue their harmless cannonade. The men are doubtless brave enough, and so I suppose are the officers, and their Princeling lacks neither courage nor determination; but no one has had any experience, and there is no one to tell the staff what to do, and the troops feel the ignorance of their leaders, and so are wanting in that confidence which is necessary to insure success. Here I am pretty certain that something must happen soon, although I have no definite information, and it is all a chance when I or any one else drop upon the truth in time to be present at the performance. I know a lot of military swells who are most courteous and affable in ordinary circumstances, but who take refuge with a bland and childlike smile in enigmatical generalities as soon as you ask a leading question. "When will you begin the bombardment? Do you fancy it will be to-morrow?" and my neighbor at the *table d'hôte*, a magnificent Russian General, all mustache and decorations, looks grave, and then, after a moment's anxious thought as to whether he will commit himself, replies: "Possibly; although it may not take place before Tuesday or Wednesday; perhaps, indeed, not before next week." It is the *kim bilir? Allah bilir!* "Who knows? God knows!" of the Turks in another form. Indeed, there is a *luze de precaution*, for, except as to the precise town, the objective of their movements is a mere comedy secret, told to the audience, but by an ingenious fiction supposed to be concealed from the other actors on the stage. Correspondents are forbidden to telegraph anything to their newspapers, yet the country swarms with the enemy's spies and sympathizers, and if the Turks only were as clever to profit by as they are to obtain information, they would never be caught unprepared.

Now, while I am awaiting the rise of the curtain, I shall endeavor to improve the shining hour by examining such of the Russian arrangements as are open to inspection. So far as I have seen they need not fear plagiarism, for, if not bad, they are at least confusing, according to generally preconceived military notions. Let us, for politeness' sake, call them original, and proceed to their description. Their camps are irregularly pitched, with apparently no regard to the proximity of wood and water, and as filthy and foul smelling as a Bulgarian or Servian village; their ordnance and commissary stores are piled up promiscuously by the side of the railway tracks, with no other cover than pieces of canvas, —not even tarpaulins—exposed on two sides at least to sun, wind, and rain, with here and there heaps of rotten, broken biscuit and piles of moldy bread; no sentinels are placed at the springs and wells, so that the former are soon trampled into quagmires and the latter are pumped dry; the one line of rail by which their heavy supplies are fetched from Bucharest, is so beautifully managed that it is nearly always blocked, so that, what with troop and passenger trains, baggage-wagons, ambulances and trucks carrying horses and siege guns, the journey, ordinarily an affair of a little over two hours, not infrequently is prolonged to seven—a very serious delay if a sudden concentration of troops and material were necessary. But their triumph is their Subsistence Department, and the arrangements here are so entirely without parallel in the history of any other—even Russian—campaign, that they merit more than a passing notice. The Russians affect to be delighted with its working, but the great eagerness, so unlike his usual reticence, of my Russian General to explain its beauties and insist upon its advantages, looks more like an effort at an apology for the endless delays and confusion, apparent even to the most casual observer. Formerly there was a regular commissariat, and the subsistence of the Army was intrusted to regular officers of the Government; at present, this important service is entirely in the hands of a "victualing firm," acting as commission merchants. "It must be readily understood"—I am quoting my Russian General—"that our Quartermaster Department was obliged to make certain innovations, for the circumstances and conditions of the present war are entirely different from those of any preceding European campaigns. Nowhere else is there a line of defense so long and so well protected by nature as that of the Danube; the Army was obliged, in its march toward the actual zone of operations, to pass through a country sparsely peopled, where the lines of transportation are indifferent, and where the principal supplies of the Russian soldier's rations, rye flour, is not obtainable. Our railway rolling stock cannot be used upon the narrow-gauge tracks of the Roumanian lines, so that a transshipment of all the stores was necessary as soon as they reached the frontier at Imgheni, whereas the German Intendance could bring everything from the centre of Germany to beneath the walls of Paris in 1871 without a change of carriages. Besides, all the railroads in Roumania have but a single track, which is insufficient for the transportation of the supplies of an army of several hundred thousand men. Before the Pruth was crossed a convention with Roumania was a necessary formality, and this was a matter of serious difficulty in order to avoid wounding the natural susceptibilities of a friendly people. But this was a mere detail; the real obstacles to an advance became more formidable as the operations progressed in the heart of a devastated country, among a starving population, decimated by epidemics, and almost destitute of all railway communication. Naturally, in such conditions the question of revictualing the Army became singularly complicated, and it became imperative at any price to invent some system adapted to these exceptional circumstances for which no precedents existed. Local resources could not be taken into consideration; many articles of first necessity, particularly rye flour, must be brought from Russia; immense means of transportation must be found, and due allowance must be made for the inevitable delays of this transportation. In this situation it was impossible to make use of the ordinary methods of giving contracts for the supply of stores that have been successfully employed during times of peace. It is true that the underbidding of the various contractors presented certain advantages to the department, but there is a vast amount of red tape in the administration, a multitude of formalities to be gone through, which would have delayed the operations, and as delay might be fatal, the question of economy was made entirely a secondary consideration. The contracts signed with the aforesaid 'firm' do not consequently fix any price to the contractors, who are only obliged to deliver a certain quantity of stores, of a certain quality, at such times and places as may be designated by the Intendance. Their profits consist in a regular commission paid to them over and above the first cost price of the articles furnished."

Now, this may be very satisfactory to the members of the "firm," which is a vast association of Russian, Polish, and German Israelites, who are simply coining money. What their commission is I cannot say, but some of the little men who act as sub-contractors have theirs at the rate of 2 per cent. per diem in the article of bread alone, and I know several who with an original capital of 10,000 francs have made nearly 250,000 francs since the 1st of May, 1877. The average movement of carts along the roads exceeds 2,000 daily; people are offering from 50 to 60 francs for the hire of a wagon drawn by oxen, and even at that price cannot obtain a sufficient number for the wants of the soldiers, with whom the eccentric management of the subsistence department makes it either a feast or famine. The column which fought so gallantly at the taking of Nikopolis had been without food for 24 hours, and as the army gets into the interior it would be in danger of absolute starvation if the Turks had pluck and intelligence enough to make a raid on the enemy's long and unmanageable convoys.

May I venture on a little bit of scandal? It is not strategetics, but then one cannot always talk shop, and I am sure that at least my lady readers, if I am so fortunate as to have any, are tired of hearing about soldiers and cannon and concentrations and movements and operations and Krupp's and shrapnell—*toujours perdrix* disgusted even the Grand Monarque. Six weeks ago all the dandies of Bucharest waxed eloquent over the beauty and grace of a charming woman who rode through their suburbs at the head of a splendid regiment of Uhlans. Was she or was she not the legitimate spouse of its gallant Colonel? Nobody knew or really cared, although, Bucharest being gossipy by nature and education, the subject was freely and warmly discussed, and the conclusion arrived at, that as Colonel X. gave her his name, and did not look like a person to be trifled with, it would be safer to give her the benefit of the doubt, and be very polite. She did not seem to care much for the society of her sex, but she was the ornament and joy of the society of Giurgevo, from which all the indigenous joys and ornaments had fled to the mountains. I was presented, and, like every one else, was seized with a respectful admiration of the ease and grace of manner which, like the majority of her countrywomen, she possessed. She was a Polonaise and *blonde comme les blés*. But a change came. Two days ago the Colonel received orders to make a reconnoissance with his regiment toward Paraipan, and his absence would last some three or four days. All the hotel could hear their parting, which was tender and lachrymose. "Take care of thyself, darling; don't expose thy precious existence," wept the lady. "My own heart's treasure, how wilt thou bear the separation?" replied the warrior, and there were tears and kisses and protestations, and then he rode away and she waved her kerchief from the window until the last horseman of the column had disappeared in the dim distance. But, as the soldier proceeded on his weary way, a messenger overtook him and bade him retrace his steps, as the enemy had fled, and the reconnoissance was no longer necessary. On the wings of love, and as fast as his thoroughbred could carry him, he galloped back, leaving his regiment in charge of its Lieutenant-Colonel, his heart filled with fond anticipations of the joyous surprise which his unexpected return would cause to the lady of his love. He reaches the dwelling, throws his reins to an orderly, tries the door, shouts "It is I, my dearest," gets no answer, becomes impatient, and finally kicks in a panel and finds that "his dearest" has gone, and has left no sign behind her except an empty jewel-case. Now, there are no jewelers, at present, in Giurgevo, and the lunatic ever ventures out of doors under the scorching heat of midday; so that there was legitimate cause for suspicion. But where was she? He knew that she had not left by the morning train, and there are no post horses to be obtained in the town, and no place of refuge nearer than Bucharest, if she had been minded to run away; she must be in the neighborhood, and for hours did the poor man tear about the streets, and we could hear his howls and imprecations echoing through the corridors of the hotel, as he shrieked out for tidings of his lost one. No one could or would give him any satisfaction, but at last somebody suggested that the evening's train to the capital might give him some clue to the mystery; so to the station he went, and ambushed himself in its environs, and thought over possible projects of vengeance, and perhaps over the inconstancy and perfidy of the fair sex. Everybody in town at last got to know of the affair, and there was quite a gallery of spectators on the spot when the first bell rang at 4:45. Still no one came, and his uncertainty became greater, when suddenly a hackney carriage tore up the station at full speed, and the departure was clanging, the lost lady and the Colonel's most intimate friend, each with a small treelling bag in hand, stepped out and ran to the ticket-office. I suppose he said *Et tu Brute*, or something of the sort, for I heard some curious and evidently unparliamentary guttural sounds, and we saw several slaps in the face given, and in the midst of the scuffle Helen got into a first-class carriage and was borne off to Bucharest, whence she telegraphed the same evening for her luggage, and Paris and Menelaus were ordered off to their respective lodgings, under close arrest, by a stern old General, who, although he seemed to enjoy the scene, could not permit the public scandal to go on unnoticed. *On dit*, that there will be a duel as soon as Rustchuk has fallen; but Russian discipline is inflexible, and if dueling is winked at, it is only upon condition that it does not interfere with the public weal.

While I am writing, the cannon in the Slobodja batteries have begun to growl, and although the Turks have not yet replied, the landlord has come in to say that the orders from the Governor are to clear the hotel immediately. Where I shall seek shelter, where sleep this night, I have no idea; probably not at all, as, if the bombardment has commenced in earnest, no one will care for rest, and I am curious to see the effect of the Russian guns. Their officers pretend to have some in position with a range of 9,000 metres—nearly six miles.

P. S.—I am writing this on a stump by the roadside. The troops are getting under arms, and the Turkish shells are crashing through the houses of the town. I cannot see what effect they have on Slobodja; but the batteries there are evidently firing only on the Turkish fortification and at the camp on the hill—so far, it seems, without effect.

A FORGER RELEASED.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 9.—George Baynes, who was arrested in this city on July 26, charged with having stolen $22,000 from

DESPERATE WORKING MEN

SULLEN DISCONTENT IN BALTIMORE.

WORKING MEN DIRECTLY CONCERNED IN THE RIOT OF JULY 20—DESPERATE TALK OF LABORING MEN IN ALL BRANCHES OF TRADE—THE RECENT STRIKE PREMATURELY PRECIPITATED—WHAT THE RAILROAD MEN INTENDED TO DO IN THE FALL—SECRET POLITICAL MEETINGS BEING HELD—THE TROUBLE NOT YET ENDED.

From our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 7, 1877.

There are considerations connected with the labor movement in the City of Baltimore that are very far from having been exhausted as subjects of discussion and exposition during the recent strike of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad hands and the accompanying riot and bloodshed. It is true that in the fight between the soldiers and the mob on the night of July 20 there were few, if any, railroad men concerned, and that the name of not one of them appears in the list of killed and wounded; but it is a significant circumstance that 8 of the 11 killed were working men who had only a few hours before left their benches and shops. It is the common cant to speak of them as having been innocent victims—mere accidental spectators of the scene, who were caught in the surging crowd and were shot down by the troops before they had the opportunity to escape to a place of safety. Your correspondent has taken the trouble to supplement his own observations of what took place around the Sixth Regiment Armory and the occurrences afterward, during the march of the soldiers up Baltimore-street, by those of conservatives and other eye-witnesses of the events of that terrible night, and I feel very well assured that although the riot was commenced under the leadership of a few professional roughs, it was taken up and carried on mainly by actual working men; and I am moreover very much inclined to disbelieve that those who were killed were not guilty of participation in the attack on the troops. The theory of their innocence was pretty well brushed away when a policeman testified to finding a huge stone in the pocket of one of the dead men, who had been lamented by his associates as an innocent victim to assassination at the hands of the Militia, and if other witnesses before the Coroner's inquest had chosen to tell all they knew, there might have been revelations that would have convinced the public that the bullets of the Sixth Regiment, in most instances, found their way to men who had courted the fate they met. It must be remembered, too, that, although the firing took place at an hour when Baltimore-street is usually crowded with people, only two men who were not working men were struck, and the natural deduction is that there was scarcely anybody on the street except those who were following up and stoning the military.

These matters are not recalled for the purpose of stirring up bitter blood or to found any controversy upon. They simply occurred to your correspondent as being tangibly connected with certain developments recently manifested among the working classes, and as prompting an investigation into the condition and feelings of the element of the population of Baltimore that earns its bread by skilled or unskilled labor. I have spent some three days among the trades, but before giving the result of these inquiries I ought to say that there is no other city in the United States where there are stronger or more complicated bonds of union among working men. This is a remarkable fact, notwithstanding that, in proportion to population, Baltimore is the least important of the great manufacturing centres, and falls far behind cities that are nowhere near it in the number of inhabitants. But what there are of artisans and mechanics are indissolubly welded together. They have their unions in every trade; they renew and strengthen their associations and friendships in their social assemblies, and they meet and combine again in the secret orders to which it seems an unwritten law that every Baltimore workingman should belong. Take them all through the scale, from the most skillful mechanic in the machine shops down to the hod-carrier, and one finds them united by a bond of sympathy that is certainly more perfect than among the various trades elsewhere. Keeping this in mind, there is no difficulty in understanding why the working element was ready to back up the railroad strikers even to the extent of facing the musketry of the Militia.

THE RECENT STRIKE PREMATURE.

In the course of conversations with the most intelligent representatives I could discover in the different branches of labor, a tone of sullen discontent was the most observable feature. Naturally, my first inquiries were among the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad employes who had either refused to return to work or whom the company had refused to take back. I found a knot of them at a favorite rendezvous—a tavern close by the water side in South Baltimore—and listened for a half-hour to their complaints and their threats of what might yet be done in the future to cripple the railroad. There was not much to be gained from them, but I learned of an engineer who had quit the road, and who was spoken of as the man to see on the subject. I found him, and his views of the whole labor question were interesting enough to warrant reproduction. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, keen and quick in his talk, and has a way about him that conveys the impression that he is anything else but an enthusiastic and ignorant fool. He said, in the first place, that he had left the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad because, under the 10 per cent. reduction, he could not earn enough to support his large family decently, and he thought he could find more profitable employment elsewhere. But he soon dropped personal matters and went on to more important subjects. As to the recent strike, he said that it had been unwisely precipitated. Away back in the Spring the railroad hands on the trunk lines had been convinced that their wages were to be cut down, and there had been interchanges of opinion among them as to what should be done. "Why," said my informant, "we had delegates here in Baltimore from the Pennsylvania, the Central, and the Erie, in May, and we sent men back to them, and the whole thing was thoroughly talked over before any orders for the reduction had been given from either Scott, Vanderbilt, Jewett, or Garrett. There were conferences here and in Pittsburg and in Jersey City, and the railroad officials, with all their smartness and their detectives, never dreamed of what was going on right under their noses. Well, the upshot of it all was that there was a general understanding that there should be a grand strike against the reduction of pay. Now, young fellow, I am going to tell you something that none of the newspaper men have got hold of yet. We had no notion of striking in the Summer. All of us old railroad men knew that the companies would have the whip hand of us then, because there would be little business doing, and they could get along with the blacklegs and the green hands. Our programme was to accept the reduction without a murmer, work straight along until the Fall business was at its height, then to demand an increase of pay from Garrett, Scott, Vanderbilt, and Jewett, and if it was not at once granted to strike as quick as a stroke of lightning, and drop trains wherever they might be at any point along any road. We think we would have won the fight on that, but the freight firemen and brakemen on the Baltimore and Ohio knocked the whole plan to thunders by striking too soon. I don't know that I can blame them, for the company wanted to send them up the road on starvation wages, and then make them eat up what little pay they got while they were waiting for a train back; but if they could have stood it until October, we should all have put in our big licks at once on every road, and no soldiers would have saved the companies then. Of course, when the strike commenced here, the men on the other roads were prematurely dragged into it before our arrangements were made, and so I may say that for the present we have been whipped in detail, while as a unit we would have been invincible." Your correspondent endeavored to draw this man out by questions as to whether the original intentions of the confederates might not yet be carried out by a simultaneous strike later in the year, but on this point he was wary. All he would say was that people who thought the trouble was ended had made an immense mistake. The roads had all promised the men that they would get more pay when business became better. "Now," said he, "we know well enough that in the Fall business will be a great deal better, and all the roads will be earning money. If the men consent to be starved, that stockholders may be paid their 10 per cent. dividends, then they are bigger fools and cowards than I take them to be."

THE SULLEN SPIRIT OF WORKING MEN GENERALLY.

This sort of talk very fairly represents the spirit and feeling of the railroad men not at work and the vast throng who sympathize with them. Among all the trades with whom I talked there was not one in which I did not find an ugly temper, both with reference to the use of military force in subduing the strike and their own relations to their employers. Small wages and lack of steady employment were the burden of the complaints. Even the tin can makers were growling, although it was only the other day that they struck for better pay and got it. This branch of industry is important, as it furnishes cans for the great oyster and fruit packing establishments that abound here. In the shoe factories, the machine shops, and all the minor divisions of labor there was the same discontent. A deep-seated animosity exists on account of the killing of working men by the Militia, and, as a speaker at a labor meeting asked, "Do we support these shoulder-strapped gentry to shoot us down when ask for bread?" So you may hear the same sentiment repeated everywhere among working men, in and out of employment. Those who have work will say that they are scarcely any better off than those who are idle. Those who once earned $35 or $30 per week now think it fortunate if they get $12 or $15, and they ask how they can pay house rent, feed, clothe, and rear their families on that. And yet Baltimore has not 50 tenement-houses in its limits, and working men mostly live in homes of their own. Just here, however, is another source of trouble. Thousands of mechanics have bought houses through building associations on the plan of paying in so much per month. They were doing well enough with their payments until the commercial depression threw them out of work or reduced their earnings to such a small figure that they could put by nothing with which to meet their dues. The mortgages which they gave to secure the associations have in a multitude of instances been foreclosed, the property sold, and the unlucky mechanic has thus been turned out of his home, and lost every cent of the money which he had paid. There are other grievances, and as they are paraded one can hardly wonder at the desperate and vicious fashion in which men talk.

POLITICAL AGITATION AMONG THE WORKING MEN.

Already the whole affair has assumed a political bearing. As if the working people did not have associations enough, they have, since the riot, started what they call "Labor Lyceums," one in each ward of the city, at which they meet to take action looking to the formation of a working man's party, under the direction of a central organization. The Democratic or Republican politicians were warned off from these meetings, but some of the notorious old wire-pullers of each side have been making themselves prominent, and are endeavoring to turn the current to their advantage. The movement appears to be engineered by a mysterious body that calls itself the Executive Committee. This body must meet in garrets or cellars, as nobody has any report of its proceedings except the *Standard*, the newspaper organ of the strikers. It may be mentioned that this journal talks Communism in an audacious fashion that has recommended it to a very heavy circulation among the laboring classes, and I suppose that the spirit of any element of a community may be rather fairly gauged by the sort of printed opinions it hangs its faith upon. Luckily, the Democrats had made their nominations for the General Assembly before the strike occurred, and now they have nothing of consequence ahead of them in the city except to make up a ticket for the Council. There need be no surprise if the working men do put a legislative ticket in the field and elect a portion of it. There are plenty of people outside of laboring men who would lend their aid to such a movement, simply to put the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the rack and extract from it a confession of its real financial standing, that is believed to have been concealed or falsified in the reports of President Garrett. There are many causes for disturbances inside and outside of politics as October draws near, and I much misjudge the signs of the times if the fruits of the late strife have all been harvested as yet. The working people are in a frame of mind that is dangerous, and nothing but such a revival of business as will give them all enough to do at good pay will keep them out of the political field as a united body or prevent them from supporting, morally or physically, their comrades in any branch of labor who may be the first to renew actively the war with capital. And in saying this I do not mean to include among them the ruffians and rabble of the town, who are always ready for a row. At a distance it may seem absurd that the Maryland Militia are still kept in camp around Baltimore or under arms at the armories, but the authorities understand perfectly the situation which is herein described, and feel that it would not be safe to dismiss the soldiers.

A HARTFORD MAN'S TWO FAMILIES.

THE DOMESTIC DRAMA THAT WAS BROUGHT TO AN UNTIMELY DENOUEMENT BY A LAWFUL WIFE.

From the Hartford Times, Aug. 7.

The scene is laid in Hartford and New-York. Time, 1877. *Dramatis Personæ*: A young married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Blank; a sharp lawyer; a bogus Mr. Blank, and a female detective.

ACT 1. *Scene* 1.—Brilliant wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Blank. Parties rich; lady has a small fortune. All happy. *Scene* 2. [a little later.]—Husband frequently called to New-York on business of great importance; doesn't stop at the Fifth-Avenue or Gilsey House; goes to a fashionable boarding-house; detained several days at a time. *Scene* 3.—About this time Mr. Blank's visits to New-York become more frequent. Mrs. Blank doesn't like the appearances; becomes suspicious that there is something wrong. Her suspicions increase, from hearsay reports. Husband draws liberally from her funds; speaks highly of the New-York boarding-house. Mrs. Blank takes advice of a lawyer.

ACT 2. *Scene* 1.—New-York boarding-house. Arrival of a new lady boarder. She is very much liked by the other ladies. Gets into their confidence. *Scene* 2.—Finds a lady who passes as the wife of Mr. Blank, who comes often to see her; treats her as his wife.

ACT 3. *Scene* 1.—Lawyer's office in Hartford. Mr. Blank receives a note requesting him to call at a particular hour. *Scene* 2.—He comes looking surprised. Questions asked and answered. Husband indignant. Qu denies everything. *Scene* 3.—Is introduced to the female detective. Recognizes the new boarder of the New-York boarding-house. Startling revelations. *Scene* 4.—Guilty husband confesses all, and is repentant. Wife indignant. Lawyer demands restitution of wife's money. Husband pays up. Wife fees the lawyer and the female detective liberally.

Curtain falls.—Play to be continued before select audience in Superior Court-room. Judge—on the bench—"No cards"—quiet hearing—application for divorce granted—all parties satisfied. Tableau.

A PROLONGED RUNAWAY.

The Rochester *Union* says: "On Thursday Gen. N. M. Crane, of Hornellsville, started from Bath for Hornellsville, accompanied by his two children, by team and private conveyance. Soon after leaving Bath the team, a spirited pair of young horses, became frightened at the whistle of a locomotive, and started on a keen run, taking the road toward Avoca. Owing to a team continued at a terrific pace for over six miles, when, seeing that he could not possibly control them, he threw out his two children in a mud-hole on the road, and, as the wheels were giving way, jumped himself. The horses were stopped, while on a dead run, by John Nellis, of Avoca. Strange to relate, neither children, driver, nor horses were in the least injured. It is one of the most remarkable runaways that has ever occurred in Steuben County."

THE FRENCH MERCANTILE MARINE.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 24 says: "Statistics show that the French mercantile marine, which in 1866 ranked as third among other nations, had on the 31st of December, 1876, descended to the sixth. At a meeting of delegates, chosen by shipowners at all the seaport towns of France, various causes were assigned for this inferiority in an address to the Senators and Deputies, such as the geographical position of France, national temperament, which disinclines the people to travel or emigrate, &c. 'National temperament, certainly,' says Consul Clipperton in his commercial report on Nantes for the past year, 'has much to do with the question, but from another point of view than that taken especially as relates to the Captains and officers of French merchant ships, who, as a rule, may be considered to dislike their profession. They do not enter it as a calling, but as a stepping-stone to some shore business, with an idea of quitting it at the earliest opportunity. The ambition of every Captain is eventually to become either a shipowner, ship's broker, merchant, or to have some employment trading upon ships, but in the present day of quick postal communication and telegraphy, when merchants transact their business through scenes instead of as formerly through their Captains, they gain very little insight of commercial matters, and the short time they are at sea is not sufficient to make them experienced seamen. In a business point of view, they do not appear to have an idea of the value of time—will refuse freights offered, and accepted meanwhile by others, hoping that they may rise later on, but not taking into consideration the expenses daily incurred while the vessel is earning nothing. To be sociable is in the nature of the French. The few officers he may have under his command are not sufficient for the French Captain; generally he is on the most friendly terms with his crew, who, to use a common phrase of the country, "*ils naviguent en famille.*" This familiarity must certainly undermine discipline. The French maritime law tends to strengthen this feeling of doubt as to the thorough competency of the Captain, for, although he is styled as *Maitre après Dieu* of the vessel he commands, he must nevertheless consult the whole crew in all cases of emergency; hence a cause for the long passages made by French vessels as compared with English vessels. Is it to be expected that a sailor who has no other interest than to earn his wages with as little fatigue as possible should decide to risk his life or limbs in rough weather when the choice of putting into a port and waiting for more favorable winds is in his power? The knowledge of this law is quite sufficient to make the orders of the Captain subservient to the will of the crew. On the other hand, French sailors from some parts of the coast of France, when well commanded, make excellent crews."

AN ANNOYING VISITOR.

HOW AN INSANE WOMAN VEXED A GOOD CITIZEN OF BOSTON AT AN UNTIMELY HOUR OF THE NIGHT.

From the Boston Transcript, Aug. 7.

A short time ago a South End family had a strange visitor. The first noticed of the stranger's presence was a peculiar movement at the front door, about 3 o'clock in the morning. The occupants listened, but there appeared to be no tampering with the lock directly, and they came to the conclusion that a burglar was boring his way in. The lord of the household forthwith dressed, and as he moved toward the door the stranger stepped through the porch to the sidewalk. The window was opened to get a peep at the night caller, but the figure vanished inside the storm door. The perplexed man hesitated a minute, but finally boldly pushed for the door, which he opened suddenly upon the intruder—a comely woman of middle age and good address, but evidently slightly demented. She had chosen the recess between the storm and the front doors as a dormitory, and was well under way, in proper female fashion, in her preparations for bed. "Don't shoot!" she implored; "I'm no house-breaker. I can assure you, if you'll only listen to my story. It's not long." Our friend is a kind-hearted and patient man, and he allowed her to proceed. She began with her early life, her tongue was a busy one, and her proper one, and her yarn was so full of knotty incidents and tangled diversions that her listener began to fear that she would never spin it all. To his further embarrassment, the woman continued to disrobe in a nervous way, talking glibly meanwhile, till she was reminded that the doorway was not a sleeping apartment. "Excuse me, Sir, I am so nervous;" and she proceeded with the story of her life, and soon again with her preparations for sleep. After listening awhile to her history, and vainly for the footsteps of the night patrol, the unwilling entertainer again reminded his guest that his stoop was no fit place for so *déshabillé* a costume, advised her to move on as soon as she could don her garments, and, being satisfied that she was harmless, retired to his chamber.

The unfortunate woman was afterward observed by the neighbors, through the half-open outer door, picking up her scattered clothing, and with bare feet promenading the narrow space in search of this, that, and the other article of apparel—now a string, then a hair-pin—with an occasional "O dear!" and "Good gracious!" for nearly an hour. At times she would give up in despair, throw everything to the floor, and at the end of the hour, when the householder reappeared, she was no nearer a condition to appear in the street than when he last left her. "I am so nervous!" she again exclaimed by way of excuse for her long delay, and renewed her story, taking her start this time from infancy. Embarrassed beyond measure, for it was now dawn, the gentleman was compelled to interrupt her with, "You must dress yourself, madam, for the Police will take you through the streets as you are. He could not ask her in, for his wife was ill, sensitive, and terrified. The reference to the Police seemed to have its effect, however, and as the light grew stronger, the poor woman managed to see and feel her way to a complete toilet, and after arranging the flowers on her hat and repacking her valise, she departed in good order, declining assistance, as she "would be well provided for at her destination." She was evidently a tramp of the better sort, formerly a domestic, and, according to her story, the wife of an artist who, she said, could not, or would not support her.

A CRIMINAL'S CAREER.

WHERE JAMES BRADY WAS BORN AND PASSED HIS EARLY LIFE—HIS FIRST CRIME.

From the Troy Press, Aug. 7.

And now that Oscar D. Patterson, alias Jim Brady, has become so noted a criminal and desperado, a few facts concerning his early life and antecedents will be of some interest to our readers. Jim Brady first saw the light of day and passed his early years in an old frame building at what is called the junction on that point of land opposite the present Troy and Cohoes horse railroad barn, at Cohoes. It is said by those that should know of such affairs, that he inherited his penchant for deeds of crime, as his father had served at least one term in prison for crimes committed. Of his boyhood years little is known, except that his associates were not of the best. If he followed the usual gradations in crime, he was successful in concealing the traces, as his first advent as a principal in crime was between 10 and 11 years ago, when, in company with a young man named Latta, he attacked a man on Ohio-street, Cohoes, and, choking him into silence, robbed him of a gold watch and chain and a sum of money. The crime was traced to the perpetrators, and the officers started on the hunt for them. Officer Deive first got on Brady's track, who ran up Remsen-street, where Officer Hodgson met him; and felled him to the earth with the butt of a pistol, and he was taken to the Station-house. Hodgson disguised, sought out Latta, and soon had him in custody. They were in the station-house about one week, when they broke out in the evening and escaped. It was learned afterward that they took refuge in a culvert under the canal, in rear of Bogue's block. Here, with the water dripping down upon them, they passed the night, and Latta contracted a cold. They proceeded to New-York, and Latta, taken sick, came home to die. Afterward Sergt. Staats, afterward Captain, heard of Brady's whereabouts in New-York, and telegraphed for his arrest. He was taken in custody and forwarded to Cohoes. He was placed on trial for the highway robbery, when John Latta came forward and saved him from punishment by swearing that his brother, while on his death-bed, confessed that he alone committed the robbery, and that Brady was innocent. Improbable as this story was, he was discharged on the evidence, and shortly afterward proceeded to New-York, where he has earned himself so unenviable a reputation as a criminal and desperado. Brady's mother and sisters are still residents of the City of Cohoes, and during the past 10 years have received a number of visits from him, when, weary of crime, he sought rest or refuge from the officers of justice.

A MODEST CHICAGOAN.

The Chicago *Tribune* has the following in reference to one H. C. Freese of that city: "During the late unpleasantness in the vicinity of the Halstead-street viaduct he volunteered his services in the cause of law and order. He joined Capt. Agramonte's cavalry company, and acted for a couple of days as First-Lieutenant. Having achieved military greatness he became very noisy. Capt. Agramonte was obliged to put him under arrest, for the reason that he acted more like a riotous soldier. Now, that the piping days of peace have returned, Freese thinks he is entitled to some mark of recognition. In order to get it he has caused the circulation of a subscription-paper, couched as follows:

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.

Subscription for a medal to be presented to Lieut. H. C. Freese by the citizens of Chicago, in testimony of his brave and efficient action in dispersing the mob and quelling the riot of July, 1877.

By all means give him the medal—a leather one."

A CARD FROM MR. PIERREPONT.

The San Francisco *Examiner* of July 31 prints the following:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, July 9, 1877.

Messrs. William S. Moss, Philip A. Roach, George P. Johnston:

GENTLEMEN: In the *Examiner* of June 16 I read a long article upon the "arms upon the panels of my carriage." Perhaps you may think it just to publish this note under my own signature. There have never been painted upon my carriage, or upon any carriage in which I or any of my family have ridden in England, anything whatever but my simple initials, "E. P." The entire story about the "arms" has not the slightest word of truth in it. Respectfully yours,

EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

PAINFUL EFFECTS OF A SPIDER'S BITE.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *New Era* of the 7th inst. says: "Last week Rev. J. B. Soule, Pastor of the Church of God, of this city, visited Cumberland County, and while riding on the cars a small spider bit him on the hand. There was a stinging sensation, but Mr. Soule paid little attention to it until this week, when his hand became very much swollen and inflamed, and finally broke into a couple of small running sores. The entire left arm pains him, and his only relief is found in applying oil leaves to the wound and holding the hand and arm in an easy position; if he permits his hand to drop in the natural way he suffers intense pain."

THE DEBT OF VIRGINIA AND THE SCHOOLS.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* says: "In private we have heard the frank admission of men who have occupied high and responsible positions in the State, and who favored the payment of the whole debt, that it was impossible to meet their views without an increase of taxation, unless the appropriations to the colleges and the asylums were discontinued; and when met by the fact that yet a deficit would remain, their prompt answer was, 'Then the appropriation to the public schools must cease.'"

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISION IN EQUITY—WHEN JUDGMENTS AT LAW WILL NOT BE ENJOINED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—The following decisions have been rendered by the United States Supreme Court:

No. 197—*John B. Orim, appellant, vs. John M. Handley et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Georgia.—Courts of equity will not enjoin judgments at law unless the complainant has an equitable defense to the cause of action of which he could not avail himself at law, because it did not amount to a legal defense, or where he had a good defense at law of which he was prevented from availing himself by fraud or accident, unmixed with negligence of himself or his agents. (Hendrickson vs. Hinckley, 17 How., 445.) Where a party has failed to make a proper defense through negligence, a court of equity will not enjoin the judgment, but where it appears that such a defense has been prevented by fraud or accident, without fault of the losing party, a court of equity may grant relief if the proofs are satisfactory. Hungerford vs. Gigerson, 20 Id. 161.) Sufficient appears to show that goods of great value were owned by the mercantile firm of J. W. Buffington & Co., and that they, on the 1st day of February, 1868, sold the same to the firm of King, Crim & Co., William Peeples, one of the old firm, entering the new firm which made the purchase. Payment of the price was made on the 15th day of the purchase, less $4,591 64, for which the purchasing firm gave to the vendors four promissory notes, payable to the creditor firm or bearer on the 1st days of April, May, June, and July next ensuing, with interest. Debts of the old firm were still outstanding, for which Peeples, of the new firm, was liable, and for his security the four notes given by the new firm were deposited in the hands of a third person, with the understanding that the depositary was to hold the notes for that purpose, so that when the debts of the old firm were presented they might be paid by Peeples or the new firm, and in that event the amounts paid were to be credited on the notes in the hands of the depositary Subsisting liabilities of the old firm were presented for payment, and were paid by Peeples, of the new firm, but the record shows that controversy arose respecting the same, and that the depositary of the notes refused to allow the credits to be made on the notes pursuant to the original understanding. Instead of that he caused one of the notes to be put in suit to enforce payment of the same. Pending that suit the new firm brought a bill in equity against the depositary and the old firm to compel the respondents to carry the understanding into effect. What they prayed was that the payments thus made should be indorsed on those notes, and they also claimed a credit for worthless cotton-seed sold to them when they purchased the stock of goods of the old firm. Litigation ensued, but in the view taken of the case it will not be necessary to enter very fully into those details. Suits of garnishment were also instituted in behalf of the creditors of the old firm against the depositary of the notes, and during their pendency the notes were placed in the hands of certain attorneys, with directions that the notes be put in suit in the name of the agent of the creditors prosecuting the suits of garnishment. Pursuant to those directions, the agent, James M. Handley, on the 14th of April, 1873, sued the appellant, and Peeples, as surviving partner of the new firm which gave the notes, counting on those notes as indorsee against the makers. Service was made, and the defendants appeared and set up the following defenses: (1) That they never promised. (2) Payment before the suit was instituted. (3) Payment to the payees, and due notice to the indorsee and holder. (4) That the notes were given for a stock of goods, part of which consisted of a lot of cotton-seed, warranted sound, which proved to be unsound and worthless. (5) Prior recovery against the defendants to the extent of their liability in the garnishment suits, and the full payment of the notes so recovered. (6) Subsequent sale of the stock of goods to another firm for an amount greatly in excess of what was due on the notes, the purchasers, with the consent of the firm, agreeing to assume and pay what was unpaid on those notes. Peeples also filed a separate plea, in which he alleged that he had previously been adjudged a bankrupt. The judgment being for the appellees, the appellant sought to have the execution enjoined on the ground that at the trial one of the witnesses was so afflicted with pain that he could not remember the facts as they were. The court declined to interfere, and the decree is affirmed here. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

DIVORCE CASES IN COURT.

Alice Rowe, of No. 92 Chatham-street, has brought suit in the Court of Commons Pleas for a limited divorce from her husband, Edward J. Rowe, on the ground of cruelty, alleging that he has been in the habit of beating her, and had so seriously injured her as to cause her to require medical aid, which he refused to give her. The defendant denies all these charges, saying that they are manufactured by his wife, who is a religious fanatic, and neglects her family duties to attend to spiritual matters. Strange to say, he is supported in his defense by the affidavits of three of his wife's sisters. Mrs. Margaret Reilly and Misses Mary and Ellen Devereux; the first of whom swears that his treatment of his wife was of "the most humane, affectionate, and loving character," and the other two swore that he has always treated his wife and four children with "marked consideration and affection at all times." Judge Larremore ordered a reference yesterday to take proofs and report. Mary Abrahams, wife of Jacob Abrahams, a merchant tailor of No. 1,036 Third-avenue, brought suit some time since in the Court of Common Pleas for a limited divorce from her husband on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, she alleging that he was in the habit of beating her, and had thrown her down stairs injuring her so bad internally as to necessitate her being treated at Mt. Sinai Hospital. The husband denied these allegations, and made counter charges of cruelty against his wife, alleging that she had pulled his hair, beat him with a heavy poker, kicked and scratched him, threatened to kill him, destroyed part of his stock of clothing, corresponded with another man whom she said she was going to marry as soon as she got a divorce, had abandoned him, and had cohabited with several other men. The case was sent to a Referee, who reported in favor of the defendant, to whom yesterday Judge Larremore granted a decree of divorce from his gentle spouse.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A FERRY?

A preliminary injunction was granted some time ago restraining the Harlem and New-York Steam-boat Navigation Company from continuing to run their boats between this City and Astoria, Long Island, and the matter came up in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Van Brunt, on a return to an order to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. Ex-Judge McGown appeared for the company and Corporation Counsel Whitney for the City. Ex-Judge McGown contended that the point made that the stopping of the boats at an intermediate place constituted a ferry, and made it obligatory that the company should obtain a franchise from the City in order to thus run their boats, was erroneous, and quoted Webster to show that a ferry proper was from point to point across a river, and did not cover plying up and down a river. It would be as reasonable to call the steamers which plied on the Hudson to Newburg and other places ferry-boats. The stoppage of the company's boats would greatly inconvenience the residents of Astoria doing business in New-York. He cited from the old Dongan Charter to show that the City, in order to establish a right to a ferry, should first locate it by some legislative enactment. These boats had been running so long unmolested that the City had virtually abandoned any right which it might have had against them. Mr. Whitney argued that the City had a right to run a ferry or to forbid one running without a license. Under a recent decision of the General Term of the Superior Court, involving a similar state of facts to those existing in the present case, it was held that to run a ferry a company must have a license. This plying of boats between the City and Astoria constituted a ferry to all intents and purposes. Judge Van Brunt reserved his decision.

A QUESTION AFFECTING THE REVENUE.

While Peter Mullen, the second steward of the steam-ship Clyde, which arrived in port on Monday, was leaving the ship on Tuesday evening last, a citizen called the attention of an officer of the Seventh Police Precinct to the fact that Mullen was carrying away several packages from the ship. Mullen was accordingly arrested, and in his possession were found three bundles containing 100 packages of cigarettes. The prisoner was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday, and stated that the Custom-house officer who had come aboard the Clyde on the previous day had told him he might take the bundles ashore, and that he had taken them ashore in accordance with the permission thus granted. As this granting of permission to take dutiable goods ashore in small quantities without passing them through the Custom-houses is known to be a common occurrence, Commissioner Shields and the United States District Attorney proposed to make Mullen's case a test one, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Custom-house authorities have any right to pass goods simply by their own option. Mullen was released on his own recognizance to appear for examination this afternoon.

HONOR AMONG THIEVES.

On July 2 sneak thieves entered the office of Henry A. Chapin, No. 24 Park-place, through a window, and carried off a blue frock coat valued at $40. Mr. Chapin informed the Police of the theft, and Officer Byrne, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, was detailed to work up the case. He arrested Frank Kelly and Charles Watson, two Fourth Ward characters, who spend their days loitering around the City Hall Park, and they were identified by a bootblack named Abraham Kronenberg as the two men whom he had seen climb the coping and enter the window of Mr. Chapin's office. Watson had the stolen coat on when arrested, and both he and Kelly vigorously resisted the officer. When the pair were called to the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Herring, Kelly promptly acknowledged the theft, and was incessant in his protestations of the innocence of his companion. He was so earnest in his statements that Judge Sutherland sent for Kronenberg, who was confined in the House of Detention as a witness, and questioned him as to the identity of Watson. Kronenberg said Watson was not the man who accompanied Kelly, thus corroborating the statements of the latter. Judge Sutherland thereupon ordered the discharge of Watson and sent Kelly to State Prison for one year.

COURT NOTES.

At about 5 o'clock yesterday morning the residence of George Clark, No. 111 East Tenth-street, was entered and robbed of wearing apparel and other personal property to the value of $100. James Fox, John Reilly, and John Murphy were arrested on suspicion, and were held by Justice Kilbreth, in the Essex Market Court, in default of $1,000 bail each.

One year and six months in State Prison at hard labor was the sentence imposed by Judge Sutherland, in General Sessions, yesterday, on James Murphy, of No. 455 West Sixteenth-street, who picked $15 from the pocket of Mrs. Caroline D. Wilson, of No. 32 Beach-street, as that lady was standing on the corner of Broadway and Canal-street.

On July 14 Victor Scholtenberg, a French groom, entered the stable of Richard M. Hoe, No. 504 Grand-street, and stole harness and horse clothing valued at $47, which were subsequently found in his possession. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Scholtenberg admitted his guilt, and Judge Sutherland sent him to State Prison for two years and six months.

There was nothing important developed yesterday in the case of Messrs. De Montainville and Sternheim, more than that Etienne Beaumale, carpenter, of No. 159 Wooster-street, went bail for Sternheim in the sum of $700, De Montainville having procured bail on the day preceding. The trial will take place at the Court of General Sessions on the first Monday of September.

On the night of July 1, the store of No. 58 Hudson-street was broken open and robbed of clothing and jewelry valued at $100. Detective Handy, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested John Weigand, alias Meyer, and Albert Burke, on suspicion of being the thieves. In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Burke pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison for one year. Weigand, alias Meyer, was acquitted.

Jenny Sharkai obtained a writ of habeas corpus yesterday from Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, requiring the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to produce her child, Rose Murphy Sharkie, aged 10 years, and show cause why she should not be given its custody, she alleging that it was illegally given into the custody of the society by a woman named Henry Henkle, in whose care she had given the child.

John Gleason, who works in a junk shop at No. 53 Spring-street, was charged yesterday, before Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, by Officer Weinberg, of the Fourteenth Precinct, with buying a piece of iron railing from Jas. O'Connor, a mere child. The railing was worth about $5. Katie got 7 cents. This transaction upon the part of Gleason is in strict violation of the Corporation ordinances, as the prisoner discovered when he paid a fine of $25.

Col. Fellows moved, yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Van Brunt, for the discharge of Charles Becker, an alleged conspirator in the Union Trust Company $64,000 forgery case, on the ground, mainly, that there was nothing against Becker but the statements of an alleged accomplice, named Herring, not made in Becker's presence. Mr. Peckham replied that, in a conspiracy case like the present, the statement of one conspirator bound the rest. Decision was reserved.

In the habeas corpus case in which Mary O'Neill seeks to recover her husband, James, from J. Quinn, of No. 234 East Seventy-fifth street, in whose custody she alleged he was, Quinn made return yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, that he had simply slept at his house on the night of the 2d inst., and had left in the morning, saying he was going to sea, since which time he had not seen him. An adjournment was taken until to-day to give Mrs. O'Neill's counsel time to traverse the return.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Herring called up William Lyons, of No. 429 East Sixteenth-street, and Thomas Bracken, of No. 425 East Twelfth-street, to plead to an indictment charging them with having stolen three gold pins and one pair of gold ear-rings from Mrs. Mary Barth, of No. 225 West Twenty-ninth-street. Mrs. Barth has caught them with the stolen jewelry in their possession, the thieves pleaded guilty. Judge Sutherland sent them each to State Prison for one year.

On the 6th of last April Thomas Gibson, of No. 456 West Twenty-seventh-street, and Henry Baker entered the apartments of Charles Nantine, of No. 409 West Nineteenth-street, and stole therefrom a watch and chain valued at $50. Baker was arrested at the time, convicted, and sent to Sing Sing; Gibson escaped, and was not again seen until Wednesday night, when he was discovered and arrested by Detective Keirns, of Inspector Dilk's squad. He was brought before Justice Wandell yesterday, in Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

During a row that took place in Temple-street yesterday morning, John McGowan was severely injured at the hands of Henry Scheffson, John Laux, and Nicholas Laux, who work in the bakery on the corner of Temple and Cedar streets. They stabbed him in the head, causing a compound fissure of the brain. The injured fireman was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital, and is now under the care of Dr. Blanchard, who gives it as his opinion that the case is serious, but not necessarily fatal. Scheffson and John and Henry Laux were arrested by Officer Hill, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who brought them before Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, who remanded the prisoners to await the result of McGowan's injuries.

On Wednesday night Capt. Yule, of the Sixteenth Precinct, made a raid on a disorderly house of very low character kept by an old man named Dennis O'Farrell, in a basement room in West Sixteenth-street. O'Farrell was found lying drunk on the floor, and around the room, in various stages of the most maudlin drunkenness, were lying Rosie Salisbury, Nellie Cassidy, Mary Murphy, Mary Kiernan, Mary Carney, Rosie Carney, and Julia Fenton. The whole party were arrested and locked up. Yesterday morning they were arraigned before Justice Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court, and O'Farrell was committed for trial in default of $500 bail, and each of the women was fined $10 and sent to the Island for three months.

Theresa Mohan has been washerwoman for Rose Beatty, a domestic living at No. 106 East Thirty-eighth-street. On last Monday Theresa was given a white suit and basque, worth $12 50, to wash and do up by next Saturday. On Wednesday Theresa called upon Miss Beatty, and in a contrite manner acknowledged that she had pawned the clothes and used the proceeds to meet a pressing want, and begged forgiveness, pleading to be allowed to pay for the property by work. Miss Beatty left the room to consult with her mistress. When she returned Theresa had gone, and had taken with her a fine table-cloth and two sheets. She was arrested the same night, and was arraigned yesterday for both thefts before Justice Wandell in Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $300 bail for each offense.

DISPUTE ABOUT A COURT-YARD.

In the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Judge Van Vorst has handed down a decision in the case of Miles and others against Titus and others. The litigation has been in active progress in some shape or other for three years past, Messrs. Quintin McAdam and E. S. Babcock arguing it for the plaintiffs, and Van Volkenburg for the defendants. The contention has taken the shape of trials, injunctions, and references, and has come before Presiding Justice Davis and Justice Van Vorst and Donohue, in the Supreme Court; Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, and ex-Judges Leonard and Ruggles and Mr. P.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 10, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—AH SIN—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

PARK THEATRE.—BABY—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE POOR OF NEW-YORK—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—POOR JO—Miss Mary Cary.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day, for the lower lake region and the Middle States, north and west winds, cooler, partly cloudy, or clear weather, and rising barometer.

The Maine platform is long and argumentative, and reads like a studied definition of the political faith of Senator BLAINE. On questions which have, for the present, ceased to be matters of public interest, the resolutions have a great deal to say; on questions which are uppermost in men's minds, very little. The Southern policy of the Administration is condemned by implication, though the platform-makers have abstained from making any direct attack on the President. The indorsement of civil service reform, as recently defined and enforced, is vague, and is made the occasion for glorifying the integrity of the citizens of Maine. "Encouraging legislation" and "incidental protection" are assumed to be the chief requirements of the industrial interests of the country; the financial plank demands a currency redeemable in gold at the date to which the Government stands pledged; no change in the navigation laws, no more subsidies, and the reaffirmation of the validity of the President's title, constitute the other portions of the platform which possess any general interest. The platform will be read chiefly for the sake of the stump speech which Senator BLAINE has contrived to insert in its belly.

It is little short of miraculous that the accident on the New-Jersey Central Railroad at Oceanport yesterday was not attended with a very serious sacrifice of life. As it is, seventy persons have been more or less seriously injured, and one or two are not expected to survive. The accident was evidently caused by the gross carelessness of the bridge-keeper. It is inconceivable that the impact of the train could have raised the lever by which the catches are worked which keep the bridge in its place, and the uncoupling of the draw in the face of an advancing train was an act of criminal negligence which it is difficult to characterize too strongly. While no railroad management can shut out the possibility of disaster from a sudden fit of recklessness on the part of some responsible servant, any more than it can provide against a concealed flaw in a thoroughly tested axle, it would be interesting to know whether this bridge-keeper was selected and paid with some reference to the exacting nature of his duties, and whether the demands of his day's work were such as to leave him ample time and energy to take every possible precaution to insure the safety of the daily hundreds of human lives virtually committed to his charge.

The somewhat widely advertised celebration of the formation of the Free-soil Party, which was held near Boston yesterday, did not quite fulfill public expectations. Possibly the understanding that the affair was originated by a gentleman who played the part of generous host on the occasion gave a merely social character to what might have been a very imposing and stirring anniversary fête. None of the famous anti-slavery men of New-England were present, and the fact that the chair was occupied by an illustrious person who was the latest Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts seems to have had a chilly effect on the assemblage. Though the celebration was by no means as fine as Mr. BOWEN'S Fourth of July at Woodstock, the visitors had the inevitable clam-bake and a speech from CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

The Russians continue to fare badly in Bulgaria. Another defeat at Plevna is reported, and though the news comes from Turkish sources, people are disposed to treat Constantinople telegrams with rather more respect than they did a few weeks ago. Our special cable dispatch gives some graphic details of the Russian repulse at Loftcha, (Lovatz,) and it is tolerably clear that a very decided concentration of force will be necessary to save the army of invasion from being beaten in detail or hopelessly demoralized. Some of the causes of the recent ill success of the Russians will be found very fully outlined in the letter of our special correspondent at Giurgevo. To his trained observation, there is nothing but shiftlessness and waste apparent in the Russian Commissariat system, and the same careless extravagance seems to prevail in the transport and preservation of munitions of war. The wonder is that men who are badly fed, badly led, and indifferently armed, should fight so well as they have done in their recent attacks on Turkish positions. Of course, the teaching of very tragical experience will hardly be lost on the Russians, and the advantage of numbers and resources is still on their side.

Our Canadian neighbors are anxious to get rid of SITTING BULL and his band, and that eminent robber-chief is said to be willing to return. The Canadians are afraid that, as the Sioux have been unprosperous in the chase, they will devastate the white settlement north of the boundary line. But the Sioux, according to the Canadian authorities, ask that they shall have complete amnesty if they return. As this means that the arrogant Indians shall return to the United States with all their warlike means and appliances, and live on United States rations until next Summer, it is not likely that any such terms will be offered them. SITTING BULL has been an expensive and mischievous ward of the nation. Driven into a corner by the Army, he fled into Canada to avoid capture or surrender. He cannot come back as long as the frontier continues to be as well guarded as it is now. If he wants to return to his reservation and keep the peace, he must be stripped before he comes. Otherwise, this distinguished band of exiles can amuse themselves on British soil.

Mr. HENRY CAREY BAIRD, in a letter which we publish this morning, gives a novel suggestion touching the solution of the railroad problem. It has the merit of simplicity, and is that Mr. SHERMAN shall be kept at the head of the Treasury Department for two years. By this means the "Pennsylvania and all the great roads will be bankrupt, their combinations broken up, and their 'kingly and despotic' power gone." Mr. BAIRD'S reasoning by which he reaches this remarkable conclusion is not so simple, and we must refer our readers to his letter for that. They will find the communication interesting, and possibly amusing. A man who can gravely talk about "the cash system of the war" is not without value as a contributor to popular entertainment in this weather. Hardly less unique is the assertion that the great railroads were built with money borrowed from abroad because the greenbacks were contracted—a notion which can only be fully appreciated by a comparison of the dates and amounts of legal-tender contraction with the dates and amounts of railroad loans in Europe.

We are surprised to find that, in its catalogue of the virtues—actual and potential—of Mr. JOHN KELLY, the *World* has not included the fact that he is also a civil service reformer. A Mr. JOHN H. MOONEY was appointed the other day as one of the Commissioners of Accounts in place of Mr. JOHN J. WESTRAY. The work of the Commissioners does not appear to have been, of late, very arduous, or at least they have succeeded very thoroughly in keeping their labors from public notice. But such as it was, MOONEY co-operated in the work of the Commissioners to the extent of holding the position of their "clerk and secretary," and drawing a salary of $3,000 a year. He was thus, obviously, in "the line of promotion," and the "honest working men," with whose "trials and aspirations" Mr. KELLY is said to have a "real sympathy," will doubtless applaud this discriminating exercise of political patronage. It is all the more worthy of appreciation inasmuch as MOONEY spent a large portion of last Winter at Albany, acting as the go-between of KELLY and Gov. ROBINSON for the purpose of preventing the enactment of any bills designed to reduce salaries and expenditures in New-York. The taxpayers thus enjoyed the luxury—not by any means confined to this case—of paying a lobbyist engaged in working against their interests, and Mr. KELLY will now have the advantage of possessing, in one of the men whose duty it is to investigate his accounts, one of his most pliant tools. MOONEY'S promotion is, therefore, a nice arrangement all round.

INOPPORTUNE STRIFE.

This is not a time for partisan strife, either as between opposing elements under the Republican banner, or between the Republican and Democratic Parties, on the issues which have for some years been uppermost in their struggles for supremacy. For the purpose of maintaining a consistent record, it may be necessary for Republicans to pronounce judgment on the course of the Hayes Administration toward the South, but for all practical objects the question is dead. An indorsement of the Administration may add to its moral strength in the approaching session of Congress. A refusal to indorse will neither interrupt the operation of the policy adopted, nor impair the force of the facts on which the Administration relies for its justification before the country. And the Southern question having been removed from the arena, as a bone of contention between moderate and radical Republicans, it is no longer available in the warfare between the two national parties. Grumble as we may, the essential truth is too plain to be denied. Old causes of quarrel are for the time exhausted. Old cries are no more available. Events may renew the vitality of both; but until they do, it were as sensible to beat the air as to act on the supposition that the adoption or rejection of this or that resolution relating to the South will have any appreciable effect upon the popular mind. Other topics fill it, to the exclusion of the sectionalism long predominant in party policy; and the wisdom or weakness of party leaders will be demonstrated by the manner in which they prepare to meet the altered aspect of affairs.

Mr. LAMAR only echoes an obvious truth when he emphasizes questions of finance, industry, and commerce as the questions which most concern the country, and on which practical legislators will desire to concentrate their attention. There are Republican extremists who for years to come will go on talking about Mr. HAYES and the South, precisely as there are Democratic extremists who insist that Mr. HAYES' title to the Presidency shall be made an element of discord until his successor enters the White House. What then? In either case the implacables will be a minority, strong enough, perhaps, to disturb the muddy waters of partisanship, but incapable of affecting the current of events. Beyond doubt, that sets in a different direction. The country is indeed threatened with a serious danger—but it is the danger incident to recklessness and bad faith in finance, not to the possible disregard of constitutional and equitable obligations on the part of the South. There are grave causes of anxiety on all sides, but they proceed from the prostration of trade and industry and the antagonism between corporate capital and more or less organized labor—not from the relations of the freedmen to their former owners. Neither business men nor working men have time or inclination nowadays to trouble themselves with sympathetic grievances or with the possibilities of a grievance yet undeveloped. Their main consideration is how best to tide over this period of depression and distress. Their good sense preserves them from the folly of imagining that it is the function or within the power of Government, by the creation of a bureau, or the issue of an edict, or the enactment of a law, to render them prosperous. They feel, however, that they are entitled to all the help which Government can legitimately afford by lessening the load of taxation, by curtailing expenses in every department, by so revising the tariff as to stimulate the trade and industry which now it crushes, by fostering commerce with other lands, and by pursuing a financial policy that shall re-establish confidence and vindicate the nation's pledge.

As regards all these objects one thing is to be remembered which should moderate partisan rancor and change the calculations of those who have been accustomed to appeal exclusively to party agencies in the determination of disputed questions. Neither party can pretend to be immaculate. The vagaries of the Ohio Republicans as illustrated in their silver plank, in the nomination of a man addicted to the mischievous nonsense which has, so far, been the chief characteristic of Judge WEST, and in the concession of controlling influence to demagogues of the stamp of Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS, are well fitted to restrain party exultation. Add to these signs of demoralization the proofs that the tendency to repudiate which is involved in the unqualified demand for the remonetization of silver is apparent in the Republican ranks in the Western States, and it were uncandid to deny that, in this respect at least, a section of the Republican Party is false to what has hitherto been one of its most honorable traditions. The position is not improved by the declaration that, even in Ohio, and in dealing with the financial question, the Republicans are not so bad as the Democrats. About the fact itself there can be no controversy. The Republican proposition respecting finance is an absurd muddle merely; the Democratic propositions are explicit in their iniquity. For one WEST or one MATTHEWS among the Republicans there are a dozen among the Democrats. Besides, there is evidently an element in the Republican Party which refuses to bow the knee to the Baal of repudiation, while the Ohio Democrats are a unit in its worship. These are differences that ought not to be lost sight of. After all, however, it is impossible to shake off the impression that the ordinary party lines cannot be drawn in the struggle for the maintenance of the public credit and for the overthrow of the pretensions put forward by the advocates of silver as an unlimited legal tender. If we are to have sound finance, resumption in 1879, and an honest fulfillment of the nation's obligations to its creditors, the worn-out shibboleths of party must be discarded and the good men of both parties brought together to repel the attacks of the common enemy.

What is true of finance is equally true of other questions whose just and early settlement is essential to the country's improvement. The tariff controversy is not between ordinary parties, but between conflicting principles and interests. We have to consider whether the Customs duties shall be arranged for the benefit of monopolists or, primarily, for the purposes of revenue, and, indirectly, for the promotion of industry and trade. Again, to lighten the burdens of the people, and to facilitate economical measures of the Government, the Treasury needs to be vigilantly guarded against applicants for subsidies. If these are to be defeated, votes and help will be required from both sides. The Texas-Pacific is not a respecter of parties in laying down its wires and bargaining for support, and to frustrate its plans party differences will have to be ignored. These examples might be multiplied indefinitely. They are sufficient, however, to prove the folly of the reiteration of stale party declarations, and the absolute necessity of alliances outside of party for the promotion of interests common to all.

A MIGRATION OF LABOR.

Some comment has naturally been excited by the statement that skilled laborers are emigrating to Europe from the United States. This movement, which is not yet a formidable one, has been treated with caution by the American press. In the first place, it looks like an experiment. During the past ten years, at intervals, we have had conspicuous announcements that American manufactures were being exported to Great Britain. Usually, the goods forming this novel exportation have been those of a class which we have, for years, imported under serious drawbacks. By and by, however, the novelty of our new export has fallen off, and with it has disappeared all the profit which the American manufacturers were reported to have been making. It has turned out that the goods could be sold in Europe at a smaller loss than was involved in keeping them on hand at home. And that was the end of the matter. In the next place, if the labor export is not a doubtful experiment, it has, at least, been conducted on such a small scale that it can be made to prove nothing. It is a startling statement that the price of labor is so reduced in the United States that our skilled workmen can better themselves by going abroad to compete with "the pauper labor of Europe." Until this so-called emigration is of appreciable dimensions, however, it is not worth anxious consideration.

But it would be a significant and striking emigration if it should ever take place. It would be something like a sudden change in the balance of trade. It would be, practically, returning to Europe the skilled labor which has poured in upon us for many years. At this moment, under all sorts of discouragement, some of the States maintain agencies which strive to divert to individual States the larger share of foreign immigration arriving on our shores. It has so long been the belief of the people of the younger States that they only needed labor to develop their riches, that no period of depression, no overstocking of the labor market, has sufficed to warn them to stop importation. Even while some of the far Western States are harassed with labor troubles and prostrated by the effects of dull times, their newspapers keep up their old, old cry for immigration, just as if there were not now more idle men in their towns and villages than one will find in any community of equal population in any part of England. A parade of "resources" and vacant lands is made, every now and then, with the avowed intention of enticing settlers. Within a few days we have seen a glowing account of the departure of a colony from Massachusetts to an extreme Western State, and the colonists seemed to think that they were journeying to a Promised Land. The real facts are, as we very well know, that the public land in that State is all gone, the desirable tracts are held by speculators, the prices of produce were never so low, the labor market is overstocked, and the people ought to hang out a sign warning off all intending settlers.

In such a condition of affairs as this, it is not surprising that skilled workmen should begin to ask if there cannot be somewhere found another market for their labor. If there could be discovered a country in which men made and spent money but produced no manufactured goods, argue these discontented workmen, it would be a great boon. There is no such country. In every civilized State in the world production has been over-stimulated. The products of the loom and workshop glut nearly every market. It seems hopeless for the working man to turn his eyes toward Europe, though some are doing so. Questions of the cost of living, taxes, and the various benefits which we call "advantages," must be considered after the mere rate of wages is ascertained. Very likely some of the men who are now returning, or thinking of returning, to the Old World, came out here under a false impression. They heard glowing half-truths of the condition of things in America. They go back disappointed.

The short-sighted policy of our own mechanics has had much to do with attracting foreign artisans to our workshops. One of the cruel exactions of the American trades-union has been that which practically abolished apprenticeships. It was urged that apprentices, after getting a smattering of a trade, would compete with skilled workmen, or "full hands," and cut down wages. As if the skilled mechanic could not successfully contend with a half-taught boy! By the tyrannical rules of the unions, the good old system of apprenticeships was destroyed, and the immediate result was to limit the labor supply. Fathers who thought that their boys' welfare was dear to them, selfishly voted to exclude their sons from learning the trades of their fathers. The very next result was the encouragement of foreign skilled laborers, and the importations did not help to dignify labor, or make the trades any more desirable to young men. The more lamentable conclusion was that boys who should have learned trades grew up in idleness and became graduates in crime. A prominent citizen of San Francisco, speaking in a mass-meeting during the late riots, considered the "hoodlum" question, and said that these rowdies were originally boys who could not get work. Parents, he said, had requested him to get their boys places in foundries and machine-shops, where they could learn a trade. As soon as a boy went in, the mechanics went out on a strike. Therefore, the streets of that city were filled with idle youngsters who were ripe for the devil's business. This is true of other cities than San Francisco. And in various ways the working men of the country are reaping the bitter fruits of their own folly. Innumerable causes have combined to prostrate business. But the general public would now have more sympathy with the complainers if it could forget that in their more prosperous days they were proscriptive, selfish, and domineering.

ACADEMIES OF ART.

Institutions like the Paris *Salon*, the Royal Academy of Art in London, and the Academy of Design in New-York, are established for the encouragement of what is popularly called art, that is to say, the arts of drawing, painting, and sculpture. In the United States there are at present few of these establishments, but signs are not lacking of a tendency to multiply them in all large towns which possess enough citizens of wealth who are interested in such products of brain and skill. Necessarily, large amounts of money will be locked up in buildings of greater or less pretension to beauty of architecture, and perhaps in the founding of art schools like the South Kensington, the *Beaux Arts*, or the Cooper Institute. If such is to be the case, it would be well if donors of funds and committeemen could regard the question from all sides before fixing in certain grooves the money that might otherwise be spent to better advantage.

In the first place, do academies of art encourage art? If by art one understands the lower forms, like house decoration, whether applied to the walls of dwellings or the furniture within, then the answer is plainly a favorable one. Academies of art, art schools, and the other systems of drill in processes that come under the head of art certainly raise the average ability of a community in the faculty of embellishing the interior of houses. The South Kensington turns out a corps of very creditable imitators in art every year; the *Beaux Arts* is even more efficient in training material which is much more susceptible to the influence of art-ideas; while the Cooper Institute, the schools of the Academy of Design and of its seceding members, together with the different associations for the promotion of decorative art, educate a large number of young people of both sexes up to a certain point of efficiency in processes that have a certain money value in the market. The same may be said of similar schools in Boston, New-Haven, Chicago, and Cincinnati. But their services stop there; it is not art in the high sense that they offer, but rather a means of getting bread; the encouragement to art in the highest form is only collateral and indirect. Not only that, but the very effort to make pupils efficient in the lower or merely bread-earning stages interferes with the progress toward the larger sphere of art.

The arts of painting and sculpture differ immeasurably from the subjects taught at academies and colleges. While, to a certain extent, the necessity for adapting methods of instruction in colleges to the average of pupils drags down the best minds among them, the trouble is much more serious in art schools. A system of some kind is necessary with the wisest and most painstaking teacher. As a rule the best talent can not be secured to instruct the pupils, and they are forced to put up with the cut-and-dried science of a man of little character or success as an artist. The cleverest and most fertile brains are hardly stimulated by comparison with the work of inferior pupils; on the contrary, they are apt to acquire a fatal contentment with their own powers when they see how easy it is to be superior to their fellows. Yet such exceptional talents as these are very apt to turn out the pride of the art professor, and graduate from the school into a studio which produces a yearly quota of paintings that are the despair of art lovers and critics. Perspective in such paintings is unexceptionable, the color often good, and, occasionally, the subject well chosen, But they cannot be praised. They are the stumbling-block of the genial critic and the occasion for the harsh critic to say his, apparently, most unjust things. They are "schooly," that is all. The school has made the painter a good workman of salable pictures at modest prices; but it has not encouraged art. A school cannot encourage art in that sense, any more than a pond can encourage the sun that shines in it. The most that can be said for a school is to argue that the genius who can stand its leveling tendencies will emerge strengthened from its dangerous precincts.

Equally antagonistic to true art are full-blown academies of design like those of Paris, London, and New-York, although an anxious regulation of their acts and a large share of generosity in their members may modify their evil features. In Paris various devices are resorted to in order to make up for the injustice with which some of the finest talent is treated, if it happens to differ from the authorities of the *Salon*. In London the Grosvenor Gallery has just been opened to show that the Royal Academy cannot accept the best pictures, or at any rate the most interesting pictures, of the season. In this City, the Academy of Design is liable to become at any moment, if it has not already become, a close artistic corporation, so far as accepting pictures for exhibition is concerned, which would infallibly reject the contributions of a genius. For it is one of the peculiarities often seen in the work of the best artists that their paintings rouse the greatest hostility in others of their guild until their style has become familiar. The public want something fresh and new and the fraternity of artists want something fresh and new, but when the novelty appears it seldom takes a form that suits the members of the profession. That it should be so is no wonder, for they are men who have been doing their own work according to certain fixed principles which they have been forced to consider law.

The greatest artists have been reared in the studios of older men and were free to leave whenever they wished; they got a desultory instruction; like that of the midshipmen of the Navy before the Naval Academy was established. In some respects their education was not so liberal, but, as some of the midshipmen turned into commanders of brilliant genius, so an apprentice here and there became a great master in art. Before multiplying academies of design and schools of art, it must be remembered that nothing more than a high mediocrity can be expected from them. The schools are liable to nip real genius in the bud, and the exhibiting academies to snub it. There is no need of accusing academies of sordid motives in excluding good work from their exhibitions, although such considerations are doubtless occasionally felt, for the artistic yardstick with which they cannot fail to measure the contributions of new men makes them necessarily impervious to new ideas.

PAINTED HEADS.

At a certain unspecified town in this State there resides an indefinite man, who is bald and conscientious. Although a delicate regard for his feelings forbids the mention of his name, it will perhaps be well to render him somewhat less indefinite by giving him the timely name of Dolgorouski. Nothing has been left untried by Mr. Dolgorouski to bring back his missing hair. The conversation of barbers sore long time he bore, and tonics were in vain. Scores of alleged bears have died in order that his head might be greased, but the most thorough top-dressing produced no more effect upon his scalp than does the most powerful fertilizer when wasted on the granite meadows of New-Hampshire. At one time he seriously proposed to transplant small patches of cat's fur from the backs of ownerless cats to the bare surface of his head, but the entreaties of his horrified friends, who feared that the experiment might affect his moral nature and inspire him with wicked longings for the back fence, induced him to abandon the scheme. He finally gave up all hopes of future hair, and accepted his baldness as a misfortune without a remedy.

Now, Mr. Dolgorouski was extremely fond of obeying the apostolic injunction to assemble himself together for public worship. In other words, he was a devoted Methodist, and took unbounded delight in going to meeting. Unfortunately, the local Methodist meeting-house was subject to violent draughts of wind, which constantly gave Mr. Dolgorouski a succession of colds in the head. Other men who wore their hair to meeting could sit through a long sermon without taking cold, but the bare head of the bald man could not resist the draughts that blew from one window to another. In this emergency two courses were suggested to him by his acquaintances. He was advised either to wear a skull-cap or to wear a wig. To an ordinary man either of these alternatives might seem unobjectionable, but Mr. Dolgorouski's conscience was even more tender than his scalp. He refused to wear a skull-cap on the ground that it was virtually a hat, and that nothing could induce him to attend a religious meeting with a hat on his head. As for a wig, he denounced that ingenious device as a palpable falsehood. He insisted that a bald man who should wear a wig would be guilty of a deliberate lie, since he would be aiming to induce people to believe that he was possessed of hair grown on his own premises. An acted lie, said Mr. Dolgorouski, is worse than a spoken lie, and no matter how incredible a wig may be, it is none the less a premeditated falsehood.

Mr. Dolgorouski was thus, by his rejection of wigs and skull-caps, apparently confined to the alternative of going to meeting and sneezing, or of staying at home and avoiding the danger of taking cold. He was, however, a singularly ingenious man, and he set his wits at work to devise an escape from this dilemma. He perceived that what he needed was something which would keep his scalp from contact with the air, and would at the same time be inoffensive to his delicate conscience. It so happened that just at this time the interior of the Methodist meeting-house was receiving a fresh coat of paint, and this circumstance suggested the idea which Mr. Dolgorouski speedily put in practice.

One Sunday morning the minister became aware that his congregation was in a state of unusual excitement. At first he was inclined to explain this excitement upon the theory that his presence in the pulpit was peculiarly welcome to the audience, but as the excitement constantly increased, he decided that there must be a stray dog in the house. Rising up to look for the hypothetical animal, in order to remark in an impressive voice, "Take that dog out!" he was confounded by a vision of red and white stripes in one of the most prominent pews. To his startled imagination there appeared to be a display of fashionable hosiery in circumstances which involved the hypothesis of the wildest eccentricity on the part of some hysterical sister, but as he continued to keep his horrified gaze fixed upon the stripes, he became aware that the decorated head of Mr. Dolgorouski was before him. That conscientious man had painted his scalp with red and white paint with the utmost care and neatness, and, as it afterward appeared, in imitation of the flag of his country. Naturally, his extraordinary appearance had attracted the attention of every one present, and had a yellow dog seated himself and panted on the pulpit stairs, the enthusiasm could not have been greater. It was obviously impossible to preach with that variegated head distracting the minds of the congregation, and the minister, therefore, calmly requested Brother Dolgorouski to withdraw. The brother declined to do anything of the sort, and the upshot was that he was led forth by four muscular deacons, loudly protesting that he was a persecuted man, and that he had as much right to put paint on his head as certain female members of the congregation had to put powder on their faces.

The ecclesiastical trial of Brother Dolgorouski for profaning public worship is soon to take place, and it would be injudicious to prejudice public opinion either against or in favor of him. It may be remarked, however, that his position seems to the worldly mind to be a strong one. He claims that paint gives complete protection to a bald scalp, and that it partakes neither of the irreverence of a hat nor the dishonesty of a wig. It does not pretend to be what it is not, but it is simply an honest and beautiful covering, whether applied to the walls of a meeting-house or the head of a worshiper. He indignantly denies that he had the most remote intention of fashioning his novel head-dress upon any article of feminine apparel, and protests that, until he was so informed by the minister, he was totally unaware that such Babylonish garments as striped hosiery were to be found in a nominally Christian land. He painted his head with stripes instead of decorating it in monotone because he wished to combine patriotism with comfort, and believed that the stripes of our national banner would not be out of place on the head of a sincere patriot. Finally, he insists that there is no law, ecclesiastical or civil, which forbids a bald man to paint his head, and declares that, although he will compromise the dispute by promising to paint his head with maps of Palestine or Scriptural scenes, he will never surrender his natural right to protect his scalp in the way that he thinks most convenient and proper.

It is difficult to see how Mr. Dolgorouski can be found guilty of the offense with which he is charged. His acquittal will naturally encourage other bald men to follow his example. In fact, there is no reason why they should not do so. Care, however, should be taken to use only water-colors. Oil paints, with a basis of lead or zinc, and all aniline dyes, must be avoided, since they might seriously affect the health of the users. The artistic painting of bald heads may yet become a new branch of the barber's art, and the men who are now anxious to paint historical pictures for the Federal Government may be able to earn an honest living by decorating the bare heads of venerable Senators and other hairless public men.

GENERAL NOTES.

Efforts are being made in San Francisco to establish a free library.

A Maryland horse was scared to death by the noise of a railroad train a few days ago.

The sportsmen of Laporte County, Ind., have formed a "gun club" to enforce the fish and game laws.

It is announced that Secretary Sherman will make one speech on financial topics in Ohio during the campaign.

The friends of Mr. William Goodman, of Orange County, are asserting that he was born on the 4th of July, 1776.

The Atlanta *Constitution's* latest accusation against the Georgia Constitutional Convention is that the cheap men are on top.

Nine Democrats have made public their desire to be elected Treasurer of Indiana. The State might save money by electing a Republican.

The Louisville *Commercial* says that Kentucky Republicans will be more numerous in the next Legislature than for several years past.

The steamer Cambria, of a Norfolk line, has just made the run from Fortress Monroe to Baltimore in eight hours and fifty-six minutes. The distance is 170 miles.

Mr. John Link, of Baltimore, has lost six children by diphtheria in the past three weeks, and his three remaining children are all down with the fell disease.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* complains because the merchants of that city, almost to a man, are opposed to their employes belonging to military organizations.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* seems to be much worried by the threatened emigration of the negroes to Liberia. Complaints will not be so effective as good treatment in restraining the exodus.

The *Sun* yesterday put it well, but would have done better had it italicised a couple of words thus: "Democratic State Convention *down* in Virginia; Republican State Convention *up* in Maine."

The proclamation of Gov. Irwin, of California, for the Fall election contains a clause calling upon the people to decide whether a convention shall be held to revise the Constitution of the State.

WASHINGTON.

MR. SCHURZ'S CAMPAIGN BILLS.

HE DENIES THE ASSERTIONS IN MR. KEMBLE'S LETTER, AND SAYS IT WAS NECESSARY FOR HIM TO RECEIVE SOME COMPENSATION FOR HIS WORK—A SENSATION CREATED IN POLITICAL CIRCLES BY THE CHARGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The letter of Mr. Kemble regarding the money paid to Secretary Schurz for electioneering expenses has created quite a stir in political circles here. It seems to be the general opinion that the communication is an exceedingly damaging one. Mr. Schurz, however, does not seem to take this view of the matter. He speaks very freely on the subject, and evidently regards the Kemble letter as a confession that the original story of his having received $1,500 for having delivered the same speech three times is a falsehood. During an interview had with him to-day he said that Kemble had now come down from $500 a day to $300 for a week in 1860 and 1868, a reduction to about one-sixth of the original charge; that Mr. Kemble would have to come down considerably more, and spread it not over one, but over several weeks, during which he (Mr. Schurz) had been active in Pennsylvania. He said further, that he never denied having received compensation for campaign work. During the year referred to in Kemble's letter, he had labored for months in Pennsylvania and other States, and it was absolutely necessary for him to receive some pay for the work. This was generally understood at the time by all his friends. Now, however, the whole matter was being grossly and maliciously lied about. Further, Mr. Schurz said that since 1856 he had probably given more time and labor to campaign work, without compensation, than any of the gentlemen named in Kemble's letter, except the late Senator Wilson, and perhaps more than any man in the country; that the present attacks upon him were first started by some political opponent who spoke of $100 for each speech. The gossips and slander-mongers raised it to $200, until finally Mr. Kemble ran it up to $500 a speech. This was all the Secretary had to say about the matter.

THE MOORE-BOYNTON QUARREL.

AFFIDAVIT OF EX-SPECIAL AGENT MOORE ALLEGING AN ATTEMPT TO BLACK-MAIL HIM BY BOYNTON—HISTORY OF THE UNSAVORY CONTROVERSY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—A small tempest in a teapot has been raging here for some days, which results in William G. Moore, a recently dismissed special agent of the Customs Bureau, making affidavit that Gen. H. V. Boynton, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, attempted to black-mail him on the strength of some documents which he [Boynton] had to show that Moore had been guilty of disreputable practices. Those who knew both Boynton and Moore have no hesitation in pronouncing this affidavit perjury, although it may be possible that Moore has, with a vivid imagination, convinced himself that something Boynton has said to him was a demand for money. Moore is a spy by profession and practice, and in some strange way secured the confidence of Gen. Grant during the last few months of his term, and abused that confidence in various ways. One of his principal offices at that time was to make long written reports to President Grant of all the scandal in the Treasury Department, and especially that relating to Mr. Bristow and Bluford Wilson. When President Grant went out of office, Moore, having made himself obnoxious to nearly every prominent officer in the Treasury Department, feared that he should lose his place, and procured from President Grant a strong letter to Secretary Sherman commending him and asking his retention. In his reports to President Grant in regard to what has been called the Bristow conspiracy, Moore made very free use of Gen. Boynton's name, and President Grant having sent the documents over to be filed in the Treasury Department, Boynton in some way got access to them, and has from time to time printed such extracts as he believed would be interesting to the public. Among these papers he found much regarding Moore's character and transactions, which, to say the least, have not been always creditable, and some time ago he presented an exhibit of Moore to President Hayes. The President, having confidence in Boynton, at once ordered Moore's dismissal, but, as he was engaged on an important investigation, his dismissal was postponed till he should have completed it. Moore rushed into print the other day with an attack on Boynton; the latter retorted with a short but wholesome review of Moore's record; Moore returns to the charge, and publishes this morning an affidavit charging Boynton with attempting to black-mail him, and there the matter stands for the present, but interesting developments are expected to follow.

SITTING BULL AND THE CANADIANS.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ANXIOUS TO GET RID OF THE UNAMIABLE SAVAGE—THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT INDISPOSED TO OFFER THE INDIAN ANY TERMS BUT COMPLETE SURRENDER OF HIS RIFLES, POWDER, AND PONIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Secretary Mills, of the Canadian Interior Department, has been in Washington for two days, having come here to consult with Mr. Plunket, Secretary of the British Legation, who is acting as Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of Sir Edward Thornton. Mr. Mills called on the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affair to-day, and an important consultation was had in regard to Sitting Bull and his band of warriors who are known to be somewhere in the British possessions, having taken refuge over the border to avoid the pursuit of the United States troops. Mr. Mills has recent information from the out posts on the frontier of the Dominion, from which it is learned that Sitting Bull has expressed his desire to surrender to the United States authorities, and return to an agency, provided he can do so on his own terms, which are, that he be allowed to retain possession of his arms and ponies, and that neither he nor his tribe shall be punished for past offenses. Mr. Mills' information is to the effect that Sitting Bull has not been prosperous this Summer in his hunting campaigns, and will be unable to sustain himself and his tribe during the coming Winter. He sees no alternative but to subsist on the Canadian Government, (which Secretary Mills will not allow him to do,) or to surrender himself to the United States and live on agency rations all Winter. He cannot support himself by raiding settlements, because the North-western frontier is now so well guarded by the military that it would be fatal for him to attempt to do so. The Canadian frontier is not so well guarded as ours, and for this reason Secretary Mills is very anxious that something should be done to remove Sitting Bull out of the way of temptation. He is quite sanguine that if a Commissioner were sent to the chief from the United States that he would consent to come into an agency. Secretary Schurz and Commissioner Smith are not so hopeful, and they will not consent to treat with him on any terms whatever, except the absolute surrender of all his ponies and arms and ammunition. The other Sioux have accepted these terms, and Sitting Bull must be treated with no greater consideration. Secretary Schurz will bring the matter before the Cabinet to-morrow, and if the President's assent can be obtained, a Commissioner will be sent out at once.

The council which the Canadian Government was to have held with the Blackfeet Indians this Summer will not be held, for some reason unexplained.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Commander S. D. Ames has been detached from duty as Light-house Inspector of the Fifth District, and ordered to duty as Inspector of the Second District. Commander Silas W. Terry has been detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty as Light-house Inspector of the Fifth District. Commander James P. Fyffe is de-

ached from the command of the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, and ordered to return home. Commander George W. Summer is detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to command the Monocacy. Lieut.-Commander Charles McGregor has been detached from the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for staff duty in the South Atlantic Station. Lieut. William H. Parker is detached from the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey Office. Lieut.-Commander N. Mayo Dyer is ordered to duty in the Equipment Department of the Boston Navy-yard. Lieut. Adolph Maraix is ordered to the Trenton, European Station.

SIGNAL SERVICE PROFICIENCY.

THE NIGHT PRACTICE OF THE BUREAU INSPECTED BY PRESIDENT HAYES AND SECRETARY M'CRARY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—President Hayes and Secretary of War McCrary last night inspected the night practice of the Signal Service, between the Soldiers' Home, Fort Whipple, and the Arsenal, together with the communication by field telegraph at the Soldiers' Home to the posts near Washington, the stations on the sea-coast from New-York to Cape May, and also to stations in the interior. Messages were sent by the President and Secretary of War from the open field at the Soldiers' Home, and answers received by torch signals and mortar signals in quick succession from Fort Whipple and the arsenal. Military orders were given and executed at these posts at a distance of six to seven miles, the communication being cast through the air and with absolute correctness; finally a general report of stations was ordered at once to Washington and by wire from all the vicinity of Washington and the neighboring States and coasts, these orders being sent and the replies received from all by the President and Secretary of War in the open field. The exercises closed with the Presidential salute of 21 shells, fired simultaneously on a given signal, at the Soldiers' Home and at Fort Whipple. The President and Secretary of War complimented the Signal Service, which has been very actively on duty during the recent troubles, on the thoroughness of its discipline and practice, and on its efficiency. The whole scene, as witnessed through the darkness, was interesting and impressive.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

ITS EFFICIENCY COMMENDED BY THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day addressed the following letter to Capt. Barrett, of the Plymouth:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9, 1877.

Capt. Edward Barrett, United States Navy, Commanding the United States Naval Brigade, Washington, D. C.:

The President instructs me to tender to you, and through you to the officers and men under your command, his hearty thanks for the gratification afforded him on the occasion of the most creditable display and review of the Naval Brigade at the Navy-yard yesterday, as well as for the readiness with which they have been converted into a land force. In obedience to this command, I also add my own appreciation thereof. This naval brigade, by its prompt and efficient organization, its evident enthusiasm, its soldier like appearance, and precision of movement and drill generally, proves conclusively that our naval force, under its able and well-trained officers, can, at any time and anywhere, be immediately landed and transformed into a most powerful and efficient body of regular soldiers—zealous, faithful, and reliable. Be pleased to read this letter to your command. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $347,636 48, and from Customs $393,-265 32.

Surveyor-General Kimball has been relieved of his suspension, and will leave to-night for Utah.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, of New-York, had an interview with the President to-day on subjects of public interest.

Joseph M. Carleton, a clerk in the State Department, purposely shot himself with a pistol last night, and while being taken to the hospital this morning, died.

A. D. Hazen, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, left for New-York City last night, where he will remain for several days, during which time his duties will be in charge of Chief Clerk Morton.

The actual amount paid into the Treasury from Customs collections, for the year ended June 30, 1877, were as follows: Duties on imports, (coin,) $129,472,620 66; duties on tonnage, (currency,) $1,472,618 57.

During the month of July the Post Office Department furnished on orders, stamped envelopes of all sizes, including newspaper wrappers, and official envelopes, to the number of 20,017,100, for which the amount received was $46,601 55.

Secretary Schurz has addressed a circular letter to every employe of the Interior Department outside of the department building, inclosing the President's circular prohibiting employes from taking any active part in politics. The Secretary says it is expected that every employe will conform his condition to the requirements of the President's order.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $12,274,036 37; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,160,-858; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $57,-040,000; coin—including $38,351,300 in coin certificates—$99,434,632 75; outstanding legal tenders, $359,094,220.

All the accounts of the Centennial Board of Finance with the Treasury having been closed, Acting Secretary McCormick to-day directed that the bond for $500,000 given by John Welch and Frederick Fraley, and signed by leading citizens of Philadelphia, should be restored to Mr. Welch, who, it is understood, will place it in the custody of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Messrs. Welch and Fraley value the bond highly as a spontaneous testimonial of the respect and confidence of their fellow-citizens.

Secretary Sherman left Washington this morning for Ohio, and will be absent during the remainder of the present month. Gov. McCormick will act as Secretary of the Treasury during the absence of Mr. Sherman. Assistant Secretary French is also absent from Washington. It is understood that during his absence Secretary Sherman will make a speech on the financial situation, which will probably correct many misapprehensions concerning his policy and the exaggerated reports about the contraction of the currency, &c.

REPUDIATION IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 9.—In convention to-day, upon the repudiation section, Gov. Jenkins spoke in favor of remitting the claims upon the State to adjudication by the Supreme Court of the State. He favored a fair legal investigation and a Judicial determination of the rights of the alleged bogus bondholders. Gen. Toombs championed repudiation, saying that the State was not bound for a single dollar appropriated under the reconstruction Government; that it was a usurpation by aid of the bayonet, and the world had notice that the acts of the de facto officers were without the consent or authority of the people of Georgia. The section declaring the bonds illegal, null, and void, and prohibiting the Legislature from paying them, directly or indirectly, was adopted by a vote of 166 to 16. The proceeds of the sales of the State railroads are to be set apart to extinguish the indebtedness of the State on their account. A sinking fund of $100,000 per annum to purchase the bonds of the State for the purpose of retiring them is established.

WESTERN RAILROAD LITIGATION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 9.—The attorneys for the Union Trust Company of New-York to-day dismissed without prejudice, in the United States Circuit Court, the suit which has been standing there some months against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, and filed a new bill asking for the foreclosure of the mortgage and the appointment of a Receiver for the road. The new bill is based upon the same general grounds as the old one, in default of interest on bonds.

REUNION OF VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Aug. 9.—The surviving members of the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers held a reunion here to-day. Their old regimental band escorted the Philadelphia delegation this morning to the City Hall, where an address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Evans. Gen. George W. Wagner responded in behalf of the delegation. The Chamber of the Common Council was decorated in honor of the occasion, and for the ceremonies of the reception

A RAILROAD DISASTER.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE LONG BRANCH ROAD.

A TRAIN PLUNGES FROM A BRIDGE INTO OCEANPORT CREEK—OVER 70 PERSONS INJURED, BUT NO ONE KILLED—SUPPOSED NEGLIGENCE OF THE BRIDGE TENDER—EXCITING SCENES ON THE GROUND—NAMES OF SOME OF THE WOUNDED—STATEMENTS BY THE OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

A fearful accident, and providentially one that did not result in immediate loss of life, took place yesterday morning on the Long Branch Division of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The train from this City at 7:45 A. M. left Communipaw with a baggage car and four coaches, and carrying a large number of passengers. A number were taken up at several stations along the road, and at Red Bank, by the addition of a large excursion party from that place and Holmdel, the number was increased to fully 200. The train then ran along at a rapid rate toward Long Branch. Oceanport Creek, half-way between Long Branch and Red Bank, is crossed by a wooden bridge, about 500 feet in length. In the centre of the bridge is an iron swinging draw 140 feet long. As the train approached, at 9:24 o'clock, the bridge-tender was seen standing at his post before the flag-house on the draw, displaying the signal "all right," and the train having slightly reduced its speed when approaching, started along again at a more rapid rate as it touched the spiling, and the speed was increased to about 10 miles an hour, according to the statements of passengers. The engine passed upon the draw safely, but the rear truck of the tender left the track; the first passenger car followed it, and then the next. The engine, upon reaching the further end of the draw, ran off the tracks, which were now disconnected, the whole train bounding along after it on the ties, tearing them into splinters as it drove along. The engineer reversed his engine, and the brakes were applied. It was too late, however, for the engine plunged over the side of the bridge and down the sand-bank, flinging out the engineer and fireman as it turned over in a wild somersault. There was a rush of steam from broken pipes which was quickly lost in the crashing of timbers, for the baggage-car ran up over the wreck of the locomotive, turned completely upside-down on the land, and in the twinkling of an eye was converted into a mass of splinters, upon which were piled the broken trucks. The passenger car immediately behind the baggage car was turned over on its side on the river shore, while the third and fourth cars fell with a splash upon their sides in the river, sinking to the depth of about three feet. The fifth car fortunately became disconnected, and when the others fell into the river it stopped upon the very edge of the bridge.

The scene which ensued was a terrible one. There was a scream of alarm from the passengers, many of whom, in their eagerness to escape from the partly submerged cars, broke the glass in the windows, and endeavored to crawl through the narrow openings. Their screams for help for a few moments were intense, agonizing, and loud. The passengers in the last car, which stood on the bridge, but off the track, quickly hastened to the relief of the others, and soon began the work of removing them. The men of the party descended to the side of the overturned cars, and passed up the wet and wounded men, women, and children, dragging them out at the doorways and through the windows as quickly as possible. Inside the cars the scene, as described by several of the passengers, was one of the most terrible description. When the cars fell over all the passengers were violently thrown from their seats to the opposite side, where they were piled up under cushions, umbrellas, bits of broken glass and other loose articles that were carried over with the plunge.

In the first submerged car, Mr. Moses Mould and his wife, of Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., were pitched from the right side of the car into the water at the opposite side. Mr. Mould, who is about 60 years of age, was stunned by the fall, and he lay in the water as he fell. His wife, whose shoulder was dislocated, her collar-bone broken, and her breast badly injured, raised him up and supported him until she was relieved by one of the assisting party. Mr. Mould was carried away insensible. Conductor Hetfield, who had charge of the train, was in the fourth car, and was about passing to the fifth when the accident happened. When the car toppled he escaped through a window, and, although he had received a fearful gash across his nose and cheeks, he sent to Oceanport station to have a relief train telegraphed for, and then joined the party engaged in assisting the inmates of the overturned cars. Search was made again and again through the cars for passengers, but at the end of 15 minutes or perhaps earlier it was believed that every persons who had been on the train was on the bridge or on the way to some of the neighboring houses. The accident was witnessed by many persons living near the bridge, and soon after they hurried to the scene, bringing boats, which were put to good use in carrying away the wet and injured passengers. Ladies in the party went upon the bridge, where they found several elderly ladies who were severely shocked, and who needed and received their attentions.

The excitement quickly passed off, and those who could went about the task of caring for the wounded. Carriages appeared upon the bank, and in these some of the most severely injured were carried to the nearest houses. Everything was done by the residents of Oceanport that could have been expected. They freely opened their houses and personally attended to the wants of the unfortunates. After some delay the special train arrived from Long Branch, and four of the most dangerously wounded were put on board, and altogether about 20 persons were carried to the Branch and Ocean Grove. The Holmdel and Red Bank people were taken back toward their homes by carriages. Among the passengers in the rear car was Dr. Ridgeway, of Red Bank, who immediately turned his attention to the wounded, and spent the rest of the day in serving them.

The number of persons injured, seriously and slightly, is not less than 70, but it was difficult yesterday to ascertain precisely the number, so thoroughly had they been scattered about all the way from Holmdel to Ocean Grove. At Long Branch in the station were Miss De Graff and Mr. and Mrs. Mould, all too badly injured to move, and Mr. Jacoby was at Morris Pavilion. At Oceanport, in the house of Mr. Smock, Mr. Hyde and two others were provided for, an injured lady was at the house of Capt. Price, and three others were at the Park Hotel, about 16 in all remaining in the town for the night. During the afternoon Assistant Superintendent Stearns reached the scene, with Dr. Pettit, of Elizabeth, and he devoted himself assiduously to the care of such of the wounded as were in need of medical services. Portions of the wreck were immediately removed, and the track was cleared, so that but little interruption was occasioned to travel. The locomotive was hidden beneath the ruined baggage car, with its smoke-stack broken off, its cab crushed, and its tender demolished. While the baggage-car was so thoroughly ruined, most of the baggage was recovered and taken care of, and the mails were entirely uninjured. The mail agent, Ellis Meeker, escaped uninjured from the car, which was broken to pieces, though how he did it he could not explain.

ACCOUNTING FOR THE ACCIDENT.

A variety of explanations are offered by different persons to account for the accident. The bridge-tender, George Connor, has occupied the post since the bridge was built, about three years ago, and is called by the officers one of the best men in their employment. He said to a reporter of THE TIMES that he had not during the morning touched the lever which moved the latches securing the draw, and that five trains had passed over during the morning. He did not, he said, notice how the lever stood, but believed that if it had been improperly arranged he would have noticed it. He showed how the lever worked, across an arched guard upon which it locked automatically to hold the bridge or allow it to be opened. He said that none but himself, except the night man, worked the draw. Just before the 9:24 train came along, Capt. Price's sail-boat had come down the river, and he was about to open the draw for it as soon as the train had passed. He had not, he said, thrown the lever back, and his theory for the displacement of the latches, which he found open after the accident, was that in some way they were sprung back by the jolting of the train. Mr. Swackhamer, the Superintendent of Bridges, said that the latches were found open after the train had passed, and there was no doubt that they were open when the train passed upon the draw. The marks of the wheels on the ties showed that the engine had gone safely on. The swaying of the engine had moved the draw enough to throw off the tender and the baggage car, and when the locomotive reached the end of the draw the tracks were all six inches out of the way. The train must have been moving rapidly, or the engineer could have stopped it sooner. Mr. Swackhamer said it was impossible that any jolting of the train could have thrown back the lever and latches, which require considerable strength to move them, and when locked are very secure indeed. Assistant Superintendent Stearns did not deny that the latches were found out of place, but would say nothing further as to the culpability of the bridge-tender.

THE INJURED.

The following are the names of the injured, so far as ascertained. Where the injuries are not described the persons named are understood to be but slightly bruised or sprained. Probably not one person in the four cars overturned escaped injury. The names are as follows:

EDDIE VERRENEULE, Philadelphia; head contused and internal injuries; dangerously.

Mrs. SELAH WELLS, Marlboro, N. J.; head and arm badly bruised.

Mrs. AMANDA WHITE, Little Silver; concussion of the brain.

Mrs. EMELINE HYER, Holmdel; dislocated shoulder.

GEORGE SANBORN, employe Central Railroad; Elizabethport, contused back.

Mrs. CHARLES HYDE, Plainfield; contused head; severely.

Mrs. NETTIE WELLS, contusions and sprains.

Mrs. NETTIE H. SEARS, No. 59 Jane-street, New-York; bruises on head, arms, and chest.

W. H. BOSTWICK, Staten Island; three ribs broken.

CHARLES CORTELYOU, New-Brunswick; broken rib.

Mrs. WELLS, Marlboro; badly hurt inwardly.

JOEL STILWELL, No. 425 Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn.

JOHN GRADY, newsboy, Elizabeth.

R. P. BARTON, Perth Amboy.

J. MILTON DAVIS, Perth Amboy.

Mrs. SARAH NEWELL, Elizabeth.

DAVID C. MEALIO, Matteawan.

MICHAEL TAYLOR, Holmdel.

Mrs. MICHAEL TAYLOR, Holmdel.

ROBERT SIMPSON, Plainfield.

PETER BONINI, No. 29 Park-street, New-York.

T. B. BUDD, Elizabeth.

DANIEL ONDERDONK, No. 681 Greenwich-street, New-York.

Miss STELLA R. HOWELL, South Amboy.

Miss ADELIA HOWELL, Cranberry.

H. D. CROWELL, Rahway.

Mrs. CROWELL, Rahway.

Mrs. E. C. KNAPP, No. 175 Hall-street, Brooklyn.

THOMAS J. BAKER, Rahway.

MILTON A. BROWN, Rahway.

Mrs. M. A. BROWN, Rahway.

Mr. N. FURMAN, South Amboy.

HARRY MEEKER, child of J. M. Meeker, narrowly escaped drowning.

REBECCA ERBE, nurse of Harry Meeker, No. 333 Elizabeth-avenue, Elizabeth, going with the child to Ocean Grove. She is delirious from shock, and badly cut about the nose and eyes.

FRANCES HYDE and EDITH HYDE, children, Plainfield.

CHARLOTTE HABERLY, nurse of the Hyde children.

Mrs. E. J. VANDERVEER, Red Bank.

Miss S. J. VANDERVEER, Red Bank.

Miss EMMA VAN MATER, Marlboro, face and neck.

W. A. VAN MATER, Holmdel, bruised head.

Mrs. P. HENDRICKSON, Jr., Red Bank.

Miss B. BOSTWICK, Red Bank.

Miss KITTY CRAWFORD, Keyport; injured about face, and narrowly escaped drowning.

Dr. J. J. H. LOVE, Montclair, N. J.; slightly.

Mrs. Dr. LOVE and two children, bruised and cut.

Miss MARY A. PRETT, Newark.

DELIA HOWARD, child, under shoulder.

Mrs. ELY, Holmdel, flesh wound near ear.

Mr. and Mrs. NEWELL, Elizabeth, scratches and cuts.

D. A. STATESIR, Marlboro.

Child of EUGENE ELY, of Marlboro, nearly drowned.

Mr. REMSEN, Augusta, Ga., badly cut on the head, and wounds of back and ankle.

Mrs. REMSEN, wife of above, contusion of head.

Miss ALICE TUTT, niece of the Remsens; badly shocked.

Miss KATIE TUTT, sister of Alice; severe gash behind ear.

Mrs. ABRAM CORTELYOU, New-Brunswick, severe scratch of neck.

JOHN H. JOHNSON, Long Branch, left arm broken, forehead and knee injured.

MOSE MOULD, Montgomery, N. Y., shocked, left side of nose and face cut.

Mrs. MARY V. MOULD, shoulder dislocated and collar-bone broken; breast injured.

Mr. JACOBY, Brooklyn, badly bruised, internal injuries.

GEORGE HETFIELD, conductor, Dunellen, gash across nose and face, leg bruised.

JERRY DUNHAM, engineer, Dunellen, back scalded.

GEORGE WINNER, fireman, Somerville, cut on head and bruises on hip and arm.

TOM JONES, baggage master, badly bruised.

ELLIS E. MEEKER, mail agent, cuts and bruises.

JAMES LEWIS, Greenpoint; seriously injured, at Oceanport.

HENRY LOTT, Brooklyn; deep gash in head.

Mrs. ELLIOTT, two broken ribs.

Mrs. DARCY, deep cut in side.

Mrs. HONESDALE, badly injured internally.

CHARLES POTTER, Brooklyn, E. D., gash on right temple.

WHAT MR. BOSTWICK SAYS.

Among the injured was Mr. W. H. Bostwick, a civil engineer and City surveyor, of No. 18 Wall-street, who arrived in this City by the New-Jersey Southern Road, and was immediately sent up his home in Stapleton, Staten Island. A reporter of THE TIMES called at Mr. Bostwick's house last evening for the purpose of obtaining his account of the accident. The injured man lay in bed, suffering a good deal of pain from three broken ribs, but seemed otherwise comfortable, and notwithstanding the Doctor's instructions not to talk, he gave a brief account of what he saw and suffered. He was sitting in the car next to the last, and noticed when it mounted the track. He seized hold of the window frame, but being on the upper side as the car fell the concussion broke his hold and he fell, striking, as he supposes, on one of the iron seat frames. Having with difficulty gained his feet, he set to work assisting those about him. The scene, he says, was awful beyond description. Children were crying for their mothers, and mothers for their children, whom they were powerless to help. He does not think there was a person in the car who was not hurt in some way. Mr. Bostwick opened the rear door of the car and got out after rendering all the aid in his power, it being some time before he discovered that he was himself much hurt. He charge the accident as criminal negligence on the part of employes in not securing the draw in its proper place. He speaks in the highest terms of the kindness received by the injured passengers at the hands of the citizens. Mr. Bostwick tells a strange story of a woman living in the vicinity of the bridge, who dreamed on Wednesday night that an accident occurred there in the morning, and who, in the morning, told her dream.

AFFAIRS IN HAYTI.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT DOMINQUE IN EXILE—THE FACT COLDLY RECEIVED—APPREHENSIONS REGARDING THE ILLNESS OF PRESIDENT CANAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Late dispatches received at the Department of State from Hayti contain information of the death of ex-President Dominque, and of the serious illness of President Canal. Dominque died in exile at Kingston, Jamaica, on June 24 last, aged 77. This event produces no perceptible effect in Hayti, the fact being barely chronicled, although he was chief magistrate from June 11, 1874, to April 15, 1876. The official journal makes no mention of it. One obscure gazette is draped in mourning; another notices the event in doleful terms. In striking contrast to the silence with which this news is received stands the fact that the remains of three Generals who were shot under Dominque's authority have recently been exhumed by the Government for the purpose of receiving honorable burial, attended by impressive ceremonies. The illness of President Canal causes no inconsiderable uneasiness and anxiety throughout the Republic, in consequence both of its length and the fear that he may ultimately feel obliged to make a voyage to Europe. Indeed, his departure was at one time, under the advice of physicians, determined upon. Finally, owing to the advice of an American physician, under whose care he is at present, he was prevailed upon to be treated at home. This favorable decision may be looked upon as fortunate for the Republic, liable as it is to undergo political disturbances at every such change. The Constitution of Hayti provides that the executive authority shall, in case of death or removal from office of the President, be handed over temporarily to the Cabinet, there being no provision in that instrument and no precedent in Haytian history—except that Soulouque, in war, and Dominque, in a friendly visit, went just over the Dominican frontiers—whereby the President can absent himself from the country during his term of office.

THE COTTON CROP.

REPORTS FROM LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, AND ARKANSAS—THE CROP IN A FLOURISHING CONDITION.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 9.—The following is the Cotton Exchange crop report for the New-Orleans department of Louisiana:

"We have received 58 answers from 28 parishes under dates ranging from July 28 to Aug. 3. The weather, during the early part of July, has been dry; toward the latter portion, rainy, and up to this period decidedly more favorable than last year. Stands are universally good, and, compared with last year, are much better. The plant is forming, blooming, and bolling well, and its present condition is as satisfactory as could be desired, and much better than it was at this time last year. Many of our correspondents mention the appearance of worms, but, so far, report no damage. The plant, although a little late, is clean and well worked, and the prospects for a good yield are very promising.

"*Mississippi.*—Eighty-three reports from 33 counties, dated from July 28 to Aug. 4, say the weather since July 1 has been favorable, and in many counties more so than last year, with the exception of Yazoo and Yalabusha Counties, from whence complaints of too much rain are made. Stands are good, except in Yalabusha County. The plant is forming, blooming, and bolling well. The condition of the crop is good, and fully as good as last year, although the plant is small and backward in many sections. Worms have appeared in Adams, Grenada, Issaquena, and Simpson Counties, but have done no damage so far.

"*Arkansas.*—Forty-four replies received from 25 counties, dated from July 28 to Aug. 3, report the weather in the forepart of July dry and cool, since which there has been too much rainy weather, and, in comparison with last year, has been about equally favorable. The plant is blooming, forming, and bolling well. The present condition of the crop is as favorable as last year, with the exception of its being 10 days late. Some complaints of shedding, rust, and grass worms are reported in one county, but there is no danger as yet."

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

Calls have been issued for national and State political conventions and conferences as follows:

Tuesday, Aug. 14—Maine Democratic, in Portland.

Wednesday, Aug. 15—New-York Prohibitionist, in Utica.

Wednesday, Aug. 22—Pennsylvania Democratic, in Harrisburg.

Thursday, Aug. 23—New-York Greenback, in Rochester.

Wednesday, Aug. 29—Iowa Democratic, in Marshalltown.

Wednesday, Sept. 5—Pennsylvania Republican, in Harrisburg.

Tuesday, Sept. 11—Wisconsin Republican, in Madison.

Wednesday, Sept. 12—Massachusetts Prohibitionist, in Worcester; Pennsylvania Prohibitionist, in Harrisburg.

Thursday, Sept. 13—Massachusetts Democratic, in Worcester.

Wednesday, Sept. 19—Massachusetts Republican, in Worcester.

Thursday, Sept. 20—Maryland Republican, in Baltimore.

Wednesday, Sept. 26.—National Convention of Representative Colored Men, in Washington; National Conference of Prohibitionists at Perry-Street M. E. Church, New-York City.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 8 o'clock Wednesday night a fire broke out in San Francisco, Cal., in a stable in the block bounded by Drum, East, Merchant, and Washington streets, and swept away the entire block to the city front, also the north half of the block between Clay and Merchant streets and the south half of the block between Washington and Jackson streets. The area burned over was occupied chiefly by frame buildings of small value, including stables, shops, drinking saloons, and sailors' boarding-houses. The individual losses are small, though numerous. The destruction of a large brick building on the south side of Merchant street, occupied by Heath, Gallup & Co., ship chandlers; John Malloy, produce commission merchant, and the sail-lofts of Harding & Breen, and G. C. Funk, entailed considerable loss. Morshead & McKune, proprietors of the stable in which the fire originated, lose about $20,000 worth of live stock, including 30 horses. The buildings at the ferry slip were in imminent danger, but were saved by steam-tugs, which threw water on them. The total loss will be about $150,000, but it is impossible to learn the details at present owing to the great number of small business concerns involved. An immense crowd of persons gathered at the scene of the fire, but the Police, aided by the members of the Committee of Safety, were able to preserve order and give the firemen full play. By 11 o'clock the flames were under subjection. The insurance is believed by the Underwriters' Association to be $40,-000, mostly in small amounts among Eastern companies. The fire is now thought to have been caused by an incendiary.

Last evening a fire broke out in the third floor and attic of the three-story brick building at No. 94 Vesey-street. The cause is unknown. It was promptly put out by the Fire Department. The first floor is occupied by a liquor store of Nicholas Murray. Murray's place was damaged by water $300. The second floor, occupied by Hannah Solomons, was not damaged much, the furniture, which was insured for $1,000, being injured to the extent of $200. The loss by fire to the building in the third floor and attic, occupied by Abraham Suntroe, was fully $2,000, and Suntroe lost besides $500 worth of furniture.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the residence of W. M. Keith, Cashier of the First National Bank, on William-street, Whitehall, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire, the family barely escaping with their lives. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

At Sedamsville, Ohio, a suburb of Cincinnati, yesterday morning, Sintlinger's market, Jacob Undersinger's drug store, and the dwellings of Henry Hartman and Henry Rippers were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

During the past week the Commissioners of Charities of Kings County have been secretly investigating charges preferred by a female nurse named Hagen, of the Hospital for Incurables, against the steward of the hospital and one of the doctors. The charge was that the accused had attempted to take improper liberties with the nurse. The Commissioners acquitted the Doctor and dismissed the steward, not because they believed him guilty of the charge preferred by the woman Hagen, but because he had been guilty of several acts of imprudence. The Supply Committee of the Board of Supervisors commenced an investigation of the same charges yesterday. The nurse Hagen testified that Dr. Guy Daly had attempted to take improper liberties with her, and a nurse named Catherine Riley testified that she had been dismissed for testifying against Dr. Daly. The investigation will be continued to-day.

Dr. Daly, when called before the Supervisors' Committee, denied that he had taken any improper liberties with Annie Hagen, the nurse, or that he had ever been drunk. He said the woman Hagen had a grudge against him because he discharged her for incompetence.

LOSS OF A CAPTAIN'S SONS.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* says: "Further particulars of the loss of life on board the ship Rembrandt, Capt. Moody, from San Francisco, which arrived in Liverpool 25th ult., were received in Kennebunk Monday. The ship had a favorable run till the 10th of May, when, in latitude 49° south, longitude 97° west, a westerly gale had increased to frightful proportions, the sea frequently boarding the ship in the waist, doing more or less damage. In the afternoon of that day, when the Captain's wife, their two sons, and the stewardess were watching the gale from the pilot-house, (a covered entrance about 8 feet square, protecting the entrance to the forward cabin,) a great sea suddenly broke through the doors, washing Mrs. Moody down the cabin stairs and into the mate's room, where she was found much bruised and with her collar-bone broken. The stewardess was forced through the lee door and washed round the cabin into the port shrouds, where she was rescued with two ribs broken and other injuries. Nothing was seen or heard of the two boys, who were instantly washed out into the foaming waves. As the ship was scudding before a mighty gale, with such a sea as no well-manned life-boat could live in, Capt. Moody was powerless to make any attempt to save the lads, the officers and crew barely able to care for themselves and the suffering women. The broken bones of Mrs. Moody and the stewardess were set the following day under the disadvantages of a raging sea, with cabin doors and windows boarded up, and hardly a dry spot to place them on. Mr. W. G. Cousens, the second mate, escaped without injury, though washed across the top of the cabin. He was saved by clutching the lee rail. The women had nearly recovered from their accidents when the ship arrived. The boys were the only children of Capt. Moody, and pets on board the ship, as well as beloved by their acquaintances in Kennebunk."

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Leslie C. Hanks censure the City Prison officials for laxity of discipline, which rendered his suicide possible.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass., Aug. 9.—Gen. McClellan arrived here to-day. He was greeted by a large crowd on disembarking, and escorted to his cottage on Ocean-avenue.

MISGUIDED LABORING MEN.

THE CANAL-BOATMEN'S BLOCKADE.

ENERGETIC ACTION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND—THE SEVENTH REGIMENT SENT TO SIR JOHN'S RUN, ON THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL—UNITED STATES TROOPS TO CO-OPERATE WITH THEM—DEFIANT ATTITUDE OF THE BOATMEN—ARREST OF THE BURNERS OF THE STEAM CANAL-BOAT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 9.—President Gorman, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, yesterday informed Gov. Carroll that it was useless to attempt to further parley with the striking canal-boatmen, and requested him to put in force the measures to open the blockade that were contemplated in the early part of the week and postponed in the hope of settling affairs peaceably. The Governor, therefore, this morning issued the following proclamation:

Whereas it has been represented to me by the State's Attorney of Washington County that the travel upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, a public highway of this State, is impeded by riotous persons, who, in open violation of law, have conspired to resist the passage of boats engaged in their legitimate business; and

Whereas, valuable property belonging to citizens of this State has been unlawfully burned and destroyed, and the civil authorities represent that it is impossible for them to arrest and bring to justice the offenders;

Therefore, I, John Lee Carroll, Governor of Maryland, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, commanding all persons who are engaged in unlawfully obstructing legitimate travel upon the said canal to disperse at once; and I hereby call upon all law-abiding citizens to aid the authorities in the execution of the law, and in the arrest of persons who have been engaged in rioting and the destruction of property. And I further give full notice and warning that every means which the laws place in the hands of the Executive shall be used, if necessary, to vindicate the authority of the State and protect the citizens in their rights to use the public highway for the purposes of travel and trade.

Given at the City of Baltimore, under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, the 8th day of August, 1877. JOHN LEE CARROLL.

By order of the Governor.
R. C. HOLLYDAY, Secretary of State.

Orders were issued last evening to the Seventh Regiment to hold itself ready for marching, and the Fifth Regiment and the First Battalion of artillery were also ordered to be in readiness. To avoid any repetition of the scenes of riot of July 20, the military movements were kept a profound secret. The Seventh Regiment broke camp at daybreak, and at 6 o'clock left Camden Station 400 strong, for Sir John's Run, the road station opposite Hancock, on the canal, where the strikers have 300 boats fastened up. The streets were perfectly quiet, and there was no opposition made to the troops. The Fifth Regiment and the Artillery remain at their posts in readiness to move at a minute's notice.

Gen. Barry, commanding at Port McHenry, was also called upon for aid, and he telegraphed Gen. Getty at Cumberland, who sent 200 regulars to Sir John's Run. The boatmen have shown a very defiant temper. They have organized a Brotherhood and established posts along the line of the canal, with head-quarters at Hancock, and allow no boat to pass unless they are satisfied that it is getting $1 per ton for carrying coal to Georgetown, in which case they furnish it with a pass to other posts.

When the regular soldiers reached Hancock this morning they arrested nine boatmen who were pointed out by the Sheriff of Washington County as ringleaders who had been engaged in the burning of a canal steamer last week. They were placed under guard and immediately taken to Hagerstown and lodged in jail. The boatmen jeered at the troops, but made no active demonstration. The Seventh Regiment arrived this evening at Hancock, and dispatches from there to-night say that the canal is open and the blockade raised. A few boats loaded to fill a New-York contract passed through under military guard. The troops will be stationed along the canal to police it and prevent the cutting of the tanks, which has been threatened. The strike still continues, however, and there can be no resumption of business unless the miners and boatmen obtain their figures or agree to resume work at what the shippers and the company offer. The boatmen's organization is solid and continues to hold out, and there are but three small mines in operation throughout the Cumberland region. The breaking of the blockade has demonstrated the power of the State, but it does not improve the situation so far as business is concerned.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

NO STRIKE TO-DAY APPREHENDED—INTERROGATION OF THE LEADING EMPLOYES—THE RUMORED INTENTION OF PRESIDENT GARRETT TO RESIGN DENIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 9.—The authorities of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have had no confidence in the rumor of a renewal of the strike to-morrow, but to satisfy themselves they to-day summoned to head-quarters a number of the oldest and most loyal of the employes among the train hands, including engineers, firemen, and brakemen, and questioned them on the subject. The men were unanimous in denying that any such movement was contemplated to their knowledge, and the engineers, all members of the Brotherhood, were especially emphatic in their statements that the society had not directed a strike. The chief officials of the road are satisfied that they will have no further trouble with their hands at present, but they seem to share in the general apprehension that there may be renewed disturbances in the Fall.

Vice-President King was to-day questioned as to the truth of the reports that President Garrett intends to resign his position. He authorized the most positive contradiction of all such statements, stating that Mr. Garrett has not contemplated any such action, nor has it been urged upon him by any of his Directors or stockholders, as has been rumored. "They are satisfied," said Mr. King, "with his management, and there will be no change of administration."

The following correspondence explains itself:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1877.

To John W. Garrett, Esq., President, &c.:

DEAR SIR: You deserve the thanks of this department and of the country for the energy, activity, and promptness, under the circumstances, with which the mails were transported over your railway lines during the late strikes and riots by which they were attacked and broken. Allow me to present to you and to your faithful subordinates our grateful acknowledgements of these most valuable and patriotic services. Yours, most truly,

D. M. KEY, Postmaster-General.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, BALTIMORE, Aug. 9, 1877.

To Hon. D. M. Key, Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I acknowledge, with much pleasure, the receipt of your valuable communication of the 6th inst. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company recognized the importance of the prompt transportation of the mails by its road and the lines operated by it, and its managers determined to make every effort at the commencement and throughout the period of the recent riot to maintain the regularity and promptness of the service. Allow me to express, on behalf of all the officers and of the men who remained loyal to their duties, their gratification and high appreciation of your approval of their labors, which you have communicated in such cordial terms.

It is proper to state that, notwithstanding the unparalleled lawlessness that prevailed, large portions of our service continued to perform their duties with firmness, courage, and fidelity, and thus enabled the company to meet its responsibilities to your department and the public. These faithful men also thus assisted in the restoration of law and order, so vital for the preservation of the interests and prosperity of our people, and for the maintenance of the inestimable blessings of our Government. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. W. GARRETT, President.

NO STRIKE INTENDED ON THE CENTRAL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Information of a positive character puts at rest all rumors of an intended strike of engineers, firemen, and brakemen on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The leading engineers give an unqualified denial of the report.

CANADA LABOR CONGRESS.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 9.—At the session of the Canada Labor Congress to-day resolutions were passed in favor of the nine-hour movement, and the strict limitation of overtime, the election of working men to Parliament, and the establishment by the Government of a Bureau of Labor Statistics. It was also resolved that convict labor should not be let to companies or individuals, but be used by the Government for the benefit of the whole country.

THE WAR IN THE COAL REGIONS.

ATTEMPT BY THE MOB TO GAIN POSSESSION OF THE MAYOR'S POSSE—ITS MEMBERS GO TO WILKESBARRE TO SURRENDER THEMSELVES TO THE AU

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000 N. W. C. C. G., 88
1,000 Erie 4th..... 103½
3,000 Erie 5th..... 102½
200 Rock Island..... 95¼
200 do..... 95¼
400 do..... 95¼
500 Del. & Hud..... 44
100 do..... 43⅞
100 do..... 43⅝
100 West. Union..... 73⅜
100 do..... 73⅜
100 do..... 73⅜
100 do..... 73⅜
300 N. Y. C. & H..... 94⅞
50 do..... 94⅞
300 do..... 94⅝
100 do..... 94¼
100 do..... 94¼
100 North-western..... 22
100 North-west. pf..... 52
5 Union Pacific..... 103

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N.....12.107
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.....12.107
20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.....12.109¾
12,000 do.....12.109⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Dis. C. 3.65s.c. 77
5,000 C., R. L.&P.5s, s. f.....103
2,000 C., R. L.&P.6s, 1917.....103¾
12,000 N.J.C. 1st, con. 67
10,000 do..... 67¼
24,000 do..... 67¼
2,000 Mil. & St. P. con. pf..... 86¾
11,000 Mil. & St. P. I. & M. D. bc. 83
12,000 N. W. C. C. bc. 88
3,000 C., R. L.&P.7s 109
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st..105⅝
1,000 S. L. & I. M. 1st.. 98⅞
3,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, '82, coup..... 91
5,000 S. Side, s. f., L. Is.....bc. 57
4,000 do.....bc. 55
4,000 T. P. & W. 1st, W. Div.....bc. 75¾
2,000 So. Pac. 1st..... 71
2,000 Ken. & Pac. 6s.....bc. 69
90 Merch. Bank..... 114
100 Quicksilver.....bc. 15
200 Quicksil. pf.....bc. 27
100 Del. & Hud.....bc. 42⅞
100 do..... 42⅞
200 Pacific M.....bc. 21⅞
100 West. Un.....bc. 73⅝
100 do..... 73⅝
100 do..... 73⅝
100 do.....

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Aug. 9, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, Bernard Smyth sold the five-story brick college building, with three lots, each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 228, 230, and 232 West 42d-st., south side, 325 feet west of 7th-av., for $60,156, to Coudert Brothers, plaintiff's attorneys. The same auctioneer, under a similar court decree, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 102.2, on West 83d-st., north side, 368.9 feet east of 9th-av.; for $4,550, to John Hartell.

The remaining legal auctions noticed to take place were postponed as follows: Sale by John T. Boyd of the house, with lot, No. 369 West 56th-st., east of 9th-av., adjourned to Aug. 16; Sale by Lespinasse & Friedman, of the house, with lot, No. 216 East 47th-st., west of 2d-av., adjourned to same date; and sale by Slevin & McElroy, of a house, with lot, on West 83d-st., east of 9th-av., adjourned to Aug. 13.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

Friday, Aug. 10.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel M. Van Cott, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick and frame house, with leass of lot 24.4 by 98.9, No. 220 East 34th-st., south side, 268.4 feet, east of 3d-av.

By Gerard Betts, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Louis M. Boscher, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick dwelling and store (front) and three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 415 West 35th-st., north side, 175 feet west of 9th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court, in foreclosure, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 17 by 100.5, No. 339 East 62d-st., north side, 371 feet east of 2d-av.

By William Kennelly, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 125 by 154.2 by 126.7 by 130.9, on East 52d-st., south side, 125 feet west of 1st-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of two lots; each 25 by 120, on Madison-av., south side, 271 feet west of King's Bridge road, 24th Ward.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a two-story frame house and lot, 25 by 100.5, on West 87th-st., north side, 175 feet east of 10th-av.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James S. Aulbach, Esq., Referee, of one lot 8.6 by 18.5 by 98.2 by 25 by 106, on Alexander and 3d avs., east side, 50 feet north of 143d-st., Morrisania.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, AUG. 9.

NEW-YORK.

By Bernard Smyth.

1 five-story brick college building, with three lots, Nos. 228, 230, and 232 West 42d-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 7th-av., each lot 25x98.9 ..... $60,156
1 three-story and basement brick house with lot, West 83d-st., n. s., 368.0 ft. e. of 9th-av., lot 20x102.3. 4,550

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Aug. 8.

107th-st. to 108th-st., 3d-av. to Lexington-av.; E. W. Ambrose and husband to B. Richardson..... nom.
Columbia-st., n. e. corner of Washington-av., 100x100, 24th Ward; Mary A. Connelly to P. Hoffmann..... $600
Thomas-av., s. e. corner of Welch-st., 25x103, 24th Ward; C. Billet, Executor, to Thomas Dunne..... 235
115th-st., s. s., 244.2 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.10x100.10; Daniel Daly to K. A. Hawkins..... 3,000
22d-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.6; J. G. Lawrence and wife to Bank for Savings..... nom.
120th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100; Samuel McElwee and wife to Alexander McKee..... nom.
Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 54th-st., 20x80; G. R. Mylins and husband to F. Goldberg..... 26,000
East Broadway, No. 173; Bernard Silverblatt and wife to Leah Berrman..... 16,800
118th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100; J. W. Fisk, Referee, to Rebecca Salomon..... 1,900
26th-st., s. s., 127.3 ft. e. of 6th-av., 13.10x98.9; J. P. Ledwith, Referee, to F. E. Livingston..... 14,500
139th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Boulevard, 50x99.11; E. B. McCafferty, Referee, to E. Ellsworth..... 500
28th-st., s. s., 111.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 15.9x98.9; J. P. Ledwith, Referee, to J. W. Andreas..... 14,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 50TH-ST., (IN FEE SIMple,) near 5th-av., a handsome dwelling, 17x65 feet, finished in hard wood; price $27,500, including carpets, mirrors, cornices, shades, and gas fixtures.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LOW-PRICED LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE, for manufactories, refineries, chemical works, &c.; blocks of lots with bulkhead water-front; also blocks for dwellings, on Newtown Creek, adjoining New-York and Brooklyn; terms easy; all on morning line; satisfactorily improved. Apply to W. L. BROWER, 170 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety; also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let, for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Maine and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE COUNTRY SEAT NEAR Tarrytown; one of the most desirable places on the Hudson River; high ground and healthy. Apply to W. L. BROWER, No. 170 William-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

NEW LISTS JUST ISSUED OF HOUSES to rent furnished and unfurnished, ready on application, or will be mailed to any address
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FEW SUPERBLY LOCATED FURNISHED and unfurnished, large and small dwellings: reasonable rentals.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

NO. 10 WEST 51ST-ST.—SUPERB FULL-SIZE dwelling, only $25,000.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

COUNTRY SEAT AT PASSAIC.—NOMINAL rent for 18 months; house, 14 rooms; carriage-house; 14 acres; fruit, shade; near depot.
S. EDDY, No. 145 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

APARTMENTS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping in a private house wanted by a gentleman and wife, without children; neighborhood of 36th-st. and Lexington-av.; references unexceptionable. Address S., Post Office Box No. 4,813.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY A FURNISHED flat, in a favorable position, for next Winter or longer. Address X. X., Box No. 9, Garrison's, N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—STORE, NORTH-WEST CORNER OF Ann and Nassau sts. Inquire in book store No. 29 Ann-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, QUEBEC AND SAGUENAY RIVER.—Through to the mountains by daylight. On and after July 18 through cars will leave Grand Central Depot, via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 8:05 A. M., for the White Mountains, (Littleton, Fabyan House, Crawford House;) also, for Newburg Springs, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Newport, Vt., Lake Memphremagog, reaching all these points the same evening, and Quebec early next morning, in time for steamers for Saguenay River and trains for Maritime Provinces. For further information and tickets apply at ticket offices New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, Grand Central Depot, G. LEVE, Passenger Agent: Passumpsic Railroad, No. 271 Broadway, or Central Vermont Railroad office, No. 417 Broadway.

MORTON HOUSE,

INDIAN HARBOR, GREENWICH, CONN.

A few desirable rooms are now vacant. Apply to
J. M. MORTON,
On the premises.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THE ONLY COOL PLACE NEAR NEW-YORK. Compare highest temperature in shade.
July 26—Catskill Village, 96°; New-York, 95°; MOUNTAIN HOUSE, 79°.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

CATSKILL, N. Y. ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN THIS REGION; terms reduced; high elevation, 20 acres of grounds, mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; accessible by Albany day boats and Hudson River Railroad.
JOHN BREASTED, Proprietor, Catskill, N. Y.

RYE BEACH HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR the reception of boarders on favorable terms; also for transient guests on the American or European plan; 55 minutes from New-York; hotel coach meets all trains. Address A. B. McNEAL, No. 19 East 14th-st., or Rye Beach Hotel, Rye, Westchester County.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN., one hour from City; located on high ground, and free from malaria and mosquitoes; board, $8 per week and upward. I. W. KNAPP, Manager.

ELBERON HOTEL, SOUTH OF LONG BRANCH.—The most unique and elegant sea-side resort in the country. C. T. JONES, late of Hoffman House and St. James Hotel, Proprietor.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—Two hours, Erie; excellent accommodations; moderate rates. OLIVER CROMWELL.

BEACH HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., NOW open. Mrs. E. McCABE, Prop. JAS. SHEA, Sup't.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA...WED., Aug. 15 | *RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 29
SCYTHIA.....WED., Aug. 22 | ALGERIA....WED., Sept. 5

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 11
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 15
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading must be signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North-River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 24-st., Hoboken.
RHEIN.....Sat. Aug. 11 | MAIN.....Sat. Aug. 25
NECKAR.....Sat. Aug. 18 | MOSEL.....Sat. Sept. 1
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold | 60 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold | 30 currency
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Bolivia.....Aug. 11 | Ethiopia...Aug. 25, 6 A. M.
California...Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Victoria....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Alsatia....Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Elysia....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain, Sat., Aug 18, noon | Italy, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M. | England, Sep. 15, 10:30 A. M.
TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Denmark, Aug. 16, 9 A. M. | Canada, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, Frasseta.....Wednesday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.
ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez.....Wednesday, Aug. 22, 4 P. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzols.....Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, SATURDAY, Aug. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CRESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Aug. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Sept. 1
From San Francisco to Australian Islands, Australia and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wednesday, Aug. 15
For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.
International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.
The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me., and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrew's, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi and Bathurst, N. B. Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TIMMERMAN..Wed'sday, Aug. 15
CITY OF MEXICO, McIVROS.....Saturday, Aug. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEAKIN.....Wednesday, Aug. 29
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO, McIVROS.....Saturday, Aug. 25
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 12 and Sept. 2 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HAMMONIA.....Aug. 16 | WIELAND.....Aug. 30
POMMERANIA.....Aug. 23 | GELLERT.....Sept. 6
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU!—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 3, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:30, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. Limited Express, 1:35 P. M., 12, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.
9:30 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Johns.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at 4 Court-st. Express trains leave Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. and 4th-av., at 9 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Ticket Office, No. 415 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of Express Trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:00 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Great Neck, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A.M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A.M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43, P. M.—7 P. M. only to Far Rockaway. Sundays only, 8:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-st. ferries, at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 70 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-cars to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3, 7 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepang Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.
Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. BARKER
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 7th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 7th.....6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 8th..3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 8th. 6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 9th....3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 9th....6:45 A. M.
Friday, 10th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 10th.....6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 11th...4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 11th...6:45 A. M.
Sunday, 12th.....8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 11th...8:00 P. M.
Monday, 13th.....7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 12.....3:30 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 8th..9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 7th.....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 9th....9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 8th...3:00 P. M.
Friday, 10th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 10th.....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 11th...1:00 P. M.	Monday, 13th.....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 13th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 14th.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 14th.....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 15th. 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 15th. 3:00 P. M.	

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.), and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st, at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.

Tickets to all landings, 50 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

A.—MARY POWELL—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn, by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad. steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermedi

THE WAR ON FREE LIQUOR.

ABATEMENT OF THE EXCITEMENT.

DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF APPLICANTS FOR LICENSES — THE EXCISE BOARD AWAITING A DECISION FROM POLICE JUSTICE SMITH — TWO OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS IN FAVOR OF RECOGNIZING THE "RECEIPTS" — UNLICENSED DEALERS GIVING BAIL.

At the offices of the Excise Department yesterday there was a very perceptible decrease in the number of applicants, as compared with the crowds which besieged the place during the preceding five days. The number of applications made was 195, and the total amount received therewith $8,648 50, making a total of 2,895 dealers who have paid their license fees. A few additional licenses were granted, the majority of the applicants being still left for indefinite periods to rely for protection from arrest on the now manifestly useless "receipts." The Excise Commissioners excuse the delay in the consideration of the applications on the ground that a large number of them are for ale and beer licenses, which cannot be passed upon until such time as Police Justice Smith feels disposed to render a decision in the case against the board relative to the granting of ale and beer licenses. It is the opinion of the members of the board that if the decision does not support the action of the board in granting licenses of that class, it will be rendered by Justice Smith under a misunderstanding of the statutes governing the Excise Department. President Morton thus explains the authority of the board to grant such licenses: The law of 1857 authorized the granting of licenses for the sale of strong and spirituous liquors to hotels, inns, and taverns, but made no mention of beer or ale. Lager beer at that time was an unknown beverage, and it was not until 1865 that its inebriating qualities were decisively tested and declared. On the year following the discovery that lager beer was intoxicating, the Metropolitan Excise Board was clothed with power to specially license the selling of ale and beer, the authority, however, not extending outside of the limits of the Metropolis until 1869, when a law amendatory to that of 1857 was passed, authorizing the sale of ale and beer in all other portions of the State. Next came the act of 1870, which repealed the act of 1866, and gave the Excise Board power to grant licenses to any person or persons of good moral character. Although the act of 1870 repealed the Metropolitan act, it expressly declared that the granting of licenses for ale and beer was lawful throughout the entire State, and it is on this saving clause that the present Board of Excise rests its power to issue ale and beer licenses.

Concerning the question of recognizing the receipts as temporary license certificates, Police Commissioners Smith and Nichols are individually in favor of the proposition. Definite action would have been taken concerning the matter yesterday had a quorum of the Commissioners been in attendance, but it was necessarily deferred in consequence of the absence of Messrs. Erhardt and Wheeler, who are at present out of town. Commissioner Nichols stated yesterday that he and his colleague, Gen. Smith, had intimated, in an unofficial way, to several Captains that the receipts ought, as a matter of simple justice, to be respected by the members of the force, and that all arrests of delinquent dealers should be restricted to court hours. Apparently very little interest is manifested by the great body of dealers in the measures of the so-called protective associations. The fact is easily explained. To use the language of a prominent dealer, they take no stock in some of the organizations, owing to the belief entertained by many that they have really accomplished nothing in the way of benefiting the condition of the trade. Among men engaged in the liquor traffic in common with the representatives of other callings, there are persons who more or less incline to demagogism, who delight in organizing "societies" with no defined objects in view, and who take special delight in passing meaningless resolutions on all occasions. Men of this stamp compose the governing class in at least one or two of the existing puny organizations of liquor-dealers. They are at present calling upon their brethren to "unite;" but events in the history of the liquor-dealers' associations have shown that they are the men who would most likely cause a disruption.

UNLICENSED DEALERS GIVING BAIL.

In the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Kilbreth placed each of the following-named persons under $100 bonds to answer for violating the Excise law in selling liquor without license:

George Gultrey, No. 15 Willett-street; William Rosenheimer, No. 589 Grand-street; Frank Schultz, No. 120 East-Broadway; Patrick Gillen, No. 567 Grand-street; John Coman, No. 581 Grand-street; George Lippert, No. 52 Pitt-street; John Broom, No. 31 Lewis-street; Michael Mooney, No. 305 Monroe-street; Thomas Pilz, No. 320 Henry-street; Lewis Vogle, No. 68 Willett-street; August Tazmert, No. 50 Lewis-street; Owen McCooey, No. 587 Grand-street; Park Madden, No. 29 Hamilton-street; John Shay, No. 253 Madison-street; John Saier, No. 59 Avenue B; Henry Reinhart, No. 489 East Houston-street; George Smith, No. 276 Delancey-street; Charles Naid, No. 263 Delancey-street; George F. Walter, No. 394 East Third-street; Francis McBride, No. 245 Delancey-street, and Daniel Buckley, No. 349 Madison-street.

The following liquor-dealers were held to answer yesterday in $100 bail at the Tombs Police Court for violation of the Excise law:

Patrick Dunn, No. 31 De Peyster-street; Joseph Moore, No. 1 Pine-street; John McGowan, No. 105 Maiden-lane; John Meyer, No. 29 Whitehall-street; Michael Meagher, No. 149 Madison-street; John Carey, No. 118, Roosevelt-street; Charles Griffin, No. 38 Pearl-street; William Murphy, No. 99 Cherry-street; Charles Bosch, No. 94 Oliver-street; John Bruner, No. 1 Whitehall-street; Herman Menken, No. 135 Maiden-lane; John Clark, No. 107 Cherry-street; Christopher Yooth, No. 75 South-street; John Stoppelkamp, No. 78 Fulton-street; Oscar Foster, No. 200 Broadway; Henry Wellbrock, No. 133 Maiden-lane; Louis Cordes, No. 464 Pearl-street; Simon Levi, No. 37 Chatham-street.

The following persons were held for trial in $100 bail each for violating the excise law, by Judge Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning:

John J. Browning, No. 131 Clinton-place; John Wefel, No. 174 Wooster-street; Frederick Domarest, No. 404 West Sixteenth-street; Charles Calchilkoff, No. 211 Greene-street; Joseph Schroeder, No. 357 West Twenty-fourth-street.

United States Commissioners Shields and Osborn yesterday admitted the following liquor-dealers to bail to answer for failing to pay the special tax to the United States Government:

Paul S. Ross, No. 73 Barclay-street; George W. Bennett; A. L. Mills; Mrs. E. O'Keefe, No. — Madison-street; Ernest J. Meyer, No. 17 Lispenard-street; S. B. Mindell, No. 15 Centre-street; George Dorval, No. 648 Broadway; R. Peterson, No. 12 Bleecker-street.

The following persons, described by the Police as "proprietors of dead-houses," were arrested and locked up last night by Acting Captain Doran, for selling liquor without license:

M. O'Brien, No. 104 Bayard-street; Daniel Peckham, No. 63 Mulberry-street; James Garretty, No. 77 Bayard-street; John Bulman, No. 65 Bayard-street; John Vumer, No. 170 Mulberry-street; Bernard Burk, No. 152 Baxter-street; Henry Goldstein, No. 61 Bayard-street; John Brom, No. 142 Baxter-street.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH AT CREEDMOOR.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, went to Creedmoor, under command of Col. Obernier, for target practice yesterday. There were 175 men present at roll-call. Owing to the threatening aspect of the weather in the early morning, it was nearly 10 o'clock before it was decided to run the risk of getting caught in a rain storm. The troops went to the range by way of Queens, and marched from that station to Creedmoor. Upon arriving at the range a heavy rain commenced falling, which lasted an hour and a half, and delayed the shooting for that length of time. When the practice commenced the conditions of weather were excellent. The sky being overcast, a clear gray light existed, which made the targets stand out clear and distinct, and good scores were made at 100 and 150 yards. The number who qualified at these distances, by making an aggregate score of 25 out of a possible 50 points at the two ranges, to shoot at 200 and 400 yards, was 60. Capt. J. H. Story, of Gen. Jourdan's staff, superintended the shooting, assisted by First Lieut. Louis Bossert, of the regiment. The aggregate scores at both ranges of 300 and 400 yards made by each competitor were as follows:

Capt. Bossert, 43; Sergt. Hummel, 43; Private Kleas, 42; Capt. Wills, 41; Private Casenyk, 40; Capt. Heerdt, 39; Lieut. Sweyer, 38; Corp. Schuchardt, 37; Lieut.-Col. Diehl, 37; Lieut. Geoting, 35; Major Reitzner, 33; Lieut. Beyer, 31; Private Kufner, 29; Private Wolf, 29; Private Koller, 29; Sergt. Squires, 29; Private Radefeld, 29; Private Pho, 29; Quartermaster Sickles, 28; Private Schaefer, 27.

Marksmen's badges were won on the following scores:

Private Bouchoux, 38; Lieut. Beyer, 35; Lieut.-Col. Diehl, 33; Col. Obernier, 31; Private Meyer, 31; Lieut. Schweitzer, 30; Corp. Schuchardt, 30; Private Schunk, 30; Sergt. Squiers, 29; Private Wolf, 28; Private Shoot, 28; Quartermaster Sickles, 26; Sergt. Herdt, 26.

During the practice Jacol Sevion, a marker, was shot in three places by the splash of a shot which was fired on the wrong target. He was attended by the regimental surgeon, Dr. Groux, who dressed his wounds.

THE GARBAGE-DUMPING TROUBLE.

In relation to the embarrassment caused by the recent decision of Judge Donohue discontinuing the injunction obtained by the Police Board to prevent the Brooklyn Police authorities and the Shore Inspector from interfering with the dumping of garbage at sea, Police Commissioner Nichols says that he is unable to determine at present how garbage will be disposed of in the future. Offers to allow the dumping of garbage had been made by private parties on both the East and North Rivers, and some of these, in all probability, would be accepted. The difficulty lay solely with the disposition of garbage, as the street-sweepings could easily be got rid of. The dumping of garbage on Barren Island he thought impracticable, owing to the liability of the scows being swamped by the rough sea. In conclusion, Commissioner Nichols said that the statement of Pilot Commissioner Blunt that the ashes and garbage were thrown in the harbor was erroneous. Garbage had always been taken out three miles beyond Buoy No. 16, off Coney Island, so that the harbor should be protected. The Street-cleaning Bureau will send out no scows until specific instructions shall have been issued to it by the Police Commissioners.

"MAKE LESS NOISE!"

POOR OLD JUBE'S COMPLAINT — HIS EXPERIENCE OF A GALVANIC BATTERY IN THE BOWERY.

An amusing case, humorous in its details, came up for examination yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Smith. An aged and feeble man who rejoices in the name of Edwin Jube, and whose place of residence is at No. 75 Elizabeth-street, appeared before the magistrate and told in quaint and suppliant tones how he had been cruelly and mercilessly imposed upon. It was thus: Mr. Jube stated to the Justice that he was loitering about, Micawber-like, waiting for something to turn up, when he was accosted by a young man named Frank Smith, who asked him if he wouldn't like a job. Jube replied in the affirmative, and upon inqiring what the job was, Smith told him that he would give him $2 to carry a box over to the North River. The destination of the box was certainly somewhat indefinite, but anyhow Jube jumped at the offer, thinking that he had a big bonanza. Whether it was Smith's intention to have Jube dump the box or the box and himself into the river, the latter did not clearly explain. Smith, being naturally a good-hearted fellow, asked Jube if he "Wouldn't have a beer?" The latter gentleman consented, and they immediately adjourned to a "garden" in the Bowery. The following is the sequel: In the saloon affixed to the wall opposite to the bar is a "health lift," which is merely a powerful galvanic battery, connected by a wire to a shelf beyond the bar. It looks more like a steam-gauge than anything else. After Jube had drunk his benefactor's health in a 5-cent schooner of lager, Smith asked him if he wouldn't be so kind as to take that "clock" off the wall, as it was very loosely screwed on. Jube, without waiting to see if the clock was an eight-day one or not, immediately caught hold of the instrument. The clerk behind the bar touched a little knob, and gave poor old Jube a galvanic shock, for which the old man was not prepared. His legs dangled in all directions, his eye-balls glared, his sockets rolled, his hands clinched—the bar, unfortunately.

When asked by the Justice how he felt while in this position, he blandly replied: "I was amazed; my hair stood on end; my voice clung—I was going to say, Judge, that my voice clung to my jaws, but I didn't." The proprietor of the saloon coincides with Mr. Jube in this particular, saying that his voice was bounded on the north side by Harlem Bridge, on the south by the Battery Park, on the east by the East River, on the west by the North River. The saloon keeper, in giving the reporters an idea of how Mr. Jube "hallooed," said that when the gentleman had nearly exhausted his lungs, a by-stander casually remarked to Mr. Jube that there was a friend of his sick in Jersey, and asked him to make less noise.

The Justice, after taking all the facts into consideration, concluded that there was not sufficient evidence before the court to issue a warrant of arrest for Mr. Smith, and the old man departed, not at all pleased with his mission.

COLLISION IN THE NORTH RIVER.

THE DROWNING OF NICHOLAS MUSICK — VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY AGAINST CAPT. LEONARD, OF THE STEAMER JAMES N. THOMPSON.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner Flanagan, into the circumstances of the collision between the barge Oil City, in tow of the propeller James N. Thompson, and the steam-launch George Chase, towing a sail-boat, which occurred on the night of Aug. 2, off Pier No. 3 North River, and resulted in the sinking of the launch and the drowning of her engineer, Nicholas Musick. The evidence proved that the collision was caused by the fact that the oil-barge had no lights up, although the night was very dark. Some of the witnesses testified that it is not customary for oil-barges to carry lights while being towed, but the Captain and mate of the Oil City said they had never been forbidden to make use of them on her. Capt. Peter Leonard, of the propeller James N. Thompson, testified that he saw the launch some distance from his vessel, and blew two whistles for the guidance of her pilot. He did not notice the sail-boat in tow until some time later for the reason that she, like the oil-barge, had no lights. The next he saw the launch sheer out of the course she had expected her to follow, and run diagonally between his vessel and the oil-barge. He cried out to her pilot to "keep away," and heard some person on the launch give the same order. The launch went on, however, and was struck by the barge. She laid under the bow of the latter vessel for a short period and then sank. He ordered out the propeller's life-boat, which rescued some persons who had been on the lost launch, and he also procured the aid of a passing tug, which picked up some men out of the water, and, at his request, towed the sail-boat to a dock. Capt. George Chase, owner and pilot of the sunken launch, testified that he did not see the barge Oil City until it was too late to avoid the collision. He had been compelled to steam toward her by a vessel which was moving out of a slip. The first notification he had of the presence of the barge was given by William H. Johnson, look-out on board the launch, who cried out, "Keep away," just before the collision. The testimony of William Johnson, Oliver Wood, and Joseph Harrison, who were swept overboard from the launch by the hawser connecting the propeller and the oil-barge, corroborated that of Capt. Chase. The jury returned a verdict that "Nicholas Musick came to his death by drowning by being run down on the night of Aug. 2, 1877, while on board the steam-launch George Chase, by the barge Oil City, in tow of steamer James N. Thompson, in charge of Capt. Leonard; and the said Captain of steam-boat is guilty of negligence in not having the proper lights on said barge."

Coroner Flanagan committed Capt. Leonard to the Tombs in default of $2,000 bail, and sent the paper in the case to the Grand Jury.

AN OFFICER'S MIDNIGHT EXPERIENCE.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer James Quigley, of the Eldridge-Street Station, heard cries for help from within a tenement house, No. 195 Forsyth-street, and entered. On the first floor he found a tall man standing with a pistol over a woman named Louisa Rampenthal, who lay in a pool of blood. The man was threatening to shoot her, when he was seized by the officer and hurled back. The officer stooped to raise the woman, but was grasped from behind, thrown to the floor, and beaten on the head, face, and body with an iron bar. Drawing his club he knocked down one of his assailants, William J. O'Gorman, and then sprang to his feet. It was a woman who had beaten him. He seized her and secured her weapon, and, with the assistance of another officer who had been summoned by Mrs. Rampenthal, took O'Gorman and the woman, Margaret Mackey, to the Tenth Precinct Station-house. The prisoners were taken before Justice Kilbreth, in the Essex Market Court, and committed in default of $300 bail each for trial at the General Sessions.

SENATOR CONKLING COMING HOME.

Senator Conkling will return from his European trip to-day. He will arrive in the North German Lloyd steam-ship Neckar, which is expected to reach the Bremen Dock, Hoboken, at 12 o'clock noon. The personal friends of Mr. Conkling will proceed this morning on the Thomas Collyer, which has been tendered to them by Mr. John H. Starin, from the foot of West Twenty-fourth-street to the Lower Bay, where they will await his coming. Quite a number of the admirers of the Senator will also welcome him home on the Bremen Dock at Hoboken. In the evening he will be tendered a serenade at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel by a large number of prominent citizens. The committee having the matter in charge, consisting of Mr. William Orton, Mr. George Opdyke, Mr. Charles L. Tiffany, Mr. A. J. Ditterhoefer, Mr. John D. Lawson, and Mr. Hugh J. Hastings. Gilmore's Band will furnish the music.

ACCIDENT TO A HUDSON RIVER STEAMER.

The St. John, of the People's Line, on her passage up the river Tuesday evening, ran aground during a heavy fog, opposite the upper Stuyvesant Light-house, about 16 miles below Albany. No damage resulted to passengers or cargo, other than a few hours' delay. The Walter Brett, of Castleton, took off the passengers and brought them to Albany. Later, the steamers Connecticut, Leonard, and Carrie tried to pull the St. John off, but found it impossible, in consequence of the low stage of the water in the river. The Carrie, with barges, took part of the cargo of the St. John and brought it to Albany. Wednesday afternoon she was floated off and arrived at her landing shortly after 3 o'clock. An extra gang of men was placed at work removing and loading the freight, so that she left at the usual hour for New-York that evening.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME FUND.

The following additional subscriptions to the Soldiers' Home Fund have been received by the Treasurer, Mr. John F. Henry, No. 8 College-place, New-York:

Thomas Harris, New-York, $5; Samuel Harris, New-York, $5; St. Peter's Memorial Church, Geneva, $14 50; Post Skillen, No. 47, G. A. R., Rome, $75; Gas Spring Methodist Episcopal Church, Canaseraga, $1 50; Baptist Church, Richville, $7; James McGeary, Rochester, $10; Peter Ewald, New-York, $5; J. T. Norton, Brooklyn, $25; Capt. Frank H. Shepard, Treasurer of the committee of Utica, $1,730 36; of the above amount Hon. Samuel Campbell, of New-York Mills, gave $500, and Hon. Lewis Lawrence, Utica, $500; Col. John B. Webber, Treasurer Buffalo committee, $800; Samuel D. Babcock, New-York, $250; H. G. Combes, Brooklyn, $50; First Presbyterian Church, Binghamton, $28; Veteran Society Twentieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, $10.

THE CITY REPUBLICANS.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

GRAVE CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION — A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THEM.

The regular monthly meeting of the Fifth Assembly District Association was to have been held last evening in the hall of the association, No. 130 Prince-street, and as it was known that a series of charges were to be presented by ex-Alderman John H. Brady against ex-Assemblyman Austin Leake, the President of the association, who was out of town at his hotel at Rockaway, an exciting session was anticipated. Edward Hallock, the Secretary of the association, who is a friend of Leake, had secured the room by paying the clerk of the landlord, and subsequently Mr. Brady re-hired it from the landlord himself, who was not aware of what his clerk had done. Hallock got to the hall early in the evening, and sat in the lager beer saloon in the basement underneath the meeting-room, the key of which he had in his possession. Mr. Brady came shortly afterward, and was told by Hallock, who was quite demonstrative, that he could not have the room, and that there should be no meeting, and the landlord, Mr. Kliebe, who saw that there was likely to be a disturbance, said that he would not allow any meeting to be held, and offered to repay Mr. Brady the money he had paid to secure the room, which he refused to take, saying he had regularly hired it for the association, and he demanded possession. Mr. Brady went away, and shortly returned with Mr. Daniel Mooney, the Vice-President of the association, and again demanded the room, but was refused admission by both Hallock and the landlord. In the meantime, several members of the association had entered the saloon, all of whom appeared to be friends of Brady, and they were denouncing the conduct of Hallock, who seemed to be alone in his opposition and had retired to the back part of the saloon, when Brady returned. Brady again demanded entrance to the room, which was refused, when Vice-President Mooney said that it was the regular meeting night, and the hour for the meeting had arrived. A formal motion was then made that an adjournment be taken to another hall, at No. 217 Spring-street, which was carried, and the members left, leaving Hallock in possession.

On reaching the hall in Spring-street it was soon filled, and shortly after the Vice-President called the meeting to order there were about 120 members in the room. The Chairman made a brief statement about what had occurred, and Martin Van Buren Ochiltree was chosen Secretary pro tem. Several propositions for membership were referred to the Executive Committee, and the resignation of John Forshay, the Treasurer of the association, who is a clerk in the Auditor's office in the Custom-house, was accepted, he giving the order of President Hayes as the reason for tendering his resignation. The resignations of Lewis Valentine, Jacob H. Forshay, and A. H. Keech, members of the association, who gave no reason for resigning, were also accepted.

Mr. Brady now stepped forward, and read the following charges, signed by 61 members, against Mr. Leake:

I, John H. Brady, a member of the Republican Association of the Fifth Assembly District, representing the undersigned, also members of the aforesaid association, do hereby most respectfully submit to the association the following specified charges, charging Austin Leake, President of the Republican Association of the Fifth Assembly District, with the misappropriation of moneys, and converting of properties of the aforesaid association to his own use, and causing to be appointed, through his influence as President of the association, (for certain considerations,) the following named persons:

Mr. Kelly was appointed by to position of Stenographer of Judge Parker's Court January, 1876; salary, $2,000. Mr. Kelly resides in the Eighteenth Ward.

Mr. Eagan was appointed to the position of Court Officer of Judge Parker's Court January, 1876; salary, $1,200. Mr. Eagan is a Democrat who voted and worked against the Republican Party, and a member of the Democratic General Committee of the Eighth Ward.

Charles Moncrief was appointed to the position of Night Inspector December 1, 1876; salary, $3 per night. Mr. Moncrief was on the Democratic General Committee of the Eighth Ward and President of a Tilden Club. Mr. Moncrief agreed to pay to Austin Leake the sum of $25 per month in consideration of the aforesaid appointment.

Mr. Lowery was appointed to a position as clerk in the Post Office about July, 1877; salary about $1,000 per year. Mr. Lowery resides in Manhattanville.

With receiving from the Central Committe over $700 from Congressman McCook, (for Fifth Election District,) $500; from Senator ——, $250; from Alderman Morris, $250; from Alderman De Vries, $1,050; the Treasurer and Mr. Leake also received contributions from officeholders, $322; total, $3,072.

all of which moneys was contributed to carry on the election expenses of the Fifth Assembly District.

I do hereby charge that Austin Leake did not expend over $1,100 of these moneys for the purposes for which they were applied, leaving a balance of $1,972 unaccounted for, and also removing the "furniture" of the Association to "Rockaway," without the knowledge and consent of the Association.

As Mr. Brady read the charges, he interpolated several remarks. He said that Mr. Lowery was a son of Police Captain Lowery. It would be better for the members of the Association to be Democrats, or to reside out of the district if they desired patronage under President Leake. When Alderman De Vries got his nomination, he was asked to go and see Leake, who said, "I assess you $800." and De Vries replied, "There it is," and put it down. [Laughter.] Then he wanted De Vries to assess $250 more, which he refused. Money received by Leake, he failed to account for $1,972. He had no right to handle any of the money he received; that was exclusively the Treasurer's business. Leake received nearly $3,000 himself under pretense of running the district, when about $1,000 would have covered all the legitimate expenses. Leake fancied he could run the Fifth Democratic style, and that the members of the association would be serfs, but he was mistaken. Hallock got $100 a month in the Street-cleaning Bureau, and for that was willing to be Leake's fugleman and do his dirty work, and Leake had run off to Rockaway and left him to do it. The good Republicans of the district wanted to resurrect the party, and they would do it. Alderman Hallock had besought him [Brady] not to present the charges, saying that Leake would give him a written guarantee to do anything for him if he would refrain, but he had indignantly repudiated the proposition.

On motion of Mr. Brady it was unanimously resolved to refer the charges to a committee of five to investigate them, and the following named persons, Eugene Ward, Daniel Mooney, Charles Lynch, Abraham Lent, and George Betts were selected as such committee. The Chairman was authorized to call the next meeting and procure a hall. A committee composed of Freeman Earl, Francis Branig, and John H. Brady was appointed to report a revised roll of membership.

The meeting then adjourned. The proceedings were conducted without any interruption, the utmost harmony prevailing, and it was announced that it was the largest attended and best meeting the association ever had.

THE FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

SEVERAL FEDERAL OFFICE-HOLDERS TENDER THEIR RESIGNATIONS AS OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION — AN IMPORTANT AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PASSED — A PRIMARY ELECTION TO BE HELD THIS EVENING.

The Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association held a special meeting last evening at its head-quarters, No. 96 Third-avenue, to receive the resignations of those of its officers who hold Federal positions. Mr. John R. Brady, the President, occupied the chair. The following named gentlemen, desirous of acting in conformity with the recent order of President Hayes, handed in their resignations:

Mathew Hicks, night watchman in the Custom-house, as Vice-President; Francis Page, Day Inspector, as Second Vice-President; George Osborne, Deputy Collector, Internal Revenue office, as Secretary; John Robert Nugent, Appraiser's office, as Appraiser's aide, a member of the Central Committee; Robert B. Boyd, Deputy Collector in the Second Internal Revenue District, as member of the Central Committee; William Bickard, opener and packer in the Appraiser's Department, Custom-house, as Sergeant-at-Arms; Thomas W. Robertson, clerk in the Eighth Division of the Custom-house, as Inspector of Election; F. Snyder, clerk in the Appraisers' Department, Custom-house, as member of the Central Committee; James E. Martin and P. H. Owen, letter-carriers, Post Office, as members of the Executive Committee, and F. C. McCready, clerk in the Post Office, as member of the Executive Committee.

The resignations were, on motion of Gen. Pinckney, accepted. Mr. Brady, the President of the association, and Mr. Ira Merritt, the Treasurer, are not office-holders. The former is a merchant doing business on Third-avenue and the latter is a real estate broker. Gen. Pinckney, on behalf of the Central Committee, reported that the committee composed of one member from each of the district associations, appointed for the purpose of devising a plan to promote harmonious feeling among the Republicans of the City, had held a meeting on Tuesday, with Col. Bliss as Chairman. The chief subject under consideration was the advisability of amending a certain article in the Constitution of the district associations, to the tenor of which some Republicans, including members of the Union League Club, object, as interfering with independent action on their part in regard to nominations. After due deliberation the committee unanimously concluded that it was expedient to meet the objections in a manner which would result in an amicable understanding, now more necessary than ever since the promulgation of the recent order of the President, by which the district associations are deprived of the active co-operation of many hard-working Republicans. Viewing the question, therefore, in this light, the committee resolved to suggest the adoption of the following amendment:

"Amend Article IX. of the Constitution of the District Association, by striking out the words 'and that he intends to support the Republican Party organization,' of which the association is a recognized portion, and to submit to the legally expressed action of the association and of the Central Committee, and to honorably sustain all nominations made by the Republican Party through its legally constituted conventions, called or recognized by the Central Committee; and that he is not, and will not, became a member of any committee or body which does not recognize the authority of the association."

The mover of the amendment explained that the article as amended cannot be interpreted as permitting the admission of others than Republicans to the association. The association unanimously adopted the amendment. Its adoption by four other district associations will carry it to the Central Committee for its consideration. As a preliminary to a primary election to be held this evening at the rooms of the association, with the view of filling the vacancies in the Board of Officers, a committee of three was appointed to make nominations. When the election is decided the members of the association will march in a body to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel to assist at the serenade to be tendered to Senator Conkling on his return from Europe.

THE FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

HARMONIOUS MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION — PRESIDENT LEASK RESIGNS — ALL CAUSE OF DIFFERENCE REMOVED.

The regular monthly meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association, held last evening at the head-quarters, No. 352 West Thirty-fifth-street, was quite harmonious. There was a full attendance of members, a large portion of those dissatisfied with the result of the primary election on the night of July 31 being present. Mr. A. V. Canfield, who was elected First Vice-President on that occasion, presided. Before the regular business of the meeting was entered upon, Mr. William M. Montgomery asked the Chairman if he was aware that a protest had been made in regard to the conduct of the primary election. The Chairman having replied in the affirmative, the minutes of the last regular meeting and those of the special meeting at which the primary was ordered, were then read and affirmed. The Secretary, Mr. Berrian Keyser, then read the resignation of Mr. Henry G. Leask from the Presidency of the association, in accordance with President Hayes' civil service order, Mr. Leask holding the office of Examiner in the Appraiser's Department of the Custom-house. The resignation, dated Aug. 1, was accepted, the anti-Leask party applauding. Five Republicans, who have recently come into the district and were desirous of becoming members of its association, presented certificates of membership in other associations and were admitted. A candidate for membership, who has been for some time actively opposed to Mr. Leask, said that his name had been before the Committee on Admissions of the association for four months, and that no action had been taken upon it; he therefore proposed himself for membership at this meeting, and called upon the association to act immediately. In accordance with a provision of the constitution governing district associations, he was elected by a majority vote. The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. Canfield, the Vice-President regularly elected at the primary election, and Mr. William M. Montgomery, who has been prominent in the anti-Leask movement, after the adjournment said that they now believed that the principal cause of difference in the district had been removed, and that if a candidate for the Presidency of the association acceptable to the majority of both parties could be agreed upon, no protest would be presented to the Central Committee against the regularity of the primary election.

THE NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

The primary election held last evening by the Republicans of the Nineteenth Assembly District, at the corner of Seventieth-street and the Boulevard, was a very quiet and tame affair. The election was held to select persons to fill offices which were vacated on the 2d inst. by the resignation of Federal officeholders. The following ticket was elected: Second Vice-President, John W. Davis; Treasurer, William B. Eldridge; Secretary, P. H. Dunn; Doorkeeper, Thomas Mulhern; Inspector of Election, George Fleetner: Delegates to General Committee, Charles F. Bruder, Prof. John L. Hunt, John L. Tonnelle, William Gage.

RESIGNATIONS IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. William Maddox, a Custom-house employe, and Mr. James Lockwood, a Brooklyn letter-carrier, offered their resignations at the meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Association of Brooklyn last night. The President of the association, Mr. John H. Jeffers, said he did not believe that Federal officials should be allowed to run party conventions and caucuses, but thought it an outrage that President Hayes or any man should make Republicans sever their connection with ward organizations, which in Brooklyn were, in general, of a social nature. Mr. Maddox withdrew after regretting the necessity of his so doing. Mr. R. W. Potter moved to lay Mr. Maddox's resignation on the table, and in a speech of some length declared that President Hayes could order officeholders to resign, but could not dictate to ward organizations whether they should accept such resignations or not. Mr. J. Warrand thought it would get Mr. Maddox into trouble if his resignation were not accepted, and declared that he had no feeling against Maddox, whereupon Mr. J. Simpson said, "Yes, you have, and I'll put you down stairs." A vote of thanks for services rendered by Mr. Maddox since the founding of the Republican Party was passed, and the resignations were finally laid upon the table.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION IN YONKERS.

TRIAL OF ALDERMAN RILEY FOR MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE — HE IS FOUND GUILTY ON TWO OF THE SPECIFICATIONS.

The trial of Alderman Joseph W. Riley, of Yonkers, on charges recently preferred against him of malfeasance in office, was begun yesterday before the Common Council of that city. In the absence of Mayor Gibson, Alderman Morse presided. The There were present Aldermen Hicks, Shonnard, Murphy, Tompkins, and Underhill. The prosecution was represented by City Attorney Ralph Prime, and E. R. Keyes and Col. Ellis appeared for Riley. The charges allege, among other things that, on June 15, 1877, Riley did himself or by his agents demand or propose to receive the sum of $750 from George W. Cobb, the present City Treasurer, as a consideration that he [Riley] should so cast his vote upon such nominations of the Mayor for the office of City Treasurer that Cobb would be retained in office; that in April, 1876, Riley proposed to receive $100 from Hugh Kennedy as a condition that he should so cast his official vote and use his official influence to procure for Kennedy a contract for removing ashes and garbage from one of the city wards; that in April, 1876, he did accept the sum of $100 from Kennedy as a reward for procuring him [Kennedy] a contract for removing ashes and garbage from one of the city wards; that in the Summer of 1876 Kennedy had a claim of $30 against the City, and that he agreed to pay, and did pay, a portion of the same to Riley for procuring its payment; that from March, 1875, to June 1877 Riley was in partnership with one John Campbell in the undertaking business, and buried the deceased poor, presenting bills for his services to the City; whereas under the charter of the city the Aldermen are forbidden to be interested in any work done or supplies furnished pursuant to the action of the Common Council; and, finally, that in the Summer of 1876, Riley, being Chairman of the Committee on Lamps, was authorized to purchase for the city 36 boulevard lamps, and in the purchase of the same endeavored to obtain as a consideration for making such purchase a fee of $1 per lamp from the lamp dealers.

It having been agreed by the members of the Common Council to try the case on the evidence taken before the investigating Committee, the testimony was read from the official stenographer's minutes. It has already been published in THE TIMES, and is a mere repetition by one or two witnesses of the allegations above recited. Counsel for Riley also read the statement made by his client before the committee denying the charges made against him. At the conclusion of the reading of the evidence on both sides, Col. Ellis summed up the case for Riley, consuming about an hour in his argument, during the course of which he maintained that the allegations had not been proved, and that Kennedy, the principal witness against his client, was not worthy of belief, inasmuch as it was palpable that he was actuated by malicious motives. City Attorney Prime followed with a speech of an hour's duration, in which he claimed that the evidence fully substantiated the charges against Riley.

The Board of Aldermen went into secret session at 7 P. M., and discussed the case until nearly 9:30 P. M., when they returned to the Common Council Chamber, and the specifications were read by City Clerk Doty. They then proceeded to vote. On two of the specifications they voted guilty, and on three others not guilty. On another there was a tie vote and it was thrown out. Up to a late hour they had not concluded voting on all the charges, and consequently had not arrived at a final decision in the matter.

THE SEA-SIDE SANITARIUM.

The Sea-side Sanitarium, at Far Rockaway, since its opening for the season in May last has received 1,600 children, who have remained for periods varying from one day to two weeks. Many more children could have been accommodated but for the want of funds. Six weeks of hot weather still remain in which the Sanitarium can accomplish much good, provided the charitable patrons will furnish pecuniary aid. The organization has also visited several hundred families at their homes and relieved them, and a still larger body have been supplied with food, medicine, and medical advice, thus throwing upon the shoulders of the managers a two-fold work, a work that has made severe drain upon the funds. Donations should be sent to Mr. Henry Bergh, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

STRIKE IN A SHOE FACTORY.

The shoe manufacturing company which has the contract for the labor of the prisoners of the Kings County Penitentiary employs over 80 girls to assist the female prisoners in the finishing of the work. Yesterday about one-third of these girls, those known as "vampers," struck against a reduction of their wages, and left the shop. Mr. Decker, the foreman, at noon notified them of the reduction. This reduction had been contemplated for some time, and the girls had agreed to combine against it. At an informal talk last evening, at the residence of one of the "vampers," it was resolved to hold a meeting of the "vamps," so that those who were anyway "weak might be strengthened." They all pronounced it "real mean" of Mr. Buck, the Superintendent, to sanction the reduction, as he knows well that they work hard for the money they receive, besides having to stand the scrutiny of visitors, who daily pass through the shop looking upon them as if they were prisoners.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Staten Island Cricket Club will play the first eleven of the St. George's Cricket Club at Hoboken to-morrow.

George Law and John Berry, Receivers of the Brooklyn Ferry Company, have called a meeting of the creditors, to be held at No. 73 William-street on Sept. 10.

Michael Phelan and Charles C. Vallette, composing the firm of Phelan & Vallette, grocers, at No. 462 Greenwich-street, filed an assignment to Hugh Porter in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

Mrs. M. Calhoun will lecture this evening on "Woman and her Sphere," before the Liberal Club in the lecture room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street.

Thomas Rogers and John Smart escaped from the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island on Wednesday. They were captured yesterday by Officer Carrol, of the Thirtieth Precinct, and sent back to the Island.

The body of James Hardy, the tramp who was drowned while bathing in the East River at Pier No. 24 on last Tuesday evening, was found yesterday afternoon at Pier No. 26, same river, and sent to the Morgue.

Yesterday afternoon Thomas Earles, of No. 483 West Thirty-ninth-street, while "cutting up" in a drunken spree in the saloon at No. 73 Park-place, fell and broke his leg. He was sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

John D. Draper & Co. yesterday sold at auction 7,000 packages of green, Oolong, Japan, and other teas, making 13,000 packages of tea sold within a week. The prices were in every case in favor of the purchasers.

The City was without a Mayor yesterday, Mr. Ely having left for Saratoga. If he should return to-day, a meeting of the Board of Apportionment, of which he is Chairman, will be held for the purpose of issuing bonds to pay for work on Riverside-avenue.

Theodore J. Miller, teas, at No. 87 Water-street, has been adjudicated a voluntary bankrupt by Register Dayton. His liabilities are $18,500, and he has no assets. The largest creditors are C. A. Miller, $8,821; Tradesmen's National Bank, $3,885.

A correspondent writes to corroborate the report published in a previous issue of THE TIMES of the appearance in

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE INDIAN INVESTIGATION.

PROGRESS AND CHARACTER OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION — DISCONTENT WITH ITS STAR-CHAMBER SECRECY—CONTRACTORS' SPIES WITHIN THE BUREAU AS CLERKS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Last June Secretary Schurz appointed a commission to investigate certain charges against Mr. Galpin, Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau, as well as the general management of the office named. This commission still holds daily sessions, and has already taken several thousand pages of testimony. Its meetings are secret, but it can be stated upon trustworthy authority that the greater part of the evidence thus far heard is simply unimportant departmental scandal retailed by discharged employes who were removed for irregularities. That this should be the case is not singular, for it will be remembered that the commission cannot compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of papers, and consequently its labors are practically confined to the department. Because of the star-chamber secrecy with which its sessions are conducted the commission has fallen into disrepute here, and although Mr. Schurz has given assurances that all the accused parties shall have ample opportunity of being heard, it is still urged that the testimony taken should be made public, as it undoubtedly gives a clue at least to the plans and practices by which persons in the office and out of it committed frauds and swindled the Government systematically and without fear of detection. As the investigation is now being conducted, however, it is feared that only minor offenders will be convicted. The limited powers possessed by the members of the commission will prevent them from detecting the very extensive swindles that have undoubtedly taken place in the Indian Bureau. Thus far the only practical result of the investigation has been the dismissal of Mr. S. S. Hayden, a second class clerk who had been in the office 20 years, and who is now believed to have spent most of that time in acting as a paid spy for Indian contractors and others who were interested in the inside workings of the department. It is said that Commissioner Smith has assurances that no evidence has been elicited which reflects upon him personally or upon his general management of his office. The case of Mr. Galpin has to some extent been lost sight of in the press of other matters, but it is now thought that his exoneration is doubtful. He and a number of minor clerks will probably be removed.

SITTING BULL AND THE CANADIANS.

ACTION OF THE CABINET ON THE PROPOSITION TO SEND A COMMISSION TO SITTING BULL TO INDUCE HIM TO LEAVE CANADA —COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day considerable time was occupied in the consideration of the proposition made by Secretary Mills, of the Canadian Government, to send a commission to treat with Sitting Bull, and try to induce him to come into an agency. The proposition was received favorably by all the Cabinet, but there was a disposition to allow no leniency in the treatment of the savage, and to instruct the commission to accept a surrender on no terms except absolute submission to the authority of the Government, and the giving up of all arms, ammunition, and ponies owned by the tribe. The commission will consist of an officer of the Army and an attaché of the Indian Bureau, and the Canadian Government will be invited to select a third person to accompany the Representatives of the United States. They will leave at once for Northern Dakota, and will be escorted from the frontier by a sufficient military force to insure their protection. It is the intention of Secretary McCrary to appoint an officer of high rank in the Army, distinguished for Indian fighting, and Gen. Miles and Gen. Crook are mentioned. The President and Secretary of War would be glad to have Gen. Sherman act as one of the commission, particularly as he is now in the region to be visited, and he will probably be telegraphed to see if he will accept. As soon as the commission starts, Indian runners will be sent out from the northern agencies to find where Sitting Bull is located, and notify him of the coming of the Commissioners and the object of their visit. Army officers here express very little confidence in the results of the mission.

A COOL PROPOSITION.

A BILL FOR TRANSPORTING TROOPS TO PROTECT ITS LINE PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNMENT BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Much to the surprise of the War Department officials, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has presented a claim for payment for transporting United States troops from Washington to different points along its line to protect the road from the strikers. This seems a little like impertinence. Without the aid of the troops the railroad company would have been completely at the mercy of the strikers, for the Militia were of no service whatever, and in some cases expressed their sympathy for the rioters in an unmistakable manner. If the military had been sent over the road to protect private or public property, the case would have been different; but no property required protection except that belonging to the railroad company. During the war of the rebellion many precedents were established under which this claim could be paid, but it is stated at the War Department that there was an understanding when the troops were sent that the railroad companies should furnish transportation. If this is the case the matter will probably go to the courts for settlement. No railroad but the Baltimore and Ohio has yet presented its bill, and at the Cabinet meeting to-day, when this matter was brought up, it was decided that no action should be taken until all the other railroads should be heard from, when it will be submitted to the Attorney-General for an opinion.

RELICS OF THE ST. LOUIS WHISKY RING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—An important document relating to McKee's connection with the whisky frauds at St. Louis, and which will be necessary as evidence in the suit for damages against him, is missing from the files of the Attorney-General's office. It is an affidavit signed by the notorious Con. Megrue. It having been hinted that Megrue is responsible for its disappearance, that person indignantly denies the charge, and volunteers to furnish a copy which he made at the time the affidavit was written.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10.—A suit was filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day against S. D. Thorpe, Alfred Bevis, and Charles J. Smith, to recover $10,000 damages. Thorpe was United States Storekeeper in the days of the Whisky Ring, and Bevis and Smith were his sureties. The suit is, therefore, to recover the bond for non-fulfillment of his duty as Storekeeper. A number of suits will be entered to-morrow against distillers and others.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Notice is given by the Light-house Board that the fixed red light heretofore exhibited from the keeper's dwelling at East Chop, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., has been removed to a tower recently erected about 50 feet from its former position. A catadioptric apparatus of the fourth order, lighting 270° of the horizon, has been substituted for the reflectors formerly in use. Also, that instead of the light heretofore exhibited on a cluster of piles at the mouth of Thunder Bay River, Lake Huron, Mich., a fixed red light will, on and after Aug. 18, 1877, be shown from an open frame tower, painted white, and standing on a crib on the north side of the mouth of the river. A catadioptric apparatus of the sixth order, lighting 180° of the horizon, has been substituted for the hand lantern formerly used.

THE TIME LOCK CONTROVERSY.

APPLICATION OF JAMES SARGENT FOR THE ISSUING OF A PATENT PENDING THE ACTION OF THE COURTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—James Sargent, in whose favor the Commissioner of Patents decided the great time lock controversy, so far as priority of invention is concerned, but to whom a patent was refused on account of an appeal having been taken by the Yale Lock Company to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to-day, appeared before the Secretary of the Interior, requesting an order directing the Commissioner of Patents to issue the patent pending the controversy before the courts. Eminent counsel appeared before the Secretary in behalf of the claimant. In his petition Sargent sets forth that for three years and a half he has been endeavoring to get a patent for his invention, but has been met at every step with litigation and interference by the Yale Lock Company, but that notwithstanding this he has been successful at every point, and he now avers that unless the Secretary grants his order it will be from five to seven years before he can enjoy the benefit of his invention. The decision was reserved, but the Secretary has in many cases heretofore declined to overrule the commission. In opposition to this precedent Sargent claims that these decisions have been relative to judicial and not executive matters.

THE DRAWBACK ON EXPORT SUGAR.

REPORT OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE COMMITTEE —LOSS SUSTAINED BY THE PRESENT REGULATIONS—A SCHEME TO INTRODUCE COLORED BEET-SUGAR FROM EUROPE AT THE LOWEST RATES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Treasury Department has just made public the several reports on the subject of drawback on the exportation of refined sugar produced from imported raw sugar. The Custom-house committee, composed of John Jay, Lawrence Turnure, and J. H. Robinson, in the conclusion of their report upon the subject, say it appears to them that the decision of the department in regard to the percentage to be retained on drawbacks should be made in accordance with what it may find to be the law upon the subject. Special Inspector Davis, in his Boston report, says he is convinced that the Government is suffering great loss under the present regulations of the department, through the excessive and disproportionate drawback allowance, and enters into a statement to show that no fixed rate will offer proper protection to the revenue, unless it is based in each instance upon the known grade and polarity of the raw material. He also observes, from a careful examination of the exports at Boston of sugar for drawback, that the exportations are almost exclusively of the higher grade. One noticeable feature in this business is that our refineries have such facilities as to completely close the refineries in Canada, where the duty on raw sugars is lower than with us. "This, of course, does not," he says, "affect us unless the rate is such as would take it out of our Treasury and give it to consumers in Canada."

The conclusions reached by the committee appointed to examine into the subject at the port of Baltimore are as follows: First, that the amount of drawback paid, under existing rates, on refined sugars and syrups exported since 1875, must have been in the aggregate, even apart from the percentage of the legal retention, somewhat less than the amount of the duties collected on the raw sugars from which the exported sugars and syrups were produced. Second, that the existing rates of drawback on the refined soft sugars and the syrups, have in no case resulted in an excess of drawback over the duty paid on the imported sugars used. Third, that of the 14 refiners operating in 1875 only one was able, by using Cuba centrifugals, and other raw sugars of exceptional richness, to turn out such a proportion of hard sugars as to render possible an excess of drawback at about 8 cents per hundred weight of the raw sugars operated upon.

The Boston committee in their report say they are informed that large contracts have already been made in Europe for beet-sugar to be delivered this Autumn, artificially colored, so as to be entered and passed at the lowest rates of duty. In order to protect the revenue from this evasion of duty, the committee recommend that at the extra session of Congress to be convened in October a special act be passed that an additional duty of 33 1-3 per cent. be assessed over and above any existing rates of duty on all artificially colored sugars. The committee are of the opinion that any attempt to fix the value for duty by polarization would prove unreliable; they therefore strongly recommend that in lieu of the present rates of duties by classification by the Dutch standard, there should be but one rate on all raw sugars not refined, the duties to be fixed at say from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, and on refined sugars 4 cents per pound, with no percentage added as at present. This would establish a uniform rate of duty at all the ports of the United States, whereas, under the present system, the classification varies in the different ports, and the rate of duty is not uniform.

EXTENSION OF THE POSTAL UNION.

NEW COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN THE OPERATION OF THE TREATY OF BERNE AFTER SEPT. 1—RATES OF POSTAGE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Post Office Department gives notice that on and after Sept. 1, 1877, Persia, the Argentine Republic, Greenland, and the Danish Colonies of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. Jean become a part of the General Postal Union formed by the Treaty of Berne, subject to all the provisions of said treaty, and to an additional postal charge—except as hereinafter stated with respect to direct mails to St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. Jean, and to correspondence for Persia forwarded by other routes than that via the Persian Gulf—to cover the expenses of sea transportation beyond the limits of the General Postal Union as originally formed by the Berne Treaty. The rates of postage are as follows: For prepaid letters, 10 cents per 15 grammes, ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce;) for unpaid letters received, 15 cents per 15 grammes, ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce;) for postal cards, 4 cents each; for newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 4 cents each; for books, other printed matter, patterns, &c., 4 cents per each weight of 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces; for the registration fee on all correspondence, 10 cents. The General Union rates of postage will be levied and collected in the United States on and after Sept. 1, 1877 on the prepaid correspondence received from the Danish Colonies of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. Jean, when the transportation is performed by direct steamers or other vessels, and on the prepaid correspondence sent to and the unpaid correspondence received from Persia forwarded by the routes using only the territory of the original Postal Union, viz.: For prepaid letters, 5 cents per 15 grammes, ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce;) for unpaid letters received, 10 cents per 15 grammes, ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce;) for postal cards 2 cents each; for newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 2 cents each; for books, other printed matter, patterns, merchandise, &c., 2 cents for each weight of 2 ounces or fraction thereof; for the registration fee on all correspondence, 10 cents.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Dispatches received at the Navy Department to-day, from the United States steamer Frolic, South Atlantic Station, dated Rio de Janeiro, July 14, announce that the Adams expected to leave there on the 17th of July for Bahia, and would return about the 1st of September. The health of the officers and crews of the vessels in that squadron was good.

The United States steamer Huron, Commander Ryan, will sail from this city to-morrow morning for Fortress Monroe, and thence to New-York. The Swatara will also sail to-night or to-morrow morning, leaving the Plymouth anchored off Alexandria, where she will remain until next week.

Cadet Midshipman Horace W. Harrison and Frank R. Heath have been detached from the Swatara and placed on waiting orders.

THE PRESIDENT'S EASTERN TRIP.

ORDER OF THE JOURNEY FROM WASHINGTON TO BRATTLEBORO AND BACK.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The following is the programme of the visit of the President and all the members of the Cabinet, excepting Secretaries Sherman and Schurz, to the East: Leave Washington next Tuesday, reaching Bennington, Vt., on Wednesday morning, and remaining there till Thursday evening; then go to Brattleboro, and return to Windsor on Friday morning, remaining there with Secretary Evarts over Sunday. On Monday the party will be taken in charge by the committee of the New-Hampshire Legislature, the Governor of the State and his staff. Col. Ordway, who introduced the resolution in the Legislature inviting the President to visit New-Hampshire, to-day, as the Chairman of the Legislative Committee, arranged this part of the programme. The party will be taken to the foot of the White Mountains, and on Tuesday to the summit of Mount Washington and return. On Wednesday they will pass down through New-Hampshire by the lakes, reaching Concord in the afternoon, spending some time there. On Thursday forenoon they will make a short stay at Manchester, and in the afternoon at Nashua. They will leave New-Hampshire for Washington, by way of New-York City, either on Thursday night or Friday morning, so as to reach this city by Saturday.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1877.

The President to-day commissioned James H. Logan to be Postmaster at Griffin, Ga.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $343,680 97, and from Customs, $680,517 74.

The President has pardoned William Babbington, convicted here on Nov. 4, 1876, of larceny, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

It is expected that the Treasury Department will within a few days issue another call for the redemption of $10,000,000 in bonds, consols of 1865, on account of the syndicate.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $12,350,783 13; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,160,858; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $57,060,000; coin, including $38,140,300 in coin certificates, $99,493,913 90; outstanding legal tenders, $359,094,220.

In consequence of the discontinuance by the last Congress of the Government Land Offices at Chillicothe, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., the Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided to dispatch a Government agent on Tuesday next for the purpose of selecting such records as are required in his department, the balance to be turned over to the Governors of the States interested therein.

A few days ago, friends of Senator Conkling in Washington, gave for publication a statement that the Senator's sudden return from Europe was not for political reasons, but because a patent suit in which he is interested as attorney required his immediate attention. The client in this patent suit to-day denies that he sent for Mr. Conkling; hence the original impression that complications in New-York politics brought him back before his visit was finished still holds good.

DESTITUTION AMONG WORKING MEN.

ACTION OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF THE LABOR LEAGUE—A LOAN SUGGESTED TO GIVE IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT TO THE SUFFERING.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Central Council and Committee of Safety of the Labor League of this District presented resolutions to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to-day, setting forth the utter destitution prevailing among the white and colored working men of the District, the lawful and orderly manner in which they conducted themselves during the recent strike, and earnestly requesting the Commissioners to raise a loan of $250,000 immediately, and set 2,000 men to work at once on public improvements, and the league further pledge themselves to use their influence with Congress when it assembles to pay the loan and deficiency with interest. The Commissioners say they will give the subject prompt attention.

RELEASE OF TURBULENT STRIKERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10.—In the Court of Criminal Correction this morning a nolle prosequi was entered in the cases of Currlin, Lafgraen, Fischer, Glenn, Allen, Curtis, Cope, Ratz, and Goodhue, who were arrested as members of the Executive Committee of the Working Men's Party during the late strike, and accused of making incendiary speeches and inciting others to riotous proceedings. The State asked for a continuance for two weeks, on the ground that the Police authorities had not been able yet to furnish testimony against the accused, but Judge Cady refused to grant the request, and Prosecuting Attorney Hogan thereupon entered a nolle prosequi in all the cases, and the men marched out in triumph, and received the congratulations of their friends, who were present in great numbers.

THE IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 10.—At the Iron and Steel Workers' Convention to-day, several committees submitted reports, which were discussed and adopted. The most important item of business transacted was a change in the constitution of the association, admitting other branches of the trade to membership. It was decided to hold the next annual session at Wheeling, West Va., on the first Tuesday in August of 1878. Gen. Thomas, President of the Columbus Rolling Mill Company, entertained the delegates at his residence to-night.

BANQUET TO MILITIAMEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—The contributing and honorary members of the Weccacoe Legion tendered them a banquet this evening in token of their appreciation of their gallant conduct at Pittsburg and Scranton. Gen. Brinton, commanding the First Division, Brig.-Gen. Matthews, and their respective staffs were present, with other distinguished officers and citizens.

A FATAL QUARREL.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Two laborers on the farm of John O'Hara, in Scipio, seven miles south of this city, engaged in a quarrel yesterday afternoon. William Brown struck James Roney on the head with a rake, killing him instantly. A Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "manslaughter in the fourth degree." Brown fled before the arrival of the officers.

WRECK OF A FREIGHT TRAIN.

WOODSVILLE, N. H., Aug. 10.—The Portland and Ogdensburg through freight train going West over the White Mountain Branch of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad ran off the track at White Mountain House. The wreck will be cleared away by morning.

THE LATE PROF. CROSBY.

HANOVER, N. H., Aug. 10.—The funeral of the late Prof. Crosby will take place here at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Aug. 12. The Medical Department of the college adopted resolutions to-day in commemoration of the deceased.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

THE VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVES.

HON. F. M. W. HOLLIDAY NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR ON THE SEVENTH BALLOT—THE RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS RESUMED—GEN. J. A. WALKER NOMINATED FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND R. T. DANIEL FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL—A PLATFORM RECOGNIZING THE STATE DEBT ADOPTED.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 10.—The Convention met promptly at 9:30 o'clock this morning. After a little skirmishing, a call of counties was made for the third ballot. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and William Terry having been dropped last night, the candidates were Mahone, Daniel, Holliday, and Taliaferro. The third ballot was as follows:

THIRD BALLOT.

Whole number of votes	1,420		
Necessary to a choice	711		
Mahone	472	Holliday	338
Daniel	438	Taliaferro	172

The proceedings were suspended for half an hour, and the friends of the candidates held conferences. Intense excitement prevailed. When the Convention was called to order, Gen. Terry was placed in nomination again.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes	1,416		
Necessary to a choice	709		
Daniel	489	Mahone	469
Holliday	355	Terry	103

A resolution was then adopted requiring all nominations to be made at once, the lowest candidate to be dropped on each succeeding ballot, and not to be renominated. Gen. Taliaferro and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee were renominated.

FIFTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes	1,421		
Necessary to a choice	711		
Mahone	453	Taliaferro	144
Daniel	421	Lee	119
Holliday	284		

SIXTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes	1,422		
Necessary to a choice	712		
Mahone	467	Holliday	344
Daniel	448	Taliaferro	163

Col. Cameron, of Petersburg, addressed the convention, withdrawing the name of Gen. Mahone, and urging the friends of that gentleman to give their support to Hon. F. W. M. Holliday. This was received with tremendous and prolonged cheering; nearly the whole convention were on their feet at once, waving hats and screaming and yelling. Several minutes elapsed before order was restored, when Col. Stringfellow, of Petersburg, also urged the support of Holliday in eloquent terms. Col. Penn, of Patrick, a leading Daniel man, said that despite all combinations he believed that John W. Daniel was the strongest man in Virginia for Governor, and that his banner should float to the last. John A. Wise, of Richmond, a leading Mahoneite, disclaimed making a combination, and said: "If we have chosen an armless hero from the Valley of Virginia, it is because his associations have never made him disreputable." R. A. Coghill, of Amherst, made a powerful speech in favor of Mr. Daniel, calling upon his friends and the convention generally to rally around the Daniel standard to the last. The utmost noise and confusion prevailed during these brief addresses, and the Chair found it almost impossible for some time to bring the convention to order. A motion to adjourn was put and lost, and, order being partly restored, a call of counties for the seventh ballot was proceeded with. As the vote went on, cheer upon cheer greeted the various changes of votes, as they favored either of the two candidates. At its conclusion the excitement and anxiety to learn the result was at fever heat, and continued until it was announced as follows:

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes	1,421		
Necessary to a choice	711		
Holliday	852	Mahone	1
Daniel	568		

The Chair announced, amid the wildest applause, that Mr. Holliday was the duly chosen nominee of the Conservative Party of Virginia for the office of Governor. A recess was then taken till 8 o'clock.

At the evening session Gen. James A. Walker, of Pulaski, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

Raleigh T. Daniel, the present incumbent, was nominated as Attorney-General without opposition.

The following is a resolution in the platform relative to the State debt:

While the Conservative Party, true to the past glorious history of Virginia, and proud of her good name and fame among the nations of the earth, would scorn to repudiate her just obligations, and are resolved to preserve inviolate the public faith and credit, yet we cannot but view with concern and anxiety the accumulation of our financial difficulties, and the increasing weight of our public debt; we therefore earnestly urge on the legislative and executive branches of the Government the importance of using all just and honorable means of bringing about an adjustment of the obligations of the Commonwealth which will bring the payment of interest upon our entire indebtedness within the resources of the State derived from the present rate of taxation, and do equal justice to all classes of creditors.

THE MAINE REPUBLICANS.

PRESIDENT HAYES NOT DISTURBED BY THE ATTITUDE OF THE AUGUSTA CONVENTION—MR. BLAINE'S COURSE NOT UNEXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The President does not seem to be disturbed by the attitude of the Maine Republicans. A prominent politician called on him to-day, and in the somewhat desultory conversation which ensued mention was made of the proceedings of the convention. The President said that he was not in the least disturbed by the action of that body, though he would, of course, have felt greatly pleased if the resolution presented indorsing him and his policy had been adopted. As it was, the introduction of the resolution and the speeches made in favor of it showed what he already felt certain of—that he was not without strong support among the Republicans in the Pine-tree State. The gentleman says that from the conversation he is of the opinion that the President is confident that it will not be long before even Maine will be ready to indorse him. Referring to Senator Blaine's speech, he said he was not at all surprised by that gentleman's utterances, as he had taken exactly the same grounds that might have been expected from the sentiments expressed in his Woodstock speech. The President also said that the proceedings of conventions like that held yesterday evidenced more the individual influence of the prominent members of it than the general feeling of the whole body. There was a little gossip at the Cabinet meeting about the matter, but for some reason the members were not so much concerned as they were over the late Iowa convention.

THE NEW SOUTHERN POLICY.

IT IS DENOUNCED BY A REPUBLICAN MEETING AT COLUMBUS—THE SECOND RESOLUTION IN THE OHIO PLATFORM DECLARED TO BE A FALSEHOOD AND A LIBEL UPON THE REPUBLICANS OF THE STATE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 10.—A meeting of anti-Administration Republicans, held in this city last night, adopted resolutions bitterly denouncing President Hayes for his Southern policy, and declaring that the second resolution in the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Cleveland is inconsistent with its professed declaration of fidelity to the principles of the Republican Party; that it is a falsehood, adopted solely for party expediency—a libel upon the Republicans of Ohio, and unworthy of the grand record of the party. The meeting also adopted a resolution inviting correspondence from Republicans throughout the State, and advice as to the course to be pursued during the present campaign. An Executive Committee was appointed to receive correspondence.

CABINET MEMBERS AND THE STUMP.

NO ACTIVE PART TO BE TAKEN IN THE CAMPAIGN—SPEECHES ON GOVERNMENT BUSINESS PERMISSIBLE, SUCH AS MR. SHERMAN ON FINANCE AND MR. SCHURZ ON INDIANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—This afternoon, during a conversation had with Secretary Schurz, he said that he would not, and he thought no other member of the Cabinet would, take any active part in the Ohio or any other of the political campaigns now pending in the different States. In reply to the question how about Secretary Sherman, Mr. Schurz said: "Oh, he only intends to speak on financial matters. I myself would like to speak on our Indian policy. There can be no objection to speeches on Government business. What I mean is that no member of the Cabinet will take an active part in purely political discussion." It thus appears that the civil service order is to extend to all branches of the public service, and that no discrimination is to be made even in favor of those highest in authority.

THE KEMPER COUNTY WHITE LEAGUE

COWARDLY PERSECUTION OF THE WIDOW OF THEIR VICTIM—REFUSAL OF THE PROBATE JUDGE TO SETTLE JUDGE CHISOLM'S ESTATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A letter was received here to-day from Mrs. Chisolm, the widow of Judge Chisolm who was so foully murdered by the White League of Mississippi. In it she tells with touching simplicity of her recent treatment by the Democratic outlaws who surround her, and states that the Probate Court of Kemper County has refused to settle up her husband's estate. She is consequently prevented, for the present at least, from leaving the scene of the butchery of her family. The court does not attempt to justify its unusual action, but simply refuses to grant Mrs. Chisolm's request for a settlement.

MR. SCHURZ'S CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

STATEMENT OF EX-GOV. M'CORMICK AS TO THE CAMPAIGN OF 1876.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The *Daily Nation* of to-morrow will contain the following statement: "A reporter of the *Daily Nation* called upon Gov. McCormick at the Treasury Department yesterday to inquire in reference to the relations of Mr. Schurz to the National Republican Committee in the late Presidential campaign. It is well known that Mr. Schurz's appointments at the East were made by Mr. McCormick, and that in his capacity at that time of Secretary of the committee no one could have had a better knowledge of the terms upon which Mr. Schurz gave his services to the party. Mr. McCormick said that he had no knowledge of the course of Mr. Schurz in previous campaigns, but that in the campaign of 1876 that gentleman neither asked nor received from the National Republican Committee one dollar for his services. On several occasions when at the rooms of the committee in New-York, Mr. McCormick spoke to him about the matter of his personal expenses for traveling, hotel bills, &c., and said the committee would promptly pay them. Mr. Schurz answered that he preferred to bear his own expenses, and he did bear them throughout the campaign so far as Mr. McCormick is informed."

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 10.—The convention to-day agreed upon the establishment of a uniform system of public schools for instruction in the elementary branches of English education.

THE PHILADELPHIA DEMAGOGUES.

SHARP LESSON OF A CORONER'S JURY DISREGARDED—SO-CALLED WORKING MEN TRYING TO ORGANIZE A WORKING MEN'S PARTY—THE SCHEME CONCOCTED IN THE INTEREST OF THE DEMOCRATS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 10, 1877.

The Coroner's jury in the case of William McBride returned a verdict to-day which is so directly the opposite in principle to that of the jury in Scranton that it is worthy of note, and will, no doubt, serve as a warning to people who follow crowds of rioters in this city. The verdict was as follows:

"That said William McBride came to his death July 26, 1877, at Howard and Berks streets, from violence, a gun-shot wound in the brain, at the hands of some person unknown to the jury. Your jury further find from the testimony that deceased was present as one of an assemblage which had been prohibited by the Mayor of the city at a time when the congregation of large bodies of men was deemed calculated to disturb public peace and create riot, disorder, and destruction of public and private property. Although the person who inflicted the wound which caused the death of William McBride is unknown to this jury, it is proper to add that while the deceased was present in common with many others in disobedience, the responsibility rests entirely with those assembled. The Police officers appeared as conservators of peace, and acted under the orders of his Honor William S. Stokley, the Mayor, who, by his prompt and determined action in suppressing all outbreaks at this point as well as others during the troubles, deserves the hearty commendation and thanks of all peace and order loving citizens, as he has saved Philadelphia from the shame and disgrace of arson, robbery, riot, and murder."

But even with this warning before them, a number of demagogues are at work here organizing the National Working Men's Party, and endeavoring to foment trouble. A close examination of the records of the men who are engaged in this work shows that they are Democrats and renegade Republicans, and it is believed, therefore, that their labors now are in the interest of the Democratic Party in this State. Not satisfied with the result of the late strike, these men have called a mass convention to meet here to-morrow. The proceedings and the place of meeting have been kept secret. It is designed that all branches of the working men shall be represented, and it is possible another strike may be planned here.

A FEDERAL MARSHAL SHOT.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 10.—The *News* has a special dispatch from Austin which says: "United States Marshal Parnell was shot twice by Frank Britton and probably fatally wounded. The accounts of the affray are conflicting. It is known that the two gentlemen belong to opposing factions in the Republican Party, and have had differences as to the distribution of the Federal patronage in this State.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Attorney-General to-day received the following telegram in relation to the shooting of United States Marshal Purnell:

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 10.

To Hon. Charles Devens, Attorney-General, Washington, D. C.:

Thomas F. Purnell, United States Marshal of our district, was met and afterward fired upon twice by F. Britton. He is badly wounded but will recover. No blame is attached to Purnell. The excitement is great, but subsiding.

A. J. EVANS, United States Attorney.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MINISTER.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 10.—Rev. W. H. Clark, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in this city, died suddenly this morning of paralysis while at the bedside of a parishioner who had just died. Mr. Clark was a native of Cheshire, Conn., and came to Augusta in 1861.

SOLVING THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—A number of leading business men here are putting to a practical test the new scheme for solving the labor troubles. They propose to contribute such sums as they can afford, and with it hire laboring men to work on the public thoroughfares. Enough money has been subscribed to keep 100 men at work one week, and contributions are received daily to swell the number. The city not being financially able to give employment to a large proportion of the laboring classes, and the public works being thereby virtually stopped, this new scheme, it is thought, will have a double advantage, and at the same time illustrate the earnestness of the parties who are generally loud in their demands for a dispensation of charities.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

PERSECUTION OF REPUBLICAN JOURNALISTS AND SUPPRESSION OF THE SALE OF THEIR JOURNALS—UNSCRUPULOUS AND OPPRESSIVE COURSE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The electoral campaign on the part of the French Government daily becomes more active and oppressive. Yesterday's news includes the following items: Hawkers of newspapers at Compiegne were recently required to furnish lists of the newspapers they served to customers in the arrondissement. The officials then suppressed the delivery of the *Siècle, Nineteenth Century, Presse, République Fransaise, National, Bien Public, Petit République Fransaise,* and *Petit Journal,* all Republican journals. The *Union Liberale,* of Versailles, was sentenced to 3,000 francs fine and the manager imprisoned three months for insulting President MacMahon. The *Nineteenth Century* and *Petit Parisien* were prosecuted for publishing a colored map of France, showing the political complexion of the departments, the offense declared against them being the unauthorized publication of a drawing. The court convicted them, but passed nominal sentences of 50 francs each. Two clubs at Arles have been closed, charged with being political assemblages. The *Dépêche,* a newspaper at Toulouse, has been fined 100 francs for refusing to print a speech of President MacMahon. The Minister of Agriculture has asked the Prefects in a circular-letter to remind the employes of the Department of Agriculture that it is their duty not to attempt to thwart the action of the Cabinet, or place at the service of hostile parties the influence they derive from their offices. The Paris Police have forbidden the street sale of photographs of M. Thiers. The papers announce that 80,000 copies of equestrian portraits of President MacMahon are to be distributed in the provinces. The offense of speaking insultingly of President MacMahon in the streets is now becoming a subject of daily action before the courts. M. Lefevre Duruflé, who may be said to have originated this offense, was condemned to two months' imprisonment, but succeeded on appeal in reducing the term to 15 days. He is a son of the former Bonapartist Senator. The Court of Bordeaux has reversed the decision of an inferior tribunal, and fined the bookseller who sold newspapers with special authorization. On the other hand, the tribunals of Nevers and Carcassone have declared themselves competent to try actions by newspapers against Prefects for preventing the street sale thereof.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The Republican Senatorial Committee estimate that the number of Republican Deputies returned at the approaching elections will be at least 372.

The person arrested in the south of France for applying an insulting epithet to President MacMahon is named Bazard, not Biggar. He is a native of France, but a naturalized citizen of the United States. He has been tried before the tribunal of Saint Dié, in the Department of the Vosges, and acquitted.

MOB LAW IN TENNESSEE.

A COURT AND THE COUNTY AUTHORITIES DEFIED BY A CRIMINAL AT THE HEAD OF 25 MEN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 10.—A special dispatch to the *American* from Huntingdon, states that Gen. Henry Darnell, who is on trial at Tiptonville, Lake County, bull-dozed the court at that place on Wednesday and Thursday, with 25 armed men, the Sheriff and deputies being entirely inefficient. Darnell recently gave himself up, but refused to go to jail, and was instead placed in the custody of one of his friends. It having been shown that the bond was insufficient, the fact was announced in court, and Darnell was ordered to jail. The Sheriff refused to act, and Darnell, with the armed mob, walked out of the court-room, denouncing the court and defying the authorities. Upon the Sheriff refusing to obey an order to summon a posse, Gov. Porter was telegraphed to send the Chickasaw Guards, of Memphis, to his relief, but the order was countermanded, Darnell and his squad having left for Kentucky.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HOWARD AND GEN. GIBBON—GEN. SHERMAN EXPECTED AT MISSOULA—CHIEF JOSEPH'S PLANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 10.—A Portland press dispatch says: "A special dispatch just received here from Camp Sherman, Montana, dated Aug. 9, states that Gen. Howard's command marched 22 miles yesterday, and is now distant from Missoula 24 miles. A courier has just come in who says Gen. Sherman was expected to arrive in Missoula last night. No further intelligence has been received from Gen. Gibbon or the Indians. The trail from this place through the Bitter Root Valley is good for about 60 miles. Gen. Howard's command moves at once, following Gen. Gibbon. One or two hostiles gave themselves up at Missoula. The general impression prevails, from all that can be learned, that Joseph, with a portion of his band of hostiles, has gone to the head of the Bitter Root Valley with the intention of working his way back to the Little Salmon River. Gen. Howard will pursue him to the uttermost."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN KANSAS.

ST JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 10.—A serious accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the St. Joseph and Western Railroad at Troy, Kan., 15 miles west of this city. A coach filled with passengers jumped the track, and went over an embankment 15 feet high. Twenty-five persons were wounded, several of them, it is believed, fatally. Among the wounded are William Bryan, conductor; John C. Hassenger, of Dallas City, Neb., very badly cut on the head; William Shuberth, Nebraska, badly; C. C. Heaton, of Bedford, Iowa; Mrs. Rush and children, of Ottumwa, Iowa; W. H. Hale, daughter, and child, of Havana, Ill. Those seriously wounded are being cared for at Troy, Kan.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug.

THE EXCISE MUDDLE.

SUPERINTENDENT WALLING SPEAKS.

HIS ADVICE TO THE CAPTAINS—WHAT THEY OUGHT TO DO AND WHAT THEY SHOULD NOT DO—WAITING FOR JUSTICE SMITH'S DECISION ON THE BEER QUESTION—LIQUOR-DEALERS IN COURT.

The attendance of unlicensed liquor-dealers at the office of the Excise Department yesterday was comparatively small. One hundred and thirty applications were filed, and $6,120 in fees received. No licenses were granted by the board, for the reason that the inspectors, having been detailed during several days past to assist in inside clerical work, have been unable to investigate the numerous applications assigned to them. Another reason for the delay on the part of the Commissioners in acting upon applications is the failure of Justice Smith to render his decision in the case against the board relative to ale and beer licenses. It was confidently expected that the decision would have been rendered yesterday, but the magistrate, for some unexplained reason, postponed the performance of that duty until to-day. Justice Smith, when questioned by the writer concerning the purport of the forthcoming decision, expressed himself as not being at liberty to say anything beyond the fact that it is his intention to merely decide as to what disposition shall be made of the papers in the case, without giving a written opinion. Respecting the future action of the Police regarding delinquents, matters yesterday assumed an aspect highly favorable to the dealers—that is, providing the officers in command of the force will obey the instructions issued. In compliance with an order from the Commissioners, Superintendent Walling yesterday morning summoned the Captains and Sergeants in command of the various precincts to the Central Office, where he addressed them in the following terms:

GENTLEMEN: I have sent for you for the purpose of giving you my ideas concerning the manner in which we ought to enforce the Excise laws. A good many Captains have been out of town, and I believe that an exchange of ideas will do no harm. In the first instance, there are many men who sell liquors without a license, who never had a license, nor do they ever intend to obtain one. These are the people who ought to be looked after pretty sharp. But use every effort to get the men who own the places, and not the barroom clerks. The latter are worked from this place and another in that, and, therefore, he ought not to be arrested if the proprietor can be reached. The man who runs a place without a license year after year, and never makes an application, ought to be arrested whenever he is found violating the law; but, gentlemen, do not wait purposely until midnight to arrest violators of the law, too much like persecution, and, though many of these men keep disreputable places, they will try to create public sympathy, and by arresting respectable men after court hours you will help these fellows in this object, and create sympathy for people who ought not to have either license or sympathy. With reference to the "receipt" question I wish to say a word or two. While I have my own views in reference to them, still we ought to place every magistrate on the same footing

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE VAGARIES OF A JOURNALIST.

DOMESTIC EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER "SIXTH COLUMN" FANCIES FROM THE NEW-YORK TIMES. By W. L. ALDEN. New-York: LOVELL, ADAM, WESSON & Co. 1877.

A good deal of Mr. Alden's humor accords with the definition of Kant—"the sudden conversion into nothing of a long-raised and highly-wrought expectation." All of it will stand the test of Sidney Smith's requirement of "wit combined with sense and information, softened by benevolence, and restrained by strong principle; wit in the hands of a man who can use it and despise it, who can be witty and sometimes much better than witty, who loves honor, justice, decency, good-nature, morality, and religion ten thousand times better than wit," and with whom, therefore, wit is a means to some highly-desirable ends. Of course, laughter is an end of itself, and no despicable one either, in these days of "earnest" politics, dismal science, and bad business. But Mr. Alden's humor, like all the humor which the world recognizes as genuine, stimulates the intellect while tickling the diaphragm. It touches the springs of reflection as well as those of mirth. It need not be assumed that Mr. Alden is more of a moralist, a political philosopher, or a social censor than a mere humorist. It is because he fills the last part worthily that he discharges the others with manifest success, though perhaps without deliberate thought or intention. He has that keen perception of shams, incongruity, and pretense which lays bare the inexhaustible comedy of human life, and finds the droll side of the solemn humbug which enters so largely into the world's wisdom. His humor does not depend for its effect on fantastic spelling or on a vulgar familiarity with things that most men regard as sacred. He chaffs the over-subtleties of science with the air of a man who has imbibed more geological, astronomical, and biological speculation than he was able to digest, and he mimics the absurdities of the "one-ideaed" social reformer with a precision of nomenclature which suggests that he has taken the trouble to analyze the specifics of the enthusiast or the quack before ridiculing them. His burlesque of scientific terminology is as funny as the mellifluous and meaningless word-compounds of the author of *Alice in Wonderland*; it has the same elusive suggestiveness and the same grotesque likeness to the ponderous originals. For, his science in masquerade is that of a scholarly critic, if not that of an appreciative student, just as his delicate quizzing of the tone and style of theological controversy is that of a man who has gone deeply enough into the subject to catch the spirit of the warfare which raged over the Gnostic heresy, and just as his thorough and accurate command of nautical phraseology bespeaks a practical familiarity with the business of the seaman. He has a mannerism both of style and treatment which few readers of THE TIMES can have failed to recognize, but his varied stores of information and the universality of his sympathies prevent him from being either tedious or commonplace.

The present volume contains about 120 contributions made by Mr. Alden to the columns of THE TIMES. How little journalistic work there is which could stand the test of collection and republication as these papers have done! No one who has read them before can fail to find fresh pleasure in reading them again, and to the most critical of those who read them for the first time they will convey no suggestion of the pressure of daily work under which they were written, and of the depressing lack of appropriate topics over which their author has had, like all the workers in his profession, so often to triumph. The articles called forth by marvelous items of current news like the Western meat-showers, or the manifestations of modern Spiritualism, are as happy as the disquisitions upon things in general, like the charming essay on "Pockets," the lament, almost worthy of Lamb, over "The Decay of Burglary," or those most characteristic pieces of home-flavored humor, "The Subtle Tack-hammer," "Taming the Lamp-chimney," and "The Buzz-saw." We suspect that a good many of Mr. Alden's readers will be puzzled to detect the difference between the serio-comic narratives which have a substratum of fact and those which are pure fiction. It was only the other day that an English journal gravely reproduced his account of "Mrs. Granger's Emancipated Costume"—chiefly composed of sawdust—as among the latest of the curiosities of American life. But no one is likely to mistake the point of that very incisive piece of satire, "The Spread of Respectability," or of those lighter thrusts at the eccentricities of our social system, "A Natural Want," "Social Bandits," and "Food and Poison." There is here and there in the book, as in the first-named of these four papers, a trace of the savage irony of Swift, but the general character of Mr. Alden's humor is more akin to the quaint and genial drollery of *Elia*, reinforced by certain characteristically American qualities of dash, daring, and inventiveness. In addition to forming a valuable contribution to the satirical literature of our country, these essays fulfill the very desirable function of showing that there may be a type of fun distinctively American without the aid of grotesque exaggeration or idiotic spelling. Between the racy and natural dialect of the *Biglow Papers*, or even the eccentric orthography of *Artemus Ward*, and some of our later productions of a presumably humorous character, there is a dreary interval, chiefly marked by successive stages of degradation and decay. We think that no appreciative admirer of Mr. Alden will be content to expect anything less from him than the beginning of a new cycle of the literature of American humor. There is enough latent, as well as active, force manifested in these papers to warrant us in looking, from their author, for some work which shall secure for him a still wider public and a more general acknowledgement of the quality of gifts which are as rare as they are wisely and intelligently exercised.

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. New-York: C. T. DILLINGHAM. 1877.

Here is a little novel that runs along with as merry a course as a brook, and not much more depth. But it is amusing, notwithstanding. Charlie, the husband, is a handsome man of 30, who distinguishes himself on all occasions for want of tact, and brings humiliation upon the head of his fond wife by doing and saying the wrong thing on all occasions. Jack, a friend of Charlie, then comes in and admires the wife, who tells the story in the first person. When the neighbors begin to talk scandal a younger sister of the wife arrives, and Jack falls in love with her, according to the programme previously marked out by the host and hostess. But then comes the hitch in the course of true love. Lina, the beautiful sister, has engaged herself to a rich and ancient swain of distinguished appearance, manners, and wealth, named St. Olave. This makes a delightful agony in the heart of Lina when she discovers that she loves Jack deeply, passionately, that in him she has discovered her "twin soul." But she insists on fulfilling her engagement with St. Olave, and returns to her home after a tragical parting with Jack. Is it necessary to say that she does not marry St Olave? The blundering husband lets the cat out of the bag, and St. Olave not only replaces her in a delicate manner from the engagement, but secures a promotion in business for his young rival, Jack. The vivacity of this quicknick little account is only equaled by its charming eccentricities of grammar, which are just such as one hears every day from women of some pretensions to education. The comedy of some of the minor passages between husband and wife is not bad, but more important scenes smack too much of broad farce. The wife becomes terribly jealous on reading a letter to her husband in an unknown handwriting, alluding affectionately to a certain "Mattie." It turns out that this Mattie is a steam fire-engine. In the midst of a party where the stately millionaire St. Olave and Jack are hovering about Lina, the husband appears in dressing-gown, dishevelled, and bloody, acting like a madman. He has been confined to his room with toothache, and his strange vagaries are due to an overdose of laughing gas, which has been administered to him by a dentist unknown to his wife. A worn-out plot, bad grammar, slangy expressions, and that disagreeable and too favorite American topic, the teeth, are not weighty enough to suppress the liveliness of this book, so strong are the animal spirits that bubble up through its pages.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The *Psyche* is the only journal of etymology in the United States.

—Miss Blanche Willis Howard's *One Summer* is to appear in a popular series in Germany.

—A. J. Duffield and W. H. Pollock are joint authors of a story of modern days, entitled *Mission*.

—Burns & Oates have just published two volumes of the *Miscellaneous Writings* of Cardinal Manning.

—The fifth volume of Dr. J. G. Palfrey's *History of New-England* is now nearly completed in manuscript.

—The Canadian authorities have made Dr. Richard Morris' English Grammars the standard for their schools.

—M. Alexandre Dumas is engaged upon a new play which is to deal with the doctrine of natural selection.

—Dr. Edward Eggleston's new novel, to be called *Roxy*, will begin in the November number of *Scribner's Magazine*.

—Alfred Austin is the author of a new poem, *Leczko the Bastard*, a tale of Polish grief, published by Chapman & Hall.

—Ferdinand Hiller's *Letters and Recollections of Mendelssohn* have just been translated into French and published at Paris.

—Lady Hardy has just completed another novel, and Miss Grant, author of *Victor Lascar*, has a new story far advanced toward completion.

—Prof. Huxley's *Manual of the Anatomy of the Invertebrated Animals*, will be issued during the present month, in London, by J. & A. Churchill.

—The *Oölogist* is a monthly journal devoted exclusively to birds and birds' eggs. It is published at 40 cents a year, by S. L. Willard & Co., Utica, N. Y.

—The "navvy" poet Mr. Anderson, better known by the *nom de plume* of "Surfaceman," is engaged upon a new volume of poetry relating to railway life.

—The famous Lord Chatham is the hero of Hon. Lewis Wingfield's *Lady Grizel—an Impression of a Momentous Epoch*, to be published by R. Bentley & Son.

—*Three Years at Wolverton*, is spoken of by the *Guardian* as a manly and successful book. It is of the *Tom Brown* order, and sets forth boys' life in an English school.

—John Locke's letters, to the number of 100, never published, and never even used for biographical material, are in the possession of Mr. Ayshford Sanford, at Nynehead Court, Somersetshire, England.

—Mr. Frederic Maurice replies to the questions about his father's biography that it is being advanced as rapidly as possible, and that it will be published as soon as all the facts can be collected.

—Mr. George Carey Eggleston's pen is not so busy with the work of literary editor of the *Evening Post* but that he has found time to prepare a new book for boys, which will be published in the Fall.

—Sir Robert Phillimore is acknowledged to be the author of the important article in the July *Church Quarterly Review*, on the "The Present Condition of the Relations between Church and State in England."

—Harper & Brothers have added to their popular "Half Hour Series" two pretty little stories by Geraldine Butt, *Dieudonnée*, and *The Time of the Roses*, and George Meredith's *The House on the Beach*.

—The *Spectator* calls the volume by Rev. George S. Merriam, entitled, *A Living Faith*, published in Boston a year ago by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., "a remarkable and valuable contribution to current theology."

—The August number of the *American Naturalist* will contain the exceedingly pungent address on "Catastrophism and Evolution," recently delivered by Clarence King before the Yale Scientific School.

—Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has signalized his return to health by preparing a literary essay on "The Letters of Junius," denying the authorship usually ascribed to them, which will appear in the *International Review*.

—Mr. Paxton Hood has written a book of 500 pages on Mr. Carlyle, whom he admires warmly. If his other admirers go on at this rate the literature about Carlyle promises to supersede and overrun everything else.

—Mr. Hepworth Dixon is engaged upon a new study of Lord Bacon, which will shortly be published, and the special feature of which will be the consideration of the Bacon-Shakespeare question, so much debated in recent years.

—There is an effort at Shanghai to introduce daily newspapers. The *Shen Paou*, which circulates 8,000 copies, is very successful, and a leading article appears every day on a subject assigned to a Chinese writer by the foreign manager.

—Mr. W. M. Egglestone is preparing for publication a volume entitled *Stanhope Memorials of Bishop Butler*, which will contain pretty much everything that can now be known about the externals of the writer of the *Analogy*.

—The *Notes on the Etched Work of Rembrandt*, which recently appeared in the *Academy*, from the pen of Rev. C. H. Middleton, have been reprinted in a three-shilling pamphlet by John Wilson, No. 12 King William-street, Charing Cross, London.

—Estes & Lauriat place so high an estimate upon Alphonse Daudet's *Le Nabob*, which has been translated by Mrs. Lucy H. Hooper, that they have paid the author $1,000 in gold for the exclusive use of the advance sheets of this new story in this country.

—A work on *Occult Science in the East*, by Mme. Blavatsky, will shortly be published simultaneously by J. W. Bouton, of this City, and by Bernard Quaritch, of London. It will specially describe the performances of the fakirs, magicians, and religious sheiks.

—Bishop Gibbon's *The Faith of Our Fathers* a plain exposition of the principles and theology of the Roman Catholic Church, has reached the unprecedented sale of 18,000 copies since Jan. 2, the largest sale of any work devoted to the interests of this Church ever known in this country.

—*Gretchen's Joys and Sorrows*, translated from the German of Clementine Helm, by Mrs. Helen M. Dunbar Slack, is published by A. Williams & Co., Boston, and makes a bright and fresh series of sketches of family life in Germany, where the work has already passed through eight editions.

—*Commodore Vanderbilt's Life* is nearly ready for the press, but Dr. Deems, its editor or author, finds himself extremely short of materials. The Commodore carried his affairs so largely in his head, that the glowing incidents connected with critical moments can only be obtained from the memories of his family and of others.

—The *Life and Times of Stein*, which Prof. J. R. Seeley has in hand, is rapidly approaching completion. The *Memoirs of Hardenberg* have been incorporated into it, and the work will contain the history of the regeneration of Germany after its breaking up by Napoleon, and the working out of Stein's great reforms to the present time.

—Prof. Frederick Albert Lange's *History of Materialism* comes forth in its English translation, which is very well made by Mr. Ernest Chester Thomas, with the very strong indorsement of Dr. Tyndall and Prof. Huxley, and, besides continuing the history down to the close of the eighteenth century, attempts to criticise its present importance.

—The August number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains a contribution from Mr. Tennyson, (of greater length than a sonnet,) a paper on "British Interests in Egypt," by Mr. Edward Dicey, and articles by Rev. R. W. Dale, D. D., Mr. W. R. Greg, Mr. James A. Froude, Sir Thomas Baxley, M. P., Mr. Thomas Brassey, M. P., and others. The "Recent Literature" department begins with an introductory paper by Prof. Henry Morley.

—Mr. John Habberton, in a letter to the *Athenæum*, complains that Ward, Locke & Tyler, of London, have violated the law of courtesy which so largely obtains now, in the absence of international copyright, with reference to reprints of English authors here and American authors in England, by republishing an incomplete and mutilated edition of his little book, *Other People's Children*, when a rightful copyright has been obtained in England, and the English publishers have already paid him liberally for the privilege of republication.

—The author of *The Four Girls at Chautauqua*, one of the most successful Sunday-school novels of last year, has written a story entitled, *The Chautauqua Girls at Home*, which D. Lothrop & Co. will bring out in a few days. The new story advances the girls from their fresh experiences at a Sunday-school watering-place in the woods of Northern New-York to their home life, and shows how they attempted to reduce their new experiences to practice. It is a Presbyterian religious novel, written by a minister's wife, living in one of the far-inland towns of this State, and will be found bright and attractive by those who like that sort of thing.

—The treatise on Ethics by Edith Simcox, entitled *Natural Law*, will provoke much criticism in religious circles. Miss Simcox is an "unattached" moralist, and "looks on man as only the chief and most interesting among the many marvelous products of natural evolution," "as part of the natural order wherein he lives." She seeks to rest morality upon a broader basis than utilitarianism, upon what is real and permanent in human nature. The work is an attempt to reconcile the numerous conflicting views of moral science put forth by modern thinkers with a wider interpretation of natural law as seen in society, and as the growth of human beliefs, and if the views stated do not meet with general acceptance, they are certain to stimulate thought. It is a remarkable essay under any circumstances, and still more remarkable from the fact that a woman wrote it. Miss Simcox has written frequently upon social and moral subjects in the *Fortnightly Review* and the *Academy*, but this is the most considerable work she has published.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*New American Arithmetic.* Parts I., II., and III. Philadelphia: J. H. Butler & Co. Boards.

—*School History of Greece.* By George W. Cox, M. A. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877.

—*The Life of Edgar Allen Poe.* By William F. Gill. Illustrated. New-York: C. T. Dillingham. 1877.

—*Percy and the Prophet.* By Wilkie Collins. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. Half-hour Series.

—*Peter the Great.* By John Lothrop Motley. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. Half-hour Series.

—*Shakespeare's Sonnets. With Frontispiece.* Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Vest Pocket Series.

—*That Lass o' Lowrie's.* By Francis Hodgson Burnett. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1877. Paper.

—*That Husband of Mine.* Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: C. T. Dillingham. Cloth, 8vo. 228 pages.

—*Primer of Greek Literature.* By Eugene Lawrence. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. Half-hour Series.

—*Kate Cronin's Dowry.* By Mrs. Cashel Hoey. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. Half-hour Series.

—*Primer of Latin Literature.* By Eugene Lawrence. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. Half-hour Series.

—*Three Feathers.* A Novel. By William Black. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. 8vo, linen, 323 pages.

—*Village Improvements and Farm Villages.* By George E. Waring, Jr. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877.

—*Asia Minor and the Caucasus.* By Sir Randall Roberts. With maps. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877.

—*Favorite Poems.* By Charles Kingsley. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Vest Pocket Series.

—*John Leech.* By John Brown, M. D. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Vest Pocket Series.

—*Samuel Brohl and Company.* Translated from the French of Victor Cherbuliez. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877.

—*The Sportsman's Gazetteer, or General Guide.* By Charles Hallock. New-York: *Forest and Stream* Publishing Company. 1877.

—*History of Turkey.* By J. D. O'Connor. With maps and a genealogical chart. Chicago: Moses Warren. 1877. Paper.

—*The Conflict Between Labor and Capital.* By Albert T. Bolles. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877. 8vo, paper, 212 pages.

—*Mesmerism, Spiritualism, &c., Historically and Scientifically Considered.* By William B. Carpenter, C. B. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877.

—*The Preservation of Beauty.* A Treatise on the Face and Skin. By Dr. Leo. New-York: George De Colange & Co. 1877. 8vo, linen, 278 pages.

—*Saratoga: Battle, Battle Ground, Visitor's Guide.* With maps. By Ellen Hardin Walworth. New-York: Published by the American News Company. 1877. Paper.

—*Aristotle.* By Sir Alexander Grant, Bart, LL.D., Principal of the University of Edinburgh. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877. Ancient Classics for English Readers.

—*Rev. Samuel Peters', LL.D., General History of Connecticut.* By a Gentleman of the Province. London: 1781. Reprint with additions. By Samuel Jarvis McCormick. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877.

—*God's Word Man's Light and Guide.* A course of lectures on the Bible. By Rev. Drs. Taylor, Briggs, Storrs, Crosby, Booth, Porter, Boardman, Washburn, and Simpson. New-York: American Tract Society. 8vo, extra linen, 275 pages.

TWO MEN AND A BEAR.

The Charlottetown (Prince Edward's Island) *Herald* relates the following "bear story:" "On Thursday last a young man named McDonald, belonging to Gay's River, had a narrow escape from being devoured by a bear in the woods near his home. He was walking through the woods, when he heard a rustling sound behind him. Turning around he saw a large-sized she bear coming toward him. He had just time to spring for the nearest tree and climb up it. The bear sprang at him, and catching one of his feet with her paw, tore off the shoe and stocking and badly lacerated the flesh. McDonald managed to crawl out on a limb, whither the bear attempted to follow, but the limb was too narrow. Foiled of its prey, the bear tore savagely at the bark on the limb, while McDonald, holding on by his hands, screamed lustily for help. A man near by, hearing his cries, approached and fired at the bear, dropped from the tree. McDonald called out to the new-comer to look out for the bear, and at that moment the savage animal rushed at the man, who nimbly climbed into the same tree, followed by the bear. The new comer's only safety was to get out on the same limb as McDonald, and the bear, too, crawled out. Under the weight the limb broke, and bear and men fell a distance of some 20 feet. Fortunately, the bear was stunned by the fall, and the men, though badly shaken, were able to get away. Obtaining arms, which they were entirely without, they returned to the place, but the bear could not be found."

THE EARLY ADAMSES AS OFFICE-HOLDERS.

The Boston *Globe* of Tuesday says: "It seems that the Adams family have always been distinguished for their ability in holding office. The ancient records of the Town of Braintree, Mass., show that Deacon John Adams, the father of John Adams, the second President of the United States, was in 1722 made Sealer of Leather of the Town of Braintree; and the records further show that he was 'eminently suited for his duties, being by occupation a cordwainer,' or shoemaker. In 1724 he was one of the tything men; in 1727 he was chosen constable. Later on in life he was made Selectman, and held the place for several years. These interesting facts are from an address made by Hon. F. C. Hobart, of Braintree, at the centennial celebration of that town, in which he traced the history of Braintree and her citizens in an exceedingly interesting and thorough manner. From that time to the present the descendents of John Adams have held office with more or less regularity. Very few of the common people are aware, probably, that the members of this illustrious family descended from a shoemaker, or that they began office-holding so far back in the history of the country and the history of the family."

LAW REPORTS.

THE ESTATE OF R. A. WITTHAUS.

A CREDITOR'S CLAIM FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION — OPPOSITION BY THE WIDOW OF THE DECEASED—A QUESTIONABLE BILL OF SALE.

Surrogate Calvin yesterday entered a decision in the case of the application of Fanny Dougherty, a creditor of the late Randolph A. Witthaus, a wealthy merchant, who died intestate, for letters of administration. The application was made by the applicant because of the failure of the widow of the deceased to apply. In her application the creditor placed the deceased's personality at $50,000, to which sum the widow, Marie Witthaus, objected, claiming that it was only $1,000. The creditor in turn objected and carried the matter before a Referee. In the examination by the latter, Mrs. Witthaus testified that the residence of the deceased was sold last year for a debt due to the deceased's son, Dr. Witthaus, on a bill of sale.

Dr. Witthaus testified that he had paid for all the furniture and the works of art in his father's residence to the amount of $24,000, and that he owed the deceased nothing at the time of his death. He further testified that the amount was paid by releasing his father from a debt of the same amount representing the interest on $60,000 from Aug. 30, 1871. This $60,000 was to be paid for the surrender of an agreement between the deceased and himself, according to the terms of which deceased was to be indebted to witness for $60,000 from April, 1867, the agreement setting forth that the witness should aid the deceased in the management of the latter's real estate as long as he might desire. This aid the witness said he had given in the Fall of 1867 and Spring of 1872, but the deceased had never paid any money on account of the agreement, nor had he ever paid anything on the $60,000 until September, 1876.

The Surrogate, in his decision, says that a serious question may arise as to the bona fides and validity of the bill of sale in question, and he regards it, on the evidence adduced before the Referee, to be the duty of the representative of the estate when appointed in the interest of the creditors, to test the validity of that bill of sale for an explanation of the transaction in connection with it, and also of the alleged consideration, as the transfer was very unsatisfactory and suspicious. The security to be given by the Administrator, should letters issue, he decides should be $25,000, namely, to cover the $24,000 as a possible asset belonging to the estate in case it should be adjudged such.

COURT NOTES.

A large number of prison cases were disposed of by Judge Sutherland and Assistant District Attorney Herring yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Sixteen convictions were procured.

Caroline Curtis was arrested and taken to Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, and arraigned before Justice Wandell, and committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail, on a charge of stealing a watch from Lizzie Adams.

James Stevens, 22 years of age, was tried and convicted yesterday, at the Court of Special Sessions, of applying to his own use $1 of his employer's money. He was employed by William Cantor, a baker, of No. 410 East Seventeenth-street. The prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

Capt. Koster, who was recently dismissed from the Police force, alleged that he was not informed of the nature of the charge against him, and, on a petition to that effect, he obtained yesterday, from Judge Sanford, in the Superior Court, a writ of certiorari to have the proceedings of the Police Board reviewed.

Yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Smith, John P. Ryan, of No. 20 State-street, charged Gustave L. Waller, a waiter, with stealing from him sundry articles, including spoons, knives, tobacco, cigars, &c., all valued at $40. The property was found in Waller's possession by Officer Ennis, of the Fourth Precinct. The prisoner was held in $300 bail to answer.

James Moore was arraigned before the Court of Special Sessions yesterday on a charge of larceny, preferred against him by Jane Dauphin, of No. 341 Sixth-street. The property stolen was a metal chatelaine, with perfume box attached, in all worth $1. The complainant swore that she caught the prisoner in the act of pilfering her bureau drawer. Moore was sentenced to five months in the Penitentiary.

On the night of July 28, a laborer named Patrick Kelly, living at No. 327 East Thirty-second-street, was creating a disturbance in the street. When Officer Francis Gunn, of the Twenty-first Precinct, attempted to arrest him he seized an axe and struck the officer on the head, inflicting a serious wound. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Kelly pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for four years.

Michael Hayes, an expelled member of the Seamen's Boarding-house Keepers' Association, applied for a mandamus to compel the association to restore him. He had been expelled for shipping seamen for $16 instead of $18 each, and he complained that the expulsion operated as a "restraint on trade," and was, therefore, inoperative. Judge Van Brunt yesterday set the case down to be heard on the 15th inst.

United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Edward Driscoll, who was recently arrested for disposing of 11 unstamped packages of Scotch snuff in exchange for some real estate, and who proved that he had done so innocently. The Commissioner held that the law under which the prisoner had been arrested was mandatory, and accordingly released Driscoll on his own recognizance to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In the case of Joseph Scheiner against Anthony Deutsch, in the Fourth District Civil Court, Mr. Botty, counsel for the defendant, was committed for contempt, and was subsequently discharged. Botty, who had filed an appeal in the case, moved yesterday, before Judge Larremore, in Common Pleas, Chambers, to compel Judge Dinkel to file a return. It being shown that the appeal papers were imperfect, the motion was denied, Judge Larremore holding that a return could not be enforced.

United States Commissioner Shields yesterday held an examination in the case of Peter Mullen, the second steward of the steamer Clyde, who was arrested on Tuesday last while conveying three bundles containing 100 packages of cigarettes from the ship. Mr. Palmer, the Custom-house employe, who the prisoner stated had given him permission to take the cigarettes ashore, testified that he had given Mullen permission to take a single small bundle only. He could not say, however, that he had any right to give the permission, although it was something frequently done. Mullen was then held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Charles Margesky was yesterday accused before the Court of Special Sessions, by his wife Julia, with assaulting her. Lucy Adams swore that the husband struck the wife, called her vile names, and that the couple always lived unhappily together. Charles, on being asked what he had to say for himself, replied: "Shudge, I'm a man, you see, got eleven shirts, and ven I come home after dending bar all day, I asked mine wife for a shirt. She said she had no shirt; den I say, Vere's all my eleven shirts? and she up vith a pitcher of vater and throw it mine face. She vas drunk; ven I drink one pony she drinks three big schooners." The prisoner was sent to the City Prison for 10 days.

TWO MEN AND A BEAR.

The Charlottetown (Prince Edward's Island) *Herald* relates the following "bear story:" "On Thursday last a young man named McDonald, belonging to Gay's River, had a narrow escape from being devoured by a bear in the woods near his home. He was walking through the woods, when he heard a rustling sound behind him. Turning around he saw a large-sized she bear coming toward him. He had just time to spring for the nearest tree and climb up it. The bear sprang at him, and catching one of his feet with her paw, tore off the shoe and stocking and badly lacerated the flesh. McDonald managed to crawl out on a limb, whither the bear attempted to follow, but the limb was too narrow. Foiled of its prey, the bear tore savagely at the bark on the limb, while McDonald, holding on by his hands, screamed lustily for help. A man near by, hearing his cries, approached and fired at the bear, dropped from the tree. McDonald called out to the new-comer to look out for the bear, and at that moment the savage animal rushed at the man, who nimbly climbed into the same tree, followed by the bear. The new comer's only safety was to get out on the same limb as McDonald, and the bear, too, crawled out. Under the weight the limb broke, and bear and men fell a distance of some 20 feet. Fortunately, the bear was stunned by the fall, and the men, though badly shaken, were able to get away. Obtaining arms, which they were entirely without, they returned to the place, but the bear could not be found."

A BURGLAR SENT TO STATE PRISON.

Daniel Brown, alias Daniel Wolff, alias James Walker, one of the most notorious burglars and expert lock-fitters in the City, known to the Police as "French Louis," was placed at the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, three indictments for burglary and grand larceny having been found against him. Brown, who is 42 years of age, has been nearly all his life engaged either in planning or perpetrating burglaries; but laid his plans so cleverly that, although arrested several times, he always escaped imprisonment. On the present occasion, however, he was caught in the commission of a crime which has sent him to State Prison. Detective Martin Handy, of the Fifth Precinct, saw him enter the wholesale linen warehouse of Scott Brothers, Nos. 27 and 29 White-street, and lay in wait for him. When he left the store Handy arrested him—not, however, without considerable resistance—and took him to the station-house. Brown had on an overcoat, beneath which he had secreted two pieces of linen valued at $75. In his pockets were found keys which opened all the locks of the store. The intruder had packed up a large quantity of choice goods, which he evidently intended removing after dark. After the arrest of "French Louis" it was found that he had visited the store of Scott Brothers and stolen goods on two previous occasions, and had also entered the store of Wilmerding & Co., No. 56 Leonard-street. He rarely, if ever, entered premises by breaking them open, his plan being to visit the stores which he intended robbing, taking impressions of the keys and making duplicates. On being called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Herring, "French Louis" pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and begged for clemency on the ground of ill-health. Judge Sutherland sentenced him to three years and three months in State Prison.

THE LIBELING OF THE BARK NEW-YORK.

In the United States District Court yesterday, Judge Blatchford rendered a decision in the case of the recent libeling of the bark New-York for demurrage and freight money. This vessel was chartered on Nov. 3, 1871, by the Pensacola Lumber Company to take a cargo of lumber from Escambia Bay to New-York at the rate of $12 per 1,000 feet, the vessel to be loaded with a full cargo at the rate of 15,000 feet per working-day. The company was further to pay 10 cents demurrage per ton a day for every day she was detained beyond a certain time. She was detained 10 days, the freight money upon the delivery of her cargo in New-York amounting to $2,920 60. A demurrage of $463 10 was claimed for the delay, but the company refused to pay more than $2,500 for both freight and demurrage, in the same time setting up a counterclaim for $1,440 for 80,000 feet of lumber delivered to the bark, but which was lost during heavy weather, for which, by her charter, the bark was responsible. Judge Blatchford allows $336 demurrage for 4-day in loading the vessel, and orders a decree for the balance of the charter money for freight, $420 60, with interest from Feb. 23, 1872.

ASSAULTING HIS STEP-DAUGHTER.

Joseph Monohan, aged 34, of No. 511 West Thirty-eighth-street, yesterday morning attempted to beat his wife, when his step-daughter, Mary Leahey, interfered and prevented him. Thereupon he turned on the young girl and assaulted her, knocking her down, beating her, kicking her, and stabbing her with a knife in the neck. Officer Donohue, of the Twentieth Precinct, heard the girl's screams, and came in just in time, perhaps, to save her life. The officer took Monohan into custody and brought him before Justice Wandell, during the morning session of Jefferson Market Police Court, who committed him for trial in default of $300 bail.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Kingsland vs. Walker.—Certificate insufficient. See Abb. N. S., page 454.

Dugro vs. Singer.—Order is not drawn in accordance with the decision as given.

The Exchange Fire Insurance Company vs. Earley.—See decision.

Lewis vs. Stuater.—Report of Referee confirmed, and decree granted discharging Assignee and canceling bond.

Wolfson vs. McCoy.—Undertaking approved as in accordance with decision as filed.

Applications Granted.—Bertrand vs. Tomes; Montgomery vs. Palloch; in the matter of Zinn; in the matter of Catara.

Philbrock vs. Crotty.—Complaint dismissed, with costs, besides the costs of application.

Kastner vs. Hart.—Application granted, and service of summons set aside.

Bonds Approved.—Schlamp vs. Peters; McIlenny vs. Weisenbeck; Lasserowitch vs. Samuels; Clarkson vs. Sherman, &c., &c.

Schetner vs. Deutsch.—Motion to punish the Justice for contempt denied, without costs.

Gratzfelder vs. Cohen.—Case settled and ordered on file.

Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Cleary.—Report confirmed.

Gregory vs. Carr.—Motion granted.

In the matter of Thomas et al.—Application for leave to advertise granted.

In the matter of O'Keefe.—Application.

Rowe vs. Rowe.—Reference ordered.

Walsh vs. Rice.—Motion denied.

Mills vs. Harlem and New-York Navigation Company.—Order of discontinuance.

Dugro vs. Singer.—Order not drawn according to decision.

Tausch vs. Ersingler.—Order denying motion to punish for contempt.

Goldsmith vs. Simmons.—Undertaking approved.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

Ulmer vs. Wiese.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Isidor vs. Mendelsohn.—Judgment vacated.

Roberts vs. Clark et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Orders Granted.—Meyer vs. Giles; Plumber vs. Smith; Haller vs. Wolf; Vesella vs. Fitzpatrick.

Kohn vs. Stegner.—Attachment allowed.

Orders Granted.—Simon vs. Fleig; Poplin vs. Rubenstein.

Sierra vs. Smith.—Proceedings stayed.

Orders Granted.—Schafer vs. Hafner; Roos vs. Bierlien; Robinson vs. Koppel; Henry vs. Eisen.

THE RUSSIAN GRAIN TRADE.

The *Gazette de St. Petersburg* gives the following details of the conference lately summoned by the Russian Government for the purpose of considering—

first the quantity of cereals which Russia on an average year would be able to export; second, the mode in which that export could be effected now that the southern ports have been blockaded, and also in the event of the blockade extending to all the ports of the Empire. The conference was attended by delegates from the chief railway companies, assisted by persons intimately connected with the grain trade, and from the proceedings it appears that the average export of grain has risen within the past three years to about 143,000,000 bushels. The shipments from the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof, with the exception of the ports of Kertch, and Eish, amount on an average to about 62,000,000 bushels; and as this year only 12,000,000 were expected, it is calculated that about 50,000,000 bushels remain in the southern provinces, to be transported by rail either to the northern ports or to frontier towns. The capacity of the railway system to overtake this increased traffic was the subject of much consideration by the conference, and ultimately a table was drawn up showing the number of cars which would require to be supplied daily on each of the lines, so as to meet the demands for transport. From this it appears that if the export is not to be delayed, the number of trains per day on the principal lines must be increased from about 1,300 to 1,900, and it remains to be seen whether, when the resources of the companies are so greatly taxed by the war traffic, so much additional work can be got through.

TAXING PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

The Columbus *Enquirer* says that "Rev. Dr. W. P. Harrison has written a letter to Hon. W. M. Reese, Chairman of the Georgia Senate Committee on Finance, in which he complains that the General Assembly has ordered a tax to be levied on books in private libraries, and this is the first instance within his experience of an attempt to levy a tax on knowledge. He says that in the course of 27 years he has collected a library of 4,000 volumes, which cost him over $11,000. Many of the books are valuable on account of their rarity. Perhaps two-thirds of them can only be obtained by patient search from year to year in the markets of Europe. He has some books over 400 years old. For one series he had an order in London which required seven years to fill, and another is now outstanding for more than 10 years. He asks how he can tell the market value of these old tomes, as the law requires the taxpayer to do with other property. What is the market value of an idea? Has the Legislature devised an ideameter for the public and private use of the tax-payers?' he asks. 'If,' he adds, 'I return them at their real value, I must assess myself the sum of $247 50 per annum for the State, county and city tax, which in my case amounts to a fine, a penalty imposed upon me by my State for indulging in the luxury of a well-selected library.' He states that a tax on private libraries is a crusade against literature and that the Congress of the United States admits duty free all books over 20 years old."

SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS AND RELICS.

The London *Figaro* of July 28, says: "An interesting collection of autograph letters and original manuscripts was recently sold by auction by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, at their gallery, Leicester-square. The principal specimens realized high prices, the net product of the sale of 226 lots being £503 9s. The best prices were obtained for some examples of the poet Shelley's correspondence and autograph poems. A letter, in which he refers to Byron, Wordsworth, Leigh Hunt, and Southey, and also to a personal attack upon his character by the latter, was knocked down for £43. Several of Charles Lamb's letters were submitted, and realized on an average about £7 10s. each. A letter written by Pitt, when Minister, apparently to his printer, in 1828, was bid for up to £1, and a letter addressed to the editor of a London paper by Napoleon III., when in exile, fetched, together with its frame, 30s. A good deal of interest was excited by the production of a lock of Charles I.'s hair and a portion of his beard, taken, it was stated, when the coffin was opened by order of the Prince Regent in 1813, and the trophy was ultimately knocked down at the figure of £7 10s. Another novelty in its way was a document signed by Thomas Doggett, of 'Coat and Badge' celebrity, with the rare signature of Joe Miller attached to the same as a witness; the lot realized, however, only 35s."

NORTHERN AID TO SOUTHERN SCHOOLS.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* says: "A very large proportion of the money spent in the South since the late war for educational purposes has been obtained from the Government and citizens of the Northern States. The disbursements in Tennessee from that source have reached millions. The splendid Vanderbilt University has received a million. East Tennessee University has received nearly $400,000 from the Government. The University of the South, at Sewanee, has received substantial aid. Rogersville Female College was saved from bankruptcy by Yankee liberality. Maryville College has received thousands. The Wesleyan College, at Athens, has lived through the liberality of Northern men and women, and is now in a

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 11, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—An Sin—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert. Matinee.

PARK THEATRE.—Easy—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Poor Jo—Miss Mary Cary. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

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The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day in the Middle States and New-England, rising barometer, cooler north-east to north-west winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather, except possibly warmer south-east winds in a portion of the Middle Atlantic States.

The War Department is surprised at the claim presented by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for transportation of Federal troops from Washington to various threatened points along their line. The War Department evidently fails to appreciate the logic of the situation. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, like any other corporation, is entitled to have its property and its business protected by State or local authorities against destructive attack. But in Maryland and West Virginia both local and State authorities confessed their inability to enforce the laws against the assailants of the corporation, and appealed to the Federal Government for aid. This was given, simply because there was no other power to enforce law and order in these States, and because in such a case the Federal arm is the last bulwark of social security. The railroad company has the right, which it will doubtless exercise, to compel the county or State Treasuries to make good the property destroyed by rioters, and it has an equal right to charge the Federal Government for the conveyance of troops which, though nominally engaged in the service of the railroad, were really engaged in the service of the State. It is probable that when the matter comes before the Cabinet it will see the necessity, not of disputing a claim for the transportation of Federal troops, but of subjecting corporations like the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the regulation of Federal law. The existence of rights without any corresponding responsibilities is the only anomaly in the claim which has somewhat surprised the War Department.

F. W. M. Holliday was nominated for Governor by the Virginia Democrats, yesterday, after a prolonged and bitter contest. The withdrawal of Mahone brought about this conclusion, as Mahone's strength chiefly went to the successful candidate. Holliday is an ex-Confederate Colonel, and was urged in the convention as a representative of the Shenandoah Valley; he is a resident of Winchester. He has been accused of being in a cabal to destroy Daniel, and he undoubtedly owes his nomination to the strength of the anti-Daniel feeling which gathered during the convention. Holliday was third in every ballot except that which gave him his nomination.

A series of reports has been made public by the Treasury Department relating to the operation of its regulations as to the drawback on refined sugar. From these it has for some time been suspected that the Government was losing revenue—*i. e.*, that the drawback allowed was in excess of the duty originally received on the raw material. The tenor of the conclusions of the various committees appears to be against this view of the matter. The Boston committee, however, point out some important effects of the present provisions of law upon the sugar trade as well as upon the revenue, and indicate one of the most serious difficulties in the administration of the law as it stands, viz: the introduction of sugar artificially colored to make it pass as of a lower grade than it actually is. The committee recommend the total abandonment of the Dutch Standard, and the imposition of a uniform rate of duty upon refined and of another upon raw sugars. This is a plan which has many advocates among merchants, and which would secure some decided advantages—among others, a uniform tax at all ports, which is now practically unattainable.

The proposed embassy to Sitting Bull will be international in character. It will include an army officer of high rank, a civil officer from the Department of the Interior, and a representative of the Canadian Government. It is intended, we must suppose, to invite Sitting Bull to return to the United States, where the influence of his example is much needed. The chief will undoubtedly be very much flattered by this mark of attention. He may decide to come back, if he can come in handsome style and with all his arms and ammunition. But, whether he returns or not, the appearance of the distinguished embassy will justify the proud savage in striking his manly breast in the aboriginal fashion, with the remark "Heap big Indian, me!"

In Kemper County, Miss., the chivalry not only murder inoffensive men and women, but they persecute the mourning survivors. Mrs. Chisolm, whose family were so foully butchered last Spring, is prevented from leaving the region by a refusal of the Kemper County Probate Court to pass on her murdered husband's will. The unhappy woman says that she is surrounded by the outlaws who wrought her so much woe, and she is evidently considered to be a fit object for official persecution. The force of political malignity could go no further than this.

There was evidently some mistake about the rumor that Mr. Tilden had gone to Europe in the interest of the New-York Elevated Railway. Senator Conkling must have been the man who had that business in charge, unless, indeed, the mission of these two eminent persons can be supposed to have been, for this occasion only, identical. After the eloquent expostulation of the Senator, addressed to an admiring audience last night, it is simply impossible that New-York should longer neglect its duties in the matter of securing quick and easy communication between the two extremities of the island. His arguments are so novel and so convincing that the most timid of home capitalists will hasten to forestall the foreign investor who is, doubtless, eagerly awaiting the opportunity to thrust his money into "underground and overground" railway undertakings in New-York. The North German Lloyd Steam-ship Company have had the honor to supply steamers for the conveyance of Mr. Conkling to and from the shores of a foreign land, and are handsomely complimented accordingly. For the rest, the Senator is prouder than ever of being an American, and has found out that the Germans are a magnanimous people, and that England's eight centuries of Parliaments and power (in which, of course, our history has no share) have not earned for her so much freedom and greatness as we have achieved in a much shorter, though unspecified time. As a cross between a *Herald* "editorial" on rapid transit and a Fourth of July oration at Podunk, with a dash of school-boy reflections upon the German occupation of Paris, the Senator's speech was a success.

SOUTHERN CREDIT.

Whether Virginia commit itself directly to a forced readjustment that would be tantamount to repudiation or not, the existence of a powerful element favorable to repudiation cannot be questioned. The more Mahone's enemies succeed in blackening his character and the characters of his most active supporters in the State Convention, the more damaging is the conclusion suggested by his strength among the delegates. If the man is obnoxious and the manner in which he conducted his preliminary canvass damaging to himself and his friends, we can only assume that he owes his admitted influence to the position he has taken in regard to the State debt. Other candidates were evasive and temporizing. Mahone was neither. He holds that the State cannot pay the interest or principal of its debt without imposing heavier taxes than the people can or will pay—and he said so in terms that could not be mistaken. He maintains that as between the State and its creditors there can be no choice—that the latter must submit to any terms the State chooses to dictate or lose everything; and he so declared with great emphasis. He insists that, with or without the consent of the creditors, the State debt shall be "scaled" a second time, and he staked his candidature upon this proposition. Here, then, is the sole source of Mahone's popularity. He is not absolute master of the situation, as the balloting proved; but it also proved that on his actual merits, no candidate had greater individual strength, that the coalition which defeated him was governed more by personal animosity than by hostility to the measure with which he is identified, and that his supporters dictated, at the last, who should be the nominee of the Convention.

It cannot reasonably be pretended that the convention, or even a majority of its members, are sincerely desirous of fulfilling honorably the financial obligations of the State. The Associated Press report of the proceedings on Thursday, speaking of the reception of resolutions relating to the public debt, states that though a majority of the resolutions favored payment, "every proposition looking to increased taxation was received with hisses from all parts of the house." What could be more suggestive? Mahone's outspoken repudiation is put into the background, and a hollow semblance of good faith takes its place. Nothing worth having is gained by the movement. The blunt repudiator we can understand. The treacherous policy which affects a regard for the maintenance of the State's credit, but at the same time rejects the only means by which that credit can be maintained, is infinitely more contemptible. People who are honestly intent upon paying their debts are not unwilling to make sacrifices. The fact that in an assembly representing all parts of the State a proposal to impose taxes for the payment of the State's debts is received, all round, with hisses, is the best commentary upon the financial morality that prevails among the people.

Virginia does but adopt in this particular a favorite Southern method of accomplishing a disgraceful purpose in an indirect way. The spirit that prevails in Tennessee is contagious. There, as in Virginia, there are bold repudiators, who having driven the State creditors into a corner by the non-payment of interest, tell them plainly that they must forfeit 50 or 60 per cent. of their claims or be left to their fate. There, too, as in Virginia, there are tricksters and hypocrites, who profess to deprecate repudiation, but so cut down the taxation as to make that result inevitable. Of the two classes of knaves we prefer the Mahoneites, who at any rate do not pretend to be more honest than they are.

The Georgia Constitutional Convention has thrown its influence into the scale of repudiation by declaring certain issues of bonds illegal, and forbidding, not only their payment, but any admission of their holders' claims to the courts. The convention does but carry out the recorded will of the people, as expressed recently at the polls. Its action shows, however, that a thoroughly representative body—a body including all the principal men of the State—sustains, almost as a unit, the infamous decision of the voters. The bonds are as valid, according to equity and the letter of the law, as most of the bonds that are still recognized; the proceeds of their negotiation were expended in works from which, to-day, the State and its people derive profit; but they are nevertheless repudiated, and the victimized owners are denied the poor satisfaction of establishing their claims. All sorts of trumpery excuses have been put forward in justification of a proceeding which stamps Georgia with financial infamy. Mr. Toombs will have none of these excuses. He declares that the bonds are rejected because they were issued during the reconstruction era, when Republicans ruled; and Toombs, with all his faults, tells the truth. His version of the case will not help Southern credit.

CURRENCY MOVEMENTS.

The act of June 20, 1874, gave the national banks permission to deposit bonds and withdraw circulation; the act of Jan. 14, 1875, known as the Resumption act, removed all restrictions upon the maximum of bank circulation, and provided that, until the legal tenders became reduced to $300,000,000, $80 of them should be withdrawn and canceled for every $100 of additional bank-note circulation issued. The unlimited permission to surrender notes has now been in force three years and a month, and the unlimited permission to emit new notes has been in force two years and seven months. The following is a complete statement of operations under the two acts down to the beginning of the present month:

Bank circulation June 20, 1874		$349,894,182
Issued June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875	$4,734,500	
Redeemed and retired, same time	2,767,232	
Net increase between these dates		1,967,268
Outstanding Jan. 14, 1875		$351,861,450
Issued Jan. 14, 1875, to March 1, 1876	$13,820,760	
Redeemed and retired, same time	$20,852,323	
Surrendered, same time	4,110,004	
Net decrease, above period		11,141,567
Outstanding March 1, 1876		$340,719,883
Issued March 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	$7,448,225	
Redeemed and retired, same time	$25,983,978	
Surrendered, same time	3,251,452	
Net decrease, above period		21,787,205
Outstanding Feb. 1, 1877		$318,932,678
Issued Feb. 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	$7,363,240	
Redeemed and retired, same time	$9,989,995	
Surrendered, same time	1,069,085	
Net decrease, above period		3,695,840
Outstanding Aug. 1, 1877		$315,236,838

LEGAL TENDER MOVEMENT.

Legal-tenders in Treasury June 20, 1874, to retire notes of failed and liquidating banks		$3,813,675
Deposited up to March 1, 1876, to retire bank notes	$43,539,670	
Used to retire notes in this time	$23,619,555—	$19,920,115
Deposits March 1, 1876		$23,733,790
Deposited to retire notes March 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	$20,408,934	
Used to retire notes, same time	25,983,978—	$5,575,044
On deposit Feb. 1, 1877		$18,158,746
Deposited to retire notes, Feb. 1 to Aug. 1, 1877	$6,256,276	
Used to retire notes, same time	9,989,996—	$3,733,720
On deposit Aug. 1, 1877		14,425,026
Legal tenders retired to March 1, 1876		11,058,608
Legal tenders retired to Feb. 1, 1877		17,015,188
Legal tenders retired to Aug. 1, 1877		22,905,780

The net result is, therefore, a contraction of $34,657,344 in the bank circulation, and $22,905,780 in the legal-tenders, or $57,563,124 in all. The bank-note movement, separated into the terms beginning June 20, 1874, and ending Jan. 14, 1875, March 1, 1876, Nov. 1, 1876, Feb. 1, 1877, and Aug. 1, 1877—the term March 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877, as given in the table above, being here broken into two—sums up thus:

Terms.	Issued.	Retired.	Net Decrease.
1st—7 mos.	$4,734,500	$2,767,232	*$1,967,268
2d—13½ m.	13,820,760	24,962,327	11,141,567
3d—8 mos.	4,259,595	23,828,760	19,569,165
4th—3 mos.	3,188,630	5,406,670	2,218,040
5th—6 mos.	7,363,240	11,059,080	3,695,840
Total...	$33,366,725	$68,024,069	$34,657,344

* Increase.

During the seven months intervening between the passage of the two acts, there was a net increase in bank circulation at the rate of $281,038 a month; in the next term the decline was about $803,000 a month; during the third term, at the rate of $2,446,145 a month; during the fourth, at the rate of $739,346 a month; during the last six months, at the rate of $615,973 a month. The legal-tender retirement since Jan. 14, 1875, has been at the rate of about $763,000 a month. The total (not net) retirements of bank currency up to Nov. 1, the last date reported, were $51,558,319, of which $37,000,000 came in under the act of June 20, 1874, $7,700,000 from liquidating banks, and $6,700,000 by surrender. The legal-tender movement is of comparatively slight significance, because it follows the issue of new bank currency, and hence has no direct relation to the net increase or decrease either of that currency or of the sum of both kinds. During the calendar year ending August 1, the legal-tender total decreased $10,525,008 by the operations of the Resumption act, and, as the bank notes decreased $12,402,587 in the same time, the actual decrease is $22,927,595; but as the deposits for redemption purposes declined $10,885,323 during the year, the active circulation as affected by the bank movement declined only $12,042,272. The following shows the issues of new circulation and the retirements under the act of June 20, 1874, during the year ending Nov. 1, 1876, in certain States:

	Issued.	Retired.
New-England States	$2,906,220	$5,035,718
New-York	1,197,770	5,816,279
Pennsylvania	1,187,530	2,263,333
North Carolina	158,560	254,460
South Carolina	6,700	298,065
Arkansas	....	42,093
Tennessee	25,200	223,701
Louisiana	....	744,511
Ohio	206,790	809,688
Indiana	7,900	1,506,704
Illinois	157,475	1,921,390
Iowa	81,000	670,851
Minnesota	102,500	347,339

Later than this the figures have not been furnished, but the following compares the issues with the deposits for the purpose of retiring notes under the act during the whole time from June 20, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1877:

	Issued.	Legal Tenders Deposited.
New-England States	$11,954,450	$8,380,215
New-York	5,546,130	15,986,900
Pennsylvania	4,464,880	5,132,935
North Carolina	363,660	809,185
South Carolina	27,700	953,380
Arkansas	90,000	90,000
Tennessee	304,200	488,959
Louisiana	122,130	1,844,250
Ohio	1,094,380	2,074,460
Indiana	1,610,070	3,553,680
Illinois	902,925	*5,949,526
Iowa	669,140	1,412,850
Minnesota	602,520	1,173,545

We have made this minute review and these comparisons, thinking it well to have a complete record at the present time. To explain again the simple reasons for this voluntary contraction at the rate of nearly $20,000,000 a year is surely unnecessary. A contraction of nearly $23,000,000 in the legal tenders, in the opinion of Mr. Henry Carey Baird, is a dreadful thing, and was the cause of railroad extension that was effected before the contraction began; but, in place of this, $22,905,780 retired under the act of Jan. 14, 1875, $28,632,225 of bank notes were emitted, and yet the voluntary contracting forces were so strong that during the whole term $34,657,344 more notes came in than went out. It is evident from the last preceding table that there has been an excessive supply of currency, even in the inflationist States of the West; and yet the genuine inflationist will continue to abuse the banks and to be in love with the greenback because it is not subject to contraction like the bank note, but once out, stays out, except when taxes bring it in.

COMIC POLITICS IN FRANCE.

The Marshal-President of France is undoubtedly a gallant gentleman and a brave soldier. But if he is responsible for the recent arbitrary acts of his Government, he is in a fair way to deserve the epithet which the "American spy," Mr. Biggar, lately bestowed upon him. Biggar, it may be recollected, said that MacMahon was an ass. The charge was so unexpected, and so apparently undeserved, that it might have passed unnoticed. It was at once dignified by the arrest of Biggar. It assumed international importance when it was gravely announced that Biggar was an American spy, and that the American Chargé d'Affaires at Paris had sent counsel to see that he had fair play. In this instance, of course, Biggar will be precluded from attempting to clear himself by proving that MacMahon is an ass. It is a case in which the old maxim, "the greater the truth, the greater the libel," will surely be quoted. Biggar, when brought to book, must content himself with declaring that he had drank more Burgundy than was discreet, and that his inebriated tongue had run away with his better judgment.

Meantime, somebody in the MacMahon Government is attempting to create an impression that the Marshal-President is all that Biggar in his cups has charged him with being. The list of prohibitions and suppressions ordered by the French Government is long and ludicrous. It is ludicrous because it shows such an unprecedented and childish weakness. It is not only Mrs. Partington sweeping back the waves of the Atlantic with a two-penny broom. It is an advertisement of the attractiveness of the Republic. Nothing is ever so desirable as the forbidden. A naughty book in England was like to die of inanition until its authors were prosecuted for circulating obscenity. Then the banned publication sold into the hundreds of thousands. The MacMahon Government think to stamp out Republicanism in France by putting newspapers and portraits under the taboo. Frenchmen run after that which is secret and illicit. If they have nothing to conspire against, they meet in dark cellars, drink blood-red wine, lift their hands and swear horribly, though nothing may ever come of it. The prohibitions will only popularize the things prohibited.

The list is quite novel. Seven or eight Republican newspapers have been suppressed. One of these was fined and the manager sent to jail for "insulting Marshal MacMahon." Let us hope that the editor did not call the Marshal-President an ass. Two other journals were prosecuted for publishing a colored map showing the political complexion of the departments. It is to be supposed that the coloring was Republican. A Toulouse newspaper was fined for refusing to print a speech of Marshal MacMahon. Perhaps the speech was not good, or the editor had "a press of other matter," or his rival had printed it in advance. No matter, the President of the Republic chose to have his speech printed in the *Dispatch*, therefore refusal was treasonable contumaciousness, and the editor was fined. At this distance the affair seems comic. But to the sufferers, we doubt not, the proceeding was tragical enough. It is hard when the censorship of the press is so severe that an Administration dictates what the newspapers shall *not* print. But when the tyrant declares what *shall be* printed, chaos has come again, and the times are very much out of joint.

The height of absurdity seems to have been reached, however, when Marshal MacMahon's Government attempts to regulate the photograph business. It is forbidden to sell photographs of M. Thiers on the streets of Paris. But, on the other hand, 80,000 copies of equestrian pictures of Marshal MacMahon are to be distributed in the provinces. This is the way in which the present Administration conducts a political canvass. The face of M. Thiers, who is just now a representative Republican, has been aptly caricatured by the *Kladderadatsch*, a German comic paper. He is represented as a small man, with a bald head, Roman nose, and twinkling eyes, and wearing that variety of eye-glasses popularly known as gig-lamps. Why the circulation of photographs of this amiable, fussy, and bald-headed old gentleman should be dangerous to the State no man outside of France can possibly imagine. Yet the MacMahon Government has suppressed the sale of the sun-pictures of the little old man. Yet Marshal MacMahon, in spite of Biggar, may not be an ass.

Mr. Caleb Cushing, in moments of indigestion and gloom, used to warn us against the "man on horseback." In France, according to late reports, the horseman has come. He prohibits the sale of newspapers, orders what shall be printed—his own speeches—regulates the sale of photographs, shuts up the clubs, and drags men to the criminal courts for criticising his actions. The French people look on and laugh. There was a time when they would have had a revolution, and the streets would have run with blood. Who shall say that the times and the manners have not changed? MacMahon and De Broglie may possibly think that they can carry an election by such petty tactics as these. In default of political principles, they are attempting the old, old game of suppression, muzzling, and prohibition. It is too late. MacMahon may not be an ass, as the malevolent Biggar said he was, but he is evidently an anachronism.

THE SOCRATIC SMALL BOY.

As every one knows who knows anything of the tricks and manners of Socrates, that respectable philosopher never conversed except by asking questions. If he wanted to express the opinion that Xantippe had put too much lard in the pie-crust, he would begin by propounding to her a series of seemingly irrelevant questions, with the view of ultimately leading her into an inadvertent admission of the evils of excessive lard. His famous conversation with Alcibiades, in the course of which he convinced the latter of the non-existence of his dog, furnishes a fair example of what we have come to call the Socratic method; and, as the dialogue has never been translated into English, a brief extract from it will not be out of place here.

S.—They tell me, O Alcibiades, that you have cut off your dog's tail.

A.—It is true, O Socrates. I did it with my little battle-axe.

S.—What is a dog? Is it not an animal with four legs and a tail?

A.—You say truly.

S.—Then your dog is not a dog, for it is an animal with four legs, yet without a tail.

A.—I see that I must admit it.

S.—But you will also admit that neither among Greeks, nor yet among barbarians, is there any animal which, having four legs, has no tail.

A.—Again thou sayest what nobody deniges of.

S.—How then can you claim that you have the very animal which does not exist?

A.—By Zeus, I make no such claim.

S.—Then you see you have no dog.

It was by this method of cross-questioning that Socrates achieved a tremendous reputation. It is to be regretted that in his later years he did not adhere to his early custom of always having three or four people about him whose business it was to admit everything. Unfortunately, he fell into the habit of asking everybody questions, in consequence of which his long-suffering fellow-citizens finally had to kill him.

The recent revival of the Socratic method by a Massachusetts small boy, who had never so much as heard of Socrates, and the remarkable success that attended the small boy's dialogue with his father, Rev. Samuel Tarbox, of Goosebury, Mass., deserve to be commemorated in print. Mr. Tarbox has been well known in Boston and its vicinity for many years, and no one doubts that he is one of the most faithful and conscientious ministers of the orthodox Congregational denomination. Descended from the Puritans, he has firmly kept the faith once committed to those particular saints, and being fearless and honest in the expression of his views, he commands universal respect. Mr. Tarbox, having labored for nearly twenty-five years, consented this Summer to take a three months' vacation, including a trip to Europe. He therefore engaged passage on the steamer which sailed from this port last Saturday, and on the preceding Sunday preached his last sermon. He took for his text the Fourth Commandment as given in Exodus, and denounced with the utmost severity the modern system of Sunday excursions. He, of course, maintained that the commandment referred to Sunday, and that no man had a right to violate it, however pleasant such a violation might temporarily seem. He admitted that workmen could not get into the country except on Sunday, and he fully sympathized with their hard lot; but he unflinchingly maintained that they could not excuse a Sunday pleasure excursion on the plea that Sunday is their only holiday. It must be admitted that from Rev. Mr. Tarbox's point of view his argument was conclusive. As he justly said, a man has no right to steal peaches because he cannot buy them, and similarly he has no right to go on a Sunday pleasure excursion merely because he is a workman who has no holiday except Sunday.

Now, Mr. Tarbox owned a small boy of unusual sharpness and of an inquiring turn of mind. On Sunday evening this small boy asked his father how much time a voyage across the Atlantic required, and was informed that the time varied from seven to sixty-four days—the swiftest steamers sometimes making the voyage in the former brief period, and the steamer *Smidt* generally requiring at least sixty-four days in favorable weather. Whereupon the following conversation ensued:

S. B.—You will then be at sea on Sunday.

T.—Yes, my son; I shall certainly spend a Sabbath on the great deep.

S. B.—Will the ship stop on Sunday?

T.—Of course not.

S. B.—Then won't you be traveling on Sunday?

T.—Well, yes, I suppose so.

S. B.—But why if it is wrong for people to travel on Sunday steam-boats, is it right for you to travel on a steam-ship on Sunday?

T.—Because I cannot cross the ocean without so doing.

S. B.—You said that people must not go on Sunday excursion steam-boats, even if they could not have any other holiday, but that they should stay at home. Could you not stay at home?

T.—I suppose I could.

S. B.—Is your journey to Europe a work of necessity or mercy?

T.—Not precisely.

S. B.—Then, if you go on a pleasure excursion on Saturday's steamer, and travel all day Sunday, what is the difference between your act and that of the workman who goes on a Sunday pleasure excursion?

T.—My son, you will now go to bed, and at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning I will hold an interview with you in the woodshed.

Having thus rid himself of his small boy, the good Mr. Tarbox tried to rid himself of that unpleasant boy's suggestions. The effort was a failure. The more he reflected upon what he had said in his sermon the more plainly he perceived that it fully applied to himself and his intended sea voyage. It was perfectly true that he could not cross the Atlantic without traveling on Sunday, and that he could not honestly call his intended voyage a work of necessity or mercy. It was quite as possible for him to stay at home all Summer in his comfortable parsonage as it was for the workmen to stay at home every Sunday in their hot tenement houses. The good man had set his heart on going to Europe, but he had long before set his heart on doing right. He felt that he must either give up his voyage or give up his opposition to Sunday excursions. In such a dilemma he was not the man to hesitate, and the only compromise which he would make with his conscience was to defer a final decision until the morrow.

Early the next morning the small boy, with his clothing carefully lined with shingles, went to meet his stern father in the woodshed. He found him with a serene and peaceful expression of face. "My son," remarked the good man, "I have decided not to chastise you, and not to go to Europe. You need, therefore, have no fear that your father will travel on Sunday."

This is why it happened that the list of passengers by last Saturday's steamer did not contain the name of Rev. Samuel Tarbox. That conscientious minister sacrificed his passage money, and staid at home. Later in the season he will pay a visit to the sea-shore, and look longingly on that vast ocean which his conscience forbids him to cross. We may not agree with him in his strict Sabbattical views, but we must all honor his unswerving devotion to his own convictions of duty. Perhaps, if at some future day a steamer is built which, sailing on Monday, will cross the Atlantic in six days, Rev. Mr. Tarbox will be one of her passengers. Otherwise he will live and die on this side of the Atlantic.

It will, perhaps, please our readers to know that the Socratic small boy was drowned three days after his conversation with his father. May other small boys take warning, and avoid putting unpleasant questions to their fathers, lest the latter should turn again and rend them, and the Coroner's jury should say that it served them right.

GENERAL NOTES.

An Alabama State Industrial Convention is to be held at Blount Springs on Tuesday, Sept. 4.

Kentucky farmers report that the corn crop is in a very critical situation, owing to a protracted drought.

The Trustees of the University of Georgia have entered upon a hopeless war against the secret societies.

Hon. William E. Smith is confidently believed to be the coming man for Governor of Wisconsin. He is a Republican.

They are talking of running a straight-out Republican for Mayor of Baltimore at the next election, and the name of B. F. Parlett is suggested.

Nineteen Governors have promised to attend the meeting of Governors in Philadelphia on the 29th inst. How insignificant a Governor will be in a meeting of Governors.

There must be a great many cheap men, and they certainly are on top in the Georgia Constitutional Convention, when that body can vote 166 to 16 in favor of repudiation.

Baltimore has 66,525 voters, against 69,642 in 1876. In November last 53,413 votes were cast there for Congressmen, and in November, 1875, 58,851 were cast for Governor.

The Syracuse *Courier* is very sure that Syracuse is the only proper place for the holding of the Democratic State Convention and that, above all, Saratoga is not suited for the purpose.

A New-Haven lady, who refused to pay a sculptor for a bust of her late husband, on the plea that it was not lifelike, has been condemned by the courts to pay the artist $172 75 and costs.

A Montreal man, in view of the strikes, makes a frantic appeal for a standing army for Canada. "Let us have," he says, "10,000 infantry and rifles, with six regular batteries of artillery."

The Montpelier (Vt.) *Watchman* says that, whether the English sparrows are responsible or not, it is very evident that from some cause there are fewer singing-birds thereabouts than formerly.

The Administrator of an estate in Columbus, Ga., is in a quandary. Among the assets is about $80 worth of whisky, and the internal revenue agent forbids him to sell it unless he takes out a wholesale liquor dealers' license at a cost of $100.

The Republicans of Ohio will formally open the campaign at Athens, on the 25th inst. Judge West will speak there, but it is expected that he will make a speech to his immediate neighbors in Bellefontaine a week or 10 days before that time.

Gen. Hincks says that there were between 200 and 300 men in the Milwaukee Soldiers' Home able to do military duty in the emergency, and that all the merriment over Gov. Ludington's suggestion that they be armed against the rioters was uncalled for.

The Trustees of the University of Georgia have re-elected Dr. H. H. Tucker Chancellor, and retained all the Professors but one. Montgomery Cumming, Professor of Physics, is superseded by Col. Charles C. Jones, Jr., now of Augusta and lately of this City.

Among the Republican speakers to take part in the Ohio campaign are the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, Senator Stanley Matthews, Congressmen Garfield, J. D. Cox, Monroe, and Danford; Judge William Lawrence, and Gen. C. H. Grosvenor.

The Baltimore *Sun* wishes it to be understood that the Southern communities are not so poor that they cannot give the President of the United States such a reception as will testify their appreciation of his public services, his personal character, and the office which he holds.

A San Francisco photographer has succeeded in taking a picture of Occident while he was trotting past at the rate of 2:27, accurately timed, or 36 feet in a second, and about 40 feet distant, the exposure of the negative being less that the one-thousandth part of a second.

It is predicted that there will be four tickets for State officers in the field in Wisconsin this Fall—Republican, Democratic, Greenback, and Prohibitionist. But the latter two will not amount to much, and the main contest will lie, as usual, between the Republicans and the Democrats. At the State election in 1875 the State officers elected were all except the Governor. Democrats. The Republicans elected Gov. Ludington by a majority of 790 in a total of 109,538 votes cast.

Ex-Gov. Jenkins, President of the Georgia Convention, is credited with the remark that the new Constitution framed by that body bids fair to be the most absurd and ridiculous constitution ever drawn up.

Thomas Gibbons, a railroad employe in Baltimore, carried home a torpedo, and carelessly threw it down in the yard. Then his wife went out to split some wood, struck the torpedo with an axe, exploded it, and was fatally injured. There are several obvious morals to this little story.

The Augusta *Chronicle* is very severe upon the Georgia Constitutional Convention for reducing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of the State, saying that they cannot live upon the amounts allowed, and that the reduction is not economy but a piece of absurd niggardliness.

Hon. E. W. Stoughton has consented to write an article for the September number of the *North American Review* in reply to Judge Black's abusive and intemperate paper on "The Electoral Conspiracy" in the issue for July, and his choice for this task has already given much satisfaction to prominent Republicans who were offended by Judge Black's essay.

The Boston *Advertiser* reports that some rare old paintings, which have been in the possession of a family in that city for several generations, have just been brought to light after years of hiding among the rubbish. Among them, it says, is a landscape by Correggio, two companion pictures, fruit and flowers, by the celebrated Van Husmann, bearing date Amsterdam, 1724, and a magnificent Teniers."

Somebody connected with the Ithaca *Journal* appears to have had an unpleasant experience, and he thus speaks of it: "One of the most delightful things in life is to go down the lake calling on your lady friends who are camping out, and have the old folks order the girls to bed about 8:30, while you are left to swing in a hammock over night, under a leaky sail, with the rain pouring down, mercury but a little above zero, and no stray blankets at hand. If you don't believe it, just try it."

The Lexington (Ky.) *Press* says that a base-ball club in that city, composed of young men laying claim to social or family distinction, having defeated every club that ventured to meet them on their own ground, became anxious for new conquests, and challenged a club in Nicholasville, which they heard had some skill in the game. The challenge was responded to courteously, and accepted. After much preparation the Lexington club went to Nicholasville, prepared to conquer or to endure defeat without loss of honor. What was their amazement to find that they had engaged to play with a club of negroes. They declared the match off, and went home.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

LECTURE BY REV. JOSEPH COOK ON GOD IN NATURE'S LAW—BISHOP PECK ON SCIENCE AND THE SPIRIT WORLD—AN ADDRESS ON THE SALVATION OF CHILDREN BY REV. T. B. STEPHENSON, OF ENGLAND.

Fairpoint, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Rev. Joseph Cook's lectures constitute the chief feature of the Chautauqua Assembly at present. They are to be continued during the week. At 11 o'clock this morning he addressed a very large audience on the subject of "God in Nature's Law." He took the position that if matter is essentially inert—that is, if it cannot originate force or motion—every exhibition of force or motion in matter must originate in mind, matter being essentially inert; hence every exhibition of force or motion originates in mind. God is therefore omnipresent in natural law, since where he acts, there he is.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon, after singing by Mr. L. S. Young and the Apollo Club of New-York, Bishop Jesse T. Peck, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, lectured on "Science and the Spirit World." The Bishop assured the immense audience that Joseph Cook, before he delivered his morning lecture had no access to his notes. It was no pleasant task to follow such a Mississippi, a Niagara, and an earthquake, all in one, as Mr. Cook. It had been the boast of infidels that science would ultimately overthrow religion. The spirit world was mentioned in distinction from matter. The speaker asked two questions—How far had science projected itself into the sphere of revelation? and, What right has science to a negative beyond its own discovery? Causation was first treated. Causes must exist before they act. We cannot account for the reproduction of species until we account for the production of the first species. Then a cause must be where it operated. This causation comes from an infinite power, which produces perfect adjustments of creation. These adjustments are not the results of happening. Rags do not happen to get into the white sheet, and the types do not happen into pages, and happen to print themselves upon the paper; neither do flowers happen to grow. The admirable and close adjustments of nature are not the results of chance. Law is the same as the force, but is the agent of power. The Bishop wished to join his distinguished friend, Mr. Cook, in putting an extinguisher on this nonsense about the force of natural law. The announcement of Moses that in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth is the easiest solution of the great question. The speaker then proceeded to give a brief sketch of the history of scientific thought, after which the testimony of Biblical writers was given. What man, asked he, was ever equal to Moses, the grand and towering leader of Israel, who said, "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." While Horeb is all aflame with God some men prefer to stay at the foot of the mountain worshipping a little calf.

At 6:45 o'clock this evening, in the Pavilion, Rev. T. Bowman Stephenson, of London, England, the father of children's homes in Great Britain, commenced his lecture by saying that if he did not incorrectly read the signs of the times the Christian public of America would soon place itself face to face with the difficult problem of city vice and city pauperism, which had so generally distressed the Old World. Ever since the abolition of monasteries by Henry VIII., there had existed in England a stratum of society which had been the despair of the statesman and the grief of the Christian; but of those in this class the children were the greatest sufferers, from their circumstances, and were, therefore entitled to the tenderest pity. They were also the most hopeful element for the efforts of the philanthropist and Christian. If society was to be saved, the process of its salvation must commence with the rescue of the children. In England various agencies were at work for this purpose; some wholly supplied by taxation, others entirely by private enterprise and donations, and others still by a union of the two. The speaker said he was convinced that, for the Old World at least, the only hope lay in the union of volunteer labor and State action for the rescue of the children of the streets. Mr. Stephenson gave a history of the children's home which was organized in London on Bonner-road, eight years ago, and had developed five branches, namely, the Lancashire branch, near Bolton; the Canadian branch, at Hamilton, Ontario; the Industrial branch, at Milton, Kent; the Children Mission, at Bonner-lane; and the Mission Hall, at Bethnal Green, London. The six homes have now

MR. CONKLING'S RETURN.

A WELCOME FROM HIS FRIENDS.

HIS RECEPTION IN THE LOWER BAY AND ESCORT TO THE CITY—AN ENTHUSIASTIC GREETING—SPEECH AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL IN THE EVENING.

After a six weeks' visit abroad, Senator Conkling returned home yesterday, looking the better for his short trip, which seems at least to have given him a much-needed rest He returned on the steamship Neckar, of the German line, and reached Sandy Hook by 10 o'clock in the morning, when the passengers on board had their first view of a clear sun. The voyage, it seems, was not altogether pleasant, the weather being rough somewhat, and, when near the land, fogs frequent and continuous. A small party went down the bay to welcome the Senator on his return; and a reception which at first was intended to be a sort of semi-private affair, preparatory so to speak to the formal serenade and reception in the evening, grew to be a public celebration of the most enthusiastic character. Congressman Starin had been applied to the evening before for the use of the small boat H. M. Wells; but he would listen to no representations on the subject, and insisted that the powerful steamer Thomas Collyer, probably the fastest boat on the waters of the bay, should be sent to do honor to the occasion. When the boat started from her pier at Twenty-fourth-street, a little after 8 o'clock, the whole party on board numbered less than 60, which, of course, barely made more than a crew for so large a vessel. This, however, was what had been intended, and it was the part of wisdom to avoid having a crowd, for the morning was sultry and hazy, and had the decks been filled with such a throng as might have easily been gathered, there would have been no comfort for any one. As it was, everybody was pleased, and the boat started with the little party in the highest spirits. Among those aboard were Mr. Cornell, Marshal Payn, Postmaster James, Col. Howe, Congressman Starin, Silas B. Dutcher, Major Bullard, William Laimbeer, Mr. Biglin, Mr. Creagan, John O'Brien, Hugh Gardner, Dwight Lawrence, and a delegation of gentlemen from Utica, headed by Dr. William H. Watson.

It was uncertain at the time of the start at what hour the Neckar would be met, or, indeed, whether it would not be, as one of the crew expressed it, "an all day and all night job" to meet her; but on steaming up to the Hoboken dock a man standing there waved his hat and shouted out lustily the welcome information that the steamer was telegraphed from Fire Island at 8 o'clock, and would pass the Hook at 10. The Collyer was headed for the Battery, some more people were taken aboard there, and then a landing was made at Governor's Island. Mr. Starin and some other gentlemen were not satisfied to have the affair so quiet; they wanted some music aboard. "No dead-and-alive work, Sir," exclaimed Mr. Starin; "we must have something to wake us up." Col. Howe and Deputy Marshal Creagan had a private talk with Major Bush, commanding the post, and the result of it was that in a short time the post band came marching down to the landing and speedily were in place for work on the upper deck. The Collyer again returned to Hoboken and then to Twenty-fourth-street, mainly to while away the time; as Mr. Starin remarked that if the boat went down right away and went outside the Hook, everybody would be in the very reverse of a receptive mood, the sea being rough. When the proper moment came the Collyer steamed down the bay, a bright lookout being kept through the fog for the expected arrival. Nothing was seen of the Neckar, however, until just near the Hook. In a few moments some one shouted "Here she is," and indeed the great steamer seemed almost overtopping the boat. She was running up at nearly full speed. The Collyer had not turned, and had to run under the stern of the Neckar to do it, which, of course, lost her considerable way, and reduced a large number of people on board to a state of frantic apprehension that they would have a fine view of nothing but the stern of the steam-ship for the rest of the way home. The Captain of the Collyer, however, knew differently. He made the turn so short that the starboard paddle buried itself in the waves till the water ran over the guards; then getting into the current, he went ahead and sent the boat racing through the water till the bows were in a cloud of foam. In five minutes the Collyer had overhauled the Neckar, so that it was possible to distinguish some one standing on the bridge; in five minutes more this person was seen to wave a small flag, and there went an uncertain murmur through the eager crowd around the pilot-house; another two minutes, and the Collyer was on the Neckar's quarter, and there went up a shout. "Three cheers for Senator Conkling!" and they were given with immense force and earnestness. The Senator, bareheaded and smiling, replied with repeated bows and waving of his silk hat. Meanwhile the Collyer had whistled a shrill scream of welcome, to which the Neckar's whistle returned a hoarse roar. The band struck up "Home Again," and the hundreds of steerage passengers on the steam-ship's decks, in their ignorance of English and of American ways, supposed the whole entertainment got up for their especial benefit, and made wild demonstrations of appreciation.

This sort of thing continued until Quarantine was reached, where the Surveyor's boat (and Mr. Murphy) was in waiting, and saluted with a gun, to which the Collyer's gun replied. It should have been mentioned, by the way, that there was a 3-pounder aboard, and worked by the ancient Van Valkenburg, who labored with the most praiseworthy zeal to get as much and as frequent noise out of his artillery as the heat of the weather would permit.

About half an hour at Quarantine, and the Neckar weighed anchor and started up the bay for her dock at Hoboken. From this moment almost until the dock was reached, the row was made amid the most dreadful din which steam, gunpowder, bell-metal, and the human voice, all combined, could produce. An immense fleet of tugs was lying in wait for the ship, and directly she approached they simultaneously let off their whistles; some of the larger tugs had guns aboard, and these were fired; the Police-boat Seneca joined in with two guns; the Neckar roared out its replies; the Collyer screamed and fired its gun as fast as possible; the band played with extra allowance of big drum; the Staten Island and other ferry-boats whistled; everybody on every boat anywhere within sight or hearing, cheered and cheered, waved hats and handkerchiefs; and Barney Biglin, unable to restrain himself any longer, seized the rope attached to a ponderous bell on the Collyer and made the noisy thing spin around at the rate of 60 revolutions to the minute. The sailors on the Minnesota, astounded at this terrific din, swarmed through the ports and went up the shrouds like a crowd of flying monkeys. In one instant the whole rigging was black with them, but unfortunately the excursionists were not treated to the extremely interesting sight of manning the yards, as the boats passed too swiftly to give the chance. Amid such demonstrations the Neckar, with her attendant approached the Hoboken wharf, where a large crowd, said to be mainly friends of Senator McPherson and ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, had assembled to welcome the Senator. They had a heavy field-piece, too, and fired a regular salute, while from Pier No. 48, across the river, the sound of another gun could be heard. At the dock a large number of people went aboard the vessel, and there was the first talking done. Everybody wanted to have something said in the way of welcome, so in default of any other, Mr. Stiner offered to Senator Conkling the congratulations of his numerous friends on his safe return. The Senator replied in the briefest and most informal way, thanking them very heartily for their kindness, saying how glad he was to meet so many familiar faces, and that he had had too much knocking about to make any formal address at that time. On landing, the Senator was received by New-Jersey delegation, with Major Pangborn to the fore, calling for "three rousing Jersey cheers." These cheers were given, but were not distinguishable from other cheers heard already along the route. An impromptu procession had been formed by the Collyer party, with the band at its head, to march from the steamer's pier to the next beyond, where the Collyer had to go, and, having got him out of the clutches of the Jerseymen, the procession marched in grand array around the docks and safely transferred the Senator to the Collyer, where some lunch was given him, which he seemed to be in need of. The Collyer was then headed up the river, and a little cruising about done to allow time for introductions, interchange of greetings, &c., until 2:30. When the landing was made at Twenty-fourth-street, the Senator was carried away, amid loud cheering, for a little rest at Col. Howe's house, and everybody said that the whole reception was a great success—which it was.

THE EVENING RECEPTION.

The reception to Senator Conkling at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel came late. The Senator himself desired rest, and, from one cause or another, it was 11:30 o'clock before the proceedings were properly *en train*. There were numerous friends in immediate attendance, and in the public places of the hotel, and outside there was a very considerable crowd anxious to welcome the distinguished Senator. Gilmore's Band, which was to serenade the guest of the evening, did not arrive until considerably after 11 o'clock. Among those present were: Gen. Sickles, Dr. A. Ruppaner, P. B. Veiller, Gen. Pope, of Lawrence County; John Sylvestre, of Columbia County; Jeremiah Drew, Stewart L. Woodford, Dr. Henry, Jacob Hess, A. B. Griswold, John H. Smythe. Nearly all the gentlemen who took part in the morning reception on the Bay were also in attendance. After appropriate music by Gilmore's Band, Judge Dittenhoefer came to the front of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel balcony, and said that he had been appointed to inform the citizens present that Hon. Isaac H. Bailey would welcome the great Senator on his return to the State that honored and admired him.

Mr. Bailey then came forward. He said that the occasion was one on which they met upon common ground. They were there simply to welcome their own Senator of the State of New-York back from his foreign voyage. It was a compliment paid to him, not as a politician, but as a statesman of the largest State in this Union, and it was paid to him by the City of New-York, the great metropolis of the Union. Mr. Bailey made further remarks in the same strain, which were warmly received, and then Senator Conkling came forward. He was received with unfeigned welcome, and when silence was restored spoke as follows:

SENATOR CONKLING'S SPEECH.

This greeting, more than you can easily realize, is gratifying to me. After tossing in chill winds and rains on foaming seas, sometimes in the sweep of polar currents, there is something unknown before in the cordiality of neighbors and friends. In the thankfulness of seeing you, and seeing America again, I want to say a word in praise of the good ships which carried us safely to and fro—the Mosel and the Neckar—and of their officers and men. It is a pleasure to testify, as all my fellow-passengers would do, of the care, the courtesy, the comfort, and, above all, the seamanship and safety to be found on the ships of the North German Lloyd. How could words be found fitly to thank you for the honor of this welcome. Those words should be spoken and then a prudent man would stop. If I go on, you will see that I come back a stronger if not a better American than I went. Never before was I so proud of my country and my countrymen, or so content with them. Mindful of much courtesy and hospitality abroad, I was amazed to find so little to envy or to wish to see transplanted to our land. Great Britain has, of course, the accumulated results of many generations. She has had eight centuries of Parliaments and of power, and she has taken tribute from half the world. Time and entailed estates have piled up colossal wealth, individual, family, and aggregate. But in civilization, in liberty, in general intelligence, in actual progress, and, above all, in the promise of the future, America, young as she is, need not shrink from a comparison. In public conveniences and methods of nearly every kind we are far in advance. English hotels would seem sadly behind the times here—indeed they would not be endured. Telegraphic service is inferior to ours. Railway service in general is destitute of facilities, comforts, and conveniences, which here are matters of course; while the rates and the fares would sound extravagant indeed among us. But there is one piece of wisdom in England by which the City of New-York well might profit. I mean rapid and cheap transit in London. London, with its 4,000,000 people, unlike New-York, spreads out in all directions. This, of course, makes distances immense, and expensive any system or provision for rapid transit reaching all sides and quarters. No one course of travel will suffice. Not only north and south, but east and west, people and freight must be carried daily to and fro. The Thames, flowing through the heart of the city, is to be sure a great channel of traffic and travel, and yet the width of space occupied by the Thames gives up in New-York to iron rails would more than equal all the advantage of the river. And then, too, London has no North River on one side and East River on the other. With all her difficulties, see what she has done. By sunken tracks and elevated tracks, by underground roads and overground roads, all parts of her immense area may be reached quickly and cheaply by people and freight, and reached by steam. Here is London's one great possession; without this, even her docks would be of only partial value. Is it not amazing that on Manhattan Island, long and narrow as it is, and therefore wanting main lines only north and south, no prime need like this has been neglected, until property, commerce, population, and every interest of the City is languishing, because men and merchandise cannot be moved at reasonable rates of time and money. No man who knows New-York can visit London and not marvel afresh that Spuyten Duyvil and the Battery have not long ago been brought together, and terminal facilities for both home and sea-going traffic created for the want of which the City and State of New-York are losing untold millions every year. Having long thought much on this subject, I cannot help speaking of it at the first moment of looking into the faces of those who have power to deal with it.

Passing from London to Paris, one thing struck me of which you will gladly be reminded; that is the magnanimity of Germany and Germans. This is sufficiently illustrated by the palaces and parks of Versailles. Splendid as they are in treasures of art captured from half the people of Europe, they were among the places occupied by the armies of Germany in the Franco-Prussian War. It was, you remember, in the great hall-room of the chief palace that King William was crowned Emperor, and the soldiers were quartered everywhere. But lawlessness or resentment laid no hand on the place. No rough sense of justice said, "These grand embellishments came here as spoils and trophies, and as spoils and trophies we will take them away." Everything was left and restored untouched, and the residents of the neighborhood, high and low are, confessed that the Germans paid for all they consumed, one man adding that they paid double prices too. Versailles is perhaps the most magnificent possession of France, but it is also a majestic monument of the grandeur and forbearance of victorious Germany. I rejoiced to look on its preservation, not alone for the credit it reflects on humanity, but for the honor it reflects on that great body of our own citizens who came from the land of the Rhine. You know it is the weakness of travelers, especially travelers who have seen but little, to talk of what they see. You will forgive me this once, provided I stop here; but I shall never forgive myself if I do not say, Many of you gave me messages to Gen. Grant. They were delivered and appreciated, and greetings sent you in return. Wherever he goes honors wait upon him, but they do not seem to wean him from things at home. He may remain long abroad, but when he returns you are likely to find that all the distinctions poured upon him, have not washed out a jot of his American-ism, or made him anything save the same upright, downright Republican, without cant or palaver—the same modest unpretending citizen, you have ever known him. Again greeting you and renewing my thanks I bid you good night.

ADVICES FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE FIRST TELEGRAPH LINE IN CHINA—THE WAR IN KIUSIU, JAPAN, BELIEVED TO BE NEAR AN END—A MAIL TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—The steam-ship Gaelic, from Hong Kong July 15, via Yokohama July 25, has arrived here, and brings the following intelligence:

SHANGHAI, July 17.—The first telegraph line in China is now in operation. It is six miles in length, and has been erected by Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of Chili, from his official residence to the Fretain Arsenal. There has been no attempt at interference by the native populace, as in the case of telegraphs projected by foreigners. Several lines are contemplated in Formosa by the Governor of that island.

Cholera has appeared in several ports along the coast. The ravages of famine continue in the northern Provinces.

The Government announces that great victories have been gained over the Mohammedans by Gen. Tsos' army in the West.

An assault by natives upon Russian merchants is reported at the interior city of Kienningfu. The assault is said to have been provoked by foreigners.

YOKOHEMA, July 25.—The war in Kinsu is now believed to be so near an end that final preparations have been made for the Emperor's return from Kioto to Tokio. His visit at the ancient capital has been thus far prolonged, so that in case of extreme need he might proceed in person to the scene of hostilities. It has always been believed by all parties that his appearance at the head of the Army would at once terminate the conflict, the ancient spirit of devotion to his name and rank being still powerful. But it is thought desirable never to employ this expedient except for peremptory necessity. The rebels are now confined to a limited area in the Province of Fiuga. Prince Higashi Fusimi, the Emperor's cousin, is now advancing, and it is expected he will strike a decisive blow. Public report says Aug. 10 has been fixed for a combined assault. Insurgent partisans now freely admit that all hope for their cause is over.

There has been considerable excitement and discussion over the attempt of the British authorities in Japan to prevent the Japanese mails from passing under the rules of the Berne Postal Treaty upon English steam-ships. The British Minister has succeeded, by making energetic representations, in persuading the Japanese to waive their undoubted rights, although it is believed his course is unwarranted and likely to be repudiated by the Home Government. This obstructive movement was inspired by the British to secure a subsidy from Japan for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which Japan refuses to pay, being entitled to mail transportation at the rates fixed by the Berne treaty. It is generally believed that the British Post Office Department is ignorant of this local intrigue, and important results are expected to follow an exposure.

Earthquakes have been frequent since July 1, causing considerable damage.

BASE-BALL.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 10.—The Lowells defeated the Mutuals of Washington to-day by a score of 7 to 0.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 10.—The Hartfords defeated the Bostons to-day by a score of 4 to 2.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The Enterprise Base-ball Club of New-York was defeated by the Volunteers of this city, to-day, by a score of 9 to 6.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The Crickets of Binghamton defeated the Stars to-day by a score of 5 to 0.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 10.—The Auburns beat the Alleghenys a game of base-ball here to-day by a score of 6 to 4.

LONDON, Ontario, Aug. 10.—The Tecumsehs beat the Maple Leafs, of Guelph, a game of base-ball here to-day, by a score of 6 to 2.

THE LONG BRANCH DISASTER

DEATH OF ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

A JURY IMPANELED IN THE CASE, AND THE INQUEST TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY—SCENES AT THE WRECK—HOSPITALITY OF THE OCEANPORT RESIDENTS—DISCUSSING THE QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

From our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Friday, Aug. 10, 1877.

The accident which occurred here yesterday has proved fatal to one of the passengers by the train which plunged from the bridge at Oceanport Creek. C. Edward Ver Meulin, a boy, 16 years of age, was in the second passenger car when it was tipped over, and he was thrown across the car against the upper cornice on the lower side of the carriage, receiving contusions of the eye and leg, and his chest was dreadfully crushed. He was taken out soon after the shock occurred, and carried, with ten or a dozen others, to the house of Capt. Harry Edwards, about a mile from the bridge, where he received immediate medical attendance. He lay for a long time in an unconscious state, but during the evening of Thursday he became sensible, and for a few hours gave promise of doing well. Toward midnight, however, he passed again into insensibility, from which he did not rally, remaining comatose until between 3 and 4 o'clock, when he died. He was a son of Dr. Vermeulen, of the United States Navy, and his father is now with the American squadron in Japanese waters. He was attended by his mother, and the loss of her only child has sadly prostrated her. His uncle, Hon. Charles Campbell, of Middlesex, was also with him at the time of his death, and had a son in Capt. Edwards' house suffering from cuts and bruises received in the wreck. The body was prepared for burial by an undertaker, and a special train this afternoon conveyed it to Woodbridge, where Mrs. Ver Meulen resides. Coroner Gugel was immediately notified, and this morning he impaneled a jury, six of the body being chosen in Oceanport and six in Long Branch, as follows: Charles Lewis, foreman; George M. Mapes, J. A. Morford, Henry B. Edwards, W. H. Bennett, Samuel Kissam, George Hathaway, Lawrence Price, Walter S. Green, George Cook, Timbrook Morris, Eugene Britton. The jury were sworn in here at Newing's Hotel, when they accompanied Coroner Gugel to Capt. Edward's house, saw the body of young Ver Meulen, and then, repairing to the wreck, examined the ruins and the bridge, noting carefully the mode of operating the draw and the relative positions of the track and the overturned cars. They then adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. A delay was necessary, to give opportunity for the service of a large number of subpœnas, upon officers and employes of the Central Railroad, and many witnesses of the accident. County Prosecutor Lanning promises that the investigation shall be searching, and that an effort will be made to ascertain precisely where the responsibility for the terrible accident lies, and to hold the offending person or persons to strict accountability.

Mrs. Amanda White, of Little Silver, who was taken out of the partly submerged cars in an insensible condition, is still alive at the Park Hotel, Oceanport, and Dr. Patterson, of Red Bank, who is attending her, considers her case a very critical one. She was internally injured, and has had but one or two conscious moments since the accident. Yesterday she opened her eyes for a few seconds, recognized her husband, and then sank into insensibility to regain consciousness again to-day for a longer period, during which she knew her husband and sister, who stood beside her. She is the only severely injured person remaining at the Park Hotel, Mr. G. Sanborn having returned to Elizabeth to-day. Over the river, at Mr. Smock's, the only injured person unable to move is Mrs. Lottie L. Sease, of No. 59 Jane-street, New-York. She is an elderly lady, and will recover slowly from the terrible shock she received. Mrs. Hyde and her two children, who were also at Smock's, returned to Plainfield this morning. The hospitality of Mr. Smock, and other Oceanport people who opened their houses to the injured, and supplied them with dry clothing, cannot be too highly commended. The recipients of the generous attentions were profuse in their thanks at leaving. Not more than half a dozen of the injured remained in the neighborhood this evening, and most of these will be removed to-morrow.

The wrecked train has been the object to-day of almost as much curiosity as were the wrecked steamships Amerique and Rusland, which were run ashore on the beach last Winter. Carriages have brought ladies a distance of 20 miles, and hundreds of persons came on foot from Long Branch and Red Bank, as a railroad accident had never happened in this locality, and was looked upon as a rarity not to be seen worth going miles to see. A gang of workmen constructed a siding leading from the main track to the side of the wrecked locomotive, a switch was erected, and everything made ready for removing the rubbish as soon as possible. The wrecking car hoisted out the trucks and splinters of the baggage car, and the débris was carried to a distance from the track. Before night the locomotive was uncovered, and looked very much like a gigantic beetle which had lost its legs and been turned over on its back. The fire was still burning in the furnace. The new track is so laid that the engine can be tilted over directly upon the rails, and run off without delay. The passenger coaches have been dismantled, the steps, buffers, and couplers detached, and the cushions removed. Strange to say the stoves still stand in their places, securely held by the pipes and floor fastenings. The glass in the windows on the lower side is broken, showing plainly where the passengers were rudely thrown together, and the roofs are broken and twisted. It is thought they have been so badly wrenched that they will scarcely be worth rebuilding. An attempt to move the capsized engine will be made to-morrow or Sunday, and by Monday morning there will be little trace left of the disaster of Thursday.

The discussion of the question of responsibility continues here and at Oceanport, and in the latter place the opinion generally prevails that the little sail-boat Vixen was the indirect cause of the accident. It is thought by many who have expressed their opinions that Conrow, the bridge-tender, had intended to open the draw for the boat, but seeing the train approach had taken in his red flags and displayed the white one, forgetting meanwhile to throw back the lever and close the latches. There is little belief in the talk about a loose rail. Conrow is not at all disturbed, to judge from his manner, and manifests no disposition to evade the Coroner. He will attend the inquest to-morrow. At this place there are many rumors to the effect that persons are missing, and that their bodies will probably be found when the cars are drawn out of the river. This was doubted at the wreck, and several men assured me that they had repeatedly searched through the cars which lie in the water without discovering anything, and they certainly ought to be in a position to know. At Oceanport I heard many persons speaking of the accident as something which did not surprise any one. The rate of speed usually taken in crossing the bridge has always provoked criticism. The trains never appeared to slack up on approaching the bridge, but went whirling across it with the speed of the wind. When the noise of the cars bounding over the sleepers was heard the cause of it was immediately apprehended, and to this apprehension was attributed the great promptness with which the Oceanport people hastened to the relief of the passengers. The engineers are said to have replied to questions about their furious driving across the bridge that the road was so much cut by streams, and that if they should slow up at all of them they could never make their schedule time, and this they would have to do if they wished to keep on the right side of their employers.

The wounded are scattered all over the country hereabout, and it is thought many of those who are reported as missing will yet be heard of in some out of the way farm-house. Mrs. James Lewis, of Greenpoint, was found at Branchport, in a critical condition, her physician giving but slight encouragement of her recovery. The case of Miss Anne De Grav, of Jamaica, is also a dangerous one. Several packages of personal property, in sachels and carpet-bags, are now reported as missing, and one very valuable sachel, containing jewelry, which was left on the bridge while the wounded were being removed, was missed soon after, and has not since been found, although the railroad company have had a detective looking for it.

The John E. Johnston injured by the accident was not John H. Johnston, the jeweler, of No. 150 Bowery, New-York.

One of the victims of the disaster, a resident of Brooklyn, but whose name was withheld by the Receiver, called at the company's office yesterday to obtain compensation for personal injuries and property lost. His claim was paid without debate, and he went on his way after giving the company a release from all claims which might be hereafter made on his part. Judge Lathrop was unable to say what would be the status of suits brought against a bankrupt corporation, or what probability there would be of the collection of such damages as might be awarded for injuries received or property damaged.

THE MANHATTAN LIBERAL CLUB.

An extraordinary scene occurred last evening at the Manhattan Liberal Club. The speaker of the evening, William A. Croffut, delivered a lecture entitled "Labor and Capital," or, "Striking and Striking Back," in the course of which he leaned more to the side of capital than was pleasing to the majority of his auditors, the latter manifesting their repugnance by hisses, ironical laughter, and frequent interruptions. At the close of the address several of the leading members of the club rose, one by one, and solemnly denounced the utterances of the speaker; described his views as cold-blooded, heartless, and irrational, and branded the lecturer himself as a "relic of bygone ages," a "fossil" and a "social fiend." At the same time, they all expressed their high personal regard and admiration for the man. Rev. C. F. McCarty convulsed the audience by his droll recital of the old English story of the farm hand, who was blessed with 12 children, and went to his reverend Rector and landlord to announce the arrival of the thirteenth. The well-fed Rector condoled with him as best he could, and wound up by saying, "Well, John, you know the Lord never sends mouths without sending bread to feed them." "Yes, your reverence," replied John, "but the trouble is he sent the mouth to me and the bread to you!" [Loud laughter and applause.]

"BEATING THE PUNCH."

THE CONSPIRACY AMONG THE CONDUCTORS OF THE SECOND-AVENUE ROAD—PICKING THE COMBINATION AND STEALING THE FARES—THE PRACTICE EXTENDING TO OTHER ROADS.

The conspiracy of car conductors to "beat the punch" has come to an untimely end, at least so far as the Second-Avenue Line is concerned. About a dozen of the men have been discharged, or are hourly in expectation of arraignment and prosecution. An individual known as McPherson, who was dismissed from the Colt Manufacturing Company, (the makers of the bell-punch,) has been operating in Philadelphia and New-York for nearly a year past, and has formed "rings" of conductors, who have since been "working" the Broadway and University-Place and the Second-Avenue Roads in this City, and the Atlantic-Avenue Road in Brooklyn. McPherson's knowledge of the process of manufacturing the "punch" enabled him to show the conductors how to pick the combination and regulate the indicator just as they pleased. The conductor when he received a fare pushed the trip slip a short distance into the punch and rang the bell, at the same time taking good care not to cut the paper. The fare was registered but the conductor kept the money, and when no one was looking unlocked the punch and turned back the index, so as to correspond with the holes actually cut in the trip slip. The thieves did their best business on the Broadway and University-place Railroad, from the fact that many of the passengers, such as ladies shopping and others, travel but short distances. McPherson's price for communicating the secret of picking the combination was usually a royalty of $5 per week on all steadings. As there were about 10 conductors in the "ring" on each road, the discharged mechanic's income was quite a comfortable one.

The conductor's "ring" was first formed on the Second-avenue Road only about a month ago, and according to the statements of the officials the total "knock-down" so far does not exceed $25 per man, which will be divided by the amount of each conductor's deposit on entering the company's employ. It was reported yesterday that the names of the guilty conductors on the last named line would be laid before the Grand Jury for indictment, but Mr. Solomon Mehrbach, the President, says that he had no such intention, and that if he had he would not be foolish enough to make it public. Among the employes of the company at the depot in Sixty-second-street yesterday a profound ignorance seemed to prevail, everybody shunning the topic as a dangerous one. The conductors on the cars, when asked if they knew anything about it, smiled, and tapped their punches significantly, but said nothing. Despite the assertions of the officers, it is believed that the conductors implicated have taken a much larger amount than the sum stated. In view of the recent revelations, the Bell-punch Company has ordered all their instruments to be altered.

THE REORGANIZED CHARTER OAK.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT JEWELL CORRECTING CERTAIN MISREPRESENTATIONS—HE PROMISES A SYSTEM OF ECONOMY, INTEGRITY, AND PROMPTITUDE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 10.—President Jewell, of the Charter Oak, has written a letter to Mr. Hopper, the Baltimore Agent of the company, explaining some matters about which there has been considerable misrepresentation. He denies flatly the story that he was the choice of Mr. Furber, as manager of the company, and says that he never had any correspondence or connection with him regarding the company. He was invited by a committee of life insurance men to assume the Presidency. When it was decided to be absolutely essential that Furber should have no interest in the company whatever, which he would have remotely if he simply put his stock in trust, Gov. Jewell bought it, he says, for a sum in excess of its present value. Alluding to the matter of salary, the letter says: "There has been no talk with any of the Directors, but I will say that I hope my services will be thought worth $10,000." It is admitted to be true that Furber got the Valley Road second mortgage bonds, nominally amounting to $1,250,000, but they are not considered worth $10,000. They were held by the company as collateral, that Furber should pay certain claims against property in New-York and Massachusetts. As he could not carry out the contract to pay these claims, and as they were a lien upon the property of the company, the release of Mr. Furber did not, the letter says, largely affect the company's condition. The mining property in West Virginia was not given to Furber, but is leased to him for $24,000 a year and taxes, payable in advance, with the right to purchase for $500,000 within five years. In closing, the President says: "I have no intention of being Receiver Jewell, my inclinations and interests being largely in the direction of occupying my present position in the company. If the policy-holders will keep their policies in force, I have not the slightest doubt of the ability of this company to meet all its claims as they mature, and all my efforts shall be to accomplish that object by enforcing the rules by which I have been guided in my own private business, and inaugurating a system of economy, integrity, and promptitude."

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 10.—John F. French, appointed by the Auditor of the State to examine the affairs of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, to-day filed a report favorable to the company, and it will be permitted to do business in this State.

THE CHICAGO SUB-TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—The money in the Treasury in this city is being transferred from the retiring Treasurer, George S. Bangs, to his successor, Frank Gilbert. His transfer is being superintended by a special committee from Washington, consisting of Hon. A. W. Wyman, formerly United States Treasurer, and C. W. Gardner, of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Bangs, the retiring Treasurer here, is sick, and is represented by his cashier. There is now in the office, according to the balance-sheet this morning, $4,754,741 46. To-day the count had covered the greenbacks only, a little more than $3,000,000. The work will probably be concluded to-morrow.

A LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—The Auditorial Investigating Committee, accompanied by F. U. Sholtz, chief clerk of ex-Auditor Johnson, who has just returned from Europe, visited the Custom-house to-day. The four mysterious boxes which were sent from the Auditor's Office to Marshal Pitkin's office in the Custom-house were examined and identified by Mr. Sholtz as those in which the books of the Auditor were placed. He recognized them by certain marks he had placed upon them, which were little indentations in the wood, number one having one indentation, and on on to number four. No trace of number five was found. Number four was apparently partly filled, number two was evidently empty, and numbers one and three were heavy enough to be quite full. Mr. Aldridge stated that he had evidence that these boxes were taken from the Auditor's office to that of United States Marshal Pitkin, and thence to the cock-loft, where they had been tampered with and a part of their contents taken away, and that the missing box, Number 5, contained the coupons.

BURNED TO DEATH ON A STEAM-TUG.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The steam-tug Lyman R. Lyon, towing on the Black River, between Carthage and Lyon's Falls, took fire at about 4 o'clock this morning at the latter place and was burned. George Roberts, of Carthage, the engineer, and Charles Higby, of Greig, the pilot, were burned to death. Capt. C. Kohler and the cook, a woman named Oliver, 65 years of age, saved themselves by jumping through the flames into the water after the boat had drifted into the river, the Captain receiving slight burns and the woman being unharmed. The body of Roberts has been recovered. The cause of the fire is unknown.

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—Gen. Potter, of New-Orleans, and Gov. Smith, of St. Albans, are in town.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 10.—The Northern Belle Mining Company has declared a dividend of $1 per share.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 10.—The Democratic Municipal Convention last night nominated A. J. Bryant, the present Mayor of the city, for re-election.

THE CITY REPUBLICANS.

THE TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

FEDERAL OFFICE-HOLDERS, MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION, SEND IN THEIR RESIGNATIONS — ACTION POSTPONED UNTIL A FUTURE MEETING.

The Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, ex-Judge Abram J. Dittenhoefer, the President, in the chair. The most important part of the proceedings was the reception of resignations of members of the association holding office under the National Government, in obedience to the civil service order of President Hayes. There are over 900 members in the association, and of that number about 100 of its most active spirits in political campaigns, and especially on election days, are men who hold offices in the Custom-house and Post Office. The Democratic Party is very powerful in the district, but has been defeated in several well-contested elections by the energetic action of the Republican "machine." It is in this district that the Republicans, against considerable odds, in the last five years have elected Severn D. Moulton, Jacob Hess and Frederick P. Englehardt to the Assembly. The enforced removal of the office-holders from the arena of active politics threatens, in the opinion of many Republicans of this quarter of the City, to make a Democratic victory in the local election next Fall much more probable than it would otherwise have been. At the meeting last evening a list of the members of the association who have resigned on account of their holding office under the National Government was received, as follows:

Albert Bogert, First Vice-President, Examiner in the Appraisers Department of the Custom-house; Millard Bullard, United States Gauger; James Owens, Weigher in Custom-house; John Osborn, and Charles W. Mehrer, Appraiser's Department of the Custom-house; H. C. Perley, Inspector of Customs; James Jackson, Clerk in the Custom-house; James Egan, Weigher's Clerk, Custom-house, delegates to the Republican Central Committee.

Theodore Karner, Superintendent of Station No. 14 Post Office; Hiram H. Horton, clerk in the Appraiser's Department of Custom-house; Solomon Joseph, letter carrier; V. Ross, letter-carrier; Thomas Scanlon, Frank Berry, and Edward Duffey, Inspectors of Customs; Patrick Quinn, night watchman in the Custom-house, members of Executive Committee.

H. S. White, assistant in the Weighmaster's Department, Custom-house; W. P. McPherson, employe in the Appraiser's Department; Herman J. Baus, clerk in the Appraiser's Department, members of Committee on Admissions.

Leopold Weil, clerk in the Appraiser's department; Finance Committee. M. C. Gee, Inspector of Customs; A. P. Conner, United States Weigher's clerk, and R. C. White, letter-carrier, members of the association.

With the resignation of Mr. Bullard there was a copy of the following letter to Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps, President of the Republican Central Committee:

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1877.

Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps, President of the Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have this day forwarded to the President of the Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association my resignation as a delegate to the Republican Central Committee from that district; and anticipating its acceptance, I respectfully tender my resignation as Secretary of the Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York. I avail myself of this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to those I have had the honor to be associated with during my connection with the committee for their many expressions of confidence by selecting me to official positions. I remain, yours most respectfully,

WILLARD BULLARD.

On motion of ex-Alderman Jacob Hess, it was resolved that as there was not a very full attendance of members, the resignations should be tabled for the present, it being understood that action would be taken at some future meeting.

THE FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

A primary election to fill vacancies was held last evening by the Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association, at No. 96 Third-avenue. The following were unanimously elected:

First Vice-President, George W. Hughes; Second Vice-President, Carl Schwedt; Secretary, William Kirk; delegates to Central Committee, Hiram Merritt, George McKee, S. Townsend Cannon; Inspector of Election, Joseph C. Pinckney; door-keeper, William J. Donnellan.

THE EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association held a well attended monthly meeting last evening in their hall, No. 453 Fourth-avenue. Hon. Bernard Biglin, President of the Association, in the chair, and John Pullman, Secretary. After several propositions for membership had been reported and referred to the Executive Committee, the following resignations, in accordance with the spirit of President Hayes' recent order, were tendered and accepted:

John Pullman, Secretary of the Association and Inspector in the Custom-house; James R. Cosgrove, Inspector of Elections and Weigher in Custom-house; Joseph C. Byrne, delegate to the Central Committee and Appraiser in the Custom-house; Thomas G. McQuaide, Inspector of Elections and Appraiser in the Custom-house; Robert G. Clyde, member of the Executive Committee and Appraiser in the Custom-house; James L. Guilfoyle, member of the Executive Committee and Appraiser in the Custom-house; Joseph O'Carroll, delegate to Central Committee and clerk in the Weigher's Department in the Custom-house; Harry Nugent, member of the Executive Committee and Night Inspector in the Custom-house; William S. Bradley, member of the Executive Committee and clerk in the Appraiser's Department; James Foster, member of the Executive Committee and Inspector in the Custom-house; William D. Sloan, member of the Executive Committee and Storekeeper's clerk in the Custom-house; and John J. O'Rourke, member of the Executive Committee and clerk in the Custom-house.

The reports made showed that there are 1,100 members of the association, and that there are nearly 100 propositions for new members.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—1 A. M.—The pressure has very generally risen east of the Mississippi, with clear weather, except north-east winds, cloudy weather and rain in Maine and the Canadian Provinces. The pressure has fallen in the North-west, and the winds have shifted to south-east over the upper lakes, the North-west, and South-west. North-west winds and rising barometer are reported from a portion of the Rocky Mountain region. The rivers generally fell Friday, especially at Augusta.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle States and New-England, rising barometer, cooler north-east to north-west winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather, except possibly warmer south-west winds in a portion of the Middle Atlantic States.

For Saturday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$14,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s. 200 St. Paul..... 25⅝
do. 1917..... 83.103⅛ do..... 25⅜
16,000 N. J. C. 1st, con.. 68⅜ 100 do..... b3. 25⅝
20,000 N. J. Cen. conv. 64¾ 700 St. Paul pf..... 63⅛
100 Del. & Hud..... 43¼ 400 do..... 63¼
300 do..... 42⅝ 500 do..... 63¾
100 West. Union..... 72⅝ 100 North-west. pf..... 52⅞
2200 do..... 72¾ 200 do..... 53
100 do..... 72⅞ 900 do..... 53¼
300 do..... 72⅝ 100 do..... 53⅜
100 do..... 72¾ 200 Cen. of N. J..... 19
300 do..... 72 100 do..... 19⅛
200 do..... s3. 72⅛ 200 do..... 19¼
200 do..... 72⅜ 100 do..... 19⅜
200 do..... 72¾ 104 do..... 19⅝
200 N. Y. C. & H..... 94⅞ 100 St. L. & K. C. pf.. 21⅜
500 do..... 95 100 Mich. Central..b3. 46
200 do..... 94⅞ 300 do..... s3. 46⅜
50 do..... 94⅝ 200 do..... 46⅜
100 do..... 94¾ 100 At. & Pac. T..... 20½
200 Erie Railway..... 9⅞ 600 D., L. & W..... 42¾
200 do..... 9⅜ 500 do..... 42⅝
100 do..... 9⅞ 100 do..... 42¾
200 Rock Island..... 95⅜ 100 do..... s3. 42⅜
200 do..... 95½ 100 do..... 42
100 Lake Shore..... 52⅜ 100 do..... 41¾
500 do..... 52⅝ 200 do..... 41⅝
1000 do..... 53 300 do..... 41¾
2500 do..... 52⅞ 200 do..... 41⅝
1800 do..... 52¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N..... b.c 106⅞
do..... 12 106⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R..... 106⅞
do..... 12 106⅜
'67..... 106⅞
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C..... 12 106⅛
'67..... 12 106⅞
500 U. S. 5-20 C..... 106⅞
'68..... 12 111¼
$10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R..... 109⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 43¼
6,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st con. 7s, 1898..... 115
4,000 N. W. C. C. G. 88
1,000 D. & H. R. '91. 93⅜
6,000 N. J. C. 1st, con. 68
1,000 C. & Tol. new. 106½
5,000 Buf. & Erie new. 106
2,000 Cn. Pac. 1st..105¾
1,000 T. & W. 2d..... 85½
2,000 So. Pac. 1st..... 71½
1,000 C. & Tol. gold.. 88⅝
1,000 W. C. 1900..104
10,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv..... 90⅝
100 Quicksilver.....b.c. 13¾
100 do..... b3. 10
100 Quicksilver pf.b.c. 27¼
400 do..... 27½
200 West. Un.....b.c. 72⅝
200 do..... 72¾
400 do..... 72⅞
100 do..... s3. 72⅝
100 do..... b3. 72¼
200 do..... 72½
100 do..... 72⅜
100 At. & Pac. Tel..... 21¾
100 N. Y. C. & H..... b.c. 95⅛
300 do..... 95
200 do..... 95¼
200 do..... 95⅜
100 do..... 95⅛
100 do..... s3. 95⅜
100 do..... 95¼
100 do..... 95⅜
100 do..... s3. 95⅜
100 do..... 95½
100 do..... s3. 95⅜
100 do..... 95½
100 do..... s3. 95⅜
100 do..... 95½

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage homeward, and carry the mail of the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 9 A. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 42 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion is least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ARYENSIA....WED., Aug. 15 | RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 29
SCYTHIA....WED., Aug. 22 | ALGERIA....WED., Sept. 5

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 11
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 15

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the piez.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 11 | MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 25
NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 18 | MOSEL.....Sat. Sept. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Bolivia.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M. | Ethiopia...Aug. 25, 6 A. M.
California...Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Victoria....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $55 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK AND THE CLYDE TO LONDON.

Alsatia....Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Elysia....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Sat., Aug 18, noon | Italy, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M. | England, Sep.15,10:30 A.M.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Denmark...Aug. 18, 9 A. M. | Canada, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

CANADA, Prahnow.....Wednesday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.
ST. LAURENT, Lacheresz, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 4 P. M.
AMERIQUE, Porzols.....Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

RAPIDAN, Capt. Kempton, SATURDAY, Aug. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

WASHINGTON, Capt. Mallory, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. Crissman, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. L. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Aug. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Sept. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wednesday, Aug. 15

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me., and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrew's, Fredericktom, Shediac, Mirimichi, and Bathurst, N. B. Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to

W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Commodore.....Wednesday, Aug. 15
CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Aug. 25

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Drake.....Wednesday, Aug. 29

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy,
CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Aug. 25

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 12 and Sept. 2 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M, from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HAMMONIA.....Aug. 16 | WIELAND.....Aug. 30
POMMERANIA.....Aug. 23 | GELLERT.....Sept. 6

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARDS & SONS,
General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

MUSICAL.

DURING THESE HARD TIMES WE WILL sell 7 octave Pianos, $130; 7 1-3 octave, $160, cash; 2 stop Organs, $50; 4 stops, $56; 7 stops, $68; 2 stops, $73; 10 stops, $88; 12 stops, $100, cash; not used a year; in perfect order. Monthly installments received for new Pianos and Organs, or to let until paid for. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 40 East 14th-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 8 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily. From Erie, 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 8:10, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal, via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at No. 253 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 338 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. E. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS

leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 4:40, 9:00 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 P. M. Brooklyn, at 4:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 9:44, 10:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:03, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:40 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:43, 8, 10:55 P. M.; Sundays, to Far Rockaway only, 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:33 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., in Brooklyn, No. 338 Washington-st., in Brooklyn, E. D., No. 70 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9:30 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:30, 5:15 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:00, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5; and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. Arrive at Barnegat and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARDEN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. BARKER

FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday, 7th.....	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 7th.....	6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 8th..	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 8th..	6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 9th.....	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 9th.....	6:45 A. M.
Friday, 10th.....	3:30 P. M.	Friday, 10th.....	6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 11th..	4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 11th..	6:45 A. M.
Sunday, 12th.....	8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 11th..	8:00 P. M.
Monday, 13th.....	7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 12.....	3:30 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.

FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.		
Wednesday, 8th..	9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 7th.....	3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 9th.....	9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 8th..	3:00 P. M.
Friday, 10th.....	9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 9th.....	3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 11th..	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 10th.....	3:00 P. M.
Monday, 13th.....	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 13th.....	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 14th.....	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 14th.....	6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 15th.	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 15th.	6:30 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 R. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R. at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Through tickets and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, JONES DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. Schuyler will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.

Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY

and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

MARY POWELL.—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn, by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW

PROVIDENCE LINE

TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.

A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES BY RAIL. TIME, 50 MINUTES.

The magnificent new steamer

MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M., daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer for passengers, via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

The mammoth palace steamers

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Two morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M. (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Piers, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,

MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.

NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT

SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28, N. R., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.

Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive at New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,

and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West. Free transfers to and from Brooklyn, by steam-boat, leaving Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) daily at 5:15 P. M.

FARE ONLY $1 50.

and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.

S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA VIA PEOPLE'S LINE FROM PIER

No. 41 N. R.—Large, steady, well-ventilated boats. Fare to Saratoga, $2 (40 Excursion Tickets, good during season, to Albany and return, $2; Saratoga and return, $4 40. Races commence at Saratoga July 21.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonck Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill, and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or excursion, to Albany, $2. Baggage received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) at 8:05 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

BROOKLYN AND JERSEY CITY.

The boats of the "BROOKLYN ANNEX" are now making the regular service connection to and from all through trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, as well as the Albany boats, Boston, Providence, and Stonington boats, Pier-well, &c. Depot at Jewell's Wharf, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day to wash or clean house; can be well recommended. Call at No. 774 2d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO GO Out by the day to wash and iron or to clean; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 458 West 30th-st., rear.

COMPANION.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG Lady, an orphan of good family, offering the highest references for capability and experience, as companion to a lady or as governess to children; no objection to traveling. Address Good Faith, No. 124 Vandam-st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND WOMAN; City or country; understands all kinds of baking; will attend to milk and butter if required; first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 248 West 30th-st., near 8th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS good plain cook; plain washer; willing to go in country; good reference. Call at No. 138 West 28th-st., second floor, Room No. 6.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN TAKE charge of milk and butter; good baker; first-class reference; country or city. Call at 223 East 42d-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A THOROUGH HOUSEkeeper in a hotel, first-class lodging-house, or private family; is competent to fill any position of trust; City or country. Call on or address for one week Housekeeper, No. 85 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young Protestant girl; is kind and fond of children; best City reference. City or country. Call at No. 365 5th-av., near 34th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AND assist in chamber-work or washing; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Call at No. 365 5th-av., near 34th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN TO GO out by the day to wash and iron, or house cleaning; good cook. Call at 218 West 27th-st., front, Room No. 8.

MALES.

A WELL EDUCATED RESPECTABLE MARried man, with wife and three small children, begs for employment at boy's wages, to save his family from starvation; has no 10 years City references. Address or call at No. 358 East 73d-st.; top floor, Room No. 20.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A STRONG able-bodied man, in prime of life, understanding every branch of his profession, as Superintendent in a private or commercial establishment, as gardener and florist; his practice embraces hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, orchard-house, on Mr. Rivers's plan, together with kitchen and flower-garden; best reference required; wife a first-class poultry-raiser or butter-maker, if required. Address Florist, Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, CARPENTER, AND GENERALly Useful Man.—By Aug. 11, on private place or otherwise; has a chest of tools; is capable and trustworthy; a first-rate gardener and man of all work; wages very moderate; undoubted reference. Address P. H. S., care of (present employer) Wm. Clark, Box No. 122, Huntington, Long Island.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.

J. B. & J. W. BLAND,

FURNITURE AND CARPET DEALERS,

Retiring from the retail business,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

At their stores, Nos. 156 and 158 Myrtle-avenue, Between Prince and Gold sts., Brooklyn, MONDAY, Aug. 13, at 10 A. M.

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CARPETS, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain and other Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c.

And on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14 and 15, At 10 A. M. each day,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF FURNITURE, From the best makers, Walnut Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Library Suits, &c., &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MANUFACTURING COMPANY WITH A paid up capital of $100,000 finding it indispensable to extend its business to meet the demands of an increasing trade, offer the following inducement, i. e.: two-thirds of its capital stock for $35,000, said $35,000 to be used for the company's benefit exclusively, the goods manufactured by this company are the finest of their class in the world, are fully protected by patents, and will pay large profits; it will bear the closest investigation; first-class reference given and required. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 3,107 Post Office, New-York.

$50,000.—THE LARGEST MANUfacturing firm in its line in this country desires a gentleman to take the half interest of a partner lately deceased. This is a rare opportunity for a capitalist to place a son in business, as the capital can be amply secured. For interview, address EXECUTOR, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR SAYS: "I TAKE great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy of Mr. Swithin C. Shortridge. This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia; $260 a school year for

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

HOW MR. HEYDTMAN LOST HIS WIFE.

HIS FRIEND MR. SCHMIDT RUNS AWAY WITH HER, AND ALSO BELIEVES HIM OF MONEY AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS—A SUIT FOR SEDUCTION AND GRAND LARCENY.

The social relations of Charles Heydtman and Peter Schmidt, which yesterday culminated in the arrest of the latter, in both a criminal and civil action, present many interesting complications. Heydtman, who is a well-to-do German Professor, had been living happily with his wife Christine at No. 309 Ninth-street, when, in 1876, he became acquainted with Peter Schmidt, another well-to-do German, whom he introduced in his family, and whom he used to visit himself quite often. The acquaintanceship continued until Schmidt became quite intimate, so intimate indeed that, it is alleged, Schmidt began to visit Mrs. Heydtman during her husband's absence in the evening, remaining for some hours. He strove during these visits to persuade the lady that she was "too noble a woman" for such a man as her husband, and endeavoring to wean her affections from her husband, began to plead his own love for her, telling her on one occasion, so it is claimed by a servant who overheard their various conversations, that he had been told by a fortune teller that he would marry a blonde, adding that she (Mrs. Heydtman) was the one. He progressed so favorably in Mrs. Heydtmann's good graces that he soon began to arrange for an elopement. At this time Heydtman had deposited in the Germania Savings Bank $2,378 in the joint interest of himself and his wife, together with $4,000 deposited in the same bank in his wife's maiden name, and a mortgage for $1,200 on a house and lot in East One Hundred and Twelfth-street.

Learning of this fact, Schmidt persuaded Mrs. Heydtman to induce her husband to put the deposit of $2,378 in her own name solely. He then went to Heydtman, and, stating that he had heard that he had money deposited in the savings bank, said that they were very unsafe then, and were bursting every day. He added that the only safe investment in these times was first bond and mortgage liens, and said that he had a friend who had a house and lot on Second-avenue which he wanted a loan of $8,000, for which he would give a first bond and mortgage as security. Heydtman, deceived by Schmidt's apparent sincerity, agreed to advance the money, provided any one could be got who would cash his own $1,200 mortgage. Schmidt said he would do so himself, and advanced the money, receiving therefor an assignment on the property. All this time the preparations for the elopement were going on, and on Sept. 23, a few days after the above transaction, during Heydtman's absence on business, Schmidt and Mrs. Heydtman sailed for Europe, the woman taking with her clothing, a sewing-machine, pictures, the bank deposits, and the $1,200 that Schmidt had given for the mortgage on the One Hundred and Twelfth-street house.

Heydtman having discovered the flight of his wife, made a diligent search for both her and Schmidt, but did not succeed in finding them until June 15, when he learned that they had returned from Europe, and were living together at No. 330 Ninth-street, a few doors from his own house. He immediately commenced suit for damages for the seduction, and caused Schmidt's arrest by Deputy Sheriff O'Berne. Yesterday another charge of grand larceny was preferred by him against the prisoner for carrying away the bank deposits and household goods of the wronged husband, and on it he was compelled to give $1,500 bail at the Essex Market Police Court. He was also held in $3,000 bail in the civil suit for damages.

FORGERS SENT TO STATE PRISON.

HOW MR. RECHLIN LOST HIS COAT—OBTAINING MONEY ON A FORGED CHECK—THE PRISONERS PLEAD GUILTY.

On July 24 a man entered a Broadway office of the American District Telegraph Company, and had a letter sent to Mrs. Gustav A. Rechlin, of No. 140 East Twenty-eighth-street. The letter purported to be signed by Mrs. Rechlin's husband, and directed her to give the bearer his dress coat. Mrs. Rechlin gave the coat as directed, and the sender of the letter soon after met the boy and received it. Emboldened by the success of his first attempt, the man sent a second letter to Mrs. Rechlin by a different messenger, directing her to send him his Winter overcoat and walking-coat, as he had purchased a new cedar trunk, and wished to pack up his Winter clothing. When the messenger boy arrived at the house, Mr. Rechlin was present, and had, of course, been informed of the previous transaction. An attempt was made to entrap the swindler, but he managed to escape. Two days afterward, however, he was seen by one of the messenger boys whom he had made tools of, and handed over to a Police officer. On being called up by the District Attorney Morning in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Dodge was recognized as a consummate thief and swindler. In 1874 he was sent to State Prison by Recorder Hackett for obtaining $50 on a forged check. He pleaded guilty to forgery in the third degree, and Judge Sutherland sent him to State Prison for two years and six months.

Francis Bethel, a butcher, at Thirty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, called on William Buck, of No. 126 West-street, on June 2, and asked him to cash a check for $25. The check was drawn on the Nassau National Bank to the order of Francis Rooney, and purported to be signed by James Goodheart. Bethel informed Mr. Buck that he was the man Rooney named in the check, which, he said, he had received from Mr. Goodheart in payment of wages due. On these representations Mr. Buck cashed the check, but subsequently found that the signature of Mr. Goodheart was a forgery. Bethel, or Rooney, was thereupon arrested, and in the Court of General Sessions yesterday pleaded guilty. Judge Sutherland sent him to State Prison for four years.

SEIZURE OF THE DENMARK.

The steamer Denmark, of the National Line, was seized yesterday on her arrival in this port by officers detailed from the Surveyor's office. She was allowed to proceed to her pier, and it is understood that her cargo will not be disturbed. The seizure has been made under the authority of the act of 1799, whereby the owners of a vessel are held responsible for smuggling carried on by any of its officers, and if the value of the smuggled property exceeds $1,000, the vessel is forfeited to the Government. The latter may, however, if it chooses, remit the forfeiture and impose a fine on the company. The seizure in the present instance was made on the arrival instead of the departure of the steamer, in order to give the officers of the line an opportunity to settle the case before her next advertised day of sailing. At the office of the National Line the attaches refused to give any information concerning the ultimate disposition of the case, though it is generally understood that the vessel will be put under $100,000 or $200,000 bonds. Meantime the steamer remains at her dock in charge of the Government officers.

THE TELEGRAPH COMBINATION.

The committee appointed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, consisting of William H. Vanderbilt, E. D. Morgan, and Augustus Schell, will meet the committee of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, comprising Sidney Dillon, G. G. Sampson, and Russell Sage, on Tuesday next, for the purpose of harmonizing the interests of the two corporations. Secretary Chandler, of the Atlantic and Pacific, informed a TIMES reporter yesterday that the object of the movement was not consolidation, but simply the adoption of such a basis of rates as would insure a reasonable degree of profit to both companies and do away with the present unnecessary and wasteful competition between them. One of the schemes proposed comprehends the pooling of the earnings of both companies, with a division of 80 per cent. to the Western Union and 20 per cent. to the Atlantic and Pacific. At the office of the Western Union the officials refused to say anything definite concerning the matter.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS ROOM.

The store of Henry Cross, jeweler and watchmaker, at No. 454 Hudson-street, was not opened during Thursday nor yesterday morning. As Cross, whose bed-room is at the rear of the store, did not appear in the meantime, the neighbors, fearing that some harm had befallen him, reported his absence to the Police. Detectives Noble and Flannagan went to the store and broke into it at the rear. The rooms were suffocating, no air having been admitted to them for 36 hours. Upon the floor behind the counter the officers found the body of Cross, who had apparently died shortly after closing his store on Wednesday night. He had disrobed and, it seems, was about to lie down upon a blanket for the night when death overtook him. The officers looked through the rooms and satisfied themselves that Cross had died from a natural cause. His scanty stock of cheap jewelry was intact, and a number of watches left with him to be repaired were hanging upon a rack. Cross lived alone. No trace of relatives could be found by the detectives. He was apparently an English Hebrew, about 60 years of age. He had only kept the store wherein he died for about five months. For several years previous to that time he kept a store in Seventh-avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. His conduct while there, the neighbors say, was scandalous, particularly his actions toward children. The sentiment of the people grew so violent against him that he was compelled to move his business. Coroner Croker viewed the body yesterday afternoon, and Deputy Coroner MacWhinnie made a post mortem examination, which resulted in the discovery that Cross died of heart disease.

A BOY ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

John McCarthy, an errand boy, aged 16 years, and a nephew of Rev. Father McCarthy, whose funeral took place on Wednesday last, was killed at the Cotton Exchange, yesterday afternoon, by falling from the uppermost floor of the building to the basement. He lived about 20 minutes, and then breathed his last. An ambulance was summoned, and his body taken to the Police station. Business during the last call was entirely suspended for the time being, while the members organized and raised a subscription of $500 for the boy's mother.

RAID ON GAMBLING DENS.

SIMULTANEOUS ATTACK UPON THREE ESTABLISHMENTS—THE PROPRIETORS AND 18 CUSTOMERS ARRESTED AND THE FURNITURE CAPTURED.

Ever since Capt. Foley took charge of the Tenth Precinct he has been exerting all his ingenuity to obtain evidence against the proprietors of the gambling hells upon the north-east and south-east corners of Bowery and Grand street, and No. 237 Grand-street, but the proprietors were too cunning for him. Finally the Captain determined to tear down the walls rather than again fail, and on Thursday night he started out with 31 men, armed with a lot of burglars' tools which were captured in June last at No. 12 Stanton-street and No. 73 Delancey-street. The Police divided into three sections, commanded by Capt. Foley and Special Officers McGowan and Welsh. At 10:30 the attack was made at the three places simultaneously, doors and windows were burst open, and the officers entered so suddenly that the inmates could not escape, and had no time to hide the evidences of guilt. Capt. Foley and his detachment captured Cornelius Banta, the supposed proprietor of the lower corner of Grand-street, together with four inmates, who gave their names as James Mulligan, Jersey City; Richard Sigismund, No. 1,549 Third-avenue; Amos Thorp, No. 419 Grand-street, and Otto Degetare, No. 206 Broome-street.

As the officers entered, the table was hurriedly cleared and everything hustled into a safe, which was locked and the key thrown away. The safe and everything in the room were carried to the station-house. In the room on the opposite corner Frederick Walburn was taken as the proprietor, and with him men who gave their names as Edward Hogan, No. 76 Henry-street; Andrew Simpson, Chrystie-street; Frank Johnson, No. 98 Henry-street; Richard Robinson, Brooklyn; Patrick Shaughnessy, No. 32 Willett-street; James Wessel, East Broadway; George Wells, Brooklyn; John Gillen, No. 19 Forsyth-street; George Newman, No. 65 Bowery; Daniel Smith, No. 156 Rivington-street; John Martin, No. 43 Allen-street, and Theodore Brown, No. 40 Columbia-street. The property captured here included about 300 chips and a large Saratoga trunk, used instead of a safe. At No. 236 Grand-street Richard McManus, the supposed proprietor, and William Brown, No. 25 Bond-street, and James Hicks, No. 15 First-avenue, were arrested. A faro table, 693 chips, and everything complete were captured. In this place only was any money secured. It consisted of silver coins to the amount of $8 or $9. The men grabbed all the bills and pocketed them before the officers could see positively where they were taken from. This place was in charge of Officer McGowan, who, before the attack was made, climbed to the window by a ladder and saw where all the articles were hidden when the alarm was taken.

Yesterday all the parties were taken before Justice Kilbreth, in the Essex-Market Court. The three alleged proprietors were required to give $1,000 bail each, the others being discharged for lack of sufficient evidence. Cornelius Banta was represented by counsel, who made a desperate effort to show that he was not in any way connected with the place as proprietor. Justice Kilbreth, however, deemed Banta's own evidence sufficient. He said he was an upholsterer by trade, but had not worked for about six months; that he visited the gambling-room three or four times a week "to look on." He said he did not play, because he had no money to play with, and that he supported his family on what money he had. McManus was bailed by William Lovell, No. 134 West Thirty-seventh-street; Walburn by George Buckert, No. 65 Bowery, and Banta by Conrad Baecht, No. 87 Monroe-street.

SILK-WEAVERS ON STRIKE.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY GIRLS QUIT WORK IN THIS CITY—REDUCTION IN WAGES THE CAUSE.

About 160 girls who have been engaged as weavers in the silk manufactory of Messrs. John N. Stearns & Co., Forty-second-street near Third-avenue, were informed on Wednesday last that their wages thereafter would be reduced from 12 to nine cents a yard for their work. This, the proprietors said, was rendered necessary by the dullness of the times and the general depression in nearly all branches of trade. A similar reduction had been made in all the large manufactories at Paterson, N. J., where most of the principal silk factories are situated, and it was found necessary here to conform to the same rates. The girls, after a short consultation, decided to strike. Without any demonstration they quietly left the establishment, and up to last evening there was no change in the situation. When the weavers stop work it disarranges all the rest of the departments, and the Superintendent found it necessary to close the building. In an interview with the book-keeper of the firm last evening, that gentleman informed THE TIMES reporter that no concessions would be made to the girls, and he expressed the opinion that they would soon return to work on the terms proposed. The girls struck once before, in 1873, and only remained idle one week. As the times were much duller now, and the depression in all branches of business so much greater, it was thought that the strikers would find it impossible to get other work, and they would necessarily return to their old situations, which still remained open to them. No hard feelings existed, and none of the other employes were disposed to join in the refusal to work. The terms proposed would enable the girls to make, on an average, about $8 per week, and the firm was not justified, just now, in paying more.

The strike has been the cause of also throwing out of employment about 60 hands, men and girls, who have been engaged at the dyeing factory belonging to the same firm, situated at New-Brighton, Staten Island. On calling at the latter establishment yesterday, A TIMES reporter found it closed and under the charge of a watchman. Inquiry elicited the fact that there was no disposition to strike among the employes, and they had ceased work only because there was no material for them to work upon. The silk which is spun at the factory on Forty-second-street is subsequently sent to the New-Brighton branch, where it undergoes a dyeing process, and is wound upon spools and returned to the New-York establishment to be woven. The stoppage of work by the weavers has rendered necessary a temporary suspension at the dyeing establishment. There has been no reduction in the wages of the hands employed at the branch factory, and there has been no disposition on the part of the dyers to enter upon a strike. The employes at this factory will resume work as soon as the factory is opened.

JOHN KELLY'S CIVIL SERVICE.

As foreshadowed in yesterday's TIMES, the official axe is to fall upon the heads of a number of the old and experienced attachés of the Finance Department to-day. It appears that 23 of the employes, including clerks and messengers, are to be removed in order to secure a place for one Tammanyite from each of the Assembly Districts, and two positions for "workers" in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. This disposition of the patronage was requested not only by the Tammany Committee on Organization, but also by a sub-committee who were appointed to wait upon Controller Kelly and point out to him the necessity of making an equitable division of the offices among the various districts, the leaders of which were in bad odor among their nominal adherents on account of their inability to open a way for them to draw stipends from the City Treasury. It was decided by the committee that the Fire, Building, and Finance Departments should yield their quota of places, so as to meet the demands of the disappointed Tammany men who had not been provided for. The committee have already secured positions for their friends in the two former departments, and similar success is to crown their efforts to-day so far as the Controller's Department is concerned. In compliance with their request, Mr. Kelly decided to remove 23 of his subordinates, and the list of the doomed men is to be completed this afternoon. It is said that a number of the old accountants who were appointed by ex-Controller Green have been singled out for the axe, but the names are withheld. It is also said that among the men to be appointed at the instance of Tammany are Alfred Eldridge, of the Eighth District, and William McCabe, of the Twenty-first. The whole number of places demanded in all the departments by the Committee on Patronage is said to be 84—that number being sufficient to satisfy the present needs of their followers in their respective districts.

PRESENTING A FORGED CHECK.

On the 20th of April last an individual known as T. Buckingham opened an account at the Bank of the State of New-York on William-street. On the first day he deposited $3,009; on the 27th of April, $2,087; on the 28th of April, $2,140, and on April 30, $2,667. Yesterday he deposited a check for $5,548 78, purporting to be drawn by Hatch & Foote, on the Phenix Bank, payable to the order of the Cashier, and apparently indorsed by him. The check was also certified by the teller of the Phenix Bank. It subsequently proved that Buckingham had given an order to Arthur & Keteltas to buy some gold, and, in payment gave his check for "forty-eight forty-four," leaving out the word "hundred." Not liking the appearance of the check the teller at the Bank of New-York sent to the Phenix Bank to see if it was all right, when it was discovered that the signature of Hatch & Foote, as well as that of the Cashier, were all forgeries. On making the discovery, Buchingham, who had been meanwhile detained in the bank under various pretexts, was arrested and locked up. The case will come up at the Tombs Police Court to-day.

IN ARREARS FOR COUNTY TAX.

All of the cities and townships in Hudson County, N. J., are largely in arrears in their county tax. The consequence is that the funds in the County Treasury are nearly exhausted, and the business of the county much embarrassed. Hon. Job. H. Lippincott, counsel for County Collector Kingsland has notified the officials of the various cities and towns that unless the moneys due be immediately paid, he will apply on the opening of the County Courts for the September term for a writ of mandamus to compel the delinquents to pay up. The notice was read at the meeting of the Board of Finance of Jersey City Thursday night, and before the Hoboken Common Council Tuesday night. City Treasurer Kamena claims to have sent to Mr. Kingsland a check for $10,000 on account of the moneys due from Hoboken, but Mr. Kingsland says he has not received it. The amount demanded by the County Collector from Jersey City is about 500,000. The Board of Finance say that only $60,000 is due.

A FOLLOWER OF MRS. TOM-RI-JON.

MINNIE MERTON ANXIOUS TO DON MALE ATTIRE—SHE DESERTS HER FARM ON LONG ISLAND AND VISITS THE CITY—HER AGREEMENT WITH MRS. TOM-RI-JON, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

"Doctor" Tom-Ri-Jon and his wife, both of *Volcano* fame, reside in Frankfort-street. Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon is somewhat peculiar in her ways, and being naturally of a strong-minded disposition, she occasionally gives expression to her sentiments by donning male attire. Her husband, the "Doctor," is publisher of a small sheet which advocates woman's rights and reform in women's dress. Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon acts as general newsdealer and news agent for her husband, and parades the streets in a handsome tweed suit. There is another lady, it seems, whose opinions coincide somewhat with those of Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon. Her name is Minnie Merton, she is somewhat advanced in years, and, fortunately or unfortunately, as the case may be, has never been joined in wedlock. She possesses a large farm in the interior of Long Island, and by some means or other hearing of Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon, and the strong ideas of reform in female dress which she was said to disseminate, and which agreed in every way with her own, she immediately laid down the plowshare at which she had been toiling, and came to New-York to see Mrs. Tom-Ri Jon. On the 26th of last month, being footsore and weary after her journey, she called at the residence of the "Doctor," and inquired how and when she could have a suit of clothes made similar in style and material to those worn by his wife. Mr. Tom-Ri-Jon said that his wife was not at home at the time, but that if the lady would wait for some little time his wife would probably return, and till then how and where to get the suit. Minnie waited patiently for an hour or so, and when Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon came back it was finally agreed between the parties that the latter should make the suit. Nothing was said about the price, the only point at issue between them—something trivial in the extreme—being in support of Miss Merton was that the latter required the pantaloons made in spring-bottomed style, but Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon would not by any means consent to this innovation on her style of making up goods. The matter was settled amicably, however, and Miss Merton concluded that she would stay and board with the family until the suit was finished.

But it seems that Minnie's stay in the house, however agreeable it may have been to herself, was not at all pleasing to Mr. and Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon. The "Doctor" says that Minnie occupied all her time, morning, noon, and night, discoursing upon the doctrine of free-love, of which she was a prominent disciple, and by this means corrupting not only the morals of himself and wife, but of his family. The evening before last the affair came to a climax, by Minnie leaving the house, taking away the suit of clothes, and neither paying for her newly-made suit nor her board during her stay at Mr. Tom's mansion. The "Doctor," who could not see things in this light, followed up Minnie and had her placed in rather uncomfortable quarters for the night.

Miss Merton was introduced to Justice Smith yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, and upon that gentleman asking her what she had to say for herself, replied that she owed Mr. and Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon nothing. She added that while in the house she performed various household functions—washing dishes and the like—and she considered that the services thus rendered were more than equivalent to the price of her clothes and board. The court inquired of Minnie if she had ever lived in a free-love community, if she was a free-lover, and what was her idea in changing her usual style of dress. Minnie, lawyer-like, replied sharply that she thought such questions totally irrelevant to the point at issue. Justice Smith was of the opinion that Minnie did not owe Mr. or Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon anything, nor did Mr. or Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon owe Minnie anything, at the same time telling Miss Merton that if she felt aggrieved in any way with respect to the clothes, she could only do so by a civil process. Minnie was of the opinion that they were making a mountain out of a mole-hill, and wound up by saying that she would make Mr. Tom-Ri-Jon a present of the suit.

Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon came into court attired in a light tweed coat, dark vest, and pants of material somewhat similar to the coat. While in court she was the centre of attraction, her gait and bearing being in striking contrast to her drowsy-looking husband.

THE GUNSER MURDER.

FIGHT AT AN EAST WILLIAMSBURG CHURCH PICNIC—ONE MAN SERIOUSLY INJURED—HIS ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT.

The people of East Williamsburg are divided on the question of "Who killed John Gunser?" and it has given rise to such bitter feeling that at the picnic of the East Williamsburg Lutheran Church, Rev. Louis Exiner, Pastor, on Wednesday, the two parties came together and fought a pitched battle in the grove on Fresh Pond road. Several persons received slight injuries, and George Schmeizer, an ardent defender of Mrs. Gunser, such serious ones, that his life is despaired of. On Thursday Justice Marshall took his ante-mortem deposition, in substance, as follows:

"While at the picnic I took part in the general conversation which was nearly all confined to the murder of John Gunser, and who did it. I maintained that the barber killed him, and I was beaten for it; the only man that I saw strike me was George Hansmann. He knocked me down, and I heard some one say, as I fell, 'kill him.' When down I was struck again, but losing consciousness, can tell nothing of what happened further."

Schmeizer was removed from the picnic grounds to Mrs. Gunser's residence until morning, and was then taken home, about 200 yards westward. An eye-witness who describes the fight said it was the most bitter conflict that has ever taken place in the village. At the picnic everything passed off pleasantly until this unfortunate affair turned into the festivities, and from that moment harmony was lost. The church people and their friends separated into two factions—the Gunser party and the Michel party—the latter being in the majority. The first faction insists that Michel is the murderer, and the second that Mrs. Gunser killed her husband. On this issue the wordy battle was maintained until about 3 o'clock in the morning, after which the feeling ran higher and a fight commenced between Hansmann and Schmeizer, in which some 20 or 30 joined, and when it ended Schmeizer was left lying on the ground bathed in blood from cuts on his head and face, the other participants accepting as their punishment during the fracas contusions, black eyes, and bloody noses. The picnic broke up with the fight, and while one party went off boasting that Michel would be released in the morning, the other party took Schmeizer up on a shutter and carried him to Mrs. Gunser's hotel.

A BOLD CONFIDENCE GAME.

Frederico Tuentes, a resident of La Paz, in the Republic of Bolivia, arrived in this City on June 4 last in the steam-ship City of Chester, from Liverpool, bringing with him a number of trunks containing jewelry and other valuable articles, which he intended to take with him to South America, after a brief sojourn in the Metropolis. Tuentes, who was unable to speak English and was ignorant of the laws of this country, was met on the landing upon his arrival by Victor Allain, who stated to him in French that he [Allain] was an interpreter for the hotel he [Tuentes] was going to, and also an agent for the Erie Railroad Company, and then informed him that it would be necessary for him to pay $1,700 Customs duty on the goods he had brought in the trunks, and volunteered to pay the duty if he would give him the money. Believing Allain's representations, Tuentes advanced the money, whereupon Allain told him he "could go to his hotel and it would be all right." Some 10 days ago Allain again presented himself to Tuentes, and saying, "I have saved you about $300," demanded that he should be paid that amount, either in cash or in merchandise. The demand was not complied with, and Tuentes having discovered that Allain's representations that duty would have to be paid were false, and having ascertained that he had appropriated the $1,700 to his own use, commenced a civil suit against him for the recovery of the money. An order of arrest was issued in the suit, and on Thursday night last Allain was taken into custody by a Deputy Sheriff, and was lodged in Ludlow-Street Jail where he now lies awaiting trial.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

The annual convention of bankers of the United States is announced to be held at Association Hall, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of September next. Representatives will be present from the principal banks of the country, and will consider and discuss the financial measures and reforms of the day, besides taking action toward the removal of the oppressive restrictions which interfere with the banking interests in certain quarters of the country. Among the questions to be discussed will be those of taxation and specie payments, and the unrestricted issuing of bonds by municipalities and other corporations. There are 2,082 national, 2,542 private banks, 875 State banks, and 671 savings institutions in the country.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD TAXES.

The railroad taxation appeal was continued before Judge Depue, in the Newark Supreme Court, yesterday. The first case considered was the Montclair and Greenwood Lake, which was reduced from $943,000 to $595,000. The Longwood Valley Road, assessed at $417,741 97, and the High Bridge Road, assessed at $985,024 66, were each reduced one-half. The South Branch Road was assessed $441,868 77. The reduction will depend upon the length of the road. If it is 12 miles long, the assessment is to be reduced to $328,488 82; if it is 15 miles long, to $394,488 82. There still remain two cases to be disposed of.

A VILLAGE DISINCORPORATED.

THE PEOPLE OF NYACK VOTE THEIR INCORPORATION OUT OF EXISTENCE—TWO YEARS OF ACRIMONIOUS CONTEST FINALLY ENDED BY A TRIUMPH FOR THE CITIZENS.

An important election was held in Nyack, New-York, on Tuesday last, to determine whether the village incorporation should continue or be dissolved. The election was called in pursuance of the general law relating to incorporated villages, and resulted in favor of disincorporation by a vote of 282 to 71. Thus ends a long and angry agitation of a question that has at times well nigh convulsed the people of Nyack. This village was incorporated about five years ago, by a vote quite as emphatic as the one given on Tuesday. It was believed that a population of 5,000 souls could be best governed under incorporation, and so the experiment was tried. It was not long, however, before it was found an expensive and unpopular undertaking. The management became loose and profligate. Speculations arose under pretended improvements, and burdensome taxation followed, in return for which the people derived little or no benefit. Jobs were concocted under the familiar guise of assessments for street improvements, so that in the course of a couple of years not less than $50,000 was no better than squandered. Sanitary provisions were little considered, and Police regulations practically ignored. In order to protect life and property against the incursions of river thieves, private watchmen had to be employed by the citizens, notwithstanding full power was vested in the board of officers to create an efficient constabulary force. In view of this state of things, steps were taken nearly two years ago to discontinue the incorporation. An application was made to the Trustees by a majority of the voting population for a special election to vote the incorporation out of existence, but the board refused, in the face of their plain duty under the law, to order the election. Recourse was then had to the courts for a mandamus, which was issued promptly, and upon the return of the order was promptly sustained. A day accordingly fixed upon for the election, whereupon an injunction was sued for to restrain the people from voting, and on the day appointed for the vote the injunction was served. Defeated temporarily, the people went to the courts, and, in turn, the courts dissolved the injunction; but for further delay, in support of which Miss Merton was the principal adherents of the incorporation went to the Legislature of 1876 with a special bill aiming to deprive the people of the right to vote, and failing to secure the enactment of their scheme that year, they renewed their attempt last Winter with more success. A law was passed making it impossible substantially to disincorporate, but Gov. Robinson declined to approve it, upon the ground that it was a species of special legislation, and withal vexatious. Failing thus to thwart the will of the people and abridge their rights, the incorporationists surrendered, and thus, after two years of acrimonious contest, the matter was ended on Tuesday as above stated. Nyack will now return to first principles, and if any more propositions are offered for incorporation the cost will first be well weighed.

AN ALDERMAN EXPELLED.

The trial of Alderman Joseph W. Riley, of Yonkers, on charges of malfeasance in office, was concluded at a late hour on Thursday night. Alderman Riley was tried before the Common Council, Alderman Morse, in the absence of the Mayor, presiding. Corporation Counsel R. E. Prime appeared for the city, and Riley was represented by Col. Matthew Ellis and E. R. Keyes. The particulars of the trial were published in THE TIMES of yesterday, but not its result, which was arrived at at a late hour. When the board had concluded voting on the various specifications contained in the charges, the following was the result: On the charges that Riley had proposed or endeavored to receive from George W. Cobb, the City Treasurer, a bribe of $750, and also another of $400 as a consideration that he [Riley,] should use his vote and official influence to retain him in office, the board unanimously voted him guilty. On the other charges made by Hugh Kennedy, in relation to the procuring of certain contracts for money considerations, the board exonerated Riley. Also on the charge of having endeavored to obtain a fee of $36 on the purchase of a number of Boulevard lamps for the city, while he was Chairman of the Committee on Lamps of the Board of Aldermen. At the conclusion of the voting Alderman Shonnard move that Alderman Riley be expelled from the board. Alderman Murphy moved as an amendment that a reprimand be substituted instead of expulsion. On being seconded, this motion was put to a vote and lost. Alderman Murphy then asked to be excused from voting on the original motion, as he was a colleague of Riley, having been elected from the same ward. His request was denied, and the resolution of expulsion was passed unanimously. It is understood that no further steps to punish Riley will be taken.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH AT CREEDMOOR.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, sent a detachment of men to Creedmoor yesterday under command of Capt. Tuttle. There were 103 men present at roll-call. Capt. Brown, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, superintended the shooting under direction of Capt. St. John, of the Eleventh Brigade Staff. In addition to the routine firing the "Veterans'" badge, a trophy presented to the active regiment by the veterans for competition, was contested at 200 and 500 yards distance, seven shots at each range. The conditions governing the trophy are singular. The winner must have won it three times a year for three years. Last year it was won by Private Backofen. This year the trophy falls to Private Bailey, who has made a total of 133 out of a possible 210 points. In practice, 62 men qualified at 100 and 150 yards to shoot at 200 and 400 yards. The best scores at the latter ranges were as follows:

Private Bailey, 43; Corp. Wharton, 36; Lieut. Condon, 35; Private Backofen, 34; Capt. Conover, 34; Private Hayes, 32; Private Hammond, 32; Private Spencer, 30; Sergt. Elliott, 28; Private Brunges, 26; Private Harris, 26; Private Magrath, 26; Capt. Gaylor, 25; Sergt. Glover, 25; Private Kingsland, 25; Private Reilly, 25.

A letter was received yesterday by the National Rifle Association from Sir Henry Halford, Captain of the British long-range team, announcing that the team would sail for this City by the City of Richmond, on the 16th inst., and that he wanted measures taken to prevent the party from being subjected to the annoyance of the inspection of their baggage at the Custom-house.

NEW-JERSEY'S NATIONAL GUARD.

Gov. Bedle, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of New-Jersey, has issued an order thanking the officers and men for their faithful and efficient performance of duty. The order says that, situated as New-Jersey is between the two great cities, with its compact net-work of railroads and large industrial interests, it became of the first importance, not only to the peace and safety of our own people, but to the commerce of the country at large, that all disorder and lawlessness here should be prevented or speedily suppressed. The escape of the State from any destruction of life or property is largely due to the presence and judicious conduct of the National Guard. The remarkable promptness of the National Guard is spoken of in flattering terms, as are also the discipline and good order. The valuable services of Gens. Mott, Plume, Perrine, and Sewell are referred to as having been performed with the greatest efficiency. The command of Gen. Sewell at Phillipsburg, is particularly alluded to as having been conducted with great skill and fidelity.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The creditors of Adolph Steinberg, clothing manufacturer at No. 37 Walker-street, have accepted the composition of 20 cents on the dollar before Register Little.

Efforts are being made by the creditors of Gonzalvo De Cordova, commission merchant, at No. 62 William-street, to throw him into bankruptcy. He owes James Campbell $24,369; J. & J. Stuart, $838; Alfred De Cordova, $440.

A meeting of the New-York creditors of Hamilton & Co., hardware dealers, of Toledo, Ohio, was held yesterday at the Hardware Board of Trade, No. 4 Warren-street. An offer to settle at 50 cents on the dollar was rejected, and a committee was appointed to investigate the affairs of the firm. A statement was presented giving the liabilities at $160,000, and nominal assets $117,000.

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE.

The Superintendent of Insurance of this State has revoked the certificate of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company to do business in New-York. It can collect its premiums on old business, but is not permitted to issue any new policies. Deputy Superintendent McCall says that course was made imperative by the report of the Connecticut Commission and also by the application for a Receiver by the Superintendent of that State. No matter what may be the ability of the company to recuperate, or its prospects, Mr. McCall said the department here could only deal with the facts. According to these, the Charter Oak was insolvent or had a deficit of $3,000,000, and being insolvent it could not be permitted to continue business in this State.

THE NEW-ROCHELLE REGATTA.

The fourth annual regatta of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club will take place on Saturday next. The boats will be divided into five classes, and the contest will be for prizes ranging from $25 to $150 gold. The course will be designated on the morning of the race by the committee. The rules of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, with a few exceptions, will govern the regatta, and the boats will be started at 11 o'clock. It is believed that about 50 boats will participate in the race. Thirty have already been entered.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The forty-sixth annual camp-meeting at Sing Sing Heights commences Aug. 14, continuing 10 days.

Daniel Carman, of No. 410 West Twenty-ninth-street, while bedding his horse last night, was kicked by the animal in the face and seriously injured. He was sent to the New-York Hospital.

A verdict of suicide was rendered yesterday in an inquest into the case of Mrs. Mary A. Hall, who killed herself on July 2 by jumping from a window at No. 41 West Twenty-sixth-street.

Bianco y Garcia, a wealthy young Cuban, shot himself in the St. Julien Hotel on July 18. A Coroner's jury yesterday returned a verdict of suicide. No reasons for the self-murder could be discovered.

Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, of the M. E. Church, arrived in this City yesterday. He left this City in June, 1876, and has visited the missions in India and Turkey, and made two visits to the Mission of Western Europe.

Henry Freeman, colored, was brought to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house yesterday afternoon, having fallen down at the corner of Broome and East streets, prostrated by the heat. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Samuel Rosenblat, aged 25, rendered desperate by lack of employment and consequent destitution, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by jumping from the sea wall of the Battery. Officer Cotter rescued him from the water, and locked him up in the First Precinct Station-house.

The death of James Borland, of the firm of James Borland & Co., ship-owners, was announced on the Mercantile Exchange yesterday. The deceased, who was in his sixty-fifth year, was one of the oldest ship-masters in the port, and about 20 years ago commanded the well-known packet-ship Sandusky, which is still running.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Patrick Hurley, who was killed on July 10 at Forty-second-street and First-avenue by a piece of rock thrown up by a blast. The jury declared that John Geherty, foreman of a gang of laborers, had been negligent in not giving the men proper warning as to the time of the blast. Geherty was held in $200 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Last evening Patrick Shaw and Anton Trask, of No. 124 West Forty-ninth-street, had a fight in the blacksmith shop at No. 125 same street, during which Shaw struck Trask on the head with a hammer, knocking him senseless and producing a fracture of the skull, which is likely to be fatal. Shaw was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house. Trask is lying in St. Luke's Hospital.

On the afternoon of the 20th a competitive examination of school-boys of the Fifth Congressional District will be had in Grammar School No. 8, Grand-street, near Wooster, for the purpose of selecting the most proficient school-boy—public or parochial—in the district, for Congressman Nicholas Muller's West Point cadetship. A committee will soon be appointed by Mr. Muller to conduct the examination.

In behalf of their respective commands, Col. Emmons Clark, of the Seventh Regiment, and Col. William A. Pond, of the Veteran Association of the Seventh, have addressed a letter to Mr. W. W. Astor, ex-member of Company K, tendering him the position of Trustee of the Seventh Regiment New Armory Fund, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. Washington R. Vermilye. Mr. Astor has accepted.

A letter from B. J. Donahue, the Erie striker, has been published, giving an account of his arrest, and expressing a belief that if there is anything like justice in the courts, he will be liberated. He speaks of his present abode as "one of the most celebrated and fashionable places of restraint in the United States, Ludlow-Street Jail. This is the home of Boss Tweed, and he and I enjoy the privileges of the same yard. He looks well and has splendid apartments, with servants, &c. All classes of noted criminals are found here."

While Patrick Matthews, aged 54, was dumping a load of coal at No. 92 Bank-street, yesterday morning, his horse became frightened by a train on the Elevated Railway, and ran away. Matthews was severely injured in the abdomen while trying to stop the animal. The animal, attached to the horse which Patrick Rafferty, of No. 784 Greenwich-street, was leading through Bank-street, and that animal threw Rafferty down and trampled upon him, wounding his head, breaking his left leg and one of his ribs, and otherwise injuring him.

The records of the relief stations of the Sick Children's Mission show that 183 new cases of sickness have been attended to by the physicians since Monday last. Since the relief work commenced this Summer, medical attendance, medicine, and food have been furnished to 1,520 poor children and 400 parents. The higher temperature has greatly increased the number of applications during the past two days, and revealed some sad cases of destitution. Among the applicants for aid yesterday were an engineer and French cook. Their families are in want of the necessaries of life, and the men, who have satisfactory testimonials

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 8085. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE CRISIS IN THE EAST.

RUSSIAN AND TURKISH MOVEMENTS.

UNCERTAIN REPORTS OF BATTLES—IMPORTANT OPERATIONS ON FOOT—THE DECISIVE BATTLE OF THE CAMPAIGN TO BE FOUGHT IN THE BOGAZ PASS—THE RUSSIANS REPULSED NEAR SHUMLA AND AT YAILLAK—MORE REPORTS OF ATROCITIES—INCOMPETENT GENERALS ON BOTH SIDES TO BE COURT-MARTIALED—A PANIC THROUGHOUT RUSSIA.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The news from the seat of war to-day is so confused and so indefinite that it is almost impossible to sift the truth from the great mass of dispatches constantly arriving. There are many uncertain reports of battles, but nearly as soon as they arrive denials come from one side or the other, as the case may be. The Russians are determined not to allow the truth to come out when they are defeated, while the Turkish Generals are maintaining a discreet silence in regard to all movements of the slightest importance, whether they result successfully for their side or otherwise. When they are obliged to talk, they dilate at great length on the multitudinous reports of Russian atrocities. In other respects, it is noticeable that they are conducting operations with discreet reticence.

That very important movements are on foot is certain. The correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES at Adrianople sends an assurance by telegraph to-day that the decisive battle of the campaign will be fought at Bogaz Pass, notwithstanding the fact that an official telegram from Suleiman Pasha says the result of a reconnoissance by the Imperial Turkish troops demonstrates beyond a doubt that there are no Russian soldiers at the entrance to the Pass.

Small preliminary skirmishes between the Turks and the advancing or retreating Russians are of almost daily occurrence, and doubtless form the basis for the numerous and exaggerated reports of battles which have been telegraphed during the last day or two. Near Shumla, on Wednesday last, the Turkish General, Abraham, defeated 17 companies of Russian infantry, and 1,000 horse. On the same day an attack was made by a large force of Russians on the town of Yaillak, near Osman Bazar. The Russians were repulsed, but with what loss is not stated.

Charges and countercharges of atrocities continue to pour in from both sides, and both seem to contain the elements, at least, of truth. There is no doubt that this is the most cruel war in the history of the world. Reprisals are made ruthlessly by both Russians and Turks.

The British Parliament will break up next week without asking the vote of credit to meet extraordinary expenditures, the recent Russian defeats having altered the situation so much that it is deemed unnecessary. For the same reason Austria is becoming more settled in her policy of neutrality. Nevertheless, politically considered, the crisis is thought by far-seeing statesmen to be exceptionally dangerous at the present moment. This is owing to the intrigues of Prince Bismarck with the Governments of Austria and Italy and his thorough understanding with the Russian Czar.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, who is high in favor with the Russian military authorities, states in his paper to-day that the reinforcements for the Russian Army will require more time to reach the front than was at first supposed, and that consequently it will be impossible to conclude the war during the present year. Great battles will be fought, he says, but only north of the Balkan Mountains. The hope entertained by the Russians of being able to advance on Adrianople at once has been postponed, and the aim of the Russian Generals now is to sweep Bulgaria, north of the Balkans, clear of the Turkish armies. The passes of the Balkans are to be held at all hazards, a strong position being taken up for this purpose at Kasanlik. The necessity for thus restricting operations south of the Balkans arises from the serious aspect of affairs north of that range. The Russian armies there are unable to move, and must wait for reinforcements. One hundred thousand men are now on the way to the scene of operations. In accordance with this view, the blow which the Russians intended to give Osman Pasha's army cannot be struck, because troops are not available in sufficient numbers. The right flank of the Russian Army is sufficiently protected, but the means for renewed offensive operations are utterly inadequate. The *News*, correspondent gives specific reasons why the Russians are not in a position to strike at the forces of Eyoub Pasha and Mehemet Ali Pasha. At best they can only stand on the defensive and hope for better luck.

The correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES at Bucharest telegraphs that the Russian General Schildner-Schuldner will be summoned before a court-martial for trial on charges of neglect of duty and general incapacity. He had no outposts in the rear of his position when surprised at Plevna on the 19th of July, and he allowed his first brigade to be repulsed on the 20th and destroyed on the 23d, because he did not order an advance of his reserve forces. Gen. Krudner will also be court-martialed for neglecting to take possession of the defiles through which Osman Pasha's reinforcements passed on the 28th of July, and for the general incapacity displayed by him in the combats of the 29th and 30th of July. On the other side, Abdul Kerim will be court-martialed for utter worthlessness, and Eschridt Pasha for attempting to sell the Turkish position at Rustchuk to the Russians, after the manner of Youssouf Pasha at Varna, in the war of 1828. Russia is hardly justified in her scapegoats, for they did exactly what they were told to do, but the fact remains that somebody must be disgraced for the inglorious defeats before Plevna, at Rasgrad, Silistria and Eski Saghra—all of which are important victories to inscribe on the Turkish banners.

Reports come from Vienna to-day of a panic throughout Russia. Additional troops are being hurried pell-mell to the Danube; the religious communities are hastily packing and sending their valuables to Austria, fearing that they will be confiscated in the general war levy for money, and there is an increasing feeling of uneasiness in Russian Poland. Russia fears to withdraw more troops from that province, as it will require a strong hand to keep down the revolutionary movement in the presence of the continued Turkish successes and the exhaustive drafts of men and money to sustain the war. Nevertheless, there is much enthusiasm at Moscow and at St. Petersburg for war. The Imperial Russian Guard, consisting of 64,000 infantry and cavalry will follow the force of 48,000 men, with 250 cannon, already on the way to the seat of war. The suburbs of the Russian capital are studded with tents, and the city itself is full of martial sounds, incident to the war-like preparations. A force of 185,000 Landwehr is nearly ready to start for the front, and there is every indication that Russia is determined to justify the general belief in her ultimate success.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS ASSUMED BY THE RUSSIANS—A TURKISH ATTACK ON KHALFALU REPULSED—THE LOSSES SLIGHT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—The following official dispatch has been received here:

"ALEXANDROPOL, Aug. 9.—The Turkish right wing assumed the offensive on the 5th inst., along the whole line, from Tschiagyi Pass to Karavansarai Pass. A number of Bashi-Bazouks and Kurds, supported by six infantry battalions coming from Yara and Kunelschacha, drove in the Russian outpost, and there was skirmishing along the picket lines during the whole day. After occupying Alikotschak, the Turks endeavored to take Khalfalu, but were repulsed. The Russian losses were four officers killed and 12 officers and 13 men wounded. The Turks left 20 killed on the field. The Turkish corps is now concentrating in the direction of Alikotschak. Gen. Tergukassoff's army has been reinforced by a column detached from the main body, and is concentrating toward Igdyr."

"According to the latest intelligence from Batoum, Dervish Pasha, with four battalions, has left Zichidsere by sea in a northerly direction."

RUSSIA'S WAR LEVY.

GREAT DIFFICULTY EXPERIENCED IN FILLING THE RANKS OF THE LANDWEHR—PREPARING FOR A DRAFT IN RUSSIAN-POLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—This afternoon's *Pall Mall Gazette* has a Berlin dispatch which says: "Russia experiences serious difficulty in filling the ranks of the Landwehr, in consequence of the reluctance with which the men come forward. With a view to obviate this, the Government has issued a notice that the men will not be required to go to the front, but merely take the place at home of the reserves and garrison troops. The manner in which the Landwehr is constituted legally precludes their employment out of Russia. Under the present call the City of Moscow is forming a vounteer legion, which it proposes to support until the end of the war. Marines continue to be sent southward from Cronstadt to join the fighting army."

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says: "In Russian Poland all males from 18 to 45 years of age are being registered preparatory to calling out the remaining classes of the general levy."

THE NEUTRALITY OF SERVIA.

MARCHING ORDERS NOT ISSUED TO THE MILITIA—SERVIA'S AID NOT DESIRABLE.

VIENNA, Aug. 11.—The *Political Correspondence* states that M. Ristics, the Servian Premier, has informed a friend that the Militia has not received marching orders. The partial mobilization is solely for the protection of the frontier. Servia remains neutral, subject to the course of military events and the political aspect of Europe.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—The *Norddeutsch* denies that any intention exists of extending military operations to Servia. "The Czar," it says, "at the commencement of the war set aside any such idea, out of consideration for Austria, and nothing shows that these views are changed. The changed position of the Russian armies is not such as to render Servia's questionable aid desirable." Measures have been taken at the Russian head-quarters to enable the troops to resume the offensive.

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

A STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS INDICATIVE OF AN EASIER FEELING—A QUESTION WHICH SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE DECLINED TO ANSWER.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Charles Monk, Liberal Member for Gloucester City, persistently pressed the question on the Government whether they would consider the temporary occupation of Constantinople by the Russian troops so far inconsistent with British interests as to disturb the relations of amity between England and Russia. Though Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, refused to answer this hypothetical question, it had the effect of drawing from Right Hon. William Edward Forster, Liberal member for Bradford, a statement expressive of the greater confidence which is felt by the Opposition of the improbability of England's becoming involved in war. Mr. Forster said: "Speaking for myself and others, we should not have yielded to the Government's desire to avoid debate on the Eastern question if we had any reason to fear that the Government were likely during the recess to drag the country into war, or involve it in any breach of neutrality. We have most carefully considered everything that has been written and said by the Government; and, looking at their last dispatches, we feel convinced that they intend to abide by the policy of strict neutrality. That being the case, I do not think it necessary to do more than remind them of the heavy responsibility under which they lie." This statement seems indicative of the easier feeling generally prevalent, which is largely due to Earl Beaconsfield's recent statement in the House of Lords.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 11.—One hundred and fifty Greek volunteers left here to-day for Patras.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 11.—Two thousand workmen are employed completing the Gallipoli fortifications on the plans of 1855. Krupp guns are constantly being forwarded.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Shumla says: "Raouf Pasha arrived here last night. Prince Hassan, commanding at Varna, has come here to confer with Lieut.-Gen. Mehemet Ali."

THE STATE SENATE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—In the Senate on Thursday the vote on the proposition to meet in Albany on Monday after adjournment was reconsidered and agreed to. The summing up in the Ellis trial will, therefore, begin in that city on Monday afternoon.

THE FIREMEN'S STATE CONVENTION.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Extensive preparations are making for the Firemen's State Convention in this city next Tuesday and Wednesday. The programme published yesterday indicates the presence of 20 companies or more, nearly all to be accompanied by bands of musicians. It is estimated that at the annual parade on Wednesday the procession will be a mile and a half in length.

A BLOODY INDIAN FIGHT.

A HARD STRUGGLE AND HEAVY LOSS

ONE-HALF THE FORCE ENGAGED KILLED OR WOUNDED—GEN. GIBBON, WITH 182 MEN, ATTACKS AN INDIAN CAMP—TWO HOURS' HARD FIGHTING—THE INDIANS FINALLY RETREAT—TWO OFFICERS KILLED—GEN. GIBBON AND FOUR OTHERS WOUNDED—ONLY 100 EFFECTIVE MEN LEFT.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 9.—The following dispatches were received this morning:

BIG HOLE, Montana, Aug. 8.

To Gov. Potts:

Had a hard fight with the Nez Perces, killing a number, and losing a number of officers and men. We need a doctor and everything. Send us such relief as you can. JOHN GIBBON, Colonel Commanding.

BIG HOLE, Aug. 9.

To Gov. Potts:

We are here near the mouth of Big Hole Pass, with a large number wounded, in want of everything—food, clothing, medicine, and medical attendance. Send us assistance at once.

JOHN GIBBON, Colonel U. S. A.

Another dispatch to Gov. Potts says: "We had a hard fight and took the village, but were finally driven back with heavy loss. Capt. Logan and Lieut. Bradley are killed; Gen. Gibbon and Lients. Coolidge, English, and Woodruff are wounded, Lieut. English seriously and the others slightly. The troops are entrenched and the Indians leaving."

When the messenger was leaving Gen. Gibbon said: "I want an escort sufficient to protect the wagons which are coming in to relieve us. Load the wagons as lightly as possible. The Indians have cut me off from my supplies."

DEER LODGE, Montana, Aug. 11—9 A. M.—W. H. Edwards has just arrived from Big Hole, bringing accounts of a terrible battle between Gen. Gibbon's command and the Nez Perces, on the Big Hole River, Aug. 8. Gibbon's command, consisting of 182 men, (11 officers, 133 regulars, and 32 citizen volunteers,) crossed over from Ross Hole on Wednesday. Starting at 11 o'clock the same night, they moved down all of the troops, with the exception of a few left to guard the transportation a few miles above, close to the Indian camp, which was on the Big Hole, about three miles below where the Bitter Root and Bannock trail crosses. At daylight the fight opened by the volunteers firing on an Indian going after the horses. The charge was then made on the camp, and some hard fighting took place in the next two hours, during which time large numbers of men and Indians were killed. The soldiers then charged the lodges, but were repulsed. The Indians then attempted to cut the soldiers from a high wooded point; but the latter charged, beating back the Indian advance from the point, which they held and at once fortified. Fighting continued all day, and was still progressing fitfully when the courier left at 11 o'clock. The fighting was desperate on both sides, the full force of Indians being in the fight. Capt. Logan and Lieut. Bradley were killed. Gen. Gibbon, Capt. Williams, and Lieuts. Coolidge, English, and Woodruff were wounded—Gen. Gibbon slightly. Lieut. Bradley was the first man killed.

The messenger says that after they failed to capture the lodges the Indians moved their camp off in the direction of Bannock. All of their horses were captured, and the messenger had to come to French Gulch, nearly 60 miles, on foot. Another messenger was sent to Howard, who should have reached there to-day.

The howitzer had been left six miles behind, and was ordered to be moved up at daylight. During the fight they heard it discharged twice, and then it was silent. A band of Indians soon after appeared with a number of horses, and it is believed that all the horses of the command, the gun, supplies, and reserve ammunition were captured. When the courier left Gen. Gibbon thought he still had 100 effective men, and believed that nearly all of the Indians had withdrawn from his front. The messenger says he thinks 100 Indians were killed, and that nearly half of the command, including the citizens, were killed or wounded. Gen. Gibbon has sent for medicines, surgeons, supplies, &c. Dr. Mitchell will leave to-day with an escort. Gen. Gibbon particularly asks for ambulance wagons to come under escort, and every available wagon will go forward from here and Butte.

This is one of the hardest Indian fights on record, and Gen. Gibbon's command made a most gallant and desperate fight against overwhelming odds.

DEER LODGE, Aug. 11—10 A. M.

To Gov. Potts:

We have all the men we want here to escort wagons. We are rushing out wagons, stores, ice, &c. Eighty or 100 are killed or wounded.

GEN. CROOK TO VISIT SITTING BULL.

SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON—PROPOSITION TO APPOINT THE GENERAL THE ARMY COMMISSIONER TO VISIT THE BIG CHIEF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Secretary of War has telegraphed to Gen. Crook, who is now in Maryland with his family, to come to Washington. The General will be appointed the Commissioner from the Army to visit Sitting Bull if he will accept, which is doubtful, as he now has his attention fully occupied with the removal of Spotted Tail and Red Cloud to their new agencies on the Missouri River, and with the delegations from their tribes, who are coming to Washington on a visit to the President next month.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Secretary of the Interior was in conference with the President to-day with reference to the proposed commission to wait upon Sitting Bull to arrange for his return to the United States. The names of the members of the commission will not be announced until Gen. Crook shall have been heard from on the subject.

SOLDIERS RETURNING HOME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Aug. 11.—The Fourth Regiment, National Guard, of Pennsylvania, 10 companies, under command of Brig.-Gen. Frank Reeder, arrived here at 3 P. M. They were obliged to foot it through the streets, as the Lebanon Valley Bridge was not quite finished. The city was sparsely decorated with bunting in honor of the returning soldiers. A committee of citizens, preceded by the city cornet band, escorted the regiment through the city to the Reading depot, where Company A, Reading Rifles, of this city, were dismissed. The remainder took the trains for their respective destinations. It was noticeable that not a cheer of welcome went up from the crowds on the streets and sidewalks. Some significance is attached to this, as all the other regiments which have returned to their homes have been banqueted to repletion. The Fourth Regiment had the unenviable duty of firing into the mob on the 23d of July.

THE CANADIAN BOUNDARY.

OTTAWA, Aug. 11.—Mr. W. R. Russell, of the Department of the Interior, who accompanied Mr. Hunter to the Stickeen River, and assisted that engineer in surveying the international boundary, has prepared an elaborate map of the survey, and defined with great distinctness the true limits of the international division. This line brings several miles of the Stickeen River, heretofore popularly believed to be American territory, under the British flag, and renders it possible to establish a post on the Stickeen at which British steamers from Victoria may discharge without having to go through the troublesome form of calling at Fort Wrangel.

LYNCH LAW IN VIRGINIA.

THE USUAL NEGRO HANGED—TAKEN FROM THE JAIL AT NIGHT—BODY FOUND HANGING IN THE MORNING—NO ONE KNOWS WHO DID IT.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 11.—A special to the *Sun* from Culpeper Court-house, Va., dated yesterday, says:

"On Sunday night a colored man named William Thompson committed a brutal assault on a little white girl at Mitchell's Station, Culpeper County. The man was arrested on Monday, and while being guarded at Mitchell's Station on Monday night a party of colored men attempted his release. In the mêlée A. A. Riddell, a white man, was struck by a stone thrown by a colored man named Claxton, who in return was shot and severely wounded. On Tuesday morning Thompson was brought to this place and committed to jail by a Justice for the action of the Grand Jury. Last night about 11 o'clock a crowd of men gathered in the dark near the jail, and at 1 o'clock a company, some 60 in number, marched down Main-street in an orderly and silent manner, and, halting at the jail, demanded admittance. This the jailer refused, but finally yielded to force, and delivered up the keys. The crowd marched in and found Thompson chained to the floor of his cell. The chains were quickly broken and with Thompson in the centre of a hollow square his captors marched along the country road to the Confederate Cemetery, a short distance from town, and halted at a large poplar tree. The leader asked Thompson if he he anything to say, but the negro, who had before confessed the crime, declined to talk. A rope, which had been brought by the party, was fastened to the tree, and Thompson swung off. As soon as life was extinct his executioners rode away, and the body hung until about noon to-day. It is thought that the executioners came from the neighborhood of Mitchell's Station, and comprised some of the relatives of the outraged girl. The affair was conducted so quietly that most of the village knew nothing of it until this morning. The Coroner's jury failed to identify any one as participating in the hanging."

THE RECENT LABOR TROUBLES.

REMOVAL OF THE BLOCKADE ON THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL—NO MORE HOODLUMISM TO BE PERMITTED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—Advices to-day from along the entire line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal are to the effect that the blockade has been removed and no obstructions exist. Four or five boats left Cumberland to-day for Georgetown, but there is a determination among the boatmen not to resume navigation at the old rates. The miners in the coal regions are still on strike, and until they resume work there will be little use for canal-boats. The United States troops and Maryland Militia are stationed along the line of the canal, east and west of Sir John's Run.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 11.—Touching the recent troubles in this city, the Committee of Safety have had repeated consultations with the leading spirits of the working men's party, anti-Coolie organizations, &c., all of whom unite in deprecating any resort to violence, and announce their readiness to co-operate in maintaining the peace of the city against hoodlum assaults.

Col. Frederick A. Bee, well known in connection with the affairs of the Chinese on this coast, will present a claim against the United States Government for indemnity in the case of the Chinese of this city whose property was destroyed during the recent disturbances. Application will be made through the British Minister at Washington, as China has no ministerial representative there, and the parties injured emigrated from the British port of Hong Kong. The claims will aggregate about $100,000, upward of half of which is for actual and the remainder for constructive damages.

THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

CHINESE MERCHANTS TELL SENATOR MORTON THEY ARE TIRED OF LIVING IN A COUNTRY WHICH AFFORDS THEM NO PROTECTION—THEY WANT IMMIGRATION DISCOURAGED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 11.—A deputation of leading Chinese merchants recently waited upon Senator Morton with regard to the troubles attendant upon the presence of their countrymen in California. The spokesman stated in effect, that there was a strong feeling existing against them; that their property had been destroyed, and they had been subjected to personal violence; that their rights under the treaty were disregarded, and the State and United States Governments failed to afford them the protection to which they were entitled; that they did not blame the American people for this state of affairs, recognizing the fact that it it was the foreign element that so strongly opposed them; that having borne with this treatment for many years with no prospect of relief, they wished to adopt such measures as would have a tendency to check Chinese immigration, and to this end requested the Senator to introduce a bill at the next session of Congress providing for a modification or abrogation of the Burlingame treaty, and for levying a per capita tax of $100 on every Chinaman landing in America, the proceeds of this tax to be devoted to paying the passage back to China of those Chinamen who desire to return but lack the means. They also expressed their intention of endeavoring to induce the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental Steam-ship Companies to modify their rates of steerage passage so as to make the rate coming this way $75, while reducing the price hence to China to $30. They expressed their readiness to provide all the means necessary to pay any expenses incident upon procuring such legislation. Senator Morton expressed his willingness to introduce such a bill.

MARSHAL PURNELL'S CONDITION.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 11.—Dispatches from Austin to-day report that United States Marshal Purnell is resting easily, and that it is now believed he stands a fair chance to recover. Gen. Britton is under arrest, and his examination is now progressing.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN KENTUCKY

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 11.—In a pond near Winchester, Ky., on the 9th inst., the body of James Williams was found, with a bullet hole in the head and a strap with a stone attached to it around the neck. Felix Holden, the son of a widow with whom Williams had been living, was suspected of the crime, arrested and placed in jail, where he yesterday hanged himself in his cell. The cause of the murder is not known.

THE ACCIDENT IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The damage caused to the engine, three baggage, the postal, and one Pullman car by the accident at Seabrook, N. H., last night is about $10,000. There were 800 passengers on the train at the time of the accident, and there was a very narrow escape from loss of life. The train was running 40 miles an hour when the engine and cars above named plunged down an embankment. The engineer and fireman had a very narrow escape from death. It is alleged that Albert Locke, the depot master, is to blame for the accident.

LOSS OF A PACIFIC STEAMER

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

THE STEAMER ETEN, OF THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION LINE, WRECKED NEAR VALPARAISO—DREADFUL SUFFERINGS OF PASSENGERS ON THE ROCKS—INABILITY TO SAVE THEM OWING TO STORMY WEATHER—THEORIES REGARDING THE DISASTER.

PANAMA, Aug. 2.—From Chili we have news of the loss of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Eten, about 70 miles north of Valparaiso. Our correspondent, writing from Lima, July 20, says: "We have advices of the total loss of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Eten, Capt. Coathupe, on the morning of the 15th inst., at a point known as "Los Vilos," about 70 miles north of Valparaiso. According to the meagre telegrams received, there must have been considerable loss of life, as 14 dead bodies had been recovered. Forty-three of the crew and passengers had reached the shore in safety, and 20 were still on the rocks; all efforts were being made to rescue them. The English war steamer Amethyst and the Chilian gun-boat Chacabuco proceeded immediately to the assistance of the unfortunates. The cause of the disaster has not been reported. The Eten, 1,853 tons register, was built by Laird on the Clyde in 1871, at a cost of £47,750. She was an iron screw propeller.

The following telegram is from the office of the company in Callao:

SERENA, Chili, July 18—(Received at Callao, July 20.)—The Amethyst arrived from the scene of the wreck at about 3 P. M. to-day, unable to rescue the survivors from the rocks, owing to bad weather. The Chacabuco was also unable to render them any assistance, it being unsafe to attempt a rescue with small boats. The Chacabuco is on her way to Valparaiso. Survivors on rocks, owing to exposure and want of food, threw themselves into the sea to end their misery. Only three saved.

A letter dated on board the steam-ship Lima at Callao, July 21, says: "The details of the loss of the Eten are very meagre. Out of the crew (67 all told) and passengers there are probably saved 63. There could not have been less than from 90 to 100 passengers, as she was the intermediate boat. The losses of life, therefore, may be estimated at about 100 persons. To account for the loss of the Eten various theories are advanced. None of them assume for a moment any want of attention, care, or skill, on the part of the commander, who probably is among those whose lives were ended in the distressing catastrophe. He was one of the most prudent and painstaking commanders in the service, and was esteemed and admired for his manliness, devotion to duty, and high moral worth. The most reasonable theory of the loss of the Eten is that advanced by Capt. Mills, of the Lima. He reports continual disturbances of the sea, with a very strong shore set, which necessitate constant watchfulness on the part of commanders and officers, and in numerous instances the ship's coarse has to be changed to keep off the coast. On the last trip but one this was particularly the case; indeed, ever since the 10th May (the day of the earthquake and tidal wave) these disturbances have been very considerable, and on the present trip up were noted as being as strong as ever. The day on which the Eten went to sea was foggy and rainy, and it was difficult to make out objects on shore, or ascertain the bearings of prominent points. It is possible that Capt. Coathupe (P. G.) did not observe the strong shoreward set of the sea, and so ran among the rocks at or about Los Vilos, a very dangerous point. Earthquake shocks are frequent and the sea at many points was exceedingly rough."

The *Times* of the 19th has the following: "List of persons saved from the Eten up to 10 A. M. on the 18th inst.: Twenty-four of the crew, including second and third officers, (Stevenson and Bennett,) third engineer, (Houston,) and carpenter. Of passengers: A Russian lady, Juana Cabrera, Maria Vicuña, S. Pizarro, J. Tapulvosa, R. Santa Cruz, M. Diaz, O. Chamorro, J. Alvarez, C. Gonzales, A. De La Fuente, P. Premista. Names of remainder saved unknown."

ESCAPE OF A FORGER.

A YOUNG MAN ARRESTED FOR FORGERY IN QUINCY—HE MAKES A SUCCESSFUL DASH FOR LIBERTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—A special from Quincy, Ill., to-day says that a young man giving the name of H. B. Valentine, and claiming to represent the firm of Valentine & Co., of New-York, was arrested in that city last evening, on a dispatch from D. B. Snyder, of Lyons, Iowa. The dispatch stated that Valentine claimed to be an agent of the Fahnestock Lead Company; that he traveled under different names, and was a forger. When arrested Valentine stated that he knew nothing about the Fahnestock Lead Company, but upon being searched a number of business cards of the company were found in his possession. While waiting in the Police office, the prisoner jumped out of the rear door, leaped over the fence, and succeeded in making his escape.

THE FIRST COTTON OF THE SEASON.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 11.—The first two bales of new cotton were received at this port yesterday—one shipped from Montgomery, Montgomery County, Ala., by H. E. and J. Faber, and consigned to Frinkle, Haas & Co.; the other was shipped from Eufaula, Barbour County, Ala., by John W. Tullis & Co., and consigned to Innis, Billups & Co. The Montgomery bale was classed "middling," and weighed 496 pounds. The Eufaula bale was classed "low middling" and weighed 430 pounds. Both bales were sold in front of the Cotton Exchange by N. Strauss, auctioneer, and were purchased by E. V. George & Brother at 16 cents per pound, for the account of Macaulay & Co., New-York. The first bale of new cotton received last year was on the 13th of August from Barbour County, Ala.

ELECTION OF THE METAL WORKERS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 11.—The convention of iron and steel workers to-day elected the following officers for the ensuing year. President and Secretary, Joseph Bishop, of Pittsburg; Treasurer, Edward McGinnis, of Youngstown, Ohio; Trustees of the national association: W. S. Irwin, of Pittsburg; David A. Plant, of Columbus, and Albert L. Wells, of Wheeling, West Va. A Vice-President was chosen for each of the eight districts throughout the country, except the fifth, which was left for the President to fill. After passing some resolutions of thanks, the convention adjourned sine die.

TWO LOUISIANA SWINDLERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—Edward Fulton, ex-Tax Collector of the Fourth District, and Lewis Laun, late of the firm of Carr and Laun, have arrived from San Francisco in charge of special officers. Fulton is charged with the embezzlement of nearly $60,000 of the State's funds. He has given bonds for his appearance in the sum of $20,000. Ex-Deputy Collector Herwig is one of his bondsmen. Laun is charged with defrauding the Citizens' Bank by means of forged bills of lading of $40,000. He has been sent to the parish prison in default of bail. His partner, Carr, who is implicated in the same transaction, is also in prison, having failed to furnish bonds.

THE WORKING MEN'S PARTY.

CONVENTION OF WORKING MEN IN PHILADELPHIA—A PLATFORM ADOPTED—OTHER CONVENTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—A large meeting of working men was held here to-night, at which it was agreed to organize a new political party, to be named "The Working Men's Protective Party." The men who were instrumental in this movement are nearly all members of the Typographical Union of this city, Mr. William B. Eckert, who presided, being for some years President of the Union. A prominent editor of this city framed the resolutions on which the platform of the party is based, which asserts that in consequence of the depression of labor by capital, the working men deem legislation for themselves necessary. As it stands at present the movement is weak, there being no one connected with it having funds to carry on a campaign. A fusion with the other labor organizations would make it very strong locally, and endanger the success of the party tickets here.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—A meeting of working men was held to-night at Caledonian Hall to concert measures to form a new political party, through which the working men of America hope and expect to make their collective influence felt. Nearly all the trades were represented. The meeting was private, and all reporters were excluded. After the meeting it was announced that the following preamble and resolutions had been adopted:

Whereas, The lamentable state of affairs existing in this country having been brought about by the undue power granted by the laws to corporated capital by partial legislation in its favor, by restrictive laws, through which associated laborers are deprived of all right to regulate their own affairs, and by the total alienation of the Government and representatives in the Legislatures and Congress from the people who have intrusted tnem with their interests and protection; and,

Whereas, All efforts having heretofore failed which have had for their object the emancipation of the working classes, owing to the manifold divisions in the ranks of labor; and,

Whereas, Destruction of the industries of the country and the pauperizing of its labor must be the inevitable consequence of partial legislation on the part of our law makers: therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the organization of working men for political purposes, to be called the Protective Labor Party, having for its object—first, the mutual protection of labor; second, direct representation of the working classes in municipal and State Legislatures and Congress; third, the repeal of all oppressive laws against labor; fourth, the enactment of just laws for the protection of labor.

The speeches made were of a conservative character. A communistic communication from the Working Men's Party of the United States was offered to the meeting, but was tabled unanimously. After the appointment of a committee, composed of delegates from the trades represented, to draft a plan of organization, the meeting adjourned.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 11.—A mass-meeting of working men held here to-night adopted resolutions denouncing the Republican and Democratic Parties and the Hayes Administration, and appointed an Executive Committee to take steps toward calling a State and county convention to nominate a full working men's ticket.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 11.—A mass-meeting of working-men to-day nominated the following State ticket: Governor, L. H. Bond, of Cincinnati; Lieutenant-Governor, Frank S. Kadd, of Cleveland; State Treasurer, D. A. Hine, of Cincinnati; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Frederick Amsperger, of Cincinnati; Board of Public Works, Peter McGreeny, of Xenia, and School Commissioner, Peter H. Clark, of Cincinnati.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

GUATEMALA ENDEAVORING TO ESTABLISH TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE UNITED STATES—THE PACIFIC WHALING FLEET.

PANAMA, Aug. 2.—The Government of Guatemala is negotiating for the establishing of a line of telegraph with Mexico, which would place Guatemala in telegraphic communication with the United States and Europe. The Government of Mexico has expressed itself favorable to the enterprise, and it is believed that within two months the wires of the two Republics will be connected. Mexico appears to have given up the question of boundaries with Guatemala.

Mr. José de Fabrega, who was named specially to examine the gold-producing lands of the Department of Izabel, reports that they are all rich in the precious metal: that it is easy of extraction, and in great abundance, principally on the borders of the River Bobo.

The steam-ship Lima brought to Panama on the 28th inst. 3,099 sacks of cocoa from Guayaquil, making the total receipts this year to date 86,131 sacks.

By the steam-ship Honduras, from Central American ports, on the 30th inst., 1,782 bags of coffee and 790 packages of sugar were received at this port, making totals of 235,789 bags coffee and 19,232 packages sugar from the same source received at Panama this year. The coffee season may now be considered ended, and the above amount is believed to be in excess of any former year.

Capt. Chase, of the whaling bark Jireh Perry, now in Panama Harbor, reports the following vessels of the Pacific fleet cruising upon the offshore ground: Ship Niger, Hallet, with 1,700 barrels sperm and 500 barrels whale; ship Emma C. Jones, Potter, 220 barrels this season; bark John P. West, Manchester, 1,500 barrels, all told; bark Hercules, Sherman, 950 barrels, all told, and bark Bounding Billow, 30 barrels this season. Spoke bark Hunter off the Gallipagos Island, with nothing since leaving Panama last month. All well on board.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 11.—At 11 o'clock this morning Prof. W. F. Sherwin, of Newark, N. J., delivered an admirable lecture on the "Ministry of Music in the Lord's Work," which was followed by a new service of prayer and song, arranged by Dr. Vincent. The music was rendered by Prof. Sherwin's Chautauqua Choir, the Young Apollo Club, of New-York, and the Fredonia cornet band. Miss Emma Cohen, of Washington, sang a Christmas song by Adam with good effect. Solos were also well sung by Miss Lilla, of Jamestown, N. Y. The several organizations united gave the Anvil Chorus. About 12,000 people attended the exercises. Rev. Joseph Cook, after lecturing on "God in Natural Law," yesterday, sat up all night to read the proofs of the printed report, and it appeared in full in this morning's *Daily Assembly Herald*. Mr. Cook will deliver three more lectures, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week. He will then go to Mr. W. F. Craft's Sunday-school Parliament, to open at Wellesley, Thousand Islands, Aug. 21.

THE VERMONT RAILROADS.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 11.—At the conference here to-day between the Bennington and Rutland Railway Company and the managers of the Central Vermont Railroad, an agreement was made by which the Central Vermont Company will operate the Bennington and Rutland Railway until Aug. 21, having perfected plans for the immense amount of business that will be done over this line of railway during the Centennial week.

DEATH OF A SEA CAPTAIN.

A letter from Lima reports that Capt. Barber, of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, while apparently in his usual health, suddenly died from a rupture of a blood vessel in his brain, on July 12, on board his vessel, the Santa Rosa, at sea, near Mollendo.

GENERAL NEWS BY CABLE.

THE FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS.

THE DUC DE BROGLIE SAID TO BE AN OBSTACLE TO THE PROCLAMATION OF A STATE OF SIEGE—AN INTRIGUE TO OVERCOME HIS SCRUPLES GOING ON.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch has the following: "The Bonapartist and Clerical press have long been clamoring for a proclamation of a state of siege. A sensational paper, the *Figaro*, hints that the Duc de Broglie, President of the Council and Minister of Justice, whose liberal antecedents make him fear the reproach of inconsistency, is an obstacle to such a step, and advises him to resign and leave the field open to more thorough men." The correspondent adds: "An intrigue is evidently going on in this direction, but the Duc ee Broglie, who is an Orleanist, will scarcely be so artless as to hand over his cards to the Bonapartists."

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK ABROAD.

HEAVY WITHDRAWALS OF GOLD FROM ENGLAND—AN UPWARD TENDENCY IN THE STOCK MARKETS—AMERICAN SECURITIES IN FAVOR—NO DECLINE IN WHEAT.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The *Economist* says: "The withdrawals of gold this week for France and Germany have further stiffened the rates of discount, which are firm, three months' bank bills being seldom taken below 1½ to 1⅝ per cent., but the demand for money cannot be said to have increased, and short loans are obtainable at less than 1 per cent. The disposition is to prepare against dearer money. As the result of an efflux of gold from

CURRENT ENGLISH NOTES.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL GOSSIP.

THE CLOSING DAYS OF A BRILLIANT LONDON SEASON—POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE EASTERN WAR—THE LORD MAYOR'S CIVIC BANQUET AND THE MINISTERS' DECLINATIONS—THE ELOPEMENT OF LADY TEMPEST—MR. BARNUM AND THE ROYAL AQUARIUM—HOW MR. GYE TREATED A CRITIC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 28, 1877.

At the close of every London season it is always declared by somebody or other to have been dull, if not a complete failure. It is pointed out once more by experienced habitués that we have this year had an unusually bad time. The long absence of the Prince and Princess of Wales on the Continent of Europe, and the postponement of the State entertainments on account of the death of the Queen of the Netherlands, checked the earlier and later gayeties of the period. Much of this was to have been redeemed by the Prince and Princess giving a grand closing ball at Marlborough House. The untimely illness of Prince Albert Victor will prevent this brilliant finale of a dull comedy. Such is the gossip of the very "upper-most" of the upper ten, who further point out that half a dozen ducal houses have not given dances this year, and that neither the French, Austrian, nor Russian Embassies have given a single ball between them. Of course these gossips being accustomed to bask in the sunshine of royalty, are not satisfied with the delights of a Mayfair upon which Queens and Princesses are not smiling all the time. They even forget that the season was opened by the Queen of England herself, a circumstance for general congratulation; and that the State entertainments have nearly all taken place, though they were postponed for a short time while royalty paused to weep over a royal bier. Moreover, the hospitalities of Grosvenor House, Dudley House, the garden parties at Marlborough House and Holland House, the Ministerial entertainments, the West End receptions, have all been on a very imposing scale. The *Morning Post* and *The Queen* have never had their columns more crowded with lists of balls, dinners, dances, and kettledrums; the toilets of hostesses and guests have never been more elaborately described. Then, for the lions of the time, we have had the ex-President of the United States, the Chinese Ambassador, the Japanese Ambassador, the usual Princes of India, Midhat Pasha, the erratic Schouvaloff, the velvet-robed Envoy of Kashgar, and a score or two of minor lions, all going to and fro among society, and making it picturesque as well as interesting. Ascot and the Oaks had more gorgeous crowds of visitors than I have ever seen before; the coaching meets have been magnificent; the Row has been crowded all the time; Bond-street has been blocked every day; the picture galleries have increased; the sales at Christie & Manson's have included some of the most remarkable art collections of the day; Hurlingham has been brilliant; the Orleans Club has given a new zest to aristocratic life; two opera-houses have been running along gayly since April, and the scandals of the period are almost worthy of the days of Charles II. What more could society possibly require? Don't believe the lugubrious reports of *blasé* swells—the season has been a great success, and it will wind up as usual next week with Goodwood, which promises to be more than usually gay. The grand stand and lawn are said to have undergone improvements, and a variety of changes have been made in the interests of the luxurious throng who go to see and be seen. The lawn next week will present a scene of beauty and dress which no capital in the world can excel, for London draws for these displays upon Christendom. Every land sends its flowers to deck the lawn at Goodwood Park.

What a contrast to the condition of Constantinople just now! Day by day the reports come in of the gradual advance of the Russian troops, and there is a feverish excitement at Portsmouth and Woolwich. It is reported that Lord Beaconsfield wanted to send out a large force of troops when the additional ships were dispatched a few weeks ago, and that the question was really put to the vote of the Cabinet, and lost by one. But these reports must be taken with a grain of salt. A Cabinet council is one of the most secret of secret assemblies, and the Ministers are bound by an oath not to reveal what takes place. State secrets do somehow leak out now and then, to keep up the respectability of the old adage that "walls have ears." I have had the privilege on several occasions of reporting to you the results of Cabinet councils, but I find them in the orders which have been given to State Departments, where I have friends, immediately after the sittings of the Cabinet. I don't believe that Ministers leave the Council Chamber and talk about the business proposed or accomplished, but chiefs of departments soon know when there are to be important movements of troops, and I have had little difficulty in giving your readers the first news of military and naval preparations. The present orders for foreign service only contemplate additions of 10,000 men to those who are already in the Mediterranean regions, and this can hardly mean more than the intention of the Ministers to be "in at the death." Authorities whom I have reason to respect insist that the destination of the forces which have gone out is Gallipoli, and it may be so, though it cannot be denied that the recent assurances of Prince Gortchakoff constitute new bonds in the neutral policy of the Government. Anyhow, England is in a position to make her voice potent in the final settlement, and the latest news from the seat of war looks like the beginning of the end. Abdul Kerim has proved either a traitor or a fool, and the Turks in Europe are beginning to fight a few weeks too late. This is the opinion of London, and people who have friends and relatives at Constantinople are anxious for their safety in prospect of a rush of retreating Moslem soldiers into the capital of the Sultans.

The Lord Mayor is displeased and disappointed that the annual civic banquet to her Majesty's Ministers is not to be attended by the chiefs of the party. The dinner will be like the play of "Hamlet" without the Prince. Lord Beaconsfield declined his lordship's invitation on the score of ill-health, though it is pretty well understood that the Premier has recovered from his recent indisposition. But Lord Derby and Lord Salisbury have also not accepted the Lord Mayor's invitation. The city, however, has sense enough not to regard this as a slight to the Lord Mayor or the glorious institution which he represents. The times are ticklish. Civic banquets offer tempting inducements to post-prandial oratory. Ministerial reserve is best maintained at St. Stephens. Lord Salisbury, as a marked man, would feel bound to explain his conduct to a loyal assemblage of Englishmen sitting beneath the historic roof of Guildhall. Lord Derby prefers frankness to the politic silence his colleagues would possibly demand. So it is better that the minor dignitaries of State should be left to the influences of the time; they cannot do much harm, because they will speak rather their individual sentiments than the opinions of the Ministry. Civic institutions do not require the popular indorsement of Ministers; therefore, they are not dimmed by the absence of the Chief of the Government at the Lord Mayor's table. The Fathers of the Corporation of London can take care of themselves, and they have just given a splendid proof of their intention and their power to do so. On several occasions I have mentioned the election of Sir John Bennett to the Court of Aldermen, and the means by which his friends voted him into that ancient and dignified society. They made bogus votes for a number of persons renting the same premises, and thus voting for the same qualification. This was discovered on a scrutiny before the Recorder, who decided the legal technicality of the case in favor of Sir John. The Solicitor-General has also given his voice in favor of the legality of the election. But the Court of Aldermen insist upon looking at the moral aspect of the case. They say Sir John was elected by a trick. I reported to you long ago that they would fall back upon their charter and forbid his entrance into the Aldermanic Court. They have done so, and the Fathers of the city, the chiefs of companies, the sticklers for the honor of the corporation applaud the decision of the higher chamber of the Council. Though some of the extreme Radical journals regard the action of the Aldermen as a blow at popular election, the supporters of the vote which excludes Sir John from the Aldermanic Chair regard it is a good sign of the times that the Corporation of London prefer to jeopardize their ancient power rather than have a possible Lord Mayor introduced among them by a trick. They have issued their precept for a new election. Sir John has a chance, therefore, of redeeming his position; but his friends in and out of the press say that his present exclusion from the Court of Aldermen will set rolling the ball of civic reform, which must eventually bowl over the arrogant and boasted charters of Guildhall. I doubt it. The Corporation of London is one of the bulwarks of English liberties. The Mayor and Common Council of London have more than once stood between the people and usurping monarchs, between the free citizens of the metropolis and tyrannous attempts at abuses of the royal prerogative. The "galloping watchmaker" of Cheapside is not going to set the City of London and the City of Westminster by the ears, though all the third-rate press men who condescend to put their feet under his mahogany howl for avenging reforms in his interest.

Now that the murder is out, the journals are mentioning the names of the persons concerned in the elopement cabled to the NEW-YORK TIMES more than a fortnight ago. The *Whitehall Review* and *Truth* both print the names this week, and add that a Judicial separation is being sought by the outraged husband. A distinguished member of the family tells me that Lady Tempest is a Protestant, as are all her people. Sir Charles, her husband, is a Roman Catholic, as the Tempest family have always been, and this fact prevents him from taking the usual method of freeing himself and his name from inishonor, the Divorce Court being closed to strict Catholics. The only action the Romish Church allows is that of a Judicial separation. The same authority requests me to state that Sir Charles, although he vowed a deadly vengeance on Mr. Hungerford, did not follow the guilty pair to the Continent, as reported in society. Remaining quietly at home in Northumberlandshire, he was the last to hear how he was forsaken, so little did he suspect the treachery of his wife. One may, however, be permitted to ask how it is that aristocratic husbands can remain at the family seat in some distant county while their wives are threading the mysterious and dangerous mazes of modern society alone. The intrigues of aristocratic life are notorious. In no time has the highest society in the land been severely virtuous; but since the calm domestic influences of Queen Victoria's early career have been withdrawn from Mayfair and Belgravia, the vagaries of high life, as depicted in the old days by Grammont, have not seemed so impossible as they used to appear. Fancy a state of things which daily tolerates the presence in Rotten Row of "Skittles," the notorious courtezan of Paris! No wonder the Church is found to be corrupt, for in all history priests have always kept pace with the giant strides of social vice. It is a sad fact, but nevertheless true, and it denotes a closer intimacy between society and the Church than we are willing to admit. Not only does "the Holy Cross" Society, with its filthy guide to *The Priest in Absolution* prosper in aristocratic circles, but a bastard branch of it has been set up in the army. "The Guild of the Holy Standard" comprises nearly 1,000 military members. Major-Gen. Erskine, commanding officer at Chatham is the President of the local branch at that station, and a brace of colonial Bishops are on the directory. Another branch has struck root in the civil service of the country. The Pope is delighted at these tokens of the return of England to the fold of the Good Shepherd; for these societies pave the way to those animal perversions which form so curious a page in the modern history of the Church of England.

Two new arrivals at the Aquarium, and both of them successful. I do not mean this juxtaposition of Mr. Barnum and Master Pongo as in the least offensive. I only record a simple fact. Mr. Barnum you know. He has been well received, and his lectures at the Aquarium have been listened to and applauded by admiring crowds. Master Pongo you do not know. He is a gorilla. An unspeakable gorilla. He makes his beholders feel what a narrow escape they have had. You could almost fancy that he was the trial man. If the first attempt at making man had failed, this might have been the "waster" cast aside with the second and successful effort. Master Pongo is the most wonderful monkey I have ever seen, and I am a fellow of the Zoological Society and have visited all the living collections of natural history specimens in Europe and America. The latest lion of London, is Master Pongo, and he is just about as meek as the British lion itself. He does everything but talk. I gave him a biscuit. He tasted it, didn't like it, and returned it to me with the gentle gracefulness of a Bond-street exquisite. His imitative powers are very remarkable. If he cannot talk he will soon write. He takes a pencil in his hand, wets the point in his mouth, and scrawls on paper as naturally as a Senator. He eats meats and drinks ale with the relish of an agricultural laborer. He is terribly and awfully like a human being, and looking into his big, sad, melancholy eyes, one might think he knew it, and was inwardly regretting his position. Another row among the Directors marks the history of the Aquarium, which is said to be losing $100,000 a year. The manager and a late Director are having a fierce pamphlet and newspaper war, in which they call each other by every name they can think of to represent dishonesty. Perhaps a knowledge of the difficulties of the institution is afflicting Master Pongo. In this respect he may be more sensitive than Mr. Barnum, for that illustrious showman talked and chatted in the most delightful way to his admirers. He told them stories, anecdotes of travel, incidents of commercial enterprise, and dwelt upon the blessings of temperance in the brightest language. Many persons whose acquaintance he made when he was last in London have called upon him, and he will go home thoroughly satisfied with his visit. What a fortune he would make out of the Aquarium if he could be prevailed upon to lease it for 10 years!

At the risk of hurting the feelings of an estimable and clever young man whom I don't know, I must tell you a story of Covent Garden Opera-house. The other day a friend of mine introduced to Mr. Gye a young musical critic, the clever gossip of a clever paper, but a paper not appreciated at its full value by Mr. Gye. "I should like to have stalls or a box occasionally, Mr. Gye," said the critic. "Certainly, and you shall," said the courteous impresario, "on one condition." "Name it," responded the critic. "That you neither mention me nor my theatre in your paper." The conditions seemed rather a slighting one, but the critic accepted it nevertheless. A few days afterward, an off night of the opera approaching, a night when a small audience was expected, Mr. Gye sent to the critic's private address an intimation that on presenting his card at the doors the attendants would show him to a box which had been set apart for him. The regular attendants of the opera and the critics in the stalls noticed that three boxes had been converted into one, which is usually done for royalty or distinguished foreign visitors. They kept their eyes on the box, wondering who the notabilities could be, more particularly on the occasion of so dull and uninteresting a night. Meanwhile Mr. Critic presented himself at the doors. "Mr. C——" said the chief attendant, with humble obsequiousness, "certainly, Sir, will you do me the honor to step this way." Other attendants joined the chief, bowing before Mr. C., and conducting him to the triple box on the grand tier. Then the little knot of critics and season ticket-holders in the stalls saw the door of the grand box open and a small gentleman was ushered into it and left alone in his glory. Mr. C. looked round the box in dismay, and then, covered with blushes, sought its furthermost corner and sat there trying in vain to appear unconcerned, as all the lorgnettes in the theatre were leveled at him. "Who can it be?" somebody asked. "An envoy from Austria?" No. "The Tycoon of Japan in European clothing?" No. "A Prince in cog.?" No! Then a prying pess man in the stalls recognized a distinguished colleague, and in the midst of the suppressed laughter of the friends of the discoverer, Mr. C. left the triple box and rushed out of that hateful theatre cursing the name of Gye and vowing vengeance against the whole tribe of operatic impresari.

That is my story, first hand, and the truth of the incident is its greatest charm; as is also an anecdote which the clubs have started from a Madras newspaper this week. Dr. Seyers, the Chaplain of the forces at Fort St. George, is what the officers call "a rattling good fellow," whom you would never suspect of being a priest. He calls his congregation "my lads," and talks to them with a charming familiarity that has won all hearts. Recently he wound up a charity sermon in these words: "My brethren this is a charity sermon I'm preaching, and I want rupees, mind you. I want rupees; not dirty pieces of paper in the bag, with 'Sayers, old cock, how are you?' written on them. I won't have it, mind you—I won't have it; I've stood that game long enough!"

Mr. Gladstone is publishing another defense of Russia, combatting the atrocities, evidence of which has been laid before Parliament. A curious corollary to his recent action is the language of the declaration of war which Mr. Gladstone and his Liberal colleague prepared for the Queen's signature in 1854:

"Her Majesty feels called upon by regard for an ally, the integrity and independence of whose Empire have been recognized as essential to the peace of Europe, by the sympathies of her people with right against wrong, by a desire to avert from her dominions most injurious consequences, and to save Europe from the preponderance of a power which has violated the the faith of treaties and defies the opinion of the civilized world, to take up arms, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, for the defense of the Sultan. Her Majesty is persuaded that in so acting she will have the cordial support of her people; and that the prestige of zeal for the Christian religion will be used in vain to cover an aggression undertaken in disregard of its holy precepts and of its pure and beneficent spirit."

In those days Mr. Gladstone was in office. To-day he stands like the Peri at the Gate. But he is willing to make any sacrifice to pass the watchful scrutiny of the porter of St. Stephens.

A LIBEL ON AN ENGLISH LADY.

THE UNGRATEFUL CONDUCT OF LADY BALL'S NEPHEW—HIS BENEFACTRESS THE VICTIM OF FOUL SLANDERS.

From the London Times, July 27.

At the Mansion House yesterday Mr. Henry Hawthorn was brought before Alderman Sir Robert Carden, upon a warrant, charged with having on the 19th of January last unlawfully written and published a false, scandalous, and defamatory libel of and concerning Louisa Lady Ball, widow of Sir William Keith Ball, he well-knowing it to be false. Mr. George Lewis, Jr., solicitor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. J. C. Smith, solicitor, appeared for the defense. Mr. Lewis, in opening the case, said Lady Ball was the aunt of the prisoner's wife, who had before her marriage lived with Lady Ball for eight years and to whom Lady Ball was still much attached. After the marriage, with a view to assist her niece, she advanced to the prisoner a sum of £1,000 to enable him to take a farm, which he did. The prisoner got into difficulties, and Sir William and Lady Ball then became surety to a bank for further advances made to him upon a bill of sale. The result of that arrangement was that the prisoner owed, and still continued to owe, over £800 to Lady Ball. Afterward Lady Ball, out of sheer kindness, took a house for the prisoner and his wife and family, and, after Sir William's death, lived with them and provided for the whole establishment. During this visit her niece complained to Lady Ball of the prisoner's cruelty, and told her he had pawned her engraved ring, and a valuable gold watch given to her by Sir William Ball. To restore these articles to her niece, Lady Ball sent a check for £5 to the prisoner's brother to get them out of pledge, and when she obtained them, she, with her niece's sanction, retained them for safety, and to prevent them being repawned. That occurred two years ago. The court would hardly think it credible, but a few days ago—after a lapse, as he had stated, of two years—the prisoner swore an information against her at Alcester on a charge of stealing the duplicates, and she was arrested, though ill at the time, and dragged in custody for 10 hours to answer a charge which was indignantly dismissed by the Bench. Mr. Lewis would have thought it impossible to find any magistrate who would have granted such a warrant, but such a one was found in the person of Capt. Gerard, of Alcester. The prisoner was now charged with sending libels on two post-cards to Lady Ball's brother, and with writing a letter to her which was so gross that he could not read it in court. Sir Robert Carden, having perused the letter in question, said, indignantly, that it was a most infamous production. Mr. Lewis added that Lady Ball, though reluctant to take a step which would injure the prisoner's wife and family, had felt compelled at last in self-defense to institute this prosecution against him. Mr. Raynham William Stewart, a solicitor, deposed that in January last he, on behalf of Lady Ball, took proceedings against the prisoner's brother to recover money advanced on a bill of exchange. On the 19th of January he received a letter containing the alleged libel, and which imputed immoral conduct to Lady Ball. Mr. William Hanbury Yeats, a physician, said Lady Ball was his sister. On the 3d of June he received a post-card from the prisoner in these terms: "Can you inform me where your sister Lady Ball is in lodgings, as she will sooner or later have to account for the diamond ring and gold watch she obtained by false pretenses from Mr. Wood?" On the 14th of June he received another post-card in these terms: "I think I have managed to get on to your sister, Lady Ball's track at last, and hope soon to have her before the beaks at Moor-street, Birmingham, for obtaining goods from Mr. Wood under false pretenses." Both cards and the letter referred to by Mr. Stewart were in the prisoner's handwriting. Lady Ball confirmed Mr. Lewis' statement, adding most emphatically that there was not the slightest truth in the assertions made by the prisoner on the post-cards and in the letter. The solicitor for the defense said he had no questions to ask Lady Ball. Alderman Sir Robert Carden committed the prisoner for trial.

THE BONAPARTIST SCHISM.

CASSAGNAC'S PROTEST AGAINST THE POLICY OF HIS PARTY—ROUHER'S LEADERSHIP—CASSAGNAC REBUKED BY HIS CONFREERS—HIS POOR OPINION OF THE STRENGTH OF THE MINISTRY.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphed as follows on July 30:

"Conflicting currents have of late been observable among the Bonapartists. Not to speak of a few who think, with M. Raoul Duval, that the 16th of May was a mistake, and that the experiment of a Republic administered by Republicans should have gone on uninterruptedly until it resulted in a decided success or a decided failure, there is a section very exacting and reserved toward the Cabinet, and another section which is eager to support it and to make a liberal allowance for its difficulties. M. Paul de Cassagnac, strangely enough, is the leader of this moderate wing. He strongly condemns the conduct of several Bonapartists in becoming candidates for constituencies where Royalists have prior claims; and he has even declared that there was a total rupture between the Bonapartists and the Royalists, he called upon the *Ordre*, as M. Rouher's organ, for authoritative contradiction of this statement. The *Ordre*, which had been silent during the controversy, was aroused by this appeal; but though the oracle spoke, it gave a very uncertain sound. In an article manifestly, and now avowedly, inspired by M. Rouher, it protested its moderate and conciliatory attitude, and promised the Marshal its continued cooperation; but demanded, in return, that the Government should support its candidates wherever they had evidently the best chance. It wound up by warning the Royalists that its patience might be exhausted, and the Government that by submitting to such exigencies and appearing to encourage such violences its own cause would be imperiled. To this M. De Cassagnac replied in the *Pays* that the *Ordre* had better have kept silence than given such a response; that, instead of denying the alleged rupture, it had rather leaned to the *Gaulois* than opposed it; and that if the article represented the official programme of the party he should refuse to follow it, for it resembled the fatal policy by which certain Bonapartists gave the Republicans 60 Life Senatorships. He added that the Bonapartist Electoral Committee had no right to pledge the party to the course indicated by the *Ordre*; that it was nominated by the Bonapartist members of the late Chamber, with a mission of conciliation to the Conservatives and devotion to the Marshal; that nine-tenths of the party thought as he did; that when the Emperor began his fatal reforms he was the only objector; that the Bonapartists were parties to the 16th of May, and could not now leave it in the lurch; and that the best way to serve the Empire was to serve France.

"This evening the committee, viz., M. Rouher, the Duc de Padoue, and M. Jolibois, intervene in the quarrel by condemning M. De Cassagnac. They tell him he has no idea of the difficulties and unwarrantable claims they are contending with, that he has inconsiderately interfered in their negotiations at the risk of endangering their success, but that they will prosecute these negotiations with conciliation and prudence, feeling sure that the result will justify them in the eyes of their party. To-morrow will show what M. De Cassagnac says to this rebuke, not the least piquant feature in the affair being that M. Dugue de la Fauconnerie, a leading Bonapartist, until recently editor of the *Ordre*, warmly sides with him.

"Meanwhile, it deserves mention that M. De Cassagnac confesses this evening that he does not count very confidently on a Conservative majority at the elections; that a minority of 50 would be a signal victory; that M. Gambetta, having predicted the return of 400 Republicans, any considerably lower figure would show the reduced Republican majority that if they were not quiet a second dissolution would dispose of them. To secure a Conservative majority, M. De Cassagnac would acquire the state of siege, in order to bridle the press, 'not to suppress the *Mot d'Ordre* and the *Lanterne*—they are our best auxiliaries, and if they did not exist they would have to be invented—but to silence the *République Française*, the *Temps*, the *LExems. Siècle*—in short, all the papers which intercept our road and block our wheels.' M. De Cassagnac pays the Ministry a very poor compliment in saying that the Rochefort papers are its indispensable auxiliaries, and that unless the Moderate Republican papers are gagged, it cannot win the elections."

PLATTSVILLE, Ontario, Aug. 11.—Rev. C. Lazenby, a primitive Methodist Minister, was drowned here to-day while bathing in the river.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 11.—The bark John R. Stanhope was to-day launched by Snow, Pearson & Co. She is owned principally by the builders.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 11.—Chief-Justice Richards, Deputy Governor-General of Canada, has left for New-York, where he will remain a few days.

SPORTS ON LAND AND WATER

THE RACING AT SARATOGA.

FOUR RACES, AND THREE OF THE FAVORITES BEATEN—PRIDE OF THE VILLAGE, PAROLE, MAJOR BARKER, AND REDDING THE WINNERS—SERIOUS INJURY TO ONE OF THE JOCKEYS.

From our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 11, 1877.

The second Summer meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association was opened to-day under the most favorable auspices. The trains all day yesterday and this morning brought large crowds of people to attend the races, filling the hotels and boarding-houses to repletion. The weather was all that could be desired for racing, and there was a continuous stream of vehicles on the road leading to the course during the hour preceding that announced for the sport to begin. The grand stand was crowded. The track was in good condition, although not as fast as it was on Thursday. The four races created a great deal of enthusiasm, especially among the outside public, as only one of the favorites won. The knowing ones were severely bitten, especially in the third race, which was captured by Major Barker, the rankest of outsiders. The mutual pools paid very large sums, the first race Pride of the Village paying $30 30; second race, Parole, $9 80; the third race, Major Barker, $142 70, and the fourth race, Redding, $19 60. The details of the sport are given below.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE KENTUCKY STAKES.

The sport began with the eighth renewal of the Kentucky Stakes for 2-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, which had closed with 49 nominations, and 14 of them were announced on the card as probable starters. Five of these belong to Pierre Lorillard, and which of them he would actually send to the post was not known to those not in the confidence of the stable until the numbers went up in the judges' stand. Those who backed the stable, therefore, were virtually "going it blind," but that he would start his best was an assurance to the speculators. When the jockeys weighed in, the secret was out; Pierre Lorillard's starters were Spartan, who had not yet shown, and Perfection. The other competitors were Bernard's Wade Hampton and Telephone, McDaniel's Fawn, Puryear's Clifton, George L. Lorillard's Duke of Magenta and Albert, Astor's Pride of the Village, and Johnson & Co.'s Bramble. In the pools just before the start Pierre Lorillard's pair were the favorites at $300; George Lorillard's, $230 Bramble, $160; Pride of the Village, $140, and the field, $125. They were started in the chute, and after a short delay the flag fell, and they were off to a somewhat straggling start. Fawn was first, Pride of the Village second, Perfection third, Wade Hampton fourth, and Spartan fifth. Once under way down the chute, Perfection rushed to the front like a flash, with Fawn second, and then they were speedily lost in a cloud of dust. When they turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole they could not be seen, but a little further on round the lower turn Perfection was leading four lengths, and seemed to have the race at her mercy. Fawn was still in the second place, a length in front of Pride of the Village, with Spartan at her quarter, closely followed by Bramble. Further on Spartan got even with Pride of the Village, and the pair speedily closed up the head of Fawn, but Perfection still kept the lead, open until she turned into the home stretch, when a whipping race began. Perfection was losing ground and Bramble rushed up to the second place, and before the lower end of the stand was reached he had Perfection beaten and looked like the winner, but at this moment up came Pride of the Village with a fine burst of speed, in the middle of the track, and following her on the outside was the Duke of Magenta. At the distance stand Pride of the Village came rapidly to the front, and immediately opening a gap as if the others were standing still, won the race amid the greatest excitement by three lengths in 1:14. There was a close struggle for second place, which was won by Duke of Magenta, a neck in front of Bramble third, Spartan fourth, Perfection fifth, and Fawn sixth. The victory of Pride of the Village was another well deserved one for Mr. Astor, and that it was popular could be easily observed by the applause which greeted the winner.

THE SUMMER HANDICAP.

Now comes the grand event of the day, the Summer handicap for all ages, one mile and three-quarters. This had originally 47 nominations, but 40 of them had declared out, including Tom Ochiltree, who had been handicapped with 129 pounds. Seven were marked on the card as starters, but St. James had been scratched last night, and it was known this morning that Viceroy would not put in an appearance, so that when the judges summoned the horses to the track but five sported silk, which were: Reed's Athlene, Longstaff's George IV., Lorillard's Parole, Doswell's Bushwhacker, and Williams' Vera Cruz. In the pools before the start Parole sold for $800, Vera Cruz, $470, Bushwhacker, $200, and the field, $105. The distance being a mile and three-quarters, they were mustered in the sectional track, and they were speedily sent on their journey, with George IV. slightly leading Bushwhacker, the others being well together, the start being an excellent one. As they ran down the chute George IV. kept in front, but before reaching the half-mile pole as they turned into the regular track Athlene had passed him, but at the moment they were obscured from sight by a dense cloud of dust. On the lower turn Athlene and George were racing for the track, but they were not going at a very fast rate, Athlene having a neck the best of it. Three lengths behind the pair was Bushwhacker, and four lengths behind him came Parole and Vera Cruz, waiting and watching each other. When they turned into the stretch Athlene appeared to have half a length the best of George, but when they passed the furlong pole they were even, and the rear couple were closing up fast. When they reached the stand, which finished the first three-quarters of a mile in 1:20, George was showing the way, a length in advance of Athlene, who was only leading Bushwhacker by a neck, while on either flank of the latter was Parole and Vera Cruz. Going around the turn, Evans urged George to a better pace, and he increased his lead to a length and a half, but Parole closed up from behind, and speedily assumed the second position, and he was closely followed up by Vera Cruz. Going on, George still further increased his lead to two lengths at the quarter-pole, Parole holding the second place, but lapped at the saddle-girth by Vera Cruz, who was now a length and a half before Bushwhacker, who was leading Athlene a length. As they went along the backstretch Parole forged to the pace, and was soon lapping the quarter of George, while Vera Cruz rushed up to Parole's shoulder ready to challenge for the home run. When they reached the half-mile pole George was still in the van, half a length before Parole, who was the same distance ahead of Vera Cruz, the three being thus lapped as they began the run around the home turn. Some five lengths away from them was Bushwhacker, a length ahead of Athlene, both of them hopelessly beaten. As they came round the lower turn the race became exciting, as Parole and Vera Cruz moved up to the head of George, and they commenced racing in earnest. Haywood then took a pull on Parole, who dropped back until they turned into the home stretch, when the pace became too hot for George, who began to falter, and Parole was soon even with Vera Cruz. As they passed the furlong pole George was receiving the whip unsparingly, and Vera Cruz began to falter, when Parole, yet untouched, came to the front, and Sayers used every effort with whip and spur to get another spurt out of Vera Cruz, but it was useless, and Parole won the race easily by two lengths in 3:08, amid great cheering. Vera Cruz was four lengths ahead of George IV., who was eight lengths behind Bushwhacker, he by the same distance in advance of Athlene. The easy manner in which Parole disposed of Vera Cruz disheartened the Western men, who were not as jubilant as on the previous days. The first mile of the race from the starting point to the quarter pole was run in 1:47, and the last mile, from stand to stand, in 1:48.

THE MILE AND A QUARTER.

The third event on the card was a free handicap of a mile and a quarter for all ages, which proved to be the most disgusting surprise of the meeting to the knowing ones, as the old war horse, McDaniel, whose stable had come to be despised, upset the pot, and spoiled all the calculations of combination makers. There were five entries, including Harbeck's Bertram, Bowie's Mary, Pierre Lorillard's Bombast, McDaniel's Major Barker, and Reed's Cardinal Wolsey. This was considered a safe thing for Bombast, but the result once again demonstrated the uncertainty of racing. It will be seen by the pools sold that the catastrophe to the heavy betting men was very great, as Bombast brought $900, Wolsey $200, Bertram $200, Mary 175, and Major Barker $110. They were started at the three-quarter pole after a couple of breaks away, with Bombast and Bertram apparently in front. When they reached the furlong pole Bertram was in the lead, and reaching the judges' stand, he showed a length in advance of Mary, Bombast, and Wolsey, who were on even terms, two lengths in front of Major Barker. Going around the turn Bertram still held his lead, but Wolsey moved up to him and at the quarter pole Bertram was but half a length in front of Wolsey, who was the same distance before Bombast, he leading Mary by a length, with Major Barker still in the rear. Going along the back stretch Wolsey fell back, and Bombast went up to the second place, and was leading him a length, being at the tail of Bertram. By the time they reached the half-mile pole Bombast had got to the saddle-girth of Bertram, and Wolsey was lapping Bombast, and a length behind came Major Barker, just ahead of Mary. When they came around the lower turn Bombast got to the head of Bertram, and Wolsey fell back, while in the meantime Major Barker bade farewell to Mary, and ran up third. When they turned into the home stretch Bertram and Bombast were together and Major Barker still third; but at the furlong pole Bertram was beaten, and Bombast was in the lead. In the meantime, however, young Harvey plied the whip on Major Barker with an unsparing hand, and he ran past Bombast to the utter astonishment of every one. The jockey kept up the whipping to the end, and finally succeeded in winning the race by half a length in 2:12¾, and creating a most prefound sensation; Bombast second, six lengths ahead of Cardinal Wolsey, who beat Mary out by a head; Bertram in the rear.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The day's sport concluded with a handicap steeplechase over the usual course, which ended in a catastrophe to one of the jockeys and to the heavy speculators. There were six competitors, including Trouble, Waller, Moonstone, Audubon, Redding, and Doubtful; and of this lot Waller was the favorite, and brought $325; Trouble, $300; Redding, $100, and the field $90. They were started as usual in the field on the east side of the fractional track, and when the flag fell Trouble was in the lead. Doubtful second, Moonstone third, Waller and Audubon together, with Redding in the rear. The first obstacle was a stone wall, and as they jumped this Audubon collided with Waller, and the pair rolled over. Audubon rose again and was remounted, but Waller ran away and was finally caught in the field, while his jockey, Little, lay behind the wall severely injured and unable to rise. Moonstone, in the meantime, had taken the lead and led Doubtful a length over the second obstacle—a fence lower down the sectional track—Trouble was third and Redding fourth. In this order they took the four succeeding obstacles, when they came to the north section of the water jump in front of the grand stand, when Trouble and Moonstone leaped it simultaneously, three lengths ahead of Doubtful, third, and Redding still lieing up in the rear. The ninth and tenth jumps were across the chute, into the west field, when Trouble pushed to the front, and showed a length ahead of Moonstone, who was two lengths in front of Doubtful, and Redding still fourth. Over the wall they went, and then took the track rails, over the turn near the quarter pole, and dropped down into the outside or north field, when Redding assumed the front position, Doubtful going up second, and Trouble third, while Moonstone dropped back to the rear and four lengths behind. Running up the incline in front of Belmont's stable, which is beyond the back stretch, they took the big stone wall, with Redding three lengths in advance of Trouble, who had passed Doubtful and was leading him three lengths. Taking another fence, their course lay over the rails of the back stretch, then across the lower end of the chute, when they were again in the east field, and they were running in the same order, but Moonstone did not like the course, and balked at every jump, and was out of the race. They now took a fence and hedge, then a fence, and then the stone wall this side of the furlong pole, where Redding was half a length in front of Trouble, who was six lengths before Doubtful, with Moonstone a long way behind and being gradually lost in the distance. They now came to the south section of the water jump, and Trouble leaped it at the same time as Redding, and creating a great deal of enthusiasm. Over the chute they went into the west field, Trouble now taking the lead by a length and a half, Redding second, some 10 lengths before Doubtful. At the stone wall Trouble led two lengths, and was the same at the hedge and ditch near the upper turn. They now made a curve, and jumped in close proximity to the field stand at the head of the chute, and Trouble still led two lengths, with Redding second, a dozen lengths away from Doubtful, who was out of the race also. Running down the west side of the chute they took a stone wall, then the rails into the track near the half-mile pole, where Trouble led two lengths before Redding. Round the turn Trouble increased his lead to four lengths, but when they turned into the home stretch Redding closed rapidly, and there was great excitement as they came over the final hurdle simultaneously. It was nip and tuck between them until within a few yards of the stand, where Redding showed his neck to the front, and thus won the race in 5:46. Doubtful was third a hundred yards behind, and Moonstone fourth, half a mile away. Audubon went the course, and occasioned much amusement by the efforts of his jockey to get him over the obstacles. Little, the rider of Waller, still lay behind the first wall, surrounded by a crowd, and was finally removed in a carriage, with his collar-bone fractured.

CRICKET AT HOBOKEN.

A GAME BETWEEN THE ST. GEORGES, OF HOBOKEN, AND THE STATEN ISLAND CLUB—DEFEAT OF THE FORMER.

The St. George Club and the Staten Island Club played a game of cricket on the grounds of the former, at Hoboken, yesterday. The play bristled with good points, and the score testifies to strong, careful, and attentive work. The St. Georges were the first to go to the bat, with Giles and Hosford to the wickets. They were, however, put out without scoring a run, as was also Cashman. Marsh then went in and held his wicket while seven of his comrades were put out, and carried his bat from the field with a score of 24 runs. The Staten Islanders played but one inning, and in that they ran the score up to 125. The batting of Whetham was superb; he made nine leg hits for two points each, and, with other single and three hits, made the magnificent score of 62 runs. Hitchcock, who otherwise did good fielding for the St. Georges, missed a ball from Whetham at long leg after he had made three runs. Harvey did some clean and graceful bowling, and made the record six wickets for 36 runs. In the St. Georges' second inning, Hosford made a fine stand for 19 runs, and Giles made the best hit that has been seen on the ground since that made by Grace, of the English 12. He sent the ball over the wires, and scored 6 for his party by the feat. He retired, after being caught by Whetham, with a score of 18 runs. Moran also made a 6 hit, and did some patient playing for six other points. Kessler's fielding for the Staten Island Club was excellent, and did much to keep the score of the St. Georges down to 102 runs for both innings. The Staten Islanders won the game by one inning and 23 runs. The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE.

	First Inning.	*Second Inning.*	
G. Giles, c. J. R. Moore, b. Whetham	0	c. Whetham, b. Brewster	18
S. E. Hosford, c. Whitham, b. Harvey	0	c. Whetham, b. Harvey	19
S. R. Cashman, b. Harvey	0	b. Eyre	3
A. Marsh, not out	24	c. Kessler, b. Eyre	0
F. Franklin, run out	2	b. Harvey	3
E. H. Moran, b. Harvey	0	c. Whitham, b. Brewster	12
W. O. McDonald, b. Harvey	0	run out	1
J. P. Conover, b. Brewster	2	c. Jarvis, b. Brewster	3
A. Randall, b. Harvey	1	not out	4
P. M. Westfeldt, b. Harvey	0	b. Brewster	4
J. R. Hitchcock, absent	0	c. Whetham, b. Brewster	0
Byes, 1; wides, 2	3	Byes, 2; leg byes, 1	3
Total	32	Total	70

Number of Runs Made at the Fall of each Wicket.

Innings. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. Tl.
First.....0 1 12 17 17 17 27 32 32 —32
Second.....7 7 33 46 50 56 59 60 70 70—70

STATEN ISLAND.

First Inning.

R. Moore,

CURRENT LITERATURE.

DONA CLARA.

AFTER THE GERMAN OF HEINRICH HEINE.

At twilight, strayed th' Alcalde's daughter,
Her garden's flow'ry paths along;
While o'er the quiet, murm'ring water
Came cymbal clash and festive song.
Out on their weary, stupid dances,
Out on their hateful cavaliers!
Oh! how I loathe their am'rous glances,
Their kindling hopes and trembling fears;
Life gives me now one only pleasure,
The mem'ry of that dear unknown,
My soul's delight, my heart's best treasure—
Dearer than all expression grown—
Who, to my lattice gently stealing,
Beneath the glimmer of Love's star,
Responsive struck the chords of feeling,
To the soft notes of his guitar.
God! what a form, what grace, what fire—
What passion sparkles in his eye!
Saint George, himself, could not aspire
To greater grace and dignity!"
Thus Donna Clara, as she crushes
With dainty foot the vi'lets' pride.
Why starts the maid with rosy blushes?
Her handsome lover's by her side.
And, hand in hand, the lovers wander
In a delicious dream of bliss;
Low whispers, melting, ever fonder,
Exhale in music on a kiss.
And o'er them beams the soft moon's lustre,
And am'rous zephyrs gently sigh;
The blushing roses, as they cluster,
Listen in silent ecstasy.
And gently sway the blooming roses,
Deepening with a purple hue;
The languid lily slowly closes
Her trembling lips to kiss the dew.
"Sweet angel, by those eyes that light me,
Ah, tell me why that blush so red?"
"It was the gnats, and they did bite me,
The hateful Summer gnats," she said.
"Vile Summer gnats, to me as hateful
As swarming hordes of hook-nosed Jews;
For, sweetest darling, I am grateful
That I can curse the base Hebrews."
Down, the almond blossoms showered
All their store of glowing white,
And their heavy perfumes lowered
On the pinions of the night.
"Nay but, sweet one, dost thou love me?
Is thy dear heart mine—all mine?"
"By the Heav'n that beams above me,
Darling, I am thine—all thine;
Let the Pow'rs above me, hear it,
And record the oath I use:
By the Saviour dear, I swear it,
Jesus, slain by hang-dog Jews."
"Let them both alone, my dearest;"
Smiling gently, says the knight.
And the dreamy lilies, fairest,
Swung around them, steeped in light.
"Tell me, honey lips," he muttered.
"Hast thou sworn me no false oath?"
How her timid bosom fluttered!
"Dear one, wherefore doubt my troth?
Know you not, these veins are painted
By a tide of purest hue?
Not one drop of blood is tainted
By false Moor or cursed Jew."
He replies, in tones caressing,
"Let the Jews and Pagans rest."
Then came long and panting kissing
Love beseeching and love blest.
From the grove, Love's feathered singer
Joyful pours the nuptial lay,
And the glow worms round them linger,
Nuptial torches, bright and gay.
All is hushed; no leaflet mutters;
Modest roses veil their eyes.
Naught the languid zephyr flutters,
Save soft words and smothered sighs.
And now along the dark'ning river
Came trumpet blast and cymbal clear;
The panting maid did start and quiver,
As starts the timid, hunted deer.
"Hark, love," she cries, "I needs must leave thee;
That trumpet call is true love's knell;
But, ere I go—do not deceive me—
Thy cherished name and lineage tell."
He kissed her rosy finger tips;
He kissed her hand and glossy hair;
He kissed her glowing, panting lips;
And then spoke out, that cavalier:
"And wouldst thou then, sweet love, discover
The name and lineage that I bear,
I, who am blessed as thy true lover?
Ah! listen then, my own true dear—
Son of Don Isaac Ben Manasses,
Whose pious learning's much in vogue;
He lives esteemed in Saragossa,
Grand Rabbi in the Synagogue!"

—*S. Yates Levy.*

FANCHETTE, THE GOAT OF BOULAINVILLIERS.

AN EPISODE OF THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

While the German Army inclosed in its iron grasp the most brilliant and pleasure-loving city of Europe, transforming in a moment its epicurean population into a people of heroes, the environs once so gay and so beautiful had experienced a change almost as great. Most of the detached villas were deserted, or occupied by the enemy, and the villages, whose regular inhabitants had either taken refuge in Paris or fled to a distance, were repopulated by a singular assemblage of individuals, belonging to all classes of society, and bound together only by the tie of a common nationality, and the necessity of finding a shelter and providing for their daily wants.

The hamlet of Boulainvilliers, which had been thus abandoned, had received an entirely new colony, and its beautiful avenue carpeted with turf of the most lovely green, had all the appearance of a camp. As long as the season would permit, cooking was carried on in the open air, and groups were constantly to be seen surrounding the fires and exchanging accounts of their mutual misfortunes.

A painter of Fleurs, bearing the English, or rather Scotch, name of MacHenry, was among these refugees. He had brought with him from Colombes, where he had before resided, a remarkably beautiful white goat called Fanchette. This creature, to which her master was much attached, figures in the most of his pictures. Light and graceful as a gazelle, she is represented sometimes cropping delicately the green branches of the hedgerows and bushes, sometimes entangled in a maze of brier-roses, their pink blossoms and green leaves falling around her in elegant garlands, and contrasting well with the snowy whiteness of her skin.

Fanchette was a universal favorite; and few there were at Boulainvilliers who would not have deprived themselves of a morsel of the bread sometimes so hard to procure, that they might reserve a mouthful for the goat, which, however, the saucy thing would only accept from her particular friends.

The grace and rare intelligence of the animal frequently relieved the miseries of the siege. All were surprised at the wonderful education her master had succeeded in giving her. He had even taught her something of his art; and it was really extraordinary to see the sensible creature busily employed in arranging pebbles on the ground, so as to form a rude resemblance to a human profile, often grotesque enough, but still such as one occasionally sees on human shoulders; and looking at her work, one could not help thinking that after all the lower animals are, perhaps, not so far inferior to us as we suppose.

The art with which Fanchette selected from a bunch of flowers each one that was named to her was really marvelous. Roses, wallflowers, tulips, camellias, were promptly chosen from the number, and it was rare indeed that she made the least mistake. Two centuries ago, they would have burned the poor beast for a witch.

The exercise which she preferred to all others consisted in catching on her horns a series of brass rings which her master threw up in the air. This she did with the greatest address; and when she had got a dozen or so of them encircling her brow like a diadem she would begin jumping and galloping and shaking her head to make them jingle, till, over excited by their rough music, she would end by dancing in the most fantastic style on her hind feet, till tired at length with her exertions, she would bound toward her master and throw the rings at his feet.

Among those who had found refuge in the hamlet was a child of 5 years old called Marie, the daughter of a peasant whose farm had been burned by the invaders. She was an object of general interest in the little colony on account of her gentle manners, and the sweet but suffering expression of her pale infantine features. A year or two previously she had been so severely bitten in the arm by a vicious dog that the limb had to be amputated, and her delicate constitution had never recovered the shock. Fanchette soon took a great fancy to the little girl; and the doctor having advised her to be fed as much as possible upon milk, MacHenry offered that of the goat. It was beautiful to see the pleasure with which the affectionate creature took upon herself the office of nurse, and the avidity with which the child sucked in the grateful nourishment which was giving her new life. Fanchette became every day more and more attached to Marie. She rarely left her, except when wanted by her master for some new study; and when it was ended, and MacHenry set her at liberty, saying, "Now go, all to Marie," with what joy the creature bounded away, and how rejoiced was the little one to have again by her side her darling Fanchette! Nestling her head under the child's hand, a world of loving things were interchanged in their mute caresses.

It once happened that a lady having in her hand a crown of artificial ivy which she had picked up somewhere, probably the débris of a school fête during happier times, placed it on the head of the little Marie. Fanchette, rising on her hind legs, examined it with comical curiosity; and, having made up her mind on the subject, scampered off to an old tree close by, around whose trunk the real ivy twined in thick and glossy wreaths, butted at is with her horns, twisting it round them, and tearing off long trailing garlands. She then ran back in triumph to throw her treasures at the child's feet, saying as clearly as if she had the gift of speech: "Look. This is better than the coarse imitation they have decked you with; this is the real thing!"

Another day the child was looking at herself in a mirror, and Fanchette immediately began to do the same. The expression of sadness and wonder in her eyes seemed to say so plainly: "Why are Marie and I so different? If I were like her I could speak to her, and then we should love each other still better!"

One evening Marie, who was sitting by her mother's side, began to fidget and complain of an uneasy sensation in her back. Her mother, busily engaged with some work, and thinking the child was only disposed to be troublesome, examined it slightly, and told her to be quiet; but the poor little thing continued to complain, when the mother, getting out of temper, gave her a sharp slap. Fanchette, who was present at this scene, presented her horns in a threatening attitude to the woman, and gently stroked the shoulders of her little friend with her foot. At the sight of the dumb animal's eloquent appeal, the woman began to relent, and calling the child to her, examined more carefully the state of things, when she found, to her horror, one of those large and poisonous caterpillars called in French "*processionnaires*," which had painfully irritated the delicate skin of the child.

It was about this time that MacHenry, continuing his artistic labors in spite of all the difficulties of the situation, resolved on taking for the subject of a new picture his goat Fanchette nursing the little Marie. Fanchette lent herself with her usual intelligence and docility to his wishes; and Marie was represented lying among grass and flowers with her four-footed friend bending over her. This picture, which was afterward regarded as one of MacHenry's best works, obtained the most signal success at the Paris Exhibition of Modern Art—the truthfulness of the design, the freshness of the coloring, and the grace of the composition being equally striking.

But these bright Autumn days soon passed away, and many may recollect the bitter cold of the sad Christmas of that dismal Winter. Poor little Marie suffered so severely from it, that after a vain attempt to recall some warmth by lighting a fire of brushwood, the only fuel that could be procured, her mother, as a last resource, put her into her little bed, in the hope that by heaping upon her all the clothing she could procure, the child might regain a little heat; but it was in vain; no heat came, and the blood had almost ceased to circulate in her frozen limbs. At this moment Fanchette arrived, and without waiting for an invitation, sprang upon the bed. It was in vain they tried to drive her away; she only clung the closer to her nursling, and covering the child with her body, soon restored her to warmth and animation.

There was one among the temporary inhabitants of Boulainvilliers for whom Fanchette entertained an unmitigated aversion; this was a knife-grinder of the name of Massicault. His appearance was certainly not calculated to produce a favorable impression, for his features were repulsive and his expression disagreeable. A low forehead, a scowling eye, and a short, thickset figure were the principal physical traits of this personage; nor were they redeemed by those of his moral character. He had for his constant companion a large, ill-favored bull-dog with a spiked collar, who seemed to share all the evil instincts of his master. Every one wondered how the knife-grinder managed to feed this animal at a time when it was so hard to find the merest necessaries of life for human beings—and that, too, without ever seeming to do a hand's turn of work; for all day long he was lounging about, and it was rare indeed to hear the noise of his wheel. When any one—alarmed at the threatening aspect of the brute, who never failed to growl and show his fangs when approached—asked his master to call him off, Massicault used only to reply with an ill-natured laugh: "He has not begun yet to eat such big morsels as you; but there's no saying what he may do one of these days!"

MacHenry was sorry that his goat partook of the general dislike to this man. He would have rather wished that she should have tried by her winning caresses to soften his rugged nature, and bring him to love the gentle creature that had gained all other hearts; but, as we shall see in the sequel, things turned out very differently.

On one of the last fine days of that sad year, a crowd having gathered round her while her master was amusing himself by exhibiting her intelligence in the selection of the fruit and flowers he named, in which she acquitted herself with her usual sagacity, MadHenry bade her fetch an apple. There were some still hanging on a tree in a neighboring garden, but instead of running off as usual to the well-known place, she went right up to the knife-grinder, and pushing aside with her paws the skirts of his coat, displayed two pockets stuffed with something, which the crowd, amid shouts of laughter, declared to be stolen apples. The artist tried to call off his goat, and the man drove her away with curses, but two vigorous peasants immediately laid hold of him and insisted on seeing the contents of the suspicious pockets, which proved to be, as all had supposed, apples stolen from the tree in question. The discovery only increased the rage of Massicault, who swore with the most fearful oaths that he had never touched one of them, and that the apples found in his possession had been given to him by a friend. Though none believed him, several, in order to get rid of a disagreeable affair, feigned to do so, and he was finally let off; but many thought they had thus got a clue to the authorship of several robberies recently committed to the prejudice of different members of the little community.

This misadventure excited in the knife-grinder a violent hatred against Fanchette, which was heartily shared by his worthy companion the bull-dog. The latter was an object of special terror to poor little Marie. Fanchette seemed to understand the fears of the child, and whenever the dog approached her she would lower her horns, as if to protect her nursling and defy her enemy. These demonstrations of valor were generally successful, the dog slinking off with glaring eyes and drooping tail.

One day Fanchette nestled up close to her master, putting her foot upon his arm, and having succeeded in gaining his attention, ran off to a particular spot, where she stopped to sniff the grass, and then trotting back, she renewed several times the same manœuvre. MacHenry, persuaded that something extraordinary must be the matter, rose and followed her. When she reached the spot, putting aside like a terrier dog the long herbage with her feet, she displayed to view a leather pocket-book, which the artist picked up and examined. An instant sufficed to show that it belonged to the knife-grinder, and its contents proved that this man was one of the numerous spies the Germans had constantly and everywhere in their service. He found besides in this pocket-book, pushed under the covering, the picture of a child, one of those common photographs which have no other merit than a certain resemblance.

The very day that this pocket-book was found a frightful scene took place. Little Marie was sitting on a low stool eating a morsel of bread, which she was sharing with Fanchette, when the bull-dog chanced to pass. The animal stopped for a moment and looked at her; then, as if overcome by the temptation, he suddenly darted at her and snatched at the bread. He was presented, however, by the goat, and with a toss of her horns she sent the ferocious beast sprawling to some distance; but he was only stunned, not seriously hurt; and, furious at his repulse, he sprang upon the poor goat, seized her by the throat, and shook her with rage. Marie uttered piercing shrieks, and MacHenry, having got hold of a stick, ran to the rescue. A sharp blow on the head caused the dog to lose his grip of poor Fanchette and turn against his new enemy, seizing him by the shoulder; but a peasant, coming to the assistance of the artist, forced the dog again to let go; and, limping off and growling, he at last took refuge beside his master, who all the while had been an unmoved spectator of the scene.

Great was the general grief at the sight of poor Fanchette motionless on the grass, bleeding profusely from the wound in her throat; and strong the indignation excited by the ferocity of the dog and the conduct of its brutal master. Many were the threats muttered against both; and there is little doubt that the dog at least would soon have paid the penalty he deserved had Fanchette's wound been mortal; but on examination it was found to be less serious than it appeared, and her master's care of her soon effected a complete cure. The inhabitants of the hamlet, however, resolved not to let slip the opportunity for getting rid of the obnoxious knife-grinder. This ill-favored individual was received whenever he showed himself with cries of "Be off, and quickly, too, and be thankful we do not throttle your wretch of a dog first."

Unable to resist the general storm of indignation, the man and his worthy companion were about to take their departure; but they had hardly reached the entrance of the village when they were met by a party bringing along with them an orphan boy of about 6 or 7 years of age, whose parents had been found murdered some days previously in one of the detached cottages of the neighborhood, which some still ventured to inhabit. The child, at the sight of the knife-grinder and his dog, uttered a loud cry and covered his eyes with his hands.

"What is the matter, my poor little fellow?" asked one of the by-standers. At length he was able with difficulty to reply, his words interrupted with deep sobs: "That man! that dog! It was they that killed my mother! I saw it all from behind the curtain in which I was hid."

Every one looked in astonishment at his neighbor, not knowing whether to believe the strange assertion of the child, when MacHenry produced the pocket-book and informed those around him of its contents. The child immediately cried out that it was his mother's, and had any doubt remained it would have been dispelled by looking at the portrait that was contained in it, for its resemblance to the poor little boy was striking.

In presence of such proof, there could be no hesitation, and two men immediately set off in pursuit of the fugitive; but he had already got a considerable advance, and fear lent him wings, so that before they could reach him he had gained the protection of the German outposts. He did not succeed, however, in evading the fate he merited, for shortly after the news arrived that the wretched man had fallen into the hands of a detachment of French *francstireurs*, and having been convicted of being concerned in the burning of a farm, was immediately condemned and shot.

MacHenry adopted the orphan boy, and never had cause to repent of his generous action. "I have now two children," he used gayly to say; "for my gentle intelligent Fanchette is almost as dear to me as if she were a human creature."

—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE TEUTONIC WOMAN OF OLD.—The Teuton of old led a life of hardship. His was a simple mode of living. He knew few of the luxuries of an Oriental or a Roman civilization. His sluggish nature retained all its innate vigor. There was in his daily life nothing to enervate it and render him effeminate. But he entertained for woman no chivalric sense of delicacy. A creature of impulses, he was incapable of restraint. He guarded her virtue simply through the motive of right and property which was vested in her. His sense of independence could not brook encroachments upon his possessions, whether of person or property. Hence he hedged woman in with laws that were as wounding to her modesty as they were derogatory to her honor. They ignored her personality. They guarded her as they would have guarded a pet animal or a fruit-bearing tree. Thus was it enacted that the freeman who presses the finger of a freewoman is liable to a fine of 600 pence; of 1,200 if he touches the arm; of 1,400 if he places his hand above the elbow, and so on through a grade of fines, entering into details as disgusting as they must have been futile. Nor were these laws confined to the old English and their neighbors. They were generally used throughout the Teutonic races. In the Bavarian laws he who disarranges a woman's hair or detaches her comb is fined a certain amount. Legislation on such a subject, entering into such minute details, taking such stringent measures, implies great abuse, and proves conclusively that woman was not the object of respect to the ancient Teuton which some would make her, and that she was simply cared for because she was to be the mother of the young heroes and vikings who were to perpetuate the name and the prowess of their fathers. Commenting on the punishment inflicted on the woman unfaithful to her husband, as related by Tacitus, namely, that her hair was cut, and she was whipped ignominiously through the village, Balmes remarks: "Certainly, this punishment gives us an idea of the infamy which was attached to adultery among the Germans, but it was little calculated to increase the respect entertained for women publicly. This would have been greater had they been stoned to death." Be this as it may, the more we study the condition of women in those early days, the less pleasing a picture does it represent. She was the companion of man in peace and war; she attended to all the indoor and outdoor work; while he sat dozing in half stupor by the fire she was up and doing; she accompanied him to the battlefield; she stood by his side and encouraged him in moments of greatest danger. Women were known to die after their husbands and sons had been defeated. Thus Flavius tells us that, in a battle between Marius and the Cimbri, the struggle with the enemy's wives was not less severe than with the enemy himself, "for the women being mounted on the wagons and other carriages which had been ranged around as a defense, fought from them as from towers, with spears and pikes." And he adds that, when they were refused the privilege of being committed to the custody of the vestal virgins, "they either fell, after strangling or braining the whole of their children by mutual wounds, or hanged themselves with ropes made of their own hair, upon the trees and the yokes of their wagons." The reading of such a page freezes the blood in one's veins, and he asks: Could this be told of mothers? The history and literature of all the Teutonic races answer in the affirmative. So do the Sagas of the North. Their ideal woman is one bloodthirsty, cruel, cold, heartless, and deadly beautiful. In the Volsunga Saga, Signi counsels Sigmund to destroy her own children because he does not consider them valiant enough. "The daughter of the Danish jarl, seeing Egil taking his seat near her, repels him with scorn, reproaching him with seldom having provided the wolves with hot meat, with never having seen for a whole Autumn a raven croaking over the carnage. But Egil seized her and pacified her by singing: 'I have marched with my bloody sword, and the raven has followed me. Furiously we fought; the fire passed over the dwellings of men; we slept in the blood of those who kept the gates.' Such is this maiden's ideal of a hero and of life. A fancy so steeped in carnage and crime could be possessed of a small share of tenderness and humanity. Nor is the ideal of woman of the Nibelungen-lied less fierce. Brunhild forces her suitors to contend with her in the games of throwing the spear, leaping, and hurling the stone, under the barbarous penalty of losing their heads in case of defeat. She afterward has Siegfried slain; in return, his wife, Crimhild, after brooding over her wrongs for years, revenges herself by slaying his murderer. She is possessed of as little humanity as her rival. She asks Hagen where the fatal Hoard is; Hagen replies that he never will disclose it while any of her brothers lives, whereupon she orders her brother's head to be cut off, and, holding it up, exclaims: "I bring it to an end."

"Ich bringe es zu ende," sprach das edle Weib.

"Thou hast it now according to thy will," said Hagen; "of the Hoard knoweth none but God and I; from thee, she-devil—*Valendinne*—shall it forever be hid." In her rage she kills him with her own hand. Not in representations like these are we to find the ideal of true womanhood. Such characters bear no other traces of their sex than the name, and woman unsexed is a monster. No surprise is it, then, to read of the English lady of primitive times cruel to her servants and slaves. The types set up for her admiration were such as belittled the tenderness and delicacy of feeling and thought that belong to true wifely, motherly, and sisterly qualities. The Edda has summed up the Teutonic estimate of woman in these words: "Praise a woman when she is buried; * * * praise a maiden after she is married."—*The American Catholic Quarterly Review.*

MAFFEI'S "MEROPE."—Goldsmith pronounces Maffei's "Merope" to be "the most finished tragedy in the world," and "supposes that the author learned from the 'Samson' of Milton, and the 'Athalie' of Racine, to construct a tragedy without a love intrigue." It is a strong proof of the power of Maffei's mind that, without such an episode, he should have succeeded in winning the public favor at a period when a romance of some kind was considered indispensable to any drama. Maffei wrote his "Merope" with the intention of proving that it was possible to excite the sympathy, and sustain the interest of the audience by a plot depending entirely on the strong affection existing between mother and son, when bro ught out and placed in a vivid light by situations of extreme peril. Some of the scenes show great power and force of contrast. Yet it must be owned that there is something revolting in the fury of a queen who wishes to kill the murderer of her son with her own hands—something to excite horror rather than sympathy, and not to be excused even by the force of the situation when the supposed murderer proves to be her son himself, whom she is about to destroy. Voltaire contrives to soften the impression conveyed by the queen's violence in this scene, till it merely appears undignified; but with Maffei her conduct appears in all its rude barbarity. Eager in the pursuit of learning, and anxious to compare the literature of other nations with his own, Scipione Maffei traveled all over Europe. Frederick Prince of Wales welcomed him to England with marked courtesy, and in return he dedicated to the Prince the first book of his translation of the *Iliad* into Italian. He visited Pope at his villa on the Thames, and found him engaged in the study of "Merope." The University of Oxford conferred a degree on the illustrious Italian, with an elaborate public oration in his praise, from which, however, says a satirical biographer, "he could not have derived much gratification, as, owing to the barbarous English method of pronouncing Latin, he did not understand a word they said." He died at Verona in 1775, in the 80th year of his age. His "Merope" raised the whole tone of the Italian stage, and the tragedians who succeeded him set it steadily before them as a standard of excellence.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

DRESDEN CHINA.—The clay from which Dresden china derives its fineness and delicacy is found about an hour's journey from Meissen. When it arrives it is sifted and pulverized several times, till nothing but the finest and purest part remains; in this state it looks like very fine flour with a slightly yellow tinge. It is then mixed with *feldspats*, (a kind of flint)—which is ground to powder—gypsum, and water, made into huge balls, and kept in zinc-lined boxes, to be served out as occasion requires. There was nothing in the molding of the commoner forms, or in the whirling of plates and bowls, &c., in any way differing from the ordinary method pursued in every china manufactory in this country, and this is therefore not worth describing. In a very long gallery—round two sides of a square, and into which opened the various work-rooms—we saw the most extraordinary collection of molds; bodies guiltless of heads, legs, or arms; right legs, left legs, with and without shoes; birds, animals, and fishes, ready to be filled at will. In a large and well-lighted room sat a perfect army of workmen, to whom the contents of these molds were given, after one baking, and while the clay is still plastic. Taking a body, they joined arms and legs and head with inconceivable rapidity, passing a camel's-hair brush dipped in water to make the members stick on. With small agate tools each began to bring these molded figures to perfection. The workman gave the eyes expression; he deepened an eyelid, softened the cheek, rounded an arm, marked the finger-nails, patted it on one side, then on the other, till it stood before us a shepherdess complete. Nothing was more marvelous than the gentleness and dexterity with which the fragile thing was handled, and the wonderful quickness with which he manipulated each smallest detail. Next to this room in point of interest was the one where the raised fruits and flowers are made and arranged on each vase or jug or basket. There is no molding here. The most delicate leaves are rolled at the point of the accomplished fingers; leaf is added to leaf, every bit of the smallest rose is curled, patted into shape, and stuck into its place, till it grows before you into a perfect rose. The tiniest petal of each diminutive forget-me-not is made by itself, and put in its place by the skilled dainty-held pincers, that might belong to fairyland. The miniature flowers on the lap of a dancing girl are all made in the same way; and seeing the time taken, and the care required, it made one understand why "raised china" cost so much. The perforated edges of plates and baskets are marked in the molds, and cut out with a penknife afterward, then carefully rounded and smoothed by the inevitable agate tools. Indeed, in all cases the mold gives the forms very roughly, and much more skilled labor is required than we had imagined—850 people being the regular staff, which does not include artists, sometimes specially engaged to undertake the painting of particular orders. When the china is ready it is taken to be baked again, then glazed, then painted, then baked again, in some cases being baked no less than six times, and breaking to pieces in the sixth baking. These accidents, however, are much less frequent than formerly, as the degree and distribution of heat are all much better understood now. The ovens are built in circular chambers, and we stood in the centre of one, finding the heat less than we had expected. All round were recesses, in which trays of lovely china were placed; and in the lower, and, as we supposed, the hottest ovens, molds, (looking in their closed form exactly like so many Stilton cheeses of all sizes) were deposited. The apparently careless way in which the workmen moved about with trayloads of exquisite china made one a little breathless—no baker's boy, with a batch of rolls, could have looked less anxious than they did; but we were assured that an accident hardly ever occurs; and the china after one baking is so brittle, that on my admiring a basket, and wishing in my ignorance to buy one, the Superintendent, with a smile of superiority, put it into my hands, where it crumbled to bits immediately. The only part of the manufacture they would not explain thoroughly was the glazing tub, into which everything is dipped; and our German friend said that some improvement in this glaze or enamel is thought to be a secret.

When the glaze is hard, the china is taken to the various painting-rooms; and, as most people in these days know, the colors then are but dingy and often false, to their after-appearance, the gold, which is a dull dark-brown on going into the oven, comes out looking much the same, and the china is then taken to the burnishing-room, where a great many women and girls sit with agate tools of various shapes, and quick friction turns this dark and dusky brown to gold that glitters. In the room devoted to the finest painting, we were introduced to an old Frenchman with two pairs of spectacles on. He was celebrated for his child figures, and was painting groups in the centres of a set of of dessert-plates, ordered by one of the imperial family of Prussia. Children guiltless of clothes were swimming, bathing, making flower wreaths, riding goats, catching butterflies, &c. Each group was different, and the grace and beauty of the figures were perfect, wonderful. He had painted them for years, but had never learned German; he had never tried, he said, with a little shrug. He also told us he seldom painted flowers. "Any one can do that," he said, with a fine sense of his own unrivaled talent; but, looking at the flowers, we could not agree with him. It is not given to "any one" to paint such flowers. The blue and white china, called, *par excellence*, "Meissen china," is of course also made here. The difference between it and Dresden china consists in its being painted in cobalt before it is glazed, and it is not baked so often. Besides the reproduction of beautiful old shapes in the finest clay, this Meissen china is made more coarsely and strongly in commoner shapes, when it is much cheaper and very strong. It is also hand-painted, but is very quickly done by means of a perforated paper laid over plate or cup, when powdered cobalt is shaken over it out of a thing exactly like a small pepper-box. This leaves the pattern marked, and lads, with a fine brush and a little water, stipple in the color. It is then baked and glazed. Some of the old shapes with perforated edges were very beautiful. When the china is examined by the Superintendent and he considers it perfect, he affixes on every piece the well-known cross-swords before the last baking. Every bit with the slightest imperfection in pattern, shape, or transparency, is marked imperfect and sold for less than half-price, either at the manufactory, or, more frequently, at a small shop in Dresden, near the Frauen Kirche, which goes by the name of "the rejected shop." This mark of imperfection is simply a small white line drawn through the crossed swords.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

OLD ENGLISH OFFICIALS.—The High Justiciarship was a temporary office, a sort of viceroyalty, necessary during the King's frequent absences on the Continent, which passed away when Normandy was happily lost to England. The Justiciar was usually a clever ecclesiastic, sometimes a tyrant like Ranulf Flambard, sometimes a wise administrator like Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, under Henry I. Flambard is called by one writer "*negotiorum totius regni exactor*," where exactor has its primitive meaning, as in Isaiah lx., 17, "I will also make thine officers peace and thine *exactors* righteousness," an expressive phrase in Flambard's days. The Justiciarship was merged in the older office of Chancellor, "the name being probably derived from the *cancelli*, or screen, behind which the secretarial work of the royal household was carried on." The Chancellor was generally an ecclesiastic. "The whole of the secretarial work of the household and court fell on him and the chaplains; the keeping of the royal accounts under the Treasurer and Justiciar, the drawing up and sealing of the royal writs, and the conducting of the King's correspondence. The Chancellor was in a manner the Secretary of State for all departments." It sounds strange to our ears to be told that all these offices were salable. The Chancellor, in 1130, owes £3,006 13s. 4d. for the great seal; the office of Treasurer was bought by Bishop Nigel for his son for £400. Inferior offices were assessed at a lower rate. Public opinion at last compelled the recognition of fitness instead of wealth. We have said that the great household officers presided in the two high courts of the realm. As Judges in the Exchequer, along with such others as the King is pleased to associate with them, they are called Barons of the Exchequer. The court is so named, it seems, "from the chequered cloth which covered the table at which the accounts were taken, and which suggested to the spectator the idea of a game at chess between the receiver and payer." The complete organization of the court is referred to the days of Henry I. Its meetings were at Easter and Michaelmas at Westminster Palace, when the whole finance of the kingdom passed under review. In an upper chamber the accounts were examined and settled, and in a lower one the money was transferred. "The record of the business was kept in three great rolls, one kept by the Treasurer, another by the Chancellor, and a third by an officer nominated by the King, who registered the matters of legal and special importance. The rolls of the Treasurer and Chancellor were duplicates; that of the former was called from its shape the great roll of the Pipe, and that of the latter the roll of the Chancery. These documents are mostly in existence."—*The London Quarterly Review.*

RACE-HORSE INFORMATION.—Bookmakers and other betting men take much pains, and incur a great deal of expense, in order that they may be well informed as to the doings of the various racing stables. Information flows to them from many sources, because they have numerous hangers-on, whose duty it is to keep them posted up in the facts and the occurrences of the training grounds. At Newmarket and elsewhere—near all training grounds, indeed—there are persons stationed, employed either by bookmakers or backers, whose duty it is to communicate with the utmost celerity every important item of intelligence connected with certain horses. Should these horses fail to appear on the exercise ground at the customary time, should they only walk instead of gallop, or should they pull up lame after their canter, then these *touts*—a ragged regiment, it must be confessed—hie at once to the Post Office and *wire* to those who have employed them. The intelligence thus conveyed is promptly made use of, and its effect, for or against a horse, speedily becomes obvious by means of the price-current, and when it is seen that Asterisk has receded in the betting list from sixteen to one to twenty-five to one, it may be concluded that the horse only walked that morning, instead of galloping as usual; while if the odds have receded still further, then the backer of the horse may conclude that Asterisk has not been seen at exercise, and that, in consequence, there is something radically wrong with the animal. It is astonishing how soon the mishaps which occur to race-horses are made known to those interested in the betting; it is frequently the case, indeed, that a man who has backed a horse will know of its having broken down on the training ground long before the man who is its proprietor. Instant use is, of course, made of such information in the turf market. If a horse quoted at short odds temporarily breaks down, it is held to be good business to lay against it at once, because, when the misfortune becomes known, it will speedily recede in the betting, and if a man can lay one hundred to twenty against it, the chances are that he will in a day or two be able to recover his bet at one hundred to three; and thus, in the event of the horse not recovering its position, he will have the difference as profit; or if the animal does recover, but fails to win the race, he will bag 17 pounds. But such operations are difficult to conduct, as all on the turf are playing the same game, and each man is about as well informed as his neighbor. At all events, it may be taken for granted that the men who have the most information succeed best.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH COUNTRY GENTRY CHANGING.—How many country families are there at the present day who rely for their income upon the rentals of their agricultural lands alone? If they did, they could not make the annual visit in the height of the season to town. The ponderous wealth of the manufacturer would put them utterly in the shade. Brief analysis will demonstrate this. An average area of 3,500 acres may be taken as the estate of the ordinary country gentleman. Small portions may let at high rates; the average rental would not exceed 30 shillings per acre, if as much. This gives £5,250 per annum; which, however, taking a term of years, must be reduced by nearly a thousand to account for repairs, salaries, and losses from farms out of occupation. Four thousand a year is a small income for a man with, say, two sons and two daughters, claiming, and justly, social rank. There may be also incumbrances left from former holders; debts of predecessors, or incurred in improvements not yet giving much return. Hundreds of city men who go to their offices at 9 in the morning and return to their suburban villas at 5 in the afternoon, boasting no descent, could show an income double this. And they have no hereditary position to maintain, they get more out of their money. Country houses have, therefore, no other resource left if they would keep up the traditions of the family. They must trade, or bank, or speculate; and they do it to an unsuspected extent. The head of the house may conceal his connection with the coal-mine, the railway, the share-market, the bank, or the counting-house; but, depend upon it, his money is there. Note also the marked anxiety of the country gentry to get the railway system extended to their estates. What a number of short lines have been constructed lately for the convenience of little outlying villages—they can hardly be called towns. The money for these lines has been chiefly found by the landed proprietors. Not to import navvies to steal the game, not for personal convenience, not to bring tradesmen down to join the hunt, not from a disinterested desire to further the advancement of the sparse population, but from an honest and declared desire to raise the value of their estates. If the head of the house conceals his connection with trade out of deference to certain traditions, which had a social force in his early days but are now extinct, the sons, who have no such scruples, enter openly into business. They can find illustrious examples enough set before them.—*The New Quarterly Magazine.*

THE COACH.—The closed four-wheeler, whether drawn by one horse or by more, is a type of a very numerous family, the origin of which is left in some obscurity, notwithstanding the labors of Beckman and other investigators to throw light upon it. Supposing coach to be the father of the family, it is nevertheless uncertain what form the name originally assumed, and in what country it originated. England puts in a claim; so does France; Italy and Spain oppose both of them, and also oppose each other; while Hungary is considered to have very fair evidence in support of her rival pretensions. There is a village called Kotsee or Kotzsee, in Hungary, supposed to be connected with the origin of the word "coach." If car be the significant syllable in a multitude of names for open vehicles, and kotsee one of the earliest names for a closed vehicle, we can imagine an amalgation of the two in such names as caroche, caroce, until we come to the English coach, the German kutsche the Dutch koets, the Danish kudsk, and so forth. At any rate there is a pleasant bit here for the etymologists; some of whom also speculate whether coach may not have come from kuttess, to cover; or from koetsas, to lie along; or from couch, seeing that many of the earlier coaches were for reclining rather than sitting, and might therefore be regarded as wheeled litters or wheeled coaches. A very good combination of names is met with in the cari-coche or cart-coach of Buenos Ayres. This is an inclosed two-wheel vehicle, that may be drawn by any number of horses, attached to it by straps or thongs of raw hide. The vehicle has a door behind, not at the sides; the body is singularly placed over and between the wheels, not resting on their axle, but on swinging thongs of raw hide. —*All the Year Round.*

PORSON'S WIT.—Porson would drink anything provided it was liquid; and we have been told that he once sat at a supper party until the bottles were drained and the lights went out, when he rose and muttered, "*Oude tode oude tallo*"—the wit of which can only be appreciated by those who understand Greek. In proof of his extraordinary memory, Lord Abinger says that he has known him repeat the whole poem of "The Rape of the Lock," referring, as he went on, to similar passages in classical writers which he supposed Pope to have imitated. Upon one occasion he read out to say nothing for a week which was not to be found in Shakespeare, and he astonished those with whom he lived by his readiness in answering in the very words of the poet, the most trivial as well as the most grave questions that were put to him. The following specimen of his ready wit we have never seen in print. It was in former times the custom at Trinity for the scholars of the college to write Latin themes in hall on a given subject, which were to be ready before dinner. The subject was "*Brutus, Cæsare interfecto, an bene fecit aut male fecit?*" Porson came late, and he scribbled on a piece of paper, "*Nec bene fecit, nec male fecit, sed* INTERFECIT"—which we think is one of the happiest puns ever made.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE ART OF READING.—M. Legouvé's work treats of the mechanical requirements of reading, in chapters on the voice, the art of breathing, the pronunciation, the curing of certain defects, and the observance of punctuation. As to the voice, the middle register is what should be most relied on; but both this and the higher and lower registers can be immensely improved by cultivation and exercise. It has been said of various celebrated singers, Dupres among them, that they had "a made voice." The expression, as M. Legouvé points out, is incorrect; but it conveys the suggestion of how much can be done by discipline and practice to develop notes which without it would never be revealed. M. Legouvé quotes the instance of Mme. Malibran, who, to the congratulations of her friends when they had heard her deliver an exceptionally high note in the "Sonnambula," replied, "*Oh! Je l'ai assez cherché! Voild un mois que cours après lui! Je le poursuivais partout! En me coiffant! En m'habillant!, et je l'ai trouvé matin au fond de mes souliers en me chaussant!*" In another part of his work M. Legouvé describes how M. Delaunay, by his beautiful reciting of a poem by Musset, managed to conceal the faults in its construction which M. Legouvé afterward discovered; and M. Delaunay's mastery of every art of intonation might have been brought forward to illustrate strongly the truth of M. Legouvé's theory. This actor is famed for the beauty and variety of his voice; yet, when he first appeared on the stage, it was thought by theatrical critics that the defects of his voice would surely prevent his ever doing justice to his talent. By dint of constant study, by seeking out every morning lonely places in the Bois de Boulogne where he could devote an hour to the constant repetition of the same phrase, until he hit upon a meaning and pleasant delivery of it, and by dint also of following the suggestions of M. Davesn

write in it our names ourselves. The spelling is a little difficult." Which done, the note-book was politely returned. The commissary cast a glance on it and retired, leaving the strangers to their own devices. The autographs inscribed in the note-book belonged to the highest functionaries of Napoleon III.'s court, innocent and simple-minded personages, whose only thought was to say their prayers and dip their fingers in hallowed springs. The authenticity of Notre Dame de Lourdes was vindicated by patronage then all powerful. Shortly afterward arrived an imperial order commanding the Prefect to allow free access to the Massabielle grottoes, and not to obstruct the population in the manifestation of their religious faith.—*All the Year Round.*

MILTON.

He left the upland lawns and serene air,
Wherefrom his soul her noble nurture drew,
And reared her helm amid the unquiet crew
Battling beneath; the morning radiance rare
Of his young brow amid the tumult there
Grew grim with sulphurous dust and sanguine dew;
Yet through all soilure they who marked him knew
The signs of his life's dayspring, calm and fair.
But when peace came, peace fouler far than war,
And mirth more dissonant than battle's tone,
He, with a scornful sigh of his clear soul,
Back to his mountain climb, now bleak and frore,
And with the awful night he dwelt alone,
In darkness, listening to the thunder's roll.
—*Ernest Myers.*

IN BLACK RUSSIA.

A STORY.

"Why, it is Musgrave! ce cher Arthur! I thought you, mon ami, to be in Spain still. What good wind, what wind of fortune, has blown you to us here, in Russia?"

Such were the words which reached my ears, as a gloved grasp was suddenly laid upon my arm, while I was traversing the railway platform at Minsk. I turned to find myself confronted by the smiling face of Demetrius Vassili, a Russian whom I had known for some three or four years at St. Petersburg, Paris, and wherever diplomatists and birds of passage congregate. He, this well-whiskered, glib-tongued Vassili, belonged to both categories, since, when I first knew him, in the Czar's capital, he was a Professor of the University, while in Paris he was an underling of the Russian Embassy, and at Madrid a gentleman at large.

I confess that I did not much like Demetrius Vassili, though I was more than half ashamed of my prejudice, for the man was friendly, almost too ostentatiously so; was polite, genial, and one of those amiable persons who are always taking our good opinion by storm, as it were, by the graceful rendering of some little service or other. Vassili, when I was a raw lad new to the Continent, had been kind to me once or twice, and I had repaid his good nature by taking his part when others spoke evil of him, in a vague way, behind his back, for he was not popular somehow. There he was, at any rate, and evidently delighted to see me.

"By the by!" abruptly put in my old acquaintance, linking his arm in mine, "I have to congratulate you, have I not? It is true that you are about to marry the beautiful Mlle. Marie, daughter of Count Constantine Orloff, the young lady who at Madrid, when I was there, broke all hearts!"

It was true that I was betrothed to Marie Orloff; indeed, I was on my way then to her father's mansion, at which it had been arranged that I should be a guest until the wedding should take place, according to both the English and Russo-Greek forms, at St. Petersburg. Our engagement had come about in this wise. I, Arthur Musgrave, as an attaché of our legation at Madrid, had been thrown much into the society of the daughter of the Russian Envoy, had learned to love her, and had been lucky enough to teach her to love me. My chief difficulty was with the Count, who was at first very much annoyed and displeased. Russia—youngest of nations—has an aristocracy that in pride and pretension rivals the "blue blood" of Spain, and every Muscovite noble is convinced that the English are, as Napoleon called us, a nation of shopkeepers, quite unfit to mate with their own upper classes. Fortunately for me, however, I was heir to an entailed property, small, indeed, but the rent-roll of which seemed respectable in Continental eyes; while I was able to convince Count Orloff that my border ancestry had driven off Scottish cattle, and ridden in warden raids, at a time when his own forefathers were probably unbaptized Tartars, for it is a curious fact that the titled families of Russia are Georgian, Tartar, German, Swedish, anything but Russian.

All now was happily settled, and, as I have said, I was on my way to my future father-in-law's country château, a Summer residence in the lake district of Ostaschkoi, near Tver on the Upper Volga. The Count's estates lay chiefly in that neighborhood, and he had lately been appointed, by one of those abrupt transitions from one service to another, which are common under the Czar's rule, Governor of the province.

"But what chance, M. Vassili, brings you here?" I asked, when we had shaken hands. "I heard of you last as in Rome."

"Here to-day, there to-morrow," answered Vassili, airily. "I have been in Asia lately, shall be at Wilna to-morrow, and in St. Petersburg next week. I serve a master who has dealings in far away places."

"You mean the Emperor?" I inquired, and the Russian nodded with a look of good-humored mystery. At this moment up came a porter to tell me, cringingly, that my excellency must, he feared, be content to wait six hours or more for a train. There had been a movement of troops toward Poland, disordering the company's arrangements, and taking up the rolling-stock.

"The Emperor's orders, noble gospodin," he added, with a deprecatory shrug, as he saw my vexed face.

Then Demetrius chimed in. His train, too, had been delayed by the concentration of troops on the Polish frontier. He, too, had some hours to spend at Minsk. He had ordered dinner at the Black Eagle, hard by. The landlord knew him well, and would serve up a tolerable repast. Would I be charitable and share what would otherwise be a solitary meal?

Vassili gave me a good dinner, and we lingered long over our cigars and coffee, chatting of other scenes and old times. Then, at length, word was brought that the train for Wilna was in sight.

"Now I think of it," said my host, in his careless way, "on your road to the Count's château you will pass Staritza—yes!" he added, glancing at the open map that lay beside me on the table; "of course you will, and change horses there. I wish, if it be not too much to ask, that you would kindly give a message from me to the village priest, or papas, there—Pope John Perovich."

"I will, with pleasure," I replied: "but remember, my Russian is not very fluent, and I presume the priest talks no French."

Vassili laughingly assured me that the words were very few and simple, and suggested that I should pencil them, from his dictation, on a slip of paper which he pushed toward me. These were the words of the message: "Your son" ("our clergy marry, you know, like the laity," interjected Demetrius) "has been ill, but take comfort. He is doing well now, and, if he acts promptly, with the blessing of the Panagia, will succeed." He sends his love, faith, and duty."

"I saw the Pope's son," explained Demetrius, "the other day at Odessa. Young Cyril is a corn-dealer and hay merchant, a pushing, speculative fellow, but as honest as the day. He was recovering from a fever, but hoped to fill his purse by buying up all the——ah! there is the railway whistle, so we must be quick! You'll do my errand, then, dear Arthur, will you not, and gladden the heart of the good old man?"

It was not until long after Vassili and I had parted that it occurred to me to wonder why he should have charged me with such a message. It would have been simpler, surely, and more speedy, as a means of communicating with Pope John, to have relied on the post. But then these rustic priests were ignorant, and possibly the eyes of the papas were not very well accustomed to deciphering manuscript. At any rate I would make a point of executing the commission.

"Pope John, English lord?" said the innkeeper at Staritza, falteringly, as I asked for a guide, to show me the way to the parsonage, while the slow postillions were unharnessing, in the hardy fashion in which work is done in Russia, the tired horses from the carriage."

"Certainly," said I, observing his embarrassment at. "Is the priest ill, or what is there surprising in a traveler's inquiring for him?"

The landlord bowed obsequiously.

"You'll find the papas in good health, noble gospodin," he said, in sugared accents. "Yonder is the parsonage, with the white gable."

"Then I want no guide to conduct me there," said I, laughing, and at once walked across to the garden gate. A neat, snug little dwelling was the parsonage, with its white walls, its tiny garden full of humble potherbs and hardy flowers, and the sacred pigeons cooing softly as they sunned themselves upon its red-eaved roof. An ill-looking fellow opened the door in answer to my summons, scanned me narrowly, and, as I thought, with suspicion, and after some colloquy conducted me to what I guessed, by the few books and the many pictured saints on the wall, to be the priest's study. Ten minutes elapsed, and then in came the master of the house, Pope John.

"Forgive me, noble sir, if I have kept you waiting," said the priest, with as low a bow as he could have executed in the presence of his Bishop. "You bring me news, I am told, of my dear son?"

I cannot say that the reverend gentleman impressed me very favorably. Pope John was a corpulent old man, with a snowy beard that would have done credit to a hermit; long white locks falling from beneath his black velvet skull-cap, a snuffy and frayed cassock, and dark-blue spectacles, from behind which a pair of keen though half-shut eyes surveyed me with a watchfulness that had in it something feline. The priest's voice, too, at once coarse and wheedling, grated on my ear, though nothing could exceed the bland urbanity of his reception of me. Twice over did I repeat the substance of Vassili's remarks concerning the young corn-dealer at Odessa, and twice, at the old man's request, did I mention every circumstance of my interview with Demetrius, "his kind and noble patron," as he called him; then I placed the written slip of paper, on which I had penciled the message, in the priest's hands, and, declining his offer of refreshments, took my leave of him. As I left the parsonage I thought I heard some whispered talk, and then a low, sneering laugh.

"I am much mistaken," said I to myself, as I stepped into my carriage, and gave my postillion the signal to start, "if Pope John, 'the good old man,' as Vassili called him, be not as consummate and greasy a humbug as any in Muscovy." Then my thoughts reverted to rosy dreams of Marie and the future, and I sank into a reverie, from which I only awakened to perceive that my driver was proceeding in a leisurely manner that was most unusual, for if Russians work slowly they drive fast.

"Come, come, my lad!" said I, good-humoredly; "surely three good nags and a light kibitka ought not to go at a snail's pace like this!"

As I spoke I heard the gallop of distant horses, mingling with the clank of steel. We were on a sandy road, traversing one of those huge pine forests, the sombre gloom of which, alternating with the glare of the white sand, has occasioned the name of "Black Russia" to be assigned to these central provinces of the ancient Muscovy. Very soon we were overtaken by the hard riders in our rear, their swords clashing against flank and stirrup, their horses in a foam—in all, some 25 mounted men. Most of these, by their long lances and barbarian equipment, I knew to be Cossacks, but others wore the uniform of gendarmes, and three at least were officers.

"Pull up! halt, I say!" shouted he who seemed to command; and in an instant my driver obeyed.

"Secure the foreigner!" was the next order; and with amazing quickness I was grasped by two of the dismounted troopers.

"Resist, and I fire!" growled a Cossack Corporal, pressing the muzzle of his pistol to my left temple, while his soldiers dexterously chained my wrists together. Then, shaking off the stupor of surprise, I found my tongue. There was, I said, evidently some mistake, some confusion of persons. My passport, if they would kindly look for it in the breast-pocket of my ulster, would prove me to be Arthur Musgrave, of the British diplomatic service, junior attaché of H. B. M.'s Legation at Madrid.

"Prisoner, you trifle with justice!" said the commandant sternly, in French; and, indeed, when the morocco case was drawn out and opened, it proved to be empty. My passport and papers were gone, inexplicably to me. As I stared blankly there was a roar of laughter, mingled with comments on my effrontery.

"Remove the pretended Englishman!" ordered the Colonel, and I was thrust back into the carriage, a soldier on each side of me, and conducted to the town of Torjok, where I was lodged in jail.

I do not like, even yet, to recall what I underwent during the miserable three weeks that I spent in the prison of Torjok. It was not that the cell was narrow, the bed squalid, and the fare hard and bad. I was young and strong, and could rough it. But it was maddening to be eternally examined and cross-examined by civil magistrates and military functionaries, none of whom would listen to the plain truth, and all of whom tried, by threat, promise, persuasion, to wring out of me a confession which, as they said, would enable me to claim the Czar's mercy and a lighter punishment for my crime. I was browbeaten, bullied, argued with, coaxed, but never accused of anything. When I inquired the nature of my offense I was jeered at. When I adjured my captors to write to the British Embassy, my prayer was treated as an impudent jest. And when I mentioned Count Orloff, the Governor of the province, as my future father-in-law, I really thought the Judge of Instruction would have flown at my throat, so angry was he.

"Only bread and water for the contumacious!" I heard him roar to the jailer as he went out. I thought, between them, that they would have driven me mad, and should have welcomed Siberia as a release.

I grew sullen at last, and refused to return any answer to the interrogatories with which they plied me. I began almost to doubt my own identity. It could not be myself, Arthur Musgrave, who was the tenant of this Russian den, and daily questioned as to my complicity in something extremely subversive of Church and State. Let them knout me, hang me, banish me if they would, I felt as though I were the only sane man among a pack of madmen.

"Here is the wretch, your Excellency," said a voice one day as my cell door was thrown open, with a clatter of swords and spurs on the stone floor that indicated the arrival of some distinguished personage; "there the desperado is, lord Governor!"

I looked up. There, in front of the group stood, in a rich uniform, the breast of which sparkled with orders, the "excellency" in question. The recognition was mutual.

"Count Orloff!" "What! Musgrave! Arthur, my dear boy, what terrible error is this?"

And to the scandal of the Judge, the jailer, and the rest of them, the Governor of the province hurried across the grimy floor to clasp my hands, and to order, in a voice that brooked no denial or delay, that my chains should instantly be taken off.

"My poor fellow, how you must have suffered," said the Count feelingly, as he saw how pale and haggard I had grown. And then came explanations, the cream of which was that there had been a socialist conspiracy, a widespread one, luckily detected in time, a prime mover in which had been my acquaintance, Vassili, who had evidently made a cat's-paw of me in inducing me to carry his message to the priest, while at the same time he purloined my English passport and papers, probably for the sake of escaping, in case of the worst, under my name.

"But Pope John, and his son," said I, bewildered.

"The real Pope John, a sad old rogue," answered the Count, smiling, "had been arrested the day before you reached Staritza, and you found his house in possession of the Police. The white-bearded person to whom you gave the message, disguised in the priest's clothes, was Major Bulow, of the Imperial Gendarmerie; and the message itself was an artful concoction, couched in a sort of verbal cipher, the key to which a traitor gave us, and which, but for our military precautions, would have led to a revolt of the Polish regiment at Tver, and a raising of the peasantry in 50 parishes. As it is, all is safe, and a telegram has just informed me that Vassili himself has been captured on the frontier. If ever a man deserved Siberia—but you are free, Arthur. Come with me, and Marie and I will teach you to forget this misery."

I have been married and happy now this many a year, but I do not think that the ill-omened face of Demetrius Vassili will ever be seen again on this side of the Oural.—*All the Year Round.*

THE JEWS IN KURDISTAN.—Kurdistan (a part of ancient Media) appears to be dotted all over with Jewish congregations, which claim a date of settlement in the country from the time of Ezra. As becomes the descendants of such a long line of ancestry, the Jews of Kurdistan are extremely conservative in the practice of all national and religious rites. The native Kurds are Mohammedans by religion, and the same harmonious relations which, with but few interruptions, have always existed between the followers of Moses and Mohammed seem to be established here. Though merchandise and petty traffic are the principal means of livelihood among the Jews, yet not unfrequently, we are told, they become partners with the Kurds in agricultural speculations, such as the rearing of sheep and the cultivation of the fields. In such cases (*i. e.*, the partnerships) the Jews supply the pecuniary means and the Kurds supply the labor. The whole style of living, in its extreme simplicity, seems to transport one to an older and more primitive civilization. In some districts one is accounted passing rich on £10 of property. Education appears to be at a low ebb, but great hopes are built on the results of a school established by the Jewish Alliance and supported by the association at Bagdad.—*The Spectator.*

THE LONDON CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The Custom-house contains a museum of real curiosities—memorials of attempts at smuggling. Various causes have contributed to the decline of contrabandism as a means of livelihood, chief among which are the necessary reductions and alterations in the Customs tariff since the adoption in this country of free-trade principles. When such valuable and portable articles as watches and lace were heavily taxed, the temptation to secrete them was naturally very common. At the same period, too, the duty on spirits was about five times as much as its intrinsic worth, and therefore this class of goods afforded a rich harvest to the successful smuggler. Things are changed now, for lace and watches are duty free, and the tax upon spirits has been reduced considerably more than one-half. Tobacco and spirits, owing perhaps to the universal demand for them, have always, above other things, met with the smuggler's particular regard; and such cases as now come before our Police magistrates are generally confined to these two articles. A matter-of-fact heavy fine and confiscation of the surreptitious goods is the usual result of conviction; and the smuggler—which our childhood's fancy painted as a brave hero fighting the myrmidons of an oppressive Government in some wild cave on the sea-shore—is quietly walked off to prison until he can pay the forfeit. "The Smuggler's Cave," still remains; for with that clinging fondness for the traditions of past times, it is the fashion to dignify any natural crevice in our cliffs with that title; but now the modern policeman steps upon the scene, and poetical ideas vanish with the sound of his creaking contract boots. The chief evidence of smuggling as it has existed within the present century is furnished by certain articles which have been seized from time to time, and which are now lodged in the Custom-house Museum. It is to this museum that we now intend to direct our readers' attention, and more especially to a certain large cabinet in the corner of the room, the contents of which supply a title to this paper. The first thing which is pointed out to us is a ship's "fender," which we may remind our readers is a block of wood with a rope attached slung over the bows to prevent the abrasion which might be caused by contact with another vessel. This particular fender was found to be hollow, and to contain several pounds of compressed tobacco. The officer who thought of looking for the soothing weed in such a receptacle must have been an extremely acute individual. But here is a still more extraordinary hiding-place, and one which must have involved a journey aloft for its detection—a ship's block, the sheave or wheel of which is actually made of solid tobacco. Here is an ornamental pedestal which once adorned the center of a Captain's cabin, and would perhaps adorn it still, had it not been found gorged with contraband cigars. Another commander appears to have been a more moderate smoker, for he was content with only two pounds of cheroots, which were found inside a sham loaf on his breakfast table. Here we have a number of cigars knotted singly on a string, like the tail of a kite; these were dropped between the inner and outer timbers of a ship's side; while holes drilled in the ends of an egg-box furnished lodging for several more. A broomstick does not seem at first sight to offer much room for concealment, but here is one which, accidentally broken, revealed a core of that rope-like commodity known to those who chew the weed, as "pig-tail." Cakes of tobacco formed to fit into the sole of a boot show another ingenious mode of disposal. But the prize for inventive talent must certainly be awarded to the clever rascal who compressed snuff into slabs, and stamped them to exactly imitate the oil-cakes on which cattle are fattened. Whether the discovery of the deception was owing to moral objections on the part of some experienced cow to chew anything stronger than cud does not transpire; but the real nature of the food was somehow ascertained, and what might have proved the staple of a lucrative trade, was transformed into the original dust from which it sprung.—*Chambers's Journal.*

VIRGIL, THE POET OF RESIGNATION.—No Christian poet is so emphatically as Virgil the poet of resignation. A mournful acceptance of the decrees of heaven breathes throughout his verse and gives it that pathetic tenderness of which Dr. Newman speaks in words that echo its own beauty. His lines have indeed a power to soothe the oppressed heart, which is often wanting to those who have been uttered with that object. They steal upon the mind with a vision of some larger world, where the struggle and the weariness of life is seen as part of a general plan, through acquiescence in which man may shake off something of that sense of baffled effort which makes up so large a part of the burden of human experience, and feel himself at least a fellow-worker with the power which is to prevail in the end. They seem to repeat the strain of human trouble with some added key-note that robs it of its discord. Their plaintive minor sets itself to the sad rhythm of perplexity and defeat that haunts us all, and lends complaint a certain grace. They open no infinite vista of hope, nor do they ever quite attain that depth of current and volume in which the highest tragedy sweeps all minor emotions into one mighty stream, and, by supplying large and lofty ideal springs of feeling, seems to absorb that kind of distress which is weighted with the sense of inadequacy. But they present human sorrow in an aspect which links it to some mysterious development of a divine purpose, and this idea, even where it brings in no vision of heavenly love and fostering care, robs suffering of its worst sting.—*The Contemporary Review.*

IS MARS INHABITED?—The conditions which favor the belief in the existence of life in the planet Mars, present the clearest possible evidence of being one in origin and structure with our own earth. We cannot tell what the nature of the soil of Mars may be, but its generally ruddy tinge—so well marked that, though the telescope shows an almost equal part of the surface to be greenish in hue, the red prevails, giving to the planet as seen by the naked eye its obvious red color—seems to show that it resembles the red sandstone of our own earth. This, we know, is one of the older geological formations, and if we could safely compare terrestrial with Martian geology, or, let us say, geology with areology, we might almost be tempted to find in the present prevalence of a tint belonging to one of the earlier of our terrestrial formation an argument in favor of the theory that Mars passed through fewer stages of development during its life-bearing condition than our earth, and that thus the later formations of our earth's surface are wanting in the surface of Mars. This reasoning would not be very safe, however; it implies a resemblance in details which is unlikely, the observed rule of nature seeming, so far as we can judge, to be similarity in generals, variety in details. We may well believe that the ruddiness of the soil of Mars is due to the same general cause as the ruddiness of our red sandstone—the general prevalence of certain organisms—but neither the actual character of this particular formation, nor its position in the terrestrial series of strata can be safely predicted of the ruddy formation constituting the chief part of the visible land surface of Mars. Few will now suppose with a French writer that the ruddiness of Mars is due to the color of vegetation there. A certain support is given to the idea by the circumstance that the degree of ruddiness is variable, and is somewhat greater during the Maratian Summer than in Spring and Autumn. In this sense, we may say of the Summer of Mars with the poet Wendell Holmes:

> "The snows that glittered on the disk of Mars
> Have melted, and the planet's fiery orb
> Rolls in the crimson Summer of its year."

But the ruddiness of the planet's Summer—which will be well marked this year, for on Sept. 18, only 11 days after its time of nearest approach and greatest splendor, it will be Midsummer's day for the southern half of Mars—can be otherwise and better explained than by supposing that the Martian forests glow with fiery foliage during the Summer days. We can see, as the Summer proceeds, the white mists which had hidden the planet's lands and seas breaking up, and the features of the surface being gradually revealed with more and more distinctness. It is to the disappearance of these mists and clouds, not to the red leaves of Martian trees, that the change in the planet's color must most probably be referred. We have less reason for doubt as to the nature of the greenish markings. The spectroscope, as we have already explained in *Life in Mars*, shows that the air of Mars is at times laden heavily with the vapor of water. We can no longer, therefore, follow Whewell in doubting the real nature of the green parts of the planet, or refuse with him to accept the explanation of the white polar markings long since advanced by Sir W. Herschel. Undoubtedly, wide seas and oceans, with many straits and bays and inland seas, exist on Mars. Snow and ice gather in the Winter time about his polar regions, diminishing gradually in extent as Summer proceeds, but never entirely disappearing. Thus we are not left doubtful as to the general resemblance of Mars, so far as the structure of his surface is concerned, to the earth on which we live. He has a surface of earth, probably in large part formed by deposition at the bottom of former seas and subsequently raised above the sea-level by subterranean forces, or rather caused to appear above the surface by the effects of the gradual shrinkage of the planet's crust.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.—The Pekingese proverb which says that "the jargon of Southerners is like the chattering of birds" aptly illustrates the wide gulf which separates the spoken languages of the different parts of China. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that to a Pekingese the speech of a Canton man is as unintelligible as the cawing of his native crows, and the same or nearly the same may be said of the dialects of any of the outlying provinces. It is even rumored that his Excellency Kuo, the Chinese Envoy who is now among us, and who is a native of Hupih, had considerable difficulty in making himself understood by Prince Kung and the Northern members of the Tsung-li Yamen. These remarks apply, however, only to the spoken languages; the written medium is the same all over the Empire, and it is probable that at the beginning of the Christian era the same might have been said of the colloquial tongue. Historians agree in stating that it was subsequent to that period that dialects first began to appear, and we find that, when once they obtained separate existences, the divergence between them and the parent spoken language continued to increase, until they became crystallized—if such an expression can be applied to living dialects—in their present forms. Many causes have tended to perpetuate the existence of dialects in China, among the chief of which are the physical features of the country, and the very slow and inconvenient means at the disposal of the natives for traveling from place to place. It is enough to trace on the map the principal mountain ranges and to mark the limits and extent of the plains to be able to judge, roughly speaking, of the dividing lines between the different dialects, and of the area over which each is spoken. To illustrate the effect of these barriers, it is only necessary to compare the similarity between the dialects spoken on the Great Plain of Northern China, which includes the provinces of Chili, Kiang-su, and parts of Gan-hwuy, Honan, and Shansi, with the strongly-marked varieties of speech in the one province of Fuh-kien. There, where a succession of mountain ranges intersect the province, are to be heard at least three very distinct dialects—namely, those known as the Fuh-kien, the Chin-chew, and the Amoy dialects, besides a multitude of less widely differing tongues. The province of Kwang-tung (Canton) is subdivided into almost as many dialectic areas, and that from the same cause. The physical features which have thus marked off the dialects form serious impediments in the way of travel, and when the wretched means of transport—boats, horses, sedan-chairs, and springless carts—are taken into account, it may fairly be assumed that many hundreds of thousands of Chinamen live and die in their native towns and villages without ever going beyond their immediate neighborhoods. The arrival in such places of a traveler from a distant province is as the advent of a foreigner, and his speech is as little understood as though he came from Europe. But though dialects have their inconveniences, they have also their value. In them we find embalmed many words and sounds which have either become obsolete or have dropped out of the Mandarin language, and just as in some dialects of our own language the Old English plural *en* is in use, at the present day, so in the dialects of China may be recognized the old finals, *p, t, k, m*, which have been lost in the speech of the northern provinces of the Empire. For example, the character for bamboo, which in the Mandarin language is pronounced *chuh*, is read at Canton *chuk*, exactly as it was sounded at the time of Confucius; and, again, the Mandarin *ch'uh*, "to go out," is in modern Cantonese, as it was in ancient Chinese, *ch'ut*. Taken as a whole, however, the Cantonese have not preserved the old pronunciation as faithfully as the natives of some of the more central provinces, notably in Kiang-nan, and a marked deviation from the old standard is the exchange of the old soft initials *k, t, p, ch, ts, s*, and *j*, for the hard initials *k, t, p, ch*, and *ts*, with or without their aspirates. The four tones of the ancients have also been increased to nine in modern Cantonese. These tones present a great difficulty to the student of colloquial Chinese; but from the nature of the language they are as essential for the explanation of speech as is "the use of compound syllables, prefixes and suffixes, declination and conjugation, in the case of the English language, or the varied inflections which enable us to determine at once, for any Greek or Latin word, the gender, the case, the number, if that word is a noun or adjective; the mood, the tense, and the person, if it is a verb."—*The Saturday Review.*

OLD ROGERS.—Rogers must have begun to look old 40 years before he died. Jokes which date back as far as the year 1830 depend for their point on the fact that there was then something withered and ghastly in his countenance. The story runs that an acquaintance who met him in a public conveyance, looking like a corpse on its travels, said to him. "Now that you are rich enough, Rogers, why don't you set up a hearse of your own?" Mr. Fields, who saw him in his last years, denies that his face, faded as were its features, looked spectral and sepulchral. He gives an amusing account of the old man's indignation at Samuel Lawrence's recent portrait of him. "Rogers himself wished to compare it with his own face, and had a looking-glass held up before him. We sat in silence as he regarded the picture attentively, and waited for his criticism. Soon he burst forth, 'Is my nose so dashed sharp as that?' 'No! no!' we all exclaimed. 'the artist is at fault there, Sir.' 'I thought so,' he cried; 'he has painted the face of a dead man, dash him!' Some one said, 'The portrait is too hard.' 'I won't be painted as a hard man,' rejoined Rogers. 'I am not a hard man, am I, Procter?' Procter deprecated with energy such an idea as that. Looking at the portrait again, Rogers said, with great feeling, 'Children would run away from that face, and they never ran away from me.'" What most impressed Mr. Fields was the feeble manner in which Rogers' best stories were received by the gentlemen present at his breakfast-table. Mentioning his surprise to Procter, the latter told him that they "had heard the same anecdotes every week, perhaps for half a century, from the same lips." In fact, the bard of Memory had nearly lost the faculty whose pleasures he had sung. The winding-sheet nearly covered his mind years before it enveloped his body. Procter, who remembered him in what may be called the prime of his old age, says, "It has been rumored that he was a sayer of bitter things. I know that he was a giver of good things—a kind and amiable patron, where a patron was wanted; never ostentatious or oppressive, and always a friend in need. He was ready with his counsel: ready with his money. I never put his generosity to the test, but I know enough to testify that it existed, and was often exercised in a delicate manner and on the slightest hint." Procter gives but one instance of his "sub-acid words." After going to the statue of Campbell, he remarked, "It is the first time that I have seen him stand straight for many years."—*The International Review.*

CHANGES EXPECTED BY THE SUEZ CANAL.—Seaboard cities with capacious harbors, in place of being termini, are formerly, are yearly becoming more and more intermediate stations on the great lines of transportation for distribution, or, as a recent writer has expressed it, a city thus located "is at the wrong end of a railway." One of the most striking illustrations under this head is afforded in the case of the Suez Canal, the opening of which at the close of the year 1869, and its subsequent use, especially from 1870 to 1873, is regarded by the *London Economist* (Commercial History and Review of 1873) as sufficiently important to stand by itself and be cited as one of the agencies especially responsible for what it calls "the present diffused commercial depression." Some of the remarkable results which have attended and followed the completion of this great enterprise have been thus reported: It diverted from employment and rendered comparatively useless, between 1870 and 1875, about 2,000,000 sailing-vessel tonnage, and substituted steam tonnage, passing through the canal. It shortened the time for operations in India produce in Europe to the extent of certainly one-half, and probably five-sixths; and this economy of time, conjointly with the use of the telegraph, has not only obviated the necessity of accumulating and carrying large stocks of India produce in Europe, which were essential when every Indian order necessitated six months after it was given for its fulfilment, but has also correspondingly diminished the great advantage which England formerly enjoyed in this trade from her immense capital and credit. It has restored, in a degree, to the Mediterranean ports the commerce of India, of which they were so disastrously deprived, at the close of the fifteenth century, by the discovery, by Vasco da Gama, of the route by the Cape of Good Hope. Or, to sum up, it has rendered unnecessary so large and so costly an amount of the old machinery of an important branch of the world's trade—warehouses, sailing-vessels, capital, six months' bills, and the merchant himself and his retinue of employes—and has so altered and twisted so many of the existing modes and channels of business as to cause immense losses, mischief, and confusion.—*David A. Wells, in the North American Review.*

TALK IN THE SILENT WORLD.—This German system may literally be called the art of teaching the dumb to speak. This will hardly appear impossible if it be borne in mind that the vocal organs of congenitally deaf persons are, so long as they are young, unimpaired. The faculty of producing sound is there, but the idea of sound not being present, no attempt is made to employ it. It is true that by long disuse the larynx loses the vocal property, but in the case of deaf children there is very little difficulty in inducing them to utter articulate sounds, not so clear and musical as those proceeding from persons who are not deaf, but distinct and intelligible. At the same time the eye of the pupil becomes educated to follow the lips of the speaker, and to gather from their movements the words uttered. The process of teaching children on the German system is curious and interesting. The first aim is to strengthen and expand the vocal organs by gentle exercise, the next to train the pupil to watch the motions of the lips and tongue, and endeavor to copy them. The sense of sound, to which the auditory nerve is dead, is next conveyed through the sense of touch, the pupils being taught to feel the vibrations in their own throats and bodies when sound is emitted, and to learn to control these vibrations at will. When a correct understanding and use of all the vowels and consonants has been obtained, the pupils are ready to form words and to use them as we do. The building up of language now commences on a plan similar to that which nature follows when children learn to talk by ear. Simple words and every-day phrases come first, the more difficult being gradually built upon and out of the simpler forms of expression; and the closer the artificial educational plan approaches to the natural ear-taught process, the better will be the result in the end. In some German schools a few natural gestures are allowed to be used in the early stages of teaching, but the highest type of the system is steadfastly opposed to all signs, and makes the pupils depend entirely on language as addressed to the eye, the meaning being conveyed by analogy, and language evolved out of language, as one problem in Euclid springs naturally from that which precedes it. It must not be supposed that extraordinary intelligence is required in the pupils. Deaf children are very observant, and when pains are taken to talk to and with them, they soon learn to converse freely with those whom they meet constantly. Conversational language must not be looked for in the first two years of instruction, for it must be borne in mind that a child, when its hearing is perfect, takes a long while to learn to talk, but about the third or fourth year pupils of average ability begin to speak very intelligibly. One concession, and one only, the deaf children require, and that is that all speaking to them shall open their mouths widely and enunciate with distinctness, a habit valuable in all, and, as the Archbishop of Canterbury remarked, at the meeting at Lambeth Palace, invaluable to clergymen. This is "all that is necessary to put them on a level with others, and to enable them to make their way in the world." In Vienna, a fancy leather merchant, who was born deaf and dumb, employed 70 men under him. The Emperor and Empress of Austria visited his workshop before the great Vienna Exhibition; he could not only speak the language of his country fluently, but also a little English. The leather merchant had visited England and other countries; was a practical horticulturist, and altogether an agreeable, intelligent, wealthy man—wealthy through his own talents and industry. In a hatter's shop in Friedberg there is a toto-concentral deaf workman. A man was convicted for theft, principally on the evidence given *viva voce*, in open court by that deaf workman, who stood the test of examination and cross-examination without any other method of communication being used than word of mouth.—*All the Year Round.*

RUBENS.—Rubens had a Latin motto, *Diu noctuque incubando*, and Fromentin supposes this motto to have meant, in the case of the great Flemish artist, that he reflected before setting to work, and that the mental labor of composition was completed already when the labor of the hand began. He improvised in the sense that he worked rapidly and corrected little, but the improvisation of the hand had been preceded by an intellectual improvisation which prepared and arranged all the materials of the picture. He was perfectly cool and yet ardent at the same time: thought and action so closely connected in his way of living that he was thinker and actor in one person. A mighty workman, laboring prodigiously, and yet always so completely above his work that it never fatigued him, never threw him back into the melancholy reactions of weaker spirits, and, what is still more wonderful, never induced him to strain his faculties in attempting what lay beyond his natural range. He left behind him 1,500 pictures, and Fromentin considers this the most immense productiveness of which one human brain has ever given an example. I am not sure that the production of Turner may not have been greater, all things considered. Rubens died earlier than Turner, (at 63,) but he had the help of a staff of pupils and assistants, while Turner worked in solitude. What Rubens could actually perform with his own hand is proved by the almost incredibly rapid production of certain autograph pictures of his. He would coolly begin and finish an important picture in a week; one of his works, a village feast, is said to have occupied him no more than a single day. He would deliberately accept some colossal task with the most limited time at his disposal, then execute it surely and quietly, and deliver the work punctually, like a good man of business, which he was.—*Hammerton, in the International Review.*

JAMES SCARLETT, LORD ABINGER.—It was jokingly said, with a certain touch of sarcastic truth, that when Lord Abinger was Judge, the jury consisted of 13; and we remember the remark, that when as Lord Chief Baron he first sat at Liverpool, and tried causes at the Assizes, he lost several verdicts. He showed too plainly which side he wished to win: but this was solely and simply because he believed that side was right. The shrewd special jurors of Liverpool, however, were not to be induced by the mellifluous eloquence of the Judge to surrender their own convictions, and they sometimes gave their verdict against the view of the facts which he had not obscurely shown that he entertained. Certainly a more persuasive reasoner has seldom if ever existed. As an advocate he always seemed to have right on his side; and we do not know a more characteristic anecdote than that which is told of a Lancashire laborer, who had frequently witnessed the forensic contests at the Assizes between Scarlett and Brougham, and said, "I think nowt o' that chap Scarlett, for he has always got the right and easiest case; but Brougham is the man for me, for he has always a wrong case and fights it like a man." What stronger proof of his consummate skill and tact in the management of a cause than this? He was able so to disguise the weakness of his own case, and "make the worse appear the better reason," that the ignorant rustic imagined his success was due not to the skill of the advocate, but the strength of the cause.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

BURKE AS A SPEAKER.—Lord Abinger entirely confirms the general impression that Burke was not a successful speaker. He says his manner and action were sufficently graceful, but his style was too didactic, and his topics were too general to affect the passions, or to excite a continued interest in the audience. The fact is, that Burke was rather a lecturer than an orator. He sounded depths which his audience could not fathom, and scaled heights which they could not reach. It required time and thought and meditation to take in the whole force and scope of his argument, and feel the full beauty of his imagery. They were speeches to read rather than to hear. Hence, strange as it may seem to us, Burke, whose orations we study and admire as rich treasures of eloquence, was known as the dinner-bell of the House of Commons. Such is the difference between contemporary opinion and the verdict of posterity!—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

GEORGE WHITEFIELD'S SUCCESS.—It becomes us to inquire what was the secret of Whitefield's success? A question this which has often been asked concerning him as well as other great spiritual leaders, and to which in our view but one reply can be given. We shall hardly expect to find any very profound solution of it from the lips of those of his contemporaries who regarded the whole business as moon-struck madness. Their views are sufficiently illustrated in Mr. Tyerman's pages from the four sermons against the Methodists preached by Dr. Trapp down to the infamous dramas of a later date. Nor can we be satisfied with the dictum of Dr. Johnson, who attributes everything to "the peculiarity of his manner," and adds that "he would be followed by crowds were he to wear a night-cap in the pulpit, or were he to preach from a tree." Allowance must be made for the novelty of the doctrine, and of the methods employed to diffuse it. Sympathy with an injured man may account in part for the flocking of the multitudes together. But these were only accidental and subsidiary influences. They may have contributed to the kindling of the spark, but they could not for so many years have kept the flame alive. For that fuel was wanted, not tinder. The popularity that burst upon Whitefield in the very prime of his youth never failed, even to the day his friend Westley described him—although then in years scarcely past middle life—as "an old, old man; fairly worn out in his Master's service." It was not confined to one class of the people. In his audiences generally the lower orders would always perhaps preponderate, just as they preponderate in the composition of society. But every order was fully represented. Even at this early period of his labors, and despite the disadvantage of an *al fresco* gathering, if we may trust Dr. Byrom, of Manchester, who met Whitefield in London in the month of June, "he had lords, dukes, &c., to hear him at Blackheath, who gave guineas and half-guineas for his Orphan-house." Yet Whitefield did not flatter, but roundly rebuked their vices. In later years he maintained the prestige thus won, and had access to the nobility to a surprising extent, while his noble companion in arms was neglected. Nor was his popularity confined to this country. In America he was everywhere received as an angel of God, although encountering opposition of a similar kind to that which beset him at home. And in Scotland, where Wesley utterly failed to make an impression, Whitefield found no difficulty. He seemed to possess a key that unlocked every heart. It is admitted on all hands that there

EVERY-DAY ENGLISH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

I have much to say about the thing called English grammar, and after that is said, I shall pass on to the consideration of many points of every-day English speech, including slang, commercial cant, political cant, and kindred subjects, as to which any suggestions or queries will be welcome, much more so than the never-ending requests to "decide a dispute" whether this or that is "good grammar," or to tell what is the "authority" for this or that pronunciation. But I step aside from my regular course to-day to consider, for my reader's sakes, not my own, some remarks that have been made upon the two articles upon American speech. And here, by the way, in the words of that grammarian in morals, Mr. Pecksniff, "an eligible opportunity offers" for the newspaper criticaster of the period, whose field is the world, to show his competence and my incompetence in English, by pointing out that in the last sentence I have said, "for my readers' sakes, not my own [sakes.]" I leave the sentence as it stands, partly not to deprive him of his little pleasure, but chiefly because it gives me the opportunity of saying that although the phrase is quite right as it stands, many good writers prefer the form "for the sake of my readers, not my own." I naturally, however, and unconsciously used the first, from an instinctive preference of the English possessive in *s* over that formed by *of*, which is not so truly English. It would have been right enough to say, "for my readers' *sake*, not my own;" the use of such a word as *sake* in the singular or in the plural being a matter of taste, to be decided by personal preference, and by the impression desired to be conveyed. And this, by the way, is true in regard to a great many points, as to the "correctness" of which one way or the other I am sorry to find that not a few people fall into vain disputation. The use of language, —of the English language—so long as words have their right meaning, and thoughts their logical connection, is in a great measure a matter of taste. It is an art belonging to the domain of æsthetics, and is in no sense a science, as some people seem to think it. In this, as in all arts, success is justification. If you produce the intended impression, it makes no matter upon what "rule" you trample. Eminent examples in point are Shakespeare, Carlyle, and Browning; although the latter has been led by his early success in free writing, as to both construction and system, into deplorable vagaries, which deform his later poems.

As to pronunciation according to spelling, a discreet and courteous critic in the *Evening Post* suggests that Delhi (which, as I have passed some happy days there, and have sent thither some friendly letters, I knew well was in Delaware County, not in Allegany, as I erroneously wrote,) may be properly called *Dell-high* instead of *Daily*, and Cairo, in Illinois, *Cay-ro* instead of *Cah-e-ro*, on the ground that people may "pronounce the name of their town in a way of their own." True enough. And if the people who live at the place in Illinois absurdly named Cairo choose to call it *Cay-eye-ro*, (which I wonder much they have not done,) they have a perfect right to do so. Indeed, if they choose to write it Cairo and pronounce it Kamtschatka, I know no court which has the power to issue an order to show cause why it should be pronounced in that way, or in any other. But if there is reason in the roasting of eggs, and there is, or there should be, there may also be a little in the pronunciation even of proper names, those "chartered libertines" of language. My point is this, that certain people have absurdly chosen to give to a little rural town in New-York the name of a great city in Hindostan—Delhi, and certain others to a new, nondescript place in Illinois the name of an ancient city in Egypt, Cairo; and yet that *they don't give them those names*. For the names are the words, the sounds, not the combinations of black signs on paper. Now Dell-high or High-dell would be as fitting and admirable a name for one of these places as Delhi is unfitting and ridiculous, (and I happen to know just how it came to be so called.) But to mean to give it the latter name, and yet, because of the way in which the name is spelled, to *give it the former*, is surely a reduplication of absurdity. And so as to Cairo.

[Oddly and aptly, while I am writing a letter comes to me from Delhi, which illustrates and establishes what I have just said. The writer, a resident there, after taking a cut at my heterophemic blunder as to the county, winding up with the very appropriate moral reflection, "Well, there are some people who never *can* learn," says: "I fear the crass indifference to pronunciation which exists in *Dell-high* will never be cured. I said *Delly* and *Daily* for years, but to no effect. I had your amendment printed in the *Express*, however"—the county paper.]

The same writer objects to my censure of Americans' *speech* because in speaking they pay "too much attention to the utterance of consonant sounds." He says that "the chief difference between slovenly, indistinct enunciation and clear, distinct enunciation is mainly a difference in the attention given to consonants." This, again, is quite true, as any intelligent person will see upon a moment's reflection. For it is chiefly by consonants that words have form, and that speech becomes clear and intelligible. But the terms used by this critic are not convertible. The "attention given to consonants" is one thing, the "utterance of consonant sounds" quite another. Strictly speaking, a pure consonant cannot be "uttered." The function of the consonant is to check the utterance, or the giving out, of the voice. It is by their interruption of the vowel sounds, in which only the voice is given out, that consonants break up words into syllables, and produce articulate, that is jointed, speech. Without consonants, language would be as formless as the bellowing of bulls. The articulation of words, of English words at least, should be clear, almost what we call sharp. This gives speech crispness, a quality much more apparent in British speaking of English than in "American." "Americans" are noted for slovenliness in this respect. The great English phonologist, Mr. Alexander Ellis, remarked upon this to me. He said, for example, that very few Americans pronounced the *r* in the middle of words, but said *ve-y* for very and *Ame-ica* for America. Whether this is as generally true as he implied, I shall not undertake to say; but Mr. Ellis has a delicate ear and is a very careful observer. Defective as "American" speech may be in this respect, however, it errs greatly, on the other hand, in the dwelling upon certain consonants in certain other positions; in the attempt to "utter" them, to make much of them, more than the mere clear division of syllables; for example, in the prolongation of *ng* in words like "sing," and in saying *of-ten* instead of *of'n* or *often*. It is to this fault that I meant to direct attention. If I was in error, and "Americans" have not this fault, and do not speak as if they had the spelling-book in mind, so much the better. I at least, am pleased, although my counsels and my criticisms are scattered to the winds.

It is, however, chiefly what I have said about the speech of "American" women that has elicited comment, and on the part of some at least of my fair readers provoked such wrath that it brings to mind Virgil's slyly gallant exclamation known to school-boys, "*Ianiens animis antiquum odium!*" I cannot take back one word of it, but I will notice one great misapprehension of it. What I said had no reference whatever to the correct English, the social position, or the "culture" (I am somewhat sick of the word, and of what it often means,) of the subjects of my remarks. It is not at all a question of gentility. I said that I heard this unpleasant sort of speech every day. I meant that I heard it in the cars, in the street, and in public places generally. My daily intercourse with ladies is almost confined to the members of two families whose speech is altogether without this taint. But I have in mind four women, ladies of the first social position, members of families which have for generations been cultivated socially and intellectually, whose speech is signally, indeed excruciatingly, bad in this respect; and I am sorry to say that in this they are representative women; although, as I said before, there are many American women whose voices and speech are beautiful. Now, an Englishwoman of the lowest position in life, a house-maid, a bar-maid, a Sairey Gamp, is almost sure to speak in a clear, soft, sweet voice, and with even tones. Mrs. Trollope in her *Vienna and the Austrians* has a passage in which she remarks upon a faulty utterance among the Austrians, which I quote because of its bearing in this and in other respects upon our subject. Writing of Prince Metternich, the great Prince, she says: "His voice is low, and sweet, qualities particularly felt in a Vienna drawing-room, where the echoes, it must be confessed, are not seldom awakened by tones more loud and harsh than could be met elsewhere. His enunciation is extremely distinct, with an emphasis so light that he never appears to *talk in italics;* and yet no strength is lost by the want of it." Mrs. Trollope here by implication describes a perfect speech: low, sweet, strong, clear in enunciation, and yet with light emphasis." I met with this passage only two days ago, and found in it the very phrase, "talk in italics," which some time ago I had applied to the speech of most American women; one great cause of the harshness of whose speech is their attempt to make almost every word emphatic. It is worthy of notice that Mrs. Trollope remarks elsewhere upon "the extreme dryness of the atmosphere" in Vienna, upon its alternations of very great cold and very great heat; and also that "the ordinary beverage both for males and females is water, and that is taken by both so copiously as to be a matter of constant astonishment to us." The same remark as to water-drinking by Americans has been frequently made by Englishmen. Has their moist climate and their beer, then, the mollifying effect upon English-women that appears in their voices and also in their manner? However that may be, the result is charming. It is better to listen to the prattle of society spoken with such voices and in such a manner than to hear the words of wisdom uttered through the nose of Vassar. And lest the next train that bears me through Poughkeepsie should be assaulted by a riotous troop of lovely Mænads, rushing down upon it from the classic halls, I add that I use the name of Vassar merely as being *par excellence* the representative of the American female college.

I close my lecture of to-day by printing and answering the following letter, which is a fair specimen of many that I receive:

DEAR SIR: It may not have escaped your memory that last Summer I ventured to ask you the proper pronunciation of the possessive cases of such words as Jones', Adams', Tines', &c. Emboldened by your kindness then in replying, I again take occasion to trouble you for an opinion as to the pronunciation of the possessive cases of nouns in *the plural*, as pumpkins' seeds, cucumbers' vines, spoons' bowls, and especially (for herein lie the seeds of a discussion which your dictum is to decide) the word *bells* in the following stanza, from "A Legend of Bregenz," by Adelaide A. Procter:

"'Faster,' she cries, 'O faster!'
Eleven the church bells chime!
'O God,' she cries, 'help Bregenz,
And bring me there in time.'
But louder than *bells* ringing
Or lowing of the kine
Grows nearer in the midnight
The rushing of the Rhine."

Thanking you for your heretofore kindness, and begging an extension of it, I remain yours very truly.
July 25, 1877.

To R. GRANT WHITE, Esq.

I must be allowed to express my surprise that a gentleman who can write a letter expressed as this is could ask such a question. For as to "pumpkins' seeds, cucumbers' vines, and spoons bowls," let those who use such words pronounce them as they like, it makes no matter. They are not English. The ideas which they are intended to convey are expressed in English by "pumpkin-seeds," "cucumber vines," "spoon bowls." As to "bells" in Miss Procter's line, it is pronounced simply as if it were written *bells*. How else could it be pronounced? Surely the discussion mentioned could not be whether it is pronounced *bells-es!* Possibly, (and this is one reason for my noticing the letter here,) it may be supposed that this decision is at variance with the insisting upon "Bass's ale," "THE TIMES's article," and "the Palace of St. James's," in a previous article! Not so; for, in the first place, those are proper names, and in the singular number. It, for example, on the contrary, there were a lady named Mrs. Bells, we should say Mrs. Bells's bonnet. If we *pronounced* it Mrs. *Bells'* bonnet, that would imply that the lady's name was Bell. Let me say that I think discussions like that referred to in this letter a waste of time, and that the pertinacity with which they are maintained is to me a matter of great surprise.

FRANCE AND THE HOLY SEE.

THE POPE USING HIS INFLUENCE IN FAVOR OF MACMAHON'S GOVERNMENT—PROTEST OF THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD—HARMONY BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT PAPAL PARTIES URGED.

The *Italie*, of Rome, speaks in the following terms of the letter lately addressed by the Count de Chambord to the Pope: "So much has been said recently of the proceedings of the different French Catholic parties with the Holy See, that we have thought it necessary to obtain some exact information on the subject. Cardinal Guibert and the Papal Nuncio in Paris had, after the 16th May, advocated and brought about the triumph of a policy favorable to Marshal de MacMahon. Serious negotiations took place, and it was agreed that all the Catholics should endeavor to obtain the election of Conservative Deputies without regard to the party to which they might belong. Instructions in that sense were to be subsequently communicated to all the Bishops and to the clergy. The Legitimists did not look favorably on the doings of the Archbishop of Paris, who appeared to be more devoted to the Marshal than to the party, and complained to the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Meglia. The latter, between whom and Mgr. Guibert there is no great sympathy, sided with the malcontents. To prevent the division assuming any great proportions, the Cardinal Archbishop left immediately for Rome, where he appreciated that Jupon Baude might turn the scale in favor of the Legitimists. That step irritated the partisans of Henry V. Evidently, the Cardinal was laboring for the Government of Marshal de MacMahon—therefore, the Cabinet, to leave him a clear field, summoned the French Ambassador to the Holy See back to Paris. Cardinal Guibert was successful, and, in consequence of his solicitations, the Vatican consented to invite the clergy to support the candidates of the Government on condition that the latter should follow a line of conduct favorable to the interests of the Holy See. The Legitimists and the Bonapartists suspected the results of Cardinal Guibert's mission, and appealed to the Vatican for direct support, but the Pope held firm and confined himself to preaching concord among the rival Conservative parties. The Bonapartists then declared that they could not lose the opportunity of manifesting themselves and preparing for 1880. That attitude of the Imperialists alarmed the Legitimists, who induced Count de Chambord to write to the Pope to request him to say a word in their favor if he did not wish to see their cause seriously compromised. Pius IX. replied a few days back to the letter of Count de Chambord, remarking to him that the only possible and useful course in the present circumstances was to preserve a complete understanding between all parties friendly to the Vatican. At the inauguration of Mgr. Guibert, Cardinal Simeoni recently invited the Bishops to do their best to maintain concord. The Holy Father is immovable in his resolution not to declare himself more explicitly than he has done. At the Vatican the triumph of the Bonapartists is considered more probable than that of the Legitimists."

TOPICS FROM IRELAND.

TWO NOTED IRISHMEN COMPARED.

A TESTIMONIAL FOR PATRICK JAMES SMYTH—HIS POWERS, SERVICES, AND POVERTY—A PROMOTER OF FOOLISH SCHEMES, BUT A MAN OF RARE ABILITIES—THE MISFORTUNES OF SIR COLMAN O'LOGHLEN—THE "BEST OF FELLOWS" REDUCED TO POVERTY—MR. PARNELL'S OBSTRUCTION TACTICS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Saturday, July 28, 1877.

I am sorry, for more reasons than one, to have to announce that yet another hat has been sent spinning in this impoverished metropolis. The collection for the last contest in Tipperary has terminated, and the Butt testimonial seems to have collapsed for the present; and just as we all thought that the postman had ceased to worry us with epistles praying for pecuniary assistance, a very notable hat indeed suddenly appeared on the rounds. No less a personage than Mr. Patrick James Smyth, member of Parliament for Westmeath County, has found it necessary to supplement his resources and assist his imagination by an appeal to his countrymen. The genius of honorary secretaries in the matter of "reasons why" has long been proverbial; but it is only in my own dear country that a testimonial would be started in favor of a man who has quarreled with every party and with every clique, who has defied all authority and all influence, who has denounced every living Irishman of note, and every living Englishman of eminence, who despises Home Rule and detests English supremacy, who fought with Young Ireland against O'Connell, and who now fights with O'Connell's bones against the friends of federalism. Mr. Smyth is a very clever man. He has all the instincts of a French revolutionist. That he is a man of sincerity is certain, but his sincerity is of that sort which you find most often in men of thin purpose and moderate understanding. He sincerely believes in himself, and sincerely doubts everybody else. His action is invariably colored with a touch of romance, the effect probably of a very romantic career. If Mr. Smyth's life had closed successfully, the whole story might have been written for the entertainment and the instruction of mankind. As it is, it is worth noting as showing how great abilities and consistent energy may bring a man to a subscription list, even though his personal desires be few and inexpensive. Mr. Smyth was one of the clever youngsters who make Irishmen of 1848 respected among the revolutionists of that revolutionary year. He escaped the State trials which consigned Mitchel and Meagher and Martin and O'Brien to banishment. He fled to America, and when Mitchel was planning his escape from Van Diemen's Land, Smyth was editing a nonsensical paper in Nicaragua. In that wonderful thesaurus of egotism, cleverness, and denunciation, *John Mitchel's "Jail Journal"* we have whole chapters about Nicaragua Smyth—his courage, his devotion, his extreme readiness to do anything and everything that might secure the release of his friend. Very vividly indeed, is that sketch in which Mitchel shows himself and Nicaragua, six-chambered revolver in hand, entering the office of Mr. Gunn, the local magistrate, and, while Smyth stands at the door, ready to shoot down the crier for assistance, Mitchel announces his resolve to break his parole and to escape if he can. Mr. Gunn sits in consternation, the two policemen swing their carbines idly, and, Mitchel having said his say, walks out. He and Nicaragua mount two swift horses, which stand ready at the door, and the ride for life begins. For three days and nights these two fugitives wander and watch, the country meantime being scoured for the notorious rebel. At last they get on board a vessel bound for friendly ports, and the friendship of a lifetime is sealed by the heroism and gratitude which the big adventure had evoked. Now, if Mr. Smyth had not been a foolish lover of Ireland, and if Mr. Mitchel had been content with a life of silent work evermore, these two men might have betaken themselves to the gold diggings, which in these years were the resort of the distressed and indebted of all parts of the world. Mr. Symth has since actually laid claim to patriotism on the score that instead of minding his proper business then, he devoted himself to newspapers in the interest of his oppressed nation. Now, I believe patriotism is too sacred for scorn and is above all ridicule, but patriotism, like religion itself, must be practiced with some deferential regard to what we have agreed to call common sense, and when a man spends himself in talking sunburstery and stuff to Irishmen in America, instead of working for comfort and ease for his old age and his family's old age, I begin to think the man has mistaken his vocation. Mr. Smyth fell into newspaper ways and waged the war of Ireland with a goose-quill every day for many years. The result was what one may always expect when a man fights battles with countless but unseen foes. He longs for the real field, for close quarters, for the excitement of the old company, and the sympathy of the old audience. It is very much more satisfactory to be haranguing the real down-trodden Irishman in his native land than to be whispering mighty but absurd schemes into the ears of the Celts who have found plenty and independence under the Stars and Stripes.

Mr. Smyth came home and began the old game of talk—a game which has been played ever since the sorrows of Erin first tested the pity and the patience of mankind. While he continued his tale of sorrows the world went on cutting bread and butter, so to speak, and all attempts to raise the flag were attended with most disastrous failure. He did not grow rich in these efforts, but he continued to keep himself, as the phrase goes, "before the country." When the Home Rule idea was formulated, he accepted it as the hope of Ireland, and having contested the City of Waterford in vain, he contested the County of Westmeath with success. His marriage brought him something, much more than his politics had ever brought him; and being a very inexpensive man, he continued poor and proud and humbly independent. Then came the quarrel with the Home Rule Party; then the quarrel with Mr. Butt; then he joined the party of Egomania, represented by Alderman MacSwiney and a certain professor of mathematics; and this coming into speedy eclipse, he found himself *perdu*. His quarrels were conducted with a venom that can only be explained by the blight which has followed every effort of his life. The man is by nature uncompromising, and it has been his fate to be forced by circumstances into a series of compromises, the more abrupt as they advanced. First he declared for Young Ireland and the sword; then he declared for moral force and the platform; then he talked of treason and toleration by turns; then he settled down to Mr. Butt and Home Rule; then he set up the standard of Smyth and repeal; now he is the solitary representative of his present faith and the subject of a testimonial. I have seen a list of subscribers who have "sympathized" to the tune of £350, which now represents the sum of £14 per annum. I believe there will be a few hundred more obtained, and then "the small estate" said to be incumbered may be redeemed and the man restored to his original poverty. Is it not a sad story? Here we have a man of considerable powers, good education, quick purpose, and rapid decision—a sort of man who would have been a good General of a division; he works every day of his life, and yet finds himself, without any extravagance or misconduct of his own, reduced to the necessity of hat-whirling in his old age. Like most Irishmen, he is a good speaker. Mr. Disraeli having heard his speech in opposition to Home Rule, exclaimed, "Here's Grattan again!" He writes well; he is a member of the Bar, and he has a seat in Parliament. But what do all these things avail a man whose energies have been devoted to keeping alive foolish and fatal strifes, who has trifled with all things, from the sword of O'Brien to the flag of Fenianism, from the moral force of O'Connell to the simpering suavity of Butt? I confess I am sorry for the man, and if I heard that, instead of the subscription list, he was about to abjure nonsense and politics and betake himself to the business of the Bar, I would not despair that even yet he would gain a place among men worthy his better nature and his powers.

Very different in character and calibre was Sir Colman O'Loghlen who died suddenly on the passage from England to Ireland last Sunday; but in two points the careers of the men were not unlike. Sir Colman was the eldest son of Sir Michael O'Loghlen, the first Catholic ever appointed to a Judgeship in Ireland. When the Act of Emancipation opened the higher prizes of professional and political life to Catholics, Michael O'Loghlen was created a baronet, and made Master of the Rolls. His son, the second baronet, was called to the Bar in 1840. He was junior counsel for Smith O'Brien in 1848, and greatly distinguished himself by his astuteness and ready speech. He was regarded as the most promising young barrister of the day, and business poured upon him from all quarters. In addition to the abilities with which nature had endowed him, she had given him one of the sweetest and most generous tempers ever possessed by man. To say that young O'Loghlen was admired is to say nothing; he was the darling of all his acquaintances, and the hero of his friends. None the less, he soon proved that he could set aside prophecy and defeat hope. He entered upon the paternal estates with every prospect of happiness, and in a few years he found himself in the utmost need and distress. I cannot tell you, for nobody knows, what Sir Colman ever did with money. He was temperate, he was pure, he was modest, he was free from the sins which cost money. He never married, and he lived for the most part in the houses of friends who were delighted with his society and elevated by his conversation. Clever men have puzzled themselves to know what Dr. Johnson did with the orange-peels; but that mystery is not greater than this touching the sudden and constant evanishment of all Sir Colman's means. But the most remarkable fact in connection with his poverty is this, the poorer he became the less was he inclined to work. Had he attended to his profession, his learning, his abilities, his popularity would have commanded a large and constantly-increasing income. As a matter of fact, he deliberately walked away from his profession, and was to be seen only in assize courts prosecuting on behalf of the crown. If he netted £500 a year by this, the supposition touches incredulity. At one time the Government gave him a county Judgeship, worth about £1,000 a year. His creditors began to clamor for this; they begged of him to live on his private resources and to allocate this bulk sum to them. Sir Colman was the very soul of honor, and his good-nature was boundless; but he would not be pestered by brokers, and rather than suffer any inconvenience from their importunity, he resigned the Judgeship altogether. He then entered Parliament for his native county, Clare, the county which first sent O'Connell to the House. Here he made many friends and admirers; but he never achieved a single triumph. The constant pressure of his indebtedness seemed to kill the soul of the man, and yet he made no effort to rehabilitate his fortunes. Mr. Gladstone was especially attracted by his ability and his amiability, and when he came into power he conferred the office of Judge Advocate General upon Sir Colman. The duties were *nil*. The Judge Advocate saw the Queen twice a week, and obtained her sign manual to the *Gazette* announcements. He held this post (worth £2,000 a year) for three years, and men began to think that at last all would end well with the best of good fellows. But Nemesis was not idle. Sir Colman one day borrowed £100 from a Dublin Jew, and made, as he had often made before, some absurd promise touching repayment. Bill day came and no money, and in a fit of spleen the Jew posted to London and made Sir Colman a bankrupt. The law as to the bankruptcy of members of Parliament had just come into force. Mr. Gladstone was very sorry. He was most anxious to save his friend, but his friend was quite unmoved, wrote his resignation, and closed the affair definitely. You can hardly imagine how sorry everybody was for poor Sir Colman; but he appeared to regard the misfortune from a stoic's point of view. He did one thing, indeed, which made matters worse—for his sympathizers. He went to the Bankruptcy Court, raised a point of law, carried it to the appeal court, won it, and succeeded in annulling the order of bankruptcy. In fact, he never was legally bankrupted; but he had resigned his office first and vindicated his character afterward. Anybody but Sir Colman would have reversed the process, and held on to the £2,000 a year. Is not the story thoroughly Irish? Fine abilities, a perfect temper, a baronetcy, refinement, learning, social and professional distinction—and all for nothing Poor Ireland!

The policy of obstruction in Parliament has brought Mr. Parnell into unpleasant prominence, and was very nigh bringing him to jail. You are aware that he had reduced the rules of the House of Commons to a nullity by an ingenious method of misconstruction. Aided by Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. O'Donnell, (the newly-elected member for Dungarvan,) and Mr. Biggar, with an occasional lift from Capt. Nolan, Mr. Parnell had succeeded in stopping all legislation for three weeks. The effect in Ireland has been just what anybody might have expected. The English-feeling minority is angry and the bulk of the population is delighted. Here they have at last found the men who will make a new Thermopylæ. One of the most ordinary motions in the House is "that this House do now adjourn." Mr. Parnell saw in the word "now" an opportunity hitherto unworked. He began to move adjournment at 12:30 A. M., and finding himself defeated, at 12:40 immediately moved the adjournment again—"now" being 10 minutes later than "then." By such means the solitary representative succeeded in arresting all business, and the temper of the English members was sorely tried. Mr. Butt vehemently opposed this "aimless policy," but Mr. Butt's influence has run low of late. When he found a man of some note in Dublin proposing that a vote of £4,290 ought to be resisted by successive motions, reducing the sum by £1, and therefore having 4,290 divisions, it was clear that the poison had spread. However, the day of reckoning was at hand. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, an amiable but weak man, set himself to put down Mr. Parnell. The bill under discussion was one which annexed the Transvaal to Great Britain, and Mr. Parnell opposed the measure, saying: "I am an Irishman, and I know what English rule and English tyranny have done for my country, and therefore I have an interest in thwarting the designs of the Government in this case." Now, this was a perfectly legitimate utterance. Any man may oppose the Government and thwart it, and he has a right to say that, having seen the effects of a certain policy, he will oppose any development of that policy. Sir Stafford Northcote, however, thought he saw a contemptuous defiance of the House of Commons in the expression, and he jumped up and moved that "the words be taken down." This formula is employed whenever a member has said that which any other member thinks ought not to have been said. When this happens, the offender is heard in reply, and an apology usually terminates the difficulty. Mr. Parnell, however, simply told the House that he believed what he had said, that it was quite right to say it, that he had nothing to retract, and that he would abide the issue. The Speaker then directed him to withdraw, and he walked out of the House. The Chancellor then moved that he be suspended from serving until Friday, (this happened on Wednesday;) whereupon a debate ensued, and the sense of all parties seemed strong against the Chancellor. He then agreed to an adjournment of the debate, and Mr. Parnell returned to his place and resumed his remarks as though nothing had occurred. On Thursday the Chancellor proposed that the order for adjournment be read and discharged, thus retreating from his position. This was a great triumph for the obstructives. Yesterday the Chancellor moved and carried a couple of resolutions prohibiting any member from moving adjournments more than twice, and empowering the Speaker to take a division without a debate upon the conduct of any member whom he believed to be willfully obstructing the progress of business. The House can punish by reprimand, or by committal to jail, or by expulsion, and the fees of the Sergeant-at-arms who makes the arrest amount to about £400. The sin of contempt possesses various shades. When the action complained of has taken place outside the House, a committee is appointed to inquire into the member's conduct. This was done when Mr. Butt was charged with corruptly receiving money for his services as a member. He was acquitted. When Smith O'Brien refused to serve on a committee, he was arrested for contempt of a rule of Parliament, and was imprisoned for a time. When Dr. Kenealy, the other day, called Mr. Sullivan a liar, and Mr. Sullivan brought the matter before the House, he was arrested, but liberated on making an apology at the bar. Cases of expulsion are numerous, from Wilkes, of Middlesex, to Sir Francis Burdett, who was twice committed to the Tower. To send Mr. Parnell to jail for the remainder of the session, (and this would be the limit of authority,) would be to confer upon him immortality in the future of Ireland, and a crown of glory in the present.

"SYMPATHY" OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 27 says: "Mr. Alfred Biliotti, her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Trebizond, seems to have formed a very distinct opinion as to the influence of "sympathy" on the vision of newspaper correspondents. In a dispatch to Mr. Layard on July 6, he says: 'I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I have received a private letter from an English gentleman, not a newspaper correspondent, dated the 26th ult., from Soukgoum-Kaleh, stating that Russian atrocities are reported at Adler, north of Soukgoum. It is reported that 1,500 families have died of starvation, being forced to fly into the forests to escape the Cossacks, who burned and pillaged everything. The writer is an English surgeon attending sick and wounded at Soukgoum-Kaleh, and who has, I believe, no motive to spread sensational news. I had a few days previously heard the identical report, and although my informant was an English officer on whose word all reliance could be placed, still I did not feel justified, he being the correspondent of a daily paper, to communicate the news to your Excellency before I received information on the subject also from other sources.'"

THE SIEGE OF RUSTCHUK.

A WRETCHED PERFORMANCE.

THE BOMBARDMENT SO INEFFECTUAL THAT THE TURKS DO NOT DEIGN TO REPLY TO THE RUSSIAN FIRE—MEHEMET ALI PASHA IN COMMAND ON THE TURKISH SIDE—A RENEGADE PRUSSIAN OF NO DISTINGUISHED ABILITIES—THE DEFEAT AT PLEVNA—EFFORTS OF THE RUSSIANS TO EFFECT A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

From our Special Correspondent.

GIURGEVO, Tuesday, July 24, 1877.

Nothing more wretched and inane can be conceived than the bombardment of yesterday. Except a few shells sent among the houses of the town, just to show, as it were, that *"petit bonhomme vit encore,"* the Turks did not deign to take any part in the performance, whose only result seems to be the proving of the inability of the Russian Chief of Artillery at Slobodja to keep his promise of reducing Rustchuk in three days. They let the town alone on this occasion, and directed all their fire on the fortifications in rear and against the troops, who were supposed to be under canvas upon the hill-top, but without doing much harm, as all the garrison had gone out to fight a column which had attacked from the Pyrgos side, where the Czarewitch is in person. It seems that this Prince has decided that Rustchuk must fall on or before the 27th of July. The Commander-in-Chief, on the day of the passage at Sistova, had explained the vital necessity of the capture of this place at an early period of the campaign, because of its position on the line of railway communications with Roumania and with the interior. Thereupon the heir to the throne replied, without a moment's hesitation—be it borne in mind that this is his first campaign—"You shall have the fortress within a month." He has just three days left during which he must fulfill his promise, but, as the attack on the land side yesterday utterly failed, I fear that he will not be able to keep his imperial word, unless he manages to buy over the Turkish Governor, as was done at Varna in 1828. One thing, at all events, is certain: As I wrote a few days ago, Rustchuk is not completely invested, and wiser counsels in the staff have prevailed against the suicidal exposure of the Russian right wing to an attack from Shumla in the rear. The new Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Danube, Mehemet Ali, is reported to have arrived at head-quarters, and, as all new brooms sweep clean, he will probably show some energy and endeavor to repair the mischief caused by his predecessor's stupidity and inaction. He enjoys a high reputation, and, possibly, may accomplish something if his troops will fight, although his exploits against the Bosnian insurgents were not crowned with any very striking success.

Mehemet Ali Pasha is a Prussian renegade, the son of a music master in Berlin, who was adopted by the late Aoli Pasha, when that great Turkish statesman was Ambassador at the court of "Pious William." I cannot speak of him, except from hearsay, but I have been furnished with some very trustworthy details of his character and manners by a gentleman who passed several months in his company in Bosnia at the close of 1875. He commanded last year the army which beat the Servians, under Gen. Zach, in front of Novi Vagar, and would have marched immediately upon Belgrade if the great war-horse, Abdul Kerim, then operating against Alexinatz, had not forbidden the movement. He studied at the Russian Military School, where he graduated with considerable distinction, was promoted rapidly to the rank of Ferik, and would long before this have occupied a more prominent position in the Ottoman Army but for the death of his protector and the hostility of the Grand Vizier Mahmoud, for whom Mehemet Ali has a particular aversion. Some months before the overthrow and suicide of Abdul Aziz Khan, the General spoke freely of the necessity of his dethronement in order to inaugurate the reforms without which Turkey must inevitably perish. His pet hobby is "financial honesty." That a great Empire like that of the Osmanli should refuse to pay its coupons, and should allow its signature to be protested, he cannot understand, and he would "hang every one of those robbers who thus bring disgrace upon a nation." We can readily understand his virtuous indignation when we consider that Mehemet Ali, who was adopted from charity, and whose father, declining to become a renegade, is literally starving in Berlin, has amassed a very large fortune, but that the non-payment of the aforesaid coupons cuts down his revenues by about 100,000 francs annually. He had a disappointment in love about a year ago; a very handsome but portionless girl of good family, Mlle. Antoinette de S——, attracted his fancy, and some of the friends of her family endeavored to bring about a marriage, where a handsome settlement and all the rights and privileges of a European wife would be guaranteed before the French authorities. What the young lady herself thought about it I cannot say, but her mother was not to be bought over even by the great man's tempting offers, and, in spite of the penury of her household, replied to the negotiator of the affair that "she had suffered much, but until then had been spared the insult of an offer of marriage by a Prussian, who added to the disgrace of his nationality the stigma of apostasy." Mehemet Ali was very much cut up by the rejection of his suit, and has since then been distinguished for his ultra-Islamism and his severity toward "Rayah dogs," as he calls Christians in general.

Rumors are afloat of a reverse in the Balkans, but where is not exactly known, as the capture of the Schipka Pass leading to the Col de Kasan and the Valley of Kasanlik has not been confirmed. A *corps d'armée*, however, has certainly passed the Balkans, and is intrenching at Eski-Saghra, whither Suleiman Pasha, with his troops from Montenegro, reinforced by the Army of Adrianople, is marching to attack it. This much we do know: the division marched against Plevna, an open town on the military road leading to the Valley of the Osma, has been badly beaten. I have seen a copy of the dispatch from the Russian head-quarters to the Roumanian Gen. Mano at Islacz and Turnu-Magurelli, ordering him to "occupy Nikopolis immediately, as Gen. Krüdener's corps was needed to reinforce the column at Plevna, which was in imminent danger." Details of the engagement are wanting, but from my knowledge of the position and of the resources of the Turkish Army in the Vilayet of Widdin, I am inclined to believe that Osman Pasha has occupied a ridge of hills about 1,400 feet above the plain, covered with brushwood and small trees, which bars the entrance into the great alluvial plain of Loftcha, and has forced a battle, with the advantage of position. From a mere comparison of numbers it will be readily seen that the chances must have been in favor of the Osmanli, who, with the division of 7,000 men from Rahova and such troops as Osman Pasha chose to detach from Atlie and Widdin, not more than a day's march distant, could oppose 15,000 troops to the 10,000 or 12,000 Russians who are attempting to work their way westward. There is no doubt of this defeat, which, although it will not have any serious bearing in itself upon the ultimate success of the campaign, demonstrates the very bad strategical combinations of the Russian staff, in splitting up the army into small fractions, and operating upon a number of eccentric lines not in direct communication with each other. Perhaps we are on the eve of a change of programme; possibly of a turn of the wheel of fortune. It was all plain sailing and a succession of "official victories" in Asia for a long time, until the renegade Feizy Pasha—Kolman—took in hand the direction of affairs, and then the Russians were obliged to raise the siege of Kars, and Grand Duke Michael retired for his health to Tiflis. In tactics the Russians are undeniably superior to their enemies. Between the courage of the soldiers of the two Armies there is not much to choose; but there is such an utter want of all strategical knowledge on both sides that wherever a man of even ordinary ability shows himself there will be the victory.

The Czar is somewhere near Tirnova, very fidgety and discontented, and very anxious to make peace, as is Gortschakoff, and, they say, Ignatieff. The latter is the "coming man," and would certainly be enchanted to get back again to Constantinople, where his influence must increase if he can succeed in coming to a direct pacific understanding with the Porte without the intervention of England, or of any of the powers who were parties to the Treaty of Paris. This is his aim, and it is to defeat this that an English contingent will occupy Gallipoli, and an English fleet protect Constantinople. The conditions to be offered are: 1. The destruction of all the Turkish fortresses along the Danube. 2. The erection of Bulgaria into an autonomic State, after the manner of Servia and Roumania, with its own national Militia and interior administration—this Militia is to be the so-called Corps of Bulgarian Volunteers, which has not been put in face of the enemy, being not unlike the army of great *Jack Falstaff*; the interior administration is entirely to be conducted by Muscovite officers, with nominally, in order to save appearances, some local Bulgarian functionaries, who will obey orders with all the servility of their race. 3. The limits of the new State to be Phillippopolis, inclusive of the chain of the Hœmus or Balkans proper; this is on the pretext of preventing a renewal of the last year's atrocities in the Maritza Valley, but in reality to secure possession of Turkey's mountain line of defense. 4. The expatriation of all the Mussulmans in Bulgaria, whose property is to be divided among the Christian rayahs and paid for to the original proprietors by a land tax—Turkish taxes have not hitherto been very remunerative—levied upon the new owners. 5. The free passage of the Dardanelles. 6. A little war indemnity, in the shape of the cession of one-half of the Turkish fleet, and of a slice of territory in Asia, probably of Batoum, whose port will be immensely useful to the Russian possessions in the Caucasus. It is very possible, although by no means sure, that the Porte may accept these terms if left to itself, but whatever may be the protestations, and even the real intentions of England, if only an English Corporal's guard lands at Gallipoli the Turks will see in the demonstration a sign of English sympathy, and will not throw up the sponge. All the Russian diplomatists know this, and as they know also that they are in imminent danger of being embroiled with Austria, against this they are endeavoring to take defensive measures by the formation of an army at Ploiesti, and by the concentration of a corps of observation on the frontiers of Gallicia. The general opinion is that peace will be concluded within the next six weeks, but as the same general opinion pronounced against the probabilities of the outbreak of hostilities, and would not believe in anything but a demonstration and a game of brag, even after the Army of Kisheneff had crossed the Pruth, some doubts may be legitimately entertained of the promptness of a pacific solution. The Roumanians are depressed; at least, their Government is, for an unpleasant communication has been sent them, through their diplomatic agent at Vienna, to the effect that, although Austria would not interfere with their bellicose proclivities, the declaration of independence was an act which entirely freed the guaranteeing powers from all obligations toward the protection of Roumanian interests, and that in future Roumania must assume all the responsibility of her own acts. This somewhat cooled their warlike ardor, and from the sudden departure, announced in the papers which we receive here from the capital, of their very clever Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Cogalnicano, on a special mission to the Austrian capital, we may suppose that the official communication of the Imperial Chancellery may have been a little stronger than a mere friendly warning. Meanwhile the Second Roumanian Army Corps is to do garrison and police duty at Nikopolis, and the Prince superintends in person the preparations for the

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 12, 1877.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day, in the Middle States, lower lake region, and New-England, south-west winds, stationary, followed by falling, barometer, and warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, except rains in the lower lake region.

The testimony in regard to the railroad disaster at Oceanport is very damaging to the general management of the road. The draw-tender testified that he had not inspected the draw to see whether it was properly locked; he did not know that it was his duty to watch the lock; he had the key but he never put it on; any one could unlock the draw who chose to do so; he was not authorized to keep boys away from the draw, though he knew that from idle curiosity they might unlock it; he had never seen any printed instructions. On the other hand, the engineer testified that printed instructions had been issued to the draw-tenders to see that the draw was locked before each train passed. It is well ascertained that the disaster was caused by the draw being left unlocked, and it is plain that either there was no proper regulation to guard against such an accident, or that it was not enforced. It is difficult, in the present state of our laws to obtain any adequate protection against such criminal negligence, or any adequate punishment for it when it is indulged in. The chief trouble is that it is hard to prove willful negligence. Perhaps if the presumption were made by law to be in favor of plaintiffs for damages in such cases, and corporations held responsible for all injury which they could not positively show was unavoidable, a little more care might be obtained.

Our correspondent with the Russian forces gives a sketch of the conditions of peace which it was generally believed that the Czar was, late in July, willing to offer to the Turks. These included the destruction of the Turkish fortresses on the Danube; the erection of a semi-independent State in Bulgaria, practically controlled by Russia; the free passage of the Dardanelles, and a slice of Asia (probably Batoum) for Russia. It is needless to say that since the check at Plevna and the virtual abandonment of the Dobrudscha these terms will either be greatly modified, or summarily rejected. They are in substance such terms as only absolute and complete victory would justify the Russians in offering, and entire defeat excuse the Turks for accepting. That they were considered at all—and there is much reason for thinking that they were—only shows how great a change the events of the last fortnight have accomplished in the situation.

The Labor Congress which has just closed its session in Toronto, Canada, reached some conclusions which were remarkable for their moderation, as well as some which show the ordinary confusion as to what the Legislature can do or ought to do for those who live by wages. Among the former was a recommendation that the Government should establish a bureau of labor statistics, which is the kind of bureau that every one would be benefited and no one harmed by. The suggestion might be considered with advantage by Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS and the amateur labor-reformers of Ohio. Another excellent recommendation was one in favor of the application of co-operation in production and distribution. "It is, of course, well established by this time that co-operation is not a panacea for all the ills that labor is heir to, but it is capable, under certain conditions, of doing a great deal of good. Especially it is sure to teach those who undertake it that the position of the capitalist is not a secure or easy one; that it requires foresight, prudence, self-denial, and patient industry to reap even moderate profits; that the best systems of co-operation can only be made to succeed when managers are found who can be, and who are, trusted with considerable discretion, and that no scheme will do away with the differences which arise from the fact that some men are more capable and more honest than others. In fact, the greatest virtue of co-operation may be said to be its power to show the foolishness of many of the working men's hopes and plans.

Less sensible and practical are the suggestions of the congress that a reduction of the hours of labor from ten to nine hours would necessarily promote laborers' interests, and that they can derive any considerable advantage from being represented in Parliament by men of their own class. If labor can be profitably employed and can earn fair compensation, there is no sound reason for giving up 10 per cent. of the time of work, unless the full ordinary time is too much for health, which it very seldom is. The workmen cannot hope to get ten hours' pay for nine hours' work. There are laws of trade more imperative than those of Parliaments or labor congresses which forbid that, and, except as an indirect advance of wages, the reduction of time is a vain and unreasonable device. As to direct representation, the working men ought to understand that it is not mere votes which they need in a legislative body, but intelligence, influence, and capacity. Whether they can always or usually get these most readily and completely from men of their own ranks is a question which they can easily determine for themselves. As a rule, they will find that any effort to get benefit from politics will bring more harm than good, more demagogy than real wisdom.

The movement to form an association of the amateur boating clubs now existing and actively engaged near New-York is a sensible one. With some sixty clubs of various sorts, including many of the most efficient and best managed in the country, it is evident that, under proper conditions, we might have admirable regattas in our neighborhood. The Harlem, the Kill von Kull, and the Passaic afford as good water for racing as could be asked, and we have no doubt that a strong and genuine interest in the sport could be fostered by such an association. If the regattas were kept free from the gamblers, the facilities for seeing them well looked to, and the contests made strictly amateur, we have no doubt that the association would be a prosperous one.

EARLY REPUBLICANISM.

The modest celebration at "Downer's Landing" Thursday of the anniversary of what may justly be called the birth of the Free-soil Party, will suggest to many Republicans considerations of no small pertinence now. The Free-soil Party was the root from which sprang, rapidly and vigorously, the larger organization that finally became the Republican Party. The essential idea of the former remained till the outbreak of the rebellion that of the latter also. To fight the pernicious and ruinous slave power with weapons sanctioned by the Constitution, and for purposes clearly allowed by that instrument, was the motive of each, and it would be difficult to exaggerate the service performed by the men who first conceived and afterward forced the adoption of the principle that slavery must be compelled to leave the yet untouched territory of the Republic as "free soil." It was that conception which made an anti-slavery political organization possible—which, indeed, made it inevitable that the whole country should be divided on the well-defined issue of the extension or limitation of slavery, and which, when the critical moment at last arrived, drove the slave power from its stronghold in the National Government, and wrote on the banner of the nation WEBSTER'S motto, "Liberty and union, one and inseparable."

Those of us who can recall the shock which "abolitionism," pure and simple, gave to the sincere and ardent love of the Union that had grown up in the first half century of our national life, and who remember the bitterness with which those were scouted who set opposition to slavery above the integrity of the Federal system, can understand better than others what a precious service to the cause of freedom it was to give it a tenable standing place within the Union and consistent with the Constitution. The achievement was another proof of the political sagacity of the Anglo-Saxon race, and of its capacity to find its way out of difficulties which on their face appear insuperable. Had the last generation of our public men—it is hardly an exaggeration to speak of the founders of the party of freedom as the last generation, when we recall the names of SUMNER and WILSON and CHASE and SEWARD—had more of the fatal logicalness of the Latin minds and less of the ruder common sense of the English, they would have accepted the position of insurgents against the Government, then apparently impregnably held by the slave power. That was a position which many able and devoted men, such as GARRISON and PHILLIPS, and in a measure, GREELEY, felt compelled to take, frankly denouncing the Union as an inseparable ally of slavery and the Constitution as its blind instrument. It was the position which made Mr. GARRISON cry out against the fundamental law as a "league with death and a covenant with hell," and which induced Mr. GREELEY, so late as 1860, to contemplate peaceable secession as the most humane solution of the vexed question of that day. But the men who invented—it was really an invention—the doctrine of "free soil," realized fully the enormous advantage of not running counter to the patriotism, the conservatism, or even the prejudices of the great body of the people. They understood that in a Republic and under representative institutions, they must win their way, if at all, by means with which the ordinary citizen could co-operate and which would not make of them or their associates political outlaws. From the position of GARRISON and PHILLIPS every step in advance made the way more difficult and dangerous. From the position of ADAMS and SUMNER, every forward movement made the cause at once safer and more respectable, as well as more sure of success.

The essential characteristic of the Free-soil movement, therefore, was that it was the nucleus of a practical political organization. The most remarkable fact in its history was the rapidity and vigor with which the mass of the intelligent voters gathered about its standard and formed the Republican Party, which, advancing steadily and in splendid unity on the line marked out by the first conception, finished by becoming, after three national contests, not only the successful champion of freedom within the Union, but the champion of the Union itself, whose continued existence was indissolubly linked with the complete triumph of freedom. No more significant proof of the wisdom of the founders of the Free-soil Party could be imagined than the fact that in so short a time they compelled their opponents to yield to them their chief vantage ground, and to become themselves the "disunionists" which they had so long charged the Free-soilers with being.

Another interesting consideration in this connection is that the Republican Party was the creature of voluntary and disinterested political effort. We do not mean to assert that it did not enlist any mercenary politicians. These inevitably espouse any cause that bids fair to be successful, and even in its first canvass our party was not made up solely of unselfish men, or guided by leaders without ambition. But its essential motive power was the generous devotion of its members to political conviction. Its success was labored for as a means to a high end, and whatever was necessary of effort and sacrifice and self-denial to make the means efficient, was contributed heartily and persistently. There are those who think that this capacity for honest and honorable political work no longer exists, that our party can only be carried on by agents hired with patronage and leaders rewarded with political office. It is for the party itself to say whether this humiliating estimate of its vitality and its virtue is correct or not. For ourselves, we are not willing to accept it. The recently adopted policy of the Federal Administration, which forbids office-holders to take an important part in party management, is based on confidence in the sincere attachment of the party to its principles. We do not believe that that confidence is without foundation. Certain it is, that if the voters who believe that the Republican Party is the safest custodian of the powers of Government in this country will show anything like the earnestness which secured the original successes of the party, it will regain the power it has lost, and use it wisely. If it is to be remanded to the care of mercenary politicians, place-holders and place-hunters, it will lose the power it still retains, and deserve to.

LAW AND POLITICS IN THE MINING REGIONS.

People who are unfamiliar with the Pennsylvania mining regions have no doubt read with a shock of surprise as well as with indignation the account of the late performances at Scranton. That Mayor MCKUNE'S citizen posse, who, by their courage and energy, helped to save that city from the horrors of mob rule, should now be arrested on the charge of willfully murdering the killed rioters, is indeed extraordinary. Of course, they are in little danger of being indicted, and in less of being convicted. Nevertheless, a large number of them have been actually accused of willful murder by a Coroner's jury; under this verdict they are all in danger of imprisonment; and in certain precincts of Scranton their lives are probably not safe. Two, in fact, were actually arrested, and were only saved from jail by the prompt intervention of the Militia. Above all, the sympathy with rioters thus disclosed by Alderman MAHON'S jury of inquest bodes ill for the future of the Scranton region. Now, it is true that the Sixth Ward of Scranton, from which Alderman MAHON hails, corresponds very fairly with the Sixth Ward of New-York. Hence it will be understood why, to avoid the liability of being hereafter pounced upon individually by MAHON'S constables, (as, in fact, HUNT, the hardware dealer, and CHITTENDEN, the apothecary, were pounced upon,) and of being dragged before the Alderman for commitment to jail, unless previously yncbed by the populace, the Citizens' Committee decided to go in a body to Wilkesbarre, under a guard of Militia, to answer the charge of "willful murder" before an Alderman there.

But the lesson taught by this incident is not all on the surface. There exists a very dangerous condition of society in the Pennsylvania anthracite regions, produced by the pandering of demagogues to the lawless element. Much of the violence that has occurred there during the past twenty years has been due to the fears of office-holders, office-seekers, and party wire-pullers that they might lose the votes of miners by executing the laws and securing justice. "I have seen," said Mr. F. B. GOWEN, in his memorable argument at the trial of MUNLEY last year, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Schuylkill County, for the murder of SANGER, the unfortunate young boss miner, "I have seen a society of murderers and assassins having its members in the highest places of this county. I have seen them elected to fill the positions of constables and police officers. I have seen a trusted member of that band of murderers a Commissioner of the county. I have seen this organization wield a political power in the State which has controlled the elections of a great Commonwealth. I have received the information of meetings between some of the highest officers of the State and the chief of the murderers, at which large sums of money were paid to secure the votes of this infernal association to turn the tide of a State election." Now, it is true that the crusade against the Mollie Maguires helped to break up this terrible league of law with crime. But inveterate habits are not easily cast off. The same game to organize and protect lawlessness under the shield of the law itself will always be played in a region where votes can be used as they have been used in times past. It is not only evident that the conduct of vigilance committees like that of Scranton is public-spirited and heroic to an unusual degree, but it is also evident that there will always be politicians and petty office-holders or office-seekers willing to deliver up the protectors of society to the vengeance of the mob.

It must be remembered that it was only by rare skill and perseverance that the conspiracy of the Mollie Maguires was unraveled. The words we have quoted from Mr. GOWEN'S speech were no idle generalities, struck out by the sheer fervor of oratory. In that part of his argument which treated of the discoveries made by McPARLAN, the detective, he gave names and offices, and said: "Then, at last, we could go to PATSEY COLLINS, the Commissioner of this county, and say to him, 'Build well the walls of the new addition to the prison, for you shall enter the walls that you are now building for others.' Then we could say to JACK KEHOE, the High Constable of a great borough in this county: 'We have no fear of you.' Then we could say to NED MONAGHAN, Chief of Police, and murderer and assassin: 'Behind you the scaffold is prepared for your reception.' Then we could say to PAT CONRY, Commissioner of this county: 'The time has ceased when a Governor of this State dares, to pardon a Mollie Maguire; you have had your last pardon.' Then we could say to JOHN SLATTERY, who was almost elected Judge of this court: 'We know that of you that it were better you had not been born than that it should be known.' Then all of us looked up."

Now, if the Mollie Maguires—an organization execrated in the Schuylkill region, and secretly hated even by the better class of workmen, whom they terrorized—if such an organization could have County Commissioners and county delegates to help them, and their own agents as Chiefs of Police and as Constables, "and one of their number almost on the Bench itself," what can we not expect to happen in the mining regions when organized lawlessness shall have no such repulsive record of secret individual murder to check its political ambition? Heaven only knows, as Mr. GOWEN has said, what would have become of Schuylkill County had the Mollie Maguires succeeded in getting a Judge on the Bench, and then electing a Jury Commissioner; for, with their sympathizers not only among High Constables and Commissioners, but controlling the jury-box itself, they could have defied the law by controlling it. The disorderly elements in the mining regions have now, as we have said, no record like that of the Mollie Maguires to injure them. They have, on the contrary, some deep grievances with which to appeal to popular sympathy. That their votes will be looked after by politicians, great and small, is clear. A grave responsibility rests on the State and county conventions of the rival parties to see that they give no encouragement to mob rule in their efforts to attract votes.

WHAT ONE MAN MAY DO.

When Gen. SHERIDAN came dashing along the Shenandoah Valley just in time to change the lost battle into a great victory, an eye-witness aptly described his coming as "a reinforcement of one man." Such a reinforcement is often worth more than an army, and never more markedly so than in the present war. When MEHEMET ALI resumed the post from which he had been temporarily ousted by ABDUL KERIM, the invaders were carrying all before them. Gen. GOURKHO was at Yamboli, Prince MIRSKI at Kasanlik. The Russian main army stood triumphant in Central Bulgaria. Rustchuk was menaced by the Czarevitch. Silistria by Gen. ZIMMERMANN. Rasgrad was occupied by Russian troops, and the main army, holding the line of the Jantra, was preparing for a decisive effort to sever from each other the fortresses of the quadrilateral. The Sultan himself was losing heart altogether, and designing to cross the Bosphorus and hide himself amid the vineyards of Broussa. Then came the "reinforcement of one man." Friend and foe alike instantly felt the change from the incompetent Turk to the energetic Prussian. Instead of keeping his soldiers penned behind their defenses, as his sluggish predecessor had done, MEHEMET ALI promptly assumed the offensive, drove the Russians from Rasgrad, and reopened the communications between Shumla and Rustchuk. Meanwhile, as if the spirit of the Commander-in-Chief had infused itself into all his subordinates, two hard-contested battles forced back Gen. GOURKHO from Yamboli and Eski-Saghra into the mountains which he had crossed so triumphantly a few weeks before. The ground thus lost has not yet been regained. Gen. GOURKHO and Prince MIRSKI are still sheltering themselves among the terraced rocks of the Balkan; and Rasgrad, despite the carnage of Esirdje and the Yaslar, still remains in Turkish hands after three desperate attempts to regain it, and is now marked for the site of a fortified camp containing 40,000 men.

That Russia should submit tamely to such a reverse was not to be expected. Prudence and courage alike dictated a vigorous effort to restore the balance of the campaign. In fact, the position of the invading army was that of a man grappled on either side by a powerful assailant, and behooving to dash them from him before they should bear him down. The two Turkish commanders were still widely separated, and it was imperative to overwhelm one before the other could come to his assistance. On the 19th of July, the Russians attacked, vigorously but unsuccessfully, the position of OSMAN Pasha, at Plevna, the great natural strength of which was increased by formidable defenses. This check only roused the assailants to stronger efforts; and the result was the great battle of July 31, which, like Kunersdorf or Aspern, was lost by pushing success too far. Then, as if that one blow had broken the main-spring of the whole invasion, a sudden paralysis went through every limb of the mighty mass, and 300,000 men were stopped short in the heat of their assault by the loss of 7,000. Seldom, if ever, has such an effect been produced by a single battle.

All this, however, would have mattered little had it happened at any time but the present. Russia is still strong in men and material, and the Western powers seem to be for the present in no way disposed to interfere with her. But now, in the eighth month of the year, with the Autumn rains about to block every Bulgarian highroad with defenses surer than OSMAN Pasha's, she has her whole campaign to begin over again, both in Europe and Asia. The crescent still floats over both Kars and Erzeroum. Olti, Varna, Bayazid, are once more in Turkish hands. Prince MIRSKI and Gen. GOURKHO, from their camp on the ridges of the Emirch-Dagh, look down upon fez and caftan swarming through the rose gardens of Kasanlik. Gen. ZIMMERMANN, lying helplessly to the south-east of impregnable Silistria, sees his army melting day by day under the ravages of fever and dysentery. For this year, at least, the "promenade to Adrianople," so gleefully predicted by hundreds of gay young subalterns barely four months ago, must be finally abandoned, and all that the invaders can hope to do—if indeed they can succeed in doing even that—is to drive across the mountains the two Turkish armies which now hold Eastern and Western Bulgaria. Cost what it may, MEHEMET ALI must be driven from Rasgrad and OSMAN Pasha from Plevna, and the renewal of fighting at the latter place shows that the assailants are thoroughly in earnest, despite their twice-repeated failure.

But much must be done before either of these objects can be attained. Since the battle of July 31, the Turkish positions both at Plevna and Lovatz (Loftcha) have been greatly strengthened. MEHEMET ALI has at least 60,000 men in position between Rasgrad and Osman-Bazar, and his command of the railway to Shumla will enable him to draw reinforcements at will from the powerful garrison of the fortress. Meanwhile, Rustchuk, with a garrison of 26,000 men, and abundance of heavy artillery, is well able to take care of itself, especially now that its landward side is completely free from investment. Silistria has nothing to fear from the Russian Army of the Dobrudscha, and the rumored passage of the Danube at Turtukai by a hostile detachment, if truly reported, has as yet borne no fruit whatever. Moreover, the causes which once worked in favor of Russia are now as fatally active against her. Fever, malaria, dysentery, insufficient food, bad ventilation, constant marching under a vertical sun, are producing their inevitable result. War, like the cruel deities of the East, is only to be propitiated by human sacrifices; but it will be well for Russia if all these hecatombs do not finally prove to have been made in vain.

BABIES COMMERCIALLY.

Glorious and wonderful as babies may be, as every new baby unquestionably is, it is fortunate they are not in the market. If they were, how varied quotations would be, or rather how impossible it would be to establish any quotations at all! To use the language of the street, holders would be ferocious bulls, and non-holders contumacious bears. There would be no middle ground or common base of operations. There would be neither bids nor offers, no buyers, no sellers; the market would be irretrievably and incessantly off.

It is very easy to understand why persons adore their own offspring. Such adoration is natural, irrepressible, universal. The world, that is its population, would not go on without it. Persons who have had children and have reared them, have paid a great price for them in suffering, anxiety, apprehension, constant care. That these should command a high premium excites no surprise. But isn't it a trifle odd that their parents do not want any of their acquaintances' children, however comely, winning, or promising, even at a liberal discount? Their own, to be sure, are preferred stock; but common stock ought to have some value. Varied goods are generally regarded as desirable, in order that all tastes may be suited and the briskness of trade sustained. Fathers and mothers are not influenced a whit by commercial feeling. They prefer having any number of children of the same sort to making selections from their neighbors. If it be their ill-fortune to perpetuate squint eyes and snub noses, they will sooner extend their line to a dozen of these than intersperse it with perfect optics and Grecian contours from outside sources. Who has not seen hundreds of families that might be vastly improved by a judicious mixture of alien blood? But the alien blood is not sought, even though it might be purchased for a trifle. It is often declared by pessimists that there is no hope for the race. The reason must be that babies are homogeneous, when they might be made heterogeneous by a moderate degree of energy and a small amount of money judiciously invested in miscellaneous assortments of babies. Possibly, they could not be bought; but the possibility cannot be flatly affirmed or denied until a persistent effort has been made.

Who can tell what advantages might arise from treating infants as a commodity? If they were sold in the open market, would they not be better taken care of, many of them at least, better reared, better educated? The law of supply and demand would then govern their ownership. Those who were poor and had many children—and poverty is proverbially procreative—would sell, and the rich, having few or none, would buy. Would not matters thus be equalized and the community benefited? Would not children who now grow up ignorant, reckless, and vicious, pass into the hands of people of means, able and willing to educate and rear them properly? An auction might be held, for example, the babies carefully assorted, and offered in lots to suit purchasers. The plumpest, healthiest, and best-looking would command the largest price, and those less plump, less healthy, and less good-looking would go either at or very little above par. Ill-favored, scrawny, sickly babies would be dull, perhaps at such a discount that it might be necessary to pay something to get rid of them. In that case, the premium paid for the likeliest nurslings should form a fund for furthering the disposal of the unlikely. Poor people who could not afford the luxury of having children (there are no such people, of course, because extreme poverty considers such luxuries as necessities) would thus be induced to take other people's children, and would have the means to start a vicarious family.

Now, everybody can imagine what happiness it would be to rear such a family. Indeed, everybody must imagine it; for hardly anybody has tried it, or is likely to try it; and imagination is a great improvement upon experience. Observing other persons' children, their homeliness, lack of intelligence, and bad manners, we immediately imagine, if we are not yet parents ourselves, how very different our children will be when they come; and we anticipate the envy with which those unfortunate parents will regard us for the possession of our potential paragons. The paragons having arrived, outside barbarians will be unable to recognize in them what we see written all over them in colors of living light. Those barbarians in turn will imagine how totally unlike their offspring are or will be to ours, showing that imagination has every advantage of experience, particularly in respect of progeny.

The ineradicable prejudice we have for our flesh and blood blinds us completely; hinders their development; annoys our associates extremely. If we had purchased our children at fair rates, instead of standing indebted to nature for them, should we not be far less prejudiced, more helpful to them, and less disagreeable to our friends? It is strange that the commercial consideration does not strike the nineteenth century. Its practical adoption is impossible, to be sure; but so small a thing as impossibility ought not to interfere with a system which, viewed from the ideal, would seem to be so eminently satisfactory.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

We referred the other day to the ease with which one feature of the street improvement plan now before the Board of Aldermen could be carried out, and that, too, without waiting to decide upon the merits of its other and more costly branches. This feature is the southerly extension of Sixth and Fourth avenues so as to bring these broad thoroughfares to the lower part of the island, thus partly relieving lower Broadway of its excessive travel, while also giving shorter routes for the transportation of merchandise.

Now, if the Board of Aldermen will look up the records of their body, they will find that one specific and very feasible plan of Sixth-avenue extension was laid before them a dozen years ago. Its characteristic feature was the utilization, as far as possible, of existing streets, partly for the sake of economy, and partly in order that no more land now built upon, or that is ever likely to be built upon, should be seized for highway purposes than is necessary. This plan proposed, beginning at the lower end of Sixth-avenue, to take in either all or portions of Minetta-street, Minetta-lane, Hancock-street, Congress-street, Macdougal-street, Clark-street, Sullivan-street, and St. John's-lane. It is accordingly evident that such an extension would create a much-needed west-side thoroughfare between Hudson-street and Broadway, besides rendering available for travel a number of small streets and alleys that now are of no service and only accumulate filth and garbage.

The specific plan proposed was, starting from the junction of Sixth-avenue with Carmine-street, to cut through Hancock-street, near the corner of Bleecker, taking in considerable sections of Minetta-street and Minetta-lane, and widening Hancock-street on the west side to Houston. Then the new thoroughfare would absorb and widen the narrow alley called by courtesy Congress-street—formerly Smith—and proceed to King-street, and, cutting through two blocks, would reach Vandam at the corner of Macdougal, which latter street it would widen on the west side to Spring-street. It would then take in Clark-street, widening it on the east side, and giving it a much-needed improvement, and then proceed to the corner of Broome and Sullivan streets, and along the latter, widening it above on the west side and below on the east, until it reached Canal, cutting off the sharp angle between the latter street and Laight. Then, taking in St. John's-lane and widening it on the west side, it would unite with West Broadway at Beach and Walker streets. And thus, having reached a broad thoroughfare, the Sixth-avenue extension would be complete.

Now this, we say, is a plan proposed fully a dozen years ago for carrying out one feature of the grand scheme which is at present before the Board of Aldermen, and that, too, with little expense. Its specific advantages were pointed out long since in these columns, when the question of relieving Broadway came up. It was then shown that, the buildings to be taken for the new thoroughfare being mostly of very inferior sort, the improvement would be at once cheap for the City and advantageous to the property through which Sixth-avenue should pass. It was also pointed out that the extension would chiefly be effected by the utilization of existing street space. The objection that it would also absorb a larger amount of private property than other routes that could be adopted, is fully met by the fact that though it might absorb more in quantity, it would absorb less in value, and hence would be less costly than the other feasible routes of extension.

The sooner, also, that some such improvement on the west side is made the better. Just now all real estate is down in price. We may reasonably expect that when the tide of business improvement rolls over the section thus described, costly buildings will be put up in some places, making it a much more expensive matter to effect the proposed improvement a few years hence than now. It would be a minor advantage of this plan that it would bring some order out of an existing tangle of streets quite confusing to the stranger, and even to the residents of other parts of the City. If better routes can be proposed let them be acted upon. One obvious disadvantage in the plan we have reviewed is that the new thoroughfare would not be quite straight—there would be a few slight turns in it. While the gain in economy may entirely justify such a departure from the rule of absolutely straight streets, yet the latter sort can be secured for a Sixth-avenue extension with some additional expense. It is clear that, without going into any gigantic plan of reconstruction, it would be easy and inexpensive to carry some of the central avenues further southward, and so materially facilitate travel and traffic.

OHIO DEMOCRATS IN TROUBLE.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Friday prints a telegram from Put-in-Bay, which says: "The special meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee and leaders of the party, to be held here to-morrow afternoon, promises to be largely attended. Among those at present on the ground are Hon. R. M. Bishop, Hon. Milton Sayler, Hon. John G. Thompson, Gen. Rice, Dr. Findley, Hon. Frank McKenny, Theodore Cook, Gen. Sherwood, of Cleveland; Col. Otis and Dennis Coughlin, of Toledo; John G. Doren and Col. Brown, of Youngstown. The great bulk of the committee and of prominent gentlemen will arrive to-morrow. The object of the meeting is to take counsel as to the best method of conducting the campaign, and to ascertain just what oratorical talent can be had for it, and where it can be used to the best advantage. It is understood to-night that there is a hitch or misunderstanding between Hon. R. M. Bishop and the most prominent members of the State Central Committee on the subject of Mr. Bishop's assessment for campaign purposes. Mr. Bishop's idea is that any money contributed should be applied solely to and for the purpose of carrying Hamilton County, which he considers the central point in the contest. The committeemen indicated in the company claim that Mr. Bishop's nomination was made upon the assurance that he would contribute an ample sum for State campaign purposes and look after Hamilton County besides."

THE OHIO GREENBACKERS.

The Greenbackers of Ohio claim a largely-increased vote this Fall, and announce their intention to make an active campaign. They have issued an address to the voters, in which they say: "The perpetuation of the existing and proposed policies of the old parties means increased bankruptcies of business men, insolvency of railroads, starvation of labor, anarchy, riots, bloodshed, and revolution. The times are too serious, the issues too great for you to remain the slaves of party. This is no device of the Republican Party to perpetuate its power; it is no trick of the Democratic Party to get into power, but it is a union of honest men of both parties to inaugurate a new era of prosperity and avert impending calamities."

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES—THE POST OFFICE, TREASURY, AND STATE DEPARTMENTS—MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1877.

The exorbitant fine imposed a year ago by the authorities of Porto Rico upon the American schooner A. B. Perry has finally been remitted in consequence of the representation made to Spanish Government by the representative of the United States at Madrid, under the instructions of the Secretary of State.

A dispatch has been received by the Department of State from the American Legation at Madrid, transmitting official copies of laws concerning trade in the Philippine Archipelago, decreeing a bounty in favor of foreign goods brought in Spanish bottoms, and consolidating the diverse shipping dues which have heretofore existed in the Asiatic colonies of Spain.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $12,525,324 85; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,160,858; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $57,170,000; coin, $99,507,780, which includes $38,196,700 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $359,094,220.

The amount of national bank notes received for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, was as follows:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$1,516,000	$1,182,000
Boston	1,321,000	1,596,000
Philadelphia	219,000	75,000
Miscellaneous	1,508,000	4,333,000
Totals	$4,564,000	$1,186,000

Receipts to-day, $736,000.

The Postmaster-General has issued a card, to be posted conspicuously in Post Offices, asking the public to report promptly to the Chief Special Agent, Post Office Department, at Washington, D. C., all losses of letters and irregularities in the service generally. A circular is addressed to the Postmasters at the same time, requiring prompt reports of all losses reported to them, and that a record be kept of all complaints. The department gives notice that the brig Mary M. Williams will be dispatched from New-York on the 15th inst. with United States mails for Venezuela.

A dispatch dated Port-au-Prince, July 28, received at the Department of State from the American Minister, states that the Dominican plenipotentiaries have failed in their mission to Hayti in regard to the differences between the two Governments, and were to depart for Dominica on the above date, throwing the responsibility of the failure of their mission on the Haytian Government. In the same dispatch reference is made to an insurrectionary attempt on the night of the 27th of July, at Croix des Boquets, but the Minister thinks it will be speedily suppressed, at least for the present.

Capt. James A. Green is ordered to command the training-ship Constitution, at League Island, Penn., in place of Capt. Henry A. Adams, detached from the command of that vessel and ordered to command the Hartford, flag-ship of the South Atlantic Station. Capt. Stephen B. Luce has been detached from the command of the Hartford and granted leave of absence for one month. Capt. James A. Gillis is detached from the New-York Navy-yard and placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Cassin, recently detached from the Frolic, South Atlantic Station, has been placed on waiting orders. Lieut.-Commander Charles F. Schmitz is ordered to the receiving-ship Colorado, at New-York, as executive officer. By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for three months, with permission to go beyond the limits of the United States, has been granted Major H. B. Burnham, Judge-Advocate United States Army. Major R. N. Batchelder, Quartermaster, has been ordered to report in person to the Quartermaster-General for duty.

A dispatch has been received from Mr. Fish, Secretary of Legation at Berlin, giving a very satisfactory account of the present working of the naturalization treaties between the United States and Germany. Since the conclusion of the treaty of Feb. 22, 1868, there has been no case arising thereunder requiring the intervention of the legation. There is but one case now pending before the Foreign Office, and that only relates to a fine. It is now well understood what the rights of American citizens are, and that these rights must be respected. Mr. Fish says that he now fully believes that the naturalized American citizen of German birth, who has been naturalized in good faith, with a bona fide intention of remaining a citizen of the United States, and not merely for the purpose of evading military duty in his native country, will have nothing to fear on returning for a visit. In some cases he may be subjected to delays in procuring recognition of his rights, but so long as the men who now direct the affairs of Germany remain in power the recognition of his rights is sure.

FIRST ARRIVALS AT BENNINGTON.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 11.—The First Regiment National Guard arrived and went into camp to-night. Fuller's Battery also arrived to-day, having marched 40 miles across the Green Mountains from Brattleboro.

TALK ABOUT CANDIDATES IN NEW-HAVEN.

The New-Haven *Journal* of Saturday says: "There has been within a few days a good deal of gossip on the streets as to candidates for Congress, and things are at a boiling point on this question. It was rumored yesterday that ex-Mayor Lewis was quietly at work among business men with assurances of his deep interest in New-Haven's prosperity as a maritime city. An anecdote is told how that a friend of Senator Bowers had reported to him that Mayor Lewis had offered, if sent to Congress, to procure an $80,000 appropriation from the Government for the purpose of having the bottom dug out of the harbor, in order that big ships might turn around this side of the light-house. The anecdote (we cannot vouch for its truth) relates that Senator Bowers replied to the person who had brought the news of ex-Mayor Lewis' liberal proposition, that he [the ex-Senator] would be willing to secure an appropriation for $1,000,000. The last amount certainly would strike any voter as leading the game, and the figures are much handsomer than any we have read while reviewing the records of former Congressmen. There is a strong talk among substantial Democrats in favor of sending Hon. Levi B. Bradley to Congress for the next term, and his friends are sanguine that he can be elected if he should enter the lists. But his best friends, when interviewed on the subject, say that it is yet too soon to make predictions, and that it will do no good to publish his name in the papers."

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Oswego *Palladium* says that the Democratic State Convention should be held in Syracuse or Utica. On this point it says: "An effort will be made to call the convention at Saratoga, which ought to fail. That is not the place to hold a Democratic council in. The masses of our party are plain working people, not given to style and the expenditure incident thereto, and at Saratoga they will be charged watering-place prices, and subjected to watering-place annoyances. Besides, it is understood that the coming council is to be a Democratic affair in reality as well as in name. It is understood that the representatives of the party, as chosen by the electors of the several districts, are to convene as a deliberative body, and not as a ratification meeting to indorse the slate of a self constituted dictator. Saratoga is a resort, and a good place for the operations of manipulators, and the Democracy should not hold their convention there."

THE NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

The Trenton *Gazette* alludes as follows to the meeting of the New-Jersey Republican State Committee in that city on Thursday last. "There was a general and full discussion of the political outlook and the approaching campaign in this State. It was decided to be in no hurry about calling the State Convention. Steps were taken, however, for an early organization, and a determination manifested to do everything possible to secure a full display of the party strength in the Gubernatorial contest. The present committee will retire with the next State Convention, but it hopes to lay down its office with the party in full preparation for vigorous work. In discussing the issues of the campaign there was a unanimous expression of the members in favor of the reduction of the rate of interest to 6 per cent., and there is no doubt that the State Convention will adopt this as a plank of its platform."

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

Following is the official announcement that the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention will not again be postponed:

The interruption of travel necessitated the postponement of the Democratic State Convention to the 22d of August. Recently some sincere and intelligent members of the party have advocated a further postponement; but as it is solely a matter of expediency, and not a question precipitated by a sudden emergency, like the late disturbances in the State, it would require the formal action of the committee, which could not be had in time to give the proper notice of a change. There cannot, therefore, be any further postponement, and the convention will be held on the 22d inst., as recently directed, with the general approval of the party.

WILLIAM McCLELLAND,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.

TRYING TO PLACE THE BLAME

THE DISASTER AT OCEANPORT.

INQUIRY OF THE CORONER—WHO UNLOCKED THE BRIDGE?—NO ONE SEEMS TO KNOW—TESTIMONY OF PERSONS WHO WITNESSED THE ACCIDENT—WHAT THE KEEPER OF THE DRAW SAYS FOR HIMSELF—AN ADJOURNMENT UNTIL WEDNESDAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1877.

The Coroner's inquiry concerning the railroad disaster at Oceanport was resumed yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at Long Branch village, and lasted during a long session. Although the inquiry had specific reference to the cause of death of C. Edward Ver Mueln, a young lad of 16 years, one of the victims of the disaster, it branched into matter of wider scope, and a good deal of important testimony was given touching the duties of the railway company and the provisions made for the security of the fatal draw-bridge. A great deal of interest was manifested in the proceedings, and all day the village hotel in which the inquest was held was quite crowded. The opening testimony was that of two witnesses, Robert Valentine and Thelbert Edwards, who assisted to take the deceased from the wreck of the train, and who testified as to his apparent injuries.

Mr. Edward Price was then examined, and testified concerning his knowledge of the wreck. He said that he came down the river in his sail-boat to go through the draw; Mr. Conrow, the draw-keeper, said that the train was coming, and that he could not go through; he afterward said, "I guess I can let you through;" two boys then put up red flags, and witness took his boat a little up the river so as to get a suitable tack, with the view of passing through; on approaching the bridge again he saw that the red flags had been taken in and that the draw was closed; he did not know that any attempt had been made to open the draw; the next thing he saw was the wreck of the train; the engine appeared to get over safely, but the second and third cars toppled over; the draw, he said, was closed when he first came to it; the train was going as fast as ever he had seen it go; witness then testified to having assisted several persons out of the wrecked train, and it appears that in this respect he rendered valuable aid.

Lewis White testified that he came to the draw in a row-boat; went up on the draw and entered the house on it; John Conrow was in there; saw Price coming down the river in his sail-boat; John said he could not open the draw for the train was due; witness looked at the clock; the train was due at 9:24 at Shrewsbury, and it was a few minutes past that time when he looked; when Price arrived at the draw John said "I guess I'll let him through;" there were some boys standing around; he sent two red flags—one to each end of the bridge—by two boys; they had them out when John said "bring in those flags, the train is coming;" they brought the flags in and John put them up in the rack and took out the white ones; and the train went over; "the first," said witness, "I knew about the noise and the dust; I was looking up the river at the time; in a few seconds after the train was off; I came right out of the house and looked at the draw; the draw was out of place nearly a foot; I jumped into my boat, rowed around to the cars, and helped all I could; did not see the deceased to know him; could not say whether John made an attempt to open the draw when he sent the boys out with the flags; I was not looking at him; I could not say where John was when I came out of the house.

Coroner—Would that bridge have any play if the draw was locked? A.—I don't know; I don't think there is much play.

To a Juror—The lock was open after the train went over; I did not see it previously.

To the Coroner—I thought the train went across the bridge faster than usual; I did not see Conrow touch the lock.

John Conrow was next examined, and testified as follows: I attend the Oceanport draw; I was there the day the accident occurred; I came to the draw as usual about 6:40 o'clock; I inquired if the morning trains had gone all right, and was told that they had; I passed the next train [the 7 o'clock] over myself; also, the 8:08 and the 8:21, [fast express;] there was no train again till 9:24; Lewis White came down somewhat about 9 o'clock, and we sat there talking; Mr. Price came down the river, and I said, "Well, I can't let him through;" as soon as Capt. Price got near enough I told him that there was a train coming, and that he would have to wait; I looked and saw the train was behind its time; I said, "I guess I can let you through, Ed;" I can see the train to the Red Bank turnpike—I guess about two miles; I took down my red flags, and as I went out two boys stood by the doors; one of them said, "Give me the flag," and I handed a flag to each boy; I went out to the key then and waited till they put the flags up; I looked to the southward first, and then looked the other way; I saw that the train had rounded the curve at the Red Bank turnpike; I told them to fetch in the flags, that the train was coming; I took the flags from them as they came in and put them in the rack where they belonged, and took out the white flags; the train had not at that time got to Little Silver Station; as she passed the station I commenced to wave my white flag; the next thing I knew was that the first car and engine passed as usual; when the last cars came, I heard a grating sound, and saw the splinters fly; I turned my head around and saw them "piling" on the bridge; I threw my flag down and went right to the end of the draw, [the south end,] where the last car stood; I called all the boys to get their boats round as quick as they could; I then got on top of one of the cars and helped to pull out some persons—three persons, I think; everybody was got out of the cars that could be found; then I went back on the draw; that was the first time I noticed it; the draw was full of passengers; I examined it and I saw that the latch was open, that is, about two-thirds open; the lever that pulls the latch back was about two-thirds open, and the bridge was about 10-inches off; I think the train was about three or four minutes behind time; the boys referred to had been on the bridge all morning, fishing.

Coroner—Did you examine the lock that morning?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Isn't it your duty to make that examination? A.—No, Sir; I knew then, when we stopped the draw; we stopped it with the lock; my son is employed on the night watch; I generally get on about 7 o'clock, and stay generally till 6:30, sometimes 7 o'clock; my son then comes on duty and stays all night; I never stop anybody coming on the bridge, and have no orders to stop anybody; I did not unlock the draw that morning; I had no way of knowing that it was locked except that the trains had passed over it, and that when the bridge is shut it is locked; the bridge has lengthwise a play of about an inch and a half, but none laterally; the key is about four inches, probably more.

Coroner—Would the draw stand in its right position if it was unlocked? A.—Yes, but if it was locked it could not stand out of place; I did not myself touch the lock, and nobody else could have done it at that time.

Q.—Can boys unlock that draw? A.—Yes, a boy 6 years old could open it; a little boy could not get one hand around the spring, and would have to use both hands; it would take three minutes to open and shut the draw and take down the flags.

To a Juror—I never had any orders from the company, except not to open the draw for pleasure boats in train time, but to open it for registered boats; registered boats have the right of way; I have often taken my flags out and put them up again if I saw the train had time to pass.

To the Coroner—I don't think there was any young men in blue dress on the bridge that morning.

To a Juror—After the bridge is locked, I don't think a train could throw the lock out.

To another Juror—I can move the draw without key or lever, by standing down on the abutment, but not on the bridge.

To the Coroner—The track was straight when the engine went across; it was the rear cars that threw it out of place; I never touched the lock when Price came along in his boat; I wasn't in the least excited, for I had no occasion, having plenty of time.

To a Juror—I had the key, but never put it on.

To another Juror—I am satisfied that the draw was unlocked, but who did it I can't say; some boy may have touched the lever out of curiosity; I often saw them do it, but always forbade them; it was possible for a person to tamper with the lock while I was there; anybody could have done it; I don't know that it is my duty to watch that lock; I am satisfied that boys should not be allowed there, but I had no authority to put them off; I never allowed boys to lock or unlock the bridge; it locks with a spring, which anybody can open; we call it a lock because it locks the bridge; I have seen a long train pass over the bridge when it was unlocked; the ice prevented it being locked on that occasion, and the engineer went over slowly; a short train, I don't think, could pass over.

Dr. Chattel, of Long Branch, who attended the deceased, was next examined, and testified concerning the injuries which caused his death: The injury which he received on the spine was of itself, witness said, sufficient to cause death.

Bartholomew Murtagh, trackmaster of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, testified among other matters that John Conrow was under his charge. Conrow's duty, he said, was to see that the Oceanport draw was in shape. General instructions were communicated to Conrow through an assistant. He had personally delivered to Conrow the printed rules connected with the road. In respect to the condition of the draw after the accident, he testified that it was all right when he got there. The lock, he said, could not come unlocked of itself. The locks on the draws of the other bridges on the line were pretty much on the same principle, that is, they closed with a spring. To his opinion the bridge was not locked, and that was the cause of the train getting off. The bridge could only become unlocked by some person unlocking it.

Jeremiah T. Dunham, the engineer of the wrecked train, deposed that he answered the signal of the draw-tender; the engine, he thought, went on the draw all right until it came to the south end; then he found it begin to bounce; he shut the engine off and applied the brake; the engine ran to the end of the bridge, and then turned over. The first, said witness, I knew, was that I was on the ground, with the hot water flying all over me; I got up and began to look for my firemen, whom I found on the opposite side of the track washing the blood from his head; I then went back on the cars and helped to take some of the passengers out; when I went back on the draw I saw it was from six to eight inches out of place; I looked at the ratchet and saw that the lever was about two-thirds of the way over; I made up my mind that the draw had been left unlocked; I looked for the draw-tender, but could not find him; I subsequently met the draw-tender, and told him that he gave me a white signal; he said he did, and told me that he thought some of the boys had thrown the lever out of place; at the time of the accident we were running about 20 miles an hour; that was our usual speed at that place; after an accident at Bay Bridge, in which an engine went down, printed instructions were issued that all draw-tenders should see that bridges were properly locked before the trains ran over; we were that day two minutes late; if we were running six miles an hour we might have stopped before going off the bridge.

Thomas Jones, baggage man on the wrecked train, was examined, but his evidence did not throw any new light upon the inquiry.

Edward Conrow, son of the draw-tender, testified that he passed a boat through the draw at 5:30 o'clock in the morning, and subsequent to that five trains had passed before the one that was wrecked; he had never, he said, seen any printed instructions concerning his duties; he was not in the habit of examining the latch before signalling a train to go through, if he had previously shut the draw.

The witness Conrow was recalled, and testified that he had never seen any printed instruction in respect to the management of the draw, but had seen general regulations touching the duties of flagmen, brakemen, &c.

At this stage the jury retired for a short time to consider whether they would require further evidence, and after they had deliberated it was decided to adjourn the inquest till Wednesday at 10 o'clock, when the Superintendent and Manager of the line will be called the company, through counsel, averring their willingness to throw all possible light on the inquiry.

ON THEIR WAY TO SOUTH AFRICA.

TWELVE TEACHERS GOING TO JOIN THE FORCE OF AMERICANS IN CAPE COLONY—THE RESULT OF THE VISIT OF THE REV. MESSRS. MURRAY TO THIS COUNTRY.

The success of American teachers in South Africa, and the satisfactory treatment they have received are attracting others to make the long journey and share in the preliminary work in Cape Colony. The call for teachers is continuous, and although a number have lately responded, the places are not yet full. Twelve teachers or more are already engaged in their duties in different parts of the colony. Three ladies, Misses Knapp, Steele, and Howe, are now on their way, and will arrive at their destination during the present month. The largest company who have yet gone from this port sailed yesterday on the steamer City of Berlin. They number 12 adults and five children. Their names and residences in this country are as follows: Rev. George R. Ferguson and family, Torrington, Conn; Miss S. M. Clary, Conway, Mass.; Miss M. Newton, Southboro, Mass.; Miss Theo. Ruggles, Hardwick, Mass.; Miss Catherine Smith, Salem, Mass.; Miss E. A. Cummings, Salem, Mass.; Miss Sara Cleveland, South Deerfield, Mass.; Miss H. Cleveland, South Deerfield, Mass.; Miss Fidelia Phelps, South Deerfield, Mass.; Miss M. E. Cummings, Strafford, Vt.; Miss J. E. Wright, Cambridge, N. Y. Miss Clary, who has been for 14 years a teacher at Mount Holyoke Seminary, and Miss Ruggles go to Pretoria in the Transvaal, the Misses Cleveland to Worcester, Miss Newton to Swellendaw, Miss Wright to Stellenbosch, Miss Smith to Beaufort West, and Rev. Mr. Ferguson and family to Wellington. The others have not yet been assigned to places, but will be sent to such schools as may be found most needy. They company are to be met in London by Revs. Charles and Andrew Murray, of Cape Colony, who sailed from this City, after a hurried visit in this country, a few weeks since.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—1 A. M.—The pressure has fallen slightly over the region from Lake Superior southward to Texas; it has risen decidedly throughout the Atlantic States, and slightly at most other stations; south-east to south-west winds now prevail, with clear weather, in the Atlantic States; partly cloudy weather and occasional rains have been reported from the upper lake region, the north-west, and the Ohio Valley. The rivers fell Saturday at all stations, especially at Memphis, Vicksburg, and New-Orleans.

INDICATIONS.

For the lower lake region, the Middle States, and New-England, south-west winds, stationary followed by falling barometer, and warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, except rains in the lower lake region.

For Sunday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary pressure and temperature, south-east winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and in the Gulf States local rains will prevail.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, south-west winds, cloudy weather and local rains, followed by cooler north-west winds and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and upper lake region, cooler north-west winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather and occasional rains, followed by clear weather.

The rivers will continue stationary or falling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

By the explosion of a kerosene lamp Friday morning at Forestdale, near Brandon, Vt., five buildings of the Bush & Austin paint works with a valuable engine were burned. The loss is $10,000; partially insured. Newton & Thompson, pill box makers, who occupied a part of the premises lost their machinery, including 100 lathes. Their loss is $4,000; partially insured. Twenty men are thrown out of employment by the disaster.

The house and stable of Mrs. Apollas Randall, at South Braintree, Mass., were burned yesterday morning. Her loss is $5,000. The stable was occupied by Ross & French, shoe manufacturers. Their loss is $15,000; insured for $5,000. Mrs. Randall was insured for $1,500.

Seven buildings known as the North Bridgeport (Conn.) Woolen Mills, and owned by S. E. Dean of South Adams, Mass., were set on fire and destroyed Friday night. There was little or no stock or machinery in the buildings, which were uninsured.

CHARGED WITH ROBBING HIS ROOM-MATE.

About the 1st of November, 1875, Henry Moran, then and now a car-driver on the Second-Avenue Railroad, was robbed of $164, which by industry and sobriety he had managed to save out of his earnings. The greater part of the money was in $1 bills. Moran was boarding at the time at the corner of Second-avenue and Sixty-third-street, and occupied a room with Arthur Lynch. On the day before the money was missed Lynch left the house, saying that he was going to Newark, and would return in two or three weeks. Moran suspected Lynch, and having traced him, learned that he had bought a ticket for Omaha, paying for it in $1 bills. Since that time all trace of Lynch had been lost, until, on Friday, Moran saw him on First-avenue, and passed, to make sure that he recognized his man, and when he looked back Lynch was gone. Moran called Officer Sheridan, of the Eighteenth Precinct. In a short time Lynch walked out of a store, appearing to be much excited. Moran pointed him out to the officer, who had gone a short distance further. Moran says that the prisoner denied his name, but at the station-house he gave it as Arthur Lynch. Lynch was taken before Justice Flammer, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, yesterday, and upon Moran's statement, supported in part by the woman with whom the two had boarded, was held until to-day, that the complainant may produce witnesses to prove, if possible, the purchase of the ticket to Omaha.

POLO AT LONG BRANCH.

A large and fashionable crowd assembled at the Hotel Brighton grounds at Long Branch last evening, to witness the Brighton Polo Club play seven games. The following gentleman participated: Blues—W. L. Herbert, Captain; Charles Robbins, and Capt. Grearson. Reds—Arthur Sewell, Captain; H. H. Robbins, and Howland Stokes. Umpire, H. H. Howland. The Blues gained a victory for the Reds by a score of four to three.

AN INSANE ACTOR.

An actor named Shirley H. France was taken from his residence in One Hundred and Seventy-sixth-street yesterday to Bellevue Hospital, laboring under an attack of insanity. France is well known by the habitués of the Bowery Theatre, whom he has often delighted with his performances in the "blood and thunder" dramas of the period.

THE TIMES' MAP.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, Aug. 9.

One of the best maps of Turkey yet issued in this country is the admirable one on the first page of yesterday's NEW-YORK TIMES. For size, completeness, accuracy, and distinctness, it exceeds anything we have thus far seen.

PINCHBACK'S SCHEMES.

The New-Orleans *Times* of the 7th inst. says: "It has leaked out around the Custom-house that an organization of decayed and played-out colored statesmen, for the avowed purpose of advancing Pinchback's political interests in any cause he espouses, has been perfected in this city, and has regular Monday night meetings at an appointed rendezvous. The men who are now in this movement in nowise represent the colored people nor their political topics, but are his dozen or so dependents who were known as his strikers in Radical times. The theory of their movement is to place Pinchback in the leadership of the colored vote, and when he sells it out they are to do the delivering and divide the cash. They shrewdly reckon that when the whites divide and quarrel over the city offices the colored balance of power will command a good price. The far-seeing point is to get into a position to control and deliver it, and this is the object of the new organization."

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA, HERE AND ABROAD.

CITY AFFAIRS.

Mr. Daly has bought Sardou's "Dora."

Mr. E. A. Sothern has reappeared in town.

"Baby" is up for nightly repetition at the Park Theatre.

Mr. J. T. Raymond resumes his professional labors on Sept. 3.

"The Poor of New-York" will be represented until further notice at Niblo's Garden.

The usual Sunday concert can be attended at Gilmore's Garden, this evening.

The reopening of the Grand Opera-house, with Mr. Joseph Murphy in "Kerry Gow," is announced.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be acted this week, with Miss Laura Alberta as *Topsy* and Mr. Louis Meatayer as *Uncle Tom*, at Wood's Theatre.

Announcement is made that Mr. W. J. Florence, in company with Mr. J. Hart and Mr. A. H. Hummel, is about to visit Saratoga and the lakes.

Mr. Coghlan's intended appearance at the Union-Square Theatre may, it is said, lead to complications, it being averred that the Fifth-Avenue Theatre has an exclusive claim to his services.

It is now definitely arranged that Mr. Edwin Booth will fill a brief Metropolitan engagement in the theatre bearing his name. It will begin about January. Mr. Booth will act under his own management.

A startling report is current to the effect that Miss Kellogg intends devoting the profits of her approaching engagement in California to the endowment of a conservatory for American students of the gentler sex.

The New-York Aquarium is fast repairing the breach made in its treasures by the mischievous hands of unknown persons. No opportunity for a falling off of public interest in this admirably-managed institution will be allowed by its directors.

"Ah Sin" still attracts large audiences to the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. The run of the piece, however, is limited to three additional weeks, as the regular season will commence on Sept. 3. Only one "star"—Mr. Jefferson—is to appear at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre this year.

As already mentioned in this place, Miss Lydia Thompson and her company will appear at Wallack's Theatre, on Saturday evening next, in "Blue Beard." The arrival of the City of Chester, aboard of which steam-ship Miss Thompson and her associates are passengers, is looked for this morning.

The Broadway Theatre will be opened to the public to-morrow week, when Joaquin Miller's new play, called "The Danites," will be made known. Mr. McKee Rankin is to fill the leading rôle in "The Danites," and the parts originally assigned to Mr. F. B. Warde and Miss Jeffreys-Lewis having, as we are informed, been refused by these performers, will be assumed, respectively by Mr. Louis Aldrich and Miss Lillie Eldridge.

The first representation of "Pink Dominoes" at the Union-Square is set down for Wednesday evening, though it may not occur until to-morrow week, should the result of this week's rehearsals prove unsatisfactory. Mr. Coghlan has been specially engaged to assume the principal rôle, and the services of Messrs. Stevenson, Jennings, and Herbert, and of Misses Agnes Booth and Linda Dietz have also been secured. It is intended to give performances of "Pink Dominoes" until Sept. 17, when Mr. and Mrs. Williamson will enter upon a six weeks' engagement, to preface the regular season.

Mr. Max Strakosch departs for California on Tuesday, to prepare for a series of concerts and operatic representations in San Francisco. His principal artists are Miss Kellogg, Mlle. Marie-Roze—a songstress of considerable prominence in England—Miss Cary, Signor Verdi, Mr. Tom Karl, and Mr. Graf. Offers of engagements have also been made to Signor Celada, the well-remembered tenor, but they have not yet been accepted. The season in California is expected to extend into December, and it is proposed to begin the operatic season proper in Philadelphia on Jan. 7. The arrangements include a three weeks' sojourn in this City, at Booth's Theatre—and not at the Broadway Theatre, as strangely-worded announcements would appear to indicate. For the New-York performances, Mr. Strakosch has signed an agreement to supply his company to Mr. James C. Duff. But the month of March is distant, and in its choice, in this instance, there is a suggestion of possible ides. Meanwhile, the "route" of Mr. Strakosch's artists, after their departure from San Francisco, is as follows: Jan. 7, Philadelphia, one week; Jan. 14, Washington, one week; Jan. 21, Baltimore, one week; Jan. 28, Pittsburg, three nights; Jan. 31, Cleveland, three nights; Feb. 4, Chicago, two weeks; Feb. 18, St. Louis, one week; Feb. 25, Indianapolis, two nights; Feb. 28, Louisville, two nights; March 4, Cincinnati, one week; March 11, Detroit, two nights; March 14, Toronto, three nights; March 18, New-York, three weeks.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Miss Furtado is dead.

Mlle. De Reszké has left Paris for a holiday in Poland.

Chabal, the Paris music publisher, is dead, aged 64.

Mme. Nilsson is to receive 7,000 francs a night in St. Petersburg.

French plays were still in progress at the Gaiety Theatre, in London.

During the St. Petersburg season, Bizet's "Carmen" is to be produced.

M. Massé has gone to Brussels to superintend the production of his "Paul et Virginie."

Mme. Marie Cabel, the singer, has just been attacked with paralysis, but is recovering.

The death of Hortense Neveux, well known in the minor Parisian theatres, is announced.

Mr. Irving's representations at the Lyceum, in London, terminated with a performance of "Hamlet."

Mme. Théa had left Paris for Aix-les-Bains (Savoy,) where she will give a series of representations.

Cagnoni's new opera, "Francesca da Rimini," is to be produced this Winter at the Teatro Regio of Turin.

Mme. Gerster has renewed her engagement, and will sing next season under Mr. Mapleson's management.

At Vienna only the Karl Theatre remains open; at Berlin, four theatres are still giving performances.

At the Corea Theatre at Rome has been given "La Sfinge" ("Le Sphinx") of Octave Feuillet, but it did not meet with a brilliant reception.

Signor Tamberlik took his benefit at Her Majesty's Theatre, in London, in "Il Trovatore," and Mme. Nilsson took hers in "Gli Ugonotti."

M. Jules Barbier will soon read to the associates of the Théâtre Français, a three-act comedy in verse, entitled "Un Homme à Plaindre."

During the next season at the Imperial Opera of Vienna, Spontini's "Fernand Cortez," Spohr's "Jessonda" and "Stradella" are to be produced.

M. Capoul, passing through Paris to his estate at Toulouse, gave, it is said, his consent to become chief tenor of the Paris Grand Opera next Winter.

An absurd report has gone about that Mario had descended to the post of prompter at the St. Petersburg Opera. As a matter of fact, the Marchese di Candia is Director of the Museum at Rome.

Mr. W. G. Wills is in luck this Autumn. His "England in the Days of Charles II." will fill the bills at Drury Lane, his "Nell Gwynne" is accepted at the Haymarket, and his "Camille" will be produced by Miss Viola Dacre on the 27th prox. at Nottingham.

Herr Strauss' "La Tsigane" is expected at the Renaissance toward the middle of October. Mlle. Zulma Bouffar, who is ruralizing at Aix-les-Bains, M. Ismael, (formerly of the Opéra Comique,) who is holiday-making at Cauterets, and Mlle. Berthe Jost will play the chief parts.

It was thought that by the death of Signora Sofia we had come to the last of those troublesome people, the relatives and descendants of Cimarosa. Another one has, however, turned up from Madrid, in the person of Luigi Cimarosa, who claims to be a "grand nephew on the father's side."

The Palais Royal has brought out, with questionable success, "La Lune Sans Miel," a comedy in three acts, by Varin and M. Alfred Delacour. On the 24th April, 1869, Varin, whose real name was Voirin, died at Paris, at the age of 71. He was the author of several amusing pieces and, in particular, of the charming work, sparkling with wit and humor, "Les Saltimbanques." The present piece was left unfinished, and has now been terminated by M. Delacour. It is a fantastical production, in which are mixed up souvenirs of the "Chapeau de Paille d'Italie" and the "Sensitive."

Herr Wagner, it is now affirmed, eventually received £800 for his London engagement, in place of the £2,000 which, he alleges, was guaranteed him, and that this £800 represented the profits derived from the two extra performances at cheap prices given at the Albert Hall. All the artists and the band were, of course, paid in full.

Most of the Parisian theatre managers are holiday-making. M. Emile Perrin is at Aix, M. Montigny in Burgundy, M. Bertrand at Bourbole, M. Vizzentini at Evian, M. Koning at Trouville, M. Raimond Deslandes at Dieppe, M. Carvalho at Puys, MM. Duquesnel and Larochelle at Meudon, and M. Halanzier, of the Paris Opera, at Chatou.

The great dramatic success of the moment at Constantinople is a military piece in four acts entitled "The Capture of Soukgoum-Kaleh," which attracts a crowd to the Theatre of Ghédik-Pasha. The author is a young writer, a contributor to the *Official Journal* of Stamboul, M. Nazim Bey, who, during the Servian war, produced another military drama, "Alexinatz."

Mlle. Heilbron has signed an engagement at the Parisian Théâtre Lyrique, by which she has refused St. Petersburg, and will play for 10 months certain, from Oct 1, at Paris. She will play in "Le Bravo," by Salvayre; "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," by Jacques Offenbach; "La Traviata," "Les Amants de Vérone," by the Marquis d'Ivry; and "Psyché," by M. Ambroise Thomas.

The Parisian Renaissance will reopen on the 31st of next month, with "La Marjolaine," the piece which proved so highly successful last season, and which the London censor declined to license. Mlle. Jeanne Granier, the legitimate successor, and in some respects superior, of Mlle. Schneider, will play her old part, and Mlle. Piccolo, a young lady who is singing at Dieppe, will make her début in *Aveline*.

The annual competition at the Conservatoire of Paris has just taken place. Eighteen males and 25 young women passed before the jury, presided over by M. Ambroise Thomas. Among the former, the first prizes were awarded to MM. Talazac and Sellier, and second prizes to M. Lorrain and M. Doyen. Among the fair sex, first prizes were gained by Mlle. Richard, Mme. Castillon, and Mme. Boidin-Puisais; and second prizes to Mlle. Carol and Mlle. Fauvelle. M. Sellier is a strong tenor, gifted with a magnificent voice, and who has already, for two years, formed part of M. Halanzier's company.

The cafés-concerts in the Champs Elysées produce a good round sum a year to the Parisian municipality, which, of course, takes the money received in rent. For instance, the Cirque d'Eté is let at 3,980 francs a year; le Théâtre des Folies-Marigny, 1,426 francs; le Concert des Champs Elysées, (Besselèvre,) 25,000 francs; le Concert des Ambassadeurs, 17,000 francs; l'Horloge, 15,100 francs; le Panorama, 15,220 francs; le Pavillon Ledoyen, 10,000 francs; le Pavillon Laurent, 9,000 francs; le Pavillon Morel, 17,000 francs, and le Pavillon de la Concorde, 9,000 francs. The 55 châlets let to the marchands de jeux produce 2,610 francs, the five Théâtres de Guignol, 3,000 francs, the goat chaises 1,400 francs, and the *cabinets* 3,150 francs. The total, including extras, is about $28,000.

A London contemporary of July 28 has the following gossip: M. Escudier, it says, intends to "hedge," it is stated, against the distantly possible defection of Mme. Patti by retaining Mlle. Albani for the Paris Italian Opera. But M. Escudier has at present no cause to fear, as Mme. Patti will sign nothing, not even the renewal of her engagement with Mr. Gye, until her lawsuit is decided in Paris. Mr. Strakosch did not, after all, leave for Paris, remaining in England (where he has been joined by M. Merelli) to keep watch and ward over Mme. Patti until either she or Mr. Gye leaves London. But his efforts are at present in vain. M. Franchi (Mme. Patti's private secretary) stated plainly during the early part of the present week that *la Diva* had signed no further engagement, and that she had given no sort of definite promise to Mr. Strakosch.

COLLECTOR FREELAND'S CASE.

Nobody seems to know when the charges against Collector Freeland, of Brooklyn, are to be investigated. The whole affair appears to be in a ridiculous muddle, and everybody concerned in it is doing his best to avoid or mislead newspaper representatives so that the public may be left in ignorance of the true state of affairs. Some days ago Mr. Brooks, of the Secret Service Bureau, was sent on here from Washington to examine the records of Mr. Freeland's office. He immediately established friendly relations with the accused Collector and his deputy, Mr. Boone, but he has not yet taken any formal steps to ascertain the truth or falsity of the accusations against Mr. Freeland. Mr. Brooks, when asked yesterday if he would probably take any definite action to-morrow, said he really could not say. It is certain, however, that the newspapers will not be represented at the examination, Mr. Brooks appearing to be even more anxious to exclude reporters than either Mr. Freeland or Mr. Boone. Mr. Brooks visited the Collector's office yesterday morning, but it does not appear that anything startling resulted from the call. Several efforts were made to find Mr. Freeland or Mr. Boone, but they were neither at home or at the Collector's office. It is pretty generally understood in Brooklyn that Mr. Freeland will eventually be removed, notwithstanding the powerful advocacy and support of Henry Ward Beecher, and that probably Gen. Hayes will be appointed in his stead.

TAMMANY'S NEW PATRONAGE.

In order to satisfy the demand for patronage of the Tammany Committee on Organization, Controller Kelly yesterday made the following appointments in the Finance Department:

Daniel Williams, Deputy Collector of City Revenue, in place of R. H. Thorne.

John Keenan, Clerk of Fulton Market, in place of J. N. Cornell.

John F. Goldsborough, Register of Claims, in place of B. Warren Bachelor.

Albert Etterich and John G. Harper, assistants, in place of A. Elsevereer and John C. Boeckel.

James Carragher, Deputy Collector, to fill a previous vacancy.

No person has yet been appointed to fill the place of William Gray, Clerk of City Revenue, whose services were dispensed with. Other removals and appointments will probably be made next week. The new appointees are described as active workers for Tammany in their respective districts.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court, before Hon. A. H. Daily, Surrogate, during the past week:

Wills Proved.—Mary E. Bradley, Joseph Bellamy, Courtland Van Bueren, John M. Cooper, and Julia Feeley, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Catharine Hanlon, Mary L. Devlin, Eliza Kelly, James Cardew, Mary Dean, and Terence McGibney, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Charles Wescott were granted to Jeannette Barlow, and of Mary A. Mars to Ellen A. Morgan, all of the County of Kings. Letters of administration, with the will annexed, were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz: Egbert K. Van Beuren, Mary E. Bradley, and Charles Grosjean, all of the City of Brooklyn.

SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A special meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Association was held last night at No. 385 Bowery, Mr. Julius Harberger, the President, in the chair. The meeting was called for the purpose of receiving the resignation of the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Cornelius Savage, a clerk in the New-York Post Office, who severed his connection with the organization in obedience to the President's late order. The Executive Committee was empowered to select some one to fill the vacancy thus created, and they chose Mr. John Donahue, who was elected accordingly. C. O. Baese offered resolutions in reference to the President's order, "asking a graceful submission to it, although it might appear to operate oppressively and unjustly in some way, debarring a certain class from privileges all are supposed to enjoy. It was, however, a part and parcel of the 'new policy' now on trial." The meeting then adjourned.

A SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

As John Rooney was entering the hall of his residence, No. 210 East Twenty-ninth-street, late on Friday night, he met two strange men loitering at the door. He asked them what they were doing there, and one of them told him it was none of his business. The other said they were there to buy some furniture. Rooney remarked that the time was too late for business of that kind. Subsequently a fight occurred between the three, in the course of which Rooney was very dangerously stabbed in the left side. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he lay in a very critical state late last night. The Police of the Eighteenth Precinct searched for his assailants all day, and were rewarded last night, when they succeeded in arresting Michael Roach, of Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, and James Reagan, of No. 105 Third-avenue. It is positively stated that Reagan and Roach are the men who assailed Rooney.

A TENEMENT-HOUSE QUARREL.

A tenement-house quarrel culminated last night in an attempt by one of the parties to the quarrel to kill his two adversaries. James McGill, a carpenter, resides at No. 156 Sullivan-street, of which house Robert Watt and his son James are also tenants. Early last evening McGill and Robert Watt engaged in an altercation. James Watt interfered in behalf of his father. The quarrel was stayed for a time, and James Watt left the house. Upon returning at midnight, McGill followed and stabbed him in the lower part of the body. McGill next stabbed Robert Watt in the abdomen. He then ran to his room and locked the door. Capt. McDonnell and an officer burst open the door, and found McGill standing with a hatchet to oppose them. They overpowered him and took him to the Eighth Precinct Station-house. The wounds of the injured men are not dangerous.

PHASES OF SOUTHERN LIFE.

A KENTUCKY SCANDAL.

A COLORED COLONY FORCED TO REMOVE FROM THE STATE BECAUSE OF THE MISDEEDS OF A YOUNG MULATTO AND THE WHITE WIFE OF A WEALTHY FARMER.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 8.

Quite recently special telegrams were received giving a sensational account of a curious scandal at Campbellsburg, Henry County, Ky., about 60 miles from this city. The scandal, according to the telegraphic story, resulted from the discovery of a criminal intimacy between the wife of a wealthy and respectable white farmer, living about a mile from Campbellsburg, and a young mulatto farmer, living in that neighborhood, whose name is Smith Reed. It was further alleged that, upon the discovery, the chivalrous rough-riders of the neighborhood organized into a band of nearly 200 strong, and forced all the negroes living in that vicinity to leave the State of Kentucky at once, under pain of death. About 18 persons, men, women, and children, were banished in this way, and had to leave behind them their household goods, furniture, farming implements, horses, and other stock, and their standing crops. The whole story was not told, however, by the special correspondent, as a reporter for the *Commercial* discovered last evening, by interviewing several of the fugitives who have found refuge in Cincinnati.

The victims of the decree of banishment consisted of seven men, with women and children to the number of eleven. These were Smith Reed and wife, Frank Reed, his wife and children, James Garrett, wife and children, Allen Scott, Charles Perry, Nelson Gault, George Oliver, his mother and several brothers and sisters. All these colored folks lived within about a mile of Campbellsburg, and all, excepting Gault and Perry, were related. They either owned or rented good farms, and were doing well.

Smith Reed was the chief object of wrath and the principal cause of the whole trouble. He had been a slave of old James Campbell, one of the Henry County pioneers, and was "raised" with the wife of the younger James Campbell, now Alice Campbell. As children the white girl and the mulatto boy were very affectionate playfellows, and after both had grown up and were married they continued to be on rather friendly terms, considering differences of color and station. Finally some scandalous whispers circulated to the effect that Mrs. Campbell and Smith Reed were too intimate. Smith Reed's wife got angry and caused a great deal of mischievous gossip, which at last came to the ears of James Campbell. He evidently disbelieved the story, but informed Reed that if there was any more gossip he would hold him and his wife responsible for it. Reed, however, kept on talking, and, finally, spoke of his relations with Mrs. Campbell in a decidedly dishonorable way. At last the whole thing came to a climax during the early part of last week. Reed lounged up to Campbell's farm-house, and asked to see Mrs. Campbell. A white servant girl informed him that Mrs. Campbell and a young Kentucky farmer named Asher had locked themselves into a certain room. He seems to have been jealous enough to wait about until the couple reappeared, and even then refused to go away until driven away. He went off talking in such a style that it was evident he intended to make trouble. Mrs. Campbell sent the hired girl away likewise, it is said for safety's sake.

According to the statement of the fugitives, Asher at once started a sort of crusade against Smith Reed and the other colored folks, and early last Saturday morning rode down to the farms with about 100 armed and mounted men behind him, whose numbers rapidly increased as they proceeded from one farm-house to another. They surrounded Smith Reed's place first of all, and Reed, who tried to escape over the back fence, was instantly shot at by about a dozen horsemen, several of the balls cutting his clothing. He surrendered quietly, and some of the mob proposed to lynch him. After some argument it was decided not to injure him on condition that he should at once leave the State.

Frank Reed, his brother, Allen Scott, Nelson Gault, James Garrett, and, indeed, all the colored farmers in the neighborhood were at the same time seized. George Oliver and Charles Perry, who were thrashing on a farm two miles from Campbellsburg, were sent for and brought back on horseback. Then the seven men were taken to the Louisville Short Line Depot at Newburg. Tickets were purchased to Cincinnati for them, and they were ordered to jump on board and never come back. Some were offered tickets to either end of the road, but the purchasers did not hesitate to observe that they preferred the colored folks should not go by way of Louisville, "as they might get to shooting off their mouths thar." Accordingly, the whole party were shipped to Cincinnati, and in the evening the Vigilance Committee sent their wives and children after them. The furniture, horses, cows, hogs, chickens, machines, tools, and standing crops which belonged to them had to be left behind, and they are trying to find some way to dispose of them. James Garrett, we believe, had 45 acres of corn and six acres of tobacco in prime condition. The leader of the whole business appears to have been Asher, but the colored people state that, excepting the shooting at Smith Reed, the mob offered no one violence and used no abusive threats. The banished people seem to feel small sympathy for Smith Reed, but are indignant that the punishment of his conduct should have been visited on the whole colored community at Campbellsburg, and are anxious to know if any legal steps can

THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON

HOW IT WAS FOUGHT AND WON.

THE DIFFICULTIES WHICH BAUM HAD TO MEET—AN ATTACK ON ALL SIDES—THE BRITISH AMMUNITION GIVES OUT AND SURRENDER FOLLOWS—THE FORCE WHICH GEN. STARK BROUGHT TOGETHER AND THE PROMISE OF PLUNDER MADE THEM—THE COMPARISON BETWEEN ORISKANY AND BENNINGTON.

According to that strange follow-your-leader principle, historians so-styled, have treated the Burgoyne campaign. The fact is, although national pride does not like to admit it, the strength of Burgoyne lay in the scare he produced. This, again, would have been ineffectual after the first collisions in the field at Hubbardton and Fort Anne, if there had been any real military preparation, in the country, or if the veritable military experts, like Washington and Schuyler, had been listened to. The Americans of 1777 did not want the truth any more than their descendants in 1877. Then and now was true the words of Jeremiah: "The prophets prophesy falsely. * * * And my people love to have it so." Burgoyne caught them unprepared just as the rioters in Pittsburg caught the authorities, in the very same month, this, the Burgoyne Centennial year—caught them, as the celebrated Russian General and conqueror who began to demonstrate his own greatness about 100 years ago, aptly put it, like "now, on the head." Burgoyne himself started, after so many months of preparation, in many respects absolutely unprepared. His requisitions in Canada for draft animals, bat or pack horses, and horses for mounts had lamentably fallen short. When, after six weeks dawdling, he reached the Hudson River, his first objective, he was already short of provisions and the means of bringing them up. The difficulties from which he suffered had been foreseen even in England, and yet they had not been provided for.

At this early date Connecticut was apparently affluent in horses and cattle. Burgoyne was informed that he could derive abundant supplies from the region lying along the Connecticut, and that the Americans had formed a depot at Bennington. The British General was greatly under the influence of one Major Skene, a sort of little local Governor and large land-holder in the region at the head of Lake Champlain. This person, like the majority of his class on both sides—like even the large majority of the leading patriots, as well as others of the same set—was a man of narrow horizon where his own interests were concerned. These men were intelligent enough so far as regarded these—talked well, wrote well—but did not have the large views of Washington and Schuyler. Skene, who had induced Burgoyne to construct, at enormous expense and with still greater labor, a road from Lake Champlain direct to the Hudson, now influenced him to send an expedition to Bennington, whose immediate objective was army supplies that were needed, and whose remoter objective had a scope which needed the application and backing of a large army. To accomplish what demanded a much larger force than he could furnish, Burgoyne detached a fraction, which, small as it was, uselessly reduced his unit—already too feeble for his purposes. Against the advice of common sense Riedesel, he selected superlatively encumbered Germans to do work appropriate to troops with lightest arms and equipments and least embarrassing uniforms. Nor would he listen to Fraser, who volunteered to undertake the expedition with his picked command, although Fraser, farseeing and foreseeing, reduced his remonstrance to writing. Baum, whom he chose for the command, was one of the last to whom he should have committed the trust. He was an ultra, methodical German, and thus to a man of regulations Burgoyne committed a task which required a peculiar sort of genius, capable of adapting itself to unforeseen circumstances, and of rising above rule when necessary. Baum's force consisted of 200 dismounted Brunswicker dragoons, Capt. Frazer's company of Rangers, Peter's Loyalists, a corps of Canadian volunteers, and about 100 Indians; altogether 486 men. Of these services were expected which a loyalist acquainted with the country told Burgoyne would require at least 3,000 good soldiers. Capt. Auburey, British Army, an eye-witness, on this subject has some very sensible remarks; but when does he write otherwise? He says: "For a rapid march the soldier must, of course, be exempted from all personal incumbrances, and represented as just marching from a parade in England, for nothing can be more repugnant to the ideas of a rapid march than the load a soldier generally carries during a campaign, consisting of a knapsack, a blanket, a haversack that contains his provisions, a canteen for water, a hatchet, and a proportion of the equipage belonging to his tent; these articles, (and for such a march there cannot be less than four days' provisions) added to his accoutrements, arms, and 50 rounds of ammunition, make an enormous bulk, weighing about 60 pounds. As the Germans must be included in this rapid march, let me point out the incumbrance they are loaded with, exclusive of what I have already described, especially their grenadiers, who have in addition a cap with a very heavy brass front, a sword of an enormous size, a canteen that cannot hold less than a gallon, and their coats very long skirted. Picture to yourself a man in this situation, and how extremely well calculated he is for a rapid march."

Stedman, the historian and British staff officer, at this time with Cornwallis, where he saw these Germans every day, says that the hats and swords of the German soldiers weighed very nearly as much as the whole equipment of one of the English, and that the worst British regiment could with ease have marched two miles for their one. Sergt. Lamb, in his *Memoir*, corroborates this with the remark that the German grenadiers were much worse off than the English on account of their cumbrous armor, meaning arms, equipments, &c.—long clothing—most injudicious in a new country—and big canteen holding about a gallon, which if full could not have weighed less than from 10 to 12 pounds. Finally, if all this was not enough to incline the scale against the employment of these troops on such a service, their discipline, in the exactitude of its inexorable attention to trifles, should have decided the question adversely to their employment. It is scarcely credible—but Stedman attests it—they hailed like dunces an hour to dress their ranks while marching through the woods. Riedesel, from whose command the core of Baum's detachment was selected, did not want to have these troops sent, because he considered them totally unfit for the attainment of the objects contemplated. Major-Gen. Heath, United States Army, in his "Memoirs," (1826,) records of the fight on the Brandywine: "It is said that after the Hessian grenadiers had crossed the ford, (Chad's,) they halted at the foot of the hill, below the Americans, under a warm fire, and with great deliberation changed their hats (undress) for their heavy brass caps, (alluded to by Lamb and others,) which were carried by a loop on a button at the hip, and then ascended the hill, from which the Americans were obliged to retire."

Mean while a thunder-cloud of war, to use a poetical simile, had been gathering and growing darker and darker in the slopes of the Green Mountains. The magicians who had evoked this tempest were necromancers not in the strength of occult arts, but in the magnificent powers of the rarest quality—every-day common-sense—Washington and Schuyler. So, when Baum started out on his wild-goose chase from Fort Edward on the 11th August, Stark, a man for the occasion, was already in a measure prepared for him. Baum never got to Bennington, which is about 30 miles south-west of Fort Edward, whence he started. Skene was a bad adviser, and the guide selected was untrue or incapable. Baum was taken in by "trimmers," who passed themselves off as loyalists, and duped him to shoot down his own countrymen. He and ammunition he furnished them, and when he got to the Saneoick Mills, a spot within sight of the present steeples of Bennington, but from five to seven miles distant, he found that he had run into a hornet's nest. He brought up on the Walloomscoick in what is now the town of Hoosic, in Rensselaer County, N. Y. This stream is a branch of the Hoosic River, which empties into the Hudson about 15 miles north of Troy, so that all the Burgoyne fights occurred in the drainage valleys of our dear, noble old Hudson, and belong to the peculiar history of the glorious Empire State.

As previously stated, Baum set out from Fort Edward on the Hoosic, on the 11th August. He was a Brunswick Lieutenant-Colonel of dragoons, and the nucleus of his force was the 200 dragoons from his native principality, serving as foot, but not armed as infantry; he had besides a detachment of Hanau artillerists, with two little brass 3-pounder guns, which tradition styles "grasshoppers;" Fraser's company of British Sharpshooters and Peter's Loyalists, with a huddle of some 100 to 150 savages. Burgoyne bid Baum good-bye with an *au revoir* until they met at Albany, for the latter was to gobble Bennington, cross the Green Mountains, sweep the valley of the Connecticut down to Brattleboro', wheel to the right and west, and, conveying a huge mass of expected necessaries and plunder, enter Albany from the east as Burgoyne marched in triumphantly from the north and St. Leger from the west.

Poor Baum! The arms he issued to volunteers who joined him, to patriots in disguise and to "trimmers," were, almost as soon as delivered, converted into weapons against him. As night set in—19th of August—he encamped on an elevation, "a very advantageous hill or place of ground," near Saneoick Mills, and the next morning the Americans began stinging him so that he commenced to intrench strongly and send back for reinforcements. Burgoyne dispatched in return—7 P. M. on the 14th of August—orders for him to hold his ground, and at 8 A. M. on the 18th, Breyman, another Brunswick Lieutenant-Colonel, with about 500 Brunswickers and two more little guns, crawled out at a snail's pace through the dense woods and fierce uninterrupting rain—a rain extraordinary in its duration and quantity for the season, the Summer of 1777—to carry succor to Baum. The slow buffalo, loaded beyond its strength, was sent to perform the service of the swift dromedary. Meanwhile Stark, like Arnold, an excellent officer and brave soldier, and, like Arnold, the victim of Congressional quill-driving injustice, was up and on the alert. At his summons New-Hampshire furnished its bold males, and when Baum sent to Burgoyne for help Stark was already in force three times as strong, within a mile of him, not refusing battle because he was afraid, but simply because he had not got a "good ready." Stark means: when he did fight to fight to some purpose. The next day (15th) Warner joined him with his Continental Regiment of Regulars, numbering 150 men, recruited on the New-Hampshire grants, (honestly, the property of New-York) not then, and, indeed, not till 14 years afterward, Vermont. The same day brought the yeomanry of the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts and conterminous districts. First and last Stark had 2,500 good women and children, and counting heads, not pairs of hands, it is very likely he had hundreds more. Honest Riedesel says: "The enemy seemed to spring out of the ground—[using poor Reno's observation in regard to the fight on the Little Big Horn, the ambush in which Custer fell, "the ground seemed to grow Indians"]—indeed, they were estimated at between 4,000 and 5,000." The calculation, it is quite likely, is not very far from the truth. The fact is, that for a purpose, the American forces have always been underestimated—the numbers, not the fighters. The country was as favorable to the American tactics as it was disadvantageous to Baum, and the weather was even worse for the latter than was the country. Dense woods screened the assailant's movements and obstructed the counter efforts of the machine-like Germans. Drenched, harrassed, teased, irritated, shot down, Baum was in about as uncomfortable a position on the night of the 15th as any which a technical soldier would avoid and pray never to be placed in. In the course of the next day the British were about as completely surrounded as the Americans at Oriskany, with this difference, that the latter had cover if they chose to take to it, and the former in reality none, except some hastily erected breastworks, open to their rears. In fact these were next to useless, since at 3 P. M. Baum was attacked on all sides: by 500 in left and right rear, and by 200 on his right, while 200 to 300 under Stark himself occupied his attention in front. A cloud of rural sharpshooters were all about him, picking off his men. As soon as the British ammunition gave out, the assailants swarmed in and over the slight breastworks. Baum then tried to force a way out with bayonet and sabre, was shot down mortally wounded, and his troops, worn out with fatigue and destitute of provisions and ammunition, surrendered to numbers from quadruple to quintuple, if not in verity eight to nine times their own.

A great deal has been said and written about the patriotism of the men who won this fight. They were brought out in great strength by Stark's order promising them the plunder of the enemy, and came near losing all that had been won by dispersing in search of booty as soon as the British surrendered. Stark, in reporting the victory, requests that the "cannon and other artillery" may be valued, that the amount may be distributed. That the victors, through dispersion in search of gain, &c., were not in condition to meet Breyman when he came up (but too late to save Baum,) is admitted by Stark. "Lucky to get out," says he, "at that moment Col. Warner's (Continental or Regular) regiment came up fresh, who marched on and began the attack afresh." Stark pushed forward as many of his own men as he could gather up to the assistance of this fortunate reinforcement, but there is no question that Warner, who had so greatly distinguished himself at Hubbardton, was the salvation of this second action on the 16th August. Stark concedes "Col. Warner's superior skill in the action was of extraordinary service to me." The fight with Breyman lasted about two hours. Darkness alone saved the survivors who were fit to march. It is claimed that of the two detachments sent out by Burgoyne, comprising originally 850 to 900 European and Provincial troops, about 700 were made prisoners, and 207 left dead on the field. This cannot be; it must be an exaggeration. It is most in accordance with critical examination to believe that the British loss in killed and wounded did not exceed 150. According to Burgoyne's returns, "400 men were killed and taken in both actions, and 26 officers, mostly prisoners; but men who were dispersed in the woods drop in daily." This sounds like the truth.

The news of the disaster moved Burgoyne greatly. It must have done so. He received the intelligence at 3 A. M. 17th of August, and resolved to start with his entire army to try and save whatever was susceptible of preservation. Bancroft says he was so much excited that "at the head of the Eighty-seventh Regiment he forded the Batten Kill to meet the worn-out fugitives." Burgoyne evidently saw that the game was up unless he received assistance from below, *i. e.*, New-York. There was no possibility of his making good the diminution of his regular force. A number of his Canadian Provincials and likewise of his Indians disappeared. Besides this decrease of personnel, he was still more troubled in regard to material, especially supplies. Strange as it may seem, within 47 miles of the chief town of an agricultural region he had to look back over 3,500 miles to England for his daily food. Considering these facts, the wonder is, not that he did not retreat, but that he was not annihilated within the month of August. Because New-Englanders incited by a thirst for acquisition and defending what they had acquired, fighting within sight of their homes, at least five to one, won this engagement and then told the story in history, Saneoick Mills or Hoosic (unnamed Bennington) has never been chronicled as the seventh heaven by implication presented as the conflict which decided the fate of Burgoyne. Bennington, in Vermont, has as much right to be selected to give the title to this encounter as New-York, from which it is from five to seven miles distant, as for Cunningham, in New-Jersey—just about the same number of miles away from the battle-ground of August 27, 1776—to furnish the name for the conflict on Long Island, in front of Brooklyn.

Doubtless Stark's victory was very influential toward the ending of Burgoyne's operations, but how much more glorious was Oriskany, where Herkheimer, according to Washington himself, "first reversed the gloomy scene" of this Summer campaign of 1777. Even according to the great New-England historian, Harkheimer, a true son of New-York in every respect and attribute "served from love of country—not for reward. He did not accept a Continental command nor money." Stark, most gallant and capable, as he ever proved a capital soldier, did seem to "hanker" after a General's commission in the Continental Army and his men were athirst, certainly animated by motives less worthy than patriotism, as well as love of country. Harkheimer, mortally wounded, was dead before Congress had decided how to manifest the gratitude of the country. They decreed him a monument which has never been erected. The New-Englanders, out of 2,500 to 3,000 (according to Reidesel between 4,000 and 5,000) lost about 30 killed and 40 wounded. The Hollando-Germans of the Mohawk, about equal to their adversaries, (say 800, although Stedman mentions 1,000,) lost at least one-half of their number in killed, wounded, and eventually dead of their wounds, besides prisoners. Had Harkheimer failed in his diversion at Oriskany—his real victory in its effect—and had St. Leger taken Fort Stanwix, Hoosic or Bennington would have had no marked influence upon the great result, whereas it was the fact that the latter followed Oriskany that made it so potential in its effects. Oriskany, although a side issue as to locality, was a counter to a blow on a direct line, whereas Hoosic was a side issue in every sense of the word. As far as the pluck shown, there is no comparison between the two engagements, so much superior was the manliness requisite and shown on the Mohawk. "It is his (Harkheimer's) misfortune to want the powers of description, and to have a most lame and imperfect account of the great event," are the words of a distinguished contemporary, whereas Stark's narrative of his achievement is eloquent, if not grandiloquent in its comparisons, in which he likens the American fire to a continuous clap of thunder," and assigns the behavior of his men "to those of Alexander or Charles of Sweden."

Thousands are well acquainted with the result of Bennington (whose proper name is Hoosic or Saneoick) who have never heard of Oriskany because New-England has written our histories. It was brought up, said Daniel Webster, "with New-England prejudices against him, [*i. e.* Schuyler, of New-York,] but I consider him as second only to Washington in the services he rendered to the country in the war of the Revolution." These New-England prejudices extended to everything which was not of their belongings. The trophies of Bennington were tangible, those of Oriskany intangible. But in the result the latter realized the words of St. Paul when he declared that "The things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal." Trophies perish, but the noble characteristics of a race displayed amid the chirm and fire of battle are the everlasting glory and possession of a people, and these are the peculiar properties of the original settlers and owners of the Empire State.

There is a strong and sad resemblance between Oriskany and the celebrated battle of Otterburn, (1388,) which gave rise to the famous "Ballad of Chevy Chase" and famous illustrations of the weeping widows and orphans searching for their dead and wounded, and bearing the survivors away on litters:

> "Ther was never a tym on the march partes
> Sen the Doglas and the Perse met,
> But yt was marvele, and the red blude ronne not,
> As the reane doys in the stret."

This comparison between Oriskany and Bennington has been instituted because New-York, having passed, more than one way and in a great measure, into the grasp of these very New-Englanders and of foreigners, her own people have forgotten the true, the honest, and the great men who laid the bases of its real strength and marvelous prosperity. It is only within a few days, at the Centennial celebration at Kingston, Ulster County, of the adoption of the State Constitution, 30th July, 1877, that they have been reminded of the magnanimous principles embodied therein: "A Constitution that in the largeness of its humane liberality excelled them all," meaning the similar instruments adopted by the other 12 Colonies or States. Hoosic (misnamed Bennington) and Oriskany are twin occurrences or engagements, and must be taken together; and in their inevitable connection produced momentous effects. They justified the exclamation of the Prophet Zechariah: "For who hath despised the day of small things?" Insignificant as mere conflicts of men, they decided the future of a country, which, within 100 years, was to grow into the mightiest of the earth. The cannonade of Valmy, 26th September, 1792, where a few cannon-shots and less than 800 casualties on both sides determined the fate of Europe for nearly a quarter of a century, is set down as the fourteenth of the fifteen decisive battles of the world. Burgoyne's surrender ranks as the fifteenth, and that this must be was settled at Oriskany and Hoosic, (misnamed Bennington,) just as the French cause of victory is attributed to the artillery valley of Valmy, and not to the deluges of blood poured out on a hundred battle-fields, such as Leano Castiglioni, Rivoli, the Trebia, Novi, Hohenlinden, Austerlitz, Jena, Borodino, Leipzic, compared to either of which it ranks as an insignificant skirmish.

Burgoyne's surrender of about 8,000 effectives and non-effectives which was brought within the province of certainty between the 5th and 17th of August, 1777, was of more importance to the world than Mack's capitulation at Ulm with over 30,000 men in 1805, or the Emperor Louis Napoleon's at Sedan in 1870, with over 70,000, or Bazaine's, with even greater numbers, at Metz, in the same year. The first, Oriskany and Hoosic, constituted the turning point of a world, the second of a war, and the two others of a dynasty and a temporary form of government. The fate of nations and the destiny of the world hangs on apparently very insignificant causes, and, to human vision, often upon the petty characteristics of selfish and intriguing men. Burgoyne was a self-seeking man, and by the arts of a courtier supplanted Carleton. Had the latter, "the good and the great," enjoyed the opportunity of making and writing a "State of the Expedition" it would never have contained such an inexcusable course of blundering as led to the detaching of Baum and Breyman to be sacrificed on the banks of the Walloomscoick.

ANCHOR.

"There are other surrenders noteworthy in history, but none which ever had so remarkable an influence on the world. In simple particulars there is one which is almost a counterpart to that of Burgoyne. The "War of the Spanish Succession" was yet undecided in 1710. After a brilliant victory at Almenars, 27th July, and again at Saragossa on the 20th of August of that year, Stanhope, deserted by his allies, retreated from Madrid, and on the 26th November was overtaken at Brihuega, in New-Castile, and surrounded by a far superior force of French under the famous Marshal Duke of Vendome. The British forces, in spite of everything, in an inclement season, were reduced to about 6,000 men. Nevertheless, Stanhope made a very gallant resistance, until he had fired away nearly all his powder, when, after a loss of about 1,800 killed, wounded, and disabled, he surrendered his remaining 5,000, including five Generals, to the French. The similarity of circumstances is carried out almost to the language used in connection with that occasion. What is more, the Imperial General, Stahrenberg, played the part of Clinton and came up too late, just like the dragoons in the opera of "Les Brigands." *Trop tard! trop tard!!* Whoever will study the annals of the past will be absolutely astonished to find how often "history repeats itself," and that Fournier was marvelously correct in his development of the "*Vieux Neuf*."

LAW REPORTS.

AN ADMIRALTY DECISION.

THE SUIT AND COUNTER SUIT OF THE OWNERS AND CHARTERERS OF A SCHOONER DECIDED—THE CLAIM OF THE OWNERS GRANTED—THAT OF THE CHARTERERS DISMISSED, WITH COSTS.

Judge Blatchford entered a decision on Friday, in the United States District Court, in the suit of the owners of the schooner M. B. Bramhall against Messrs. M. Echeverria & Co., of this City, and the counter suit of the latter against the former. In May, 1874, M. Echeverria & Co. chartered the M. B. Bramhall for a voyage between the port of New-York and Vera Cruz, Mexico, with the privilege of calling at one or two ports or places of loading on the coast between Tampico and Progreso, both inclusive. By the terms of the agreement no merchandise was to be laden on board the schooner during the voyage except by the charterers, the latter engaging to furnish to her full cargoes, and to pay $4,300 for her use during the round voyage, and also to pay all port charges, pilotage, lighterage, Consul fees, &c., at foreign ports. One half of the charter was also to be considered earned and due upon the proper delivery of the outer cargo, and was to be payable in New-York, in United States currency, upon the termination of the voyage, except $400, to be paid to the master at Vera Cruz, in specie; the balance of which was to be payable upon proper delivery of the return cargo, and $40 in gold was to be paid by charterers for each day's detention, the cargo to be received and delivered alongside the vessel. If more than one port should be used abroad, the time consumed in changing ports not to be computed as lay days, and at all Mexican ports the time to be 30 running days. Also, no dangerous trip was to be made in water of insufficient depth.

The owners of the schooner brought suit for breach of charter against the charterers, and sought to recover $4,625 97, with interest, alleging that in violation of the terms of the agreement the agent of the charterers had induced the master to attempt to carry a cargo of 30 tons of fustic across a bar at Alomado to reach Flacotalpam to secure an additional cargo of cedar and mahogany. The attempt was made on July 5, 1874, when the vessel grounded on the bar, and the master found it impossible to reach Flacotalpam. He thereupon offered to receive the additional cargo outside the bar, which offer, however, the agent declined, and refused to have anything more to do with the vessel, even against the master's protest. The master then returned to Vera Cruz, and unsuccessfully endeavored to obtain a home cargo. He was, therefore, obliged to proceed in ballast and sail for New-York with the fustic. The owners further charged that, in addition to not furnishing a home cargo, the charterers refused to pay port charges, pilotage, and demurrage, and that upon the vessel's return there became due, according to charter, $4,300, and seven days' demurrage at $40 per day, gold, $1890 in gold was paid for ballast, which the master was obliged to procure, together with $65 40 in gold for port charges, pilotage, &c.

The charterers in their answer say that the master could have made the passage to Flacotalpam, but refused, in violation of the terms of the charter, on that they had a cargo prepared for shipment waiting for him, and upon his refusal were obliged to charter another vessel. They therefore bring a counter-suit for $6,000 damages by reason of breach of charter by the owners of the Bramhall. In reply to this the owners reiterate their claim that the passage to Flacotalpam was unsafe, and also that the place was not a port contemplated in the charter.

Judge Blatchford decides that the vessel was not bound to attempt the voyage to Flacotalpam by the terms of the charter, and that she discharged her full duty in offering to receive her cargo outside the bar, and orders a decree for libelants, with costs in the suit of the vessel's owners for the amount of the charter money, with interest—less $250, gold, paid to the master at Vera Cruz—and six days' demurrage, at $40 per day, in gold, and the amount paid for ballast, port charges, &c. The suit of the charterers is dismissed, with costs. E. L. Owens appear for the owners of the vessel; Coudert Brothers for the charterers.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

EFFECT OF A FEIGNED ISSUE ON AN APPEAL—THE PORTLAND AND KENNEBEC RAILROAD CASE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered the following decisions:

No. 212—*Horace S. Johnson, appellant, vs. Charles W. Harmon.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—This was a bill in equity involving, among other questions, the validity of a trust deed given by the complainant (the appellee here) to secure certain notes. The complainant denies in his bill that he was so intoxicated when he executed the deed and notes as to be incapable of understanding what he was doing. The court below, after considerable testimony had been taken, directed an issue to try the question whether the complainant, at the time of the execution of the deed of trust and notes, was capable of executing a valid deed or contract. The issue so directed was tried and resulted in a verdict for the complainant, namely, that he was not capable of executing a valid deed or contract. The defendant took a bill of exceptions to the charge given by the Judge who tried the issue, which was allowed and signed by him. The cause afterward came on to be heard upon the exceptions, and they were overruled. Subsequently a final hearing was had upon the pleadings, evidence, and verdict, and a decree was rendered for the complainant, directing the trust deed and notes in question to be vacated and set aside. From that decree this appeal was taken, and the only errors assigned are to the charge given by the Judge to the jury on the trial of the feigned issue. This is generally inadmissible. A bill of exceptions cannot be taken on the trial of a feigned issue directed by a court of equity, or, if taken, can only be used on a motion for a new trial made to said court. (2 Daniels Chan. Pract., 3d Amer. ed., Armstrong vs. Armstrong, 3 Blyde & K., 55; ex parte Story, 12 Peters, 343. See the cases on new trials on feigned issues collected in 3 Graham and Waterman on New Trials, 1,553, &c.) The issue is directed to be tried for the purpose of informing the conscience of the Chancellor, and aiding him to come to a proper conclusion. If he thinks the trial has not been a fair one, or for any other reason desires a new trial, it is in his discretion to order it. But he may proceed with the cause though dissatisfied with the verdict, and make a decree contrary thereto if, in his judgment, the law and the evidence so require. A decree in equity, therefore, when appealed from does not stand or fall according to the legality or illegality of the proceedings on the trial of a feigned issue in the cause, for the verdict may or may not have been the ground of the decree. It is the duty of the court of first instance to decide (as was done here) upon the whole case, pleadings, evidence, and verdict, giving to the latter so much effect as it is worth. An appeal from the decree must be decided in the same way, namely, upon the whole case. It cannot be made to turn on the correctness or incorrectness of the Judge's rulings at the trial of the feigned issue. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion.

No. 240—*Richard Sullivan, Trustee, and Frederick Gardiner, appellants, vs. The Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company and John Patten, Trustee.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maine.—The Kennebec and Portland Railroad Company was authorized to build a railroad from Portland to Augusta, both in the State of Maine. On the 30th of April, 1850, that portion of the road between North Yarmouth and Portland, about 12 miles in length, was mortgaged to Rufus Williams, John Patten, and B. Carroll, Trustees, to secure the payment of $202,400 advanced to the company by the cestuis que trust. The debt was represented by certificates bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. On the 1st of November, 1850, the company mortgaged the whole line of the road to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to secure $800,000 lent to the company by other parties. On the 17th of October, 1851, the road and franchises were mortgaged to John Patten, Joseph McKeen, and M. S. Hagar, in trust to secure bonds issued by the company to the amount of $230,000, known as first mortgage bonds. On the 15th of December, 1852, the road and franchises were mortgaged to the same Trustees to secure the payment of a further issue of bonds to the amount of $250,000, known as the second mortgage bonds. In the progress of the work on the road the company issued certificates of preferred stock, known as old preferred stock, to the amount of $240,000. On this stock dividends of 10 per cent. per annum were to be paid. Two hundred thousand dollars of it in amount is averred to be still outstanding. On the 7th of October, 1852, a proposition was made by the company to the following effect: The company was to waive its existing right to redeem at pleasure its road from North Yarmouth to Portland, and to make it irredeemable until Nov. 1, 1870, provided the holders of the certificates of indebtedness would, by indorsement thereon, authorize the Trustees, after paying the holders 3 per cent. semi-annually upon the amounts severally represented by such certificates, "to pay over semi-annually to the Treasurer of the company, for the use and benefit of the company, the balance of the income (for interest) which the stockholders are now entitled to receive, (viz., 2 per cent.,) to be held by him and appropriated, as far as may be required, or as the same may go, to the payment of interest to such preferred stockholders as shall surrender their old certificates of stock, and receive new certificates of preferred stock bearing 3 per cent. interest or income semi-annually, in lieu of 5 per cent., as now stipulated, said payment of 3 per cent. to the holders of said certificates and of the balance aforesaid to the Treasurer by said Trustees semi-annually to be in full of the annual income of 10 per cent. to which said certificate-holders are now entitled." It was ordered by the company that if the proposed arrangement should be made with the North Yarmouth certificate-holders, the fund thereby saved should be applied in payment of the dividends accruing on the new certificates of preferred stock, as also proposed. Authority was given to the President of the company to issue such new certificates of preferred stock, and to waive the right to redeem the North Yarmouth Road until Nov. 1, 1870, the time named in the proposition. None of the holders of the preferred stock accepted this proposition until Sept. 1, 1853. The first new certificate bears date on that day. The other certificates were issued subsequently. On the 16th of December, 1853, the company ordered 3 per cent. to be paid, on the 1st of January then next, to all the holders of the new certificates for the preferred stock. The company became hopelessly insolvent. The trustees of the second mortgage foreclosed that mortgage. The foreclosure was perfected and became absolute in May, 1862. In November, 1865, the bondholders under that mortgage formed a new corporation by the name of the Portland and Kennebec Company. The Trustees conveyed to this company. The company went into possession, and has since been in possession and operated the road and claimed to own it. This bill is filed by the complainants as holders of the new certificates of preferred stock for themselves and on behalf of the other holders not before the court. The claim is to recover the 4 per cent. per annum relinquished by the North Yarmouth holders of certificates of indebtedness, pursuant to the proposition of the original company, and which proposition was also to give to the holders of the new certificates of preferred stock what is claimed by this bill. The decree dismissed the bill, and is here affirmed, the court finding the proceedings regular, and that there was no privity between the complainants and the new corporation, and that the latter did not succeed to the liabilities of the old corporation. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

COURT NOTES.

No application has been made during the last four days to Judge Donohue to bail B. J. Donahue, the leader of the Erie strike. He is to be examined on the interrogations propounded to him early this week.

Yesterday Frederick Maxwell, the wholesale fruit merchant, of No. 209 Front-street, who acknowledged having forged acceptances to the amount of $33,000, was brought to the District Attorney's office on an application for bail. Assistant District Attorney Bell accepted bail in the sum of $5,000, which was furnished. The prisoner was then released.

Yesterday morning, in Jefferson Market Police Court, Justice Wandell committed for trial, in default of $1,000 bail each, three men for an attempted burglary. The prisoners are Charles Smith, aged 25, a sailor, of Forty-ninth-street; George Harris, a truck driver, aged 23, of Twenty-eighth-street, and John Reilly, a plumber, of No. 454 West Forty-second-street. They broke open the window of John Shady's saloon at No. 94 Sixth-avenue, seized $100 worth of liquors and cigars, and were making off with them, when Shady raised an alarm which caused them to drop the plunder and run. They were caught and arrested by Officer Timothy Hanlon, of the Fifteenth Precinct.

TWO BURGLARS HELD FOR TRIAL.

Antonio Martinez and Gaspar Recio broke into the premises of Mr. Adolfo Diaz, of No. 213 East Thirteenth-street, on the night of the 3d of August. They forced open the basement door, smashing two panes of glass, thus gaining admittance. After making a quiet inspection of the interior of the building, and not arousing any of its inmates, they coolly decamped, taking with them a silver watch and chain worth $30, and some money, including bank notes, bills, &c., to the amount of $70. Officer John Keims, of the Fourth Precinct, found the watch in the possession of Martinez, who admitted that he was in the building on the night the burglary occurred, but said that he himself didn't steal anything, and that he got the watch from Recio. Mr. Diaz made complaint against both parties yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Smith. The prisoners were held in $2,000 bail each. Martinez is a printer, and Recio makes cigars, and they both live at No. 13 Catharine-street.

HELD FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Patrick Shaw, a blacksmith, of No. 125 West Forty-ninth-street, was taken before Justice Flammer, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday, charged with assault and battery upon Anton Treasch. The complaint is that on Friday afternoon, between 6 and 7 o'clock, the defendant, without provocation, beat Treasch upon the head with an iron instrument. A certificate from the House Surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital was presented, stating that Treasch was not yet considered out of danger, and could not appear in court. Daniel McCallister, an employe of the defendant, testified that Treasch chased a boy into defendant's shop, and began beating him with a whip and kicking him brutally; that Shaw interfered, and was struck on the head by Treasch with the handle of the whip, whereupon Shaw struck Treasch with a pair of iron tongs with which he was working. The defendant's story was to the same effect. He was committed to await the result of Treasch's injuries.

DECISIONS.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

Doyle vs. Vandevoer.—Judgment for defendant.
Loesch vs. Gardiner.—Action dismissed, with costs.
Lukas vs. Lydecker.—Receiver appointed.
Bangert vs. Lamer.—Arrest vacated.
Orders Granted.—Williams vs. Weiger; Rubitschek vs. Stark; Williams vs. Holmes.

SENTIMENT IN CATTARAUGUS.

The Cattaraugus *Republican* prints an extract from a letter from one of the leading Republicans of that county, in which the writer says: "The principles of the Republican Party are just as glorious now as they were from 1861–5, when millions of us left the endearments and comforts of home, and indured in our persons the hardships and privations, and sufferings and fatigues of army life, and faced the perils of the battle field to establish and uphold these principles. Just as glorious as they were when it struck the shackles from five millions of slaves—just as glorious as when four millions of former bondmen and bondwomen were enfranchised by it, and made citizens of the United States, equal before our laws, as they are equal before the promises of the Gospel, for the good things of this life, as well as the life to come. Just as glorious and worthy of support now as they have been at any time during the last 20 years. When and Republicans have made the brightest page in the history of the human race for great and noble deeds, is it well or becoming for Republicans now to forget and turn away from this grand record? The mission of the Republican Party is not accomplished until all the promises of the Government are faithfully redeemed and fulfilled, and our plighted faith shall stand before the civilized world as 'Yea and amen.' Until all are equal in rights before our Lord, and the rights of all are equally protected by the law. I am fully persuaded that the Republican Party will not falter because President Hayes has vetoed his trusts, but will keep right on, neither looking to the right nor to the left, and never lowering the banner under which it has performed its great work and won its noble victory. In such times as these the 'Old Guard' should not falter, but keep right on, never for a moment heeding the cry of the 'Lo! here' of the greenback chaps, or the 'Lo! there' of any other chaps. The old faith should be our shibboleth. 'Touch not, taste not.' I hope to be at your place soon, but, meantime, let me hear from you; but don't be seduced from the true faith by the greenback craze, or, for that matter, by any other craze."

A PARALYZED PASSENGER.

The Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle* of the 10th inst. says: "On Saturday last a passenger on the eastern-bound Chesapeake and Ohio train attracted the attention of his fellow-travelers by his singular appearance as he sat as straight as an arrow in his seat, with his eyes fixed in one direction, and without moving a muscle. From the White Sulphur to Staunton the man remained motionless, and when the train stopped at Staunton retained his seat without indicating any emotion when many of the passengers left the cars. The new conductor took charge of the train at Staunton, and came around shortly to collect the tickets. He could get no answer to his demand from the mysterious passenger, who was as silent and motionless as a statue, except that an occasional tear dropped from his transfixed eyes and rolled down his cheeks. It was then discovered, however, that he had no ticket, and when the train arrived at Charlottesville he was found to be entirely helpless, and was removed from the cars to the Central Hotel, where the medical skill of Dr. Lewis was extended to him in his singular affliction. Several hours elapsed before he could be sufficiently readjusted to utter a word. Finally, however he was waked up to such an extent by the application of judicious remedies as to state that his name was Samuel Kidder Campbell, and that he was from Bucyrus, Ohio. Mr. Campbell states that he came from Bucyrus to the White Sulphur Springs, where he remained one day, but all that transpired from the time he left that point until he was brought to his right mind in Charlottesville is a blank. The physicians say he was attacked by something in the nature of congestion of the brain, and consider the case remarkable. At last accounts the patient was entirely relieved and in a fair way to recover."

A HOT PLACE.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* of the 4th inst. says: "The Savage Incline, at a point near the water, is so hot as to be almost beyond human endurance. But for their shirts the skin of the men would be blistered as though by a jet of scalding steam. A man from the mine, who was in Dr. Conn's office yesterday, showed a blister on his arm that was nearly as large as a man's hand. This blister was caused by exposing his arm at the bottom of the incline. It is so hot down at the water that in screwing a nut on the end of a bolt one man would be able to do no more than fasten a monkey-wrench upon it before he would be obliged to retreat. Another would then descend and give the wrench two or three turns, when he would fall back and a third man would go down and give it a few turns. Yesterday morning the giraffe got off the track well down the incline, and in trying to replace it one of a small party of men was so overcome by the heat that he fell down in a state of insensibility. His companions carried him from a point between the 1,700 and the 1,900-foot levels to the 1,300-foot level of the Hale and Norcross Mine, where he could obtain a mouthful of fresh air. He was still unconscious when he reached the point named. The Hale and Norcross Mine is now quite cool, the draft in it having again changed, being once more down the main shaft."

ANGORA GOAT RAISING.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* says: "N. Gilmore, of the Gilmore Soda Springs, seven miles from Emerald Bay, Lake Tahoe, is a very successful breeder of Angora goats, a flock of 2,700 of which animals he has at his place at the head of Fallen Leaf Lake, two miles from his springs. He has now 3,000 head of these goats, some 400 being at a ranch below Placerville. At this ranch all the animals are herded in Winter. He crosses the Angora with the common goat, and continues to breed in and in until the proper length of fleece is attained. At the first crossing the wool produced is short, and the fleece light, but finally the staple becomes long and fine, and the fleece heavy, the we

THE HOUSEHOLD.

ABUNDANT SUPPLY IN THE MARKETS.

Meat is in good supply, and prices are two cents lower per pound than last week. Fish is also cheaper, prime salmon and Spanish mackerel selling at 25 cents per pound. Soft shell crabs of good quality sell at $1 to $1 25 per dozen, and the spicure can buy frog's legs at 40 cents per pound. Brook trout are scarce, and brought 75 cents per pound yesterday in Washington Market. There is no material change in the prices for butter, cheese, and eggs, retail dealers deserving the thanks of consumers for not raising their rates, being obliged at different times during the past few weeks to pay higher prices for their wares to wholesale dealers than they did before the railroad strikes. Good Spring chickens are in lighter supply, and prices are higher, selling yesterday afternoon in Washington Market at 20 cents to 23 cents per pound. Spring ducks are reasonably low-priced. They can be bought for 18 cents to 20 cents per pound. Woodcock, the only variety of game that is appetizing at present, sell at $1 per pair.

Peaches, the supply of which is at present derived chiefly from Delaware and Maryland, are still rather high, selling in Washington Market at $1 to $1 25 per basket, holding about three pecks. Pears are not quite as good yet as they will be shortly. Bartlett pears sell at $2 to $3 per bushel crate at retail, and cooking at $1 to $1 50 per bushel. Plums good for preserving sell at 50 to 75 cents per basket, watermelons at 15 to 30 cents each, and cantaloupes at 75 cents per half-bushel basket, and 3 cents to 10 cents each, according to size and quality. Whortleberries are pretty cheap; blackberries are becoming scarce, and prices have advanced. Southern grapes are selling at 20 to 25 cents per three-pound box, but they are not very tempting. The fruit stores of lower Broadway offer very choice hot-house grapes at $1 per pound, and those of uptown are asking a little more. Bartlett pears, carefully selected, sell in the fruit stores at 50 to 75 cents per dozen, and "Clapp's favorites," very nice, at the same prices. Very choice peaches sell in these places at $4 50 per crate and $1 per six-quart basket; choice bananas at 75 cents per dozen, and very excellent oranges, for this time of the year, from Messina, at 50 cents to 75 cents per dozen.

Vegetables are plentiful and cheap. Potatoes sell at $1 to $1 25 per barrel, tomatoes at 25 cents to 30 cents per bushel crate, green corn at 8 cents to 12 cents per dozen ears, and egg-plants at 5 cents to 8 cents each. Sweet potatoes are among the new things in vegetables, selling at 30 cents to 50 cents per half peck, according to size and quality, and at $5 per barrel.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

FRIED SWEETBREADS.—Wash very carefully and dry well; cut in slices, and fry in plenty of butter and lard mixed; turn them frequently until they are a fine brown; use no bread or cracker crumbs, as that absorbs too much grease.—MOLLIE.

BAKED SWEETBREADS.—Parboil; then let them soak in cold water for 15 or 20 minutes; wipe them dry, place them in a dripping-pan with plenty of butter; baste them often with the melted butter until they are done.—MOLLIE.

BROILED SWEETBREADS.—Parboil; then cut them into pieces about half an inch thick; dry them well; rub on plenty of butter and broil on a gridiron; turn them often until they are well cooked; spread on a little butter every time they are turned to prevent them from getting too dry.—MOLLIE.

A CUCUMBER DISH.—Peel cucumbers, cut them lengthwise in half, scrape out the seeds if preferred, boil them in water well salted until tender, which takes usually about half an hour; toast nicely a few slices of light stale bread; lay the cucumbers upon them, and pour over the whole a sauce such as is used for asparagus, which should, of course, be prepared while the cucumbers are cooking.

CUSTARD PUDDING.— Three eggs, two-thirds cupful sugar, four cupfuls milk, salt and nutmeg to taste; beat the eggs, add the sugar, milk, salt, and nutmeg; stir well together, and bake in an earthen pudding or vegetable dish set in a dripping-pan of boiling water; bake two hours in a moderately hot oven. To be eaten cold.—MAUD R.

DELICATE CAKE.—The whites of four eggs, three-fourths cupful butter, one cupful sugar, one-half cupful milk, one-half cupful corn-starch, one cupful flour, one heaping teaspoonful baking powder; sift the flour, corn-starch, and baking powder together, and whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth; stir the butter and sugar to a cream, add the milk and flour, and, lastly, stir in the whipped egg.

HUCKLEBERRY CAKE, I.—Two-thirds cupful sugar, one egg, three tablespoonfuls butter; beat together quickly, then sift in two cupfuls flour, which has been added two teaspoonfuls baking powder, add a little more than half a cupful of milk or water; stir all together; and, lastly, put in not quite a pint of berries; bake immediately in two shallow pans; it will bake in 10 minutes in a good oven; put in a little salt, but no spices; to be eaten hot, with butter.—N.

HUCKLEBERRY CAKE, II.—One cupful butter, one cupful sweet milk, two cupfuls sugar, one teaspoonful soda, three cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful nutmeg, five eggs, one quart ripe huckleberries thickly dredged with flour, and added after all the other ingredients are mixed.—E. D. K.

HUCKLEBERRY BISCUIT.—Three-quarters cupful sugar, one-quarter cupful butter, one cupful milk, three cupfuls sifted flour, one teaspoonful baking powder mixed dry with the flour, one teaspoonful salt, two well-beaten eggs, one pint of huckleberries stirred in last of all. This quantity just fills 12 Saratoga roll-pans, which should be warmed and well-buttered when the mixture is put in them. These are delicious hot for breakfast or lunch, and are nice cold.—S. D. F., BALTIMORE.

LEMON-ICE.—The juice and grated peel of one large sweet orange and the grated peel of two lemons steeped one hour in the juice of six large lemons; then strain well, mix in one pound of white sugar, then one pint of water; stir well until the sugar is dissolved; freeze the same as ice-cream.—MOLLIE.

POT-CHEESE.—Scald sour milk until the whey rises to the top; pour it off or skim out the curd and place it in a cotton cloth or bag, hang it up to drain; let it drain five or six hours; do not squeeze it; after the whey has all dripped out put the curd in a bowl, salt to taste, and work in well with your hands butter and a little cream; mold into balls or pats; keep in a cool place.—MOLLIE.

MOLASSES CANDY.—One quart of good molasses, one tablespoonful of vinegar, half cupful of sugar, tablespoonful of butter; boil; stir most of the time; drop a teaspoonful in cold water—if it hardens it is finished; at the last stir in a teaspoonful of saleratus, first dissolved in a little hot water; one tablespoonful essence of lemon; pour into buttered tins. When cool enough "pull it white." Flour your fingers occasionally.—MOLLIE.

BLACKBERRY BRANDY.—One pint of blackberry juice, half pound of white sugar, teaspoonful each of grated nutmeg and powdered cinnamon, with half as much allspice and cloves; tie the spices up in a cotton cloth or bag, and boil all up together for 15 minutes; skim well; add two gills of good brandy, and set aside in a covered vessel to cool. When cold strain well through a fine cotton cloth, and bottle, sealing the cork.—MOLLIE.

GINGER BEER.—One bottle of Jamaica ginger extract, one pound of sugar, six quarts of water, one ounce of cream-tartar. Stir well together until the sugar melts, and heat until warm, but not hot. Then add one teaspoonful of brewers' yeast. Bottle at once and wire the corks. It will be fit for use in two or three days.—MOLLIE.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

TO COLOR PICKLES OR PRESERVES.—Use grape-vine leaves and a little powdered alum.—MOLLIE.

TO KEEP MILK SWEET.—A spoonful of horse-radish in a pan of milk will keep it sweet for several days, either in the open air or in a cellar.—PICKWICK.

TO SWEETEN THE BREATH AND CLEANSE THE TEETH.—Always clean the teeth at night just before retiring, for particles of food collect between the teeth during the day, and if left there all night will decay, causing the breath to become offensive and also prove very injurious to the teeth. Scrub the teeth with a hard brush, using little, if any, soap; sprinkle on a little powdered borax (one pinch will do) until the gums are loosened and become accustomed to it; rinse the mouth often with borax water; it will prevent it from becoming sore or tender. If artificial teeth are worn, cleanse them thoroughly with borax, and when convenient let them remain in borax water, (every night if possible;) it will purify them and help to sweeten the breath.—MOLLIE.

TO CURE A CORN.—Bind on it a crushed cranberry for a few nights.

CALLOUS SPOTS ON THE FEET.—If the spots are not too large, the use of adhesive white felt bunion plasters would afford great relief, if not a permanent cure. A large and painful corn may be cured in this way: First bathe the feet in a strong solution of borax—tablespoonful of powdered borax in a basin of water; bathe at least twice a week; let the feet remain in the water half an hour or more; pare the corn a little: be careful not to make it bleed, and place the bunion or corn plaster, whichever size is needed, on the corn; let it remain on day and night; pare the corn every day or two: fill the cavity in the centre of the plaster with some of the pulp of a lemon, although this is not absolutely necessary except in very stubborn cases. Wear the plaster for a week or longer after the corn is cured; it prevents the shoe from rubbing or irritating the tender spot. "Perpetual paring" (unless the corns or spots are afterward protected) will increase the size. The plasters can be procured at any druggist's.—MOLLIE.

CALLOUS SPOTS ON THE FEET, II.—Pare and touch with nitrate of silver three or four times. For redness and burning of soles, soak in salt or a dozen times in hot, strong borax-water, or in hot, strong lye of oak ashes. The latter is excellent also against chilblains.—G.

NO OIL FOR THE HAIR.—We know of no oil whose repeated use can be of advantage to "Susy's" or anybody's hair.

TO KEEP FURS.—In laying up furs for the Summer a tallow candle in or near them will obviate all danger from worms.

TO PURIFY CLOTHES.—When clothes have an unpleasant odor from being kept from the air, charcoal laid in the folds will speedily remove it.

TO DESTROY MOTHS OR CARPET BUGS.—Sprinkle plenty of powdered borax under the carpets before they are tacked down, then sprinkle plenty all around the edges of the carpet after it is down, and blow or shove it under the surbase.—MOLLIE.

MAD DOGS.—To prevent madness breaking out in dogs mix a small portion of the flour of sulphur with their food or drink.—PICKWICK.

COUGH IN HORSES.—Cedar twigs, chopped fine, and mixed with their grain will act as a speedy cure for a cough in horses.—PICKWICK.

TOMATOES FOR COWS.—Tomatoes, as food for cows, improves both the quantity and quality of the milk, and gives the cream and butter a rich, golden color.—PICKWICK.

SPRAINS AND BRUISES IN HORSES.—Dissolve an ounce of camphor in eight ounces of spirits of wine; then add one ounce spirits turpentine, one ounce spirit sal ammonia, half an ounce of oil of origanum, and a tablespoonful of laudanum. Rub in a quarter of an hour with the hand, four times a day.—PICKWICK.

HENS' EGGS.—Those with pointed ends produce males; those nearly round, females.—PICKWICK.

TO EXTRACT THE PITH OF A PRIMROSE STALK.—The pith must be extracted during the Fall months, after the stalks have finished blossoming, and can be pushed from the stalk by means of a round stick the exact size of the inner part of the stalk. If the pith is a little damp, it will sometimes come out all in a wad or ball; just stretch it out carefully with your fingers and lay it away to dry.—MOLLIE.

TO POLISH FLAT-IRONS.—If flat-irons are rough or smoky, lay a little fine salt on a flat surface and rub them well. It will smooth them and prevent sticking.

TO CLEAN FURNITURE.—A shovelful of hot coals held over varnished furniture will take out spots and stains. Rub the place while warm with flannel.

TO PREVENT DOOR-HINGES CREAKING.—Rub them with soap.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A good receipt for salt codfish cakes.

Can vinegar be made out of what is called "dead" champagne? Also, what is the best way of making good vinegar in the Summer time?

How to pickle peppers.

I took the receipt out of your paper for currant jelly; went according to tile receipt; my currants did not jelly, although I followed TIMES' receipt, but had a rich currant syrup.

What can I do with my jelly? I made it two weeks ago, and it was very firm, but did not cover it tight enough, and it got musty; I have boiled it again, but it does not set as before; the glasses have glass covers; I only put brandy paper inside the covers.

How to make good tomato catsup to keep a year?

How to annul the odor of boiling cabbage.

A receipt for removing stains of tannin from muslin and linen.

How to clean white straw hats.

How to take moles from the face without injury to the skin.

What is good for purifying the blood: also something for the face, the skin being very dry.

A good remedy for poisoning by plants.

THE MENNONITES IN MANITOBA.

HOW THE QUAKER SELF-EXILES FROM RUSSIA ESTABLISH THEIR VILLAGES—INTERESTING DETAILS OF THEIR LIFE.

From the Winnipeg Standard.

The Mennonite reservation east of the Red River, and about 25 miles south-east of Winnipeg, is now as well populated as any district of the Province of Manitoba, and the most recent immigration has been directed to a reservation of 17 townships adjoining the frontier, and extending west of Red River to Pembina Mountain. The settlement on the reservation first-mentioned, called Rat River, consists of 650 families, and on the second reservation, called Dufferin, 450 families have been planted. In addition 33 families have been settled near Scratching River, and the recent arrival of 35 families will go to Dufferin.

Estimating five to a family, the Mennonite settlements of Manitoba contain a population of 5,865, which will doubtless increase steadily, but by no means with the volume of the past three years. The Mennonites who still remain in Southern Russia, though inclined to emigrate, on consequence of the termination of the stipulation exempting them from military services, are not prepared to sacrifice their possessions. When they can sell without disadvantage they emigrate. The exodus is therefore likely to be gradual, especially as the Russian Government, while insisting on the right of conscription, assent readily to arrangements of service in defence to the Mennonite conscience—such as transportation, forestry, and hospital service—very much as the Quakers of the United States, during the late civil war, were subjected to military service, but relieved from bearing arms.

The emigrating class of Lutheran Quakers, known as Mennonites, are neither the rich nor the poor, but are an intermediate body, who are, however, by no means destitute. Mr. Hespeler estimates that the sum brought into the province by the Mennonite immigration is $500,000, and the recent arrival of 35 families have not less than $10,000.

There are Mennonite settlements in the Western States, but the land system there enforced does not admit of special reservations, and Manitoba has thus been enabled to present greater inducements for this class of settlers. Here the community can organize itself fully according to its traditions, including the rural village life of the dorf—or dorp, as we believe the word is anglicized—a custom which has great merit socially and industrially, and will warrant some fullness of detail.

A group of families—usually 16 in number—take their homesteads separately, but proceed to throw them together, selecting the most desirable situation for a village or dorf, through which a street two chains wide is laid, and the plat divided into half-acre lots, with assignments for church, school, or other public use. A tract most suitable for tillage is then selected in a block, which is inclosed, and within which each head of a family cultivates that portion of his allotment—for there is no communism—that he finds convenient. A hay meadow, held also in severalty, is chosen, and the remainder of the consolidated homesteads is used as a range for cattle and other animals, which are invariably attended by a herdsman who is paid by the dorf. The village lots and other subdivisions are distributed by lot.

The houses—only found in the dorf—are comfortable, heated by central brick ovens, warming three or four rooms. The same roof usually extends over separate lodgings for cattle, although in this respect there is a growing tendency to have different tenements. Each family has a yoke of oxen, two cows, and indefinite poultry. The pig is not wanting, and there are 500 sheep and 150 horses on the Rat River reservation.

The municipal government is a simple democracy. The heads of families annually select a Mayor or Reeve, who is the chief executive officer, constantly conferring with his constituents. Over the whole community is a President or Elder, elected for five years, and who, associated with the Mayor and the dorfs, form a court for the final adjustment of all disputes and the enactment of all necessary ordinances. The President may act in all matters relating to a separate village in concurrence with the Mayor thereof.

The church organization is quite distinct from the civil administration. The people elect a clergyman in each dorf, and a Bishop to preside over the whole community for periods of five years. They receive no stipends. The teachers of the schools—one held in each village—are chosen by the people, but are paid a moderate compensation. Marriages are free—no allotment as formerly among the Moravians—and usually contracted early, the parties often remaining with the most prosperous of the parents for a year or two.

An admirable system of mutual insurance against fire prevails, under a Board of Directors elected by the whole community. The insured are not restricted in amount, but contribute pro rata in case of any loss.

The Mayor of a dorf, with two assistants, constitutes an Orphan Court for the distribution of estates, and the custody of the funds of orphans, for which the property of every villager is liable: deducting from the said orphan fund whatever contributions for the relief of the few destitute orphans may be found necessary.

For most of these interesting particulars we are indebted to Mr. William Hespeler, Immigration Agent of the Dominion of Canada, who ascertained in 1871, during a trip to Germany, that a Mennonite emigration to this continent was probable, and who visited Southern Russia in 1872. Upon his representations, and under his auspices, a delegation came to Manitoba in 1872, and selected the reservation near Rat River; and three years of activity and well-directed effort have resulted in the colonization which is the subject of the present compilation.

GOODS RECOVERED AT PITTSBURG.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Friday says: "Severe as the loss by violence and arson at Pittsburg has doubtless been, we have all the time hoped and believed that it would be found, on thorough examination, much lighter than some have estimated it. Facts are being daily developed in confirmation of our hopes in this regard. Within a day or two we have heard of an instance in which 10 carloads of grain—seven of wheat and three of corn—destined to this city have come to light, all safe and sound, which, having been traced from the point of shipment at the far West as far eastward as Pittsburg, were supposed to have been destroyed at that point at the time of the riot and conlagration of the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot there. In the removal of the immense debris around the premises the seven car-loads of wheat were unearthed and sent forward to this city. Further search discovered the corn, which being much in demand at Pittsburg by reason of the unusually prolonged interruption to transportation, a dealer there telegraphed to the consignee here for a price at which he would sell it. The cars were too hemmed in there to not be moved, but the consignee, not feeling very amicably toward the Pittsburgers, paid no attention to the telegram. The next morning the sender appeared in person at the store of the consignee here as a purchaser of the corn, for which a larger price was offered than could be obtained for it in this market. The consignee, however, was so indignant at the outrage partidpated in or permitted by the people of that city, that he peremptorily refused to sell the corn in that market at any price. He was of opinion that the mob violence, arson, and murder committed there required some punishment, and he was disposed to visit it upon them in the privation of corn to the extent of his three car-loads, even at a loss of profit. While the action in this instance of the consignee may not be commended, it shows the spirit which lawless acts prompt in trade walks and which time will be required to rully allay. What we most desire to show, however, is that the damage and losses there have probably been much exaggerated."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Second Brigade, Massachusetts National Guard, will go into camp on Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, will parade at Creedmoor for rifle practice to-morrow, under the temporary command of Second Lieut. Miller.

The Anderson Zouaves, of J. L. Riker Post, No. 62, will hold their annual picnic at Forty-third-street and First-avenue on Tuesday, Aug. 21, during the afternoon and evening.

The Long Island Railroad Company have announced to the National Rifle Association that commutation tickets to Creedmoor, including admission to the range during the Fall prize meeting, will be $1 15.

A court-martial has been ordered in the Ninth Regiment, to convene on Monday, Sept. 17, at 8 P. M. Lieut.-Col. Montgomery will preside. George B. Brown has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company F.

The Drum Majors' Association will hold its annual clam-bake at Rockaway Beach, on Sunday, Aug. 12. A feature of the day's amusement will be a dress parade by the "major-domos," with bear-skin hats and batons.

The beautiful brown saddle-horse which Col. Van Wyck, Adjutant-General of the Second Brigade, has been accustomed to ride on parade days, dropped dead while the Colonel was riding him in Central Park last Sunday morning.

The Newark Shooting Society, of Newark, N. J., will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary at that city on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 22 and 23. The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association have been invited to attend.

An election for First and Second Lieutenants will be held in Company E, Thirteenth Regiment, next Tuesday evening. Col. Austen has appointed First Lieut. George A. Phelan, of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment, to the position of Adjutant in his new command.

Dr. Messemer, Surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, states that the armory of his command is in a seriously unhealthy condition, and should receive immediate attention. He has still in the hospital over 100 cases of illness which were contracted by members of the Fifth during the week it was under arms.

A meeting of the Board of Officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was held at the Essex Market Armory last Thursday evening, for the purpose of choosing a successor to Lieut.-Col. Thomas Dempsey. Gen. De Lacey, formerly of the Fourth Infantry, and a member of the Corcoran Legion, received the majority of votes cast.

Brig.-Gen. Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, has countermanded the orders directing the several regiments in his command to go to Creedmoor for rifle practice on Aug. 20, and orders the left wings of the several commands to go to Creedmoor on that date. The right wings will occupy the range on Friday, Aug. 31.

Battery K, Artillery, Major A. Hoelzle commanding, will hold its ninth annual picnic and Summer night's festival, at Reentz's Elm Park, Ninth-avenue and Ninety-second-street, next Wednesday evening. The Washington Grey Cavalry and Battery B, Artillery, Major John Keon commanding, have accepted invitations to be present. The latter will assemble at its meeting-room on the day of the picnic, at 4 P. M., whence it will march to the picnic grounds.

The Forty-eighth Regiment, Oswego, and the Forty-ninth Hastings Rifles, of Canada, had a rifle match between representative teams of eight last Thursday, at Belleville, Ontario. The ranges covered were 200, 500, and 600 yards, five shots at each distance. The aggregate score was as follows:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
Forty-eighth	166	165	144	475
Forty-ninth	150	160	138	448

Col. James R. Hitchcock, commanding the Ninth Regiment, in issuing an order directing his command to parade on the 16th inst., tenders thanks to his men as follows: "The commandant takes this opportunity to express his sincere thanks to the officers and members of this command for their prompt response for active duty when called upon by the Commander-in-Chief during the late strikes to assist in protecting property, and for their soldierly bearing, strict attention to the rules of discipline, and willing performance of all duty required."

The First Regiment of Connecticut will arrive in this City from Long Branch on Thursday next. The command will be met at the pier by the Ninth Regiment, Col. Hitchcock commanding, and will be escorted up Broadway to Union-square, where Brig.-Gen. Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, accompanied by his staff, will review the two commands from the cottage on the plaza. The troops will then march to the armory of the Ninth Regiment, where lunch will be served, and a visit will be paid by both regiments to Gilmore's Garden in the evening.

The Washington Grey Cavalry will contest a rifle-match at Creedmoor with a team from Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, on Aug. 21. The conditions are seven shots each at 100 and 200 yards' distance. The troop will go to Creedmoor for rifle-practice to-morrow. Sergt. David Wilson has been appointed armorer for the troop, and his predecessor, James Muldoon, has been removed to his home in Brooklyn, where he lies in a precarious condition. Lieut. A. T. Decker has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice in this command. A new sight, invented by the latter, will be attached to the rifles of the troop.

Company A, Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, will have a water excursion on Sept. 2. The following changes on the non-commissioned staff are announced: Commissary Sergt. Jacob G. Feist, has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant, vice Weisensee, reduced to the ranks; Sergts. Frederick Wang and John Lackner to be markers on companies A and B respectively. Quartermaster Sergt. Nicholas Weigensee, First Sergt. Louis Boecher, Sergts. Henry Noll and Bernard Youser have been reduced to the ranks. A regimental court-martial will shortly convene for the trial of delinquents who failed to respond to the order directing the regiment to take up arms for the State in time of danger.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Lieut. Col. W. H. Brownell commanding, had a rifle match for the "Veterans' badge," at Creedmoor, last Friday. The conditions governing this contest are that three days must be devoted to the contest, each man firing seven shots at each of the distances of 200 and 500 yards, the trophy to go to the man making the best aggregate shooting in the three days' work. The best scores made this season are as follows:

	1st day.	2d day.	3d day.	Total.
Private Bailey	50	48	35	133
Private Barkofen	40	51	38	129
Lieut. Condon	43	41	43	127
Sergt. Parker	40	37	38	115
Capt. Tuttle	34	25	44	103

Major-Gen. D. P. Wood, commanding the Sixth Division, Syracuse, has issued an order directing the several regiments in his command to parade for inspection, muster, and review, as follows:

Twenty-sixth Battalion, Utica, Aug. 28, at 9:30 A. M.; First Separate Company Infantry, Rome, Aug. 28, 2 P. M.; Second Separate Company Infantry, of the same place, at 3 P. M., and Separate Troop Cavalry at 4 P. M. on the same date; Fifty-first Regiment, Battery A, Artillery, and Separate Troop Cavalry, Syracuse, Aug. 29; Forty-eighth Regiment, Oswego, Aug. 29; Eighth Battalion, and a section of artillery, Ithaca, Aug. 31; Forty-fourth Regiment and a battery of artillery, Binghamton, Sept. 1; and Separate Company Infantry, Oneida, Sept. 1.

The residents of Syracuse have long been accustomed to brag of their Fifty-first Regiment, and they thought so much of it that they slept with unlocked doors previous to the late disturbances in their vicinity. But when the time for action came, they found their pet was a mere toy, and totally inefficient as a military organization. The local newspapers have abused the regiment, and a census of it has been taken, with the result of finding 150 "good men and true" out of an enrolled total of 410. A public meeting was held at the armory of the Fifty-first last Wednesday evening, at which speeches were made by both the division and brigade commanders and several public-spirited citizens. The Syracuse *Journal* winds up a column article upon the result of the meeting as follows: "Altogether it now looks like a fixed fact that Syracuse will ere long have one of the finest regiments of the National Guard to be seen in the whole Empire State." Let the Seventh Regiment beware.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. R. C. Ward commanding, will go to Creedmoor for third and second class practice on Thursday next. A court-martial will convene in this command on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 8 P. M., for the trial of those members who failed to respond to the order directing the regiment to go to Hornellsville lately. Lieut.-Col. John N. Partridge will preside. Commissions have been received for Capt. Joseph T. Duryea as Chaplain, and Capt. Edward A. Lewis as Assistant Surgeon of this command. Warrants have been issued to Sergt. John E. Jarvis, Company F, and Corp. Oliver H. Allen, of the same company. The officers report that recruiting has been brisk in this command since its return from Hornellsville. This is not to be wondered at, as the regiment certainly made a splendid record while performing active service in what its members term the "late war." Frequenters at Creedmoor, have, however, noticed the absence of a representation of this command on the range, and it is rumored that there is to be no team from that organization at Creedmoor this Fall. It is to be hoped that the "crack" shots of the regiment will assemble immediately and sustain the reputation of their organization.

At a regular meeting of the Albany Burgesses Corps, Albany, last week, "it was decided, by a unanimous vote, to decline any compensation from the State for the services rendered by the company during the West Albany strike, two weeks ago." There is nothing really meritorious in this action, and it would be silly for other regiments generally to follow the example of the Albanians. It is well known that whatever assistance the National Guard receives from this State, is given with a grudging hand, and although the natural consequence of such an action as that of the Burgesses Corps is to elicit a "hurrah" from the general public, it will have no effect in increasing the next appropriation of funds for purchasing the necessary supplies for keeping up the State Militia. Take the First and Second Divisions, for instance. They have not had a camp of instruction for years, because, the Adjutant-General says, "We have no money for such purposes." The State Arsenal is devoid of the necessary stores for use in case of an immediate call for the troops, and is principally a depot for the receipt and distribution of cartridges for use at Creedmoor. The Quartermaster-General is constantly open to censure on this account, when in reality the want of supplies is due to a lack of money with which to purchase them. There are not even wall-tents enough on hand to supply any enterprising regiment which may desire to go into camp at its own expense. While this rigid economy lasts the various regiments will not be censured as being miserly for taking the money due them for service and applying it toward the purchase of haversa ks, canteens, overcoats, and blankets for use in active service when called upon.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

DISSATISFACTION ACROSS THE BORDER WITH THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

The Toronto *Globe* prints the following in its correspondence from St. John's, Newfoundland, under date of Aug. 1: "There is a growing feeling of distrust in regard to the probable results of the Fishery Commission. It becomes more and more evident from our experience this year that in accepting the Washington Treaty we formed an utterly inadequate estimate of the value of the concessions we then made to the United States, and failed to anticipate the serious character of those concessions as far as our own fisheries were concerned. In throwing open our shores to American fishermen we anticipated that matters would go on as under the old Reciprocity Treaty, and that few, if any, American fishing vessels would find it profitable to visit these shores, or would be able to compete with our own fishermen. But what is the actual fact? Thus year a vast fleet of American bankers have been visiting our harbors for the purpose of securing bait and ice. So rapidly is this practice developing itself that speedily the great bulk of American fishing vessels employed on the banks will regularly resort to our shores for all their bait. This bait they can now either take themselves or purchase from our fishermen. To the Americans this concession is enormous. When prosecuting the bank fishery they can run into one of our harbors in 24 hours, procure a fresh supply of bait, and in a brief period return to their fishing grounds. Instead of two trips, they will now be able to make three or more during the season, thus adding immensely to their catch. But it appears our "cute" cousins refuse to admit that we are entitled to any money compensation for this concession. They argue that few of their fishermen avail themselves of it—an assertion contrary to fact—and that those who do benefit us by creating a traffic in bait. Doubtless a few of our fishermen may benefit by this traffic, in cases where Americans prefer purchasing to taking bait on their own account; but clearly this is an utterly insignificant item when compared with the enormous gain on the part of Americans, and for which they seem desirous of refusing any compensation. When our case is fully and fairly stated before the tribunal appointed to investigate the whole matter, we cannot fail to obtain a large award, should an impartial decis on be arrived at. The whole of our case is not yet stated. The convenient proximity of Newfoundland to the American fishing grounds on the banks is now duly appreciated, and finding here an inexhaustible supply of bait, Americans will more and more occupy the smaller banks near our shores, and thus seriously injure our inshore fisheries. When these outer grounds are baited with miles of bultows the fish are prevented from coming inshore. The poverty and exhaustion of American fishing grounds, of which we did not dream when we accepted the Washington Treaty, are now made apparent by the eagerness with which the American fishermen are resorting here, and by their keen appreciation of Prof. Hind's disclosures regarding the new fishing grounds on Northern Labrador. For the valuable privileges we have accorded them we get in return the liberty of fishing on their coasts—which is a mere mockery—and the admission of our fish, duty free, to their markets. They managed cleverly to exclude our seal oil from the free list, the admission of which would have been a real advantage. It is too late now to back out, but most of our people would regard it as a boon should the proceedings of the Fishery Commission prove abortive, and matters return to their old footing."

MASSACHUSETTS FIRES IN 1876.

A TOTAL OF 1,538—HOW THEY ORIGINATED —BURNING BUILDINGS TO RECOVER INSURANCE.

The Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts has issued a supplementary report, giving the results of his first effort to secure statistics of the manufacturing interests of the State, with special reference to the business of insurance and of fires and their causes. He says that the statistics of fires during 1876 are compiled from data furnished by Selectmen of towns, or Chief Engineers of Fire Departments. In response to a circular, with suitable blanks, issued by the Commissioner, schedules were received from all the cities and towns in the State, except Adams, Bernardston, Deerfield, Monson, Rutland, and Ware. Repeated requests failed to elicit a reply from these towns. Eighty-seven towns return "no fires during the year." The whole number of fires reported is 1,538. The following are the causes assigned:

Incendiary	430	Carelessness	167
Defective chimneys	211	Accidental	128
Exposures	127	Spontaneous	47
Kerosene lamps	45	Lightning	44
Children with matches	39	Fire-works	9
Frictions	21	Unknown	314
Sparks from locomotive	6		
Wooden spittoons (sawdust)	6		

There is abundant evidence that many of the fires reported "incendiary," (notably in barns and isolated buildings,) are caused by "tramps;" but the large percentage of such fires where the insurance exceeded the value of the property destroyed indicates that others besides the tramp apply the incendiary torch.

We find that of the fires reported 161, or more than one in 10, were caused by "defective chimneys." An annual loss to our citizens of more than $200,000 from this cause can be almost entirely avoided by the enactment and enforcement of a judicious building law. When the people can be made to realize that it is not the insurance companies, but themselves, who pay the losses by fire, we may hope to see such a law upon our statute book, adapted to the necessities of the smallest towns as well as to the large cities. The same may be said in regard to fires from exposures. One hundred and twenty-seven fires are reported as having originated in contiguous buildings. When proper attention is given to the construction of buildings, less difficulty will be experienced in confining a fire to the building in which it originates, and the annual loss from this cause will be much diminished. It should not be inferred, from what has been said, that no attention has yet been given to this important subject. Excellent laws are in force in Boston, Salem, and, perhaps, other cities. The universal adoption of such laws is the end sought by those who realize the value of them.

The fires reported as resulting from carelessness are ascribed to a multitude of causes, the most prominent of which are smoking, dampers left open, and hanging wet fabrics too near hot stoves. The whole number of unoccupied dwelling-houses in the State, as shown by the census of 1875, is 11,705. Seventy fires, or about one in 167, are reported in this class of property, 64 of which are returned "incendiary," 4 unknown, and 2 "carelessness." A large proportion of these buildings appear to have been overinsured, and in most cases the loss is total. From the same source we find the number of occupied dwellings to be 255,513. Six hundred and sixty-eight fires, or one in 382, are reported in this class. From these statistics it would appear that the hazard of an unoccupied dwelling is a little more than double that of one occupied; but the fact that most of the unoccupied property is totally destroyed in case of fire, increases this ratio many times. The loss or damage by the fires reported amounts to $3,531,899. The aggregate of losses incurred by all the insurance companies doing business in the State during the year is $2,738,180. Making liberal allowances for errors in the returns and for other causes of difference, it is probable that the loss for the year in excess of the insurance was fully $500,000.

JUDGE WEST'S IDEAS ON CO-OPERATION.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Monday says: "Judge West, at Cleveland, spoke of requiring railroad companies and mine-owners to pay remunerative wages and share with the employes the net earnings at the end of the year. If it was to be required of them, then by whom? By the Legislatures of the States? They are not competent in the case of railroad companies, at least. Not other body but Congress could legislate on the subject? What characterized this as extraordinary doctrine to come from a man of Judge West's reputation as a jurist and scholar. But it now appears that he did not quite mean all he said. He made use of a word that was not expressive of his sense. He now says he would have this state of things brought about by voluntary agreement between the parties. That is quite another thing. Nobody will object to that, and it is a matter that does not concern politics as applied to government. Doubtless the co-operative principle, if reduced to practice extensively, not only in railroad and mining affairs, but in all kinds of industry where labor and capital must be combined for a successful issue, would go a long way to prevent misunderstandings and strikes, for if interested in the net gains, the laborer would find it to his advantage to push the enterprise to its greatest capacity and for the largest result. He would want no eight-hour law, nor would he encourage unions and associations that make it a part of their duty to see that the work averages only so much an hour per hand employed. But if it is to be a voluntary matter we do not see any reason for bringing it forward early in a political canvass, as though it were a matter at issue between parties, and to be discussed on the stump."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000	N. J. C. 1st, con.	68½	
4,000	Erie 2d	106½	
20,000	So. Pac. 1st	71½	
2,000	do	72	
1,000	R. & St. J. 8s, conv.	90½	
1,000	do	90¾	
25,000	N. Y. Cen. 1st, C.	118	
100	At. & Pac. Tel	22½	
100	do	23	
100	do	23½	
100	do	24	
100	Quicksilver	17¼	
600	do	17½	
200	West. Union	72⅝	
300	do	72¾	
900	do	72⅝	
300	do	72½	
100	do	72⅝	
600	do	72½	
500	do	72½	
1000	do	72½	
100	Erie Railway	9⅝	
200	do	9½	
1200	Lake Shore	59¼	
1200	do	53⅛	
1100	do	53	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N	106⅞	
1,000	do b.c.	106⅞	
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	12.109	
2,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	b.c. 108⅞	
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	104⅝	
6,000	do	12.109¾	
20,000	U. S. 4½, 1907	R. 105	

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C.	'68	12.111¼
3,000	do		105⅜
20,000	do		12.105
20,000	U. S. 4½s, '91, R		108¾
45,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40		109¼
1,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.		12.125
1,000	do		b.c. 124⅞

FIRST BO

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EDGAR ALLAN POE.

THE LIFE OF EDGAR ALLAN POE. By WILLIAM F. GILL. Illustrated. New-York: G. P. DILLINGHAM. 1877.

The biographer of a poet ought to retire into the wilderness for a sufficient space of time, and, on the diet of an anchorite, to purify his bodily and mental fibre of anger, partisanship, and, if possible, of dullness. No one supposes that the life of Poe was passed on roses—certainly not on the roses perceptible to the senses, however many may have been the beds of flowers that grew in his exuberant imagination. After death at least his fate has been a hard one. Dr. Griswold, an unsuccessful littérateur, did his best to slander his memory in a biography purporting to be that of a friend; he turned everything he could to its worst construction, and, where praise was necessary, damned Poe with its faintness. The French poet Baudelaire swooped down upon Griswold in the following words, as given by Mr. Gill:

"Some, uniting the dullest unintelligence of his genius to the ferocity of the hypocritical trading class, have insulted him to the uppermost (*sic*) after his untimely end, ruthlessly lecturing his poor speechless corpse, particularly Mr. Rufus W. Griswold, the *pédagogue vampire*, who has defamed his friend at full length, in an enormous article, wearisome and crammed with hatred, which was prefixed to the posthumous editions of Poe's works. Are there then no regulations in America to keep the curs out of the cemeteries?"

In this country Poe has had his defenders from the insidious attacks of his pretended friend, but they must have seemed too lukewarm for the author of the present life. Mr. Gill is overcome with wrath at the atrocious calumnies heaped upon Poe while he still lived and was criticising the writers of the day, as well as those retailed after death, when he could no longer make a defense. In the intervals between denunciations of Griswold Mr. Gill considers that the telling of a poet's life requires poetical treatment, and begins his second chapter as follows:

"Edgar Allan Poe was born in Boston on the 19th of January, 1809. Born to privation, marked before birth with the brand of his father's vice, the orphan of two years seemed called to face an abject future. But a glamour of sunshine, at least, was destined to illume his path. It was but a glamour, a glamour that proved in the end but as a winding-sheet to the hopes of our poet."

This "glamour" which Mr. Gill tells us about consisted in his adoption by a wealthy citizen of Richmond who was childless, but who many years afterward had a child that inherited the fortune promised to Poe. In other words, Poe was a spoiled adopted son, who was roughly treated for very natural faults that seem to have had their rise in the bad management of his adopted parent far more than in any great viciousness on his own part. The accounts of his wildness at the English school and the American college have been proved apocryphal by testimony of teachers and schoolmates, while the episode at West Point, where he was ehtered for the Army, only proves that the routine was too wearisome for his mind. He wished to leave, and secured his dismissal by just enough insubordination. The volume of poems published while a cadet was not his first, but on the contrary, a third edition. At least two volumes of juvenile poems had been issued previous to his entrance, but their existence was hardly known to half a dozen people. Here are some stanzas of a satire on a certain Mr. Joseph Locke, who was hated by the cadets for "reporting" their pranks:

"As for Locke, he is all in my eye,
May the devil right soon for his soul call;
He never was known to lie
In bed at a *réveille* roll-call.

"John Locke was a notable name,
Joe Locke is a greater; in short,
The former is well known to fame,
But the latter's well known to report."

These and other early verses show a lack of ear for rhythm, which Poe afterward overcame. From the first he showed a tendency to monotony in rhyme—that is to say, a love of repetition of the same sound over and over again. The comparatively few pieces which Mr. Gill gives in this book show the fact strikingly, and by turning to a volume of his poems it is still more apparent. "The Bells" is probably the most complete example of this constitutional liking. A trait so marked cannot exist without a reason of corresponding importance, and that reason may plausibly be traced in the lineage of Poe. Without going into the question of the origination of the name in the north of Italy, where the River Po is supposed to have given name to an old family, or an old family given name to it—without raising a question as to the Le Poers of France, England, and Ireland, it is sufficient to say that Poe had undoubted Irish ancestry. His grandfather—David—left Ireland when only 2 years of age, and a relative of his who was a counselor-at-law in Dublin, wrote a long poem, quoted by Mr. Gill, which Robert Burns liked so much that he wrote it out and interleaved it with a volume of Johnson's *Musical Museum*, presented by him to a friend. Each stanza ends with the Irish lines:

"*Ah! gramachree, mo challis nouge,*
Mo Molly astore."

Poe's grandfather married a lady of Pennsylvania, with a Scottish name—Cairnes—and his father, the result of this union, married an actress with an English name—Elizabeth Arnold. Poe was, therefore, Scoto-Irish by his father and on his mother's side English according to an indeterminable proportion. But his figure, his features, the general expression of his genius, and unhappily some of his worst faults, were particularly those of Irishmen. Both his virtues and vices were Irish. Now, when it comes to his poetry, that is found to contain the very same qualities that the Irish and Keltic-Scottish muse has always exhibited: an imaginative flight of tremendous power, and often equal vagueness, together with an audacity of invention that sometimes falls into mendaciousness. The structure of Poe's verse will be found to exhibit a weakness of rhythm combined with a loving reiteration of the same sound over and over again, which has the effect of poverty of language. So the player on the bagpipes, the Keltic musical instrument, finds a fresh and simple charm in the unceasing drone on a pair of notes.

Just as one cannot help liking many an Irishman, while hesitating to approve of what he does and says, so the friends and acquaintances of Poe who still survive are ready to come forward and testify to the many good and attractive qualities of the man. There can be no doubt that a very little alcoholic stimulus upset his constitution. It is by no means a rare phenomenon to see men who get the reputation, and finally the character, of drunkards, by merely drinking, for the sake of sociability, an amount of alcohol that will give ordinary men only a gentle exhilaration. This is particularly frequent with the sons of hard drinkers. But any one who shows the effect of liquor, even if it be a teaspoonful, might just as well have drunk a cask of wine; the world notes it and bewares of him. This must have been very depressing to Poe, for he could not help being aware of the feeling of insecurity people had for him. And yet, all the while, his conscience told him that he was doing everything possible for his wife and mother-in-law; that he was not a monster in any sense of the word, and that his harsh reviews of other writers, which raised him up a host of enemies, were needed to counteract, in literature, the deadly breath of money in a community almost entirely mercantile.

We began by saying that the writer of a life of a poet ought to ruminate long before stirring his ashes, even if it be in a fit of wrath at unjust accusations. There are maladroit excuses for Poe offered by Mr. Gill that must make the shade of the American lyrist wince. On the other hand, there is a sad lack of appreciation of what was great and good in the works of Poe, a lack that does not affect the heart of his biographer at all, but somewhat invalidates his head. An author who possessed, to such a singular degree, one—and perhaps the highest, certainly the least acquirable—side of the character of the poet, ought to expect in his biographer the most discriminating brain, the broadest heart, the most delicate hand. Of these three we can accord Mr. Gill only the second.

CURIOSITIES OF ETHNOLOGICAL SCIENCE.

ANCIENT SOCIETY; OR, RESEARCHES INTO THE LINES OF HUMAN PROGRESS FROM SAVAGERY THROUGH BARBARISM TO CIVILIZATION. By LEWIS H. MORGAN, LL. D. New-York: HENRY HOLT & Co. Pp. 560.

This book, of the royal octavo kind, is on a subject which is naturally one of the most interesting in the world—that which, according to Pope, is the proper study of mankind, and which has for ages incited the philosophical or merely curious inquiries of ethnologists—that is to say, the infancy of the human race and the early growth of society from the first simple conditions of the family or household.

Gathering and comparing the facts and conclusions of other writers on this theme, Dr. Morgan assumes, and probably very justly, that men, whatever may have been their origin, were savages at first; and also assumes, though this may not seem so very evident, that our homogeneous race has been wandering over the earth from the geologic periods, say for a hundred thousand or two hundred thousand years. In a deliberate and ample way, suitable enough to a theme of so much gravity and perplexity, he formulizes the cycles of old society into the savage, (or lower,) the barbarian, (next above,) and the civilized, subdividing the first of these into the lower, middle, and upper status of savagery, and the second in a similar way; and drawing, as he carries out his plan, upon the logic of inferences in a great degree, yet giving it a certain force which it may not be very easy to gainsay. He shows how each of these periods must have had its peculiar culture and conditions. The earliest people, living in the lowest status of savagery, must have lived on fruits and roots, and would be logically found in the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the earth, thus pointing to the locality which people have always regarded as the place of human origin. Fish he regards as the next sort of aliment among those savages, who must have eaten it raw at first, beginning with shell-fish; a state of things largely vouched for by the testimony of the Danish *Kjokkenmoeddings*; and as fish is a "brain food," it is natural to suppose it hastened the invention of language, which our author attributes to this period of savagery. This idea seems to be a just one, since the efforts at speech, however cacophonous and gesticulatory, must have been among the very first made by men in this world. Next, (in a superior status, the barbarian,) men would cultivate and live on the farinaceous foods, such as mainly sustained our American tribes, who had no such plenty of animals as helped with meat and milk (the next improved order of aliment) the progress of the Asiatics, and in our author's opinion, gave to the Aryan and Semitic races that supremacy of mind and muscle which has become a matter of such historic evidence and philological congratulation. Our author does not discuss the effect of aliment on national character; but it might be a moot question of interest to decide in what degree the carnivorous habits of men have influenced the march of what we call civilization, that is, the march of the strong over the weak. The beef-eaters are now in the ascendant, as were the horse-eaters in the old Mongolian days, and the rice-feeders are giving ground everywhere. The dread question of "strong drink," which so closely touches that of strong food, is one that we only venture to glance at, since both would seem in some unaccountable way to be mixed up with our customary order of civilization.

The premises of these researches are derived from the contemporary evidence of some Hawaiian and Australian customs, which are likewise traced in the histories of our chief American tribes, those of the Greeks and Romans, and also of several Asiatic races; and the testimonies thus gathered from modern sources and collated, in a general way, with those of ancient writers, all tend to sustain the argument of this book, viz., that civilization grew gradually along with the needs and contrivances of men, from the family in the first place; next into the gens, (a modification of the family;) next into the phratry, or confederacy of three or more gentes; then into the tribe, composed of several phratries; and lastly into the state, a union of tribes. The subject is fully discussed, as it has been already by a number of able writers, and must always be interesting for the new insights and conclusions to be gathered from the reports of travelers and the sagacity of ethnological scientists. The novelty of this work will be found in its main argument—the thread, so to speak, on which the author strings his conclusions—the argument of sex, and the ancient supremacy of woman. This is traced through the early grades of savagery, upward into the gens, the phratry and the tribe, to the borders of civilization, in all countries; and it is hard to resist the conviction that it was the influence and even mastery of women which molded the social politics and progress of our race in the early ages of the world—a proposition which the generality of people are not accustomed to recognize. But the German, Bachofen, in his work *Das Mutterrecht*, and other advanced ethnologists, have thrown such light on the subject that the conclusions of the book before us cannot be disregarded. We must, in fact, accustom ourselves to think that women were once of more social dignity than their husbands, that the term "better half" was no joke when applied to a wife in the "savage period," and that, in all philological seriousness, we should regard it as a traditional expression, full of ethnic significancy.

Dr. Morgan presents the explanation of this very curious piece of ancientry. It is briefly this—that the woman only could verify parentage and transmit name, right, and property in days of consanguine and indiscriminate marriages, such as were the rule of the "first families" in all countries. In dealing with this rather bewildering and unsatisfactory subject of polyandry and polygamy, he begins with the marriages of the contemporary Hawaiians and Australians, as described by Rev. Lorimer Fison and others, and, arguing backward through a crowd of testimonies, contends that the existing customs are a continuance of those which may be presumed to have existed thousands of years ago. He formulizes what old records tell us concerning the ancient marriage customs; not very distinctly, perhaps, but still in such a way as to show that he approaches very near the truth. He states that the earliest marriages of savages were first of the "consanguine" order, (of brothers, sisters, and cousins;) then *Punaluas*, (from a Polynesian term meaning "dear friend,") which describes an improved rule, under which a group of men married a group of women, (no consanguine,) and the combined groups lived together in close marriage intercourse, like the Massagetæ described by Herodotus. After this came the marriage of "pairs," here called "Sandyasmian," in which man and wife lived together, with liberty to part at any time. Next came the patriarchal in the Hebrew or Turkish way, and last the Monogamian. It was under those "consanguine" and "group" marriages that the family supremacy of women grew into a powerful ethnic law which endured for ages, and when it had ceased, left its traces upon the reformed condition of society in the great historic nations. From these traces our ethnologists argue by inference; and though, as the witty Lord Halifax, of Queen Anne's time, used to say, "There is nothing so likely to crack in stretching as an inference," we may find a large amount of indirect proof in this argument. This proof comes from the old gens or clan, which existed in a purified way at the dawn of history, or thereabouts. Ancient writers of the classic nations tell us that members of a gens were forbid to marry in it, and obliged to look to other gentes for wives or husbands. The prohibition pointed to the "consanguine" or "group" marriage customs of preceding ages. Herodotus tells us how the Lycians counted descent in the female line. The Etruscans had the same ancient law, and held women in high social respect; while Bachofen, in his *Mutterrecht*, has quoted the customs of Athenians, Cretans, Egyptians, Locrians, and several Asiatic nations to the same effect. In the Timæus of Plato, Socrates is made to say that he recommended a community of wives and children for his ideal republic; and Julius Cæsar says that in Britain groups of men and women were in the habit of living indiscriminately together. There is in fact evidence enough to show that women once had the social mastery over men, and also to indicate the reason why.

That "mother-right" or "woman-right" is beyond doubt one of the most remarkable features of all history, and it cannot be entirely confined to the studies of the archæologists or the category of curious things. It may, in fact, have some unsuspected bearings on the legends, fables, traditions, and folk-lore, not alone of ancient, but of modern literature. It may, for instance, help us to explain the apparition and story of the Amazons. It may also suggest some interpretation of the laughable *Couvade*, as practiced among the Basques and certain tribes of the Caucasus, India, and South America. It may have some connection with the Keltic idea of "fosterage" and the removal of children from the parental home; and may throw some light on the law of Tanistry, under which the son of a chieftain's sister usually succeeded him in preference to his own son. It may, in connection with the law of prohibition in the gens, suggest the origin of marriage by "capture," which has been such a feature in the life of many Asiatic tribes, and also some remote *raison d'être* for the Amazonian bodyguard of the King of Dahomey. Certainly, a system which had endured for so many prehistoric ages must have left many traces on the lines of human progress. But it came to an end at last; and man, ashamed of being nothing in the family or gens, resolved to assert his right to his property and his children. To this end the gens was reformed, marriage within it was forbidden, and at the same time men became more circumspect and rational in the marriage relations. This gave the gens a stronger physical character, with a higher and better order of intellect, as a natural consequence. Such is, in fact, the condition in which it presents itself at the dawn of authentic history. From that period—say 1,000 years before our era—the woman-mastery passed away. The sex became cabined, cribbed, confined, sent to the back apartments, and otherwise deprived of their old liberty. It was a noteworthy revolution, and greater than any the world has witnessed in the subsequent periods of time.

Following the traces of the gens, phratry, and tribe in various parts of the world, Dr. Morgan gives a new coloring and interest to our American histories of the Iroquois, Aztecs, and other native races. On the subject of the Mexicans he finds fault, very justly, with the imperfect and extravagant statements of the Spanish chroniclers; yet is able to find indications of the gens and phratry among the Aztecs. And this, it may be observed, was natural enough, since the latter bore a name of tribal significancy, vouched for by the Hindoo, Assyrian, Keltic and old English terms, caste, kissan, host, ceist, all of which have the meaning of race and tribe. On the ground of Greece, which may be called the head-quarters of his nomenclature, he finds many conflicting testimonies. Some historians—Grote among them—contend that the early Hellenes had a system of little kings, while to our author the gens and phratry seem to have been purely democratic. This dispute about things probably grew from words. The most democratic gens would have war and religion, and the names for a king (*basileus* and *rex*) were given both to the war-leader and the priest, since those words had the common meaning of "commander" and "pronouncer." Democracy, in fact, was never without its kings, whether of the warlike, sacerdotal or "railway" order. This is also suggested by the early history of the Romans and the eponymous Romulus—a story attributed to Peparethus, a wanderer from Attica, (after the time of the Second Punic War,) who taught languages in Italy, and dressed up the Roman *origines* in the Greek style. This clever man was very likely the originator of a tradition that has misled all the learned since his day. He established the idea that the polity of Rome was arranged by *threes*, thus suggesting that the numeral was the root of the term *tribus*; a term that really came from the root *tar*, which, in almost all old languages, had and has the meaning of "progeny" and "tribe." That ordering of the Roman tribes into the Rhamnes, the Tities, and the Luceres owes its origin very evidently to a piece of Greek paronomasia naturalized in Italy—one of the thousand puns that vitiate, in an unsuspected way, the early records of almost all nations. Such a pun has confused the Anglo-Saxon history of land-tenure, making the "hundred," which was really the Keltic *caint-red*, or "country-tract," to contain precisely one hundred homesteads.

Among the interesting facts brought together in these pages may be noted a few that connect our American aborigines with some far-removed tribes of the Old World, especially in the matter of *totems*. The Kols of India have clans named after animals. The Tongouse tribes are named in the same way, from horses, deer, dogs, &c. So are the Chinese in many places, the Bechuanas in Africa, and the Narringeri of Australia. This fashion was found, and may still exist, among the Iroquois, Algonquins, Cherokees, and most other American races; and the little word that describes it was a familiar one among the families of Asiatics and Kelts, signifying everywhere "tribe." The animal adopted was always reverenced and seldom eaten. The ancient Gauls had their *totem*, the cock, a stout military bird, bearing a name like their own; for the pun has been in all ages the first principle of heraldry. The Franks had theirs—a namesake—the *fronk*, or frog, which, among their descendants, has received a treatment running counter to all rule of ancientry, those people being for a long time in the habit of cooking and eating their *totems*, and thus exhibiting the irreverent philosophy of the race and its revolutionary disregard of old beliefs and traditions.

Dr. Morgan's work is full of suggestion and instruction, conveyed in an affluent and ample style of easy writing. This, while it indicates the writer's familiarity with his theme, may nevertheless lead some matter-of-fact readers to wish for what might be termed a simpler and closer manner of treatment. The subject involves a good deal of generalization and discursiveness, and these are apt to tax the attention of the too hasty reader—and most readers, in a very voluminous age like the present, are apt to live under the *awake* and compulsion of haste. This makes them rather exacting on the occurrence of such works as these *Researches* and especially desirous of a comprehensive index. The book before us would certainly require an ampler index than that which has been attached to it. For the rest, it is brought out in what may be called the best style of typography, and presents altogether a very elegant and attractive exterior.

THE ANTONELLI WILL CASE.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphing on July 26 says: "This morning the Tribunal pronounced its decision in favor of the plaintiff on the point before the Court in the Antonelli case. It was given in the form of a diffuse summing-up prepared by the President Cavaliere Pio Teodrani, and pointed out at length that neither the Italian Civil Code nor the Roman and Canon Law placed any prohibition on the proof of birth by means of personal testimony. In cases of this kind, consequently, on account of the age and infirmity of the Archpriest Venditti and of Pamburini, the eldest of the Cardinal's servants, the Court ordered their examination *pro futura memoria*; but held that the midwife, Gervase, being in good health, the same grounds for her examination did not exist. The court delegated to the Judge Cavaliere Spaziani the task of receiving the evidence of the two witnesses early in August, ordering at the same time that their depositions should remain secret and in the custody of the Chancellor of the Court. The decision now pronounced does not in point of law prejudge the general question of the admissibility of oral testimony to be tried in November; but from the line of argument laid down in the decision now given, it may be expected the court will then accord the right to examine the 70 witnesses to be brought forward. Great admiration was expressed by members of the Roman Bar in court at the lucidity and learning displayed in the judgment. The Counts Antonelli having to produce in court the Cardinal's will, published in the *Times* last December, Countess Lubertini has declared her intention of impounding it, on the grounds of forgery and inefficacy."

A RUSSIAN CAMP NEWSPAPER.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 27 has the following: "A camp newspaper, entitled the *Flying War Sheet*, has been started at the head-quarters of the Russian Army in the field. The new journal is to contain all orders and instructions for the Army; lists of all rewards given either to officers or soldiers; information from all the theatres of operations; telegrams from Russia; exact returns of men wounded or killed, and of the numbers sick in camp or hospital, and of any other news of general interest to the Army. The price of the paper in the army and in Russia is to be three roubles for six months' subscription. Any profit made is to be devoted to some charitable purpose in connection with the Army. When circumstances permit the paper is to be published daily."

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

TWO CENTURIES' SOUVENIERS.

AN AUCTION SALE OF ODDITIES AND ANTIQUITIES AT THE BROWN HOMESTEAD, NEAR CONCORD, MASS.

From the Boston Post, Aug. 8.

Among the hardy men who for conscience sake first sought an asylum on these shores was Capt. Abram Brown, who came to America in 1630, only 10 years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. He came with the Saltonstalls and settled in Watertown (Pigagusset, the Indians called it then) in what was known as the "Saltonstall settlement." In 1680, or thereabouts, Benjamin Brown, a direct descendant from Capt. Abram, struck off through the woods for a half a dozen miles or more, "blazing" the trees to mark his path, in search of a place on which to erect a cabin and locate his family. With the Pilgrims' notion of choice sites in his mind he sought the highest eminences he could find, and at length chose a spot in what is now the town of Lincoln, but then a portion of Concord. It was high and rocky, and to modern farmers would present few attractions, but here the energetic pioneer speedily erected a substantial cabin of two rooms below, with a shed roof beneath which a triangular sleeping-room accommodated, in a very primitive way, the 12 rugged children, 7 of them boys, which ultimately formed a part of the household.

Hard work and economical habits brought prosperity. The 520 acres originally pre-empted were made to yield more than a living for their owner. And so generation after generation rose up, engaged in the regulation battle with rocks, cold and scanty soil, won the stereotyped hard-earned victory, added from time to time a few rooms to the family mansion, and now gathered to their fathers peacefully. For 200 years, almost, matters have progressed thus, and to-day the old house of three rooms Benjamin Brown erected on that bleak Concord hill stands almost as he left it, save that its rotting sills and moss-grown roof form a portion of a quaint, rambling, odd-looking mansion of 33 rooms and closets, which five generations of descendants have grafted on to it. Such devotion to a homestead is rare to find, and no one can visit this unpainted, low-studded, unattractive looking residence without feeling impressed with its strangely uneventful history. But the quiet current of events about the old house has now been rudely broken. With modern ambitions and modern ideas the late generations of Browns have scattered, going to more promising fields and putting all recollections of the home on the hill away with their traditional knowledge of Capt. Abram and Benjamin the pioneer, or "Deacon Ben," as he was called. Cyrus Brown, Esq., who died but a few years since, by his will left the contents of the mansion to his daughter, Miss Abigail H., and her death without direct heirs has necessitated a sale of this property.

The auction took place yesterday, and all the personal property about the estate was included in the sale. The auctioneer was Mr. Benjamin F. Brown, of Waltham, fifth in descent from Deacon Ben, and several of the sixth generation, including the auctioneer's charming daughter, were to be seen mingling with the crowd which the red flag at the door and the large posters about the town had drawn together. The attraction to many was the great variety of antique furniture and furnishings which had gathered here—the dust of two centuries on some of it—and which was then for the first time to come under the hammer. The Browns had been "well to do" in early days, and there were many rare old articles in the list. Among them was a table brought over by Capt. Abram. It is little more than a stand in size; portions of its legs and top have rotted away, and its 240 years (or the original varnish) have given it a mummy color, yet it quickly brought $5, and Mr. W. Baker, of Wilson's Corner, came late, vainly offered the purchaser $15 for it. From another table, of good English oak, brought over in the same ship, two ricketty ottoman frames had been made, and these Mr. Baker got for $7. For two cushioned chairs, with straight high backs and a generally uncomfortable look, he paid $12, and for two others equally ancient looking, he gave $9. Mr. Baker was a liberal buyer, his bill for oddities and antiquities amounting to between $200 and $300. Among the articles taken by him were a set of pewter ware, $6; old saddle and snow-shoes, $1; old buckles, &c., $3 50; old razors, $1 25; bag of old buttons, 25 cents; warming-pan, $5; round table, $7; portable closet, $8; three chairs, $3; three high-backed chairs, $6; old loom, $10; two spinning-wheels $13; one spinning-wheel and two reels, $5; eight pewter plates, $8; three porringers, $6 75; one pewter platter, $5; cherry desk, $25; cup and saucer, $2 50; blue bowl and pitcher, $4. Most of the manuscript stuff and a variety of the modern fixings went at small prices to general buyers. Many of the really valuable keepsakes were taken by representatives of the Browns, and a set of brass andirons, with accompanying shovel, tongs, &c., were taken for Judge Hoar at $10. Another set, equally good apparently, went for $4. A massive eight-day clock brought $60, and another of similar appearance, offered much later, was knocked down at $1 75.

It is the proud boast of the family that during the Indian wars, which so plagued many of the settlers around Massachusetts Bay, the Browns remained entirely unmolested in their exposed situation. Tradition says the cause of this immunity from attack was a treaty of friendship which Deacon Ben made with a powerful chief in the neighborhood. Certain it is that the household was never molested, and in a quaintly mounted old chest of drawers, with brass handles and finishings, was yesterday to be seen a basket made of birch bark and covered with carvings of men and animals, as well as of various figures, which only the brain of an Indian could interpret, which is held by the descendants of the deacon to be the identical bond of amity which was executed between him and the savage Pequot. The basket is about 6 inches deep, 8 inches in longest diameter, and 5 inches in smallest diameter. It is made of a solid strip of bark rolled up like a stove pipe, and has its bottom sewed in by thongs.

The Browns were not entirely men of peace, however, as among the sales yesterday were a bag of flints, an old musket with bayonet, and a more modern rifle. Bullet-formed powder-horns and other evidences of training days and hunting prowess were frequent. An examination of the various articles about the premises showed how our ancestors were forced to make shift for their own comfort. An ancient shoemaker's bench, with lasts ranging from the pointed toes of the Revolutionary period through many of the phases which foot-wear has since put on; great wooden shovels for shoveling grain or snow; cranberry rakes, almost heavy enough for a horse, and turf cutters and handlers, which enabled the farmer to supplement his fire of wood with a better one of peat. Then there is an old cider press, whose timbers are now weak and dozy, and an infinity of articles in wood, which the ingenuity of the family supplied, ranging from the old dash-churn and bean-mortar and pestle to the huge carved settle with high upright back and carved elbow rests, which used to be drawn before the capacious fireplace of a Winter's evening. The cellar beneath the old house is as it was originally fixed—walled with huge cobble stones, but innocent of mortar of any kind. An odor of hard cider seems to pervade the place, and it is shrewdly suspected that apple-jack may have been another seal on the bond which bound the simple aborigines to the interests of the settler. The house is just under the north-eastern brow of the hill, and a heavy retaining wall behind it allows the earth to be terraced up several feet above the level of the lower floors. In this sheltered spot, beneath the shadow of a huge locust tree, the old mansion has gathered moss and years, and seen the busy tide of events surging and eddying about it while all was serene beneath its roof.

THE LOCUST IN THE WEST.

PROF. ALPHEUS S. PACKARD, JR.'S, REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF HIS OBSERVATIONS AND INQUIRIES IN THE TERRITORIES.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Aug. 6.

Dr. A. S. Packard, Jr., Secretary of the United States Entomological Commission, has just returned from an extended trip through portions of Colorado, Wyoming, Northern Utah, Eastern Idaho, Central and Eastern Montana, and through Dakota. He reports that 50 per cent. of locust eggs in Colorado, about Denver and Greeley, were destroyed by parasites, according to the experience of Mr. A. N. Arnett of Morrison, and Mr. M. Clark, of Greeley. Though large numbers hatched out in the Spring, the heavy, late rains, the extreme cold, and the fall of snow for three days at the end of April, killed the young, so that few were left, except in small areas about Greeley and Longmont. The young died from apparently the same causes as in Kansas and Nebraska, *i. e.*, extreme wet and cold weather. In the Fall of 1876 eggs were laid in profusion in Colorado, and the farmers expected to have the "worst fight yet," with the locusts. May 29, and 30 a large swarm flew over Julesburg, Col., on the Union Pacific Railroad, and were seen 17 miles west of that point by Mr. Joseph Ramsay, of Greeley. These blew from the South, probably from Texas.

In Wyoming locusts were reported as hatching out from a point 50 miles north of Laramie City to Custer. Light swarms from this region and the Black Hills may be expected in Colorado.

In Utah Cache and Malade Valleys were badly infected. About Franklin, Utah, one-third of the wheat crop was reported as devoured by them. The winged locusts were beginning to fly June 11. These locusts will probably migrate to Middle and Southern Utah. Though numerous about Farmington, Utah, on the shores of Salt Lake, little injury was done, as the season was late, wet, and cold, and hatching was much later than usual.

In Idaho scattered broods of young were seen along the stage road from Franklin to Pleasant Valley, but none were seen in Montana, from the southern borders of the territory through the central parts as far north as Fort Benton, nor along the Missouri River to the eastern border of the Territory. A few hatched out in Vitter Root Valley, doing some damage, and locusts were reported to have hatched out on the Yellowstone River, at and near Baker's Battle Ground, *i. e.*, on the north shore of the river between Clark's Fork and Froze-to-Death Creek. None were seen or reported from the valleys of the Sun River and the Upper Missouri, and none in the Gallatin, Madison or Jefferson Valleys. From reliable information received at Fort Benton, there were no young locusts this Spring in the Marias or Mill's River Valleys, or in the region northward toward the South Saskatchewan River. None were seen by parties who had just returned from Wood Mountain, Sitting Bull's camp, 60 miles north of the United States boundary line. Locusts hatched out in February at Fort McLeod, on the South Saskatchewan River, but were killed by the unfavorable weather. Along the Missouri River and the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad no young locusts were seen, and it is probable that few locusts developed in Dakota this season, unless in the eastern portion. Light swarms, however, were seen flying from the east at Fort Peck as early as June 18; also at Wolf Point, on the Missouri, and at Bismarck, June 21, and a few were seen at almost the same date at Jamestown, Dakota. These apparently came from Minnesota and Iowa. If so, it shows (coupled with the fact of the Texan swarms observed in Colorado) that the return westward migrations of the locust from the border States, extend to the base of the Rocky Mountains, from Colorado to the United States northern boundary line. The results from these observations that over an immense area in the North-west, supposed to have furnished the swarms which have hitherto devasted Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota, owing to the wet, cool, backward weather this Spring, there were no young locusts developed, if many hatched. Should the present exceptionally cool and wet Spring and Summer be followed by a similar season in 1878, we may reasonably expect that the border States will not be invaded to an alarming extent next year. It also appears somewhat doubtful whether extensive swarms will invade the border States of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri this Summer and Fall, though light swarms may possibly fly east from the Black Hills and Yellowstone region. But absolute predictions we do not wish to make, and merely suggest possible results.

ITEMS ABOUT WOMEN.

A SELF-SATISFIED OLD LADY.

The Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph* prints a brief communication from one of the women residents of that town, in which she says: "I saw a paragraph in the Lewiston paper the other day saying that a woman 78 years old bought the cloth and cut and made her husband a pair of pantaloons. I think I have beaten that for I am 79, and I bought the cloth and cut and made my husband a pair of pantaloons, a vest, and a short jacket, all in the past three weeks."

DEATH AFTER LONG SUFFERING.

The Rochester *Union* of Thursday, 9th inst., says: "This morning Mrs. Ann Mary, wife of George Heberger, St. Michael's street, died after an illness extending back for 15 years. She was afflicted at first with rheumatism, and for the whole 15 years has not lain upon a bed or walked a step. For the past five years she has not been out of her chair, even to sit upon a couch. Her spine and limbs were distorted and stiffened, and she was bent forward nearly double. Her head would rest on the back of a chair, and in that position for five years she has patiently awaited death. She was 62 years of age at the time of her death. She leaves a large family of adult children."

A WOMAN AS PASTOR.

A correspondent of the Adrian (Mich.) *Times*, writing from Macon, that State, says: "The River Raisin Free-will Baptist quarterly meeting held its session with the Church in Macon, commencing Aug. 3, and holding over the Sabbath. Although busy times prevented a large attendance from other churches, yet all agree that it was a profitable session. Revs. John Silvernail, of Bedford; D. D. Mitchell, of Hillsdale; Wellington Depuy, and Miss Mary Girard were present and supplied the desk. An interesting praise meeting Sabbath evening closed the session. This church has secured the services of Miss Girard, who has already commenced her labors with good acceptance."

A MODEST YOUNG LADY.

The Oswego *Palladium* describes the unlucky adventure of two young women as follows: "Miss Beebe and Miss Vandyke went swimming in Vandercamp Pond, town of Constantia, the other day, attired in the thinnest of fabrics. A young lad whom they knew came along with a boat, and they induced him to take them in. He put out into the pond, and the girls thinking it was fanny to rock the boat, went at it and tipped her over. They sank twice before help reached them, and then the lad saw clothes were cast off from one of the young women in the effort to save her. She went down again, and positively refused to be saved till they could get something to put around her, which was finally accomplished, and she was hauled out."

THE ATTRACTIVE YOUNG RAILROAD COMPANION.

The Oswego *Times* says: "A few days ago Miss Carrie Lynch left Carleton, Vt., for Oswego via Saratoga. Her baggage consisted of a trunk and sachel containing her clothes. On the way to Saratoga a polite, well-dressed young man took a vacant seat beside her and made her acquaintance. He was also coming to Oswego, and would be glad to render service to her. At Saratoga he took her check and had her baggage checked to Schenectady. At Schenectady he again obtained the check, and told her he would have her baggage rechecked to Oswego. He left the car, and that was the last she has seen of the young man or the check. When she arrived in Oswego she found that her trunk and sachel had not been forwarded here. The young man was probably a confidence operator, and took possession of her effects at Schenectady."

HOW A CONDUCTOR GOT HIS FARE.

The Middletown *Press* gives the following incident in connection with the duties of a popular conductor on the Erie Railway: "Conductor James Tinney, on leaving Jersey City recently, found a passenger on his train, a woman with a baby in her arms, who refused to pay her fare. Not wishing to put her off the train between two stations, being too gallant a man for that, he allowed her to ride to Paterson. At that point the woman got off, and, in assisting her to alight, Conductor Tinney got possession of the baby. He tucked the juvenile under his arm, and notified the woman that when she had paid her fare she could have the baby, and not before. The baby began kicking and squalling, as Conductor Tinney started for the depot. The woman pursued him, pocket-book in hand, and finally paid her fare, receiving in return the baby. On opening her pocket-book it was seen that she had plenty of money, and her conduct, therefore was inexcusable. The question naturally arises, what would Mr. Tinney have done if the mother had declined to pay, and walked off leaving the baby in his possession."

A LITTLE GIRL WHO WAS NOT AFRAID.

The Audubon (Minn.) *Journal* tells the following of a little girl, 3 years old, daughter of Frank Smith, of Pelican, Minn., and niece of S. M. Woodworth, of Audubon: "While Mrs. Woodworth was on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Smith was taken alarmingly ill. Mr. Smith was away from home at the time, and no one near the house to render assistance save Mrs. Woodworth and the child. Mrs. Woodworth could not leave, so she called little Angie and asked her to go to the house of a neighbor, three-quarters of a mile distant, and summon assistance. The child did as she was directed in an incredibly short space of time, and upon her return with the neighbor it was found necessary to summon a physician. It was now nearly dark, and a storm brewing; yet this brave little heroine again took the road and went to the nearest neighbor's house, a distance of one and a fourth miles in the opposite direction from the first trip, where she found a man to go for a physician. Ere her return home the storm had so increased as to render her progress very slow, and the vivid and constant lightning might well have stricken terror into the heart of many an older pedestrian; yet this 3-year-old child bravely and faithfully performed her mission and returned in safety."

LOLA MONTEZ'S HAIR IN A FIDDLE-BOW.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* contains the following: "John Hull Pennville, who passed through this city a day or two since from Plumas County, Cal., on his way to Esmeralda County, in this State, has in his possession a curious relic of that strange and adventurous woman, Lola Montez. Mr. Pennville is an accomplished violinist, and at the time when Lola was residing in Grass Valley, Cal., was in the habit of playing for her in order that she might practice some new dance of her own invention. The violinist had a strong passion for making collections of human hair, particularly the long tresses of women. He had several times hinted to Lola his great desire to possess a tress of her hair, but she refused to take these hints, however plainly made. At this time Lola had in her possession at her home in Grass Valley a young bear that she was training for some purpose, she being at that time but about 29 years of age, and only full of life and ambition. One day when Pennville again hinted about the tress, Lola said: 'Mr. Pennville, if you will go into that back yard, throw that bear to the ground and hold him one minute by my watch, I will give you a strand of my hair long enough for the bow of your violin!' 'Done!' cried Pennville, and he at once proceeded to the yard for his tussle with the bear, Lola following to time him. The bear was a grizzly, not yet old enough to be very dangerous, and Pennville, proceeding as though at play with the animal, with very little trouble or risk succeeded in wrining the much-coveted lock of hair. The tress was promptly surrendered, and Pennville long kept it among the other specimens in his collection, but when he heard of Lola's death he remembered her words at the time he won the memento, 'I will give you a strand large enough for the bow of your violin,' and placed the hair in the handsomest bow he could procure, where it remains to this day. Pennville is now quite an old man, and does not appear to be overburdened with this world's goods, but it would take a large sum of money to purchase that fiddle bow."

WELSHMEN GOING WEST.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Commercial* of the 9th inst. says: "At a meeting of Welsh citizens, held on Tuesday evening, the subject of organizing a colonization society, to aid their countrymen in emigrating from the crowded East to the great West, was considered. There was a large attendance, and great interest was manifested in the project. Mr. T. D. Evans was called to the chair, and Mr. S. Reese selected as Secretary. A committee on organization reported the following officers of the Welsh Colonization Society of Pittsburg: President, Hon. Miles S. Humphries; Vice-Presidents, Jenkin Jones, J. C

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA...WED., Aug. 15 | *RUSSIA.....WED., Aug. 29
SCYTHIA.....WED., Aug. 22 | ALGERIA.....WED., Sept. 5

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return-tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 15
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 18

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Bolivia.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M. | Ethiopia...Aug. 25, 6 A. M.
California...Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Victoria...Sept. 1, 11 A. M.

TO LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Alsatia.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Elysia.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24-st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Sat. Aug. 18 | MOSEL.....Sat. Sept. 1
SALE.....Sat. Aug. 25 | DONAU.....Sat. Sept. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Sat., Aug 18, noon | Italy, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:00 A. M. | England, Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Denmark, Aug. 16, 9 A. M. | Canada, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 8, N. R.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $100, $85, or $70, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

CANADA, FRANCHETI.....Wednesday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.
ST. LAURENT, LACHENEZ, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 4 P. M.
AMERIQUE, POUZOLS.....Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS.
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, agent, 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

CITY OF DALLAS, Capt. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 25, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through tickets and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent, 409 Broadway.
Pier O. R. Martin, No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Aug. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Sept. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wednesday, Aug. 15

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling green, New-York.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me., and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrew's, Fredericton, Shediac, Mirimichi, and Bathurst, N. B. Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, TEMERAN.....Wednesday, Aug. 15
CITY OF MEXICO, McINTOSH.....Saturday, Aug. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKEN.....Wednesday, Aug. 29

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO, McINTOSH.....Saturday, Aug. 25

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 12 and Sept. 2 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HAMMONIA.....Aug. 16 | WIELAND.....Aug. 30
POMMERANIA.....Aug. 23 | GELLERT.....Sept. 6

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.—Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, camel's hair shawls, silk, &c., bought, and sold back at a very small advance. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, (Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M., Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4:5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Waterford, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 76 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. E. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 6 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 9:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Ithaca, Elmira, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Ocean Grove, Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

ALBANY BOAT—PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6:0 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,

and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boat, leaving Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) daily at 5:15 P. M.

FARE ONLY $1 50.

and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.

Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.

C. H. B. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA VIA PEOPLE'S LINE FROM PIER NO. 41 N. R.—Large, steady, well-ventilated boats. Fare to Saratoga, $2 70; Excursion Tickets, good during season, to Albany and return, $2; Saratoga and return, $4 40. Races commence at Saratoga July 21.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. A. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:30, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R., are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to Brooklyn, by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) at 8:05 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

ALBANY AND TROY.—SUNDAY EVENING boat, Citizen's Line, new palace steamer SARATOGA, leaves pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston Railroads and connections. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points. Hudson River Railroad tickets taken for passage.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

BROOKLYN AND JERSEY CITY.

The boats of the "BROOKLYN ANNEX" are now making the regular service connection to and from all through trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad as well as the Albany boats, Boston, Providence, and Stonington boats, Mary Powell, &c. Depot at Jewell's Wharf, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st, at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.

Tickets to all landings, 90 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

A.—MARY POWELL—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn, by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

KEEP SELLS THE BEST AND Cheapest Shirts in the world; also Collars, elegant styles, best quality, $1 50 per dozen. six for 75c. No. 625 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.

A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.

The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,

at 5 P. M., daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. Free coupons for passengers to and from all points in Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,

And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays, July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.

NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND, VIA FALL RIVER LINE AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28, N. R., at 5 P. M. daily. (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10. Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive at New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, QUEBEC, AND SAGUENAY RIVER.—Through to the mountains by daylight. On and after July 16 through cars will leave Grand Central Depot, via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 8:05 A. M., for the White Mountains, Littleton, Fabyan House, Crawford House; also, for Newbury Springs, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Newport, Vt., Lake Memphremagog, reaching all these points the same evening, and Quebec early next morning, in time for steamers for Saguenay River and trains for Maritime Provinces. For other information and tickets apply at ticket offices New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, Grand Central Depot, 42d LEVE, Passenger Agent; Passumpsic Railroad, No. 211 Broadway, or Central Vermont Railroad office, No. 417 Broadway.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THE ONLY COOL PLACE NEAR NEW-YORK.

Compare highest temperature in shade.

Aug. 8—Catskill Village, 86°; New-York, 92°;
MOUNTAIN HOUSE, 73°.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

CATSKILL, N. Y. ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN THIS REGION; terms reduced; high elevation, 900 acres of grounds, mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; accessible by Albany day boats and Hudson River Railroad.

JOHN BREASTED, Proprietor, Catskill, N. Y.

RYE BEACH HOTEL, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A few fine rooms to let at reduced price on American or European plan. Apply at No. 19 East 14th-st., or at the hotel.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN., one hour from City; located on high ground, and free from malaria and mosquitoes; board, $8 per week and upward. L. W. KNAPP, Manager.

ELBERON HOTEL, SOUTH OF LONG BRANCH. The most unique and elegant sea-side resort in the country. C. T. JONES, late of Hoffman House and St. James Hotel, Proprietor.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—Two hours, Erie; excellent accommodations; moderate rates. OLIVER CROMWELL.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PARK-AV., (MURRAY HILL.)—MEDIUM-sized modern brown-stone house, (sold to close estate;) others same discription; vicinity Dr. Hall's Church; $27,000 to $50,000. Also, at astonishing prices, (if secured now,) a variety of large and small first-class houses, finished by November.

SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

PROMINENT EXTRA-SIZED CORNER RESidence, between Brunswick and Windsor Hotels, for sale (or lease for business;) other 5th-av., corner and inside properties, below and opposite Central Park and adjacent thereto, at lowest market prices.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—In 37th-st., between Madison and Park avs., an elegant full-size four-story brown-stone house, in perfect order. For permission and particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT, WELL-BUILT four-story brown-stone house No. 12 West 38th-st.; is in complete order, and can be bought low with immediate possession if desired.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NO. 10 WEST 51ST-ST.—SUPERB FULL-SIZE dwelling, only $25,000.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT LAKE MAHOPAC.—Will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., if not previously disposed at private sale, the valuable residence on the north shore of Lake Mahopac, adjoining the property of the late William Tilden, Esq., and known as "Long Mead," at present occupied by Mr. Bradley. The dwelling commands most beautiful views of land and water scenery. The grounds form a natural terrace, sloping gradually to the lake, which is about 1,000 feet above the sea. The location is in the highest degree healthy. The house is conveniently arranged and tastefully furnished. Hot and cold water throughout, with all modern improvements. Carriage house and stables, boat and Summer-houses, &c. For further particulars apply to E. L. VIELE, Lake Mahopac, or No. 234 Broadway, New-York.

LOW-PRICED LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE, for manufactories, refineries, chemical works, &c.; blocks of lots with bulkhead water-front; also blocks for dwellings, on Newtown Creek, adjoining New-York and Brooklyn; terms easy; all on mortgage if satisfactorily improved. Apply to W. L. BROWER, 170 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety; also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let, for season or year. WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Maine and Cone sts.

AT HALF PRICE TO PROMPT BUYER, splendid residence at Plainfield; house and carriage-house have modern improvements; garden, shade, and fruit. EDDY, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHOICE COUNTRY SEAT NEAR Tarrytown; one of the most desirable places on the Hudson River; high ground and healthy. Apply to W. L. BROWER, No. 170 William-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

"ALBANY" APARTMENTS.—FURNISHED or unfurnished, to lease for the Fall or for present occupation. Apply on the premises of JOHN M. NIXON, Agent, Broadway and 51st-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TO A SMALL PRIVATE family only, a beautiful house on 38th-st., near Madison-av. Address W. S., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., (STUYVESANT-SQUARE).—Flats just completed with the latest improvements; rents, $40 to $60.

L. J. CARPENTER,
No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

TO LET—HALF OF A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, suitable for two families; nine rooms and bath-room; all lighted, with latest improvements; in perfect order. Inquire at No. 239 West 49th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

COUNTRY SEAT AT PASSAIC.—NOMINAL rent for 18 months; house, 14 rooms; carriage-house; 14 acres; fruit; shade; near depot.

S. EDDY, No. 145 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—STORE, NORTH-WEST CORNER OF Nassau and Ann sts., lately occupied as sample-room. Enquire within.

UMBRELLAS.

THE UMBRELLA WAR.

THE UMBRELLA RING

Against Keep and the People.

"KEEP has killed the shirt business with his superior shirts and low prices, and we are determined to keep KEEP out of the umbrella business."

"If you sell him any goods we countermand our orders and withdraw our patronage."

This is what the Umbrella Ring say to manufacturers of umbrella cloths and furniture.

Manufacturers of umbrella furniture are generally men of small capital—completely under control of the Umbrella Ring. They cannot afford to act independently. This is not surprising; but that some of the largest commission houses in this City are equally under the thumb of the Umbrella Ring is almost incredible.

KEEP determined to make umbrellas, even without the consent of the Umbrella Ring, and now is prepared to furnish any quantity, made strictly in conformity with KEEP'S plan—"The very best goods at the very lowest prices."

KEEP'S gingham umbrellas—the very best, $1 each. These are the best that can be produced. KEEP'S silk umbrellas will soon be ready—equally cheap.

We are determined to show the Umbrella Ring what KEEP can do.

Now, to make as general a distribution as possible, we will supply the trade at cost.

A comparison of KEEP'S umbrellas and prices will show a difference in their favor of some 50 per cent. No wonder the Umbrella Ring wanted to keep KEEP out. KEEP'S umbrellas will not be confined to any special parties, but supplied to the trade at large.

Keep Manufacturing Company,

Factory and wholesale warerooms,
Nos. 165 and 167 Mercer-st.

RETAIL STORES.

No. 623 Broadway, New-York.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
No. 921 Arch-st., Philadelphia.
No. 112 Tremont-st., Boston.
No. 173 East Madison-st., Chicago.
No. 621 Olive-st., St. Louis.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR SAYS: "I TAKE great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy of Mr. Sheldon C. Shortlidge." This

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

WHO "BUCKINGHAM" PROVES TO BE.

THE SWINDLER RECOGNIZED AS CHAUNCEY JOHNSON, A NOTORIOUS BANK ROBBER—HE ACKNOWLEDGES HIS IDENTITY—SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

The swindler, "T. Buckingham," who was arrested on Friday by Detectives Dunn and Woolsey, for attempting to defraud the Bank of the State of New-York by drawing $4,848 against a forged check for $5,548 78 which he had previously deposited, was taken to the Tombs Police Court from the Central Office yesterday afternoon. Justice Smith held him in $10,000 to answer. At the time the arrest was made Detective Woolsey recognized "Buckingham" as the notorious bank robber and sneak thief, Chauncey Johnson. He said nothing about his discovery, however, until after the prisoner had been committed. When he and Dunn were parting with "Buckingham" at the door of the Tombs Prison, Woolsey said: "Well, good-bye, Channee." "Buckingham" turned quickly and replied: "Well, Woolsey, you settled me once before, and I guess you have got me dead this time.'

Chauncey Johnson, alias "T. Buckingham," although a young looking man, has followed criminal pursuits for nearly 30 years. He first became known to the Police in 1850 or 1851, when he stole $37,000 from the same bank which he attempted to defraud on Friday. This feat he accomplished through his skill as a sneak. The manner of his arrest at that time was very peculiar. After procuring the money from the bank he went to a gambling place called "The Arbor," which was then on Broadway, near the old Broadway Theatre. He is a reckless gambler, and his play on that occasion attracted the attention of the other persons in the saloon. Among them were Yankee Sullivan, the pugilist, and old Joe Keefe, the detective. Sullivan called Keefe's attention to the fact that Johnson seemed to have none but bills of the denomination of $100. Keefe knew Johnson by sight, and had previously suspected him of being what detectives call "on the cross." He determined to inquire into the cause of Johnson's remarkable display of wealth; and going over to Chauncey he said in an undertone, "I want my rake," which implied to Johnson that he knew his money had been procured dishonestly and he wanted some "hush money." The gambler recognized him, and replied: "All right. I'll give you your rake." Keefe then invited him to leave the gaming-table, and took him to the station-house of the Fourth Precinct, of which the present Inspector Dilks was then Captain. He there locked him up on suspicion of having committed a felony. Johnson was recognized the next day as a person who had been seen in the Wall-street Bank before it was robbed, and sufficient evidence was procured to send him to State Prison for five years. Upon being released from imprisonment he became a professional gambler, but, apparently he did not succeed in the profession, for he resumed the practice of theft.

His next offense was a burglary in the Third Precinct. Officer John Hamblin arrested him in the act, and he was convicted and sentenced to State Prison. Upon being released he went to Philadelphia, where he committed a burglary, for which he seerved a term in Moyamensing Prison. He robbed the safe of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel in 1871. For that he was sentenced to imprisonment for one year. In 1873 he, Peter Lamb, alias "Dutch Pete," and Theodore Wiley, robbed a till in Thirteenth-street and University-place. He and Lamb were arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for three years. Johnson sometimes associated with Henry Naumann, alias "Dutch Heinirich." Peter Lamb, alias "Dutch Pete," and The. Wiley; but he usually preferred to work alone. He is one of the most expert sneak thieves in the United States. Upon his release from StatePrison a year ago, he became a Bowery "lay figure" and a frequenter of the "skin" game of faro in a saloon on the Bowery. His ventures at the gaming-table appear never to have resulted beneficially to him, and at times since his last release from prison he has been in very needy conditions as to clothing. The detectives do not know that he is a married man, but yesterday afternoon as they were taking Johnson alias Buckingham, out of the Central Office, the prisoner was stopped by a stout, middle-aged woman whom he did not appear pleased to see. He talked with her privately for a few minutes and then walked away. She told the officers that she was "Mrs. Buckingham," and that she had come from Poughkeepsie to see her husband in his trouble.

GOOD WORK BY CAPT. FOLEY.

HOW A PHILADELPHIA FIRM WAS SWINDLED—THE CULPRITS ARRESTED AND THE GOODS IDENTIFIED.

About two weeks ago, Central Office detectives arrested two Jewish tailors, Marks Greenbaum and Abraham Barnett, on suspicion of having received the material for 135 overcoats, valued at $800, from Simon Barnett, of Philadelphia, to whom the goods had been intrusted for making up by Messrs. Hanauer, Cohen & Co., of Philadelphia, on July 10. Owing to the meagre character of the evidence against them, Justice Wandell, before whom the prisoners were arraigned, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on July 23, discharged them. It was reserved for Capt. Foley, of the Tenth Precinct, to rearrest the men on the strength of indisputable evidence of guilt, and to recover the property passed to them by Simon Barnett. The latter shipped the goods to this City apparently according to a prearranged plan between himself and the prisoners. The material was transported as ordinary baggage in five trunks and two boxes, addressed to "E. Green." It is alleged that Greenbaum and Abraham Barnett claimed the trunks at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Pier No. 39 North River, on July 27, after their discharge from custody; that they hired Alfred Smith, a carman, of No. 290 Spring-street, to deliver two of the trunks at No. 433 West Thirty-ninth-street, and that another portion of the goods was removed to the residence of Barnett, No. 233 Division-street. The transactions of the men were brought to the notice of Capt. Foley by a man who said that Barnett had offered to sell him some of the trimmings. The Captain immediately interested himself in working up the case. He proceeded to the residence of Barnett and arrested him. In the sitting-room he found a package of trimmings, and on the person of the prisoner letters directed to him from his niece, who is Greenbaum's wife, directing him how to dispose of the goods. From the contents of the letters the Captain also learned the whereabouts of the remainder of the goods. He recovered them and rearrested Greenbaum. Mr. Hanauer, the leading member of the victimized firm, subsequently came here and identified the goods as the property intrusted to Simon Barnett. The prisoners were arraigned in Essex Market Police Court yesterday before Justice Kilbreth, who held them in $1,000 each to answer.

Capt. Foley has evidence that these persons robbed two other firms in Philadelphia in a similar way, but he has not yet succeeded in recovering the proceeds of the transaction. It is believed that the accused, aided by their accomplices, have successfully pursued their nefarious business for a long time.

UTTERING A FORGED CHECK.

John H. Holtze, of No. 125 Cannon-street, entered the Bank of the Metropolis yesterday and presented for payment a check for $425, purporting to have been drawn by Mr. William H. Hurlbert, the editor of the *New-York World*, in favor of M. A. Merritt & Co. It bore what appeared to be indorsements by Merritt & Co., M. A. Moore, and Mr. Hurlbert. Mr. E. C. Evans, the Paying Teller of the bank, not liking the appearance of Holtze refused to pay him the money called for by the check unless he was identified, and he left the bank. A short time later he returned and asked Mr. Evans to certify the check. The latter then compared the signature of the check with the signature of Mr. Hurlbert on the books of the bank, and found that they differed in a slight degree. He therefore called Officer Tyler, of the Broadway squad, and procured the arrest of Holtze. Upon being arraigned before Justice Wandell, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, Holtze said the check was given him by a person he did not know, with instructions to procure the money on it. Mr. Hurlbert declared the check a forgery, but was astonished that his signature could have been so closely imitated. He said he had never seen Holtze before. The prisoner was held in $2,000 bail for trial in the Court of General Sessions. It is suspected that the forgery was committed by some person having a knowledge of Mr. Hurlbert's business, who gave the check to Holtze to have it cashed.

PRESENTING FORGED LETTERS.

While the weekly services were in progress at the Greenville (N. J.) Reformed Church on Friday evening, a well-dressed young man entered, and presenting a letter purporting to be written by Rev. David Coles, of Yonkers, N. Y., stating that the bearer, John Lourton, was a member of his church in good standing, asked one of the members for his influence in obtaining assistance, as he was in need. The member of whom he made the request had his suspicions aroused, and telling the stranger to wait until the meeting of the consistory at the close of the services, quietly sent word to the station-house. Officer McHorney was sent to the church, and while Lourton was renewing his request before the board the officer stepped into the room, and putting a pair of handcuffs on him took him to Police Head-quarters. Yesterday morning he was taken before Judge Davis, when a number of forged letters which had been found on his person were exhibited, and the prisoner was held for examination. To the letters found in his possession were forged the signatures of the following clergymen: Rev. M. E. Mudge, of Yonkers; Rev. David Coles, of Yonkers; Rev. J. R. Sands, of the same place, and Rev. A. Schuyler, of Orange, N. J.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.

A Staten Island fisherman, whose name is not stated, fastened his boat to the stern of the steamboat Columbia, which carried the sewing girls' excursion from Jewell's dock yesterday morning. The man designed being towed to Staten Island, but when the Columbia backed into the stream she upset the boat and its occupant, destroying the former and forcing the latter to swim for his life. The tug-boat Boy, which was steaming up the river with a lighter in tow, was slowed down for a moment, and the man was taken on board considerably exhausted. The accident caused much excitement on the docks and on board the Columbia.

THE GUNSER MURDER.

CONTINUATION OF THE EXAMINATION BEFORE JUSTICE MARSHALL—JACOB EISLE STILL HELD IN JAIL.

The examination in the Gunser murder case was continued before Justice Marshall, at Newtown, yesterday. Mrs. Gunser was in court with her six children. The father and mother of the murdered man were also present. At the opening of the court Mr. Kugleman, counsel for Mrs. Gunser, August Gunser, and Lizzie Schmidt, arrested on complaint of Detective Zundt on the 4th inst., asked and demanded that they should have an immediate examination District Attorney Downing explained to the court that Mrs. Gunser had only been discharged by Judge Barnard on her own recognizance, to appear when wanted, and that he was prepared to go on with her examination. Justice Marshall stated that he, as well as the complaining witness, Detective Zundt, were of the belief that Mrs. Gunser had been fully discharged by Judge Barnard, consequently no effort had been made to obtain or notify witnesses to attend. Such being the case he would adjourn the hearing in the above cases until Thursday, the 30th inst. In the case of Adam Martin, held for willful and corrupt perjury, Counsellor Hatch asked that he be admitted to bail, to which the District Attorney consented, to be given before Judge Armstrong at Jamaica. Bail was fixed in the sum of $500; Elizabeth Schrin and Andrew Roth becoming sureties for Martin. The examination of Jacob Eisle, arrested on complaint of Detective Zundt, on the charge of murdering Gunser, was then called. Ex-Justice Francis McKenna, counsel for Eisle, said that he believed the charges made against the prisoner had already been disposed of, he having previously been admitted to bail upon the same count. Justice Marshall did not so understand it; he had committed Eisle one week ago on the original warrant. Counsel then moved for Eisle's discharge on the ground that the testimony taken in the examination of George Michel, showed conclusively that the prisoner at the time of the murder was at home and in bed, that three other persons were in the room, and it would have been impossible for him to have left the house without their knowledge. The motion for discharge was denied, and the District Attorney offered in evidence a portion of the prisoner's testimony given in the examination of Michel, which was objected to by counsel for Eisle. Mr. Downing argued that the evidence was part of the record, and could be used at any stage of the proceedings. Justice Marshall said that it was a question with him whether it was not taking a right away from the prisoner, and ruled that the testimony stand as only against Michel.

Eisle was not called upon to plead, and Frank Ruckstrop and other witnesses were examined, but their testimony did not materially vary from that given before the Coroner.

The further examination of the case was then adjourned until Saturday, Sept. 1, and Eisle was remanded to the care of the Sheriff. Since his confinement in jail he has become very nervous and indulges in fits of weeping. Upon several occasions he asked the keepers if he was lanzed if the town would provide for his wife, who is in constant attendance upon him.

CANADIAN MERCHANDISE MAIL.

ORDER OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT EXCLUDING GENERAL MERCHANDISE—THE REASONS FOR THE ORDER.

When Congress passed the act for the creation of a class of mail matter to be carried at a low rate as merchandise, the authorities of Canada applied for permission to enjoy the facilities extended to those who chose to use the mails instead of the express routes for conveying small packages. A treaty was effected which took effect in February, 1875, by the terms of which there was almost entire reciprocity in the matter. Of late, however, the amount of matter sent by mail has awakened the suspicion that the competition of dealers in various small articles here was rapidly becoming a serious loss to Canadian dealers, as under cover of the mails the business of smuggling was carried on to a considerable extent. The construction of the act was communicated to Postmaster-General Key, who, through Superintendent Blackfan, communicated with Postmaster James as follows:

[No. 42,866.] POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1877.

SIR: I have to inform you, for the guidance of your office in future exchanges with Canada, that the Canada office construes the existing Postal Convention of February, 1877, as limiting the exchange of merchandise by mail between the United States and Canada to samples or patterns (three of which special provision is made by article 3 of the convention above referred to, and holds that articles of general merchandise, other than samples or patterns, should not, therefore, be forwarded by mail between the two countries. The Postmaster-General having concurred in the above construction of the convention of 1875, I have to request that you will give the necessary directions at your office to carry the same into effect.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent.
THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster, New-York.

In compliance with this order Postmaster James has issued the following instructions:

Articles of general merchandise will hereafter be excluded from transmission by mail to Canada. Samples and patterns of merchandise only will be forwarded when not exceeding eight ounces in weight, and when postage is fully prepaid thereon at the rate of 10 cents for any weight within the limit. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
AUGUST, 1877.

THE RIVAL TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

While the reports are denied that there is a movement on foot to consolidate the Western Union and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies, the officers of the latter company yesterday admitted that the object of the meeting of the committee appointed by each incorporation was to agree upon a schedule by which both companies could make money. President Orton said to a reporter that the two companies had for a year or a year and a half been rivals to an extent amounting almost to hostility. Each has spent money to injure the other. He did not think it mattered to the public which party was to blame. The Western Union, all knew, had never taken the initiative in reducing the prices, so it was his own impression that the company with which he is connected was not to blame. He would say for himself that the movement was not a speculative one, and he did not believe that any of the committee—composed of W. H. Vanderbilt, E. D. Morgan, and Augustus Schell—would descend to such a thing. He said he had heard of no scheme to actually consolidate the two companies. He admitted that under the reduction the company was not making so much money as formerly, although business had greatly increased in volume. It was increased every year under any circumstances. It might be cheaper to buy bread at 1 cent a loaf than 10 cents a loaf, but who wanted to sell it at 1 cent a loaf?

THE SILK WEAVERS' STRIKE.

There was very little change yesterday in the situation at Messrs. J. N. Stearns & Co.'s silk manufactory. The girls who are on strike still remain out, and until the weavers return all the other hands are obliged to remain idle. Eight or ten of the strikers called at the office yesterday, in Forty-second-street, near Third-avenue, and received their pay for work done previous to the strike. They say they have had no meetings, and have come to no definite understanding as to what their future course may be. One of them said she believed Mr. Stearns regretted as much as any one the necessity for the reduction in their pay, and the girls disliked to give up their work. "But what else could we do?" she asked, "our wages were already very low, and on Tuesday, when we saw the notice on the door making still another reduction, we did not have the courage to continue at work." Some of the girls were paid more than others, and a great many of them would have to labor very hard to make more than $5 a week. This, they said, would do little more than pay their board. Though many of them live with their parents, the larger proportion are entirely dependent on their wages, and many have to contribute to the support of indigent or helpless relatives. The girls live in different and distant parts of the city, and when they separated on Wednesday last it was agreed that those most remote from the factory should be kept informed as to what was being done. Some think they may return on Monday, but it is believed that the larger number will not accept the reduced wages.

THE CANADIAN PILGRIMS.

The Canadian Pilgrims, whose voyage abroad was made memorable by the break-down of the City of Brussels and her crossing the Atlantic under sail, will arrive in this port this afternoon or evening on the City of Chester. A party of 50 gentlemen have come down from Montreal to meet them, and will arrive at the Grand Central Depot on the early train this morning. This party will be joined by a committee of about the same number, composed of leading clergymen and laymen of this City. The Chairman of the committee is Mr. James Lynch, Commissioner of Emigration, and with him are associated Mr. Eugene Kelly, the banker; Mr. William J. Hughes, Manager of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company; Mr. Patrick Farelly, of the American News Company; Major John T. Kelley, produce merchant, No. 52 Broadway, and many others. As soon as the arrival of the steamer is telegraphed from Fire Island, the reception committees will start from the Battery in a tug-boat provided for the occasion, and will meet the City of Chester as she comes across the bar at Sandy Hook. The start is expected to be made about noon.

AMERICAN PRODUCE EXPORTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Bolivia, which sailed yesterday for Glasgow, took out 40,000 bushels of wheat, being the largest quantity shipped in one steamer to Glasgow since last October. The crop this year is of unusually fine quality. The same steamer has of dairy produce 2,800 packages of butter in refrigerators, and 15,000 boxes of cheese, being the greatest number that ever left New-York for Glasgow in one steamer.

THE EXCISE TROUBLES.

DECISION BY JUSTICE SMITH.

THE "BEER" QUESTION DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THE LIQUOR-DEALERS—THE POLICE TO ACT WITH MORE DISCRETION IN THE FUTURE—WHO IS ENTITLED TO A HOTEL LICENSE NOT YET SETTLED—LIQUOR-DEALERS IN COURT.

The long-expected decision of Justice Smith in the case of William H. Munday against George W. Morton, Owen Murphy, and Jacob W. Patterson, Excise Commissioners, which has been anxiously awaited by the liquor-dealers, was rendered yesterday at the Tombs Police Court. Contrary to general expectation the decision was not an elaborate one. It merely stated, "Complaint dismissed; prisoners discharged." The complaint was that on the 1st day of September, 1876, Koster & Bial, proprietors of a saloon in the basement of the *Tribune* Building, were granted a license by the Commissioners to sell on the premises ale and beer in quantities less than five gallons, to be drank on the premises, which the complainant states to be in direct violation of the laws of 1857 relating to the sale of beer. The decision is a signal triumph for the liquor-dealers. In dismissing the complaint against the Excise Commissioners, Justice Smith recognizes the legality of the granting of licenses for the sale of ale and beer, independent of the hotel provision of the law of 1857. The disposition of the test case against the board, taken in connection with the instructions of Superintendent Walling to the Police Captains and Sergeants on Friday, virtually decides some of the most important issues of the contest in favor of the liquor-dealers. The Board of Excise need no longer hesitate over the consideration of the many applications for ale and beer licenses received during the past two months. A spirit of moderation, to which the more radical of the temperance crusaders will doubtless take umbrage, will hereafter characterize the procedure of the Police in the matter of arrests. The commanders of precincts have been specifically ordered not to make arrests of respectable dealers after court hours, and the "receipts" will be respected to an extent which the holders regard as reasonable. There will be no relenting, however, toward those who have never manifested a tendency to comply with the law.

In dealing with this class according to the requirements of the statutes so far as relates to the duties of the force, and in closing the numerous "concert saloons" and other places of ill-repute where liquors are sold, notwithstanding the refusal of the Excise Board to license them, the Captains will still find enough to do for the members of their respective commands. The unlawful existence of such places is in itself a sure indication that the Police have neglected their duty. The members of the Excise Board positively assert that they have unhesitatingly denied licenses to places the character of whose business had been questioned. And yet, the number of such resorts have not perceptibly diminished, except perhaps in the immediate neighborhood of the Police Central Office. Even that district has not been thoroughly cleansed. Within a stone's throw of Head-quarters these dens, in which audacious young thieves gather nightly with abandoned female companions.

Business at the offices of the Excise Department yesterday was rather dull as compared with the transactions of the early part of the week. Seventy-two applications and $3,170 in fees were received during the day. A grand total of 1,620 applications and $36,803 75 were the receipts during the entire week. No licenses were granted yesterday, owing to the fact that the Commissioners were busily engaged in arranging the papers of applicants whose claims for licenses will be investigated and passed upon at a session of the board to-morrow. A large number of dealers who have paid their fees have, however, failed in the necessary bonds. Until this is attended to their applications cannot be considered. Thus far, only 600 out of 3,359 applicants have complied with this regulation. During the six days ending yesterday morning, the arrests for violation of the law were: Sunday, 1,455; Monday, 693; Tuesday, 243; Wednesday, 195; Thursday, 85, and Friday, 58.

The question as to what class of liquor-dealers is entitled to hotel licenses authorizing the sale of wines and liquors is now the chief subject of controversy. The majority of the ordinary dealers confidently believe that by furnishing their premises with three beds they are complying with the requirements of the law. The Excise Commissioners are not, they say, disposed to view the matter in that light. They do not seem to think that a liquor saloon furnished with three beds constitutes a hotel, where all the wants of those seeking hotel accommodation can be supplied. If they adhere to this opinion and discriminate accordingly in the granting of licenses, the great Excise muddle will be as far from settlement as ever.

LIQUOR-DEALERS IN COURT.

The following-named delinquent dealers were arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and held in $100 bail:

Frederick Lassan, No. 351 Stanton-street; Richard H. Bob, No. 187 Lewis-street; Isaac Munter, No. 402 East Tenth-street; Henry Steinhart, No. 249 East Fourth-street; Jacob Curran, No. 98 Stanton-street; Dennis Byron, No. 213 Delancey-street; Robert Dolan, No. 230 Delancey-street; Charles Waters, No. 41 Delancey-street; Albert Kleinghofstein, No. 185 Clinton-street; Henry Kerkenboung, No. 63 Pitt-street; Michael J. Walsh, No. 609 Grand-street; John Curley, No. 24 Jackson-street; Charles Heikman, No. 276 Monroe-street; Henry Schurdlenburg, No. 273 Monroe-street; Henry Van Tolstedren, No. 253 Monroe-street; William Gallagher, No. 222 Monroe-street; Otto Hartt, No. 617 Grand-street; Anthony Burke, No. 245 Monroe-street; Frank Gallagher, No. 70 Sheriff-street; Mathew Smith, No. 255 Monroe-street; Frank Ryder, No. 52 Scammell-street; Anthony Lenkl, No. 15 Suffolk-street; James Gerrett, No. 116 Broome-street; John Snyder, No. 34 Norfolk-street; William Champman, No. 111 Broome-street; Charles Curry, No. 253 Delancey-street; John Palmer, No. 76 Montgomery-street; Morris Fitzgerald, No. 73 Montgomery-street, and Frederick Klingelhofer, No. 259 Delancey-street.

The following liquor-dealers were arraigned before Justice Smith yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, for violation of the Excise laws:

Michael Greeley, No. 38 Thomas-street; Michael Lally, No. 54 Varick-street; William Koch, No. 89 Broadway.

Six liquor-dealers were arraigned before Justice Wandell, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and were held in $100 each to answer for violating the Excise law. Their names are:

John Rogers, No. 132 Seventh-avenue; Alexander Dowd, No. 597 Greenwich-street; Rudolph Fischer, No. 248 Tenth-avenue; Henry Felt, No. 16 Gansevoort-street; Matthew Bolan, No. 98 Stanton-street, and William Hoeck, No. 63 Sullivan-street.

The only person charged before Justice Flammer, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, yesterday, with violation of the Excise law was Martin Schnessler, of No. 862 Eleventh-avenue, of whom the usual bail was required.

A GANG OF SNEAK THIEVES ARRESTED.

For several weeks a party of thieves have been reaping a rich harvest by robbing the residences of physicians and other professional men. It has been their practice to watch a house until its owner had gone away, and then to obtain an entrance upon some pretext, and afterward to divert the attention of the servants long enough to enable them to steal some valuable and depart with it. Numerous complaints have been made to Superintendent Walling, and to Sergt. Kealy, of the Detective Squad, but nothing could be done by the officers for the reason that no adequate descriptions of the thieves could be procured. Yesterday afternoon, however, Sergt. Kealy was given descriptions of two of the operators, and he instructed Detectives Dilks and Handy to look for the fellows. Shortly after 6 o'clock they found the men they sought, at the corner of Broadway and Bleecker-street. They arrested and took them to the Central Office, where they gave their names as Charles Hampton and George De Carn. Hampton is known to have the alias of Harding, and De Carn that of Anderson. Upon the persons of the prisoners were found 67 tickets for articles pawned in 22 pawn-shops. After locking the two men up the detectives went to their residence, No. 35 Second-street, where they found a large amount of property supposed to have been stolen. While they were searching the premises William Hampton entered. Upon seeing the officers he attempted to leave the house. He was apprehended, however, and taken to the Central Office, where he was locked up with his confederates. Up to midnight about $3,000 worth of stolen property had been found by the detectives and taken charge of. As a result identification by persons who have suffered most severely from the operations of the thieves are Dr. Perry, of No. 139 West Thirty-ninth-street; C. F. Ely, No. 141 Lexington-avenue, and P. B. Porter, No. 25 West Seventeenth-street.

CUT TO PIECES BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

The Henderson-street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Jersey City, was last night the scene of a horrible accident. As one of the trackmen was passing up the road about 10:30 he stumbled over something in the dark, and was horrified, on throwing the rays of his lantern on the object, to find it was the headless body of a woman, who had evidently been killed by the Philadelphia express, which arrived at 10:10. He at once gave the alarm, and the woman's head was found near by, the eyes and mouth open, and presenting a ghastly sight. It is supposed that in crossing the track in front of the incoming train she was struck by the locomotive, which must have dragged the body to where it was found, a distance of 30 feet, and severing the head in its passage. The victim was evidently an old woman, but there was nothing about her clothing by which she could be identified. Coroner Gannon took charge of the remains, and will institute a thorough examination.

MARRIAGES IN A POLICE COURT.

Justice Smith, of the Tombs Police Court, yesterday performed the ceremony of marriage in four cases: Joseph M. O'Reilly, a one-armed veteran, took Jane Sweeney, a buxom widow, for his life partner; Jean B. Mayer, a Frenchman, took Francoise Hoyseun, a sparkling brunette, and Eugenie Florence Salmon's bewitching smile having won the heart of Leopold Cambral, Second Lieutenant in the French Marines, he too was made happy by the Justice, and the quartet was made up by the marriage of Herman Bech to Pauline Adams.

A VERY CLEVER BUT BAD GIRL.

HOW SHE ROBBED ANOTHER LITTLE GIRL ON THE CONEY ISLAND BEACH AND BAMBOOZLED A POLICEMAN IN NEW-YORK.

While patrolling his post about 2 o'clock on Friday morning, Officer Kush, of the Seventh Precinct, found a little girl wandering in an aimless but independent fashion. He questioned her, and she said her name was Mary Fagan and she was 7 years old. As she did not know where she was, the officer took her to the station-house. There she said that her parents lived in Newark, but the street she could not remember. On Thursday afternoon, she said, her mother took her to Coney Island, where, in the crowd, the two became separated. She endeavored to get back to Newark, but, by mistake, took the boat for New-York. She said she had an aunt living here, and, she believed, in the lower part of the City. The Police looked all through the lower precincts for a woman bearing the name that Mary gave as her aunt's. They were unsuccessful in their search, so Mary was sent to the care of Matron Webb, in Police Head-quarters. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Webb went out upon some business, leaving her apartments in the care of her daughter. During her absence Mary Fagan induced Miss Webb to go and look for a book for her to read. When she left the room the precocious little girl put on her own hat and shawl and ran down stairs. The policeman at the door stopped her, and she said that Mrs. Webb had sent her on an errand. While the officer was debating whether or not to let her go out, she exclaimed "Oh! I forgot to ask Mrs. Webb something!" Then she turned and ran up stairs. After a short delay she returned, and the officer, believing all was right, let her go into the street. A few minutes later Miss Webb announced that little Mary Fagan was a runaway. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Lunbussen, of Lord & Taylor's, on Grand-street, called upon Superintendent Walling and informed him that while his little daughter was playing on the beach at Coney Island on Thursday afternoon, she was attacked by a girl, who beat her and stole her hat, shawl, and gold brooch. While he was talking to the Superintendent an officer of the Fourth Precinct arrived at Police Head-quarters with the astute little Mary Fagan, whom he had found wandering on his post. As soon as Mr. Lunbusson saw her he recognized the hat, shawl, and brooch she wore as the articles that had been stolen from his daughter on Thursday. Mary made no defense; she only cried and refused to speak. She was locked up, and now clever little girl as she is, she will be arraigned to-day on a charge of highway robbery. At present the Police would like to know who are her parents.

THE RECENT HURRICANE.

The fierce wind which visited Coney Island on Friday evening did more damage, it seems, than was at first reported. The immense car-shed of the New-York and Sea Beach Railroad was turned upside down, and an empty stage-coach was upset and carried 15 or 20 feet. At Norton's Pavilion about 150 bathing-houses, valued at $1,500, were torn from their places, many of them being carried out to sea. At the Half-Way House and Point Comfort House, 125 bathing-houses were destroyed, and at other places on the beach 122 are reported as having been swept away. Seventy-five houses, near the Bath and Coney Island Railroad Depot, were blown from position, but not materially damaged. Cable's Hotel lost $200 worth of glassware which was blown from the tables. Feltman's Pavilion was damaged to the extent of $1,000 by having pieces of the roof torn off. At Bath windows were shattered, and trees uprooted, and at Locust Grove small craf, at anchor in the bay were driven aground and much damaged. The storm made things very lively at Rockaway Beach for a short time. It was accompanied by a heavy wind-squall, which lifted clouds of sand high into the air, whence it descended in showers with the rain, and was blown along the beach with blinding fury. Almost everything movable was shifted from its place, and only the short continuance of the squall prevented serious damage. The tide was at the flood, and unusually high, and the wind aided in raising it until it threatened to overflow the high-water barriers. The Coast Survey schooner Scoresby lay off the Neptune House at anchor. As the squal increased in violence two additional anchors were thrown overboard. The three failed to hold her, however, and she dragged along opposite the Holland House, where she grounded well up on the beach, and was left high and dry by the receding tide. She lay in an easy position, and it was thought she would be got off soon.

NOTES FROM LONG BRANCH.

Long Branch last night was probably the most crowded Summer retreat in the country. Every train arriving in the afternoon and evening was crowded. The 3:30 express from New-York, over the Central Railroad, brought down 1,200 passengers. The Empire State, over the New-Jersey Southern, had on board 1,600 persons. The hotels were taxed to their utmost capacity. The West End, Mansion, Howland's, and Ocean Hotels were compelled to turn away hundreds of applicants for want of accommodations. Where those refused went to it is hard to tell, as every hotel, boarding-house, and cottage is overrun. There were, perhaps, 20,000 people at Long Branch last night. Full-dress balls were given at the above-named hotels, which were very gay. Yesterday being salt water day with the farmers and others living within a radius of 20 miles, they drove down to the beach and lingered long into the night. The Ocean Hotel made arrangements to put up 100 cots. Every person occupying a cot was presented with a bottle of wine at dinner. The regatta of the Long Branch Rowing Association will take place at Pleasure Bay on Wednesday, the 15th inst. The success of the regatta is now fully assured. Among the competing crews in the four-oared race will be the New-York Athletic Club, consisting of Henry C. West, bow; Lewis S. Mack, 2; Alfred B. Shand, 2; W. B. McCready, stroke. Substitutes, R. W. Rathbone and W. L. Stow. The Bergen Point Argonautas are entered for the four-oared contest. The famous pair-oared crew, Levien and Walsh, are expected to compete for the prize in the pair-oared contest.

FUNERAL OF DR. JOSEPH WORSTER.

The funeral of Dr. Joseph Worster, M. D., who died on Tuesday last, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 115 East Thirtieth-street, and was very largely attended. The body was laid in the rear parlor early in the morning, and from 9 o'clock up to the hour of the services the house was thronged with a continuous stream of visitors, most of them old friends and patients of the deceased. The body was inclosed in a solid oak casket, covered with black cloth, with silver mountings. The plate on the lid was of solid silver, and bore the simple inscription:

JOSEPH W. WORSTER, M. D.,
Aged 75 years.

The floral decorations which surrounded the affair were very numerous and costly. They were all the gifts of friends. The funeral was attended by delegations from the New-York Academy of Medicine, the New-York Hospital, and the County Medical Society. A large number of the members of Atlantic Lodge, No. 178, F. and A. M., were also present in their regalia. The Episcopal burial service was read by Rev. Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, and was followed by a short address, in which Dr. Deems spoke of the professional and private worth of the deceased. The body was then taken in charge by the Masons and taken to Green-Wood Cemetery, where it was interred with the Masonic rites of burial. The following gentlemen, all of whom were old associates of Dr. Worster, acted as pall-bearers: Dr. Foster, Dr. Sears, Dr. Fenney, and Dr. Trowbridge.

STEALING BREECH-LOADING GUNS.

Several days ago Detectives Lyon and King discovered seven new breech-loading guns in a pawnbroker's shop. Suspecting that they had been stolen from a dealer, they procured a description of the person who had pawned them. After considerable searching they found a young man named Alvin B. Swan, in the employ of Messrs. Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, of No. 19 Maiden-lane, who answered the description of the person who pawned the guns. Upon being approached by the detectives he admitted that he had stolen the fire-arms at various times since last April. Their aggregate value is $490. Swan was arrested and locked up in the Central Office last evening. He will be taken to the Tombs Police Court this morning. He is 20 years old, and has been employed by Schuyler, Hartley & Graham for several years. Some time ago he was proved to have stolen from the firm 129 pistols. At that time he begged so piteously for mercy and made such vigorous promises of good conduct in the future, that his employers not only decided not to prosecute him, but kept him in his position in their store.

THE SEWING-GIRLS' EXCURSION.

No fewer than 1,800 sewing-girls of this City and Brooklyn participated in the free excursion to Rockaway on the mammoth steamer Columbia yesterday, kindly given to them by Commodore R. Cornell White. The girls yesterday were not only older as a rule but more respectable in appearance than those who went on the Columbia excursion the previous Saturday. They mixed freely with the 800 paying passengers, who did not seem to dislike it in the least. Upon their arrival at Rockaway the girls were treated to chowder by Messrs. Stumpf, Wainwright, Gus Failing, Magerus, Hepburn, and the Rockaway hotel proprietors generally. They were then allowed bathing dresses free, and, with a few exceptions, all took a plunge in the surf. Many of the girls took part in the dancing at the pavilions. During the trip homeward the excursionists were in fine spirits, and, not content with the music of the Twenty-third Regiment Band and the glee club, gathered in little knots on the upper decks and sang "The Sweet Bye and Bye" and other songs. Lemonade was freely served on the boat.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The receipts of the Department of Public Works for Croton rents last week amounted to $11,854 86.

The patrons of the Free Floating Baths last week numbered 171,395 persons, of whom 29,044 were females.

During the week ending yesterday the Police made 2,517 arrests. More than one-fourth of the persons arrested were liquor-dealers.

George Hare, aged 52, had his left leg broken yesterday morning by falling down a hatchway at No. 399 West-street. He was sent to the New-York Hospital.

On Thursday next, at 4 o'clock P. M., the third dinner of the season will be given by the Hoboken Turtle Club on the grounds near Macomb's Dam Bridge.

The funeral of the late Julia Steinway, widow of Henry Steinway, took place yesterday, at No. 121 East Fifty-second-street, and the remains were carried to Green-Wood.

The ninety-fourth trip of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild took place yesterday, upon which 1,074 sick children and mothers were taken for a sail down the bay.

Patrick Groce, of No. 9 Madison-street, while at work on Pier No. 34, East River, yesterday morning, had his right hand badly crushed. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

An enbankment caved in upon Hugh McCann, a laborer, aged 50, at No. 313 East Fortieth-street, yesterday morning, and broke his right leg. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

During the past week the New-York Post Office corrected the addresses of 730 misdirected commercial letters, and forwarded them to the destinations originally intended.

The Register of Vital Statistics, Dr. J. T. Nagle, reports that during the week ending yesterday there were recorded 625 deaths, 508 births, 119 marriages, and 44 still-births.

Inquiry at the United States District Attorney's office, yesterday afternoon, in relation to the libeling of the steamship Denmark, elicited the reply that no direct action had yet been taken in the matter.

The pocket of Mr. S. A. Barrows, of No. 30 Grand-street, was picked on the 7 o'clock boat from Staten Island last evening. A pocketbook containing $60 and some valuable papers were secured by the thief, who escaped arrest.

Official notice of the establishment of postal service between Persia, the Argentine Republic, and the Danish colonies of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. Jean, under the treaty of Berne, was received yesterday by Postmaster James from Joseph H. Blackfan, Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

Two brothers, named Charles and John Wilson, quarreled last evening in front of their residence, No. 433 West Seventeenth-street. John ended the controversy by stabbing Charles in one of his arms. John was arrested and locked up in the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house.

The Young Men's Christian Association will give a reception in Association Hall, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, to-morrow evening. Miss Kate M. Scott, soprano, Henry Galt, humorist, and Charles Rietzel, violoncelist, will take part. The music will be under the direction of Mr. George W. Colby.

An aged man named Wilson Potter was found by Sergt. Gastlin, of the Western Steam-boat Squad, lying unconscious in West-street last evening. Upon his person were a life ticket for the Samaritan Home for the Aged, and a pass for Norwich, Conn., by the steam-boat. He was sent to the New-York Hospital.

An unknown man was found unconscious at the corner of First-avenue and Thirty-second-street last evening. He was about 40 years of age, five feet 10 inches in height, and wore gray mixed pantaloons, gray undershirt, and army shoes. He wore no coat or vest, and had a cut on one of the knees of his pantaloons. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 8086. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR WITH THE INDIANS

GEN. GIBBON'S FIGHT IN MONTANA.

THE CASUALTIES—23 KILLED AND 45 WOUNDED—THE CAMP AND TRAIN NOT CAPTURED BY THE INDIANS—THE PUNISHMENT OF THE SAVAGES SEVERE—40 DEAD COUNTED ON HALF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 12.—A courier from Gen. Gibbon arrived at Deer Lodge, Montana, at 3:30 P. M. to-day, with dates to the 11th. Gen. Gibbon's supply train and camp were not captured, as at first reported. There was no fighting after the first day's battle, on the 9th. Gibbon's losses are as follows:

KILLED.

Capt. WILLIAM LOGAN.
Lieut. JAMES H. BRADLEY.
Lieut. BOSTWICK.

Seventeen men and five citizens are also reported killed.

Capt. William Logan, of the Seventh Infantry, was a native of Ireland, and was appointed First Lieutenant in May, 1864, from the Army. His commission as Captain is dated Oct. 24, 1874.

Lieut. James H. Bradley, of the Seventh Infantry, was a native of the State of Ohio, from which State he was appointed Second Lieutenant Feb. 23, 1866, in the Eighteenth Infantry, and was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry in the following July.

WOUNDED.

Gen. JOHN GIBBON.
Capt. CONSTANT WILLIAMS.
Lieut. CHARLES A. COOLIDGE.
Lieut. CHARLES A. WOODRUFF.
Lieut. WILLIAM L. ENGLISH; seriously.

Thirty-six men and four citizens are also reported wounded.

Gen. John Gibbon, who is Colonel of the Seventh Infantry, served with distinction through the war of the rebellion and reached the rank of Major-General of volunteers. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and entered the Third Artillery as brevet Second Lieutenant, from the Military Academy, in July, 1847; he received his commission as Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery the following September, when he went to Mexico, and was present at the capture of the City of Mexico and at the battle of Toluca. In 1848 and 1849 he was engaged in Florida, and in the Indian war in Florida, with the Seminoles, in 1849 and 1850. His next duty of importance was in removing the Seminoles to the west of the Mississippi in 1853 and 1854. He was employed as instructor of artillery at West Point from 1854 to 1857, and as a member of the Board to test breech-loading rifles. He was made Captain in the Fourth Artillery in 1859, and was engaged in frontier duty in Utah, and made the noted march from Fort Crittenden, Utah, to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in 1861. On the breaking out of the rebellion he was appointed Chief of Artillery of Gen. McDowell's division, serving till 1862 in this capacity, when he was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He served through the campaigns in Northern Virginia, Maryland, at South Mountain, Antietam, (receiving promotion to Major in the regular service for gallant conduct in this battle,) Falmouth, in the Rappahannock campaign, commanding a division of the Army of the Potomac. He was wounded at Fredericksburg December, 1862, and disabled till the March following. He took part in the storming of Mary's Heights in 1863. In the Pennsylvania campaign, in the rush northward of Gen. Lee, he fought at Gettysburg, where he was severely wounded while commanding the Second Army Corps. On recovering from his wound he took part in the Richmond campaign, commanding a division of the Second Corps, taking part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, and the siege operations about Petersburg and the final assaults. In 1864 he was made Major-General of Volunteers. He was promoted to Brevet Brigadier-General of the United States Army for gallant services at the capture of Petersburg. He was one of the Commissioners to carry into effect the stipulations of the surrender of Gen. Lee's Army. He was made Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Infantry in the regular Army in 1866, and was afterward transferred to the Seventh Infantry, which he has commanded since.

Capt. Williams, also of the Seventh Infantry, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was promoted from the Army. He was commissioned Captain in 1873.

Lieut. English was a Second Lieutenant in an Illinois regiment in the war of the rebellion. He was appointed to the regular Army in 1867 and promoted to his present rank in 1874.

Lieut. Coolidge is a native of Massachusetts, and was appointed from the ranks in 1864, and served many years on the frontier.

Lieut. Woodruff is a West Point graduate, and has been attached to the Seventh Infantry since 1871.

The Indians suffered severely, as 40 dead Indians were counted on about one-half of the battle-field.

Gen. Howard had arrived, and intends to pursue the Indians as soon as his command arrives.

Gen. Gibbon intends to move to Deer Lodge and take his wounded to Fort Shaw as soon as medical aid and means of transportation arrive.

The Indians have disappeared, in what direction has not yet been learned.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 12.—The following is an official report of the Indian fight in Montana:

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 11.

Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.:

A dispatch just received from Gen. Gibbon, dated Big Hole Pass, Aug. 9, is as follows:

Surprised the Nez Percés camp here this morning; got possession of it after a hard fight, in which both sides lost heavily. Capt. Logan and Lieut. Bradley are killed; myself, Capt. Williams, and Lieuts. Coolidge, Woodruff, and English, wounded; the last seriously. GIBBON.

A. H. TERRY, Brigadier-General, commanding.

THE COMMISSION TO SITTING BULL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—John Welsh, of Philadelphia, a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, has been invited to act as one of the Commissioners to treat with Sitting Bull. If Gen. Crook will not accept, Gen. A. D. McCook, of Sherman's staff, or Gen. Terry will be appointed to represent the Army.

DISCOVERY OF A KIDNAPPED CHILD.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—About a year ago a child named Josephine Davis disappeared from her home in Camden, N. J., and it was suspected that she had been kidnapped by a man named Hatstit and his wife Dora. Postmaster Lee, of Camden, has recently received a letter from Ware, Mass., stating that the girl is now in charge of a Mrs. Bliss, of that place. Mrs. Davis has started for Ware to claim her child.

WORKING MEN IN POLITICS.

THE CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI ON SATURDAY—FEATURES OF THE PLATFORM AND NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 12.—The convention of working men which nominated a State ticket yesterday was not composed of delegates representing constituents throughout the State, but only a few sections of organization representatives were present. The whole number of delegates was about 100, the majority of whom were from this city. The convention was well-behaved, calm, and earnest in its manner, and was troubled with only one dangerously wild speaker. His theories were not approved by the majority, and counter-theories were at once promulgated as an antidote. The temper of the convention was decidedly opposed to lawlessness and in favor of seeking redress for evils affecting working men by what they deem wise legislation. Peter H. Clark, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, is a leading colored Republican in this part of the State. He made himself prominent on the side of the working men in the time of the railroad strike, declaring himself in favor of the Government taking possession of the railroads and telegraphs. He reiterates this idea in the platform, with other similar ones. A singular point in the platform is the demand for the repeal of all laws against conspiracy. Clark has now firmly planted himself with this movement, accepting a place on the ticket. He has acknowledged ability, but the extent of his influence with his race is not great. When the day of the election comes the general impression here is that the working men's movement will draw about equally from both the Democrats and Republicans, but it is also thought the vote will be larger than last Spring. A picnic was held to-day to gather funds for campaign purposes. It called out about 3,000 people, and the receipts were $1,000.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR AND HIS FRIENDS—DENIAL OF CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIM BY A DEMOCRATIC PAPER.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 12.—R. M. Bishop, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is in the city, and this afternoon attended the memorial services in honor of R. R. Sloan, late President of the Ohio Christian Missionary Society. Bishop formerly occupied this position, while the deceased served as Corresponding Secretary. He made a short speech, the first since his nomination. He donned his glasses and read in a hesitating, squeaky voice the few pages of foolscap which he had prepared, and the general impression made was one of disappointment at his appearance. He denies with vigor the report of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that the committee at Put-in-Bay, on Saturday last, were dissatisfied because he does not furnish money for campaign purposes, as he promised before the nomination. He says that he remonstrated with the *Enquirer* reporter for seizing upon an unfounded rumor without taking any pains to ascertain its truth. The publication of lies about its candidate for Governor, by the leading Democratic paper of the State, does not present a hopeful prospect for the Democrats, to say the least.

DISASTER ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

A YACHT CAPSIZES OFF CHICAGO—FOUR LIVES LOST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—One of the most serious disasters that has occurred on the lake off this city for a long period, was the capsizing and sinking of the yacht Pamlico to-day, and the loss of four lives. The sad occurrence was noticed by a number of persons who were fishing or strolling on the Government Pier, and the little vessel sank so soon after capsizing that human aid proved of no avail. The yacht was about one mile off the pier and making for the crib, when a strong and very sudden puff of wind struck her and sent her over in a twinkling. The alarm was at once given by those who had witnessed the disaster, and the tug William Richards steamed out to the spot, but she was too late to render any assistance. Three hats and a small locker were found floating on the water, and were picked up. It appears that there were four persons on the yacht when she went down—John Hayes, the owner, and three friends, two of whom were boys. Their names have not yet been ascertained. The yacht sank in about 80 feet of water.

A BOLD ROBBERY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Aug. 12.—The village of Shartlesville, on the Berks and Lehigh Railroad, was thrown into an unusual commotion yesterday by a bold and successful robbery perpetrated in broad daylight. A daughter of Mr. Joseph Foose, while engaged in kneading dough, her parents being absent, was approached by a man whose face was completely disguised with a handkerchief. He playfully extended his hands to her, which she innocently took, believing that he was a friend and would instantly reveal himself. He grasped her firmly, when an accomplice appeared, pinioned her hands behind her back, and tied her feet. One of the thieves then placed a revolver at her temple, and threatened to shoot if she made any outcry. The other thief ransacked the house, and succeeded in securing money, jewelry, and a lot of clothing. They escaped with their booty and have not yet been arrested.

ST. LOUIS WHISKY INDICTMENTS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—Four more suits on distillers' bonds have been filed in the United States Circuit Court by the Government, one each against Richard B. Jones and Patrick C. Murray, Government Storekeepers, for $10,000, and two against R. W. Ulrici, one for $107,000 and one for $80,000. All of these whisky cases will come up at the September term of the court.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Aug. 12.—The New-York yacht squadron arrived here from Block Island this afternoon.

QUEBEC, Aug. 12.—A large number of timber-cullers of this city have struck for their back pay, which has been long in arrears.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Hon. Frederick A. Stanley, member of the House of Commons for North Lancashire, succeeds Mr. William H. Smith as Secretary to the Treasury.

EASTON, Penn., Aug. 12.—The Easton Grays and the emergency men connected with the Fourth Regiment returned here on Saturday, and were accorded an enthusiastic public welcome.

GUELPH, Ontario, Aug. 12.—Fred Sturdy, his children Joseph and Louise, and William Lowse, a cab-driver, were committed on Saturday for aiding and abetting in the abduction of Miss Carr.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 12.—The amount of revenue collected on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion for the month of July was $1,223,407; expenditures same period, $2,073,340.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 12.—In a row between James McKenzie, colored, and Frank Sheppard, white, at a negro ball, at Cheltenham, five miles from this city, about 1 o'clock this morning, the former shot and killed the latter.

MONTREAL, Aug. 12.—In the case of the 14 Indians committed for trial by Judge Coursol, on a charge of setting fire to property of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, at Oka, a writ of habeas corpus will be applied for to admit the prisoners to bail.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—The annual meeting of the American Dental Convention, the Dental Association of Maryland and the District of Columbia, and a special meeting of the Southern Dental Association will be held at Deer Park and Oakland, Garrett County, Md., commencing on Tuesday next and continuing through the week.

THE EASTERN CONFLICT.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

DEMORALIZATION OF THE RUSSIAN TROOPS—NO MOVEMENT LIKELY FOR THREE WEEKS—MOVEMENTS OF THE TURKISH FORCES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 12.—Suleiman Pasha telegraphs under date of Aug. 11 that he has occupied the Guerditch Pass unopposed.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A Reuter telegram from Constantinople states that the Russians have evacuated the Kain-Boghaz Pass.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The *Standard's* Bucharest correspondent telegraphs the following: "An eminent personage here had an interview with the Grand Duke Nicholas on Thursday. The latter admitted that the troops were somewhat demoralized, and said there was no probability of the resumption of operations for three weeks, when he would have received a reinforcement of 100,000 men."

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* says it is rumored that cholera has appeared in the Russian camps.

The *Daily News'* correspondent at Sistova, under date of Saturday, corrects his recent summary of the situation. He now states that Gen. Dragomiroff is in Tirnova, not before Lovatz. Prince Mirsky is intrenched before Selvi, and, after the abandonment of Kasanlik, it seems doubtful whether the Balkan passes will continue to be held by the Russians. Eight thousand starving Bulgarian refugees are in Selvi. The weather to-day has broken. There are heavy and continuous rains. The natives say wet weather may be expected for a fortnight at this season, which must greatly conduce to spread sickness in the army.

Turkish troops withdrawn from the Caucasus have arrived at Varna, partly to reinforce Mehemet Ali, and partly Suleiman Pasha. The latter's army is to be increased to 70,000 men, of whom a third will remain at Adrianople, and the others will cross the Balkans.

The *Times'* Constantinople correspondent telegraphs via Syra as follows: "The civil war of extermination is being carried on at present. At Eski Saghra all the male Christian native population have been sentenced to death by the Turkish General. This news has been brought by two American missionaries, who were protected by Turkish friends. They lost everything they possessed. This news is also confirmed by consular dispatches. Every male Bulgarian is accused of being either a spy or an open enemy. Karabunar is crowded with fugitives; there is only one well in the place, and there are 16,000 troops there. The wounded, sick, and fugitives are perishing from thirst."

An official telegram reports that the Russians are retreating from Kalofer and Kalovo.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN ASIA.

ATTACKS ON THE TURKISH POSITIONS AT KADUKLAR AND ANI REPULSED.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs, under date of Aug. 8, as follows: "Two Russian columns have attacked our position at Kaduklar, a third column has marched on Ani, and our left wing has also been attacked between Sotian and Guenliviren. The Russians, although reinforced, were twice repulsed and compelled to retire to their camp."

THE INTERESTS OF OTHER NATIONS.

DISPOSITION OF GREECE TO ENGAGE IN THE WAR—THE SERVIANS AND AUSTRIAN INTERESTS—THE BRITISH GUN-BOATS AT THERAPIA—UNEASINESS OF FOREIGNERS AT PERA.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's Athens dispatch says a large crowd marched through the streets on Sunday, shouting "War! war!" It is believed that the moment for Greece to take action is near.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Athens to the *Daily News* states that the public mind in Greece is very uneasy. The people are weary watching the fortunes of the Russian campaign, and want more active preparations for war.

The *News'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs: "Advices from Athens state that the departure of troops to the frontier continues amid much enthusiasm. The King will hold a review near the frontier at Lamia. Two Russian Generals have been invited to take command, but declined.

The *Standard's* special from Constantinople reports that the number of Mussulman refugees now there from the invaded districts is estimated at 30,000. Prince Aristarchi, of Samos, has been banished for alleged plotting for the restoration of ex-Sultan Murad.

In Candia Turkish troops are retiring to fortified places. The Turkish fleet blocks the chief inlets.

A special to the *Daily News* from Berlin announces that Despotovics has escaped into Bosnia from the custody of the Austrians.

The *Times'* occasional correspondent at Vienna speaks very positively relative to Servia's non-intervention in the immediate future. In this connection he says Russia knows Austria's conditions, and has promised to conform to them. She knows that Austria wishes to protect the liberty of Constantinople and the Danube, and will never consent to the establishment of Russian influence on the right bank of that river, or permit the formation of a great Slav state on her southern frontier. The fact that Russia wants to respect these conditions is a guarantee of peace between Russia and Austria, and is an assurance that the settlement of Eastern affairs will be conformable with Austrian interests.

Nevertheless, the *Times'* correspondent at Belgrade represents Servian preparations for mobilization as in a very forward state. It is reported that the Servian Ministry have resigned, and that M. Ristics will form a new Cabinet.

A *Times* dispatch from Therapia says: "By order of the English Ambassador, the gun-boat Antelope was brought back to Therapia on the 8th inst., as the uneasiness at Pera had abated."

NOTES FROM VARNA.

INCIVILITY OF THE TURKISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES—ATROCITIES AT SHUMLA—THE OCCUPATION OF KUSTENDJE—VARNA A FANATICAL PLACE—SUFFERINGS IN PROSPECT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VARNA, Thursday, July 19, 1877.

The disinclination of the military authorities to receive and give facilities becomes more apparent every day to correspondents. It amounts in the case of some of the Generals to positive incivility. A few days ago our military attaché, Col. Lennox, a soldier bearing the Victoria Cross on his breast, was rudely sent out of the camp by Ahmed Eyoub Pasha, and his request for an interview with the Marshal was met with a flat refusal; half an hour was given him to clear out. The Colonel has now left for the Balkans to join Raouf Pasha, where he will, without doubt, have a very much better reception. The old Marshal becomes every day more crusty—as for a newspaper correspondent being allowed in his camp, the very idea is absurd. Disappointment is the prime mover of this change; loss of ground daily without being able to give battle to the enemy has embittered these people, and those who would offer advice and aid are considered as offering insult. Atrocities, I deeply regret to say, are becoming the order of the day. Only yesterday six Turkish women and children were brought down to Shumla from Rasgrad. One woman, aged 70, was riddled with balls; four were in her body. The others were wounded by lance thrusts, the children badly so, and all the wounds were behind, fully proving they had been flying from the brutal Cossacks. At the time I write, the Russian Government is in full operation at seven hours' distance. Mr. Belotzerwirtz, a man I know well, is appointed Civil and Military Governor pro tem. at Kustendje, a municipality has been formed, Police patrol the streets, and affairs go on as though nothing had happened. At a very early date I told you what I saw at Bucharest, and every word I said on the subject has been literally verified. Her Majesty's gun-boat steamed into the harbor last night, bringing, among others, the English and French Consuls at Kustendje and the railway manager. Their places are vacant, as their credentials are to the Turkish Government, a Government existing no longer at that place, so the Consuls must go away and get papers in order.

The occupation of Kustendje was a very tame affair. The authorities, civil and military, had evacuated the place some days before and reported themselves at Varna, where they arrived by steamer. The town in the meantime was kept in some kind of order by the sailors of the British gun-boat. Some one, I believe the Director of the railway, suggested to a few of the notables of the place the idea to go to Medjidje, 20 miles away, and invite the Russians to come in. The suggestion was accepted, and away steamed an engine for the Russian camp. The reception was very cordial, or, I prefer to say courteous, and about 200 men were sent in. The railway Director asked if the commandant would require the line, and received a polite answer to the effect that they would not use it at all, and left at once en route for England. The English Consul left simply because the Russians informed him that henceforth no vessel would be permitted to enter or leave the port, and therefore his resolution to quit was wise and dignified. Before the Rapid left Count Orloff and Gen. Zimmermann, of the Russian forces, dined on board. The British officers returned the visit, and that is all I have to say about the change of Government. Kustendje is between seven and eight hours away from here by sea. The Rapid does it in six hours and a half. The distance by road is 18 hours. At Kustendje the Russians are. At Bazardjik, eight hours from here, the Russians are also. The Egyptians are out after them, and since their departure we have no news. I understand, from people who visited the Russian camp the other day, that the Russians are very uneasy at the continued inaction of the Turks. They do not know what it means, and fancy there is something hanging over their heads. If to-night or to-morrow morning we should see any signs of Egyptians returning, we must conclude there has been a brush, and the Russians have had the best of it, and in that case I see an awful panic, as Varna is full, and perhaps we shall have massacres, as it is a most fanatical place, notwithstanding its being a seaport. The European residents—men who have never seen Europe—are even more fanatical than the Mussulmans. As they were in 1853, so they now are—vegetated, until they have become as the place itself—dull and dreary and miserable. At many times during past years the project of a port has been mooted, the money found, and everything in perfect order, but always at the last moment the Varna people have managed to stifle the affair, and their only reason is that they, being possessors of magazines in which to store grain arriving from the interior, would lose by the affair, as the grain would then be shipped at once, and the rental of the magazines would be seen no more. They cannot understand that the reverse would be the case; no idea have they except to grub on in their own miserable way. Apropos of this petty exclusiveness, Assim Pasha, now Minister of Justice, but formerly Governor-General here, told me a pretty little story of the way in which he treated a similar matter when Governor of Smyrna. There was a project of constructing a quay wall there, but it was very strongly opposed, the foremost of the obstructors being always the Caïquedjes of the place. Governor after Governor endeavored to launch the project, but all were obliged to quail before the persistent opposition of the Caïquedjes. At last came Assim Pasha, and he ordered the works to commence. No sooner was this known in town than the corporation boatmen summoned all their men and went in a body to the Konak or Government-house. You are all aware that here assassination is one of the most formidable arguments used by men petitioning for the maintenance of their rights, and that even Governors in Turkey are not proof against threats of personal violence, but Assim held firm: he asked the chief of the corporation what his reasons were, and on being told the men had embarked their little capital in their boats and were afraid they would lose the only means they had of living, he put another question to them. "Are you afraid of work?" As one man they replied, "No." The Pasha gave them a concession or monopoly to act as porters after the completion of the quay wall. The thing answered well beyond all expectation; the wall was made, shipping increased, and during the first year the boatmen gained more than in any three previous years. More Turks of this stamp, and Turkey would soon be well on her way to greatness. An official told me to-day that the number of refugees passed through Varna since the beginning of the panic amounts to 60,000 heads of families; add to this number a fair proportion of women and children, and you will have say a minimum of 150,000 homeless wanderers. Who is responsible for this and for the route they are all taking? We will go into that question presently. Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise, is a saying holding good in the present case. A whole country emptying itself and fleeing from the Russians on the Dobrudscha to meet them at Adrianople. At this latter place they imagine themselves in safety, and no one warns them of the true state of the case. I have asked the Tartar and the Georgian why he flies in the face of the Emperor Alexander's proclamation, and my answer has invariably been that although the Russians at first are fair and generous, they in a very few days find means of inciting the Bulgarians against them, and death and desolation follow. The high hand of the law, so powerful with us, is paralyzed here. The men supposed to look after and guide the affairs of the province are off their heads; hence you see the wanderers wandering to what they consider an asylum, and the authorities allowing them to go, though knowing well that safety is not to be found there. The Governor of a town does this merely not to have 150,000 souls on his hands, because he has not wherewith to feed them. They will move on and on until starvation cuts them down. I will put it plainly to you. We are on the verge of Winter, and these people will be without home, shelter, food, fire, and money. They will die like flies. At this very instant a sight the most picturesque, though full of pain, catches my eye. On the other side of the bay, distant from here two miles, stretches a spur of the Balkans. At its foot, wearied with travel, is encamped a village, or rather the inhabitants of a village now deserted. The people are Tartars, and many of their women and children are very pretty and very fair. Long lines of blue smoke rising up tell me they are preparing for their evening meal. The shoe has not begun to pinch yet; a little money is still left, and besides they are in the neighborhood of a town. To-morrow they will cross the mountains at dawn and disappear, to be heard of months afterward as dying from cold and starvation. Some who read my letter may think I harp too much on this subject. To them I appeal for patience. If they could picture to themselves as connected with or happening to any member of their family one iota of what I see, they would recoil with horror and indignation. To-day a young Englishman of good family will probably be shot after trial by court-martial. He was caught attempting to get to the Russian lines with plans of the Turkish fortresses, and death will be his reward. I will tell you all about it when I write to-morrow. It is very painful. The poor lad has been very indiscreet.

FRESH TROUBLE AMONG THE MINERS.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 12.—On Saturday afternoon Carbondale was thrown into a state of wild excitement, owing to the fact that about 250 miners proceeded against the pumpmen at the several mines in and about Carbondale, and ordered them to abandon their posts, which request was complied with. The fires were then drawn, and the mines are, of course, being flooded with water. The crowd then visited the yard of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and detained a train of loaded cars which were about to be sent out to Ninevah. No resistance was offered. The Erie colliery above Carbondale was visited, and the pumps stopped. This is the first trouble at that point. It is currently reported here that the Pittston miners have decided not to return to work.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE BENNINGTON CENTENNIAL.

CHANGES IN THE ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS MADE BY THE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION ON SATURDAY.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 12.—The Bennington Battle Monument Association at their meeting yesterday revised the programme of the Centennial celebration. The official copy differs from that heretofore published only in the order in which the exercises come each day, and contains the names of speakers aside from the orators and poets as follows; Rev. Isaac Jennings, of Bennington Centre, is the Chaplain for Vermont's day, aside from an oration by Hon. Daniel Roberts, and a poem by Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr. Short addresses will be delivered by Vice-President Wheeler, Senator Justin S. Morrill, Hon. E. W. Stoughton, Dr. George B. Loring, Gov. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island; Hon. S. S. Cox, ex-Gov. Walter Harriman, of New-Hampshire; Gen. J. R. Hawley, ex-Gov. Hoffman, and Gov. Connor, of Maine. After the review of the Vermont Veterans by Gov. Fairbanks, he will hold a reception in the pavilion tent. President Hayes holds a public reception at the Wallonsac House, Bennington Centre, on the evening of the 15th inst., from 8 to 10 o'clock. In the evening an open-air concert will be given by the band at Bennington Centre.

On the 16th, Bennington's battle day, Rev. John Wheelock Allen, of Connecticut, is Chaplain. After an oration by Rev. S. C. Bartlett, D. D., President of Dartmouth College, and a poem by William Cullen Bryant, read by Prof. Frank Bradford, of Bennington, a banquet will be served. After dinner speeches will be made by President Hayes, members of the Cabinet, Governors of States, and other distinguished guests. A salute will be fired at sunrise on the 16th by the New-Hampshire Battery, with Vermont cannon captured at the battle of Bennington. The President of the United States and suite will be received in Bennington with a salute of 21 guns, and furnished with a military escort to their quarters. The orders of the procession, &c., are the same as in the programme heretofore published. Centennial Sunday services were held in all the churches to-day.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXERCISES — SERMONS BY REV. C. H. PAYNE, REV. DR. NEWMAN, AND OTHERS.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 12.—This has been a notable Sunday at Fairpoint. The Seventh National Assembly Sunday-school, with 100 teachers and 2,000 pupils, was held at 9 o'clock. At 11 o'clock Rev. C. H. Payne, D. D., President of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, preached on the riches of our inheritance in Christ Jesus, claiming that all things belong to his followers, and are for their good. That distinguished man from Boston, Joseph Cook, who has recently been sending such volleys of shot and shell into the camp of the enemy, who, with a scourge of linked logic, has been driving infidel scientists out of the pure temple of truth, which they were profaning, adds to the wealth of all Christian ministers and workers. He does not belong to the Congregational Church nor to Boston alone, but to the whole church of Christ and to the whole wide world. Dr. Payne added: I glory in the commanding talent and the commanding work of this noble man, and of all God's true workmen; they are all mine and all yours, and all are serving our highest interests.

At 2 o'clock Rev. Dr. Newman, of Washington, preached in the Pavilion, (which was packed with people,) on the mission of the believer in the evangelization of the world. This topic implied the universal recognition of Jesus Christ as the Son of God, and the other fact that God provides in His own good time the means and the men to accomplish His purposes. So God sent into the world Cyrus the Persian and Luther the monk, and at last, Joseph Cook, the Christian logician, who is pre-eminently the man for the present time. Pseudo evangelists, who essayed to crowd out the Pastors, were denounced, but the speaker said he would gladly follow the leadership of such great men as Cook, Murphy, and Moody. Other men, unknown to fame, and women and children also, could perform humble but efficient work for Christ. The great need of such is consecration to the work of soul-saving.

At 5 o'clock Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller delivered an address on the mother's unconscious influence, and a young men's meeting was held under the direction of George A. Hall, of New-York. An eventide conference was held at 7 o'clock by Rev. G. E. Strawbridge, and at 8 o'clock Rev. D. J. Yorkes, of Plainfield, N. J., preached an able sermon. Twelve of the best-known college fraternities in the country have representatives now at Fairpoint, and a meeting of members of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society was held here Saturday. 20 members, representing six different chapters, being either present or reporting, and it was decided to arrange for an excursion from Fairpoint, and a dinner, on Saturday, Aug. 18.

TRYING TO MURDER A SWITCHMAN.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 12—A man named Schlutter, employed by the Pan Handle Railroad Company, was found near the round-house this morning in an unconscious condition. He had a terrible bruise on his right cheek and temple, which looked as if it had been made with a club. His face was so swollen that it was impossible to tell whether the skull was fractured or not. Schlutter was employed as a switchman, and stood by the railroad company during the late strike. It is believed that the blow was inflicted by a would-be assassin, and the fact that Schlutter was not robbed adds weight to this suspicion. The injured man lies in a very precarious condition.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Aug. 12.—An attempt was made to-day to wreck the early through passenger train at Packerton, about three miles from here. The switch was unlocked and turned, but fortunately the engineer saw the danger in time to check the speed of the train, and, although every car but one ran off the track, none of the passengers were injured. A similar attempt to wreck the same train was made near Wilkesbarre on Friday morning.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

MONTREAL, Canada, Aug. 12.—Harold Schile, incarcerated here five days, charged with bank robbery at Keeseville, N. Y., was honorably discharged on Saturday, it being clearly proved that he left that town and arrived in Montreal before the night of the robbery. His father is a large manufacturer in Norway. Schile will take immediate proceedings against all parties concerned in his arrest.

A SUNDAY YACHT RACE PREVENTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—To-day a yacht race was announced to take place on the Delaware River. The immense barge Creedmoor was to follow the race with an excursion party. As she was ready to go Lieut. Beale, by order of the Mayor, prevented the boat from leaving, and compelled the yachts to return.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 12.—During the Sunday-school services in the Swedish Lutheran Church this afternoon, lightning entered an open rear window and passed out of the front window, instantly killing a boy named Anderson, and prostrating an old lady and two girls. The residence of Andrew Smith was struck about the same time, and Mrs. Smith knocked insensible.

OBSTRUCTING A CANAL.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 12.—Vanlear Sprigg, a country storekeeper at the canal tunnel, who was arrested on Saturday by Capt. Wright, Company A, Seventh Maryland, stationed at that place, for alleged obstruction of the canal in detaining a boat at the lock, has been delivered over to the Sheriff, and is now in jail here. The defendant claims to be entirely innocent. A writ of habeas corpus will be issued to-morrow. Sprigg will sue the Sheriff for illegal detention.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The return of Capt. Hamilton's battery of the Second Artillery to the arsenal in this city will relieve the Marine detachment which has been on duty there for the past three weeks. Lieut. Henry C. Cochrane, of the United States Marine Corps, has been detached from command, and ordered to rejoin the Plymouth, which vessel will probably leave here next Wednesday for Norfolk and New-York, and may carry to its station the Marine battalion of Col. Forney, which is now due here from Baltimore.

Since the 1st of July the Secretary of the Navy has given employment to 3,400 men at the navy-yards throughout the country. The appropriations for the several bureaus of the department, although smaller than usual, have been liberally distributed, so as to give employment to as many as possible. It is the object of the Secretary to relieve the wants of those deserving employment to the full extent of his power.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 12.—The United States steamers Huron and Swatara, from Washington, arrived in Hampton Roads this morning. The Swatara sailed this afternoon for the Norfolk Navy-yard.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1877.

Mr. O'Sullivan, who has always been prominently interested in the proposed Nicaraugua Canal, was at the State Department yesterday on diplomatic business connected with that enterprise. He says the work will cost $80,000,000, and can be completed within five years. No appropriation will be asked of Congress, but subscriptions will be opened in all parts of the world. He speaks confidently of the success of the work, the surveys for which have already been made by the United States Government.

Acting Secretary McCormick yesterday issued a circular to the employes of the Treasury Department, stating that the credit of the Government required its duties to be performed by honorable men; that the Secretary would not be annoyed by creditors seeking their just dues from clerks; that it was expected that all just debts would be paid, and that if clerks refuse to pay just debts they will be charged with fraudulent practices and recommended for dismissal by the chiefs of their respective bureaus.

ANOTHER TAMMANY APPOINTMENT.

MR. CORNELL, THE OLD BUTCHER AND CLERK OF WASHINGTON MARKET, REMOVED, AND A TAMMANY RUM-SELLER PUT IN HIS PLACE.

Among the new appointments of Controller Kelly is that of John Keenan to the clerkship of Washington Market. Mr. John N. Cornell, a butcher for more than 40 years, the greater part of that time doing business in Washington Market, has been removed to make room for him. Keenan keeps two liquor saloons in the Eleventh Ward—one on the corner of Avenue C and Eleventh-street—has served Tammany Hall faithfully in the State Legislature, is an active politician in his "deestrict," and is, therefore, valuable to "Boss" Kelly, and the latter has finally given him a substantial reward for his services. The reputable tradesmen of Washington Market are not very well satisfied with the change that has been made. Mr. Cornell is highly respected by them, and ex-Controller Green could not have selected a man who had more knowledge of the market and the men who do business there, and whose experience so easily enabled him to detect and prevent the petty frauds that dishonest butchers and hucksters are every day endeavoring to perpetrate on the public. Peddlers, beggars, and thieves are continually appearing in the market, and are great pests to the market men. To keep them without its precincts it is necessary that some person, whose business interests are identical with those generally of the market, should be its clerk, as that official is required to look after such characters, and to see that the proper police regulations are enforced. The clerk of a market, in the opinion of the Washington Market butchers, should be himself a practical butcher, one on whom the market men, and the public generally, can depend upon as knowing what meat offered for sale is fit to sell and what should be condemned. There is a class of men called "carriers," who, when the stand-holders have sold out their stock, and have closed up for the day, will buy anything, no matter how bad, place it on the vacant stands and sell it. When the deceived buyer finds that what he has bought is bad, and returns the next day to complain, he can find nobody who is responsible for the sale of it, the owner of the stand not knowing who has occupied his stand during his absence. The clerk of the market is the man to look after these frauds, and to secure the punishment of the defrauders. In order to do so, it is very obvious that he should be thoroughly well acquainted with the market, and if he has a business there calling for his presence in the market every day, so much the better. Mr. Cornell can be found at his stand in the market, when in good health, every day in the year. The newly appointed clerk will, if he expects to make his liquor traffic pay, and to attend to the active work in the political field required of him by the Tammany Hall Committee on Organization, have but little time left to attend to his multiform duties in Washington Market. Mr. Cornell is unable to tell why he has been removed, and the only explanation that can be given is that he is not as valuable in politics to Tammany Hall as is Keenan.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, during a heavy thunder-storm, the stable adjoining Exchange Hotel in Attica, N. Y., was struck by lightning. The stable, which was owned by A. Filkins, together with a large quantity of hay and feed; the Exchange Hotel, owned by J. D. Terrell; the saloon adjoining, and the residences opposite of A. Tilkins, William Walbridge, and George S. Drew, were all destroyed. Loss, $21,000; insurance, $9,000. A steamer and members of the volunteer fire department, who were sent from Buffalo, saved the entire village from destruction, as Attica is without means of subduing conflagrations.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the apartments of Morris Silverstein, on the third floor of No. 108 Mott-street. Damage to furniture, $150; damage to house, owned by Charles Hildebrandt, $100; both insured. The fire was caused by live coals falling from a grate.

A fire which took place on Saturday night in the carpet rooms of Edgar H. Reed, in Union Block, Taunton, Mass., damaged stock to the value of $5,000. The damage to the building was slight and fully insured.

A loss of $25 on the building, and $20 on furniture was occasioned by a fire in the office of Dr. Hobard, on the second floor of No. 262 Eighth-avenue, last evening. Cause of the fire unknown.

The house and farm-buildings of James Small in Cornish, Me., were struck by lightning and burned on Saturday night; lo

LONDON DRAMAS AND BOOKS

THEATRICAL AND LITERARY GOSSIP.

SUBLIME AUGUST WEATHER—MISS FANNY DAVENPORT'S VISIT—MR. IRVING AND HIS PROPOSED TRIP TO AMERICA—NEW DRAMATIC WORKS BY DISTINGUISHED AUTHORS—SETTLEMENT OF THE "PINK DOMINOS" DISPUTE—CLOSE OF MR. MAPLESON'S OPERATIC SEASON—THE ILLNESS OF TITIENS—AUTUMN ARRANGEMENTS OF THE BOOK PUBLISHERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1877.

Sublime weather. Worthy of "the Fall" on the other side. Eighty in the shade is a trifle more severe than English people like it. But cool, refreshing evenings make up for hot afternoons. The shutters are being closed at many of the West End mansions. You are no longer in danger of being run over at Hyde Park corner. The parks are at their best. The only suspicion of the coming Autumn is suggested by touches of brown and yellow on Virginian creepers. The grass is green, the trees are full of umbrageous splendors. London is delightful in August and September, when the crowd is thinned and the noise of cab and carriage is modified at midnight. In the season, society rolls about on wheels all night, and we have not yet passed the West End in the wood, though the process of change from the old system to the new is going on. Americans who are still here on their holidays in Europe are surprised and delighted with the climate. With Lord Byron, they thought England had no climate—only weather. But during the last few weeks calm blue skies and a pulsation of heat in the atmosphere have reminded them of home, and made them content with England. Miss Fanny Davenport finds that she cannot remain until the middle of August, as she hoped. She left London last night, and sails from Liverpool to-day by the Spain. Her short visit, she says, has been a very pleasant one, and she hopes to return early next year to appear at a West End theatre in Mr. Daly's successful drama of "Pique." The finest acting she has seen here was in "Old Men and New Acres," by the Court company, (the stars being Mr. Hare and Miss Ellen Terry,) and "The Lyons Mail." She considers Mr. Henry Irving's dual performance the best example of melodramatic acting of her time. She regretted that she could not remain to see "Liz, or, That Lass o' Lowries," which is to be produced in London on the 1st of September, more especially as she is to play the heroine of the new drama on the other side. To-day Mr. Palgrave Simpson and one other member of the Garrick Club were to have shown her the treasures of that famous institution, and a Thames picnic had been arranged for her at the end of the week; but the Spain and her Boston engagements would not wait, and so the fair vision of transatlantic beauty has disappeared just as its presence was beginning to be known and acknowledged. She has only been here 10 days, during which time several impromptu entertainments of welcome have been given to her. The Olympic had an "At Home" in her honor; Miss Braddon's last reception of the season was made "special" in the interest of the American artist; she was received by Mr. Wilkie Collins; and the first manager in London to offer her terms for next season was Mr. Mapleson. Among the artists now in London who called upon her may be mentioned Mr. Irving, Mr. Neville, and Mr. Jefferson. Theatrical taste on both sides of the Atlantic is a fickle and uncertain thing. You like artists for whom we care little; London favors others whom you will not receive. Just now the London models of histrionic art are Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Bancroft, and Ellen Terry. The nearer Miss Davenport approaches in style to any of these the more certain will be her success, unless she has a marked and taking individuality of her own, and in that case she may score a distinct and special triumph. She has a magnificent appearance, and is handsomer than any woman on the English stage. Her elocution is tolerably free from what they call here "the American accent," but she betrays it in the pronunciation of a few words, and she must get rid of it if she is to appear in Shakespearean plays or old comedy. Some of the Western journals, I see, have been criticising and laughing at Coghlan's "English accent." Now, Miss Davenport's elocution is far more neutral in national peculiarities than Coghlan's, but the recognition of his shortcomings in the way of accent on your side will illustrate what I mean by the American accent in London. Miss Davenport has so little to forget in this respect that a week with an English family would teach her all she wants to know for the English stage, and, although you might look upon the lesson as unnecessary and an impertinence, she would find the benefit of it before a London audience. As a rule, Londoners speak the English language badly; they are, therefore, all the more critical of others. In one of Mr. Daly's well-mounted domestic dramas Miss Davenport would make a great success. Everybody who has seen her is charmed with her appearance, and one manager talks of her as "the only woman for *Cleopatra*, Sir." If Mr. Mapleson intends to open Her Majesty's for drama, he will materially strengthen his chances of a profitable season by engaging this American actress, and I believe that is his own opinion.

Last night Mr. Irving played *Hamlet* for his benefit. The house was crowded. Miss Davenport says he is the most interesting Prince she has seen. His *Hamlet* is more human than that of any modern actor. He was enthusiastically received. At the close he made a graceful speech, in which he took leave of his friends until next season. He made a humorous allusion to the fact that this year his legs had been permitted to have a rest. Some of Mr. Irving's critics don't like his legs. If they had made him they would have given him shapely, Adonis-like limbs. Mr. Irving, however, prefers his own legs, and so do his audiences, for they fit his peculiar pre-Raphaelitish figure. He told his friends last night that the novelties of next season would be a new drama, written by Mr. Wilkie Collins for Miss Bateman, to be called "A Dead Secret." It is generally understood that Irving is to visit America next year. Should he do so, he will open in "The Bells" or "The Lyons Mail," and will play *Hamlet*, *Richelieu*, *Richard III.*, and *Charles I.*, throwing in occasionally some wayside example of his light and eccentric comedy. The Lyceum will be closed from now until late in the year, so far as Mr. Bateman's management is concerned. There is some talk of Carl Rosa occupying it again for a few week during the vacation. Mr. Collins is dramatizing "The Moonstone" for the Olympic. September is fixed for its production, with Miss Pateman, Mrs. Seymour, and Mr. Neville in the leading characters. "Lady Audley's Secret" was not a success at this theatre, which has had a long run of bad luck. "The Scuttled Ship" is the only piece that has brought money into the treasury during the past year. Mr. Charles Reade is now taking an active interest in the management, and it is thought that "The Moonstone," with a new work by Reade to follow, will put the pretty little house in a fair way to a revival of its better fortunes. The Globe is said to have struck oil in "Stolen Kisses," though I very much doubt the genuineness of the "crowded houses." Mr. Merritt's play is well constructed and full of promise of future successes, but it is not entitled to the critical compliments which have been lavished upon it. Managers, nevertheless, evidently think Mr. Merritt deserving of attention. His "Golden Plough," recently played in this country, has been accepted by Mr. Chatterton for the Adelphi, where it is to appeal to the public under a new name. "The Golden Plough" is an odd and unsuggestive title; "Voices in the Night" is after all no great improvement; but a good play will easier carry a bad title than a good title a bad play.

The very latest settlement of "The Pink Dominos" dispute is that Mr. Wyndham pays Mr Albery $2,000 and retains all rights. After abusing each other in print and in private, the dramatic belligerents have embraced each other, sworn eternal friendship, and Albery is to do the next new piece for the Criterion. Wyndham has gone to Switzerland. His part is being excellently well played by Mr. Maltby. Meanwhile the comedy has gone on a tour in the country. Here and there in the provinces it is heartily received; here and there it is in blissful ignorance of the fact that it is a comedy. On the whole, however, it is earning a handsome income for Mr. Wyndham. Nearly all the theatres will be closed this month. The first to reopen will be the Opera Comique, with "Liz," which will solve the problem whether a melodrama can be profitably produced at a theatre devoted to opera bouffe and light comedy. The management believes so thoroughly in "Liz" that it risks choice of theatres, and in this respect, I fancy, shows more faith than judgment. It is intended, however, only to run the drama at the Opera Comique for a few weeks, after which Mr. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan will endeavor to tickle the public with an entirely new and original comic opera, for which engagements are already being made. "Baby" is to be produced at the Strand. "Brass" is underlined at the Haymarket. Mr. Alfred Thompson, one of the cleverest of Metropolitan designers of costume, has invented a blue and white ballet, apropos of the china mania, for the Alhambra. Miss Ada Cavendish will play the heroine in "Dora" whenever it is produced. She will very likely go to America next year. As a melodramatic actress her chief successes have been made in plays by Wilkie Collins. Mme. Dolaro is engaged for the Fall at the Alhambra, where the next novelty is to be "La Reine Indigo," with Strauss' music. The Princess' and the Opera Comique are both being redecorated for the forthcoming season. The Lyceum is also to be repainted. "The Rake's Progress" is being played with some little success at the Park Theatre. Mr. James intended to visit New-York this year and play in "Our Boys" for a couple of nights, in the interest of a local charity. He has changed his mind, and starts this week with his partner, Thorne, for a trip to the Danube. The truth is, the desire to visit America is frequently nipped in the bud by a dread of the passage across the Atlantic. The taste of the sea which English people get on the chopping seas of the British Channel makes the prospect of a dozen days on the Atlantic appear something terrible. They reflect upon their sufferings of a few hours on the voyage between Folkestone and Boulogne and multiply that by the longer distance between Liverpool and New-York, and the result may well fill them with awe. How great an injustice they perpetrate against the Atlantic is only known to those who have experienced the effect of the few hours' voyage between England and France and the journey to New-York. Mr. Ernest Bendale, the clever dramatic critic, who is best known as "Almaviva," of the London *Figaro*, has resigned his engagement on that journal. He is for the present to devote his pen entirely to the *Observer*. Mr. Mortimer has started a new paper called the *Great City*. The *Hornet* is gradually relinquishing its position as a theatrical paper, a fact which must be highly satisfactory to the *Era*. Meanwhile *Touchstone, or the New Era* is making a big fight to rival its namesake, and the *Theatre* has become a necessity to the few who make the stage a study as well as an amusement.

Mr. Mapleson's operatic season at Her Majesty's closed on Saturday after a run of three months. Mlle. Gerster's benefit was the finale to the story of hope and fear, of profit and loss, which all has been called in operatic history. A great effort has been made to establish Gerster as a star of the first magnitude. As *Astrifiammante*, in "Il Flauto Magico," she confirmed the high opinion of the critics who have persistently praised her, and won the increased and increasing respect of her detractors. The customary performance of the National Anthem by band and chorus finished the entertainment, and the stalls and boxes are now draped in calico until the next impresario steps in to offer the public a new attraction. Messrs. Gatti are said to contemplate opening the house for comedy and drama in the Autumn. Mr. Mapleson has not made a fortune this season. The illness of Titiens materially interfered with his plans. She has not sung since May, and it is feared that this great artist is gradually sinking under the painful malady which has already been described in these columns. Gluck's "Armida" and Cherubini's "Medea" had better be withdrawn from the programme, on account of this sad and universally regretted sickness. Mme. Christine Nilsson has done her best to make up for the absence of her sister artist. She made her début under Mr. Mapleson's management of Drury-lane in the operatic season of June, 1867, whither he had moved after the fire at Her Majesty's. But for the earnest and self-sacrificing spirit of Nilsson in the emergency caused by the break down of Titiens, Mr. Mapleson could not possibly have maintained the reputation of his management at its present high standard. Mesdames Trebelli, Marie Roze, and Lablache; Mdlles. Alwina Valleria, Rodani, Robiati, Filomena, and Macvitz; Signor Fancelli, Herr Wachtel, Signori Gillandi, Rinaldini, and Grazzi; M. Faure; Signori Galassi, Rota, Del Puento, Foli, Zoboli, Faller Brocolini, M. Gonuet and Herr Rokitansky have all rendered valuable services in the splendid range of works which have been produced. The band, under Sir Michael Costa, has been thoroughly efficient. Mr. E. Stirling has had charge of the stage management, and Mr. Willing has again proved himself a valuable aquisition at the organ. Mlle. Katie Lanner, the ballet mistress, has not had much to do, but she has lost none of her artistic reputation during this first season at her Majesty's after its many years' vacation—since the disastrous fire 10 years ago.

For the moment, literature is dead. Books of Russian or Turkish travel, war pamphlets, and prophetic warnings of the dissolution of the world are popular. Book publishers are now making their general arrangements for the Autumn. *A Blue Stocking*, by Miss Annie Edwards, commenced in *Temple Bar*, will be republished at the end of the year. Miss Tya Duffers-Hardy, the daughter of Lady Hardy, has a new novel in the press, for the Autumn, called *Only a Love Story*. The accomplished mother of this young authoress gives, with her husband Sir Thomas, the most charming receptions of the London season. Lady Duffers-Hardy calls herself a Bohemian, and entertains her guests with a free and easy grace that belongs to these higher walks of Bohemia, which are being described in a novel, to be published, in two-volume form, next October. Lady Hardy gave her last "evening" of the season on Saturday, and artistic society owes her its gratitude for bringing together so many pleasant people in her unostentatious saloons. Sir Thomas Hardy is the chief of the Records Office, and is one of the most amiable and accomplished of Government officials. Mr. Whyte Melville will publish a new novel in the Autumn. Mr. Trollope's *American Senator* is not a great success. Mr. Black's *Green Meadows and Piccadilly* will shortly be republished from the *Examiner*. Mr. Chatto, of Chatto & Windus, the publishers, has gone to the United States. He pays Mr. Charles Reade $30 a page for his miscellaneous contributions to *Belgravia*, but neither the *Gentleman's* nor *Belgravia* are making much progress under their unknown editors. *St. James'* is making a spurt with a new novel by Hawley Sewart, whose *Bound to Win* is one of the successes in fiction of the present year. Publishers are making their arrangements for the city book season with the greatest care in preparation of the war which threatens to monopolize public interest for a longer time than the Czar calculated upon when his brave soldiers crossed the Pruth.

TURN-VEREIN FESTIVAL.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEWARK AND OTHER SOCIETIES YESTERDAY—THE SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.

The Turn-Verein societies of Newark and vicinity gave an exhibition and tournament at Voigt's Garden, Newark, yesterday, which evinced a very respectable degree of proficiency on the part of the members composing the different clubs represented. Delegations were present from the local societies of Elizabeth, Paterson, Hoboken, Hudson City, Orange, and Carlstadt, in addition to those from Newark, and the whole affair passed off pleasantly and successfully. The sports began at 10 A. M., and were continued until dark, when the names of the successful competitors were announced, and each of them presented with a prize in the form of a diploma. There were no medals or other valuable trophies. The wrestling match, in which 30 or more participated, was a fine sight, and called forth loud plaudits. The following is a list of the victors in the various contests:

Class Exercises on the Horizontal and Parallel Bars and Horse—First prize to the class of Elizabeth; second to the class of Newark. Individual Exercises on the Horizontal and Parallel Bars and Horse—First prize to George Herman, of Newark; second to Albert Frommel, of Paterson. Wrestling—Prize to George Herman, of Newark. Dumb-bell Practice—Prize to Herman Heins, of Newark, who lifted 75 pounds 6¾ times. Throwing the 30 Pound Stone—Prize to John Rennie, of Elizabeth; distance, 22 feet. High Running Jump—Prize to Herman Stahl, of Hoboken, who cleared 5 feet 3¾ inches. Far Running Jump—Prize to Hermann Weissenborn, of Hoboken; distance, 17 feet 8 inches. Climbing the Rope—Prize to S. Seipe, of Newark; distance, 50 feet and back. Foot Race, 100 yards.—Prize to Alfred Ruder, of Newark.

The judges were Charles Lindenthal and G. Scholer, of New-York, and George Held, of Williamsburg. Music was furnished by Vosi' orchestra, of Newark. To-day the Newark organization give a children's exhibition in the afternoon, and a Summer night's festival in the evening.

MONTREAL, Aug. 12.—In connection with the discharge of Baynes in Baltimore, it is understood that the notes taken from him were attached while in possession of detectives by the Consolidated Bank.

WHAT THE MAILS BRING.

DEATH OF LEWIS BROOKS.

A GENEROUS MAN WHO GAVE AWAY OVER $200,000 SECRETLY FOR EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

The Rochester *Democrat* has the following in connection with the announcement of the death in that city on Thursday of Mr. Lewis Brooks: "Our readers will remember the curiosity awakened not long since upon the announcement that a liberal gentleman of Rochester had bestowed $120,000 upon the University of Virginia, at Monticello, had erected new buildings, endowed the university with a large fund, and provided it with a museum selected by Prof. Ward in a European tour. That liberal gentleman was Lewis Brooks. It will also be remembered that $10,000 was given last year to the Rochester City Hospital. The donor was Lewis Brooks. St. Mary's Hospital also received $10,000 from a friend whose name was not made public. The donor was Lewis Brooks. The Industrial School and the Rochester Female Charitable Society were each presented with $5,000 in a similar manner. The donor of both these gifts to enterprises sadly in need of funds was Lewis Brooks, the man who last evening, after a life of 84 years' duration, passed from earth to his rest and reward. Lewis Brooks was a peculiar man, and one of his peculiarities was his unwillingness to say anything about himself. He was exceedingly modest and retiring in his disposition, and rarely confided anything to any one. He had no family and no relatives in this city, and hence very little regarding his life can be given.

About 40 years ago he retired from business and since that time has engaged merely in investing his money and rearing for real estate he owned. Wise, prudent, and economical, he amassed a very large property, and having no children with whom to leave it, he very naturally sought to do good with it by donating a portion of it to charitable and educational purposes. He never married, but lived all his life alone, and during the last 16 years boarded at the Osburn House. He had two brothers living in this vicinity, one Garry Brooks, residing at Fairport, and the other, Samuel Brooks, at Churchville. Both of these gentlemen have families. He made no new acquaintances except at rare intervals, but to his old friends and associates he was as true as steel, and by all who knew him his death will be sincerely and unfeignedly mourned. About a week ago he was taken ill, but up to Wednesday afternoon his sickness did not confine him to his room. It then assumed a more serious form, and last evening, suddenly and in an unexpected manner, he quietly and calmly dropped away. There was no relative with him, but a few of his warm friends were by his side in the last hour. Large as have been the donations the deceased made to public institutions, they are by no means all. To those belonging to his own blood and to those in whom he had no personal interest save that of sympathy, he has given freely and largely. To the needy and suffering his liberality has been open-handed and almost unstinted, and no worthy object of assistance was ever allowed to leave his presence unaided. The hospitals and other charitable institutions of this city have received large benefits from his hands, not only through the donations mentioned above, but in many lesser amounts given at various times. It was the intention of the deceased, as his friends state, to bestow a goodly sum upon every charitable enterprise in the city, but whether his arrangements were perfected or not is not known. There is an immense property left, but as to its disposition nothing is known."

DR. C. F. WINSLOW'S WILL.

HIS INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE EMBALMING OF HIS HEART AND THE CREMATION OF HIS BODY.

The Salt Lake correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* furnishes as follows the text of the will of the late Dr. C. F. Winslow, whose body was cremated in Salt Lake on the 31st ult.:

"I request, order, and command that if in the course of eight and forty hours it be known positively and clearly proved that I am dead, my heart may be removed from my body by some competent anatomist, and placed immediately in a strong glass vessel having a ground glass stopper accurately fitted to the same, and that this vessel be immediately filled for the purpose of embalming my heart with a saturated solution, in hot water, of muriate of ammonia, sal ammonia, and the corrosive sublimate of mercury, and with the highest proof alcohol. This mixture to consist of equal parts of alcohol and the saturated solution of sal ammonia, and the corrosive sublimate, each of these salts being added to the boiling water until it will dissolve no more. The alcohol may be added to the solution while it is yet hot, and the vessel filled therewith. The vessel must be well capped, and the stopper securely covered with wet parchment and tied. I order this vessel, with its contents thus prepared and when cold, to be put into a thick oak plank box, made of the size to just receive it, and this box I order to be saturated with coal tar; this I wish inclosed in a plain pine case, and buried over the grave, and over the remains of my dear and venerated mother in the 'South of Newton' Burying Ground, in the Island of Nantucket, where I was born. My dear and excellent father, to whom I am indebted for my enlarged views of nature, lies by her side, and the same mound marks the resting-place of both, and a single stone records the birth and death of each. This is the consecrated spot be known where I wish my heart to rest forever after my heart has been removed and embalmed as above directed.

"I order that my body be burned in the most convenient manner that my Executors, or the friends or persons with whom I may dwell at the time of my death, may be able to adopt. And I wish established in the method of cremation practiced by the ancient Romans was adopted, but if this is not convenient or practicable my body may be burned in a retort, as is now practiced in such cases in Germany. After this process is completed, I desire and order that all that may remain of my bones and ashes may be gathered up, placed in a strong glass vessel, and in the one before described, and that this be treated in the same manner as that which shall contain my heart. It is my desire and command that this be taken to the cemetery of Mount Auburn, near Cambridge, Mass., and placed in the same grave and upon the coffin which contains the precious remains of my great, genial, and venerated wife. In regard to the above requests and commands, I here furthermore express the desire and request that no more public expense or ceremony be permitted in the execution thereof than may be absolutely necessary to carry out my wishes, and I particularly request that no religious ceremonies, so called, by any priest, minister, or layman of any creed or sectarian denomination, be allowed or performed in connection with my death or the disposition of my remains. Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return to the God who gave it. No man's intercessions toward Deity can modify these decrees; they are, therefore, useless and sham."

THE TERRIBLE CRIME OF A YOUNG GIRL.

The London *Daily News* of Aug. 2 says: "A remarkable case was heard before Mr. Justice Brett, at Bury St. Edmunds, on Tuesday. Kate Ellen Robinson, domestic servant, aged 14, was charged with wounding Margaret Wender, her mistress, with intent to kill her, at Foxford. Mrs. Wender is a widow of 70 years of age, and of independent means, and on April 8 last, while she was in bed, the prisoner suddenly, and without any apparent reason, savagely attacked her with a hearth-brush, beating her about the head and face. In the struggle Mrs. Wender fell out of bed, and the brush was lost; but prisoner ran down stairs and brought back a billhook, with which she wounded her victim in a terrible manner, stopping her mouth with an apron when she attempted to give an alarm. She then covered the old woman up, and left her lying on the floor. Returning in a short time to see if she was dead, prisoner next proceeded to ransack the house, taking all the money, plate, and other valuables she could lay her hands on. She then went to the nearest railway station, where she told a woman that she was going to Ipswich, and would be met there by a person to take the things which she had with her. Her mistress recovered from the swoon into which she had fallen through fright and loss of blood, and succeeded in attracting the attention of the neighbors. Prisoner was traced to the railway station, and found with the stolen property in her possession. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Mr. Justice Brett, in passing sentence, said that if a grown-up person had been convicted of such a diabolical offence he should, without hesitation, have committed him for a long penal servitude for life; but, taking the prisoner's youth into consideration, he would sentence her to only 12 years' penal servitude."

A CURIOUS USE FOR THE MAGNET.

A curious instance of the utility of the magnet is mentioned in the *Adelaide Register* of June 14. A young lady sat down on a settee on which a needle had been carelessly left. It pierced her thigh and totally disappeared in the flesh. Medical men said it could only be reached by a large incision, and concluded to leave it time in the hope that it might work itself out. The pain, however, became so severe that the young lady was confined to her bed. So a magnet was suggested, and a powerful one being procured and applied, in four hours the needle reached the surface, raised, and protruded itself through the skin, and was instantly extracted. It had been in the flesh for three weeks.

EFFECTS OF THE IMAGINATION.

The Reading (Penn.) *Eagle* of Thursday has the following account of the curious way in which a resident of that place was almost driven into a quick consumption: "The case is that of Henry C. Brahman, residing near the boundary of the county, near Sweetwood, who is a large owner of iron ore lands, and the possessor of considerable property. Up to within several weeks ago he was hale and hearty, and, notwithstanding his abundance of this world's goods, he generally wore one suit of clothes during the week and on Sunday. Several weeks ago he was startled because he imagined that a very foul smell either came from his ears, or mouth, or the pores of his skin. He was greatly alarmed, and imagined he was sinking into galloping consumption, and was gradually decaying. He was unable to sleep, became haggard and emaciated, and even his friends began to imagine that his end was near at hand. He dressed himself regularly and was determined to keep on his feet. He went into the fields and in the woods determined to fight down the disease, but wherever he went the same dreadful stench and feeling came o'er him. Finally, an old wood-chopper met him in the woods one day. The woodsman had a long talk with him, and he stood quite close to examine him. Then the woodsman asked the sick man for his coat. It was examined. The woodsman carried it away 20 yards, and it was discovered that the stench followed. The coat was then thoroughly examined and a dead mouse was found in the lining. The mouse had by some means gotten into the lining of his coat and died there, and its decaying remains caused the unpleasant effluvia. When this was made known the sufferer gained courage, and as he slowly realized what imagination had done, he rallied and was soon on a favorable road to the best of health again."

A DEMOCRATIC LAND GRAB.

HOW THE STATE OF TEXAS HAS BEEN SWINDLED OUT OF 375,000 ACRES OF SCHOOL LANDS—HOW A REPUBLICAN OFFICIAL SAVED THEM TO THE STATE WHEN IT WAS UNDER REPUBLICAN CONTROL.

The Galveston *News*, a Democratic paper, prints the following in its correspondence from Austin, Texas, dated 6th inst.:

"The Democracy all along the rank and file are confused and chagrined at the details of the land grab. There are none who know Mr. Groos would suspect his action was actuated by any interested motives, and people generally think he has only been extremely wroth. Some say the interests over which he has control, being worth of more importance than those in charge of the State Treasurer, as the titles to hundreds and thousands of homesteads are involved, and the State's rights in the several million acres of school and university lands are involved, it is the very worst policy to retain in such position a man so insapable of protecting these interests as he has shown himself to be, and that therefore the people ought to ask him to resign. And the Radicals enjoy the situation. They say the little steal of 375,000 acres is all in the Democratic brotherhood—that Democratic contractors, Democratic aspirants, and a Democratic official fixed up the little job—while they point with exultation to the record of Mr. Kuechler, Mr. Groos' predecessor, also a German, but a Republican, who, in a similar case acted just to the contrary. While he was in office a railroad reservation was opened to location of land certificates. Every other section of the reservation had originally been reserved for the public school fund. When the reservation was opened the land sharks went for the school lands, holding that the forfeiture or opening of the reservation opened all the lands in it to location. They made their surveys and filed them and certificates for patent; but Mr. Kuechler would not issue the patents. Every influence was brought to bear, but he resisted. For a time the Attorney-General, it is claimed, thought the Commissioner ought to issue the patents. He stood out upon what he thought to be the right line to protect his State and the school fund without regard to the opinions of outside parties as to the strict letter of the law. The result was a suit to compel him to issue the patents. The Attorney-General interposed an able defense, and the Supreme Court dismissed the suit, and Mr. Kuechler had the satisfaction of reflecting that he had saved 600,000 to 1,000,000 acres of land to the school fund. A Democratic official has taken precisely the contrary course, issued the certificates, and says somebody else should have resisted the demand. Kuechler's case is reported in 40th volume Texas Reports, page 600. Kuechler in his answer to the application for mandamus said that he had 'no objection (neither had Mr. Groos) to issuing a patent as desired, except that the field notes covered sections of school lands, and whether the law has been changed so as to permit such location is respectfully submitted to the court under the management of the Attorney-General.' Further, 'that the case was submitted as a test case in order to furnish a rule for his office.' In this case Mr. Groos had sufficient notice that the Attorney-General was 'spiling for a fight with the land sharks, and all he had to do was to keep his promise to not issue, lie low, and keep cool. But he was not even in danger of a suit, because none would ever have been brought. Months before this, the principal party interested in the job applied to one of the leading law firms in the State to know if he could bring suit to compel the Commissioner to issue the certificates. He was advised that he had no remedy in the courts. He then pursued the only remedy left open, and it was successful."

A DEMOCRATIC LAND GRAB.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

ATLANTA, Aug. 3, 1877.

Allow me to call attention to one fact that may create a false impression in the minds of some of your readers, and the readers of other papers, in reference to the action of the Constitutional Convention. I allude to this, that the first crude reports of the Committee of Nine are published as the action of the convention, on the various subjects submitted to such committee. It may happen that the reader will get these original propositions, submitted by a committee of nine, so fixed in his mind that it will be difficult afterward to remove the impression so made upon him. These original reports frequently undergo a radical change before final action is had upon them. In the first place, they are submitted to a committee of 26, where they are discussed, received, and amended, and then submitted to the entire body, where important changes and amendments are often made.

In illustration of the above, take the case of the report of the Committee of Twenty-six in reference to the mode of selecting the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts. That committee, as you have seen, suggested an entirely new plan. That was, that the Senate should select (or elect) and present to the Governor two names, and one of these the Governor should nominate to the Senate to be confirmed by them. This new proposition, submitted by the committee, had few or no advocates in the convention. Now, here were before the convention four different modes of selecting the Judges. The above was one; another was, a direct appointment by the Governor; another was an election by the people, and still another was an election by the Legislature. Each of the four modes had some merits, and each has some objectionable features. The proposition submitted by the committee received no consideration, and had no advocate before the convention. The struggle was between the advocates of the other three modes, and they seemed to be pretty equally divided. Those favoring an election by the people were organized, active, and persistent. That mode of selecting Judges at this time had such manifest objections that the friends of all other modes readily combined against it, and by a large majority the convention determined that the Judges and Solicitors should be elected by the Legislature. For a long series of years our Judges have been elected in this way, and it seems to have worked well. I confess that from beginning to end I cordially supported that mode of selecting Judges, and my recollection is that it received the votes of all the delegates from the Twenty-fourth District. For myself I supported it as against the appointment by the Governor mainly for the reason that I desired to see this immense patronage taken from the Executive.

In this connection allow me to say that I shall persistently vote on this line to the end of the chapter. I was on the committee on the Executive Department, and that committee recommended and reported several important and radical changes in the department. First, that the Governor should be elected for only two instead of four years; second, after a second term he should be ineligible for four years; and, third, that the Secretary of State, Controller-General, and Treasurer should be elected by the people at the same time and for the same term as the Governor. This will occasion no extra elections and no extra expense. They will be elected on the same ticket with the Governor. With this action of the committee I heartily concurred, and it has been ratified by the convention. And in committee I went further, and proposed that the Attorney-General should also be elected by the people, and not appointed by the Governor. A majority of the committee favored his appointment by the Governor, and so reported to the Committee of Twenty-six, and they reported the same way to the convention. From that committee I appealed to the convention, and by a large majority they sustained the proposition that the Attorney-General should also be elected by the people.

I allude to this to show the processes through which every paragraph in the Constitution has to pass. The Executive Department has now all been completed, and I believe the changes will be indorsed by the people. The salary of the Governor was fixed at $3,000. I think it too low, but you must remember that there are two Senate delegates, and I cannot have my way in all things. For instance, I proposed that the Executive Mansions, both of them, should be sold, and the Governor receive a fixed salary and no perquisites. The truth is, that as a business transaction it costs the State annually from $10,000 to $12,000 to support the Governor. This is made up of the interest of $75,000, invested in mansions; the insurance, repairs, gas, water, &c., in connection with the same, and also the furnitrure and renewal and repairs of the same. But these obstinate delegates are in my way. But I do believe this proposition will finally be carried out. Many, very many delegates are now in favor of it. The Governors, I am informed, do not want these palaces, for if they live in palaces they must entertain like Princes, and their little salaries are soon exhausted.

I now firmly believe that this convention will submit a constitution that will receive the approbation of the people. The reduction of the number of Governors, I believe, will amount to $100,000 per annum, and may reach $150,000. My fear now is, that they may go a little too far in the reduction of salaries, especially in the salaries of the Judges.

The capital and homestead questions, what about them? The first, I think, will be settled as a separate proposition outside of the Constitution. It excites but little interest among delegates.

The homestead question ought to be settled in 30 minutes. The fundamental law ought to do no more than to limit the amount to $2,000, in both real and personal property, and leave all the details to the Legislature. That is my proposition and I will stand on it. But, as I said above, there are obstinate delegates may be in my way. The educational question will receive attention when reached.

Why not finish up the work and come home? Because of these same obstinate men; they won't agree with me. There are many able, talented, and true men in this convention. Not a great number of eloquent speakers, and perhaps all the better for that. As a body, they have a large share of intelligence, capacity, and sound judgment.

PORTER INGRAM.

SOME INFORMATION ABOUT THE OBLIGATIONS WHICH THE STATE HAS REPUDIATED THROUGH THE ACTION OF ITS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, Aug. 9.

There are only three classes of bonds in behalf of which much effort has been made. It is true that concerning a fourth class ($100,000 worth held by the Warehouse Security Company of New-York) we have seen a letter read from the Speaker's desk. But no serious effort was made to bar these bonds left out of the prohibition. The three contested classes are as follows:

1. *The Scott Bonds.*—These bonds, only about $12,000 worth, were issued during the administration of Gov. McDonald, and there is no question of their original validity. The trouble with them is this: When, in 1872, the Legislature required that all outstanding bonds should be registered within a given time, these bonds were omitted, through carelessness of the holder or his agent. Payment upon them is now barred.

2. *The Boorman Johnson Bonds.*—These bonds, $120,000 on the face, have the following history: The State paid H. I. Kimball $250,000 for the capitol, paying him in bonds. He hypothecated $130,000 of these bonds with Russell, Sage & Co. After a short time Bullock issued $250,000 of new bonds with which to take up these bonds. He gave them out, but they were not used to retire the old bonds, but were applied to a different use. The State then repudiated the bonds first issued. And held that the last issue only was valid. Messrs. Russell, Sage & Co., however, secured a settlement. Messrs. Johnson & Co. now apply for a settlement.

3. *The Branch & Co. Bonds.*—These bonds are $44,000 on the face, and were issued in aid of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad. Mr. Branch's claim is as follows: He recites that when the Legislature was sitting out the bonds from the good ones. It was declared by special act of the Legislature that the Macon and Brunswick Railroad bonds were binding and valid; that Gov. Smith approved this act, and that relying upon this guarantee of the State, given through its highest constituted authority, he and his partners invested heavily in the bonds. The bonds were repudiated in the late state, and Mr. Branch now asks that the State sustain its guarantee by paying him the money he expended for the bonds.

The bulk of the condemned bonds, however, do not appear before the convention at all. They are doubtless considered "waste paper," and held by our friends pretty much as we hold the blue and white rags that passed for money when the southern cross was beaming in the political sky. Of course, if these three classes of bonds, now pressing for payment, are allowed, it will open the door through which millions of more bonds will press their clamorous way. Indeed, the payment of Mr. Branch's claim will, it is said, be confession to a principle on which the whole of the repudiated bonds of the Macon & Brunswick Railroad ($600,000 in value) will be made valid.

This fact seems to be the chief reason for refusing to entertain the consideration of these classes of bonds. There are many good men who believe in the justice of one or more of these claims. Mr. Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania, has written a memorial, in which he says that he is certain that the State owes the Boorman Johnson debt. Mr. Stephens avouches in most earnest language the integrity of Mr. Branch's claim. In this he is backed by Gov. Jenkins, by Mr. W. Hope Hull, by Major Cummings, and by Mr. Toombs, who laboriously remarks that if "the State don't pay it, he will." Mr. Norwood thinks Johnson's claim good, and so does Senator Kibbee and Senator Simmons.

It is objected, however, that to reopen the question now, even to set aright some injustice that may have been done under the general act of repudiation, would be to put the State in great peril and to great trouble. It is contended besides that several Legislatures have acted upon these matters, and have always agreed upon repudiating the whole amounts, and that the people of Georgia having, by a novel origin, incorporated the ordinance of repudiation into the present Constitution, the convention has no right to reopen a question that has been settled in so emphatic, deliberate, and solemn a manner.

The owners of the contested bonds attempted to get a hearing before the Committee of Final Revision a day or two ago. Mr. Branch appeared for himself, Mr. Norwood in person, and Mr. Jeremiah Black, by brief, for Messrs. Boorman, Johnson & Co. A motion was made to hear Mr. Branch, Mr. Ribbee, and any one who might wish to speak. Mr. Hammond said the convention was waiting on the committee, and he did not think it should stop to hear speeches; that he thought they did wrong when they heard Gov. Brown and Col. Hawkins on the railroad matters; that it was best to let those gentlemen print what they wished, and lay it before the convention. Upon that the committee declined to hear oral argument. Mr. William M. Reese stated that the bonds of J. Boorman Johnson & Co. and Branch were covered by the amendment to the Constitution, and the convention would not go behind that. Mr. Hammond was of opinion that if the State owed Branch or J. Boorman Johnson & Co., it was not on the bonds, but on equitable claims on account of money paid out because of the acts of the State authorities and Legislature. It was said that an attempt to press these bonds to recognition would result in failure, and perhaps prove bad even any equitable claim.

The State is likely to experience no trouble at the hands of any of the disgruntled bondholders, except Mr. T. P. Branch. Mr. Branch is very much exasperated at the treatment he has received, and declares that he intends to seize the property of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad or the road itself, as the property of the State. He claims that the State holds the Macon and Brunswick Railroad only by reason of the $2,500,000 of bonds he indorsed for that road, and which road failed to pay; and that as the State has redudiated $600,000 of those bonds, the holders of those bonds own the proportion of the road that their bonds bear to the whole issue. He will place the levy in the hands of the United States Marshal, and says he will have 12 Deputies sent to Macon, and have them stop the trains and seize them as his property. The State, to throw off the levy of the United States Marshal, must go into the United States Court, and then the merits of the case can be gone into. Mr. Branch also avows an intention of publishing certain correspondence that passed between himself and Gov. Smith, and between Gov. Smith and the officials of the Macon and Branswick Railroad upon this subject. So it is likely that if Major Branch does not get his money he will have several thousand dollars' worth of fun. We asked a lawyer what he thought the effect of Major Branch's course would be. "Why, he will get routed," he replied. "It's well enough to take high-handed measures with an individual, but when a man is dealing with a sovereign State, he had better go to her, humbly beseeching upon his bended knees, and even then the chances are that he will get lifted out empty."

REMARKS OF EX-GOV. JENKINS IN THE CONVENTION.

Ex-Gov. Jenkins, in moving his amendment that the disputed claims be submitted to the Supreme Court of the State, and that its decision should be final and conclusive between the State and the claimants, said: "I have never been the legal adviser of any of these claimants; these gentlemen, Branch and Herring, are known to me as citizens of Augusta

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HERBERT SPENCER'S PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY.

THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY. By HERBERT SPENCER. Vol. I. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1877. 12mo, pp. 738.

Herbert Spencer has now rather more than half completed the system of synthetic philosophy which has been slowly growing under his hand during the last 17 years. He began with the purpose of applying the law of evolution, then newly attracting the attention of scientific men, to the whole field of the knowable. He has seemed to succeed to M. Comte as an original student of philosophy, as an investigator of the laws of phenomena, as an introducer of scientific method and analysis into departments of thought and life hitherto subjected to different treatment, without any servile following of M. Comte's peculiar system. The recognition of his position as a thinker has been quicker in this country than in England. Even now there is hardly any large recognition, by the conservative English journals, of the substantial merits of his philosophy, and those who favor his methods often declaim against his supposed opinions. But he may be safely left to gain his own audience. It is evident that he is rapidly winning the younger students of philosophy, and his merits as a thinker are such that every one must be acquainted with his system who wishes to understand the thought of the age. His strength is in his generalizations, in his capacity to rise from facts to the principles which rule them, and in his encyclopædic knowledge of man and of organic life. While many may yet be unwilling to become his disciples, no one can read his pages without admiring the wonderful grasp of first principles and of the illustrative facts which explain them. And if some of his inductions undermine or overthrow or supersede any religious opinions which have come to carry weight as convictions, so much the worse for the convictions. It cannot be that essential truth will be injured by this process, because God and nature must always agree in the last analysis, and the most which Mr. Spencer can do is to apply scientific tests to received opinions, and thus show what they are worth. This is the mission which he is accomplishing at this moment. He has broadened the basis of our knowledge of law and of life. He has felt his way down to fundamental facts. He has had the courage of his opinions and dared to reach the conclusions to which the facts seemed to point. All this was apparent in his *First Principles*, but is no less distinctly seen in his *Principles of Biology* and *Principles of Psychology*. No previous philosophical writer has to the same extent laid the whole material and organic universe under contribution, and attempted to set in order the laws of development by which mankind have reached their present position.

The boldness of the synthetic philosophy is not more marked than its independence of philosophical traditions. It is the scientific rather than the metaphysical method which is employed. Mr. Spencer looks at his subject as a modern man. To be sure, his principles have been gathered to some extent from other writers. The law of organic development, that "evolution is always from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous, and from the simple to the complex," had been enunciated by Goethe, Schelling, and Von Baer, before Mr. Spencer's time, but its application, as the law of evolution, to all phenomena relating to life on the earth has been his own contribution to philosophy. Other subordinate principles had been developed by single students, but Mr. Spencer has been the first to weld them into an organic system of thought. In working out his conclusions from these principles, as he will in subsequent volumes of his *Principles of Sociology* and in the *Principles of Morality*, he will probably impair, if not destroy, many religious and intellectual systems which are based upon the partial interpretation of facts; but we hold that we can well afford to submit to considerable disturbance of our cherished convictions when God lets loose a genuine thinker on this planet, and that nobody need be in the least disturbed at the final result. The time has amply come when Mr. Spencer is not to be condemned because he opposes conventional notions, but honestly or fairly judged for what he has contributed to the larger range of reasonable thought. He has already considerably changed our methods of education. Many of his essays have clearly enunciated special laws of thought or of life which have already been generally accepted, and the principles, both general and specific, which he has set forth, are rapidly gaining acceptance, because they furnish the scientific reason or explanation of phenomena. His writings have somewhat shifted the position from which we look at current events. It is the return to nature in philosophy and the attempt to study nature freshly and scientifically which he constantly insists upon; and this is the direction in which advances must be made on the way to progress in the discovery of truths or obtain of fresh illustrations of general laws. It is the hopefulness of his philosophy which has specially attracted our attention. It enlarges the meaning of present life, and shows how its quality may be improved. It presents the two methods by which we may gain knowledge that is reasonably exact. It includes the knowledge which has come from physiological and psychological studies. It interprets the laws of life as they practically exist. It is a matter of little concern whether the results reached agree with the formulæ of this or that system of theology, because theology is very largely the addition of human speculations to the simple truths of religion; but it is a matter of infinite concern that Mr. Spencer's secular method of observing and co-ordinating facts shall not be impaired by any theological narrowness. The whole question of evolution need not militate against the principal points of religious belief in the least. The antagonism between science and religion is chiefly the antagonism between imperfect believers in both. It will be found when the smoke of controversy has cleared away that Mr. Spencer has simply been clearing away the many confused opinions by ascertaining with scientific accuracy the exact knowledge which may be reached on different points. It is the hasty generalizations of students of religion and the infidel cry which alarmists raise that have sadly interfered with Mr. Spencer's work, and cause many at the present time to look upon it with suspicion. Yet it is expressly stated for him that the objectionable views once put forth in his *Social Statics* have been withdrawn, and that he is as earnest and conscientious a seeker for the truth as any other man. That one can be an evolutionist in the scientific sense of that law, (which is the only sense authorized,) and still hold to a definite and orthodox creed, is beginning to be generally understood; and that Mr. Spencer has worked on with unflagging industry during all these years, when the theological clamor has been much louder than it is at present, and has not swerved from his convictions, is the crowning evidence of the sincerity and strength of his convictions.

But we have too long stood at the threshold of his latest book, clearing the way for its appreciative reception. After a statement of the leading generalizations which naturalists, physiologists, and comparative anatomists have established, and after treating the general connections of mind and life, and their relations to other modes of the unknowable, Mr. Spencer applies the law of evolution to the science of society, to living beings considered as aggregates. This science, according to Prof. Huxley, "deals with the relation of living beings one to another—the science which observes men—whose experiments are made by nations one upon another in battle-fields, whose general propositions are embodied in history, morality, and religion, whose deductions lead to our happiness or misery, and whose verifications so often come too late, and serve only

'To point a moral or adorn a tale.'"

This is a broad statement of the field which Mr. Spencer covers, though the present volume only introduces the subject, and is chiefly occupied with the data of sociology, its inductions, and the domestic relations. He calls the work here begun super-organic evolution, in contrast to what, in his previous volumes, is called organic evolution, and confines himself to that form of it which human societies exhibit in growths, structures, functions, and products. Among the factors of social phenomena, he introduces the progressive modifications of the environment, inorganic and organic, which the actions of societies effect, the increasing size of the social aggregate, accompanied, generally, by increasing density, and the action and reaction between a society and neighboring societies. These social phenomena depend in part on the natures of the individuals and in part on the forces the individuals are subject to, but the influences which the society exerts on the natures of its units, and those which the units exert on the nature of the society, incessantly co-operate in creating new elements. These influences change and become complex as societies progress in size and structure. This is the simplest analysis of sociology, and a broad outline of Mr. Spencer's scheme.

What is most important and precedes all other inquiries are the primary data common to social phenomena, the data most readily distinguished in the simplest societies, and including the original external and internal co-operating causes. Great space is given to the attempt to put together the pre-historic condition of primitive society. The environment, or external factors, is almost purely a matter of conjecture, but the physical, emotional, and intellectual character of the earliest race of men can be estimated with comparative accuracy, and the same may be done for their first ideas of the world without and within. But it is impossible to ascertain the principles of conduct which ruled primitive life because we cannot ascertain the primitive system of thought. Mr. Spencer believes that it is possible to reconstruct primitive life so far as it relates to the growth of ideas, and this is one of the most ingenious and instructive portions of his work. We cannot even give a synopsis of it because the details are too great. It is the same field which Mr. E. B. Tylor and Sir John Lubbock have cultivated with distinguished success, and in which all three are students of the same facts. He traces the primitive ideas of insensibility, death, and the ghost, from their beginning in our first contact with life to the developing ideas of another world and another life, and to the ideas of supernatural agents as existing on all sides. The step from this to religious beliefs and to the earliest attempts at religious worship is direct and plain. The belief in ghosts, in a reviving other-self, is fundamental among savage people, but hardly less widely spread is the belief in ancestor-worship, and, as growing out of this, the belief in idolatry and fetichism. The belief in the transformation of men into animals and of animals into men easily arises from the metamorphoses which come under the notice of savages. Plant-worship and nature-worship are equally deviations from the worship of ancestors. Into this part of his work Mr. Spencer incorporates the views of Prof. Müller concerning the Sun-myths, as in treating the various forms of animism he coincides mainly with Mr. Tylor, between whom and himself there is at this moment a controversy raging as to who first put forth the current views of what religion is among savages. There is still more to be said in regard to ancestor-worship. The identification of the superior with the divine leads to the expansion and idealization of the human personality until the superior man in the tribe becomes its deity, and after death is worshiped as such. This explains the origin of the Aryan and early Greek gods, and of the Scandinavian mythology. Mr. Spencer boldly identifies Abraham's views of God as a superior man with the various Semitic beliefs which have been collected together in his *Descriptive Sociology*, and shows that anthropomorphism in the Deity has always been the prevailing belief, even among civilized people, down to a late day. A human personality has been behind every form of religion known to man in primitive days. "Using the phrase ancestor-worship," says Mr. Spencer, "in its broadest sense, as comprehending all worship of the dead, be they of the same blood or not, we conclude that ancestor-worship is the root of every religion."

Before any criticism is passed upon this imaginative reconstruction of primitive society, we must remember that the author is not flying purposely in the face of established beliefs, but that he is honestly trying to explain that society by a reasonable method and under the guidance of such facts as can be ascertained. Whatever may be said in regard to particular points this must be acknowledged, that it is the most important contribution to a theory of primitive ideas, and especially of religious ideas, which has yet appeared. We do not see how in any point religious belief, which rests upon different lines of evidence from those which Mr. Spencer follows, need be weakened or interfered with. It is simply, to a great extent, a speculative and tentative inquiry, the attempt to reduce a vast amount of information to its proper places as an illustration of the ideas and system of life among the earliest peoples. It is also the necessary starting-point for society as an organism. The law of evolution is as clearly illustrated in the tracing of the data of sociology as by any other natural process. The simple increase of mass is the first step in integration, and along with this increase of mass goes increase of coherence. "The superstitions of the primitive man are loose and inconsistent; different members of a tribe make different interpretations, and the same individual varies in his interpretations as occasion suggests. But in the course of time the beliefs are elaborated into a well-knit system." The ghost theory, at first limited to anomalous occurrences, "extends itself to all phenomena. The properties and actions of surrounding things, as well as the thoughts and feelings of men, are ascribed to unseen beings, who thus constitute a combined mechanism of causation." By a process of continuous integration and differentiation the beliefs which grow out of these superstitions are formed into an aggregate which, while increasing, passes out of a loose and indefinite shape into a definite and fixed belief with many applications. Thus the theory of the Cosmos, beginning with fitful guest agency and ending with the orderly action of a universal Unknown Power, exemplifies the law of evolution fulfilled by the several ascending transformations.

The grasp of detail which is illustrated in the earlier part of the work is equally evident when Mr. Spencer passes to the inductions of sociology. This new science has to give an account of all the phenomena that result from the combined actions of the early acquired ideas and correlative feelings which have already been noticed. The next step is the process by which successive generations of units are produced, reared, and brought into fitness for co-operation. The development of the family stands next in order, and the respective ways by which the fostering of offspring is influenced by promiscuity, polyandry, polygyny, and monogamy are developed in the concluding portion of the volume. The results of exogamous and endogamous marriage, terms borrowed from botany, are here considered, and the present portion of the treatise ends with the treatment of the family as a fundamental social factor.

The portion yet to be published will involve points of more practical interest, and will tax Mr. Spencer's powers to the utmost. In his view, sociology is to explain the rise and development of political organization as it combines tribes for action, or restrains them in dealings with one another or with themselves. This includes all the institutions of civil government, and the other governmental institutions, ecclesiastical and ceremonial, simultaneously developing. The evolution of ecclesiastical structures and functions, the control embodied in ceremonial observances, the regulative and operative divisions of society, the kind of government which keeps in balance the activities of the various industrial structures, the separation of the distributive from the productive system, the advances of the industrial arts themselves, the higher structures and functions which belong to society, and finally the interdependence of structures and functions and products taken in their totality, are yet to be treated, and thus far the way is barely prepared for them.

In correlating the facts of sociology, Mr. Spencer enters into an elaborate parallelism between the animal and the social organism, and applies the law of evolution to the social structure as he has previously applied it to the various forms of animal life. He traces social growths as physiologists trace the development of cerebral cells. The same general law is found in the sustaining, distributing, and regulating system of the social organism. He divides society into simple, compound, and doubly compound, or, to follow the law of social evolution, into small simple aggregates, the clustering of these into larger aggregates, and then the union of these clusters with others like themselves to form still larger aggregates. This law is easily verified by observing the alterations of social structures that follow alterations of social activities. Mr. Spencer brings a large variety of facts to prove that this social evolution is a part of evolution at large; that like evolving aggregates in general, societies show integration both by simple increase of mass and by coalescence and re-coalescence of masses, and then the change from homogeneity to heterogeneity. In studying the domestic relations, it is further evident that the regular relations of the sexes are the results of evolution, and that the sentiments upholding them have been gradually established. Mr. McLennan, no less than Mr. Spencer, is an original investigator into the character of the family and the development of blood-relationships, and here Mr. Spencer becomes controversial in maintaining that Mr. McLennan claims too much for his well-known principle that the primitive form of marriage was by capturing the women of neighboring or hostile tribes. Sir Henry Maine enters into this controversy, and in the event the actual origin of the customs which have produced higher social types by reaching to higher types of the sexual relations is likely to be better understood. The whole discussion is deeply interesting, and the June *Fortnightly Review* shows that those three men are stimulating one another to friendly comparison of opinions and facts until they shall have revealed all that can be known scientifically of the origin and growth of the domestic relations. Mr. Spencer discusses very fully the three forms which the law of sexual union has taken at different times among the same and among different peoples, promiscuity, polyandry, and polygyny, and finally reaches the welcome conviction that monogamy has long been growing innate in the civilized man, and that all the ideas and sentiments which have become associated with marriage imply the singleness of this union. In the final chapters on the evolution of the family which have appeared in the June and July numbers of the *Science Monthly*, however, he justly remarks that the wave of change has, at the present, largely substituted the relations of social for those of domestic life, that the State has, to a considerable degree, usurped the parental functions in respect of children, and that this excess of family disintegration is likely to be followed by partial reintegration.

It is impossible within the limits of a review to give any satisfactory synopsis of a work which is compact with condensed and exact writing, but we have briefly indicated the value of this treatise as a statement of the fundamental laws of society as an organism and as a basis for the social science which is rapidly becoming one of the marked features of current thought. It would require space almost as ample as the volume itself if we attempted to justify any criticisms which we wished to offer, and when the effort is so manifest as it is here to make the way plain to the proper rehabilitation of primitive society, and to answer generally and specifically ten thousand questions which every one desires to ask, we prefer to commend the clearness of statement, the fidelity to principles, the patient industry in collecting, and the singular skill in using facts, and the excellence of a style which, never dull or obscure, is always a fit vehicle for the expression of thought. The range of study included even in this work is marvelous, and yet the same compactness and thoroughness is manifest in every part. It is a book which will inevitably make more popular favor than his previous volumes, (always excepting his essays,) because it is less within the lines of the exact or special sciences, and it also furnishes an excellent illustration of the law of evolution at work in human life.

NOTABLE EVENTS ABROAD.

AN EXTRAORDINARY NAVAL COMBAT.

CAPT. BARANOFF'S THEORIES REGARDING THE USELESSNESS OF IRON-CLADS PUT TO A PRACTICAL TEST—AN ORDINARY MERCHANTMAN FIGHTS ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL TURKISH IRON-CLADS FOR FIVE HOURS, AND INFLICTS AS MUCH DAMAGE AS SHE RECEIVES.

Berlin Correspondence of the London Times, July 31.

Four months ago Capt. Baranoff, of the Imperial Russian Navy, published a remarkable article in the *Golos* upon the late Mr. Elder's circular vessels and the advantage to be derived by his country from iron-clads. After attributing to the late Mr. Elder the merit of the original invention, he admires the partisans of Admiral Popoff had been hitherto numerous enough to repress in Russia—Capt. Baranoff went on to say that Russia, in his opinion, required no iron-clads at all, neither circular nor oblong. According to him it had been absolutely proved in the Crimean War that however strong in themselves, ships will always succumb to the heavier artillery that may be brought to bear upon them from the shore. As regards combat on the high seas, he was likewise inclined to think that the most powerful cuirass had no chance against the still more powerful artillery sure to fall foul of it. Carrying this argument still further, he advised his Government to abandon the construction of iron-clads, to avoid naval battles, and confine operations at sea to the letting loose of a number of cruisers against the enemy's merchantmen. These cruisers he proposed to station chiefly on the Pacific shore of the Russian Empire, whence, as he expressed himself, they could easily be sent to manœuvre in the rear of any enemy likely to be opposed to his country. Those naval engagements that could not be avoided Capt. Baranoff preferred fighting with small craft, making up by agility and speed what they lacked in cuirass, and if the worst came to the worst, easily replaced by other specimens of the same type.

This article having been much noticed at the time, the author soon after the beginning of the present war, was given to understand by the Admiralty that they did not object to his trying to prove by deed what he had so eloquently advocated in print. Accordingly, a few weeks ago, the merchant steamer Vesta being placed at the disposal of the enterprising officer, was equipped for the task in hand. The Vesta is an ordinary iron steamer of light build, till then employed in no more warlike function than the conveyance of corn and tallow from Russian to foreign shores. Yet, all the preparation Capt. Baranoff thought necessary was to take some 6-inch guns on board, to receive which the deck of the steamer had to be strengthened. Thus slightly armed he left Sebastopol on the 21st inst., at dawn, and on the morning of the 23d, 35 miles from Kustendje, fell in with the Turkish iron-clad Assari Tefvik, a formidable vessel with a 12-inch cuirass and the proper complement of 9-inch guns of 12 ton weight. What made the Turk an especially terrible adversary was a speed of 30 knots an hour. Nothing daunted by the disproportion in size and strength, Captain Baranoff engaged the Assari Tefvik without hesitation, and with a skill and bravery worthy of his printed prophecies, maintained the fight for five hours. As far as can be gathered from the insufficient intelligence already received, the Vesta's superior manœuvring capacity effectually kept the Turk in check, though the distance between the two vessels was repeatedly lessened to the space required for a telling rifle fire. The Assari Tefvik, too, notwithstanding the tremendous thickness of her armor, thought it discreet to keep constantly moving about with extraordinary alertness and speed. At least, this is the conclusion drawn from the fact that the Turkish vessel in a five hours' encounter, though abundantly struck by small shot, received only three of the enemy's balls. One of these seems to have done little harm. The second shot went right through the deck, kindling a fire which was quickly extinguished. The third struck the turret, and created an impression which, had not a couple of Turkish vessels come to the rescue of their comrade, might have given the Vesta an opportunity to do more, though crippled herself, by that time. The Vesta, on the whole, of the three shots had been hit by a grenade close to the powder magazine, and had it not been for the rapid measures taken by her commander, would assuredly have been blown up. Worse than this, her rudder being struck, the vessel could not properly obey the helm—a serious drawback in a fight in which safety mainly depended upon celerity. Despite this, Capt. Baranoff managed to hold his own until, on the two other vessels coming to the assistance of the enemy, he very wisely deemed discretion the better part of valor and beat a retreat. At this juncture the Turks, pouring their shot into their departing adversary, inflicted no little damage, without, however, crippling her in any essential respect. At dawn of the 24th, the gallant steamer cast anchor again at Sebastopol, seriously injured, yet covered with glory. Of the crew three officers and 11 men were killed, two officers and one man seriously wounded, and three officers and 11 men slightly wounded. Among the last are Capt. Baranoff and M. Vladimir Pereleschine, his First Lieutenant. In fact, scarcely any escaped unscathed.

The sensation created by this encounter between a giant and a dwarf will probably not be diminished by the detailed reports which have yet to come in. However unusually the Iron-clad may have been managed, there is the fact of a merchantman fighting her for five hours, and inflicting as much damage as she received."

A SERIOUS RIOT IN JAPAN.

RUSSIAN AND BRITISH SOLDIERS FIGHTING WITH CLUBS AND STONES IN THE STREETS OF HOMURA.

The Japan *Gazette* says: "A serious fracas occurred yesterday evening, (May 27,) in Homura, between some British and Russian men-of-war's men.

It appears that some dozen Russians were in the Union saloon, when a couple of British sailors entered. Some conversation took place about the present war between Turkey and Russia, the upshot of which was that one of the two men had a tumbler thrown at his head, striking and cutting him on the forehead, and both he and his companion were speedily ejected from the house, but the fight went on outside. Some more British seamen and marines appearing on the spot, the Russians retreated into the house, and it was thought the fight was ended. Unfortunately an English seaman was walking where the Russians were located, and was attacked by five or six men. His comrades rallied, and an indiscriminate fight took place. Again there was a lull, and residents in the neighborhood hoped the melée had finally ended. But in a few moments a party of Russians appeared on the scene, armed with staves and stones. Catching an unfortunate marine by himself, they at once set upon him. He was a tall, powerful man, and succeeded in knocking down several of his assailants with the ample blue sash, the blue ribbon in the hat, and the paler blue petticoat and white skirt are as in the lost picture. There are, however, certain differences which will be remarked; the complexion is not so florid, and the lips are not so red as in the missing picture, while the hand is much more finished, though certainly less like the facile sketchy work of Gainsborough than the other pictures; and in the touching of the lace cuff there is obviously recent painting. The foliage of the background has also very little of the Gainsborough character. Remembering the great difference of opinion expressed as to the authenticity of the missing picture, the pretensions of this portrait to be the original of which the replica are very likely to be equally disputed and accepted. Both pictures have certainly been rather freely "improved" by the restorer, who, in the case of the missing one, it has been positively asserted, was no less a painter than Sir Thomas Lawrence, who ventured to finish a portrait which Gainsborough had left uncompleted and renounced as a failure, as regards the person represented, any one may now satisfy himself by looking at the portrait of Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, by Gainsborough, belonging to Earl Spencer, now temporarily placed, with others of the Althorpe collection, in the South Kensington Museum. Probably most persons will agree that the portrait, now first exhibited, would not have suffered from the same person. However, there can be little doubt that this picture, newly brought to light, like the missing one, closely resembles the portrait engraved by Mr. Robert Graves, which was taken from that belonging to Viscount Clifden, always called Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire. According to the history of the present portrait, we are told that it was painted for the Duchess, and presented to Mr. John Cavendish Foster, the father of the Mr. Foster who now possesses it, and who took it rolled up with him to Australia, where it has been for many years, and, it is said, was once stolen while it was rolled up and labelled. Mr. Foster, however, recovered it. According to this story it was discovered afterward by the Police on the quay, about to be put on board the steamer, with a name upon the packages which none of the passengers would own to. This much, also, is known about the picture that it was in London at the time the Leeds Exhibition was being organized, in 1867, and was offered for exhibition, seen by the Commissioner, and accepted, but not exhibited, because the owner required it to be purchased for the purpose. Since then it has, we are told, made another voyage to Australia, and been brought back in consequence of the tempting price paid for the picture which disappeared in such an extraordinary manner. Many will, perhaps, remember the rumor that the stolen picture had been found about this time last year, in some out-of-the-way broker's shop in Yorkshire, and had been shown to a gentleman at the Midland Railway Terminus in London, who said it was exactly like the lost picture, and gave information about it. Can this be that picture, or is it possible there is still another "claimant" in the background?

FRIENDS MISTAKEN FOR FOES.

According to the English papers of July 30, great commotion was caused throughout the kingdom by the following information telegraphed by the news agencies on Saturday, the 28th: "A telegram was received from the Privy Council Office by the Town Clerk this afternoon, stating that information had reached that department of the reported prevalence of Colorado beetles in Hereford, and requesting that an immediate investigation should be instituted. Accordingly the Mayor and Town Clerk, Superintendent of Police, and other public officials, commenced a strict investigation all the afternoon. It was soon found that the insects had appeared in several parts of the city, and it was a significant fact that they existed in the vicinity of the two railway stations, principally near the goods traffic department, thus strengthening the theory of importation. Numbers of specimens in various stages of development were collected and subjected to a microscopical examination, but they were found to be smaller than the potentially knotted-backed beetle. The flight had now become general, for the Russians attacked all who came in their way, seamen or civilians. Three Frenchmen who were standing at the corner of the Café de l'Univers were knocked down; several civilians were attacked with sticks and stones. The Police had by this time appeared on the scene, and in attempting to quell the disturbance were severely handled by the Russians. A civilian passing by and observing a Russian sailor about to strike a British marine with a large club, attempted to wrest the weapon away, but got knocked down, and was pursued by the Russian with a drawn knife rush madly at an Englishman to plunge it in his breast, when a well-directed blow from his fist knocked the Russian down. Stones and billets of wood were flying about in all directions. At length the Russians gave way and ran to the hatoba, where their boats were lying, chased by the British and a few civilians. They made a stand for a few moments; but their officers, who had just come on shore, at once took charge of them into the boats and sent them off to the ship. Later in the evening a detachment from the Audacious was sent on shore to seek for wounded, but, finding everything quiet, and none of their comrades severely hurt, soon returned on board. The affair caused quite a sensation in the settlement, and the various Consuls appeared on the spot as quickly as possible. One Russian found lying in the road was put into a jinrikisha and conveyed to the station. Several of his comrades were severely wounded and taken to the hospital."

MR. BRIGHT'S VIEWS OF WAR AND LABOR.

The London *Times* of July 30 says: "There was an occurrence of a rather novel description at Rochdale on Saturday afternoon. The co-operators of Leeds and Bradford organized a special trip to Rochdale for the purpose of inspecting the large central co-operative stores in Toad-lane; but the greatest attraction was that permission had been obtained from Mr. John Bright to visit his gardens and grounds at 'Gne Ash,' which is situated on the outskirts of the town. The grounds are larger than might be imagined from the comparatively unpretending exterior of the establishment. The landscape gardener has certainly exercised his ingenuity, for hill and dale and winding walks are very prettily represented in miniature. Having attained the highest plateau, the excursionists found themselves in close proximity to the house, the exterior of which they minutely inspected. The structure is an extensive building of brick, with fine, large bay windows, and the whole has a neat and comfortable appearance. Although it stands high it is well shaded by trees. Mr. Bright made his appearance amid hearty and prolonged cheering. Notwithstanding the great exertions of Mr. Bright at Bradford on the previous Wednesday, he looked remarkably well, and cheerfully welcomed his guests, but regretted what little they saw would scarcely repay them for their journey. Mr. Bright, hearing an observation with respect to the war in the East, remarked that no class of persons had greater reason to be in favor of peace than those people who worked for weekly wages. There was no doubt that the war seriously affected trade, but still, it would be worse if this country took part in it, and last longer. It was always discovered five or ten years after a war that the reason had not been sufficient for the sacrifice of life and the waste of money. That was his view of the wars that had broken out during his lifetime. Mr. Wilberforce, of Leeds, expressed the thanks of the party to Mr. Bright for kindly allowing them to visit his grounds, and above all for addressing them. Mr. John Speed, in seconding the vote of thanks, referred to being in London at a meeting in 1842, which was addressed by Mr. Bright, Mr. Cobden, and Col. Thompson. The resolution was carried unanimously amid prolonged cheering, followed by three cheers for Mrs. Bright, who viewed the scene from a window and gracefully acknowledged the compliment. Mr. Bright, in thanking the assemblage, remarked that he had lately been reading a book published by a friend, Mr. Ashworth, which gave evidence of the misery that existed in the country during the time referred to by Mr. Speed. He was not sure that the number of persons in distress at the time in Leeds did not amount to 30,000. Many people living now had no idea of the widespread misery which existed before the abolition of the Corn laws. There were three bad harvests and very little corn, and the price was double what it was now. The lower they went down in the grade of the masses the bigger the families and the more starvation. All that was done away with now, and they knew the improvement that had been effected in the industry of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Let them be thankful that all the misery had passed away, and that they were wiser than those who had lived at that time.

"THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE."

GAINSBOROUGH'S FAMOUS PICTURE—ITS DISAPPEARANCE—A PORTRAIT CLAIMING TO BE THE LOST TREASURE NOW ON EXHIBITION IN LONDON—POINTS OF DIFFERENCE NOTED.

From the London Times, July 30.

A picture claiming to be "Gainsborough's renowned portrait of the 'Duchess of Devonshire'" is exhibited at the Byron Gallery, No. 26 Savile-row, which resembles very closely the portrait that became so notorious last year when sold in the Wynn Ellis sale for the enormous price of £10,000, and within three weeks afterward was stolen in the night (May 23-6) from the exhibition-room of Messrs. Agnew, in Old Bond-street. The mystery of that robbery remains still unexplained, and no approach to its solution seems to be derivable from the somewhat sudden appearance of the picture now before the public, which is evidently not the same, although clearly a portrait of the same person, whether she be the beautiful Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, or some one else. The canvas, in the first place, is larger, being 62 inches high by 46 inches wide, while that of the missing picture was 59½ inches high by 45 inches wide. The picture has never been lined, the other had been. This picture is very much cracked all over, the paint being ready almost to drop off in some places, and it has evidently peeled off, and the canvas has been repainted, besides being also repainted or touched up in parts where the paint has not fallen off the canvas. The lost portrait was very much cracked, but, having been lined, these cracks did not give the "cockled" surface which this picture shows all over it, and which accounts for the fact that it has been rolled up and unrolled repeatedly, according to the account given of the picture by the owner, who is a Mr. John Foster. This portrait, like the missing one, represents a handsome lady with full, curly, and powdered hair, in a broad black hat and black feathers, the head turned three-quarters to the right, with the eyes directed toward the spectator, the figure seen only to a little below the knees, the arms folded at the waist, showing the left arm and hand only. As to the details, there is the same red rose in the front of the dress, but she holds a rosebud also; the ample blue sash, the blue ribbon in the hat, and the paler blue petticoat and white skirt are as in the lost picture. There are, however, certain differences which will be remarked; the complexion is not so florid, and the lips are not so red as in the missing picture, while the hand is much more finished, though certainly less like the facile sketchy work of Gainsborough than the other pictures; and in the touching of the lace cuff there is obviously recent painting. The foliage of the background has also very little of the Gainsborough character. Remembering the great difference of opinion expressed as to the authenticity of the missing picture, the pretensions of this portrait to be the original of which the replica are very likely to be equally disputed and accepted. 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PRINCES MORGANATICALLY MARRIED.

The *France* enumerates the Princes who have made morganatic marriages. The King of Portugal, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and the Prince Louis of Bavaria have all taken their wives from the stage, whence one of the Czar's sons, the Grand Duke Alexis, is said also to have taken the partner of his joys. Among the princelings and augustlets who have married English ladies are a Saxe-Weimar, a Monaco, and a Liechtenstein. The high-born English ladies who have stooped to alliances with these persons are now exposed to the impertinence of being included in the *Almanach de Gotha* in the list of light women who are morganatically married to Princes.

TICHBORNE PROSECUTION EXPENSES.

The London *Telegraph* of July 28 says: "At the instance of Mr. Whalley, a return has been presented to Parliament, showing the details of expenditure in the prosecution 'Reg. vs. Castro.' The total cost was £60,074 19s. 4d., of which sum £23,676 17s. was spent in counsel's fees; £18,712 6d. 1d. in fees to witnesses, agents, &c.; £10,368 5s. 11d. for law stationers' work and printing; £3,637 10s. 4d. for short-hand writers' notes; and £3,780 in remuneration to the jury."

THE ATROCITIES IN BULGARIA.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VIEWS—HE DOUBTS THE STATEMENTS ISSUED BY THE PORTE—FALSEHOOD THE MAINSPRING OF OTTOMAN OFFICIAL SPEECH—A FULL EXHIBITION OF FACTS NECESSARY BEFORE JUDGMENT IS PASSED ON RUSSIA.

The August number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains an article by Mr. Gladstone on "Aggression on Egypt," in which he combats the arguments in favor of seizure or occupation of that country. In the course of it he incidentally refers as follows to the allegations of Russian and Bulgarian barbarities in Northern Turkey:

"Among secondary, but still very weighty, reasons why we ought not to have left to the sole charge of Russia a European responsibility, was the high likelihood, to say the least, that in Bulgaria, at any rate, the operations of the war would be tainted with barbarity. It may have been observed that we have no trustworthy evidence to show that this contingency has been realized on the Russian side in the Armenian campaign; and in that country the war had not been preceded by any but the normal misconduct of the governing power. But upon the south bank of the Danube the land bristled with stinging and exasperating recollections. The Bulgarians are men, as I believe, of at any rate the average humanity of Christendom; but had they foregone every opportunity of retaliation after the frightful massacres of 1870, they would have been angels. For years past Europe has published official accounts of cruelties inflicted on the Mohammedan population; cruelties very far short of those which it had itself commanded and rewarded, but still utterly detestable. To these utterances, except by a few fanatics, little heed was given: for the world had learned, on conclusive evidence, that the arts of falsehood have reached a portentous development in Turkey, and have become the very basis and mainspring, so to say, of Ottoman official speech. As late as on the 13th of July the correspondent of the *Daily News*—and the title is now one of just authority—declared his conviction that there had not then been a single case in Bulgaria of personal maltreatment of a Turkish civilian by a Russian soldier. I can hardly hope this is now the fact. While I have little fear that there has been on the part of Russians widely-extended cruelty, there must be among them, at least here and there, ruffians whom discipline will ill restrain; and to what lengths it sometimes carried may be inferred from the fact that a telegram crammed full of Russian atrocities was actually drawn up for one correspondent without his knowledge, and his landlord half coaxed, half bullied into forging his name to it, though by what we will call a stratagem, fair in the circumstances, he eluded the detection of crime, if, above all, it inflicts prompt and condign punishment on the offenders, of whatever land or race they be, it will then have done all that such a woeful case admits to clear its own character, and to vindicate the honor of Christian civilization."

THE MANUFACTURE OF ATROCITIES

ATROCITY BUREAUS RUNNING IN BOTH THE RUSSIAN AND TURKISH LINES—THE LETTERS OF NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS TAMPERED WITH—JOURNALISTS WHO CURRY FAVOR BY SENDING SUCH NEWS AS THE AUTHORITIES DICTATE.

The correspondent of the London *Times* wrote as follows on July 25, from Pera:

"For the last day or two we have been chiefly occupied listening to stories of massacre of the regulation type now so painfully familiar to English ears, and differing little from one another except that according to anti-Turks, they are committed by Bashi-Bazouks and other Mussulmans, according to philo-Turks, by Bulgarians and Russians. I have little doubt that some of these stories are utter fictions, invented for political, financial, or sensational purposes, some of them gross exaggerations little better than fictions, some unfortunately true. That either side has a monopoly of massacre is on the face of it impossible. Each such act of barbarity immediately invites reprisals; but, from a comparison of conflicting accounts, I am inclined to think that the offenders on both sides are irregulars and camp followers, and that regulars have so far been behaving well.

"From a mass of information volunteered on all sides, I have now and then the luck to get hold of something really authentic and trustworthy, or rather something which I personally know to be trustworthy, and the only difficulty lies in determining whether this something must be considered exceptional or representative. Then, lo! each day happen to be exceptions worth little in face of a mass of stories which I cannot verify telling the other way! Your readers can answer this question as well as I. They have only to bear in mind that the manufacture of atrocities, Russian and Turkish, has come to be a distinct business here, and to what lengths it sometimes carried may be inferred from the fact that a telegram crammed full of Russian atrocities was actually drawn up for one correspondent without his knowledge, and his landlord half coaxed, half bullied into forging his name to it, though by what we will call a stratagem, fair in the circumstances, he eluded the detection of crime, if, above all, it inflicts prompt and condign punishment on the offenders, of whatever land or race they be, it will then have done all that such a woeful case admits to clear its own character, and to vindicate the honor of Christian civilization."

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 13, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—An Six—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

PARK THEATRE.—Baby—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—The Kerry Gow—Mr. Thomas Murphy and Company.

WOOD'S THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Miss Laura Alberta, Miss Leila Granger, Mr. Louis Mestayer.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Reception by the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day in the Middle States and New-England, falling barometer, warmer, southerly winds, and numerous local rains, possibly followed by cooler, westerly winds in the Middle States.

Another disaster in the Indian country is added to the humiliating record which the United States has made in its dealings with the Nez Percés. If the penalty fell on those who deserved it, there would be a certain degree of poetic justice in the spectacle of a great nation like our own baffled in its attempts to bring to peaceful terms a tribe of Indians whom it has for years cheated, persecuted, and plundered. The Nez Percés learned most of the skill they show in fighting while engaged in defending the interests of the United States, and they are now employing it in an attempt to preserve their land from whites whom the National Government is bound to drive away. Their struggle is, of course, a hopeless one, and sooner or later they will be crushed out; but their cause is essentially a good one. It adds incalculable bitterness to the regret with which the country witnesses the misfortunes of its soldiers to know that they are suffering for the neglect or the treachery and greed of those who escape scot free.

There is naturally a good deal of discussion in commercial circles as to the prospects of trade for the Fall, and it seems to be expected that there will be a considerable revival of trade at that time; but it is too early to form more than a general impression regarding the current of opinion on this subject. The tendency of the bank reserves to diminish is not shown in last week's averages, the surplus above the legal requirements having increased slightly as compared with the previous week; the rates of discount continue low and the demand for money light. Prices of stocks, however, show some improvement, and there is undoubtedly some tendency on the part of outside capitalists to take railway shares, which, with the prospect of a large crop movement, and with the advantage, which the roads enjoy, of having withstood without decline the adverse influence of the strikes, encourages such investments. Meanwhile, as we have said, the general expectation as to the Fall is cheerful. In this connection, some facts regarding the sugar trade which we publish this morning will be read with interest. That trade has been made the subject, within a few days, of a pretentious "canard," which the authorities in the business pronounce too ridiculous to be harmful.

A correspondent from Atlanta, Ga., whose opportunities for observing the every-day life of the people of the State have been unusually good, gives some interesting statements regarding the tendency to separation between the whites and the blacks. This has gone so far that the blacks are demanding teachers of their own race in place of the admirable ones furnished by the American Missionary Association: The movement is an unfortunate one, and cannot possibly succeed, and though the blacks are subjected, in some instances, to extreme provocation, they will learn by experience that they will get the worst of any attempt at a struggle of this character. They are too weak in numbers, in instruction, in money, and in resources of every kind, to form a self-sustaining and exclusive portion of the community. The only hope for the best interests of both races in all the Southern States is to try and live together peaceably, and to learn as fast as possible to respect each other's rights. That the process will be a tedious one for the colored people no one doubts: but it has become necessary, and any general effort at separating interests will only make the end more difficult to attain.

If the MacMahon Government is not preparing the French people for a declaration of martial law, the anti-republican newspapers are certainly doing so. With complete gravity, and with a matter-of-fact style of approval which is quite appalling, the royalist and imperialist organs discuss this proposed measure as if it were already determined upon. It seems monstrous that in a time of profound peace, when the vigilant government does not even pretend to fear armed plots or civil war, martial law should be declared. One clerical, reactionary journal, the *Univers*, assumes that a state of siege will be declared, and that the Cabinet have voted it by 5 to 4. This paper believes that martial law should prevail, in order "that the electors may vote freely and be uninfluenced by the falsehoods of the Radical propaganda." This is delightfully incoherent; but it is the sort of talk which is calculated to familiarize the minds of Frenchmen with the most extreme measures to come.

The Georgia Convention has decided by a nearly unanimous vote—166 to 15—that it will not allow the bonds which it alleges to be fraudulent to be submitted to a court. It had already refused to receive an argument prepared for the bondholders by the venerable Jere Black, or to hear a verbal statement from the Democratic ex-Senator Norwood. In a question of the pocket political prejudices are not allowed to interfere. And when ex-Gov. Jenkins proposed simply that the validity of the bonds be submitted to a Democratic court, without the right of appeal, Mr. Robert Toombs fought the suggestion with success. His main argument against the bondholders was an impudent one, and was that the State Government which issued them was forced upon Georgia by bayonets, and that the State was not bound to recognize any of its acts. He professed himself willing to provide for paying any of the bonds for which the State received any consideration, though he said nothing as to how even that fact was to be ascertained. The bonds thus repudiated are about $3,000,000 in amount. They have never been declared fraudulent or illegal by the courts of the State. They have simply been condemned by the Legislature, and afterward by a popular vote. This last act of the convention finally disposes of them. It is, of course, naked repudiation and rascality. They call it in Georgia "nailing the coffin of Radical reconstruction," but it will be found that the good name of Georgia lies in the grave.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

The question which is among the most important presented to the Republican Party at the elections this year is whether it can supply from its ranks men able and willing to do the work of the office-holders who have been withdrawn, and to do it efficiently and successfully. It would be idle to deny the advantages which the party has heretofore enjoyed from the services of Federal employes in the drudgery of political campaigns, and from their contributions to the funds necessarily employed at such times. Whether these advantages have not been more than counterbalanced by disadvantages flowing from the same source is a matter regarding which there are differences of opinion. The most serious difficulty to which the system has given rise is the exclusion, voluntary or otherwise, of disinterested workers from the management of the party. That this has taken place, and that it has gone far toward demoralizing the party, and producing the reverses which have overtaken us within the last four years, cannot be doubted. The trouble has been greater in some sections than in others, but it has been greatest where Federal patronage has been largest, and where it has been most generally used for the manipulation of party affairs. It remains to be seen whether this demoralization has been complete, whether the party contains enough sincere and energetic men who are willing to give time and means to its service to carry its principles to success. That is a point which can only be settled by the members of the party for themselves. We have seen it demonstrated that under the old system of management the party was losing ground; that, however valuable were the services of the official organizers and contributors, they were not sufficient to keep the old-time majorities. We must now win with the new system, or we must give up the struggle. That is the plain, sensible, practical view of the immediate situation.

We have already frequently pointed out that the early victories of our party were achieved with resources of the same kind as those on which we are now called upon to rely. There was certainly no paid corps of "workers" in the ranks of the Republicans who brought the free States one by one into line and wrung the National Government from the desperate grasp of the slaveholders' party. On the contrary, that momentous triumph was reached by voluntary service pitted against the most skillful and relentless application of the system of patronage. Indeed, the system of patronage was to a great extent used by the Southern leaders as their chief and best means of retaining the alliance of the Northern Democracy. It was not the invention of those leaders, for it is a vicious development in all democratic government; but it was never before so ingeniously used or so relentlessly persisted in as by the compact and cunning band of politicians who guided the political fortunes of the slave power. It is well worth remembering now that this use of offices as a political instrumentality offended the conscience and aroused the indignation of the people, and contributed in no small degree to the success of the Republican movement. That movement was recognized as a revolt against a vulgar and insulting tyranny, which employed the taxpayers' money and the powers of representative government to repress or pervert the popular will. And the fate which was visited upon the ante-war Democracy, invited, as it was, by a betrayal of political trust, is one which sooner or later must come to any political organization which relies upon patronage and not on conviction for its principal motive power. The Republican Party has, since the heated struggle over reconstruction, relied too largely on this false support, and it now sees that the reed was bending if not breaking. It is the duty of those who believe in the usefulness of the party, in the soundness of its principles, and the essential value to free government of the purposes it entertains, to come forward and take up the work under which the old system was obviously giving way.

And there is another, and, in this State, a very important reason why the sincere friends of the Republican cause should take up the task of political activity promptly and with vigor. It is, that if they do not do so, the party machinery will fall into hands quite as bad as those which have heretofore controlled it, and possibly much worse. It should not be forgotten that the spoils system appeals not only to office-holders but to office-hunters, and that while the former have been used to regard control of the "machine" as a necessary condition to retaining their positions, the latter have sought to get hold of the "machine" as a means of reaching office. Of the two sets of politicians, the former have usually been far the most respectable and the most responsible. Now that the President's order requires them to withdraw from active political work, the office-seekers are still left free to try to seize the party organizations, and in this State, at least, they have ample motives for doing so. In the first place, this class of men, led by leaders who are "reformers" by profession only, and who are as deeply involved in all the abuses of the spoils system as any lot of political schemers in the land, have no idea that the recent order is to be permanently enforced. They cannot understand it as anything but a move in a political game, intended to cripple one clique and to give an opportunity to its rivals, and they appear confident that when they have themselves seized this opportunity, the restriction will be quietly ignored, and they will enter on the full enjoyment of both place and power. In this they will be mistaken. The Administration could not carry out a scheme of hypocrisy so shameless and contemptible, if it were disposed to do so, as it is not. But that fact will not prevent the clique we refer to from doing their utmost to get hold of the share in the organization which the Federal employes are surrendering.

And, to be plain, there is another motive for this attempt. The Tammany leaders see in the temporary disadvantage to which the Republicans are subjected a chance to put their own allies in power, and to re-establish the instrumentality through which they have already once done so much harm—Tammany Republicanism. Our readers know only too well what that was, what mischief it worked, and how much it added to the difficulty of dislodging from power the Four Thieves who then represented the Tammany Ring. It is a substantial and present danger that the Republican organization in this State may again fall under the influence of a similar malign combination, and we have no doubt, that, in different degrees and under various forms, a like danger threatens the party in other States. In view of this fact, we again urge, and shall constantly urge, on conscientious Republicans the imperative duty of taking an active part in the management of their party affairs. The point at which to begin is the primary meetings. With proper attention, these can now be made an efficient means of expressing the genuine purposes of the mass of the party, and nothing could be more important to the future of the party than that this should be done.

RUSSIA UNVEILED.

Mystery has always been regarded as essential to success both in politics and in war; and it doubtless is so, provided the mystery can be kept inviolate. The greatness of Russia is merely a kind of political "Spectre of the Brocken"—the shadow of an ordinary State magnified a thousandfold by its reflection upon a cloud of impenetrable mystery. To do as the Emperor Nicholas did—to maintain a mighty Army, to circulate indistinct rumors of its irresistible strength, and never to go to war with any one—is an admirable plan if it can be carried out to the end; but this, unhappily, is just what it cannot. Sooner or later some unmannerly intrusion of hard fact—a Danubian campaign, a Polish insurrection, a Crimean war—rends the veil, and reveals that these irresistible hosts can die or be killed like other men, that their officers blunder or neglect their duty as common mortals might do, and their army contractors supply stale bread, diseased meat, shoddy uniforms, and sanded gunpowder, in the same way as any other army contractors outside the magic circle. One of the periodical rents in Russia's veil of mystery has just been made by Osman Pasha's cannon; and, as in the case of the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan, very ugly things are beginning to show themselves through the gap. Two all but successful campaigns ruined by flagrant incapacity, four splendid armies helping each other to do nothing, provisions running short close to a line of railway, a vast superiority of numbers rendered unavailing by want of concentration, gallant soldiers dying like sheep from want of proper food and proper ventilation, thousands of brave men sent to certain death from sheer lack of supports to hold what they had won—these are facts which will give Russia's military prestige a heavier blow than the loss of a dozen Sevastopols. In a word, the battle of Plevna and its results exactly realize the story of Don Quixote, who, having fitted his helmet with a pasteboard visor, tested the latter with a good sword-stroke, and by that one blow destroyed the fruit of six weeks' labor.

But the ominous feature of this great reverse is not so much the disaster itself as the fact of its having had power to stun into momentary inaction the most distant detachments of the invading army. To find a parallel to such sudden and universal panic we must go back to the victory of Frederick the Great at Leuthen in 1757, which ruined at one blow all the successes of the Austrians both in Saxony and Silesia, drove them headlong over the frontier, and caused the surrender of Breslau and several other fortified towns. That the mere repulse of a hasty attack made by a small force upon a large one, strongly intrenched, should have had power to shake the whole Russian Army, shows that there is something radically wrong, and that something is want of confidence between officers and men. No one can look at the hard, patient, stolid, unyielding face of the Russian grenadier without seeing at a glance that such a man, if he have but full trust in those who lead him, will be ready, in his stubborn courage and native instinct of obedience, to go anywhere and do anything. But let him once begin to feel that he is ill commanded, and that he and his comrades are being sacrificed to no purpose, and he loses heart altogether.

Nor is Russia's military strength, despite her prominent figure on the world's map, specially imposing when seen by the light of impartial arithmetic. The population of the whole Empire, from Kamtchatka to the border of Germany, is only 80,000,000; and thus the present "war establishment" of 50,275 officers, and 1,771,387 rank and file, almost equals Napoleon's famous levies of one in forty, whereas experience has shown that one in a hundred is the utmost limit to which a national conscription can safely be carried. Nor is the national temper by any means warlike. The Chinese proverb,

"How ti pu tso ting;
How jin pu tso ping"—

("Of good iron one does not make a nail; of a good man one does not make a soldier")—exactly expresses the creed of the ordinary Russian, though, as recent events have shown, he can fight like a hero when required. Indeed, the battle of Plevna alone would have sufficed to place the valor of the Czar's troops beyond dispute, though, like the campaigns of 1826 and 1853, it has shown how little mere barrack routine can avail amid the unforeseen emergencies of actual warfare. Marshal Saxe's criticism on the English at Fontenoy holds equally true of the men who fought at Plevna and Rasgrad, "Lions commanded by asses."

It is difficult to criticise Russia's military strength without at least a passing allusion to the veteran bugbear which still terrifies a few untraveled readers, though no one who has visited Central Asia could long retain any faith in it, viz., the possible advance of Russia upon India. Set down on paper by a fluent Russian General, with no one to argue on the other side, the scheme has often been made to look practicable enough. One flying column from Samarcand crosses the Oxus at Tchardjuy, and, traversing the desert of Merv, moves down the valley of the Moorgh-Ab upon Herat, joining there a second column sent from Tchikishliar, on the Caspian Sea, up the Attreck and through Meshed. The only difficulty of the first route lies between Samarcand and Merv, for the fifteen "marches" from Merv to Herat traverse a well-watered and perfectly easy tract, abounding in forage, and practicable throughout for field artillery; while the Attreck route contains no natural obstacle that could impede a regular force for a single day. As for any opposition on the part of the natives, more than a third of the first route lies through the vassal Kingdom of Bokhara, and nearly the whole of the second through the friendly territory of Persia; while the "ten thousand Turkomans" who guard Koochan merely represent so much stock, transferable to Russia whenever she cares to pay for it.

As far as the gates of Herat, then, a Russian army might undoubtedly march easily enough. But where is the army to come from? At Samarcand itself there are only 7,000 men of all arms, and in the whole of the three provinces forming Russia's Central Asiatic dominions barely 26,000, a large proportion of whom are constantly in hospital, either from climatic diseases or from their own unbounded intemperance. How many additional hundreds of thousands would be required to force a passage over the Hindoo-Koosh and the Himalaya, in the teeth of the men who destroyed 16,000 British troops in 1841, or how the administration which has failed to provision its forces within eighty miles of the Danube would contrive to do so on a march from the Moorgh-Ab to Peshawur, are questions more easily asked than answered.

GIVING EVERYBODY EVERYTHING.

It has not escaped the notice of thoughtful observers that during the struggles, by no means yet finished, which are to settle in some way the governmental and social problems raised by the war, one very insidious and serious danger is the attempt to transplant here into successful operation the "paternal theory" of government from the Old World. Under autocracy, the ruler is concerned for the people only for the sake of getting his revenues and gratifying his ideas of national glory; giving him their lives to the full, they look to him in return for the protection which enables them to live, and hence the paternal relation naturally arises. Under democracy, the theory is that the people are supreme, governing themselves by elected representatives; hence the theory, carried out, is that they owe no allegiance except to themselves; contribute revenue to themselves for their own purposes; do nothing except what themselves decree; have nothing, and can have nothing, except what themselves have first created by industry.

By the paternal theory, government is in wisdom and power as far above the individual citizen as the father is above the child, and should exercise the like fostering and protecting care. It should be refuge for the oppressed, help for the needy, wisdom for the foolish, counsel for the ignorant, balm for the weary, guardianship for the unprotected, shelter for the naked—an overflowing fountain of good to which everybody may come without price. It should educate all who desire education; it should see that the people do not make the now prevalent mistake of entering the wrong occupations; it should end marital unhappiness by selecting for everybody the proper partner; it should promote and encourage authorship, agriculture, manufactures, music, invention, education, and the true theology; it should be for everybody an uncle whose stores of good will and ability never fail; it should do for everybody everything that he asks or needs. Being stronger, wiser, and purer than the individual, it should be his will, his conscience, and his motive power; it should be he, leaving to him only passive acquiescence; it should be everything to everybody, and give everybody everything.

This sounds like burlesque, but it is intended seriously as a statement of the logical outcome of the paternal theory, which is itself founded on the idea that government is bigger and better than the man, and can help him better than he can help himself. There are reasons why government seems to the European peasant the largest thing in the world, possessing superhuman qualities, and much may be trusted to the wisdom of a personal government, for that naturally draws to itself permanently the best ability; but any such superiority of government over the average citizen is contrary to the nature of a democracy. Nevertheless, although there is probably no country where the nature and workings of government are so little studied and understood as here, the notion has taken root that "the government" is a sort of impersonal thing with perpetual succession, lifted above the frailties of human judgment, able to solve problems and remove difficulties with which nobody can cope. Thus, during every session in the last four years, Congress has been vaguely expected to find out, in its wisdom, some way of removing business troubles; and even yet there are those who think that some legislative panaces might be applied. It is all in vain. The expected relief is not furnished, because the imagined wisdom and power to furnish it have no existence. Government possesses the might of many, but hardly the wisdom of one. It is an aggregated force, directed with very little wisdom, slow to start and slower yet to turn or to withdraw, and wastefully exercised. The notorious fact that public work is always badly done as compared with private work is a perpetual refutation of the idea that government has any efficacy over private energy for exercising any but the most primitive functions; on the contrary, government is a necessary evil, indispensable as a means of preserving social order, but ill adapted to doing anything which the individual can do for himself, and dangerous as soon as it begins enlarging itself.

The paternal theory has been chiefly put in practice in some form or other of grant from the public treasury. From 1850 to 1871 215,000,000 acres of public lands were granted by Congress to States and corporations for railroad purposes, 159,000,000 of this to the Pacific roads, and nearly 5,000,000 acres have been granted for canal purposes; for the Pacific roads a debt of $64,000,000 was assumed, now swollen to $92,000,000, and promising to exceed $150,000,000; and the largest grantee proposes to repay the government by practically borrowing anew from it. And now the Texas Pacific, for a work already partly done and certain to be finished within a reasonable time without aid, wants a government guarantee of interest on over 2,000 miles of road, likely to reach $100,000,000 principal, and proposes as "security" that if government cannot get back its money it may sell $5,000 per mile of the company's bonds, which it can retain for the purpose, these bonds also to be guaranteed! Behind this are canal and other jobs, which, if they could once get log-rolled through, would double the present public debt, provided the public credit did not interrupt the process by itself failing.

Now, government is not a producer; it is exclusively a consumer, and a very burdensome and wasteful one. It has not, and can never get, a dollar of its own; every dollar in the treasury must first be earned by the industry of the people and be placed there by taxation. If it were practicable to get, without borrowing it, a fund from some other government, as a gift to "the people," or for the construction of public works, we should then be levying a contribution on the productive industries of that nation for the benefit of unemployed labor here; but, as this cannot be done, when we establish national "bureaus of industry" and enter into the construction of national railroads and canals, in order to secure cheap transportation and give employment to labor, we shall simply redistribute to labor, in a bungling and wasteful way, what we have previously taken from labor. There is no possible benefit in such attempts. The existing Pacific railroads, dearly as they cost, were really exceptional, but if Mr. Thomas Scott's job is successful there will be no point where the subsidy business can certainly be checked. The time when the country was able to let the Treasury door stand open has passed. There is no safety but in a broad, positive, and unconditional refusal to aid anything more; the people must come to the final determination to have no more subsidies, and reserve taxation and its proceeds for strictly necessary government expenditures. The country is too poor to be either prodigal or generous, and it will remain too poor, at least for this century. Not only is this the positive financial view of the case, but the whole theory and practice of fostering this or that thing by government is directly opposed to the simplifying and reforming which is the great work to be done. To reform government, we must make less of it, not more.

THE LESSON OF NYACK.

Nyack, a charming village on the west bank of the Hudson, in Rockland County, has just completed an experience which is worth a passing comment. It is an experience which, in many respects, illustrates the possible abuses of civil government. About five years ago, the village of Nyack, then containing a population of five thousand persons, formed part of a township. The people thought that it would be good for them to have a separate incorporation of their own, as their tolerably compact community could be more easily managed by a Board of Trustees than by the more widely-scattered township authorities. An election was held under the general law relating to village corporations, and, by a large vote, the benefits of the act were accepted. A Board of Trustees was duly elected and organized, and, under the direction of this and other machinery, all went on swimmingly for a time. The people were mightily pleased with the honors and dignities of incorporation, and the newly-elected officers were doubtless equally pleased with their share of the same.

The too common notion that executive officials are created for the chief purpose of spending money appears to have prevailed with the high and mighty men who ruled the destinies of Nyack. Nothing that cost money and added to the importance of the rulers of the village was omitted. When the newness of the corporation machinery wore off, the villagers were dismayed to find that it was very expensive. The local authorities spent money freely, but they had nothing to show for their outlay. "Improvements," as certain well-known fraudulent devices are called, were projected and a variety of things were done for the benefit of the people, all of which required the assessment of taxes, the increase of taxes, and the annual and exasperating multiplication of taxes and assessments. The villagers of Nyack had unwittingly invited a King Stork among them. He was not much of a stork, possibly, as Nyack is a small place; but he devoured their substance with great appetite. The village Government was a job, and, under guise of "improvements," the money collected from the tax-payers was worse than wasted. Within two years, $50,000 was made away with, somehow; and that is no small amount for a little village like Nyack.

Perhaps all of this misgovernment might have been tolerated, if the villagers had secured any benefit whatever from their once-honored incorporation. But they had none. Sanitary and police regulations were next to nothing, and the villagers only knew that they had a Government by the frequent appearance of the tax-collector. They determined to give up their costly experiment and return to the arcadian simplicity which was once theirs. The law requires the Trustees of a village to order an election, at which the question of disincorporation shall be voted upon, whenever one-fourth of the qualified voters of the village ask them to do so. In this case the Trustees refused to grant the request, which was duly preferred. The Trustees were in possession. The villagers, or a majority of them, went to the courts and secured a mandamus compelling the Trustees to order the election. This brought on a crisis, and the Trustees, on the day appointed, procured an injunction to prevent such election. Next, the people applied to the courts, and the injunction was dissolved. But the Trustees, or those acting in their interest, carried the case up to the Court of Appeals, and so more delay was secured. As defeat was sure to overtake these too-willing village governors at last, the Legislature was meantime asked to enact a special law making it impossible to disincorporate Nyack. The bill slipped through both houses, but was vetoed by the Governor for reasons obvious to any one at all acquainted with its demerits. So the election was finally and legally held, after the villagers had been two years endeavoring to secure an opportunity to vote on the question. The village was disincorporated last week by a vote of 282 to 71.

In our form of government it is possible for selfish and dishonest men, as well as for vainglorious and extravagant men, to get into office and stay there, in spite of the protestations and lawful endeavors of the citizens to put them out. What has been done in Nyack has been done in thousands of towns and cities throughout the Republic. Nyack ousted an expensive and profligate Government after two years of struggle. We should be glad to think that other communities carrying some such Old Man of the Sea could be as easily delivered from their burden. Tax-payers, whether in villages or great cities, have become accustomed to being regarded as the lawful spoil of speculators in office. It is reckoned a light offense to squander or misappropriate the money which belongs to a community. Men get off scot-free when they treat public funds in a way that would be called theft if those funds belonged to a private citizen in his individual capacity. Municipal and State officials do not even blush when it is necessary, as it was in a Staten Island village lately, to procure an injunction to prevent them from spending money without warrant. Whether it is true or not that the world is governed too much, it certainly is true that government costs too much. And the villagers of Nyack have done wisely in determining to rub along with less government and more comfort. This story, colorless as we have made it, has been the worriment of a community for more than two years. And after all, Nyack is a great city looked at through the big end of a telescope.

UNDESIRABLE MILLIONAIRES.

We published on Tuesday an extract from the San Francisco *Bulletin*, which quoted an article from the Frankfort *Gazette*, giving a dazzling picture of the millionaires of the Golden State. The *Bulletin* disclaims any intention of indorsing in their entirety the statements of its foreign contemporary, yet is of opinion that even if the richest men in the world are not to be found in California to-day, they will be half a century hence. So much may happen in half a century that we should not presume to express an opinion to the contrary; but so far as the wealth of California is concerned to-day, we must gravely demur to the flattering estimate of the *Gazette*, which we fear may have the effect of turning any number of young Teutonic heads, and adding a large contingent to the already lamentably large army of mining martyrs. The plain truth is that these huge mine fortunes go for comparatively little in the estimation of the really solid, substantial men to whom this country is indebted for the credit it enjoys abroad. After the figuring up by the *Gazette* of the income of the late Baron Rothschild, the late Lord Westminster, and Messrs Jones and Mackey, of California, comes the warning voice of the *Bulletin*, telling us that:

"The estimates made by this foreign journal are speculative and curious, but some of those relating to the wealthy men of this coast would need careful revision. For instance, John P. Jones, some years ago, while a large owner in Crown Point and other productive mines, might have been worth some millions; at least, we suppose his income then was a fair dividend on several millions. But he some time ago ceased to be a very rich man, and we presume e today he does not consider himself to have more than a moderate fortune."

Now here is just the point. The Duke of Westminster's great-grandfather was solidly rich, his grandfather richer, his father richer still, and he is richest of all. Rothschild, too, can point to generations of wealth, but Jones, it seems, is poorer already, and while the failure of Rothschild or Westminster would astound the moneyed world, who would be very much amazed if Mackey became a poor man again? Can that be held real wealth which depends on the most fluctuating of all possible stocks?

These vast ephemeral fortunes are, we believe, calculated to have as bad an influence on the mind of youth as those of the first Astor and of Stewart have a good effect; and the evil is enhanced by such statements as that "none of them had fortunes twenty years ago, and very few even ten years ago." A much more wholesome reflection is found in the fact that "quite a number who had large fortunes five or six years ago do not to-day figure in the list of millionaires." Nothing, indeed, can be less desirable for a community than rapid fortunes of this kind. What is especially needed in this country is wealth in the hands of men of judgment, moderation, patriotism, and cultivation. We gain absolutely nothing by millions remaining for a few years in the hands of one uneducated man, who by sheer luck has risen to gigantic command of money, and then, before his family have had time to be educated to properly dispense large means, shifting to another. We are even now suffering in some degree from the pernicious effects of rapidly accumulated and ill-adjusted wealth, although New-York can at least say of her three richest sons that they knew how to keep their money, and to live becomingly upon it. She can very well afford to give California her Ralstons, Floods, and O'Briens, if she can keep half a dozen citizens of but a tenth of their nominal wealth whose property is as sound and substantial as that of the Duke of Westminster.

GENERAL NOTES.

The New-Jersey Greenback Convention is to be held in Trenton to-morrow.

Now the fish in the Mississippi, near Vicksburg, are dying in large numbers.

Application is made for the admission of women to the Boston Latin School.

Work was suspended at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy-yard on Friday because of the heat.

A Texas paper reports that all over the State military companies are being organized with amazing rapidity.

The mother of Col. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, celebrated her ninety-fourth birthday at Hamilton on the 9th inst.

Capt. McNelly, noted for his gallant conduct on the western frontier of Texas, is reported to be dying of consumption.

Senator David Davis, of Illinois, denies that he is seriously ill, and we suppose his testimony must be accepted as final.

Louisiana's corn crop will be the largest since the war; and the crops generally are reported to be excellent throughout the State.

The Wisconsin Democrats, or, as they call themselves, "the People's Reform Party," will hold a State convention in Fon du Lac on Wednesday, Sept. 26.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News* is severe upon those Bourbon papers in the South which are "mad" because the troops have been withdrawn and their grievance taken away with them.

Fires destroyed $1,055,776 worth of property in San Francisco during the year ending on the 30th of June last. The number of fires was 304, and the number of buildings burned, wholly or in part, 473.

The Greenbackers are expected to enter the field in New-Haven this Fall, and it is thought there will be five tickets presented. The others are the Republican, Democratic, Temperance, and Working Men's.

The public library of Boston has lately been enriched by the gift of two valuable private collections, one belonging to the late Benjamin P. Hunt, a Philadelphia merchant, and the other to Miss Eliza Mary Thayer, of Boston.

Gen. Chamberlain was a brave soldier and is a very estimable gentleman, but his known political sentiments during the past three or four years have hardly qualified him to speak authoritatively for the Republican Party of Maine in this emergency.

The Vicksburg *Herald* is strong in the belief that in the parishes of Louisiana and counties of Mississippi, adjacent to Vicksburg, 50,000 industrious laborers could gain a comfortable subsistence from the soil, and still there would be room for more.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* looks upon the results of the Maine State Convention as a grand triumph of true republican principles, and it says that the platform will be hailed with approval by those who have upheld the party standard in the most trying ordeals.

The manager of a Boston "Lecture Bureau" says that he has made all of Carl Schurz's lecture engagements in New-England, that he paid him $200 for each lecture, and had him lecture six times a week, and that lecture committees were glad to secure him at any price.

The independent Democratic ticket, which the Republicans supported, defeated the regular Democrats in Mobile, Ala., at the late election, by majorities ranging from a few score up to 2,000. The *Register* is consequently in a very unhappy frame of mind, and thinks everything is going to destruction on express time.

Fire Marshal Durkee, of San Francisco, recommends the passage of an act by the Legislature compelling the proper construction of theatres, public buildings, and churches, for easy and safe egress during fire; and that theatres be compelled to keep persons whose duty it shall be to attend only to fire apparatus during performances.

There were no lives lost by the forest fires at Eaton, near Green Bay, Wis. The five missing families have turned up alive, after suffering from lack of food and sleep. One woman saved her children by laying them upon the ground and covering them with earth. Another family, who had fought fire for 14 hours without food or rest, were about to despair when a slight shifting of the wind opened to them a pathway to safety.

Ex-Gov. Dingley's paper, the Lewiston *Journal*, says that three-fourths of the Maine Republican State Convention, including both friends and opponents, from beginning to end, concurred in the wise judgment that it would be impolitic to express any opinion on the President's course in South Carolina and Louisiana, in view of the fact that grave differences of opinion as to its propriety now prevail among Republicans, which time and the progress of events will be likely to harmonize.

Five elephants and a camel came to a bridge in Oswego County, early Friday morning, at the moment that a team of horses, drawing a wagon loaded with empty barrels, appeared at the other end. The sight of the elephants frightened the horses, and they turned short around, upset the wagon, and dashed away. The rattling of the barrels in turn terrified the elephants, and they stampeded in the other direction. The sun was pretty high, and the drivers at both ends of the bridge were very warm before the passage was effected.

THE WRECKED INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Wheeling (West Va.) *Intelligencer* of Friday contains the following statement: "The Boston *Advertiser* publishes a list of 52 fire insurance companies that have been broken or hurt in the first half of 1877. Among these we notice the names of the 'Citizens'' of Wheeling; 'Builders',' of West Virginia; 'Brunswick,' of West Virginia; 'Iron City,' of West Virginia; 'People's,' of West Virginia; 'Peabody,' of West Virginia. The list is wretchedly got up if these names are specimens of its accuracy. There are no such companies in this State as the 'People's,' the 'Builders',' and 'Iron City,' and never were, and as for the 'Brunswick,' it played out years ago. The real wrong of the list, however, is done to the 'Peabody,' which, so far from having failed, has just paid a cash dividend to its stockholders."

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTH.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says: "It is very desirable that the President and his Cabinet should, if possible, take a trip through this section of the Union. The Southern people are anxious to see him. Though elected by a party hostile to them and their interests, he has given them peace and local self-government, and restored their respect for the Constitution and their love for the Union. They are grateful to him for what he has done in behalf of constitutional liberty as President of the United States, and they respect the man besides. When Mr. Hayes comes among us he can see the South for himself, obtain personal knowledge of her condition and her needs, and meet the Southern people as well as the politicians. We can safely promise that he will meet with a warm reception everywhere he goes, and will have no reason to regret his visit."

DEADWOOD DESCRIBED.

A DISORDERLY, SINFUL, SICKLY CITY.

GOLD MINING IN THE HILLS—POOR PROSPECTS—SCARCELY ANY PAYING CLAIMS—RUSH OF "PILGRIMS"—SICKNESS AND DESTITUTION—HIGH COST OF LIVING—OCCASIONAL SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS—FEVERISH AND UNHEALTHY LIFE OF DEADWOOD CITY.

From our Own Correspondent.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1877.

During the past three months several prospecting parties have gone from here to the Big Horn country. In all probably not less than 600 men and boys have fitted out from Deadwood and the surrounding camps. One party numbered 150, well armed and provisioned. None of these expeditions have returned, but some disgusted hangers on have from time to time appeared on our streets, and have more to say about Indian raids than about rich gold finds. There is certainly nothing yet to justify the threatened stampede in that direction. Scouts say that the various expeditions have thoroughly prospected the head of Powder River, Crazy Woman's Fork, and Willow Creek, and found nothing. Those who went up on the east side of the Big Horn, toward the Montana borders and along the Wind River, have met various expeditions from Rawlins, Green River, and Ogden, who have been over all the streams well up into the mountains, and still they fail to find any very rich diggings. It now begins to look as if Deadwood would be the final rendezvous of these various parties, and the coming Winter find more people here than ever before. This will give the Black Hills country a few months more of thorough testing, for these men cannot afford to be idle. They must do something.

Deadwood is as lively as ever. It is a queer place. The man who ventured the remark that a fool and his money are soon parted must have had in his mind's eye some such place as this. It is the sharpers' paradise. The "tenderfoot" is here brought face to face with the ingenious bummer, the slick confidence man, the claim jumper, the land shark and the desperado, and he is a man of more than usual alertness who does not get "taken in" somehow or other before he has been 24 hours in this sinful city. There is no such place anywhere. It shows up in its worst forms the "fast and flash" American trait. A little over a year ago the site of this swarming camp was a part of the howling wilderness. To-day there are along the streets and up and down the gulches, within a mile, over 10,000 people. There is a city of 4,000 inhabitants, with a floating population of 2,000 more. About 1,500 houses and huts, and hundreds of tents up the hill-sides, an academy, church, two daily newspapers, four banks; 20 lawyers, physicians, dentists, artists; club-houses, theatres in full blast every night, the streets thronged with speculators, tramps, and bummers; gambling-hells open all day long, and "cappers" on every corner watching for the next "victim"—such is a hasty glance at Deadwood. It is a place in which the few prey upon the many. You cannot buy anything for less than a quarter; your living costs you double what it would at Denver or Salt Lake City. You can't step in any direction without facing some device for getting rid of your money. They have even got a "corner" on postage stamps and you must pay from a dime to a quarter for a three-cent stamp. It is no wonder that the thousands who come here with a few dollars in their pockets soon find themselves "dead broke" and dependent upon the charity of the better class of people. It cannot be urged too strongly that poor men or men of small competence should stay away from the Black Hills. It may not be out of the way for capitalists to come and look around; but let the poor man stay away. One of the business men here, seeing the condition of the hundreds who lay idle and penniless about the street, has the honesty to write to the Deadwood *Times*, for the benefit of "pilgrims," in which he says that the truth ought to be told, and the "tenderfeet" be advised to stay at home. I quote from his communication:

"There are thousands of men in the Hills who would be glad to work for their bread, or enough money to pay their way back home; but there is no employment for them. The placer claims are all taken up by the first comers, and the quartz claims are not yet sufficiently developed to require many laborers. I never saw so many sick-looking men in my life as I have seen in Deadwood. They come here without a cent in their pockets, expecting to gobble up gold by the bucketful, and they soon go away with a 'flea in the ear.' Now, I say pilgrims are not the only fools in this vain country, but these who come here full of greedy expectation, but in 24 hours their gorgeous air castles have blown away into bubbles."

It may be said to the credit of the local press (there are five newspapers in the Black Hills) that they have aimed to be truthful and have not invited such an indiscriminate stampede as has set in this direction. I think the grand furor was got up by the Cheyenne, Sidney, Sioux City, and Omaha newspapers, and the stage companies, aided by the Union Pacific and officials of other railways leading in this direction, in order to secure the large travel and to sell supplies to the thousands en route hither. Each of the places we have named has advertised itself as the outfitting point for the land of gold, and done all it could to keep up the excitement about the Black Hills.

Of the 4,000 to 6,000 people in Deadwood, about 200 are in business, employing capital ranging from $500 to $10,000 each; perhaps 500 are carrying on legitimate and paying mining enterprises in the neighborhood gulches; about 600 are day laborers, earning from $4 down to "grub stakes," a scant living. All the rest are simply wandering about fomenting a stampede to some other locality, cursing the luck that sent them to the Black Hills, or philosophically waiting for something to turn up. All the surroundings are calculated to make men desperate. More than half the population are out of work, and many are glad of the chance that gives them one meal a day. Yet, still they come—every stage from Sidney, Cheyenne, Bismarck, and Fort Pierre crowded full; prairie schooners streaming in by every route, mule teams and ox teams, many on horseback, and hundreds on foot. Thus far since early in the Spring, the average arrivals have been about 200 a day. For a while but few were going back, but now the departures are fully equal to the arrivals, and but for the lack of means to pay for their journey it is safe to say that 2,000 or 3,000 more would be wending their way back to "God's country," as they affectionately call the home and friends back in the States.

It cannot be denied by the most sanguine concerning the riches of the Black Hills that the present outlook is far from satisfactory. But little gold is being taken out—not so much as at this time last year. The whole country from Custer to Deadwood is not producing over $3,000 per day, while the population in the Hills is estimated at 40,000—not 10 cents per day to the man. Probably 50 claims include all that are paying remarkably rich. On French Creek, which in the Spring of 1875 was famed for its "diggings," and caused the furor which built Custer City, scarcely any claims are paying. The best produce from $2 to $5 per day per man, if properly drained and worked with expensive pumping machinery. Scarcity of water is a great drawback to any satisfactory work. An old miner, who has had 40 years' experence in California, Arizona, Montana, Nevada, and Colorado, and has carefully been over all the gulches and through the mining camps of the Black Hills, expresses the belief that French Creek is not as good diggings as Cherry Creek above Denver, and the latter has not been thought worth the working. He states that Spring Creek is "rim-rock and high-bar diggings" on a deep and flat gulch. It will pay for about 15 miles, from "grub stakes" to wages. All the claims on French and Spring Creeks are for sale, and the parties who own the best of them would sell at a fair price for the improvements or work that has been expended in getting them into shape. Along Rapid Creek, which is the largest stream in the hills, and its tributaries, Castle and North Rapid, bars pay in spots from $2 to $10 per day. Big hopes are entertained of rich pay on bed-rock. In a week or two much will be decided. Many experienced miners think that the reputation of the Black Hills as a placer mining country pretty much hangs on the results of the work now being prosecuted on Rapid Creek from Mountain City for a distance of 35 miles below, and along its main branch, Castle Creek. Large numbers of claims have been taken up and recorded, but little coyote holes here and there are about all that has been done in the way of developing. The claim-owners are waiting to see. If the few experiments being made show "big pay," then a stampede to that section will give them a good chance to "unload" at a snug sum. The camps at Castleton, Mountain City, and Sitting Bull, are quite lively in anticipation of big strikes. Outside of Rapid and Castle Creek the "main stay" of the hills at present is the Bear Butte country and Deadwood Gulch and its tributaries. All the claims on Spearfish and Belle Fourche are taken up; but few of them are being worked, and scarcely any show big pay. As for Deadwood, it is a rich gulch for some three miles in length, with several small, short gulches putting into it. The placer claims of 300 feet have paid all the way from $10 to $50,000. For a mile or more on each side of Deadwood Creek the quartz deposit has been struck. It runs flat, like a coal vein, is flinty and white, with oxide of iron through it, and gold. The Woolsey, Hidden Treasure, Father De Smet, and other lodes are being worked, and the ore pays $20 to $40 per ton. These deposits seem to face the gulch, and do not extend back any distance, so the chances are that they will not hold out very long. Outside these deposits there are "true fissure veins" on the head of Bobtail Gulch and Gold Run, all low grade, $8 to $10 ore.

As a mining region the different districts of the Black Hills are unlike anything else in the Rocky Mountain country. The placer claims seem to "pan out" remarkable well in spots, but there is no steady run of luck such as miners in California have been used to month after month. The quartz mines are not like those of Colorado or any other good gold country. The geology is all at fault. There is no regularity to anything, and while there may be rich "pockets," the mining capitalist must "go it blind," and spend thousands with the chance of getting no return. I have seen a statement that $2,000,000 were taken out of the Black Hills last year. That may have been so. But the results for this year to all appearances will not be over that, and there are five times the number of people, and twenty times the amount of capital at stake in these mines that there were a year ago. We cannot see anything to inspire much confidence in the permanency of this country; and yet hundreds of experienced miners and men of the world "go their bottom dollar" on it. As a rule, notwithstanding the want and almost starvation noticeable at Deadwood, it seems to be the disposition to "grin and bear it." There is a seeming hilarity and desire to make the best of everything. Those who own city lots hold them at high figures, and $100 per front foot is about the rate a man will have to pay for a building site on Main-street. A small caboose well located rents for $125 per month. You can weigh out your dollar in dust for a seat in the Gem Theatre or the Bella Union, where you can any night see "new stars in rapid succession." The Bella Union is just in receipt of 20 of the best "people" that could be got in Chicago at $10 per week. The Gem makes a specialty of the ballet, and is well supplied with lady waiters. The Melodeon has stage room for five or six, the remainder of the long room being devoted to monte, chuck-aluck, faro roulette, and 10 dice-tables.

I think the best idea of life and times in Deadwood may be gained by a glance over its daily newspapers, which, by the way, are slightly larger than a sheet of foolscap and are delivered to any part of the city at $1 per year, or $2 per month, the editor taking the caution to announce in his prospectus that he expects every subscriber to "down with the dust," and not offer "coon-skins, scalps, or watered bug-juice" in payment, as he is here in Deadwood intending to "prospect through the murky channels of literature solely for the colors." The paper before us calls attention to the opening of a new banking-house, and the novel way in which they do such things here is indicated by the editor's assurance that "the opening of Brown & Thum's new bank will be celebrated to-night, and George Shingle says he will have a corps of attentive waiters to supply the wants of gentlemen who desire anything in his line of refreshments, and we do not speak wide of the mark when we say he can put them up right." A local notice in another part of the paper tells us that "Bloom, on Lee-street, is in receipt of party vests, ties, and gloves, which will be in demand for the great opening." We are informed that "on a toll-gate house on the Bear Buttes Road is a sign reading thus: 'Loose pilgrims, free; packed pilgrims, five cents;'" and that "the prevailing color of pantaloons worn by gold men in the Hills is a shade between a salt mackerel and a codfish." There is every symptom that Deadwood is a fast town, for a local announcement says: "Mrs. Marquette, whose husband poisoned himself on Monday night, married again Tuesday morning, before her dead husband was fairly cold. This is only a proof of the business-like character of some of the denizens of Deadwood." An appeal for charity in behalf of the poor is couched in the following ornate language:

"Miners, men of wealth, you upon whom the Hills has seen fit to lavish her richest treasures; you to whom the earth has chosen to empty her apron of gold—did it ever occur to your mind that thousands more deserving than you have been denied these gifts, and have been reduced to beggary, while they labored, struggled and endured, to procure them?"

Very few of the business men of Deadwood have any idea that this is their "abiding city." The stores and saloons are put up in sections, ready to take apart at a day's notice and cart off to be set up again for like service in the newest mining camp. There are no homes. Some men have families here, but most are generally room in the rear of the store and take their meals out. They all seem in a state of expectancy, as if waiting for the next train. On some of the fertile patches on Spearfish and other creeks, small ranches have been established, and a few have felt located sufficiently to try market gardening, the result being a good supply of "truck" at all the groceries and selling at prices well up.

The cost of living here is on a decidedly sliding scale. Some of the hotels have got down to 50 cents for a "square meal," or will take you in at $10 per week without bed, and the restaurants announce their ability to give a man a meal at 50 cents or $5, as he may elect. But hotel fare is uncertain, especially when there is no flour in the city, as happened to be the case last week. The several varieties of bacon—boiled, broiled, or fried—in that case formed the chief item at table, with a stub radish or onion-top to give it relish. When flour is up to $20 per hundred, or $40 per barrel, (only they don't put it up in barrels here,) the bakers' loaves are a marvel of littleness. The inconvenience of being far away from a good base of supplies was further illustrated a few days ago when we had to pay $7 per gallon for coal-oil, and our neighbors up at Troy, two miles away, couldn't get it for less than $15. Those nights the hotels were in darkness, the stores closed early, and at the theatres two or three tallow-candles, some that a party of campers happened to have, did duty with the "stars." For a week or so matches were out. Other things got scarce. But there is one commodity that seems to be always plenty—I mean whisky.

Were one to set up housekeeping here he would encounter some difficulty, first, in the way of getting a house at all; second, in the matter of paying at the rate of $25 per month per room, and, last, but not least, the market prices. Run over the list and see: Flour, $20 per sack; best steaks, 30 cents per pound; vegetables, 15 to 20 cents per pound; coal-oil, $3 per gallon. If you put your washing out, the festive Chinaman, who is here with his "washee-house," charges $3 per dozen. As for servants, if you can afford the luxury, a tolerable one can be had at $50 per month.

There is not much law or order in Deadwood. Courts have just been established, and the city is policed; but the Police happen to be in league with the gamblers, who rule the town, and so criminals are apt to go unwhipped of justice. The saloon men refuse to pay their licenses, $100, and defy the law. Claim jumpers and town-lot jumpers have things pretty much their own way. The streets are in a filthy condition, and there is much sickness. Taking it all in all, Deadwood can be best described as a disorderly, sickly, sinful city.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The funeral of Prof. Alpheus B. Crosby took place yesterday from his mother's residence, in Hanover, N. H. It was largely attended.

Rev. Gordon Baker, an aged and prominent minister, died suddenly, at Thousand Island Park, yesterday morning. The funeral will take place at Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., on Wednesday.

John Quigley, a member of the Clipper Baseball Club, of Harlem, who had his skull fractured while playing a game several weeks ago at Wappinger's Falls, died at Poughkeepsie yesterday afternoon.

Hon. Allard Anthony died suddenly last night, in Poughkeepsie, of congestion of the brain. He was a prominent member of the Dutchess County Bar, was twice elected District Attorney, once County Judge, and was the leading Republican of the district.

A GOOD WORD FOR MISS RYE.

The Toronto *Mail* of Friday says: "Miss Rye was in town yesterday on her way from Barrie to the Home at Niagara. She complains of unfair treatment at the hands of the Government Board in London, and is prepared with overwhelming proof of the fact that a very small percentage of the children she has brought over since 1869 have gone amiss. She has upward of 500 photographs of girls placed, during the last eight years, in Canadian homes, and doing well and happily. Mr. Sclater Booth's opposition to Miss Rye's praiseworthy endeavors is unaccountable to those acquainted with the comparative chances of the children in England, whence they are brought, and in Canada, where their prospects are immeasurably brighter."

AN OBSERVER IN THE SOUTH.

WHAT IMPRESSES HIM IN GEORGIA.

EDUCATION OF WHITES AND BLACKS—THE COLORED SCHOOLS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS—THE GROWING SPIRIT OF SEPARATION BETWEEN THE TWO RACES—FARMING ON SHARES, AND THE DIMINUTIVE SHARE OF THE NEGRO.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1877.

I have made a tour, and, like the venerable Dr. Syntax, I'll write it. In my tour South I traveled Georgia from north to south, stopping here and there, as fancy elected, to see the sights. Naturally, the first thing to attract my attention was the crops, and then the people who grew the crops; and although in many cases neither made a very favorable impression upon me, I think, generally, there is little cause for discouragement. What most strikes one even casually is the great lack of thrift and enterprise among the people. Great barren tracts lie untilled and untouched. Everything seems dull, sluggish, and almost at a standstill. Idlers throng the city thoroughfares, and the country railway stations. Nine-tenths of them are illiterate and—I almost said necessarily—enemies of intellectual and other advancement. It is surprising to find how superficial is the education of the native Southern gentry. They can read and write, and in very many instances do both poorly. If one attempts anything like a conversation on science or literature he will inevitably find himself talking to ignoramuses and become disgusted. And so also in politics. Everybody talks politics and everybody is a politician. I have been through whole counties without finding a single Republican or a very learned Democrat, and, in their high-toned and arrogant conversation, it is very, very difficult to swallow some of their many expressions. The tendency here seems to be toward a "solid South," with the expectation of having a solid North. So politicians and political papers say, but to me there seems to be growing more and more every day a terrible rent, which will most assuredly prove fatal to the solid South partisans. In the Democratic Party here there is a large element which is progressive, and also a large element which is quite the contrary in its tendencies. This latter, or Bourbon, element clings tenaciously to the past, and in the solution of the negro question—solved as it is—they give up all ideas of slavery, but want, and are striving for, an ignorant tenantry. Though in this they lose the right of possession, they get all the advantages of slavery without its responsibilities and disadvantages. A correspondent of yours stated some time since that they, the Democrats, had the negro where they wanted him, and in truth in many places they have. They have him in that condition where they can dictate to him. For instance, in a certain town in the State the colored people refuse to send their children to school if they are required to study any text-book other than Webster's blue-back speller. Upon inquiry it has been found that this refusal was made at the instigation of the whites. "See what we are doing for the negro," they say to the Northern visitor. They provide him schools, but if he attempts to pass beyond a certain limit he must be restrained. Those of the colored people who observe this state of affairs are disposed to separate from the whites entirely, and thence arises that spirit of separation on color lines which will, if permitted to grow, do endless harm.

There are those of the Democrats who favor a more general and more thorough education of the masses, and they favor and incite this spirit of separation which I have mentioned. The progressive element is certainly the people's element, the liberal party, and the party which must and will rule. They increase daily, and are becoming more important and stronger. It may be long before they gain the victory, but gain it they will. The *status quo* of parties is their death, and the party that opposes universal advancement cannot live.

During my stay in one of the Southern counties I had the honor of an introduction to a farmer and also to four of four hands working for him. Here is one of several distressing things I learned from these laborers: A couple of years ago they agreed to work for this farmer for one half the crops, this one half to be divided equally among the four. Now, during the year these four men and families were fed and clothed from the produce of the farm, the women weaving the cloth for their own and families' use. Taking the single item, cotton, at the end of the year they had made 13 bags, averaging 500 pounds each. Five bags were given to the four hands as their own share, the other bag and a half being retained as pay for food, clothing, &c., alleged to have been consumed during the year. Now, for the mere use of ginning and packing apparatus to gin and pack those five bags of cotton, this model farmer charged those four men, his own hands, $5 per bag. And when they were ready for market he had carried them into town, sold them, and brought and delivered to the four men for full value thereof, to be divided among them, the enormous sum of $5. Again, I was told that to raise this much cotton, in addition to other things, corn, &c., this model farmer purposely planted a larger tract of land than he had ever planted before, so much indeed that four hands could not attend to it all. This latter fact he explained to them. He must either hire more hands, he said, or induce them to bring their wives to assist them. Retaining his own share of one half, if he hired more hands the other half would be divided into a greater number of shares, and smaller ones, of course. To prevent this and to increase their own shares they must get their wives to help them. They agreed to this, and thus, since then, he has had the labor of four hands, women, for nothing. Cheap labor, isn't it? You may ask why these people remain on such farms under such circumstances. There are two reasons. First, because there exists a sort of convention among the farmers to the effect that no one of them will hire at any price any man who has left any one of them; and second, as in this particular case, the hands and their families have all they want to eat, to wear, and to satisfy all their rustic tastes. The few dollars they may receive they seldom have need to spend, and thus $5 accounts for them all the purposes of $500. Another reason is they are ignorant. In these counties and parts of counties there is little education. Among the old people there is none. The children have first-rate school advantages for three months of the year. These schools are public, and could be made better in many ways. If they get other advantages during the year, they do so at private schools, at their own expense, and often with much difficulty. I say it is difficult, because the people, for want of currency, have to pay in produce, &c., and this of course few care to receive. In some of the cities there are schools, which are in every respect better. In Atlanta there are three schools for the colored children. Two of these are good, and have good teachers; but the buildings are not at all fit for the purpose. They do not accommodate all the children in the city who would, if able, attend school. The annual appropriations are altogether too small, and there is now no probability of their being made larger. The third school house disgraces the name. An oblong, one-story frame structure, built many years since by a poor congregation for a church, is now a schoolhouse where colored children are to be educated. Never painted, the planks of the weather-boarding stand apart at intervals of an inch, more or less, making it quite pleasant, I fancy, in Summer, but just the contrary in Winter.

In Savannah I understand the school-houses are better, but the teachers in many cases are very inferior, particularly the Principals. In Macon the advocates of negro education have burned down two of the school-houses, so now they are, in a measure, without schools in that city. In Augusta they had good schools, but the spirit of separation which has grown to an alarming extent has succeeded in replacing good teachers furnished by the American Missionary Association with colored ones very are not competent. There is a constant cry there now for better teachers. This separating spirit results from a desire to be entirely independent of the whites, the thing which any rational being knows is impossible. There are colored churches here which exclude white visitors, and admit none to membership, on the ground that white churches exclude colored visitors and admit none to membership with themselves. An attempt has been made to establish stores with the intention of taking all trade of colored people from the whites, or, in other words, to carry out completely this silly idea of caste. It has not succeeded yet and I pray God it never may succeed.

MAJOR SELOVER.

AN AKRON, OHIO, MAN TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT HIM.

Mr. Lane, jailor at Akron, Ohio, contributes to the *Beacon*, of that thriving little city, the following account of the life of Major Selover: "It may be of interest to some of the readers of the *Beacon* to know that the 'Col.' A. A. Selover who is now figuring so conspicuously as a Wall-street operator, and who recently so savagely assaulted Jay Gould, is the same red-headed Abia A. Selover who studied law for a year or two in the office of the late Gen. L. V. Bierce, in this city, some 30 years ago. He is a native of Cleveland, his father being one the earliest hotel-keepers of that city. After leaving the office of Gen. Bierce young Selover returned to Cleveland, where he remained, without amounting to 'any stated sum,' until the California fever broke out in 1849, when he turned his face toward the Pacific coast, where the writer often met him during the two years of his sojourn there, from 1850 to 1852, and returning from San Francisco to New-York upon the same vessel with him in the Fall of the latter year. In 1850 Selover was the proprietor of a fine large building on the east side of the Plaza, in San Francisco, from which almost fabulous rents were received from the gamblers and whisky-sellers by whom it was occupied, and he was reputed very wealthy. But at the time of his return to New-York, as stated, his fortunes were understood to be at a rather low ebb, and from the peculiar nature of the man, as well as of the business which he follows, it is probable that the 'Colonel' has had many ups and downs in the intervening quarter of a century. His old acquaintances here and in Cleveland will watch with more than usual interest the outcome of his present bull and bear encounter with the great monarch of Wall-street."

UNITED STATES FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

The London *World* of Aug. 1 says: "We have been well aware for some weeks past of the complaints which are made relative to the manner in which the English syndicate are putting the United States 4 per cent. loan upon the market. These complaints chiefly affect the house of Rothschilds, and they amount to this—that the Rothschilds induce brokers to go straight to them for any bonds they may want, by offering them a trifle over and above the commission they would receive if they went upon 'Change in the regular way, and dealt through the 'jobbers.' As between brokers and jobbers, the public would not care a straw about the matter; but in the end, of course, the extra commission, whatever it may amount to, comes out of the pockets of investors in the bonds. For the broker pays the highest price openly quoted, and makes no effort to drive a better bargain for his customer, or 'client,' as the broker prefers to call him. We do not think the syndicate can afford to make the conditions of the new loan less inviting than they are. Many people think that, considering how relatively small a proportion of this loan has been taken up in the United States, and how loud is the clamor of the 'silver party,' 4 per cent. is not a sufficient rate of interest to tempt a very large outlay in the bonds. Scarcely any of the loan has been taken in the Western or Southern States. An attempt to force it to a premium here at the present moment will fail. As for imputing anything in the nature of 'sharp practice' to the Rothschilds, that is mere folly. The character of the house is a sufficient guarantee that the rules of business will be adhered to. On the other hand, the character of some of its assailants will not bear scrutiny at close quarters. We may reasonably doubt whether the Rothschilds would act in a dishonorable manner; there is no room for doubt on that point in reference to certain of their critics."

A NEW ENGLISH IRON-CLAD.

The London *News* of Aug. 1 says: "One of, if not the most powerful iron-clad in the world, at present ready for service, will be commissioned at Chatham to-day by Capt. M. Culme Seymour. Her powers of offense and defense are very great, and no ship that has before been added to our magnificent fleet of iron-clads has attained with such excellence arrangements for fighting and resisting an enemy. She carries eight heavy guns, four of which are 25-ton guns, and four are 18-ton guns, two of the former, one at the bow and one at the stern; they are placed in barbette towers, and are worked by hydraulic machinery; they have an all-round fire; the remaining two are placed one on either broadside, and fire nearly ahead. The four 18-ton guns are placed two on either broadside; arrangements are made for firing the 'Whitehead' torpedo on either side of the ship. The ship is also supplied with outrigger torpedoes, which will be used from steam pinnaces. Gatling guns are provided, and can be used in action from the tops if necessary, or from boats, and they can also be used as field service guns. The thickness of her armor plating is 11 inches, and she is fitted below water with a most powerful spur ram. The trials of the engines have been most satisfactory, and at the trial run with all her engines on board, she attained a speed of nearly 15 knots an hour. Her complement is 530 officers and men. Part only of these will join to-day, and will be quartered on board the Forte, wooden frigate, for about 10 days, while the finishing work is being done to the Téméraire; the remainder of the crew will join about the 16th August. The Téméraire, although brig-rigged, is very heavily rigged; her mainyard is no less than 113 feet long, and weighs nearly 10 tons. This ship is a splendid addition to our fleet. She will probably leave England, calling at Portsmouth and Plymouth, about the first week in September."

THE ENGLISH ARTIFICIAL FLOWER TRADE

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Aug. 1 says: "Mr. Redgrave, the Inspector of Factories, mentions in his half-yearly report, just issued, that he has been informed by one employer in the artificial flower trade that the earnings of the work-people have increased from 20 to 50 per cent. in his experience. English-made flowers command a much higher price in the market than they did formerly, but the manufacturers have still to follow in the wake of Paris for 'style and fashion.' In no trade is it more important for those engaged in it to possess an educated taste, and a few women who possesses it, and a fair amount of practical skill in the manipulation of the materials, can make most excellent wages. Artificial flower making is, says Mr. Redgrave, one of the branches of English manufacture which felt the influence of protection up to the latest date. The protective duty upon foreign artificial flowers was abolished in 1860, and for a year or two the trade was so greatly depressed that many of those engaged in it never hoped to see a revival. When the Factory Acts Extension act was passed, however, it had thoroughly revived, and was being carried on in London on a larger scale than ever before experienced. The bugbear of foreign competition was still in the minds of the employers when the restrictive regulations were enforced, and it was with grave misgiving that their influence was anticipated. During the past Winter the trade has been dull, in common with all branches of manufacturing industry, but relatively artificial flower making is now carried on in this country more successfully and on a larger scale than it was ever known to be before. Before the abolition of protection English artificial flowers were ugly monstrosities, showing neither skill nor taste in their production. Now, notwithstanding the keen competition of both French and Germans, English manufacturers, price considered, successfully hold their own, and the work-people during the last 10 years have shared in the general advance which has taken place in the remuneration paid to women."

THE MONUMENT TO COL. R. L. M'COOK.

The Cincinnati *Times* of Friday says: "The monument to the memory of Col. Robert L. McCook, of the Ninth Ohio Regiment, will be placed in position in Washington Park on the 23d inst., with appropriate ceremonies. In the bust, which was carved by C. Leopold Fetweiss, Jr., Col. McCook is represented in the undress uniform of a Colonel, with the overcoat thrown open and back. The Western rolling shirt-collar and plain knot tie complete the dress. The face is smooth, the long, abundant hair parted on the right side and thrown back. The features are strongly marked, and have a keen, determined expression, as if in the act of command. The angular jaw and firm set mouth contribute to the impression of determination stamped upon the face, which is approvingly vouched for as an excellent likeness by the surviving brothers of the favorite commander. The bust will rest on a square pedestal of gray granite, 12 feet high, making the whole height over 15 feet. The panels of the pedestal are polished. The monument will face the new Music Hall, and on the die, in raised letters, appears an inscription in the name 'Colonel R. L. McCook.' Around the spire there are 34 stars, in bas-relief, the number of States in the Union the year McCook fell. Around the cap on which the bust rests are four laurel wreaths, and on the front the scorn,—the emblem of the Fourteenth Army Corps, to which the regiment belonged."

LACK OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA.

The Montreal *Witness* of Thursday says: "Continued inquiries show that there are a very large number of unemployed workingmen in the city; contractors are being besieged for work; a butcher at the East End says there is no demand for meat, as people cannot afford to buy. A woman who came asking for a pound of beef said her husband had just got work, and hadn't tasted meat for a month before. These statements seem almost incredible. As it is feared that the corporation will have to start relief works next Winter, Alderman Thibault, to prevent outsiders claiming help in preference to destitute tax-payers, will give notice of motion at the next Council meeting that relief work be afforded first of all to those whose names appear on the list of water rates."

TRAMPS AND THIEVES.

Massachusetts papers say that the State detectives, who have been going among the tramps for the purpose of learning how to deal with them, report that their observations thus far convince them that the great body of tramps are professional thieves. Occasionally one travels by himself, but they generally form into gangs for a few days or longer under the direction of a chief, and have their duties assigned them, who are to beg to-day and who to-morrow, and what places are to be broken into. It is suspected the tramps have a general head-quarters for stolen property among the hills in the western part of the State.

MR. MURPHY AT FAIR POINT

THE CHAUTAUQUA SETTLEMENT.

ITS GROWTH AND CHARACTERISTICS—CONVERSATION WITH THE GREAT TEMPERANCE PREACHER—HIS HOPES, METHODS AND OBJECTS—REV. JOSEPH COOK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FAIR POINT, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1877.

If there is any one thing that Americans can do better than another it is to imitate. There is never anything either valuable, pretty or pleasant but that in time the Yankee intellect will bring out a cheap and often a tolerably fair substitute therefor. The lady purchases a fine and costly diamond set, and has the pleasure of wearing it just once, when Bridget appears with one of Alaska formation purchased at the dollar store, which no one except an expert can tell from the other. A very few years ago watering places began to be imitated and the rage extended all over the nation, Chautauqua Lake being one of the cheap though really valuable products. Fair Point was the last spot on the lake to be selected, and four years ago but a single unpretentious cottage broke the forest solitude. Now there is a village here which, like all fast growing places, calls itself a city, and not without cause, for it has a palace hotel, a fire department, Metropolitan Police, a daily paper, and 300 cottages, besides many tents.

The Sabbath-school Assembly, which purchased 75 acres of wilderness land here and built up the town for the purposes of its association, controls everything. Its President, Lewis Miller, Esq., is here "a bigger man than old Grant," everything being under his direct supervision and absolute sway. Mr. Miller is a Methodist, and so are all people here except lookers-on. This might be taken for granted, for no people except those who have made camp-meetings successful would ever dream of this peculiar method of combining the pleasures of a watering place with the advantages of a religious meeting. Here, alternating between a dip in the clear, blue waters of the lake and a dip into theological thoughts, a three weeks' sojourn may be made most delightful.

The feature of the Assembly of most interest thus far has been the sessions of the Reform Council, which was engaged in the consideration of temperance work. The principal attractions in this line have been Francis Murphy and John B. Gough. The latter, just approaching his sixtieth birthday, is the same as he was 20 years ago, and nothing that I could say would be of special interest to a public which knows him perhaps better than I. Still, his lecture on "Temperance" which always begins with, "I don't expect that I can bring to you anything strange or startling on this old, worn, hackneyed theme of temperance," &c., is invariably amusing and sometimes interesting, and his "Orators and Eloquence" is worth hearing twice. Both these he has delivered, and now he has gone.

Francis Murphy is not by any means so well known to the public, and his lecture was the event of the session. The curiosity was great to see and hear the Irish reformer who has within the past few months given his name to a sect of quondam bummers "saved by the grace of God." The people were very much pleased with his address, and his friends here are numbered by scores; still it is apparent that the man's forte lies in addressing drunkards and holding meetings for their conversion rather than in lecturing to large audiences of avowed temperance people. The story of his life, as related, is of interest, to be sure, but his harangue and exhortation are of little force in such instances. He is, indeed, a man like Moody and other lay preachers, big with a sense of his mission, possessing powerful constitution, much magnetism, great hopefulness, and an indomitable will. These, combined with his Irish versatility and ready wit, make up the man. Besides, he is a fervent Methodist and an incessant hand-shaker. Thinking that your readers might be interested in hearing this peculiar man talk a little in regard to his hopes and future plans, I had a long conversation with him the other day. Taking a seat on one of the rustic benches near the water's edge, where the ripples from the passing tugs and steamers swept high up on the sand, the following conversation took place:

Reporter—Do you propose to continue your work on the same plan as it has been begun?

Mr. Murphy—Exactly so. It has, under God, been a great success, and I am confident that it may yet be made more so.

Reporter—But you can't go everywhere and preach this gospel of reform. How do you expect to have it spread?

Mr. Murphy—I am enlisting young men everywhere I can find them of the right kind. When a man signs the pledge and makes up his mind to try, under God, to keep it, I immediately make him talk to the next man I meet, and about the second time I do so I announce him for the principal man at a meeting. I tell him to tell the people how his wife and his children and himself suffered, and how he spent all: his money on Saturday night before he came home, and then told his poor, discouraged wife, when he arrived home late at night, that he had been delayed at the Firm for which he worked could not pay him, and thus he got in debt and his wife got worse and more discouraged and everything was wrong. When it is announced that this man will speak, his old associates, with a peculiar turn of the large tobacco quid in their mouths and a wink of the eye, begin to say to each other: "Bill is going to make a temperance lecture to-night: let's go." And they do go, and they arrange themselves right in front of the stand to scare him, you see.

Reporter—Don't these men, thus put forward, break down in their speeches?

Mr. Murphy—Not often. A man can tell the simple story of his follies, as I have told you; and when he rises to do so, and is introduced by some kind words, he makes a great effort, and as he goes on with the relation of one foolish and sinful act after another, his friends hunch each other and say, "that's so, Tom. That's just the way we all on us do; Bill knows just how it is; He is happy now. Did you hear 'im say as how happy his wife is, and he says his children run to meet him, now he is sober, when he comes home. Let's us try it, and see if our wives and children will do as his do." In this way, don't you see, the work of these men is very effective.

Reporter—You intend that these men shall do the work, then?

Mr. Murphy—A large part of it. I shall do all I can so long as God lets me live. But the great work I expect to have done by an army of workers, who shall go over the country, from Maine to California, (I started in Maine,) and preach the Gospel to the lost. I have had invitations to go to New-York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Boston, and many other large cities of the country. I have not decided where I shall go yet, and don't want to decide. I am not at all desirous of making announcements beforehand. The preparations then are too elaborate, and I don't like to work by other men's plans. They are too grand, and consist in too much announcing.

Reporter—How long have you been speaking upon the subject of temperance?

Mr. Murphy—In my weak way ever since I was made a free man in 1871. I then began in a very feeble, stammering way to pray and to speak. At first I would get away up in a corner, where I thought as few as possible would see me, and I talked as low as possible, but I grew in grace, God helping me.

Reporter—You mentioned in one of your speeches here the death of your wife. How long ago did that happen?

Mr. Murphy—Six years ago. But to me she is not dead yet. She, poor, faithful, dear soul, only lived three weeks after I signed the pledge. I had thought that I should never marry again, but I feel now, considering the condition of my family, that if I could find a good woman that I could love, and whom I thought would take good care of my children, I would ask her to become Mrs. Frank Murphy.

It was now time for the boat to start which was to carry the reformer to his new field of work, viz., the camp-meeting at Cazenovia, and, taking a long and hearty parting shake of my hand, he hastened away.

The principal attraction at the auditorium to-day was the lecture of Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston. This orator, who has received so much notice and praise during the past few months, is a truly remarkable man. The fame of his Boston lectures last Winter induced the management to bring him here; and, judging from the first lecture, they could not have done better. In his introductions he is reported as almost invariably illustrating his subject by some current political topic. His lecture to-day thus touched upon communism, &c.:

"We are assembled to-day on the edge of a hardly-quenched volcano. Our land has twice been washed in blood in the first century of its existence, and yet within the last fortnight we have suffered from three things: A wide-spread strike of low-paid labor, a riot of the roughs and the sneaks, and a grand, masterly self-defense. [Applause.] Our fathers thought that our safety consisted in the diffusion of liberty. Very well; we have diffusion of liberty, and we have not found safety in that alone. Some of our fathers said it would be necessary for us to diffuse intelligence, and we have diffused that as no other nation ever has done, and yet we are not safe. And now it begins to be whispered that safe republicanism must consist not only in diffusion of liberty and a diffusion of intelligence but in a diffusion of property. The self-respect of ownership will make men orderly, it is thought. Now I am audacious enough to believe that when we have diffused property as far as natural law will allow it to be, spread broadcast through the community, every man having what he can earn, and keep no more, there will yet be another diffusion, for I feel sure that safe republicanism consists in diffusion of liberty, diffusion of intelligence, diffusion of property, and diffusion of conscientiousness. These four things—liberty, intelligence, property, conscientiousness—unless we can saturate America with them she never will be clay soft enough for the hands of the potter, that is, for the hands of the average multitude. With the diffusion of conscientiousness we can have a diffusion of property, of intelligence, and of liberty that shall be safe. * * * There is to me no hope for America unless we give up the pet theory of our fathers, that the diffusion of liberty is enough for republicanism. The diffusion of intelligence and property, fair wages, after fair rates have been paid to capital, and then diffusion of con

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 N. J. C. 1st, con.	68½	500 Pacific Mail	21¼
4,000 Erie 2d	106½	500 Mich. Central	46⅜
$9,000 So. Pac. 1st	71¾	200 do	46⅝
2,000 do	72	200 do	46⅞
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv	90½	100 do	46⅝
1,000 do	90⅝	300 Rock Island	95⅞
25,000 N. Y. Cen. 1st, C.	118	100 North-western	22
100 At. & Pac. Tel	32½	300 North-west pf	53
100 do	33	100 do	53¼
100 do	33⅛	600 do	53⅜
100 do	34	300 do	53½
100 Quicksilver	17¼	50 do	53
900 do	17½	100 do	53¾
200 West. Union	72⅝	100 St. Paul	53
300 do	72½	300 do	53⅛
900 do	72⅜	300 St. Paul pf	83⅜
300 do	72½	100 do	83⅝
100 do	72¾	100 do	83¾
500 do	72⅝	200 do	83⅞
500 N. Y. C. & H	95½	100 do	83⅝
1000 do	95¾	300 Cen. of N. J	97⅛
100 Erie Railway	9¾	100 D., L. & W	92
200 do	9¾	100 do	92
1200 Lake Shore	53¼	400 do	92⅛
1200 do	53⅜	100 do	91⅞
1100 do	53⅝	300 do	92

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N	106⅞	$5,000 U. S. 6-20 C. '68	112¼
1,000 do. b.c.	106⅞	3,000 do	112¾
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	12.109	20,000 do	12.105
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67	107⅛	30,000 U. S. 4½s, '91 R	109¼
25,000 U. S. 5s, '81 R	109¾	45,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40	109¼
6,000 R	12.109⅝	1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	12.125
20,000 U. S. 4½, 1907	R. 105.	1,000 do. b.c.	134½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, new	43⅝	100 Wab. Pur. Com.	
2,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s	43⅝	Rec. b.c.	8⅜
5,000 do. 2d series	44	1400 do.	47
1,000 C. & A. 7s	109	100 do.	47⅛
4,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	104	200 do	47¼
1,000 M. & St. P., 1st, L. C. Div	103	200 do	47⅜
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv	90¾	100 do	47½
1,000 No. Mo. 1st	99¾	100 Erie Railway	9⅝
1,000 Cent. Pac. 1st, San Jo. Br	86	300 L. S. & M. S.	53
1,000 Cen. P. gd. b.c.	106⅞	100 do.	52⅞
5,000 do.	107	100 do.	53
2,000 Un. P. 1st, L. G.	103	100 do.	53⅛
1,000 Un. P. 1st, h.c.	105½	3000 do.	53⅛
2,000 P. of M. 1st	99½	500 do.	53⅜
2,000 S. L. & I. M. 1st	98¾	50 do.	53⅝
5,000 do. c.	98¾	100 do.	53¾
10,000 T. & W. c. convs	35	50 Panama	110
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st, x coupon	92	100 Ill. Cen.	61¼
9,000 So. Pac. 1st, g.	72	100 Union Pacific	65
3,000 L. & N. con.	95¼	100 C. & P. gd. ex-div.	75½
20 Park Bank	105	100 do.	78⅜
200 Ontario Sil. ex-div	21¼	400 C. & N. W. pf	83½
200 Quicksilver	17¾	100 do.	83⅞
200 Quicksilver pf.	28	100 do.	84
50 do	28¼	300 do.	84¼
30 Del. & Hud	43⅝	200 do	84⅜
200 do	44	200 do	84⅝
30 do	43⅝	1500 do	84¾
100 West. Un.	72⅝	200 do	85
100 do	72¾	200 do	84⅞
100 do	72⅞	200 Mor. & Es.	70
2200 do	72¾	100 Cen. of N. J.	97¼
500 do	73⅜	200 do	97⅛
100 do	73½	100 do	97¼
900 do	73⅝	100 C. & R. I.	95¾
300 do	73⅞	100 do	95⅞
300 do	73	1200 do	96
400 do	72⅞	100 do	95⅞
100 do	72⅜	100 C., B. & Q.	99¼
100 do	72½	100 C., M. & St. P. b.c.	63⅜
500 do	72⅝	500 C., M. & St. P. b.c.	63⅝
400 do	72¾	200 do	63¾
200 At. & Pac. Tel	24	500 do	63⅞
200 do	23½	200 do	26⅛
30 do	23⅝	200 do	26⅜
100 Adams Ex	94⅝	pf. b.c.	83⅞
80 do. b.c.	95	100 do	63⅝
10 Wells-Fargo b.c.	83½	550 do	63¾
600 Pacific M.	21¼	300 do	63⅞
50 do	21⅜	100 do. c	63¾
100 do	21⅝	100 do	46⅛
200 do. b3	21¼	200 do	46⅜
300 Pac. Mail	21⅝	200 do. s3	46⅛
100 do	21¾	100 do	46⅜
200 do	21⅞	200 do	46⅝
100 do	22	100 do	46⅞
100 do	22⅛	200 do	47
200 do	22¼	300 do	47⅛
100 do	22⅜	100 do	47¼
100 do	22⅝	100 do	47⅜
100 do	22¾	100 do	47½
100 do	22⅞	100 do	47⅝
100 do	23	100 do	47¾
100 do	23⅛	100 do	47⅞
100 do	23¼	100 do	48
100 do	23⅜	100 do	48⅛
100 do	23½	100 do	48¼
100 do	23⅝	100 do	48⅜
100 do	23¾	100 do	48½
100 do	23⅞	100 do	48⅝
100 do	24	100 do	48¾
100 do	24⅛	100 do	48⅞
100 do	24¼	100 do	49
100 do	24⅜	100 do	49⅛
100 do	24½	100 do	49¼
100 do	24⅝	100 do	49⅜
100 do	24¾	100 do	49½
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100 do	25	100 do	49¾
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100 do	25¼	100 do	50
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100 do	25½	100 do	50¼
100 do	25⅝	100 do	50⅜
100 do	25¾	100 do	50½
100 do	25⅞	100 do	50⅝
100 do	26	100 do	50¾
100 do	26⅛	100 do	50⅞
100 do	26¼	100 do	51
100 do	26⅜	100 do	51⅛
100 do	26½	100 do	51¼
100 do	26⅝	100 do	51⅜
100 do	26¾	100 do	51½
100 do	26⅞	100 do	51⅝
100 do	27	100 do	51¾
100 do	27⅛	100 do	51⅞
100 do	27¼	100 do	52
100 do	27⅜	100 do	52⅛
100 do	27½	100 do	52¼
100 do	27⅝	100 do	52⅜
100 do	27¾	100 do	52½
100 do	27⅞	100 do	52⅝
100 do	28	100 do	52¾
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100 do	28⅜	100 do	53⅛
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100 do	28⅝	100 do	53⅜
100 do	28¾	100 do	53½
100 do	28⅞	100 do	53⅝
100 do	29	100 do	53¾
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100 do	29¼	100 do	54
100 do	29⅜	100 do	54⅛
100 do	29½	100 do	54¼
100 do	29⅝	100 do	54⅜
100 do	29¾	100 do	54½
100 do	29⅞	100 do	54⅝
100 do	30	100 do	54¾
100 do	30⅛	100 do	54⅞
100 do	30¼	100 do	55
100 do	30⅜	100 do	55⅛
100 do	30½	100 do	55¼
100 do	30⅝	100 do	55⅜
100 do	30¾	100 do	55½
100 do	30⅞	100 do	55⅝
100 do	31	100 do	55¾
100 do	31⅛	100 do	55⅞
100 do	31¼	100 do	56
100 do	31⅜	100 do	56⅛
100 do	31½	100 do	56¼
100 do	31⅝	100 do	56⅜
100 do	31¾	100 do	56½
100 do	31⅞	100 do	56⅝
100 do	32	100 do	56¾
100 do	32⅛	100 do	56⅞
100 do	32¼	100 do	57
100 do	32⅜	100 do	57⅛
100 do	32½	100 do	57¼
100 do	32⅝	100 do	57⅜
100 do	32¾	100 do	57½
100 do	32⅞	100 do	57⅝
100 do	33	100 do	57¾
100 do	33⅛	100 do	57⅞
100 do	33¼	100 do	58
100 do	33⅜	100 do	58⅛
100 do	33½	100 do	58¼
100 do	33⅝	100 do	58⅜
100 do	33¾	100 do	58½
100 do	33⅞	100 do	58⅝
100 do	34	100 do	58¾
100 do	34⅛	100 do	58⅞
100 do	34¼	100 do	59
100 do	34⅜	100 do	59⅛
100 do	34½	100 do	59¼
100 do	34⅝	100 do	59⅜
100 do	34¾	100 do	59½
100 do	34⅞	100 do	59⅝
100 do	35	100 do	59¾
100 do	35⅛	100 do	59⅞
100 do	35¼	100 do	60
100 do	35⅜	100 do	60⅛
100 do	35½	100 do	60¼
100 do	35⅝	100 do	60⅜
100 do	35¾	100 do	60½
100 do	35⅞	100 do	60⅝
100 do	36	100 do	60¾
100 do	36⅛	100 do	60⅞
100 do	36¼	100 do	61
100 do	36⅜	100 do	61⅛
100 do	36½	100 do	61¼
100 do	36⅝	100 do	61⅜
100 do	36¾	100 do	61½
100 do	36⅞	100 do	61⅝
100 do	37	100 do	61¾
100 do	37⅛	100 do	61⅞
100 do	37¼	100 do	62
100 do	37⅜	100 do	62⅛
100 do	37½	100 do	62¼
100 do	37⅝	100 do	62⅜
100 do	37¾	100 do	62½
100 do	37⅞	100 do	62⅝
100 do	38	100 do	62¾
100 do	38⅛	100 do	62⅞
100 do	38¼	100 do	63
100 do	38⅜	100 do	63⅛
100 do	38½	100 do	63¼
100 do	38⅝	100 do	63⅜
100 do	38¾	100 do	63½
100 do	38⅞	100 do	63⅝
100 do	39	100 do	63¾
100 do	39⅛	100 do	63⅞
100 do	39¼	100 do	64
100 do	39⅜	100 do	64⅛
100 do	39½	100 do	64¼
100 do	39⅝	100 do	64⅜
100 do	39¾	100 do	64½
100 do	39⅞	100 do	64⅝
100 do	40	100 do	64¾
100 do	40⅛	100 do	64⅞
100 do	40¼	100 do	65
100 do	40⅜	100 do	65⅛
100 do	40½	100 do	65¼
100 do	40⅝	100 do	65⅜
100 do	40¾	100 do	65½
100 do	40⅞	100 do	65⅝
100 do	41	100 do	65¾
100 do	41⅛	100 do	65⅞
100 do	41¼	100 do	66
100 do	41⅜	100 do	66⅛
100 do	41½	100 do	66¼
100 do	41⅝	100 do	66⅜
100 do	41¾	100 do	66½
100 do	41⅞	100 do	66⅝
100 do	42	100 do	66¾
100 do	42⅛	100 do	66⅞
100 do	42¼	100 do	67
100 do	42⅜	100 do	67⅛
100 do	42½	100 do	67¼
100 do	42⅝	100 do	67⅜
100 do	42¾	100 do	67½
100 do	42⅞	100 do	67⅝
100 do	43	100 do	67¾
100 do	43⅛	100 do	67⅞
100 do	43¼	100 do	68
100 do	43⅜	100 do	68⅛
100 do	43½	100 do	68¼
100 do	43⅝	100 do	68⅜
100 do	43¾	100 do	68½
100 do	43⅞	100 do	68⅝
100 do	44	100 do	68¾
100 do	44⅛	100 do	68⅞
100 do	44¼	100 do	69
100 do	44⅜	100 do	69⅛
100 do	44½	100 do	69¼
100 do	44⅝	100 do	69⅜
100 do	44¾	100 do	69½
100 do	44⅞	100 do	69⅝
100 do	45	100 do	69¾
100 do	45⅛	100 do	69⅞
100 do	45¼	100 do	70
100 do	45⅜	100 do	70⅛
100 do	45½	100 do	70¼
100 do	45⅝	100 do	70⅜
100 do	45¾	100 do	70½
100 do	45⅞	100 do	70⅝
100 do	46	100 do	70¾
100 do	46⅛	100 do	70⅞
100 do	46¼	100 do	71
100 do	46⅜	100 do	71⅛
100 do	46½	100 do	71¼
100 do	46⅝	100 do	71⅜
100 do	46¾	100 do	71½
100 do	46⅞	100 do	71⅝
100 do	47	100 do	71¾
100 do	47⅛	100 do	71⅞
100 do	47¼	100 do	72
100 do	47⅜	100 do	72⅛
100 do	47½	100 do	72¼
100 do	47⅝	100 do	72⅜
100 do	47¾	100 do	72½
100 do	47⅞	100 do	72⅝
100 do	48	100 do	72¾
100 do	48⅛	100 do	72⅞
100 do	48¼	100 do	73
100 do	48⅜	100 do	73⅛
100 do	48½	100 do	73¼
100 do	48⅝	100 do	73⅜
100 do	48¾	100 do	73½
100 do	48⅞	100 do	73⅝
100 do	49	100 do	73¾
100 do	49⅛	100 do	73⅞
100 do	49¼	100 do	74
100 do	49⅜	100 do	74⅛
100 do	49½	100 do	74¼
100 do	49⅝	100 do	74⅜
100 do	49¾	100 do	74½
100 do	49⅞	100 do	74⅝
100 do	50	100 do	74¾
100 do	50⅛	100 do	74⅞
100 do	50¼	100 do	75
100 do	50⅜	100 do	75⅛
100 do	50½	100 do	75¼
100 do	50⅝	100 do	75⅜
100 do	50¾	100 do	75½
100 do	50⅞	100 do	75⅝
100 do	51	100 do	75¾
100 do	51⅛	100 do	75⅞
100 do	51¼	100 do	76
100 do	51⅜	100 do	76⅛
100 do	51½	100 do	76¼
100 do	51⅝	100 do	76⅜
100 do	51¾	100 do	76½
100 do	51⅞	100 do	76⅝
100 do	52	100 do	76¾
100 do	52⅛	100 do	76⅞
100 do	52¼	100 do	77
100 do	52⅜	100 do	77⅛
100 do	52½	100 do	77¼
100 do	52⅝	100 do	77⅜
100 do	52¾	100 do	77½
100 do	52⅞	100 do	77⅝
100 do	53	100 do	77¾
100 do	53⅛	100 do	77⅞
100 do	53¼	100 do	78
100 do	53⅜	100 do	78⅛
100 do	53½	100 do	78¼
100 do	53⅝	100 do	78⅜
100 do	53¾	100 do	78½
100 do	53⅞	100 do	78⅝
100 do	54	100 do	78¾
100 do	54⅛	100 do	78⅞
100 do	54¼	100 do	79
100 do	54⅜	100 do	79⅛
100 do	54½	100 do	79¼
100 do	54⅝	100 do	79⅜
100 do	54¾	100 do	79½
100 do	54⅞	100 do	79⅝
100 do	55	100 do	79¾
100 do	55⅛	100 do	79⅞
100 do	55¼	100 do	80
100 do	55⅜	100 do	80⅛
100 do	55½	100 do	80¼
100 do	55⅝	100 do	80⅜
100 do	55¾	100 do	80½
100 do	55⅞	100 do	80⅝
100 do	56	100 do	80¾
100 do	56⅛	100 do	80⅞
100 do	56¼	100 do	81
100 do	56⅜	100 do	81⅛
100 do	56½	100 do	81¼
100 do	56⅝	100 do	81⅜
100 do	56¾	100 do	81½
100 do	56⅞	100 do	81⅝
100 do	57	100 do	81¾
100 do	57⅛	100 do	81⅞
100 do	57¼	100 do	82
100 do	57⅜	100 do	82⅛
100 do	57½	100 do	82¼
100 do	57⅝	100 do	82⅜
100 do	57¾	100 do	82½
100 do	57⅞	100 do	82⅝
100 do	58	100 do	82¾
100 do	58⅛	100 do	82⅞
100 do	58¼	100 do	83
100 do	58⅜	100 do	83⅛
100 do	58½	100 do	83¼
100 do	58⅝	100 do	83⅜
100 do	58¾	100 do	83½
100 do	58⅞	100 do	83⅝
100 do	59	100 do	83¾
100 do	59⅛	100 do	83⅞
100 do	59¼	100 do	84
100 do	59⅜	100 do	84⅛
100 do	59½	100 do	84¼
100 do	59⅝	100 do	84⅜
100 do	59¾	100 do	84½
100 do	59⅞	100 do	84⅝
100 do	60	100 do	84¾
100 do	60⅛	100 do	84⅞
100 do	60¼	100 do	85
100 do	60⅜	100 do	85⅛
100 do	60½	100 do	85¼
100 do	60⅝	100 do	85⅜
100 do	60¾	100 do	85½
100 do	60⅞	100 do	85⅝
100 do	61	100 do	85¾
100 do	61⅛	100 do	85⅞
100 do	61¼	100 do	86
100 do	61⅜	100 do	86⅛
100 do	61½	100 do	86¼
100 do	61⅝	100 do	86⅜
100 do	61¾	100 do	86½
100 do	61⅞	100 do	86⅝
100 do	62	100 do	86¾
100 do	62⅛	100 do	86⅞
100 do	62¼	100 do	87
100 do	62⅜	100 do	87⅛
100 do	62½	100 do	87¼
100 do	62⅝	100 do	87⅜
100 do	62¾	100 do	87½
100 do	62⅞	100 do	87⅝
100 do	63	100 do	87¾
100 do	63⅛	100 do	87⅞
100 do	63¼	100 do	88
100 do	63⅜	100 do	88⅛
100 do	63½	100 do	88¼
100 do	63⅝	100 do	88⅜
100 do	63¾	100 do	88½
100 do	63⅞	100 do	88⅝
100 do	64	100 do	88¾
100 do	64⅛	100 do	88⅞
100 do	64¼	100 do	89
100 do	64⅜	100 do	89⅛
100 do	64½	100 do	89¼
100 do	64⅝	100 do	89⅜
100 do	64¾	100 do	89½
100 do	64⅞	100 do	89⅝
100 do	65	100 do	89¾
100 do	65⅛	100 do	89⅞
100 do	65¼	100 do	90
100 do	65⅜	100 do	90⅛
100 do	65½	100 do	90¼
100 do	65⅝	100 do	90⅜
100 do	65¾	100 do	90½
100 do	65⅞	100 do	90⅝
100 do	66	100 do	90¾
100 do	66⅛	100 do	90⅞
100 do	66¼	100 do	91
100 do	66⅜	100 do	91⅛
100 do	66½	100 do	91¼
100 do	66⅝	100 do	91⅜
100 do	66¾	100 do	91½
100 do	66⅞	100 do	91⅝
100 do	67	100 do	91¾
100 do	67⅛	100 do	91⅞
100 do	67¼	100 do	92
100 do	67⅜	100 do	92⅛
100 do	67½	100 do	92¼
100 do	67⅝	100 do	92⅜
100 do	67¾	100 do	92½
100 do	67⅞	100 do	92⅝
100 do	68	100 do	92¾
100 do	68⅛	100 do	92⅞
100 do	68¼	100 do	93
100 do	68⅜	100 do	93⅛
100 do	68½	100 do	93¼
100 do	68⅝	100 do	93⅜
100 do	68¾	100 do	93½
100 do	68⅞	100 do	93⅝
100 do	69	100 do	93¾
100 do	69⅛	100 do	93⅞
100 do	69¼	100 do	94
100 do	69⅜	100 do	94⅛
100 do	69½	100 do	94¼
100 do	69⅝	100 do	94⅜
100 do	69¾	100 do	94½
100 do	69⅞	100 do	94⅝
100 do	70	100 do	94¾
100 do	70⅛	100 do	94⅞
100 do	70¼	100 do	95
100 do	70⅜	100 do	95⅛
100 do	70½	100 do	95¼
100 do	70⅝	100 do	95⅜
100 do	70¾	100 do	95½
100 do	70⅞	100 do	95⅝
100 do	71	100 do	95¾
100 do	71⅛	100 do	95⅞
100 do	71¼	100 do	96
100 do	71⅜	100 do	96⅛
100 do	71½	100 do	96¼
100 do	71⅝	100 do	96⅜
100 do	71¾	100 do	96½
100 do	71⅞	100 do	96⅝
100 do	72	100 do	96¾
100 do	72⅛	100 do	96⅞
100 do	72¼	100 do	97
100 do	72⅜	100 do	97⅛
100 do	72½	100 do	97¼
100 do	72⅝	100 do	97⅜
100 do	72¾	100 do	97½
100 do	72⅞	100 do	97⅝
100 do	73	100 do	97¾
100 do	73⅛	100 do	97⅞
100 do	73¼	100 do	98
100 do	73⅜	100 do	98⅛
100 do	73½	100 do	98¼
100 do	73⅝	100 do	98⅜
100 do	73¾	100 do	98½
100 do	73⅞	100 do	98⅝
100 do	74	100 do	98¾
100 do	74⅛	100 do	98⅞
100 do	74¼	100 do	99
100 do	74⅜	100 do	99⅛
100 do	74½	100 do	99¼
100 do	74⅝	100 do	99⅜
100 do	74¾	100 do	99½
100 do	74⅞	100 do	99⅝
100 do	75	100 do	99¾
100 do	75⅛	100 do	99⅞
100 do	75¼	100 do	100
100 do	75⅜	100 do	100⅛
100 do	75½	100 do	100¼
100 do	75⅝	100 do	100⅜
100 do	75¾	100 do	100½
100 do	75⅞	100 do	100⅝
100 do	76	100 do	100¾
100 do	76⅛	100 do	100⅞
100 do	76¼	100 do	101
100 do	76⅜	100 do	101⅛
100 do	76½	100 do	101¼
100 do	76⅝	100 do	101⅜
100 do	76¾	100 do	101½
100 do	76⅞	100 do	101⅝
100 do	77	100 do	101¾
100 do	77⅛	100 do	101⅞
100 do	77¼	100 do	102
100 do	77⅜	100 do	102⅛
100 do	77½	100 do	102¼
100 do	77⅝	100 do	102⅜
100 do	77¾	100 do	102½
100 do	77⅞	100 do	102⅝
100 do	78	100 do	102¾
100 do	78⅛	100 do	102⅞
100 do	78¼	100 do	103
100 do	78⅜	100 do	103⅛
100 do	78½	100 do	103¼
100 do	78⅝	100 do	103⅜
100 do	78¾	100 do	103½
100 do	78⅞	100 do	103⅝
100 do	79	100 do	103¾
100 do	79⅛	100 do	103⅞
100 do	79¼	100 do	104
100 do	79⅜	100 do	104⅛
100 do	79½	100 do	104¼
100 do	79⅝	100 do	104⅜
100 do	79¾	100 do	104½
100 do	79⅞	100 do	104⅝
100 do	80	100 do	104¾
100 do	80⅛	100 do	104⅞
100 do	80¼	100 do	105
100 do	80⅜	100 do	105⅛
100 do	80½	100 do	105¼
100 do	80⅝	100 do	105⅜
100 do	80¾	100 do	105½
100 do	80⅞	100 do	105⅝
100 do	81	100 do	105¾
100 do	81⅛	100 do	105⅞
100 do	81¼	100 do	106
100 do	81⅜	100 do	106⅛
100 do	81½	100 do	106¼
100 do	81⅝	100 do	106⅜
100 do	81¾	100 do	106½
100 do	81⅞	100 do	106⅝
100 do	82	100 do	106¾
100 do	82⅛	100 do	106⅞
100 do	82¼	100 do	107
100 do	82⅜	100 do	107⅛
100 do	82½	100 do	107¼
100 do	82⅝	100 do	107⅜
100 do	82¾	100 do	107½
100 do	82⅞	100 do	107⅝
100 do	83	100 do	107¾
100 do	83⅛	100 do	107⅞
100 do	83¼	100 do	108
100 do	83⅜	100 do	108⅛
100 do	83½	100 do	108¼
100 do	83⅝	100 do	108⅜
100 do	83¾	100 do	108½
100 do	83⅞	100 do	108⅝
100 do	84	100 do	108¾
100 do	84⅛	100 do	108⅞
100 do	84¼	100 do	109
100 do	84⅜	100 do	109⅛
100 do	84½	100 do	109¼
100 do	84⅝	100 do	109⅜
100 do	84¾	100 do	109½
100 do	84⅞	100 do	109⅝
100 do	85	100 do	109¾
100 do	85⅛	100 do	109⅞
100 do	85¼	100 do	110
100 do	85⅜	100 do	110⅛
100 do	85½	100 do	110¼
100 do	85⅝	100 do	110⅜
100 do	85¾	100 do	110½
100 do	85⅞	100 do	110⅝
100 do	86	100 do	110¾
100 do	86⅛	100 do	110⅞
100 do	86¼	100 do	111
100 do	86⅜	100 do	111⅛
100 do	86½	100 do	111¼
100 do	86⅝	100 do	111⅜
100 do	86¾	100 do	111½
100 do	86⅞	100 do	111⅝
100 do	87	100 do	111¾
100 do	87⅛	100 do	111⅞
100 do	87¼	100 do	112
100 do	87⅜	100 do	112⅛
100 do	87½	100 do	112¼
100 do	87⅝	100 do	112⅜
100 do	87¾	100 do	112½
100 do	87⅞	100 do	112⅝
100 do	88	100 do	112¾
100 do	88⅛	100 do	112⅞
100 do	88¼	100 do	113
100 do	88⅜	100 do	113⅛
100 do	88½	100 do	113¼
100 do	88⅝	100 do	113⅜
100 do	88¾	100 do	113

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size, unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA...WED., Aug. 15 | *RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 29
SCYTHIA....WED., Aug. 22 | ALGERIA....WED., Sept. 5

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 15
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 18
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent.
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North-River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 5 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Sat. Aug. 18 | MOSEL.....Sat. Sept. 1
MAIN.....Sat. Aug. 25 | DONAU.....Sat. Sept. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California...Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Victoria...Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
Ethiopia...Aug. 25, 6 A. M. | Devonia...Sept. 8, 6 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Alsatia.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Elysia....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
Cabins, $53 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low-est rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain, Sat., Aug 18 | noon | Italy, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M. | England, Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Denmark, Aug. 16, 9 A. M. | Canada, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from or upward, issued at very low rates. Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA. FRANCE!.....Wednesday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.
ST. LAURENT, LAFAYETTE, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 4 P. M.
AMERIQUE, POMPEE.....Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, Wednesday, Aug. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CRESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 25, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent, 409 Broadway.
No. 315 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For Yokohama, via HONOLULU and PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Aug. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Sept. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wednesday, Aug. 15
For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.
International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers
TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 9 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me., and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrew's, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.,
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 15
CITY OF MEXICO, McINTOSH.....Saturday, Aug. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEARING.....Wednesday, Aug. 29
FOR VERA CRUZ AND TAMPICO, MEXICO.
Via Havana Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO, McINTOSH.....Saturday, Aug. 25

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 12 and Sept. 2 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HAMMONIA.....Aug. 18 | WESTPHALIA.....Aug. 30
POMERANIA.....25 | GELLERT.....Sept. 6

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

MUSICAL.

DURING THESE HARD TIMES WE WILL sell 7 octave Pianos, $150; 7 1-3 octave, $160, cash; 3 stop Organs, $50; 4 stops, $56; 7 stops, $68; 8 stops, $75; 10 stops, $88; 13 stops, $100, cash; not used a year; in perfect order. Monthly installments received for new Pianos and Organs, or to let until paid for. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 40 East 14th-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 9 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 7 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M.; and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 8:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.
2:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, from Brooklyn, at 3:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:03 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:03, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 3, 3:30, 4:24, 5:03, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43, P. M.—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only:—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9, 10, 12:35 P. M. Shore Line and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 9 P. M. Fot Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 8:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 8 P. M. For Highland Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scyre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.
Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.
Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.
Asbury Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. BARKER
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 7th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 7th...6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 8th...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 8th...6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 9th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 9th...6:45 A. M.
Friday, 10th...3:30 P. M.	Friday, 10th...6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 11th...4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 11th...6:45 A. M.
Sunday, 12th...8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 11th...8:00 P. M.
Monday, 13th...7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 12...3:30 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 8th...9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 7th...3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 9th...9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 8th...3:00 P. M.
Friday, 10th...9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 9th...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 11th...1:00 P. M.	Friday, 10th...3:00 P. M.
Monday, 13th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 13th...6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 14th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 14th...6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 15th...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 15th...6:30 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 40 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

BROOKLYN AND JERSEY CITY.
The boats of the "BROOKLYN ANNEX" are now making the regular service connection to and from all through trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, as well as the Albany boats, Boston, Providence, and Stonington boats, May Fowell, &c. Depot at Jewell's Wharf, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with express trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. R. SCHUYLER will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st, at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.
Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

A.—MARY POWELL—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn, by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer* for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The unrivaled palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28, N. R., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M., the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.
New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10. Returning, leave Nantucket 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive at New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.
GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.
The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.
Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boat, leaving Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) daily at 5:15 P. M.
FARE ONLY $1 50.
and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA VIA PEOPLE'S LINE FROM PIER NO. 41 N. R.—Large, steady, well-ventilated boats. Fare to Saratoga, $2; Excursion Tickets, good during season, to Albany and return, $2; Saratoga and return, $4 40. Races commence at Saratoga July 21.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:30, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. 79 Miles Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or excursions good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton-st., at 9 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS COLLYER, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FAIRBRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,258 broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of
THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WASHING.—BY A respectable young woman; will assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 316 West 48th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman, or would do general house-work in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 222 West 40th-st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN; one as first-class cook; the other as first-class waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 111 West 20th-st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESpectable Protestant woman; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 367 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, front.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman; or would take entire charge of an infant; has had seven years' experience. Call or address No. 514 3d-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as nurse and to make herself useful; City reference. Call at No. 207 East 38th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS DRESS-MAKing, trimming, and all kinds of family sewing; good operator; would assist with other work; City or country; best references. Call for two days at No. 238 West 37th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman washing at home; ladies', gentlemen's, boarding, or private family; goes out by the day. Address C. H., No. 579 7th-av., second floor, back.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, washing at her own home; 75 cents per dozen; polishing and ironing with wash by the month. Call at No. 122 West 40th-st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing at her home or to go out to day's work. Call at No. 460 West 29th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle, trustworthy man; is a first-class groom and careful City driver; understands plain gardening and care of a gentleman's place; can milk and be generally useful; has good City and country references. Address J. J., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to the country; would make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, W. B., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle, sober Protestant man; understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages, and is a careful driver; wishing to be generally useful. City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE SCOTCHMAN as coachman and vegetable gardener; can milk and make himself useful; good reference. Address Scotchman, Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY AN ENGlishman; married, with small family; understands the care of all blooded stock, and fully competent to the management of greenhouse and stove plants, and forcing of grapes; best reference can be obtained from his last employer. Address A. B. D., No. 45 West 14th-st.

GARDENER, CARPENTER, AND GENERAL Groom.—By a single man, on private place or otherwise; has a chest of tools; is capable and trustworthy; a first-rate gardener and man of all work; wages very moderate; undoubted references. Address P. H. S., care of (present employer) Wm. Clark, Box No. 122, Huntington, Long Island.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A WELSHman, married, with small family; can produce the best of testimonials for qualifications, sobriety, honesty, and temperate habits; five years with last employer. Address or call at Vanderbilt & Brothers, No. 33 Fulton-st.

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WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH valet waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation as to his abilities and general character. Address J. J. C., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND COMpetent French waiter, in a private family; good City references. Address T. R., Box No. 267 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY, A FIRST-class waitress; also a laundress capable of doing chamber-work; both must have City references. Apply Monday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, at No. 73 West 23d-st., Midtown-square.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR SA

A WATERING PLACE AT HOME

THE CHANGES ON CONEY ISLAND.

PROGRESS OF THE ISLAND—ITS FINE FACILITIES AND ITS IMPROVED TONE—GROWTH AND RESPECTABILITY OF THE EAST END—THE BEACH ON SUNDAY.

Perhaps it is in fulfillment of the Scriptural assurance that things humble shall be exalted that Coney Island grows apace in popularity as a watering-place, and correspondingly in style, tone, and fashionable pretension. It is not very long ago when its reputation was decidedly unlovely; when an ill-savor of no doubtful kind clung to the quarter of it nearest the City, and when it had not yet made much strides eastward as to the points of the compass, and toward a more desirable condition of things in respect to its fashions and its morals. But now *tempora mutantur* of a verity, and as certainly *nos mutamur in illis* is true of this delightfully progressive region. Briefly, Coney Island extends its empire, and its institutions keep pace with its enlargements and its necessities. Local journalism flourishes, and every week the Coney Island *Herald* distributes its complement of things spicy and pertinent. This little sheet makes no pretense to grave moral suasion, (what have gravity and morals to do beside the full-toned sea where people come to breathe the tonic and uncloistered air,) but it shoots at folly as it flies with amazing expertness, and gathers and weaves very deftly the harmless badinage and unscathing gossip of sea-side idleness. And other journals in little are engaged at the same task, and, altogether, matters are wonderfully brisk this season on the pleasant beach of Coney Island.

Nor is there any good reason why Coney Island should not be one of the foremost among American watering-places. It has a beach which is unequaled along the coast nearer than Cape May, and it is unparalleled in the matter of contiguity to the Metropolis. You can reach it from all points and in every needful fashion. You can abide there at night if it please you, but if you like better to return to the City, there is no constraint upon you to remain out of town, as at Long Branch. Then again, Coney Island is the true republic of watering-places. A sojourn there does not mean lofty isolation. You are pretty much all the time on the same plane with your fellow mortals. You are no better and no worse than they. The magnificent exclusiveness of Newport, which, being wealthy, lifts its spurning nose toward the mansions above, as if the Kingdom of Heaven were only destined for the superior people who count their shekels largely here, does not affront your comparative poverty. And, being a plain person, you are not at the disadvantage that you would be among the swallows of fashion that at Long Branch make a Summer. You have no need to flaunt such gay plumage, and you can be more sparing of starch and pipe-clay. But there are numbers of refined people who have no desire to be exclusive, and conservative, people who disdain to put on airs who have of late begun to see that their views can be best satisfied at Coney Island, and so at present some of the best families of New-York and Brooklyn are constant visitors here.

It is especially true that at the extreme eastern end of the island the best provision is made for this class of custom. Here a veritable palace has grown up in the midst of a Sahara, but the work of transition must necessarily last for some time. The property which has been acquired here by the Manhattan Beach Company is admirably adapted for its use. The beach was no doubt superb, but for the rest, the land seemed flat, marshy, and uninteresting. There were rank growths of herbage, salt pools, dreary flats, but as a compensation the Atlantic beat on with its true unceasing rythm, and its health-giving gales swept over the dreary prospect. No Aladdin's lamp or wave of magic wand, transformed, in a trice, to capital from Boston. Thirty-seven gentlemen joined hands. They had some $2,000,000 to spend on the enterprise, and not more than half of this sum has yet been invested. But the affair grew rapidly. Timbers and bolts and beams began to cling together with the cohesion which money gives; row upon row of houses pale and settled into their proper places; decorative fantasies came down to the bleak untenanted beach; green shrubs sprang up in strange places, and now the reality of the splendid mansion and the promise of the future garden tenant the once deserted shore. But there are other tenants besides. Six thousand people come down of week days, and the visitors on Sundays amount to about 20,000. The trains are ever moving to and from the place with their full freights; and yet the enterprise is only in its very babyhood.

The great hotel (the largest on this coast) is only known as "the small hotel," in deference to the future magnificent dimensions of the companion hostelrie which will take shape and form by and by. Then there are to be growths of cottages until all waste places are filled up. And yet "the small hotel" has all the extent and pretension of a community. It does nearly everything for itself, even to its own bread and does all its own laundry work—excellent business within the region of domestic economy—but it also manufactures its own gas, which is more frequently a matter of municipal concern. For all the various duties of this vast interest a staff of 550 servants is needed. The dominion is surveyed in the lower portion of the building. In this portion, too, is the kitchen, which has a range 100 feet long. The bakery is close by, and the store-rooms are in the same region. On a level with the piazza there are four restaurants, two east and two west, these being again subdivided into inner and outer rooms, to meet the exigencies of the weather. The ladies' parlor, a splendid apartment, is on the same level, and above, in the central pavilion, are private dining-rooms 34 by 16 feet.

The sleeping-rooms will accommodate 600 persons. Various outlying buildings are also rapidly springing up. What was known as the Brazilian pavilion at the Centennial Exhibition is already on its second legs. It will be devoted to beer—in hot weather, a not undesirable tipple. Another—the Japanese pavilion—will for some time, at least, serve the useful function of a dairy, but it will probably revert by and by to the condition of a regular Japanese bazaar, wherein Japanese ladies will preside. Yet another of these pavilions is given altogether to music, and of course yields much delight in this new capacity. The construction of bathing houses progresses as rapidly as possible, to meet the great demand of bathers who prefer this part of the beach, and even now there be Venuses who come "flushed from the full-flushed wave" as bravely as any at Long Branch or as the fair Baltimoreans at Cape May.

But although the prosperity of Coney Island is now of no every-day kind, it is unquestionably on Sundays that it rises to its great altitude of success. The whole place is an argument against a too strict Sabbatarianism. Hard-working citizens troop down there in thousands, and there is no irreverent offense of the day implied in their timely relaxations. Their conduct is well ordered, but they very properly object to take their airings in strait-waistcoats. Yesterday was, for instance, one of those Sabbaths when the dwellers in the City like to pour down to the pleasant beach, and of a truth they followed their inclinations. Every train and every steamboat carried its full freight, and some of the steamboats possibly bettered their specific functions in this matter. The managers of the different lines of travel had their hands full, and although the carrying interests were for the most part equal to their engagements, they were not altogether free of failure. Thus the steam-boat Norwalk, of the Manhattan Beach Line, which should have called at Pier No. 1 North River at 3 o'clock, found it inexpedient or impossible to make this delay, and so numbers of intending excursionists on that route and at that time were disappointed. But there were channels enough to absorb all the travel. So the folk went over to Brooklyn and took the cars, and others waited half an hour, caught the steamer Idlewild at Pier No. 2, and, with charming adaptability, made their objective point the western instead of the eastern end of the island. In fact, everybody who wished to go to Coney Island found facilities enough at hand for his or her purpose, and, being there, a little squeezing and boring with elbow points was amply atoned for. On the beach the day was delightful. The tide was flowing, and the breeze was southerly. The wind came in from seaward cool and delicious, and nearly all the afternoon the ardent sun was hidden behind rich fleecy clouds. The customary relaxations went on in the customary way. Some people strolled along the strand, and were merely observers; others entered with abandon into all the passing amusements. Thousands dipped into the cool, inviting surf, and in the full flush of the bathing time to procure a box at some of the best patronized points on the beach meant a considerable wait for your turn. It is unnecessary to say that the convivial pleasures of the hour went forward; how the succulent clam sputtered in the glowing embers, or how the deft tapsters poured out their foaming libations. The cool, amber lager was no mean beverage by the fresh sea-side, and of a certainty was not meanly or stintedly quaffed. The rifle range did its usual brisk business, the swings were kept in lively motion, the fortune-tellers and soothsayers retailed their flatteries and promised opulence, and in every way the Island wore its bright, begone-dull-care kind of aspect.

THE COMING WEEK AT CREEDMOOR.

The cavalry organizations of the First Division, including the Third Regiment Separate Troop, and Washington Grey Troop will engage in rifle practice in the third class at Creedmoor to-day.

The competitors for places on the American international long range team who have not completed their records will do so at Creedmoor to-morrow and Wednesday. A meeting of the committee will be held in the evening of the latter date, when the final selection will be made.

The third competition for a "Ballard" midrange rifle will take place at Creedmoor on Wednesday at 3 P. M. The match is open to all comers; 15 shots off-hand at 200 yards. J. F. Rathyen, of the Bergen City, (N. J.) Rifle Club, is the present holder of the run.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, will occupy the range at Creedmoor on Thursday, and detachments from the Fifth, Twelfth, and Twenty-second Regiments will shoot in third class practice on Friday.

The fourth competition for a "Parker" shot-gun at 1,000 yards distance will take place at 10:30 o'clock next Saturday. The conditions are: 30 shots; entrance fee $1.

LEARY'S CAPTURE AND ESCAPE.

THE NOTED CRIMINAL ARRESTED FOR THE NORTHAMPTON BANK ROBBERY — HE SPEEDILY BIDS HIS CAPTORS GOOD-BYE.

It has been known to a few for several days past that the noted John, alias "Red" Leary, thief, burglar, escaped convict, and gambler, had recently been arrested for complicity in the great Northamp ton Bank robbery, with Robert Scott and James Dunlap, who have just been convicted of the offense; William Connors, who broke out of Ludlow-Street Jail a short time ago, and James Brady, who was arrested several days ago for shooting at a policeman. Efforts have been made to keep the arrest a secret, because of the chagrin felt by the officers over his escape after they had quietly and safely captured Leary was taken in a hotel on the Fort Hamilton road, near the fort, patronized by sporting men and questionable persons. He was with his wife, formerly "Red-headed Kate" Gorman, a confidence woman and shoplifter. Six detectives went there with a warrant for Leary, based upon a requisition from Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts. Two of the officers waited on him, while the others remained near at handto give aid, if necessary. He deceived his captors by his apparent willingness to accompany them, and they permitted him to go into an adjoining room, he pretending that he desired to speak to his wife. He darted out of a door into the open air, and then ran to the rear of the house where a horse and buggy were waiting. He jumped in and drove away down the road toward Brooklyn before the officers fairly realized his design. They started in pursuit and fired several shots after him, but he laughed at them and hallooed "Good-bye" to them as he disappeared from view. Leary has made frequent escapes from prison.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

SENSATIONAL REPORTS OF "IMMINENT RUIN" DENIED BY IMPORTERS—TRADE OF THE PAST SEASON—THE MARKET NOT GREATLY OVERSTOCKED.

A morning newspaper during the last week has, for some reason not clearly apparent, undertaken to represent that the sugar trade of this City is in imminent danger of ruin; that the market is largely overstocked; that there have been ruptures between refiners and brokers in consequence of the refusal of refiners to import through the brokers; that many speculative firms were about to meet a "spell" of financial weather, and that from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 are "locked up" in sugar in this City, upon which, "if a further fall in prices should occur," the aggregate losses would reach "several millions of dollars." On inquiry among leading firms engaged in the sugar trade, it was found that there was a unanimous opinion about the article referred to, and a few of the best informed men in the business laughed at the absurd story, and said that it was so supremely ridiculous on its face that it was not for an instant likely to mislead.

In many respects the condition of things among sugar importers and refiners is precisely the reverse of what it was represented to be. During the first four months of this year refiners were working on rising markets, and undoubtedly made large profits, which will probably exceed the losses on their workings since, and on existing stocks. On present values of sugar they are still working at a profit. So far from being oppressed by a sense of imminent disaster, they are very generally satisfied, and admit that the business for the last six months was better than for any corresponding six months in many years. Upon inquiry a reporter of THE TIMES ascertained from persons intimately connected with the importing of sugar, that importers of that staple, taking the old and regular houses, such as Moses Taylor & Co., E. D. Morgan & Co., King & Co., Knowlton & Co., Grinnell, Minturn & Co., Youngs & Co., and other like houses, are found to hold no considerable stocks. Taking the New-York sugar importers as a class, probably they never had so little interest in sugar at this season of the year, or were exposed to so little loss. It is said also that probably nine-tenths of the existing stocks of sugar are held for the account of shippers, and, consequently, whatever losses may finally result on the existing stocks will mostly fall in foreign countries. These losses will be far less than has been represented. A broker of great experience, and one who is doing a very large sugar business, expressed the opinion that, taking the actual cost of all the sugar now in stock, the losses would not exceed five-eighths or three-quarters of a cent a pound, or, on the stock in this port, about $1,500,000, probably three-tenths of which, as before stated, will fall upon the shippers in Cuba or elsewhere. Stocks on the 1st of this month in all ports of the United States, amounted to 137,000 tons, as compared with 87,000 tons in August, 1876: 185,000 tons in 1875, and 164,000 tons in August, 1874. The bulk of the year's supplies arrives here between Feb. 1 and Aug. 1. The consumption of foreign sugars in the United States is upward of 620,000 tons per annum, in view of which a stock of 150,000 tons on the 1st of August cannot be regarded as an immoderate one. The magnitude of the sugar trade is as great as that in any great staple. The value of the imported raw sugar sold, duty paid, in the United States this year will probably exceed $125,000,000, to which amount must be added the additional cost of refining, about $2,000,000 more, and to this may be added the value of the molasses imported and now mostly refined, probably $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 more.

Mr. Solon Humphreys, of E. D. Morgan & Co., who was reported as saying that the losses of importers of sugar would not exceed $750,000, explained to the TIMES reporter that what he really said was that he would guarantee to make good all their losses for $750,000. To the assertion that the New-York market is fearfully overstocked, the best answer is a comparison of the stocks in this and the two preceding years in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore:

	1875. Tons.	1876. Tons.	1877. Tons.
New-York	57,297	119,420	113,242
Boston	41,495	41,940	21,838
Philadelphia	5,726	11,404	20,423
Baltimore	3,056	12,551	8,745
Total	87,574	185,315	164,248

ARRESTS UNDER THE EXCISE LAW.

Thirty-one persons were arrested for violation of the Excise law in the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Only nine of the arrests were made after 1 o'clock on Saturday night.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Wandell held Philip Strack, of No. 277 Seventh-avenue; Gustavus Werther, of No. 118 West Fourteenth-street, and Philip Whitney, of No. 245 Seventh-avenue, in bail to answer for violating the Excise law.

In the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, yesterday, John Cunningham, No. 860 First-avenue; Frank Duffy, Eighth-avenue and West Fifty-ninth-street; John Klinker, No. 736 Eleventh-avenue, and Thomas J. Murray, No. 1,204 Third-avenue, were required to give $100 bail each to answer for violating the Excise law.

At the Harlem Police Court yesterday, before Justice Wheeler, the following persons were held in $100 bail each for violation of the Excise law: Francis Foley, No. 1,569 Third-avenue; John Echenfelder, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first-street; Hendrick Beiler, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; Louisa Ehrhardt, St. Louis-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street; William Krail, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street.

William Welton, of No. 603 Water-street, was the only liquor dealer taken before Justice Kilbreth, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for violation of the Excise law. He was released on furnishing $100 bail.

Justice Kasmire listened to a case of injured innocence in the Fifty-seventh-Street Court yesterday morning. Frank Duffy was answering to the charge of violating the Excise law, upon which $100 bail was required of him. The officer charged that he entered Duffy's place at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and informed him that he was violating the law. About two hours after he returned, and found him still serving customers, whereupon he arrested him. The officer took up one of the customers' glasses to smell the beer, and Duffy knocked it out of his hand. Duffy was very indignant, and declared that the officer had a spite against him. He said he kept an oyster saloon, and never sold liquor of any kind. Turning savagely to the officer he said: "You never got a glass of liquor there in your life!" The officer hardly expected this thrust. He answered, "No; I don't drink."

Henry Hoffner, of No. 117 West Twenty-sixth-street, was arrested last night for violating the Excise law. He was locked up in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house. Barbara Leve, of No. 735 Third-avenue; Frederick Reyes, of No. 797 Fifth-avenue, and Thomas J. Murray, of No. 1,968 Third-avenue, were also locked up in the Nineteenth Precinct Station. Herman Rehien, of No. 342 Second-street, and August Koch, of No. 29 Bayard-street, were also arrested for violating the Excise law.

FUNERAL OF PROF. ORAN W. MORRIS.

The funeral of Prof. Oran W. Morris, librarian of the Cooper Union, who died last Thursday at the residence of his son, Dr. Moreau Morris, in East Fifty-second-street, took place yesterday afternoon from Tabor Chapel, on West Twenty-sixth-street, a mission branch of the West Twenty-third-Street Presbyterian Church, of which the deceased was the senior elder. There was a large attendance of the congregation. In accordance with the wishes of the family, there were very few decorations, the main piece being an elegant bed of tuberoses and ferns, sent by Peter Cooper, with an inscription worked in blue violets, "Rest in Jesus." The body, which was inclosed in a plain walnut coffin, without any handles or other ornamentation except the plate on the lid, was met at the door of the church by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. White, and the elders of the church. These gentlemen, together with Dr. Peet, President of the Deaf and Dumb Society, and Dr. Vandeweter acted as pall-bearers. The services were conducted according to the Presbyterian ritual. The organ was silent, and only two hymns were sung. Rev. Dr. White made a short address, in the course of which he said that the life of the deceased had been a full and complete one. From 1832 to 1869 he was a Professor in the New-York Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and was the first to teach deaf mutes labial expression, or the language of the lips. His first pupil, who became very proficient, was William Howell, nephew of Gen. Wade Hampton. His work at Cooper Institute, and in connection with the Smithsonian Institute, would long be remembered, and his memory would ever be cherished in the Presbyterian Church. At the conclusion of the address the body was taken to Green-Wood.

RELIGION AND TEMPERANCE

ON THE NEW-JERSEY COAST.

THE WOMEN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY —PROCEEDINGS OF THE OCEAN GROVE AUXILIARY OF THE NEW-YORK BRANCH— A GREAT MEETING IN EDUCATION HALL, ASHBURY PARK—SERMON BY REV. H. SANDERS, OF YONKERS—OTHER EXERCISES.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 12.—This afternoon Ocean Grove was crowded with people, not less than 5,000 ladies being on the ground to attend the Ocean Grove auxiliary of the New-York branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society. The meeting was held in the large Tabernacle, and was presided over in the absence of the President, Mrs. E. H. Stokes, by Mrs. Brooks, of Baltimore, aided by Rev. Mrs. I. Simmons, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Mrs. Knowles, of Orange, N. J. Among those present were Rev. J. F. Hurst, President of the Drew Seminary; Rev. George H. Whitney, President of the Newark Conference, and William H. Falconer, Treasurer of the City Missionary Society of New-York.

The services were opened by singing, reading of the Scriptures by Mrs. Rev. Cookman, and prayer by Mrs. Brandt, of Baltimore. Mrs. J. H. Knowles, Corresponding Secretary, read her annual report, in which she stated that the success of the Gospel among those immediately surrounding us cannot fail to elicit praise from every thoughtful heart. Eighteen hundred years ago the first missionary company landed upon the shores of Europe. There, in the presence of a few women, the great Apostle began his ministry upon that continent, and the Lord gave the sign of His approving presence by opening the heart of Lydia to take heed to the things spoken by Paul. From that time the blessed Gospel has gathered many a company of women together to pray and to rejoice in its success. The Women's Foreign Missionary Society have reason with all other Christians to look upon and be glad at the wonderful works of the Lord. The receipts of the seven branches of the society for the year ending Feb. 1, 1877, were $67,698 27; three missionaries were sent out, one to India, one to China, and one to Japan, and five medical missionaries with a dispensary and three hospitals; three orphanages and six houses and boarding-schools are supported; funds are supplied to carry on work under the superintendence of wives of missionaries, which includes 140 Bible women, native teachers, and other helpers, and 130 schools are sustained. It must be understood that all this is additional to the great work carried on by the parent board. Mrs. Knowles closed by claiming that the Women's Foreign Missionary Society held a relation similar to that of Phœbe, who, whatever difference of opinion may have existed as to her official position in the Church, was recognized by Paul as a "helper" and "ministering servant." Might it not be fittingly said of us, as of her, "Receive them, therefore, in the Lord as the saints should receive one another, and aid them in any business wherein they need your help, for they have aided many among ourselves; also among the rest."

The Treasurer of the Auxiliary reported the annual subscriptions paid in, $93 50; life membership, $80; general collection, $198 75; balance from previous year 75 cents; total, $373. This amount was paid over to the Treasurer of the New-York branch of the Foreign Mission.

A letter was read from Mrs. Rev. Butler, of Mexico, on the progress of missionary work in that country. A letter from India was also read. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Woodruff, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Rev. Knowles, of Orange, and a young missionary who is about to start for China. A collection was then taken up, and donations were made by Mrs. President Hayes and Mrs. Bishop Simpson life members. A sum was also contributed for the education of a little girl in India, who shall be named Stokes in honor of Rev. E. H. Stokes.

This morning the Centennial building known as Educational Hall, just erected in Asbury Park, adjoining Ocean Grove, was crowded with nearly 5,000 persons from Long Branch, Deal Beach, Spring Lake, Ocean Grove, and the Park, to hear Rev. H. Sanders, Baptist minister from Yonkers, N. Y., preach. Among those of note present were Judge Cork, of New-Brunswick, Hon. James A. Bradley, Rev. William B. Corbit, and Judge Kent. The services were opened by the reading of Scripture by Rev. Thomas T. Everett, of Philadelphia, and prayer by Rev. Dr. Corbit. Mr. Sanders took his text from Matthew, v., 48, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your father who is in heaven is perfect." He opened his discourse by showing the importance of being perfect in the faith of God, and what constituted perfection in Christ. He showed that God was disinterested in his love. God was not obliged to go outside of Himself to bless. "He gives because it is His everlasting nature to give. We have a perfect salvation if we believe in a perfect Saviour. It is not that man is perfect in himself, but that he is perfect in his belief of Christ." He made several comparisons to show what constituted perfection. "A humming-bird was not an eagle. He might say to the humming-bird, Be ye as perfect in your sphere as the eagle is in his. A rose is a perfect rose, but it is not a perfect man. We will the end of your being as God fulfills his. A drop of water is not perfect as ice, yet it is part of the ocean. The one is as much in its sphere as the other. It is so with our relations with God. We must be dependent on him because it is right." God, he contended, does not make any distinction of character, yet God does good to one man and not another. Why? Because the one man does not put himself where God can help him. God's love is the same to every man. He did not go outside when He sacrificed Christ. He gave Himself. He hoped they would open up the channels of His love in the great work of human redemption. That was God's idea. He showed the character of man. One man was not bad toward a man because he is bad is bad himself. A man who is unjust to his neighbor because he is unjust is unjust himself. A man is a rogue who is honest because it is policy to be honest. You must be honest because it is right. Policy is a fraud. A man can never be an orator who has to stop to think what he is going to say. He must be a man who is able to talk without thinking. He closed by urging them to be perfect, that they might lead a Christian life, and do right toward God and all mankind.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 12.—Jonah Boughton, the Philadelphia temperance revivalist, delivered a temperance address here to-day before a large audience, and inaugurated the Murphy movement. A large number of persons signed the pledge. Mr. Boughton will speak here every night this week in Grear's Hall.

ADVOCATING TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION—FREAKS OF A TOO ENTHUSIASTIC CHAIRMAN.

The usual Sunday meeting of the American Temperance Union was held yesterday afternoon in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, in the presence of a very large audience. The exercises were opened with the singing of a new temperance song entitled "Storm the Fort," which, though written to the stirring tune of the favorite song, "Hold the Fort," was not so effective as might have been anticipated. It was followed by Scripture reading and prayer by Rev. Mr. Hutchinson for the success of the "temperance warfare." Mrs. Emily Gates Conklin was then introduced, and recited a temperance piece entitled "Behold my Work," which was enthusiastically applauded. Mr. George S. Weeks next sang, with his usual power, a temperance song, beginning, "Let us rally round the banner," which was greeted with applause.

The song was followed by an exhibition of bad taste on the part of Mr. J. B. Gibbs, the Chairman, a person who is responsible for the absurd features that of late have marred the otherwise interesting character of the meetings of the Union. Stepping forward as the last notes of the song ceased, he pronounced a eulogy of the "good work" a certain member of the organization had accomplished in rescuing a whole family from ruin by having saved the father from a drunkard's fate, and then, under the remarkable plea of giving to the meeting "more of a religious character," astonished the audience by inviting the "rescued" father, his wife, his two grown sons, and two little children to come forward, receive their certificates of membership to the Union, and remained standing in the presence of the audience, while Mr. Hutchinson, the "lightning calculator," offered thanks for their salvation. One of the members of the family very naturally resented this method of making a public exhibition of himself, and replied with some warmth to Mr. Gibbs' invitation, that "he did not care to advertise himself in that manner." The rebuke, however, did not deter the Chairman from carrying out his design, for, giving instructions to the "lightning calculator" to pray for the husband and his family, he stood by while the doubtless well-meaning, but mistaken couple made a public spectacle of themselves for the glorification of a certain prominent member of the association. The ceremony having been finally concluded, the principal feature of the meeting—a temperance debate on the theme "License or no License"—was begun by Hon. C. C. Leigh, who, stepping into the rumseller's shoes, advocated, amid much merriment, the claims of his liquor-dealing clients in an ironical address, designed to emphasize the evils of the liquor traffic. His arguments being brought to a close, the negative side of the question was discussed by Rev. M. H. Pogson, who stanchly upheld the prohibitionists' doctrines, and protested against licensing the liquor traffic on any grounds. The debate having ended, the exercises were brought to a close by singing by Mr. Weeks, and by the usual signing of the pledge by those of the audience who desired to abstain thereafter from the use of intoxicating beverages.

RETURN OF THE CANADIAN PILGRIMS.

A party of 30 or 40 persons, including a delegation from the St. Patrick's National Association of Montreal, arrived in this City from Montreal yesterday morning, for the purpose of welcoming the Irish Canadian Pilgrims upon their return from Rome. The Reception Committee in New-York had arranged for the party to go down the Bay in a special steamer and meet the City of Chester at Quarantine, but that vessel arrived early and the party had time only to hurry to Pier No. 45 and receive their friends there. The returning party numbered about 22 persons, including Rev. Father Dowd, of St. Patrick's, Montreal. After an informal greeting on the ship, the party proceeded in carriages to the Grand Central Hotel, where, in the evening, an address of welcome to Father Dowd from the St. Patrick's National Association was read by the President, Mr. M. C. Mullarky. The address was filled with expressions of affection for their reverend father and of thankfulness for his delivery from peril on the outward voyage. Replying to the address, Father Dowd said that the accident to the City of Brussels was a blessing, inasmuch as it demonstrated the feeling of brotherly affection which existed among the people, without regard to creed or nationality. This morning at 9 o'clock the party will leave for Montreal. On arriving at home, at 10:30 at night, the various Catholic societies of that city, together with the citizens, will meet them and a grand procession will be formed.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH DISPUTE.

PRESENT CONDITION OF AFFAIRS—ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SYNOD.

The differences of opinion between the Board of Trustees of St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Paul, in Henry-street, near Third-place, Brooklyn, and Rev. Robert Neumann, the Pastor of the church, are still unsettled. The Board of Trustees are anxious to have Rev. Mr. Riechter for their Pastor, instead of Mr. Neumann, and the latter is not disposed to resign. The Trustees say that he lacks the energy and ability necessary to increase the congregation and extricate the church from its financial difficulties, and that, unless a more vigorous and eloquent preacher, like Mr. Riechter, is called in, the church will have to be discontinued. On the other hand, Mr. Neumann claims that he has built up the church, that he has a life tenure as Pastor under the constitution of the church, and that the membership has recently dwindled on account of the discontent felt at the action of the Trustees. On Sunday, the 5th inst., and the preceding Sunday, the Trustees endeavored to prevent Mr. Neumann from preaching by fastening the church door, but he forced it open on each occasion, and preached to very small congregations. Yesterday the Trustees refrained from interfering with Mr. Neumann, the door standing wide open when he came to the church, but only about a dozen persons attended the services. Mr. Neumann made no allusion in his discourse to the troubles, but, in conversation, said he should consider it his duty to remain firm, and not yield to the pressure that was brought against him. He preferred saying nothing further than that he would confer with counsel to-day in reference to his legal rights, and that a statement would be prepared covering the facts connected with the controversy. In order to show that the Trustees had no charges to prefer against him that could be officially entertained, he exhibited the following certificate from the President of the Lutheran Synod:

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1877.

I hereby certify that, as President of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of New-York and New-Jersey, I received official notice from the Pastor, Rev. R. Neumann, and from Mr. Schaffer, Secretary of the Church Council of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Paul, in South Brooklyn, N. Y., to be in attendance at said church on Thursday evening, July 12, 1877, at 7:30 o'clock, of which time and place official notice had been given, to investigate any and all charges that might be preferred by any member or members, or even ex-members of said congregation: that I attended to this duty, and met at the above mentioned time and place the said Rev. R. Neumann and about 25 individuals there assembled.

The object of the meeting was distinctly stated, and the question was put by me six different times:

Is there any charge, complaint, or allegation whatsoever to make against Rev. R. Neumann? Let him now do so.

No one answered this inquiry, though repeatedly made.

I further certify that Rev. R. Neumann was willing and prepared to have his complaints against them investigated also, but they declined to hear him, and the meeting adjourned a few minutes before 9 o'clock.

A. C. WEDEKIND,
President of New-York and New-Jersey Synod.

Mr. Charles H. Schaffer, the most active of the Trustees opposed to Mr. Neumann, said yesterday that the Board of Trustees would meet this evening and determine upon their course of action. Mr. Neumann had not the qualities required for the pastorship of the church in its present circumstances, and, although he was paid no salary as minister, he received valuable presents, and was given a handsome salary by the Synod for mission work in New-York, to which he almost exclusively devoted himself, giving scarcely any attention to his pastoral duties.

A MUCH MARRIED MAN.

Upon the complaint of Sarah Bloch, Lehman Levy, alias Sesa Bloch, was on Saturday arrested upon a charge of bigamy, and was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Kasmire, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, in default of $2,000 bail. In her affidavit the complainant, under her maiden name, Baer, sets forth that on the 5th day of this month the defendant was married to her by Rabbi Kaiser, well knowing at the time that Ernestina Levy, his wife, was living, and that they, the complainant and the defendant, lived together as man and wife for three days before she ascertained the fact of his previous marriage. The defendant was examined privately by the Clerk, and said his name was Lehman Levy, that he was born in France, and was 24 years old. His occupation he gave as waiter. In answer to the question as to his guilt or innocence, he says: "I am guilty of the charge. I thought I had a bill of separation from my other wife, Ernestina, who is living in the hospital on the island." To his examination he signed his name as Levy Lehman. Bloch, Levy, or Lehman—if, indeed, either be his name—has been in this country about three years, and is said to have confessed to his last victim that he left a wife on the other side when he came here. He was married to Ernestina Brown on the 26th of January, 1876. Her brother-in-law says that the defendant has not lived with her for several months, but that he left her on the island only a few days before his marriage to Miss Baer.

THE COMING HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

The Autumn exhibition of the New-York Horticultural Society promises to be unusually interesting. Gilmore's Garden has been engaged for the exposition, which will take place on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Sept. 26, 27, and 28. The premium list includes 221 prizes, ranging in value from $2 to $25. The specimens on exhibition will include plants in pots, cut flowers, floral designs, fruits, and vegetables. The premiums offered will be open to all competitors, except in one or two instances. Special premiums are offered by the following gentlemen: Mr. James Vick, Rochester, for cut flowers in four classes, and the best ornamental floral work; Charles Zeller, Flatbush, for the best collection of monthly carnations in pots; John Henderson, Flushing, Long Island, for the largest and best collection of foreign and domestic fruits; and Peter Henderson, Jersey City, N. J., for the best herbarium of plants indigenous to the United States, collected for the competitor in 1877, to consist of not less than 500 species.

SWIMMING MATCH AT BATH, LONG ISLAND.

Another swimming match in the series arranged for the amusement of his patrons by the proprietor of McCluskey's Park, at Bath, Long Island, came off yesterday afternoon in the presence of quite a large crowd, but was a comparatively uninteresting affair. The contestants were Samuel Nelson, otherwise known as "the Brooklyn Favorite," and Lewis DeMott, whom the bills proclaimed as "New-York's Pride." An alleged stake of $300 depended on the result of the match. The men were taken out in a row-boat in the direction of the Lower Quarantine, and entered the water when a mile from the starting point. The tide was at the flood and running rapidly, and the swimmers, in order to reach McCluskey's, had to describe an arc of a circle, making the distance traversed much greater than a mile. For the first quarter of a mile Nelson maintained a good lead, but after that he was overhauled and speedily passed by his opponent, who kept in front to the end, and won by over a minute, his time being 18 minutes. It was plain that the men were very evenly matched, DeMott having every advantage in point of physique and in the mode of handling himself in the water.

STEALING A KEG OF LAGER.

Thomas Troy and Michael Fitzgerald, of Manhattanville, were arraigned at the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, charged with stealing one keg of lager-beer valued at $3, the property of Yeungling & Co., from a freight car of the Hudson River Railroad, at One Hundred and Thirty-first-street and Twelfth-avenue. The evidence showed that this beer after being stolen was transported in a dilapidated row-boat, the oars whereof consisted of pieces of boards torn from a neighboring fence, from the dock at One Hundred and Thirty-first-street to the shore of the river at One Hundred and Forty-third-street. From the latter point it was rolled or carried into a neighboring lot, where one of the railway employes—William Mickleson—subsequently found it, bereft of its contents and surrounded by a crowd of about a dozen hilarious and intoxicated tramps. On the appearance of Mickleson the crowd scattered, with the exception of the prisoners, who were too far gone to move, and were consequently arrested and locked up. At the Police Court yesterday they both pleaded not guilty, but were committed to await a further hearing.

SUNDAY REGATTA ON THE HUDSON.

The annual regatta and picnic of the North River boatmen took place yesterday near Alpine Grove on the Hudson, and was numerously attended. The contests were five in number—three single scull races over a three-mile course, with a turn, for the championship and a gold medal and two silver medals respectively, and a double scull race and a tub race, both the latter being for silver medals. The first of the single scull races was won by A. McDonald—time 28m. 55s.—and the two others by Gerrit May in 24m., and T. Van Blascum in 24m. 30s. The double scull race was won easily by T. Horn and J. McClaine in 28m. 30s. The tub race was won by James Masters. Mr. Matthew Corbett acted as Referee, and Mr. Michael Moran and M. G. Coggery as judges. During the several contests three boats were swamped.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The City of Chester, of the Inman Line, reached this port yesterday at 11 A. M., having on board 141 bags of mail matter.

The body of a male child about one day old was found in the East River, at the foot of Tenth-street, yesterday. It was sent to the Morgue.

The third dinner of the season will be given by the Hoboken Turtle Club, in the grove adjoining Case's Hotel, near Macomb's Dam Bridge, next Thursday, at 4 P. M.

A homeless man, named William Nolan, aged 40, fell and broke one of his legs, in front of No. 41 Mott-street, yesterday afternoon. He was sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

John Trainor, of No. 504 West Forty-fourth-street, fell into the river at the foot of West Tenth-street last evening. He was rescued by Officer Michael Ward and George Carroll.

Justice Flammer yesterday granted Henry Moran one day longer in which to procure further evidence against Arthur Lynch, whom he charges with having, in 1875, robbed him of $164.

George Connor, aged 12 years, residing in Ninety-fifth-street, near Third-avenue, fell from a tree yesterday, breaking his left arm and receiving a severe scalp wound. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Robert T. Cook, who was lost off Fire Island on Saturday, was a civil engineer in the employ of the Department of Parks, and the father of Rev. W. H. Cook, of St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish, in this City.

Richard Ayres, driver of an ice wagon, who was kicked by his horse at the corner of Chambers and Washington streets, on Wednesday last, died of his injuries at the Chambers-Street Hospital on Saturday night.

The Twentieth Ward Auxiliary Society for the Prevention of Crime will hold a public meeting this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Twenty-eighth-Street Presbyterian Church, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

A child named Wolf Gold, residing at No. 1 Thompson-street, was knocked down yesterday morning by the horses attached to car No. 117 of the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Line. His left arm was fractured.

Frederick Smith, aged 45, a saloon-keeper at No. 791 Washington-street, was assaulted in his saloon on Saturday night by an unknown man, who used a club as a weapon, and inflicted several severe scalp wounds. The man escaped.

Lewis Smith, a Spaniard, 42 years of age, was charged by William B. Cooper, of No. 62 Cherry-street, yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Smith, with violently and feloniously assaulting him with a knife. Smith was held in $2,000 bail.

Lizzie Lang, whose right orb was somewhat discolored, accused Henry Karel, of No. 73 Chatham-street, of stealing her pocket-book, containing $3, yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Smith. The prisoner was held in $500 bail, and Lizzie was sent to the House of Detention.

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The New-York Times.

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THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

THE TURKS TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

RASSAM PASHA RETAKES KARTOVA AND KALOFER, AND OCCUPIES THE KALOFER PASS—THE BULGARIANS DISARMED AFTER HEAVY LOSSES—MOVEMENTS OF RUSSIAN TROOPS—PRINCE HASSAN MOVING TOWARD TRAJAN'S WALL.

SHUMLA, Aug. 13.—Suleiman Pasha, taking the offensive, has marched through the Fereditch, a Balkan pass, and sent a strong reconnoitering force as far as the Kartova, on the opposite bank of which the Russians were found in considerable force.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.—Suleiman Pasha announces under date of Aug. 12, that Rassam Pasha has retaken Kartova, disarmed the Bulgarians, and re-established order. He then captured Kalofer, which was defended by the Bulgarians in intrenched positions, and occupied the Kalofer Pass. The rebels fled into the Balkans, after losing 500 killed. Eleven Turkish soldiers were killed and 33 wounded.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The *News'* Vienna dispatch states that the passage of the Danube by the main body of the Roumanian Army has been postponed until large Russian reinforcements arrive. A portion of the Imperial Guards have already reached Kischeneff. They will be employed partly to strengthen the troops in the Dobrudscha.

The *Times* military correspondent at Bucharest, telegraphing yesterday, says Capt. Green, the American attaché, has recovered from the fever, and will rejoin head-quarters on Wednesday. Within the last 25 days more than 60,000 Russian troops, with artillery, have passed by railway to Frateshti, where they assemble and then march to Sistova via Simnitza. The decision to withdraw all pretensions of occupying the other side of the Balkans in this campaign has caused an order to be issued for the retirement of Gen. Gourkho's force behind the mountains. The cavalry could be of no use among the woods and precipices of the Balkans and are required on this side, where besides, forage is more easily obtainable.

The *News'* Vienna dispatch reports that the Egyptians under Prince Hassan commenced on Saturday an offensive movement from Varna toward Trapan's Wall. An attack on Kustendji be made by the Turks after the arrival of Hobart Pasha's fleet, which has embarked the troops at Sukum Kaleh.

THE HORRORS OF THE WAR.

HOSPITAL CONTAINING 800 PATIENTS BURNED BY THE TURKS—THOUSANDS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN PERISHING FOR WANT OF SHELTER IN BULGARIA—THE GUERRILLAS OF BOTH ARMIES COMMITTING APPALLING ATROCITIES—EFFORTS BEING MADE TO COLONIZE THE FUGITIVES.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—A special dispatch from Gabrova to the *Temps* says: "According to reports received here, the Turks have burned a hospital at Eski Saghra which contained 800 sick."

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A Constantinople dispatch to the *Times* by way of Syra says: "Your correspondent at Karabunar writes that appalling accounts continue to come in of the misery of fugitives from the districts devastated by the Bashi-Bazouks and Bulgarians. Thousands of women and children are homeless and perishing for want of shelter, medical attendance, and food. Immediate help on the largest possible scale is most sorely needed. The Pasha in command here proposes to distribute the fugitives about Constantinople, Adrianople, and Philippopolis, but no arrangements have been made to receive them. The correspondent suggests the formation of a city of refuge on an island near Constantinople, under the protection of a neutral flag and a neutral guarantee from the belligerents. Thousands of people are homeless. The crops are rotting on the ground and no sort of provision is being made for the Winter. The correspondent speaks favorably of the conduct of the Turkish regulars, but severely blames the Government for employing or not controlling the irregulars, who scour the country, committing the worst excesses. Even the fugitive women and children who come for protection to the Turks have to be guarded by the regular troops, lest they should be further injured by these savages."

The Constantinople agent who forwarded the foregoing says: "From other letters which have reached me I have little doubt that the Bulgarians are behaving much in the same way as the Bashi-Bazouks. It will be impossible for the Christians and Mohammedans to live together again in the disturbed districts. Even Philo-Russians severely condemn Russia's conduct in first instigating the Bulgarians to revolt and then leaving them to the mercy of the Turks, whose right to treat them as rebels is hard to question."

The *Times'* Armenian correspondent writes that the stories of Russian atrocities in Armenia are utterly untrue. The Russians have throughout behaved well. The Turkish regulars also have behaved well, but the irregulars are guilty of atrocities past belief, despite the laudable efforts of Mukhtar Pasha to restrain them.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The *Daily News'* Bucharest correspondent telegraphs: "I have written the following as I received it, and from the terrible accounts which fugitives continually bring over the Balkans, I fear it must be only too true: 'On July 31, the day of the Russian evacuation of Eski-Saghra, the Turks ordered that all Christians, men, women, and children, should be shot as they left their houses. Those who remained within were burned alive. The order was given to burn down and destroy every particle of Christian property in the place. Many leading Turkish merchants took part in the affair. One dispatched a large number of Bashi-Bazouks all over the Tchirpan district. This district is one of the richest in that part of Turkey. It contains a very large proportion of Christian inhabitants, over 30 churches, and 500 schools and colleges, all of which have been burned. The destruction extended to the villages Boghdan-Mahalesi, Rani-Mahalesi, and many others, in all about 60, containing from 150 to 200 families each. Scarcely 50 persons have escaped alive. The Bulgarian fugitives at Gabrova and Selvi estimate that from 12,000 to 15,000 Christians have been massacred in Eski-Saghra and the Tchirpan district alone. Soldiers were posted along the road from Eski-Saghra to Kasanlik, with orders to shoot everybody passing,"

ANOTHER CIRCULAR FROM THE TURKISH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS — DETAILS OF TERRIBLE ATROCITIES SAID TO HAVE BEEN COMMITTED BY THE RUSSIANS — A FLAG OF TRUCE FIRED UPON—MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN MASSACRED, AND ENTIRE VILLAGES BURNED BY THE INVADERS.

The Turkish Legation in this City has received the following circular dispatches from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Constantinople:

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22, 1877.

A telegram from Mukhtar Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Asia, dated the 15th inst., informs us of the following fact: "After a fight which took place near Mount Semyras, in the vicinity of Kars, our troops were obliged to leave upon the field a few dead and wounded. The next day, in conformity with the rules and military usages, Hami Pasha, commandant of Kars, sent his aide-de-camp, Osman Effendi, to the Russian outposts to claim our dead and wounded, but, notwithstanding the flag of truce which preceded Osman Effendi and the men who accompanied him, they were received with a volley of musketry. Their signals to indicate their character, which were sufficiently shown by the white flag, were totally disregarded. The Russians continued to fire, and Osman Effendi received a wound in the left arm, which still confines him in the hospital. One is justified in inquiring whether the Russians have undertaken to violate, one after another, the usages of war as well as the dictates of humanity!"

A telegram from the Governor of Tirnova, addressed to his Highness the Grand Vizier, confirms every act of barbarity previously mentioned as committed by the Russians and Bulgarians at the time of the occupation of Tirnova, and the adjacent villages. That telegram notably confirms the burning of a mosque wherein the inhabitants of Tlamuli-Keui had taken refuge, and were burned alive. It adds that the Russians compel, under penalty of death, the Mussulman prisoners to fire upon the Ottoman troops which come to their relief. The Muchir, Suleiman Pasha, has telegraphed to the Minister of War that 12 unarmed Mussulmans, inhabitants of the village of Sonkoulou, near Eski-Saghra, having surrendered to the Russians, seven of them were massacred with axes by the Bulgarians, and three others by the Cossacks. We have ordered a statement to be made as exact as possible of the number of houses destroyed by fire, and of the Mussulman inhabitants killed by the Russians and Bulgarians in the villages which, to the present date, have suffered the most by the enemy's invasion. I transmit the result, which is as follows:

First—At Batak, a village exclusively Mohammedan, in the district of Sistova, 100 houses were burned, 200 men and 300 women perished; total, 500 victims. It is believed that seven inhabitants survived.

Second—At Balovan, a Mussulman village in the district of Tirnova, 250 houses were burned. 700 men and 1,200 women perished: in all, 1,900 victims. One person only it is believed escaped from the massacre.

Third—At Caba-Bonnas 100 houses were burned, 200 men and 300 women perished; total, 500 victims. Two persons escaped alive.

Fourth—At Kestambal, 150 houses were burned, 300 men and 600 women perished; total, 900 victims.

Fifth—At Chems, a mixed village, 60 Mussulman houses were destroyed, 120 men and 200 women perished; total, 320 victims. One person only escaped.

Sixth—At Tundja, a mixed village, 100 houses were destroyed, 250 men and 400 women perished; total, 650 victims. Only three survivors.

Here follows the number of the houses set on fire in the villages abandoned by the inhabitants before the enemy's arrival: At Franich Honri, 40; at Beran, 150; at Odallar, 180; at Amdlouk, 80; at Bourouck, 100; at Kodjina, 70; at Okdijel, 200. Total, 820. Between 40 and 50 mixed villages, each containing a minimum of 100 houses, are also mentioned, and whose Mussulman inhabitants had surrendered to the Russians. Their fate is unknown. You will think, as we do, that these frightful statistics are the most overwhelming evidence of the ruthless cruelty of the Russian policy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24.—The Governor-General of the Vilayet of the Danube telegraphs from Rustchuk that on Sunday last some Russians and Bulgarians had massacred every inhabitant, except three women and two men, of the village of Veni-Keni, eight hours distant from Osman-Bazar. In the village of Kosh, nine hours distant from the same city, they killed five persons. A telegram from Mukhtar Pasha, sent to the Minister of War, relates the following painful facts: On withdrawing from the Cantons of Chourakal and Carouchal, the enemy destroyed everything in his retreat, houses, plantations, and farms, leaving the population in the most dreadful destitution, without food and without shelter. The Russians took as prisoners to Alexandropol the wife and children of Yousouf Bey, Caimacan of Chouroukal, his brother, Mehemet Bey, and his children; finally, the female servants of the Caimacan of Chouroukal. The prisoners, after having suffered every outrage, are at present on their way to Tiflis.

A dispatch from Shumla, addressed to my department, advises us that Mr. Read, the English Consul at Rustchuk, and M. De Torcy, the French military attaché, have visited 21 wounded refugees, consisting of 10 women and 11 children, 10 of the latter at the breast, and from 8 to 10 months old. Finally, some information reaches us from the seat of war in the Danubian Provinces. It proves that the Russians have adopted the general and uniform system to try to seize defenseless villages, and, after destroying them with cannon-shot, to massacre the unarmed inhabitants and carry off the women for the purpose of outraging their persons when they are not killed at first. The Russians threaten the Christian villages with the same fate if they do not surrender or if their inhabitants refuse to be enrolled.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA.

MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN AND TURKISH FORCES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.—An official dispatch from the Governor of Tchildir, Anatolia, states that 10,000 Russian infantry are encamped between Kabrovan and Alashgerd, and a body of Russian cavalry is at Arpacheir.

ERZEROUM, Aug. 13.—The Russians have advanced upon Apulika. Gen. Tergukassoff has advanced to Baliklonte. Ismail Hakki is retiring from Russian territory toward the frontier.

THE POSITION OF OTHER POWERS.

AN ENGLISH FLEET REFUSED ADMITTANCE TO THE BOSPHORUS EXCEPT AS AN AVOWED ALLY OF TURKEY—THE AUSTRIAN PROJECT OF OCCUPYING BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA ABANDONED.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing by way of Syra, says: "It is stated on good authority that Musurus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador at London, recently wrote to the Porte that he had reason to believe the British Government would shortly ask authorization for a fleet to enter the Bosphorus in certain contingencies in order to protect Christians. It is said the Porte replied that the fleet could only come as the avowed ally of Turkey. It is also asserted, though on doubtful authority, that this reply was withdrawn on the energetic remonstrance of Mr. Layard, the British representative at Constantinople."

As a further evidence of the more enlightened policy of the Porte toward foreigners, the services of Col. Baker have been secured by Lieut.-Gen. Mehemet Ali, and he has gone to the front with three other well-known English officers.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The *Standard's* Pesth correspondent says the Austrian Government has made a declaration through its agents in Pesth that in the present condition of affairs in the East the project of occupying Bosnia and Herzegovina is abandoned. This is attributed to the numerous meetings in Hungary in favor of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

WITH THE ARMY OF THE DANUBE.

THE RUSSIAN DEFEATS AND HOW THEY ARE BROUGHT ABOUT—THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—BAD TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR—THE FEELING IN THE ARMY—SEEKING FOR INFORMATION—A DISTINGUISHED RUSSIAN DIPLOMAT.

From our Own Correspondent.

OLTENITZA, Friday, July 27, 1877.

The rapid succession of defeats sustained by the Russians during the last week has a much more important bearing than might be supposed from the events themselves. That the column acting on Plevna should or should not have been successful in its attempt to enter the Valley of the Osma will not materially influence the result of the campaign. It will be, and probably has been, reinforced, and will certainly force its way on toward Widdin, which, in due course of time, must fall, but a consideration of the circumstance of the action will possibly check a little the blatant joy of ultra Russophiles, and, let us hope, cause amateur strategists to be a trifle more moderate in the assertion of their predictions. On the 28th of June last the entire Army in the Vilayet of Widdin amounted in round numbers to 27,000 men, inclusive of five squadrons of cavalry and 14 batteries of field guns, and of these, last only about one-half the number was properly horsed. The cavalry consisted of wretchedly-mounted Circassian and Bashi-Bazouks uniformed as Nizans; of the infantry, 60 battalions in all, about one-half belonged to the same category as the cavalry. The balance was composed of Redifs. At the commencement of the month of July—and there has been no possibility of reinforcement since that date—this force was disposed as follows: 6 battalions and 2 batteries at Novosilo and Florentin, between Widdin and the mouth of the Timok, to defend that part of the Danube line which is threatened by an advance from Roumania; 12 batteries, 1 field battery, and a squadron of cavalry at Adlie, south-west from Widdin, in observation on the road leading from Saitschar, in Servia, through Veliki Ievor; 4 battalions at Belgradjik, to secure the communication with Nish and the lower valley of the Timok, and prevent a cavalry raid which might be attempted through Lom Palanka; 3 battalions and 1 field battery at Bellarada, on the high road between Widdin and Adlie, about two hours' march south of the main position; 18 battalions of infantry, 4 squadrons of cavalry, and 6 batteries at Widdin; 3 battalions and 1 battery at Lom Palanka; 14 battalions and 3 batteries at Rahova.

There are no good lines of communication between these positions, the necessities of whose respective defenses would prevent the withdrawal of any considerable portion of their already feeble garrisons for service in the field, so that it is doubtful whether Osman Pasha could have put into line more than 8,000, or, at the most, 10,000 men, with possibly six batteries and, with the concentration of the entire cavalry in the vilayet, five squadrons of very inferior horse. On the other side, and taking the official organization of a Russian division as a basis, there must have been 12 battalions of infantry, at least one regiment of six squadrons of regular cavalry, and three or four sotnias of Cossacks, with four batteries. This last estimate is probably under the mark, as the proportion of artillery to infantry in the Russian Army is usually five guns to every 1,000 men. In short, the Turks numbered 8,000 to 9,000 at the outside; the Russians 10,000 to 12,000, yet the latter were not only repulsed, but driven off the field with the loss of a portion of their baggage and artillery wagons, and Gen. Krüdeners' corps has been ordered to proceed to their relief without a moment's delay. Before his advance Osman Pasha will probably fall back on his reserves, and only give battle when he has been reinforced on some point nearer his base, as a defeat at Plevna would seriously jeopardize his retreat on the fortress.

The results of the engagements just fought are thus important, because they show that the Russians are not as invincible as their worshipers would maintain. The Turks will fight well whenever they are decently commanded, and Osman Pasha is a General of no common ability, since with troops inferior in both numbers and quality he has inflicted a serious defeat upon the enemy. I am perfectly prepared for the objection which will certainly be made. The Turks had the advantage of position. Of this there is no doubt; but therein lies the talent of their commander. It does not diminish from the credit due to him because he knew how to profit by the principles of strategy, nor does it speak very highly of the abilities of the Russian General who accepted battle on such very disadvantageous terms, and sacrificed his troops simply through unreasoning brute courage.

Nor is the defeat of Plevna the only indication of a possible turn of the tide. I have already alluded to the check of the Russian "demonstration," as they call it, upon Rustchuk, where about 10,000 Turks repulsed a really serious attack made from Pyrgos on their western line of defense. There has also been a defeat at Silistria, but of this, as indeed of both the other affairs, all details are carefully suppressed. The new Commander-in-Chief, Mehemet Ali, is endeavoring to repair the mischief caused by his predecessor's apathy and incapacity, and the positions taken up by the Army of the Danube, according to the last accounts, indicate a certain knowledge of his profession and an intention to dispute the possession of the quadrilateral, without which no Russian successes elsewhere can be decisive. The lines of Shumla are held by 30,000 men; Silistria forms the Army of operation against the force of the Czarowitch between Shumla and Rasgrad; 50,000 on their way to the Balkans through Eski-Stamboul, and about 50,000 more are echelonned from Silistria to Varna. I should add that this disposition of the troops has not been materially changed from the one prescribed by Abdul Kerim, with the exception of the detachment moving toward the Balkans in order to act in concert with the operations of Suleiman Pasha against the Russian corps at Yamboli. The difficulty of combining at the proper moment the movements of contrustic columns acting from different and distant bases is the only obstacle to the success of this piece of strategy; the Russians may beat the two armies in detail, as the Austrians nearly did a-done at Sadowa, but if they unite there will be a heavy butcher's bill and a very large contingent of Ginour prisoners to be forwarded to Constantinople, where I hope they will be treated a little more in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare than appears to be the case with the Osmanli who are brought over to this side, where *Væ victis* is the order of the day.

According to the local papers, which publish nothing unless authorized so to do by the Russian Press Bureau, the majority of the prisoners are marched by road as far as the frontier, the wounded only and the officers being sent on by rail. They are in gangs of 40, 50, and 60 men, manacled together in couples, and attached to a chain passing from the first to the rearmost files, and in this condition are obliged to make the entire journey—sometimes over 500 miles. Their escort consists of those gentle savages, the Cossacks, who are enjoined to behave with every consideration to the hapless captives. How this injunction is obeyed I leave my readers to judge, recommending to their personal perusal the latter portion of which they have displayed already at Nikopolis and other places in Bulgaria, according to the testimony of even those well-known Russophiles, the correspondents of the London *Times*, the *Daily News*, and the Manchester *Guardian*. There would have been a howl of virtuous indignation if the heathen Turks had presumed on such a violation of the law of nations, and I don't think that a similar instance of the treatment of soldiers like galley slaves has been seen in Europe for a couple of centuries; but here it has passed almost unnoticed, or, if spoken of at all, as being quite natural, as so numerous a detachment of prisoners, if not in chains, would require too large an escort to be spared by the Russians under present circumstances. At least such is the view taken of the case by the distinguished gentleman who now directs the semi-official newspaper in whose columns are to be found the ideas of the Government, revised and corrected in accordance with the instructions issued from the Bureau of the Russian Police.

The Roumanians did not want to go to Nikopolis, and some of their statesmen protested, but they have a king stork now instead of a king hog, and there was no help for it. There was no use in refusing to obey orders, and there is a consolation in the thought that no danger attends the operation, and that there will be a good chance for the manufacture of orders of the day, in which the valorous deeds of their ancestors will be sung in grandiloquent terms. I wonder will they remind the world that the last appearance of a Roumanian Army at this particular locality was in 1396, when that "lion of the faith" and "bulwark of Christianity," Prince Micia, helped Sultan Bajazet to defeat and capture the Army of Sigismund, of Hungary! However, there will be a fine opportunity for winning cheap glory, and as the Roumanians are a clever people, they will make the most of it, and finally talk themselves into the belief that they are really heroes, even should they fail to impose the conviction upon the ignorant outside barbarians of Western Europe.

As Giurgevo has ceased to offer the slightest interest for the moment, I have come over to this place, in the hope of seeing or hearing something worthy of record, but all that I can tell is that Oltenitza is a miserable little town of 4,000 inhabitants and a small garrison of Russians, and with a few water batteries armed with heavy guns along the Danube; also that exactly opposite is another miserable little town called Turtakai, with 5,000 inhabitants, a Turkish garrison, and a petty fort, or rather block-house, between which and the warlike institutions on the left bank there is a spasmodic cannonade occasionally, neither belligerent taking much harm from his adversary, the advantages of positional command lying with the Turks; those of weight of metal with the Russians. The officer in command assured me that there are only 2,000 Ottoman troops on the other side, and that "he could go there whenever he pleased with 500 men." He changed the subject when I asked if he were equally sure as to the manner and date of his return. Calarach, four hours further on, opposite Silistria, is equally uninteresting with Oltenitza. Here there are more cannons and more troops, not so much to operate against the right bank, which entirely commands the flat, marshy Wallachian position, but in order to check Turkish raids, or, perhaps, to keep at bay, until something could be organized inland, a Turkish invasion, a danger by no means imaginary, of which Prince Gortschakoff has already expressed his apprehensions. Perhaps it was their exile from civilization and amusement which made the Russian officers a little more communicative than their comrades elsewhere, for certainly when alone with me, they ventured upon rather free criticisms of the campaign. Wonderfully well posted in the theory of their profession, these gentlemen are equally ignorant of its practical working. They are disappointed evidently; they expected a triumphal march to Constantinople, with just enough resistance by the enemy to give occasion for a free distribution of St. George's crosses and to help on promotion, but they don't at all fancy outpost service in a dirty Wallachian village, with a broad river between them and the Turks, without any opportunity for winning distinction. They are afraid of peace, and yet they say that peace, (although the one thought of the Government and of the moneyed classes, which gain in influence every day,) will be more unpopular with the turbulent and powerful old Russian party than would be even a disastrous campaign. The latter contingency would arouse all the patriotism of the nation; but peace before the eagle had been paraded through the streets of Constantinople will be the signal for a revolution. For the Emperor no feeling except affectionate respect is expressed, but for Prince Gortschakoff they are anything but tender, and accuse the great Chancellor of being the one obstacle to the realization of that dream of all good Slavs—the formation of a mighty Slavonic Empire. With them Ignatieff is the proper person to pilot the Ship of State, and until he holds the helm Russia will not have fulfilled her mission.

Now, as the late Ambassador to Turkey, whether the coming issue be peace or war, is destined to play the leading parts in all his country's diplomatic relations with Europe during the next 20 years, let me give his history, as I propose to do that of each statesman or soldier who comes upon the stage during the course of the settlement of the Eastern question. Nicolas Ignatieff was born in 1830, although his name has been so long associated with the leading events of the present century that the world is almost tempted to think him coeval with its commencement. He is about the middle height, thin in person, with the strongly-marked Slavonic type of thick lips, broad face, long, thin mustache, and small, piercing gray eyes, through which at times passes a glare of ferocity; his sandy-red hair, combed up toward the middle of his skull, as if to conceal his precocious baldness, is parted close to his right ear. Throw over this strange and not attractive *ensemble* a thick varnish of refinement and a most fascinating manner and you have the portrait of the man who is now the chief political adviser of the Emperor Alexander. He is said to suffer from a chronic attack of opthalmia, and that a consultation with an eminent oculist, and not politics, was the motive of his last visit to London. Perhaps some of my readers may have seen *Punch's* caricature on this point, where the doctor, who was favored with a remarkable likeness to Lord Derby, tells the patient that all that he sees in his eye is Constantinople. At all events, he has no appearance of being troubled with short-sightedness, either morally or physically. His activity is the cause of much despair to his secretaries. He is always on the go, and they tell a story of some Russian wag who directed his letters, "Gen. Ignatieff, in his railway carriage, Europe," and pretended that this was the surest way for them to reach their destination. Like the majority of the Russian noblemen, Ignatieff entered the Army after leaving college. He was a Colonel during the Crimean war, and was sent, after the conclusion of peace, first to Paris and then to London as military attaché. In 1864, after a long apprenticeship in the Chancellries, he was chosen to represent the Czar at Constantinople, where his diplomatic ability soon became manifested by the immense influence which he acquired in the councils of the Porte. Of exquisite urbanity, with an air of simplicity which can be best expressed by the French word *bonhomie*, apparently most solicitous for the well being of every one with whom he is brought into contact, Gen. Ignatieff took precisely the opposite course to that followed by Prince Menschikoff, and, instead of bullying, so insinuated himself into the good graces of Abdul Aziz and his Cabinets that Russian policy became paramount, and its representative reigned as the absolute master of the Palace of Dolma Bagtché. Unlike the old fogy school of diplomatists, who taught that the secret of diplomatic cleverness was to be found in an imitation of the dignified taciturnity of an owl, Ignatieff believes with Talleyrand that language was given to men in order that they may disguise their thoughts. He is, indeed, a great and a very charming talker, and makes not a few infractions upon the traditional conventionalities of diplomatic formalities, so that some of his colleagues have named him *"le Diplomat de l'avenir, le Wagner du tapis vert."* During his conversation he is always playing with the beads of an amber chaplet, a habit acquired by him during his long residence in the East. He is a very hard student; alone of all the Diplomatic Corps in Constantinople, he can write, read, and speak fluently the Turkish language, and he has read up and mastered in all their bearings and details the thousand and one *Dattis*, which Turkey has during the last few centuries bestowed upon her subjects. He has two secretaries; one Prince Tschettleff, a young gentleman of great promise; the other, Mme. Ignatieff herself. This lady, as clever as she is charming, takes a very active part in her husband's affairs, and it is said that not only no dispatches ever left for St. Petersburg without first having been submitted to her approval, but that she has been the initiator of many of the General's most successful political inspirations.

All the Russians write in the belief that Ignatieff will be rewarded in some striking manner after the war, and some say that he will be created a Prince, and appointed to the Presidency of the Cabinet. But Court favor is always somewhat uncertain, and Gortschakoff may not carry into execution his avowed wish of retirement to private life, or there may be a new Czar, or some other hostile contingency, and all that we can say now is that there is the stuff out of which to make a great Minister in Nicolas Ignatieff, and that not even the bitterest enemy of Russian policy can deny his remarkable ability.

RESIGNATION OF GORTSCHAKOFF.

THE RUSSIAN DIPLOMAT TENDERS HIS RESIGNATION—THE CZAR UNDECIDED WHETHER OR NOT TO ACCEPT IT.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs: "Although denied in official quarters, it is an undoubted fact that Prince Gortschakoff at the close of July tendered his resignation. It will not be decided whether it will be accepted until the Czar arrives at Cotroceni, near Bucharest, a few days hence. The reason for the resignation is that Gortschakoff promised the other powers that their interests should have full weight in the settlement of the Eastern question, but finds his influence is declining before the extreme party. He also opposes Roumanian and Servian co-operation."

NOTES OF THE WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The *News'* dispatch from Athens says 8,000 troops of the reserves have joined the army, also 1,000 volunteers and many Greeks from abroad.

ADRIANOPLE, Aug. 13.—Official statistics state that 5,000 Mussulman refugees are here, and 3,000 in other towns, besides which several thousand are expected from Kazanlik.

STUTTGARDT, Aug. 13.—Responding to the appeal of the Russian Government to the Queen of Wurtemberg, an ambulance corps is being formed, and goes promptly to Bucharest.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—An occasional correspondent at Vienna telegraphs to the *Times*: "Midhat Pasha will leave Vienna this evening for Paris, where he will await the Sultan's orders. His friends at Constantinople are endeavoring to reconcile Mahmoud Damad to him."

The same correspondent has received a letter from Constantinople, which states that Turkey has concluded a loan of £2,500,000 in London.

A SHIP MISSING 198 DAYS.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 13.—The ship N. T. Hill, Capt. Jabez H. Snow, has been at sea 198 days from Rangoon, and as she has not been reported since she left, it is feared she has been lost. She was a new vessel, of 1,500 tons burden, built at Bucksport, Me., and this was her first voyage. She had a full cargo of rice for Falmouth, Eng., for orders.

WEST VIRGINIA'S CAPITAL.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 13.—The *Intelligencer's* total of returns from the various counties of the State indicates that Charlestown has been chosen as the permanent seat of government. By the terms of the law submitting the question to the people, the capital remains at Wheeling until May, 1885.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 15.—The fifteenth annual session of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of the World commences in this city to-morrow. About 5,000 Knights will be in attendance. Besides the regular business of the session, the local committee have made arrangements for receptions, parades, excursions, and prize drill.

THE RECENT INDIAN FIGHT.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE AFFAIR.

THE VICTORY ONE OF THE GREATEST OF THE WAR—THE INDIANS BADLY PUNISHED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Gen. Sheridan was in receipt of numerous dispatches from Gen. Gibbon through Gen. Terry at St. Paul, and Hon. Martin Maginnis, Delegate to Congress from Montana to-day, regarding the late fight with the Nez Perces. It was denied that Gen. Gibbon lost any gun or camp outfit or supplies, as was reported. Gen. Sheridan telegraphed to Washington this evening that he regarded this as one of the most important victories of the war. The people in Montana are well satisfied with the result of the battle as is indicated by the dispatches which reached here to-night at military head-quarters. Following is the substance of a dispatch to Gen. Sheridan from Hon. Martin Maginnis:

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 13, 1877.

Gibbon, after a rapid march of 200 miles, with 150 soldiers and 32 citizens, overtook all the Idaho hostiles, about 350 warriors, on the northerly edge of Big Hole prairie. Leaving a guard with his train, he made a night march and attacked at daylight. He drove the Indians from their camp, and got a position on a timbered point, around which he fought till dark, when the Indians retreated. Their killed and wounded are estimated at 150. The reports that the Indians got Gibbon's wagons are false. They got nothing but a severe punishment in the hardest fought battle of the war."

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF GEN. GIBBON'S BRAVE FIGHT—ARRIVAL OF GEN. HOWARD AT THE FRONT—DISPATCHES FROM VARIOUS POINTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 13.—The following dispatch has been received at the military head-quarters in this city:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA, IN THE FIELD, GIBBON'S BATTLE-FIELD, VALLEY OF THE BIG HOLE, Montana Territory, Aug. 11.

To the Adjutant-General, Military Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

I reached Gen. Gibbon at 10 o'clock this morning. He assailed the Indians at daylight on the 9th, inflicting great losses upon them. His own casualties were seven officers, 50 men, and 10 citizens; Gen. Gibbon is wounded, but not seriously. The supplies were not cut off as reported. Gen. Gibbon's command is in the best of spirits; the last of the Indians left last night. I shall continue the pursuit as soon as my command comes up. O. O. HOWARD, Brigadier-General Commanding Department of Columbia.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 13.—The following dispatch was received at Military Head-quarters to-day:

BIG HOLE PASS, Aug 11, 1877.

My loss in the battle of the 9th was seven officers and 53 men killed and wounded. I am satisfied the Indians suffered much more, for the surprise was complete, and many were killed in the teppees, or running out. Forty dead Indians were counted on about one-half the battle-field. Gen. Howard has just arrived, and I believe he can catch them again. As soon as I can get the services of a doctor I propose to move to Deer Lodge and take most of our wounded to Fort Shaw. They are all doing well, but I fear Lieut. English is mortally hurt.

JOHN GIBBON, Commanding.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 13.—The following are the names, as far as ascertained, of the killed in the Indian fight on the Big Hole on the 9th inst., in which the Seventh Infantry was engaged: Officers—Capt. Logan, Lieut. Bradley, and the Fort Shaw scout named Bostwick. Company I—Sergt. Hagan, Corps. McCaffrey and Edgeworth, Sergt. Martin, Corps. Sayles and O'Connor, and Private O'Brien. Company K—Sergt. Stootz. The courier could give no further names.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The following telegrams, in relation to the fight of Gen. Gibbon with the Nez Percés Indians, were received at the War Department this morning:

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.

To the Adjutant-General, Washington:

The following has just been received from Gen. Howard, dated Trail Creek, Big Hole Canon, Montana Territory, Aug. 10:

Gen. Gibbon, with about 200 men, attacked the Indian camp in the Big Hole basin at dawn yesterday. He seems to have had considerable success at first, but the Indians fought him all day. Several men from the battle-field met me here, 18 miles distant, and they say that there are at least 50 soldiers killed and wounded. Capt. Logan and Lieut. Bradley are reported killed, and Gen. Gibbon slightly wounded. The distance from Missoula to the battle-field is about 125 miles. I have pressed every nerve to overtake Gibbons, who had four days the start of me, from Cowallis, Montana. I pushed forward with a small escort to-day, making 53 miles, leaving my command to follow. I hope to give Gibbons valuable assistance by to-morrow with my cavalry and 50 infantry in wagons.

O. O. HOWARD, Brigadier-General, Commanding Department of Columbia.

The cavalry with Howard consists of four companies, under Major Sandford.

IRVIN MCDOWELL, Major-General.

Gen. McDowell also forwarded the following telegram, just received by him from Gen. Howard:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 12, 1877.

Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

The following is just received from Gibbons' battle-field:

Reached Gen. Gibbon at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day. He assailed the Indians at daylight of the 9th, and inflicted great losses upon them. His own casualties are seven officers, 53 men, and 10 volunteers. Gen. Gibbon is wounded, but not seriously. Supplies are not cut off, as reported. Gibbon's command is in the best of spirits. The last of the Indians left last night. Shall continue the pursuit as soon as my command is up.

O. O. HOWARD, Brigadier-General Commanding.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 13, 1877.

To Gen. E. D. Townsend, Washington, D. C.:

There is no further official news from Montana this morning. Gen. Terry thinks that the published dispatches from Gen. Gibbon to Gov. Potts are not genuine. Gibbon had doctors and medical supplies, and did not lose his train or howitzer.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 13.—A telegram from Pleasant Valley, Idaho, this evening, says: "The driver of the stage from the north to-night reports that a messenger came in from Horse Prairie when the stage was leaving Lovell's Station this morning, and said that Pierce Brothers' ranch had been burned and that firing had been heard in that vicinity. The Pierces' ranch is 20 miles from Lovell's Station."

THE FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS.

RUMORS OF MINISTERIAL MODIFICATIONS CONTRADICTED — A CONFERENCE OF BONAPARTIST LEADERS TO BE HELD AT CHISELHURST.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The *Moniteur*, in a semi-official note, affirms that the question of proclaiming a state of siege has not been mooted at a meeting of the Cabinet, and also contradicts the rumors of impending ministerial modifications.

The *Messager de Paris* announces a rendezvous of all the Bonapartist leaders at Chiselhurst on Aug. 15, when the Prince Imperial is expected to deliver an address.

THE FAILURE OF D. W. SHERMAN.

GLENN'S FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Darwin W. Sherman, a prominent merchant of this village, who suspended business on Saturday, was largely interested in lime, lumber, and brick manufacture; he was also a dry goods dealer and furniture manufacturer. It is the largest failure ever known here, and many persons are thrown out of employment. He was a member of the following firms: The Sherman Lime Company; Sherman & Norcross, furniture; Sherman, Cameron & Mills, dry goods; Holman & Sherman, brick; Sherman & Lapham, lumber. He was also proprietor of the Sherman House, Pearl Point, Lake George, and a son of A. Sherman, banker. The liabilities are generally estimated at about $150,000; the assets are unknown as yet.

THE CHARTER OAK FRAUDS.

RESULT OF AN INVESTIGATION BY A COMMITTEE OF CHICAGO POLICY-HOLDERS—FURBER AND WALKELY DENOUNCED IN BITTER TERMS—THE NEW MANAGEMENT INDORSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—A meeting of the Chicago policy-holders of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company was held at the Sherman House this afternoon, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee of three recently chosen to visit Hartford to represent the interests of said policy-holders and see what their chances were. Rev. Dr. W. H. Ryder presided, and, as Chairman of the committee, read a report roundly condemning the management of Furber and Walkeley as one of barefaced robbery, and indorsing the present greatly improved condition of the company. Hon. William Bross, one of the committee, in speaking to the report, said that, as Western men and policy-holders, they should give Hartford and the State of Connecticut to understand that they mean business. For one, he demanded that Furber, Walkeley, and others interested in the robbery of the Charter Oak Company be sent to the Penitentiary for their stupendous villainy. Hartford must punish her scoundrels, he added, or confidence in her trustworthiness and her honesty is forever gone. Mr. George Sherwood, another of the committee, said: "We came to the conclusion, and that after thorough investigation, that these persons—Messrs. Wiggins and Furber

THE ADIRONDACK REGION.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF KEENE VALLEY

INCREASING POPULARITY OF THE SECTION—WHAT TWENTY YEARS HAVE EFFECTED—ROARING BROOK FALLS AND OTHER INVITING SPOTS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

STETSON'S, KEENE VALLEY, Essex County, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 10, 1877.

Each year notes the increasing popularity of this region. The countless delightful walks, whether on the open road or in the secluded forest paths, the numerous cascades, and solitary mountain tarns, offer a combination of mountain and forest scenery unsurpassed, perhaps, in the country. The valley itself is not more than seven miles long, and through its entire length flows the Eastern Au Sable, now rushing in noisy rapids, now falling in graceful cascades, and again silently regaining its spent force in deep, still, trout-abounding pools, until its tumultuous course is merged in that of its western branch, at their meeting at "the Forks." Twenty years ago the attractions of this valley were hardly known beyond its own mountain wall. In 1857, Mr. T. S. Perkins, and close upon him a number of other celebrated artists, penetrated this neighborhood, and by their sketches and paintings disclosed to the outside world many of the charms secluded among the mountain fastnesses of the region. The elevation of "the Flats" (the local name of the valley) is said to be 1,200 feet in the more populous parts, while Mrs. Stetson's and and Smith Beede's boarding-houses at the southern end are at an elevation of about 300 feet higher. The mountains rise abruptly from the valley on all sides, conspicuous among which are Camel's Hump, Hopkins' Peak, Giant of the Valley, and the triple-headed Spread-eagle Mountain. Within sound and almost within sight of "Stetson's" are the rapids known as Russell's Falls, where the river falls 200 feet in a distance of about 1,500 feet. The river here flows through a deep ravine in places 100 feet or more in height, and with its rocky surroundings presents a scene of such wildness and solitude as to recall the scenery of the Rocky Mountains. The "falls" may be reached by a path from the road past Stetson's, or by following the blazed trail in the rear of Beede's. This trail leads to a point on the summit of the gorge whence the rapids may be seen many feet below. Following the trail a few rods further up the river, a scene not less curious than beautiful is presented. The river, flowing with great force and rapidity, has worn a channel through the huge boulders, and sweeping around in graceful curves forms a cataract shaped like a great letter S. A short distance above and close by the trail the brook passes through a deep crevice forming "the Flume." A walk of half an hour brings one in front of the Beede House, where the best view of the Giant, its sides marred and scarred by land-slides and avalanches, is obtained. Far up on the mountain-side the summit of Roaring Brook Falls, otherwise called the Giant's Cascade, is seen, white and sparkling in the sunlight. An easy walk of about half a mile, and the Staubach of the Adirondacks is reached. Roaring Brook from its lofty mountain source comes tumbling on its way until it pours its waters in a series of leaps over the steep sides of a granite wall or precipice, whose height is variously estimated at from 300 to 500 feet. Nothing could be more tempting than the invitation this solid rock, in its easy repose, seems to offer to the pedestrian to ascend it. A number of persons have, I believe, attempted to scale it; among others, a certain visitor, a few years ago, who, when half way up the cliff, felt his courage collapse so completely that he was left perfectly helpless. It was not until ropes had been obtained and a comrade had slid down to him from the top, that he was rescued from his singularly picturesque position.

One of my many visits thither was paid soon after a heavy rain. The rock was still wet and slippery, and one hand was encumbered with an umbrella. Yielding to an insane impulse, I scrambled up the face of the wall, and had reached about half way to the top, when suddenly the clouds broke, and the spray was immediately illumined with a brilliant rainbow. To one standing on a three-inch ledge, with 150 feet of precipice above and below, even a rainbow is hardly solid enough to give a secure foothold. Nothing more substantial, however, seemed to offer itself by way of assistance, and the descent was begun and ended almost simultaneously. There is a more rational method of making the ascent than by imitating the tactics of the squirrel, and that is by going up by the side of the cliff. There is no regular path, and it is very steep climbing. The ground is very soft, and the tourist frequently sinks up to his knees in the moss. A scrambling walk, or rather wade, leads to the top of the fall, where, in the magnificence of the view, the toilsome ascent is forgotten. At a short distance below the fall the brook is crossed by the trail to Chapel Pond. Large moss-covered boulders are strewn with lavish munificence along the path. The lakelet is perched high up on the side of the mountain, the cliffs of the Giant rising almost perpendicularly from its shores. The pervading silence and solitude render the place a favorite resort for deer-floating; with a skillful huntsman on one side and the impassable cliffs on the other, a deer would have little chance to escape. A blind trail leads to the north-west, about half a mile, to another secluded lakelet, 400 feet higher, known as the Giant's Washbowl. Visitors in search of the picturesque will find an interesting but laborious walk up the bed of Chapel Pond Brook, the outlet of the pond, where the rock grouping is of the most remarkable character. As the Giant's Cascade is the king, so the rainbow is the queen of the water-falls in this region. Following the path through the forest to the lower Au Sable Pond, and crossing the drift-wood which forms a natural bridge at its outlet, the trail soon after strikes Rainbow Brook. Ascending the bed of the brook for about half a mile, one suddenly enters a gorge, the rocky walls of which towers over 100 feet above. The sides and the rocks in the bed of the brook are covered with a brilliant green moss, and the surroundings are remarkably beautiful. Over the sides of this glen the brook makes a clear leap of 120 (some say 140) feet.

Such are a very few of the many attractions in and about this "the greenest of our valleys."

SEIZURE OF AN ILLICIT DISTILLERY.

On Sunday night some people living in the vicinity of the dwelling-house No. 262 Greenwich-street noticed a peculiar-looking flame breaking forth on the third floor, and immediately afterward an alarm of fire was struck. A Police Officer and several citizens, attracted by the light of what they supposed was an incipient fire, ran up the stairs and into the room, where they discovered, to their astonishment, that what had been mistaken for a fire was, in fact, an illicit distillery in full operation. A still of 80 gallons was found filled with warm mash, and near it a barrel of rum and several other barrels of mash. The premises were left in charge of an officer, while Deputy Collector Blake was sent for, who, upon arriving, destroyed the still and took possession of the rum and mash. During the uproar that attended the discovery of the distillery a Police Officer arrested a man named William Dundon, who was acting in a suspicious manner, and who loudly protested against being taken into custody. The prisoner was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday morning, when he declared that he knew nothing of the distillery, and that he had nothing to do with operating it. Some papers were found by Deputy Collector Blake during his search of the dwelling-house that directly traced the matter to Dundon, who was accordingly compelled to give bail for examination to-morrow afternoon. The distillery had been established in the building since the first of the month, and but for carelessness on the part of the proprietor, which led to the false alarm of fire, might have escaped detection for some time.

A COMPLAINT AGAINST CAPT. FOLEY.

Daniel E. Finn, a Special Deputy Sheriff in the Order of Arrest Department, appeared at the Police Central Office yesterday, and preferred a complaint against Capt. Foley and Patrolman Johnson, of the Tenth Precinct. Finn says that on last Thursday night he had a warrant of arrest for a man whom he expected to meet at the corner of the Bowery and Grand-street. While waiting at the corner for this person, he was accosted by the policeman, who ordered him to "move on." Finn refused to leave, saying that he had business there, and showed the policeman his badge. Johnson said that he did not believe that he had any business, and Finn retorted by calling the officer "a ——— liar," whereupon the officer struck him in the face, and then took him to the station-house, and preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against him. Sergt. Dahlgren, who was at the desk at the time, referred the case to Capt. Foley, who ordered Finn to be locked up, despite the fact that he showed his badge and the warrant which he had been charged to execute. On the above statement the charge is based. Patrolman Johnson says that Finn did not show his badge until after he was arrested. He admitted, however, that he struck Finn when the latter called him "a ——— liar." Capt. Foley says that Finn did not show his authority as a Deputy Sheriff, nor did he exhibit the warrant which he claimed to have had in his possession while in the station-house, and as Patrolman Johnson insisted upon making a charge of disorderly conduct against Finn, he had no alternative but to order him to be locked up.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.

A MEETING IN THE COVENANTERS' CHURCH FOR THAT PURPOSE — SHARP WORDS ABOUT LIQUOR-DEALERS AND LAW OFFICERS.

A meeting of the Twenty-eighth Ward Auxiliary of the Society for the Prevention of Crime was held last evening in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Milligan's,) on Twenty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. There was a very slight attendance, the small church of the Covenanters being scarcely one-third full. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. H. C. Cronin, after which Rev. Mr. Plested introduced Rev. J. C. K. Milligan, the Pastor of the Church. Mr. Milligan spoke very earnestly, and was rather severe upon some persons who stand, as he thinks, in the way of the enforcement of the liquor laws. "Judge Smith and the devil," he said, had opened the way to free ale and beer. The liquor men would not stop at that. They would not rest until all liquor was as free as ale and beer under Judge Smith's four-word decision. The liquor men owned the Judges and most of the Bar. He said that his friend Dr. Crosby was not a total abstinence man. He used fermented wine at his communion table, and believed that there could be no communion without it; and neither did he think wine out of place on the dinner table. The speaker did not think that Dr. Crosby would visit a corner liquor store, but he would probably patronize a grocer who sold liquor.

The speakers all advocated agitation. "I believe," said Rev. Mr. Cronin, "that we should not rest until there is not a spot of ground in the country big enough to make rum upon." Not only, he thought, should the day laborer be deprived of his gin, but the merchant should also be deprived of his glass of wine. Men were not made drunkards in bucket shops. Thousands of young men were going down to hell through the use of liquor who did not know what a bucket shop was. Men who would be ashamed to drink a schooner of lager for five cents would order beer by the dozen at the grocer's and take it home and drink it. Why, the speaker asked, during the recent disturbances in the cities, did the Mayors order the liquor shops closed? Why, he wanted to know, did they not close the barber shops? Why were the liquor shops closed from sunrise to sunset on election day? Because, he argued, even the corrupt Judges and politicians recognized the danger of rum. The society proposed, he said, to close all the liquor shops; to say to the owners, "You shall sell no more." But the liquor-dealers could put down $10,000,000 to fight the society. They would fight the society to the bitter end. The law officers would side with the liquor-dealers, because behind each stood five or six men saying, "You will lose your place, if you don't." These liquor-dealers are all law-breakers. He did not suppose that there was an honest liquor-dealer in this City. Our law-makers and our law administrators were in league with these men.

Rev. Mr. Plested said that the society was in need of money, and earnestly requested the hearers to join the society, and aid it with at least their initiation fee of $1, if they could afford nothing more. Blanks were then distributed among the audience, which were filled out, in some cases, with the name of the giver and the amount which he gave.

Rev. John P. Bether, the Chaplain at the Tombs, wished to have the fact clearly understood that this was not a temperance meeting to promote total abstinence, but that it was a meeting of a society formed to prevent crime by insisting upon the enforcement of good laws, already in existence, which had been hitherto disregarded. Rev. Mr. Plested said, in closing the meeting, that the liquor-dealers who had been pluming themselves on the thought that they could take down their three beds and sell what they pleased, since the sale and beer division of Jefferson Market Police, would find that they were mistaken. The society would promptly cause the arrest of every liquor-dealer whom they caught selling any other liquor than ale or beer. After the singing of the Doxology the meeting was adjourned.

TWO FURIOUS BATTLING FIELDS.

Jackson Field and his wife, Ellen, were arraigned before Justice Flammer, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday, the complainant against them being Officer Brennan, of the Eighteenth Precinct. Both prisoners gave evidence of having been participants in a severe struggle, and the officer's face was also disfigured by scratches. On Sunday afternoon Officer Brennan, hearing cries for assistance proceeding from the apartments of the prisoners in No. 405 East Seventeenth-street, entered the house. The door of a room in which a conflict was going on was locked, and he was compelled to break it open. He then found Field standing over his wife, who was insensible, and he was about to strike her with a chair. The officer wrested the chair away from him, and then attempted to arrest him. A violent struggle took place, in the course of which Mrs. Field revived, and went to her husband's assistance. She enabled Field to break away from Brennan and to go to a closet, where he procured a carving-knife, with which he attempted to stab the officer. The latter escaped the weapon and drew his revolver, with which he cowed both his assailants, whom he took to the station-house. In the court Officer Brennan charged Field with felonious assault, and his wife with assault and battery. Justice Flammer committed both prisoners for trial.

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE.

Speaking of the management of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, the Hartford *Courant* of yesterday says:

"It will be remembered that Mr. Charlton T. Lewis, Secretary of the Chamber of Life Insurance, testified before the Examining Committee of the Albany Legislature last Winter that he played an important part in bringing about the change of management in the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, which brought Messrs. Furber and Wiggin here, and said that he received $15,000 from Mr. Wiggin, and $5,000 from Mr. White, Treasurer of the company, for his services in the transaction. The *Insurance Times* announces that Mr. Lewis has restored the $5,000 he got of the company money, and has sent $7,500 to Mr. Wiggin, that being what he himself received, as he avers, the balance having been paid by him to another party, and the *Times* says: 'Mr. Lewis, in removing this stigma from his name, will relieve the Chamber of Life Insurance from a shameful reputation which would otherwise have destroyed its influence and led to its speedy dissolution.' The *Sunday Globe*, of this city, says it is understood that President Jewell will institute prosecutions against sundry persons who received, either as stockholders or Directors of the Charter Oak, unlawful dividends or perquisites under the Walkley management, and it intimates that evidence is in existence to make the suits effective."

A PRECOCIOUS NEW-YORK YOUTH.

The Albany *Argus* tells the following story:

"On the 7th inst., a lad apparently about 13 years of age, went to the Sans Souci Hotel, Ballston Spa, and registered as Edward P. Griscom, of New-York. He stayed over night at the hotel, and next morning told the manager, Mr. Earl, that he was going to write to his mother to come and join him. On Wednesday he hired a horse and phaeton, and drove to Saratoga, taking with a young village lad, named Weed. He returned the rig to the livery, but did not come back to the hotel at night, staying at Mr. Weed's. Mr. Earl, beginning to suspect that something was wrong, began to look for him, and on Thursday morning found that he had run away from him. On Weston to drive to Round Lake. He caused him to be taken before Justice Hamilton, to whom the lad acknowledged that he had run away from New-York. He said that he had registered his correct name, and that his mother was Mrs. Anna Boyd, of No. 148 West Twenty-eighth-street, and that his stepfather was employed in Mayor Ely's office. He had stolen $48 from his mother's pocket and started for the country. This amount he had expended, excepting about $7, for a violin, confectionery, suit of clothes for young Weed, &c. The mother was telegraphed to by Mr. Earl, and a reply soon came to detain him until he could be sent for."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Ex-Gov. E. M. Pease, of Texas, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Major Francis H. Parker, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Ex-Congressman Charles H. Van Wyck, of Middetown, N. Y., is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. James H. Wilson, Receiver of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railroad Company, is at the Brevoort House.

Virgil Powers, General Railroad Commissioner of Georgia; Paymaster Louis A. Yorke, United States Navy, and Vincent L. Bradford, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri; William H. Vanderbilt, and Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Windsor Hotel.

Judge Joseph P. Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court; ex-Congressman Stephen W. Kellogg, of Connecticut, and R. S. Stevens, General Manager of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

LAGER BEER BOTTLES.

The New-Haven *Journal* of Monday says: "Twenty-five or thirty keepers of places in this city who have been selling bottled lager beer have had suits commenced against them, with a view to test their rights in the business which they have established in bottling lager beer. The right to use certain stamped bottles is involved. As near as we can learn the merits of the case, it has been the custom of saloons to return their empty bottles to any concern with which they were doing business, care only being taken to return the right number, and no particular inspection of them has been made to see whether the identical bottles belonging to any one firm have been returned that firm. The consequence has been that there has been great confusion as to the bottles, and these suits are for the purpose of settling things straight."

SPORTS OUT OF DOORS.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME—A GREAT RACE TO BE RUN FOR THE KENNER STAKES—LIST OF PROBABLE STARTERS—THE POOL-SELLING.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 13, 1877.

The Vera Cruz fever, which has raged here since that colt won the sweepstakes for all ages, has subsided since Parole so easily disposed of him in the Summer Handicap last Saturday. The success of the Western horses had so elated the Occidental division, that they completely "lost their heads," and began talking wildly, and some of the weak-minded ones went so far as to say that they could bring scrubs here and beat the Eastern cracks. It is pleasant to note, however, that a more moderate estimate has been placed upon the value of the Western colts by their friends, and that the braggadocio which became so offensive to gentleman who race for the pleasure derived from the sport, has been less demonstrative. The friends of Bramble could not conceal their disappointment at his defeat on Saturday in the Kentucky Stakes, and in their excitement flaunted $1,000 bills in the face of Mr. Ehlers, the representative of Mr. Astor, daring him to a match over the same distance of ground. Mr. Ehlers declined, but signified his willingness to enter Pride of the Village in a sweepstakes of $500 each for a dash of one mile. The Bramble party, however, would not run more than three-quarters of a mile, and so the matter has been compromised. A sweepstakes has been opened for the 2-year olds, $250 each, play or pay, to close Aug. 15; the race to be run on the 27th inst. Messrs. Pierre and George Lorillard have signified their intention to enter, and that there will be a fine race there can be no doubt. There is also considerable discussion as to which gentleman has the best 3-year old, and Mr. Morrissey has opened a sweepstakes for 3-year olds, $250 entrance, play or pay, one mile and five-eighths, also to close on the 15th inst. and to be run on the extra day, so that the future is fraught with interest to all concerned in turf sports. The horse Fair Play has been returned to the stable of James T. Williams. It will be remembered that after he won the selling race on Thursday last he was purchased by Gen. E. W. Price for $580 during the temporary absence of Mr. Williams. When the latter returned he said that the horse did not belong to him, but to another party, who intended to run him through the West this Fall. On these representations Gen. Price relinquished his claim to the horse for the amount he paid for him.

The programme for the morrow, the second day of the meeting, is absorbing the attention of every one to-night. Certainly a more interesting series of events has hardly ever been promulgated, notwithstanding the excellence of the preceding ones. The initial affair will be a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for maiden 2-year olds, for a purse of $300, colts to carry 110 pounds, and fillies and geldings 107 pounds. There are nine youngsters engaged in this, which includes Clabaugh's Jet, by Vauxhall; Rice & Bethune's Duncan F. Kenner, by Gilroy; Withers' Lexington-Invercauld filly; Puryear's Clifton, Smythe's Danicheff, Reed's Eugene N. Robinson, F. Lorillard's Hildegarde, by Lexington, and McDaniel's filly by War Dance, out of Fly, and filly by Enquirer. To follow this will be the struggle for the Kenner Stakes, and there is no more important event in the racing calendar, the winner of it having a reputation firmly established for future engagements. Like the Travers Stake, it takes a really good colt to win it. Of the 63 nominations with which the stake closed, nine are posted as probable starters, which will be the largest field that has yet run for the prize, which will be worth this year $4,800 to the winner, and $300 to the second horse. Col. McDaniel will send two to the post, viz., Major Barker, the sensational winner of the mile and a quarter on Saturday, and St. James. Then August Belmont will start Susquehanna, by Leamington, out of Susan Bean, by Lexington, the winner of the Alabama Stakes. Since that race she has been highly thought of for the Kenner, and the book-makers had so many orders that she soon became the second favorite. Next on the list is Pierre Lorillard's b. g. Bazil, by Melbourne, Jr., out of Nellie Gray, by Lexington, a very fast colt. It is said that he cannot stay two miles, but the wise ones are often deceived. The next on the list is Barton & Medinger's b. c. Wash Booth, by Asteroid, out of Vaudalia, by Vandal, a colt that has always run gamely and is well thought of by his owners, who are not afraid of the over-shadowing reputations of his intended competitors. Next comes Mr. Lloyd's colt Baden Baden, by Australian, out of Lavender, by Wagner, the winner of the Kentucky and Jersey Derbys and the Travers Stake, and naturally enough the prime favorite for this event. Some of the enthusiastic admirers of the colt have said that his opponents will have to beat 3:32 to win the race; that Baden Baden would run the first mile in 1:47 and the second in 1:45 on a good track, and if he does this it is most likely to "cook" the crowd. It is not likely, however, that the race will be run in this manner; but the plans of the stable are kept secret, and they will not be known until his jockey receives instructions at the mound. Another stout colt is E. A. Clabaugh's Cloverbrook, by Wanda, out of Maudina, by imp. Australian, the winner of the Preakness and Belmont Stakes, but who has been ailing since he has been here. He was coughing before he ran in the Travers Stake, and yesterday morning he still showed symptoms of a cold. Mr. Clabaugh, however, has come to see the colt run, and has left word that he will make a good show in the race. Ex-Gov. Bowie's filly Oriole, by Kingfisher, out of My Maryland, by Brown Dick, is well thought of and backed, and Thomas W. Doswell's b. g. Bushwhacker, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Anna Bush, by Lexington, is not without friends. Then, making in all the, the Kenner Stake has not had a much better field of starters. Another great race will be the dash of a mile and a half for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, for which there are to be four competitors, including Tom Ochiltree, Parole, Virginius, and Glasgow. The first three will know how to possess a wonderful turn of speed, and Glasgow in the dark one who has not yet started here, but his chances are thought to be very slim in such company. The concluding event will be a selling race of a mile and an eighth for all ages, with the usual allowances, and the following seven have been entered, viz.: Tranquette, to be sold for $300, 99 pounds; Maritime, $300, 101 pounds; Dan K., $1,000, 90 pounds; Partnership, $750, 112 pounds; Oriola, $1,000, 88 pounds; Cardinal Wolsey, $1,000, 90 pounds, and Lady Salyers, $1,000, 88 pounds. Such is the day's sport mapped out for to-morrow, and it needs no further remark to recommend it to the attention of sportsmen. The pools sold to-day at the track on the several events were at the following rates:

THE THREE-QUARTERS DASH.

Hildegarde	$30	$50	McDaniel	$10	$15
Clifton	20	35	Jet	10	10
Kenner	15	15	Withers	10	10
Robinson	15	15	Danicheff	9	10

KENNER STAKE.

Baden Baden	$250	$225	Cloverbrook	$25	$20
Susquehanna	145	130	Oriole	20	20
Bazil	90	80	Bushwhacker	20	20
McDaniel	25	25	Wash Booth	15	10

MILE AND A HALF.

Parole	$200	$100	Glasgow	$20	$15
Virginius	45	25			

Tom Ochiltree has been scratched.

SELLING RACE.

Dan K	$25	$50	Wolsey	$15	$20
Partnership	25	50	Maritime	10	15
Oriole	15	35	Brunette	6	10
Lady Salyers	15	35			

BETTING AT THE HOBOKEN POOL-ROOMS.

The following was the betting in the Hoboken pool-rooms last night on the Saratoga races to come off to-day:

FIRST RACE—THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE.

Jet	$24	War Dance, filly, McDaniels	$24
D. F. Kenner	40		
Withers's Lexington colt	18	Enquirer Leisure, filly, McDaniels	24
Clifton	80		
Danicheff	15	Hildegarde	64
Eugene Robinson	15		

SECOND RACE—KENNER STAKE—TWO MILES.

Maj. Barker, St. James	McDaniels	$6	Wash Booth	$5
			Baden Baden	100
Susquehanna		56	Cloverbrook	13
Bazil		24	Oriole	6
Bushwhacker		5		

THIRD RACE—ONE AND A HALF MILES.

Glasgow	$12	Parole	$100
Virginius	20		

FOURTH RACE—SELLING RACE—ONE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

Brunette	$8	Oriole	$20
Maritime	8	Cardinal Wolsey	40
Dauk	55	Lady Salyers	32
Partnership	50		

TROTTING AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 13.—Summaries of the races at Point Breeze to-day:

Class 2:50; purse, $200, divided.

Glide	2	1	3	1	1
Dudley	1	4	4	3	7
Strife	7	5	1	6	4
Corn	3	6	2	4	3
Billy McGonegal	5	2	6	2	2
Lady Monroe	4	3	5	7	6
Babe	6	7	7	5	5
Leontine	8	dis			

Time—2:42; 2:41½; 2:42; 2:41; 2:40.

Class 2:27; purse, $200, divided.

Lady Kildeer	3	3	1	1	1
Snowball	1	1	2	2	4
Phil Dougherty	4	2	3	4	2
Delaware	2	4	4	3	3

Time—2:28¼; 2:27½; 2:28; 2:28¼; 2:28.

WOODBINE PARK RACES.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 13.—This was the second day of the Woodbine Park meeting. The one and a quarter mile dash was won easily by Gold Finch, Pilot second, Gray Cloud third, and Passion fourth. Time, 2:24. In the 2:40 class seven started. Woodstock was the winner, Tempest second, Bob Moore third. Time, 2:43; 2:41½; 2:45.

THE CITY REPUBLICANS.

COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS BY THE ASSOCIATION OF THE SIXTEENTH DISTRICT TO SENATOR CONKLING—WHAT THE "MACHINE" HAS ACCOMPLISHED FOR THE DISTRICT.

The monthly meeting of the Sixteenth District Republican Association, held last evening at the head-quarters, No. 230 Third-avenue, was well attended. In the absence of Col. Frank E. Howe, the President, Mr. Richard M. Lush was called to the Chair. Propositions of 60 candidates for membership were received and referred to the Committee of Admissions, and 40 persons were admitted to membership. Mr. Michael Cregan made a brief address, eulogistic of Senator Roscoe Conkling, in which he described the recent reception of that gentleman on his return from Europe, and at its conclusion three cheers were given for the Senator. Mr. Cregan then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we tender our congratulations to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, the able, upright, and faithful Senator of New-York, upon his return from his brief foreign voyage with strength renewed and vigor recruited, and we also congratulate the Republicans of our State and throughout the Union, that the great cause of which he has so long been the fearless champion and the gifted leader will continue to receive his active and efficient support.

It was understood when the meeting assembled that seven members of the association, holding offices in it, who are office-holders under the National Government, would resign in obedience to President Hayes' civil service order. Owing, as it was explained, to the absence of the Secretary of the association, who had the resignations in his possession, the reading of them and consequent action in regard to them had to be postponed to another meeting. A committee of three was appointed to make an investigation into the conduct of about a dozen members, who, it is alleged, have affiliated with the so-called "Anti-Custom-house Republican Party," or "New Republican Organization." The meeting then adjourned.

There are about 500 members on the roll of this association, and of that number about 12 hold office under the National Government. The total vote of the district is about 6,800, the Republicans polling from 2,100 to 2,500 votes. About six years ago the Republican vote was 1,050 to 1,250, and by the hard work of the district "machine," it has been nearly doubled.

THE FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Assembly District Republican Association held a regular monthly meeting last evening at its head-quarters, No. 152 Franklin-street. The only business transacted was the reception of the following resignations, in accordance with the requirements of the civil service order: John Robinson, Deputy United States Marshal, as President of the Association; Patrick H. Goodwin, letter-carrier, as First Vice President; William W. Baker, clerk in the Post Office, as Secretary of the Association; Joseph C. Scully, Night Inspector in the Custom-house, as Inspector of Election; Timothy Kane, clerk in the Post Office, as Inspector of Election; John C. Keenan, clerk in the Appraiser's office, Custom-house, as delegate to the Central Committee; George Hanley, clerk in the Appraiser's office, as delegate to the Central Committee; John Connolly, night inspector in the Custom-house, as delegate to the Central Committee; Michael Murphy, clerk in the Post Office, as delegate to the Central Committee, and Michael W. Burns, weigher in the Custom-house, as delegate to the Central Committee. A primary election to fill the vacancies will be held some evening next week.

EX-SPEAKER RANDALL ON SUBSIDIES.

HE FAVORS NOT ONLY THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD SCHEME, BUT GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE LEVEEING OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE RECLAMATION OF THE WASTE LANDS ON BOTH SIDES OF IT.

The Galveston (Texas) *News* prints a letter from Philadelpia, dated Aug. 1, in which the writer says:

"Thinking that the views of Hon. Samuel J. Randall on the current events of the day—the Pacific Railroad and the Speakership—would be of interest to the *News*, I paid the honorable gentleman a visit yesterday at Haverford, a delightful retreat some eight miles from the city, where he and his family are spending the heated term. After leaving the railroad depot, a half hour's walk through a narrow, shaded lane brought me in sight of an old-fashioned, unassuming two-story stone house, standing back in the woods, without a fence to keep stray cattle from the door. To the right of the house, in a hammock swung between two trees, lay Mr. Randall, reading; by his side sat his wife and three children, two daughters and one son. Mr. Randall recognizing me at a distance rolled himself out of the hammock and met me before reaching the house; with a hearty shake of the hand he led me toward the front steps and up on the front porch. Then came his wife and eldest daughter, a young lady of 17, followed by the two younger children. After a general shaking of hands, Mr. Randall and myself being left to ourselves, the conversation at once began on the condition and affairs of the country. 'I would like to visit Galveston,' said Mr. Randall. 'It appears to me that Galveston should be one of the main seaports of this country. That Mexican trade should never be allowed to go to France and England. If the inlet to Galveston is not deep enough or wide enough it is the Government's concern, and the Government should attend to it. The entire South needs the aid of a helping hand to start her on the road to prosperity. The 30,000,000 acres of land now covered by the waste waters from the Mississippi should be reclaimed. There are improvements that are wanted—yes, greatly needed in the South.' I said: 'Mr. Randall, your views on the Texas and Pacific Railroad are not yet generally known throughout the South.' 'Why,' said he, 'the people to be benefited by that road should agree among themselves as to the route it should take. Several Southern members of Congress are opposed to the Texas and Pacific bill as it now stands. I know Mr. Mills, of Texas, was in opposition to the bill last Winter. But when the Northern members all agree as to the geographical line that road should take, there would be little opposition to it, as it is generally conceded that some such route to the Pacific is wanted.' I alluded to the recent strikes and outbreaks throughout the country. 'That,' said Mr. Randall, 'is the fruit of the hard times and the long depression of trade the country has experienced since 1873. The cause is easily arrived at, but a proper remedy is not so readily found. It lies within the power of Congress to alleviate this suffering, there should be no delay in acting. No country can long withstand such internal eruptions. If internal improvements will help us, then let us have internal improvements. We want a market for our products. We can produce iron in Pennsylvania and Ohio at $12 per ton, but we have no place to send it. We can produce cotton and woollen goods at astonishingly low prices, but the market is overstocked. The tramp is the only deadwood of energy that could be and has been utilized in better times."

DESCENDANTS OF KIDNAPPED CHILDREN.

The Boston *Journal* says: "During a recent visit to Montreal, Dr. Samuel A. Green, of this city, paid a visit to the convent, and there made some interesting discoveries regarding the history of several children who were taken by the Indians from the Town of Groton in this State. It is a matter of historical record that the Abenaquis tribe made frequent incursions and carried away children, and their subsequent history has been but imperfectly known. Sara Tarbell and her two brothers were taken by the Indians from Groton, but the date of their capture was unknown. By inspecting the register of baptism at the convent, Dr. Green ascertained that they were taken June 20, 1707. The two brothers remained with the Indians and married the daughters of chiefs. They were the founders of the town of St. Regis, in Canada, and, during his recent visit, the doctor conversed with the grandson of one of the stolen boys. Another girl by the name of Longley was captured in 1694, and was baptized at the convent in 1696. The names of these lost New-Englanders will be recognized at once as ones familiar to the residents of Middlesex County. Mr. Ernest, Dr. Green will perpetuate the result of his interesting researches by a full account of what is known of these lost children. There are, no doubt, traces to be obtained of children who were taken from other towns by the Abenaquis Tribe."

A BIG STORM.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* tells a big story of a bad storm thus: "Mr. Toffiemier, a sheep man who has large flocks in Eastern Nevada, was in this city recently, and gave an account of a sand storm in San Bernardino County, Cal., which buried a flock of sheep, 6 000 in number, and their three herders, who were Frenchmen, 20 feet deep. He himself drove his flock over the sand which covered those that had preceded him and had perished."

NEW-ORLEANS TEAM FOR CREEDMOOR.

The New-Orleans *Democrat* of the 10th inst. says: The Governing Committee of the Crescent City Rifle Club met last night, and, after an examination of the averages made by the competitors for positions on the team, made the following selections: Capt. Dudley Selph, Major R. G. Eyrich, Col. John Glynn, Jr., and Major William Arms as the Crescent City team, and Capts. John K. Renaud and E. T. Manning as the reserves. James Buckley was then elected as the Captain of the team, after which it was decided that the team and reserves shall leave here on the 15th inst. for Creedmoor, where the inter-State match takes place on or about Sept. 10."

READING, Penn., Aug. 13.—The first passenger train crossed the new Lebanon Valley Bridge, at Lebanon, to-day. This structure replaces the one recently destroyed by rioters.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Cadet Northrup, of the third class in the West Point Military Academy, was drowned while bathing in the Hudson Saturday. The body has not yet been recovered. Deceased was from the West.

WHAT THE MAILS BRING.

THE BRITTON-PURNELL FEUD.

THE QUARREL BETWEEN TEXAN REPUBLICANS THAT HAS ENDED IN THE SLAYING OF ONE OF THEM—STATEMENT BY THE FRIENDS OF THE ONE DOING THE SHOOTING.

From the Evansville (Ind.) Journal, Aug. 11.

The following Associated Press telegram, which arrived early yesterday afternoon, contains matter of interest to Evansville people:

"GALVESTON, Aug. 10.—A *News* Austin special says United States Marshal Purnell was shot twice, and probably fatally wounded, by Frank L. Britton. The accounts of the affair are contradictory. It is known that the two gentlemen belonged to opposing factions of the Republican Party, and have had some differences as to the distribution of Federal patronage in this city."

Hon. Frank L. Britton, who was fortunate enough to come out unscathed in the affray, is a brother of Thomas P. Britton, Esq., of this city, and formerly resided here. He was in Evansville several weeks since with his wife, en route to Austin, after a visit to Washington City upon an errand which is the moving cause of the affray. Mr. Britton moved to Texas about 10 years ago, and began the practice of law in that State. He was an ardent Republican and soon attained prominence in State politics. Upon the "reconstruction" of Texas, E. J. Davis was made Federal Governor, and Mr. Britton was appointed Adjutant General of State. Under Grant's first Administration the latter was appointed United States Marshall for that district. The appointment was not satisfactory to the representative Republicans of the State, and a very strong effort was made to have him removed. For this purpose Mr. Britton made several trips to Washington, stating his reasons to the President. All efforts failed however, as Purnell's wife was an adopted daughter of Bishop Ames, who had a very strong influence with the Administration, whether exerted or not. Gov. Davis was a bitter opponent of Purnell and a warm ally of Mr. Britton. The attempt to remove Purnell ended in causing a long and bitter feud between Gov. Davis, Mr. Britton, and several other prominent Republicans on the one side, and Purnell, his two sons, and appointees on the other. The feud has several times cropped out in attacks by the Purnells.

Notwithstanding the failure of several efforts to remove the odious appointee, another attempt was made a few days ago. Gov. Davis' ally, Mr. Britton visited Washington, having in their possession affidavits of a Deputy Marshal under Purnell, to the effect that vouchers against the Government, which had passed through the latter's hands, had been raised from small to very large amounts. These affidavits and very damaging letters from prominent men in Texas against Purnell, were at the time published in the Washington papers. After the return of Gov. Davis and Mr. Britton to Austin, as the former was passing into the Court-house to try a case, Purnell's sons met him on the steps. One, raising his cane, struck Gov. Davis over the head, but the assaulted man clinched his adversary and a hard struggle began. The other brother drew his revolver with the intention of shooting Davis, but did not use it for fear he would strike his brother. Before the affray proved fatal bystanders interfered.

Mr. Britton heard of this a few minutes later, and was aware that the Purnells had planned to put him out of the way.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

WITH THE ARMY AT GIURGEVO.

HEAVY LOSSES IN KILLED AND WOUNDED—THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CAPTURE OF NIKOPOLIS—FAULTY TACTICS OF THE RUSSIANS—A ROUMANIAN HOTEL AND ITS DISCOMFORTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GIURGEVO, Wednesday, July 18—10 P. M.

As I had anticipated, the Russian losses have been very heavy. What they were previously the world will never know, as most of the dead were buried where they fell, before any outsiders were permitted to visit the scene of action. The official "butcher's bill" gives between 1,200 and 1,300 as a grand total, including three Colonels and 62 officers of other rank. But this enormous proportion of officers, the numbers of wounded whom we can see, the fact that the Turks, who, fighting from cover, must have suffered far less than their assailants, and yet acknowledge 2,000 casualties, and the general circumstances of the battle, warrant the supposition that the published estimate is very far below the mark. An act of splendid daring finally decided the affair. Two forlorn hopes had been repulsed; the third column wavered and was in a critical situation, when a battery of horse artillery—I wish that I could give the name of the gallant fellow who commanded it—dashed forward, scrambled across the ditch and over the breach, and, taking up a position in rear of a redan filled with Turks, who were flanking the approaches to the central bastion, on which the main attack was directed, opened fire through the open gorge of the work. All of the horses and three-fourths of the gunners were shot down, but the manœuvre was successful; the garrison was seized with a panic at the appearance of an enemy in their rear, and retired in disorder within the *enceinte*. After this the place was no longer tenable, and although a desultory cannonade was kept up on both sides for some hours longer the resistance was virtually at an end. The wounded of both armies are being transported to the hospitals on the left bank—those who can stand the journey into Russia, in order to relieve the establishments in Roumania, and to spare the poor fellows the additional suffering caused by the terrible heat.

Between Turnu-Magurelli and Alexandria I passed several convoys of prisoners on their way to the main depot at Kischeneff, whence they will be distributed in the interior in accordance with the dispositions which I have narrated in a previous letter. The columns were escorted by a few companies of infantry and several sotnias of Cossacks; the men were on foot, the field officers and some of the subalterns and Captains in carts. Hassan Pasha and Achmet Pasha, to whom every courtesy has been shown, went on, immediately after their surrender, in private carriages. The prisoners have that sullen, glum look common to their race, but whether they are really sorry for their fate is doubtful. The Oriental generally takes things as they come with remarkable philosophy, ascribing them all to Kismet and the will of Allah, which is a sufficient excuse for all failures, and certainly, to judge from their gaunt, hungry look and ragged uniforms, they could not have left much to regret in their last quarters in the way of creature comforts.

The occupation of Nikopolis is more important even than it was first thought to be. It has not only assured the Russian base of operations, but has procured all the strategical advantages incident upon the occupation of the Valley of the Tehundja, from Kasanlik to Jamboli, and secures the communications of Gen. Gourkho's column of 4,000 cavalry, composed of the Astrakan and Kagan Dragoons, some horse artillery, and a regiment of Cossacks, which forced the Balkans at two points, and now holds Jamboli, on the Adrianople road, in rear of Suleiman. The Turkish centre seems to be incomprehensible. They hold out with the utmost courage a wretched little fortress like Nikopolis, incapable of a long defense, and from which retreat is impossible when once invested seriously, and yet they abandon really important positions without firing a shot whenever there is a door open in their rear. That Ahmed Eyoub's troops should have evacuated Biela as soon as his line of retreat was compromised by the Russian passage of the Jantra is quite justifiable, but the Kazan defile is nearly 18 Engish miles in length, and both this pass and that of the "Iron Gate" were admirably fortified and garrisoned with regular infantry, which retired as soon as the raiders—they were nothing else—came in sight. There was a slight stand made by the Osmanli under Raouf Pasha at Yeni-Saghra, but as the Russian losses are put down at only 80 men it is scarcely worth speaking about.

Against any other enemy the Russian tactics seem very faulty. Their Army is spreading out like the sticks of a fan, and if Abdul Kerim has either talent or initiative he can crush their columns in detail. I have reason to believe that at present their operations are along four lines; a corps of 60,000 established along the right bank of the Jantra, between Obitenitz and Batin; 30,000 on the plateau of Carincha in observation against Rustchuk; 50,000 between Tirnova and Plevna; 35,000 at Sistova. Twenty-five thousand of these captured Nikopolis on Monday, and have detached a force westward in the direction of Widdin. Probably the second Roumanian Army Corps at Kalafat and Caracal, under Prince Carol, will take part in this operation. From these figures must of course be deducted the losses sustained in the various engagements fought during the last week, which may be put down at about 10 per cent. Another corps is being hurried forward through Roumania, to strengthen their left wing, and as, at last, the Turks have evacuated all the Dobrudscha north of the Kustendje-Tchernavoda line, Gen. Zimmerman can advance against Silistria, which he is to invest, and bring up the total strength of the army of operation to some 200,000 combatants of all arms. Still, not half of that number can be concentrated within 24 hours' time at any one point, and a few days will show whether the Serdal ek Ekrum has the intention of bringing on a general engagement near Shumla, where all the advantages of position and numbers will be in his favor. Perhaps I ought to say if he knows how to bring on that engagement, as the gibbering idiot is probably engaged in some algebraical calculation, or is awaiting the orders of the Medjliss, based upon the scientific reasonings of that council of old women and the luminous advice of a conclave of court astrologers. One thing only is certain; if the onward march of the invaders be not arrested within a week, in spite of their bad strategy, their columns will be in Adrianople before Suleiman Pasha's 40 battalions ordered up from Montenegro can come to its relief. We are told that Rustchuk is completely invested; this I do not think the case, although the communications may be cut off on three sides, for it is scarcely credible that the Czarewitch, who commands here in person, with all the experience he would sanction a movement so utterly at variance with the elementary principles of the art of war. He has only 75,000 men. The centre is at Cosova; the left at Pyrgos, on the Danube; the right at Nisova, exposed to a flank attack, as it lies nearly at right angles to the Turkish forces in the quadrilateral, where, with both the wings and the centre resting on the fortresses of Shumla and Rustchuk, and the strong natural position of Osman-Bazar, it numbers considerably over 100,000. However, rashness has succeeded so far, and it may do so again, for the Turks, like the French in their last war, never seem to perceive or to profit by the blunders of their adversaries. The bombardment of Rustchuk will commence in a day or two; the regular siege of the fortress about the 1st of August, if it has not fallen before that time.

I have just arrived at Giurgevo, after a 14 hours' drive over roads knee deep in dust, and with the thermometer marking 96° centigrade, a little over 96° Fahrenheit, in the shade. It is too late to expect to see anything, particularly as the Russian patrols are decidedly harsh toward unauthorized nocturnal prowlers; so my chief, and indeed only, preoccupation has been the discovery of a lodging for the night. My last visit here was only for a few hours, and I had not then experienced the same necessity, so that I must leave my readers to imagine the sickening sensation of a hungry stranger on the lookout for a place wherein to repose his wearied bones, in a town occupied by foreign troops, whence one-half of the population has fled—some, I am told, never stopped until they reached the Carpathians, and the most intrepid not short of Bucharest. I was here a year ago, and had breakfasted most agreeably at a Hotel de Paris, on the Grand Square, a dismal circular place, with a tall tower in the centre, and some shops and cafés running around the sides. But there was no such institution as the Hotel de Paris now to be seen there. At first I thought of the late bombardment, but there were no ruins, and even an earthquake would have left a vacant space; the old shanties were there in the same number, and yet the hotel was missing—it had vanished into thin air, or it had been absorbed and something else had taken its place. Now, my Roumanian is not fluent and the natives are not intelligent, and so I wandered helplessly about, with a mercenary carrying my traps in rear, until, at last, a friendly female tobacconist relieved my mind by the information that the establishment still existed, and that even its landlord was the same, but that, in compliment to the Russians its designation had been changed, and that, if I wanted to go there, I must ask for the Hotel de St. Petersburg. Surely this homage to Muscovy must have its reward, for Boniface has shown his knowledge of the weaknesses of the human heart by flattering national vanity; but Boniface is a time-server, for he will blot out Petersburg and substitute Vienna on his sign should the Austrians get here, of which there seems to be not a little probability.

Apropos of this, I am assured on unquestionable authority that the situation is becoming more delicate every day—the French would say *plus tendue*—with the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and that the fear of a rupture on that side, and of very possible complications with England, are so working on the already pacifically-disposed minds of the Emperor and Prince Gortschakoff, that to make a peace as soon as possible is their one persistent preoccupation; and even Gen. Ignatieff has been heard to declare, within the last week, that he expected to be back again as Ambassador at Constantinople before the middle of October. Russian diplomatists at London, Berlin, and Vienna are, I know, feeling the official pulse on the situation, and trying to discover the dispositions of the respective Cabinets as to the conditions to be proposed; these, which have been promised me from an official source, are said to be very moderate, and I will give them so soon as I return to the capital. There really does seem some chance of a general lying down together of lions and lambs, providing that all the powers agree to a joint action without any *arrière pensée*—a difficult hypothesis when one reflects that the negotiations will be confided to diplomatists whose chief end in life seems to be to try how they can be disloyal to each other—and that Turkey will accept the proffered terms. Everything now is possible, and the more illogical the solution to any political question, the greater is its probability. No human being can venture to predict what will happen, but the best informed and cleverest statesmen in Roumania—and whatever be their other shortcomings they are clever—are convinced that, before the middle of September, peace will be signed, or all Europe will be in arms.

But, to return to my own adventures: Into the hotel I entered, and, surely enough, there I found the same *personnel* of a fat landlord and dirty waiters, but there was a change; last year everybody spoke, or tried to speak, French; now their efforts seem to be in the direction of oblivion. I am rather glad that I do not know Russian, so that I was unable, even for my own convenience, to pander to their degraded taste, and, as the host nearly choked to death while trying to gargle himself with a word of 17 consonants, which he did not understand after he had spluttered it out, he was obliged to come back to the language of Gaul. Yes, there was a room, at the top of the house, entirely at my disposal for 10 francs the night, and it was light and airy, but had not found an occupant since the last bombardment, when a shell had passed through the roof and had torn away in its passage a small portion—a very small portion he said, with national mendacity—of the wall, although, on inspection, I found that the hole was about six feet in diameter. It was evidently a very mild bomb, a civilized bomb, for although its entrance had been accompanied with a good deal of noise and it had made the aforesaid hole in the wall, and had smashed all the windows—the fragments had not yet been swept away—and had torn up a portion of the flooring, it was reposing quietly in the inside corridor, where it will be kept, with much pride as a souvenir and will be handed down to future generations of Giurgevans as an heirloom and as a proof of their ancestor's intrepidity in the hour of danger—said intrepidity being a continuance of his avocations where he is coining untold gold, although a renewal of the bombardment is hourly expected. I looked at this Turkish visiting card, as it stood there, a true symbol of the national character—lazy, nonchalant, and apathetic. It had fulfilled its mission; it had knocked down a bit of masonry, but it was too indolent to burst; in short, it disdained to be guilty of any work of supererogation. I don't think that I felt reassured by the old superstition that two projectiles never hit the same spot, and the house is directly within the zone of fire, should the cannonade recommence; but there was no better shelter to be obtained in the town, and so I accepted my position and retired. There was nothing to eat but stringy mutton, stewed with garlic and onions in rancid grease, for the landlord's subserviency to his Russian guests is marvelous, and one waiter—a stray Frenchman of noble birth, but in financial difficulties—has assured me in plaintive accents that the time is near when train-oil and tallow dips will be the pièce de résistance, or at least will replace the soup.

TACTICS OF THE RUSSIAN GENERALS.

A military writer in the *Politische Correspondenz*, commenting on the failure of the Russian campaign in Armenia, says that all the principal Russian commanders there, such as Loris Melikoff, Heimann, Dewel, Oklobschio, Tchartchavadse, Scheremetieff, Tergukassoff, have gained their Generals' epaulettes in the Caucasus, and are comparatively young in the service. They are daring soldiers, but have seldom had the opportunity of handling large masses of troops. The present campaign is the first in which they have had large divisions under their command, and they endeavored to conduct the war on the same system as that which had proved so successful in the Caucasus 20 years ago. The leading principles of this system are to surprise and beat the enemy, to push forward, evade strong positions, and demoralize the enemy by the quickness of your movements. This explains the attempt to march upon Erzeroum without first taking Kars. Three Russian divisions were employed on this service, the weakest, of which, that of Erivan, in attempting to outstrip the other columns, ventured farthest, and thereby compelled Gen. Melikoff, notwithstanding his known numerical superiority of his enemy, to advance against him by forced marches in order to cut his army in two, and thereby rescue Gen. Tergukassoff from a position which might easily have become fatal. How critical the state of affairs must have been is shown by the fact that Gen. Melikoff paid a Kurd 2,000 roubles for taking a message to Gen. Tergukassoff and bringing back his reply. The forces of the latter were so small in number that he could only leave six companies of infantry and three sotnias of cavalry in Bayazid to cover his rear, and that after effecting his retreat to Igdyr he had only eight battalions and 15 sotnias, or some 7,000 men in all. The most critical moment was after the battle of Dajar, and Tergukassoff on this occasion showed a military coup d'œil and firmness which are characteristic of the Russian officers of the Caucasus. Instead of going straight to Bayazid, as his enemy expected, he took a side road to the north to Igdyr, thence marched to Bayazid, and by this manœuvre succeeded, though with very inferior forces, in relieving the Russian garrison.

RAILROAD CROSSINGS AT GRADE.

The Cleveland *Leader* briefly summarises the opinion of Judge Albert Yeomans, of Trumbull County, Ohio, delivered in a case in which a railroad in process of construction seeks to "appropriate" the right to cross and a right of way across the track of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at grade, and at a point on the Atlantic and Great Western Road where the united grade and curvature of that road causes the maximum difficulty of operation going westward on that division of the road. The *Leader* says: "The grade is said to be more than 48 feet to the mile, and the curvature is equivalent to an addition to the grade of 8 feet to the mile, making the grade equal to 56 feet to the mile. The Atlantic Road resists the appropriation upon the ground that the 'necessity for the appropriation' cannot be shown, and that unless this necessity be shown 'by satisfactory proof' to the Probate Judge of the county, there is no authority of law in Ohio under which an 'appropriation proceeding' can go further, or any jury be summoned to assess damages. The court held substantially: That the jurisdiction of the question of 'the necessity for the appropriation' of a particular point of crossing at grade by one railroad of another railroad's track in Ohio, rests in the Probate Court of the county in which the proposed crossing is situated; and that where the crossing at the proposed point would work unnecessary, unreasonable or unusually dangerous interruption to the service of the public in the operation of the original road, and it is reasonably practicable to select a point of crossing not open to either of these objections, an impartial public tribunal will not, in the exercise of the supervisory power delegated to it by the State over the exercise of the power of 'eminent domain' by a corporation, decide that there is a necessity for the appropriation of the proposed crossing."

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 15.—Arrangements have been completed for a rowing regatta, which will commence here to-morrow, and continue five days. Crews from Albany, Philadelphia, and other places are present.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—An unknown man, supposed to be H. C. Robbins, of Penn Yan, N. Y., from memoranda and a cane so marked which were in his possession, dropped dead in the depot to-night. He was about 70 years of age.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 13.—The working men held a mass meeting to-night, and determined to put working men forward as candidates for Mayor and Councilmen in the coming municipal election. Between 300 and 400 working men were present.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

THE FEVER STILL RAGING IN THE FATHERLAND—CAUSES FOR THE DESIRE TO LEAVE HOME—OVER ONE MILLION STRONG MEN ADDED TO THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 30.

Some interesting information on the subject of German emigration is given in a report by Vice-Consul Kruge, just issued. It appears by official statistics that the number of Germans who emigrated to the United States, from 1845 to 1876, both years inclusive, was 2,685,430. Emigration from Germany, particularly to the United States, increased steadily after the memorable year 1848, and assumed very large proportions immediately after the chances of a war between Austria and Prussia in 1852 and 1853. The largest number of emigrants of any year left in Summer 1854, or after the declaration of the Crimean war—the United States alone receiving 215,000 German immigrants in that year. There appears a considerable falling off from 1853 to 1864, but already in 1865, when a probability of a war between Austria and Prussia became more and more visible, the number of emigrants began to increase very much. The years from 1866 to 1870, most likely in consequence of the suspicious relations between France and the North German Confederation, which ultimately brought on the war in 1870, give very large figures. Even the year 1870 has the large number of 91,777 emigrants. "Before we witness," says Consul Kruge, "after the close of the Franco-German war, when the German Empire had been created, and a prosperity seemed to have come over Germany beyond any expectation, when wages had been almost doubled, and when, in fact, everything looked in the brightest colors, a complete emigration fever was raging in all parts of Germany;" and the years 1871, 1872, 1873 show an almost alarming tendency to quit the Fatherland. This movement would no doubt have continued but for the natural check it received through the financial and commercial crisis in the United States. There are, however, at present again unquestionable signs that a very large emigrating element is smoldering in Germany, stimulated by political and economical embroilments which will break forth as soon as sufficient hope and inducements offer themselves in transatlantic countries in the eyes of the discontented and despondent Germans. The general political aspect and the decline of German commerce and industry at the present period are, observes Consul Kruge, such that an emigration on a large scale must be the natural consequence of the ruling state of affairs. Among other illustrations of the causes of a desire on the part of the Germans to leave their native land, Consul Kruge mentions the religious "Kulturkampf," which, he says, in its practical results may at least up till now be rightly termed an unsuccessful move on the political chessboard, and has been brought home by degrees to the Roman Catholic population in an irritating, harassing form. Between the priests on the one hand and the Government on the other the lives of the Roman Catholic peasantry are made one of "perfect torment;" and these people naturally desire to leave that country where, rightly or wrongly, they believe their religion attacked or endangered. The relations between France and Germany also act powerfully to promote emigration, and the huge expenses of maintaining the army, besides a navy of considerable size, contribute to swell the emigration tendency of the country. Consul Kruge thinks that if the Australian colonies care to have the largest portion of the coming German emigration, at no time have they had a better chance of creating an extensive movement to their shores than at present. In the meantime, Dr. Engel, the Director of the Bureau of Statistics at Berlin, estimates the loss in capital of every German soul emigrated at 650 thalers (Prussian) or £97 10s. In illustrating the loss to Germany by emigration, Dr. Engel points out that "old and infirm people do not emigrate, but that Germany has given within 27½ years considerably over 1,000,000 strong men to the United States of America alone, and that the Kingdom of Prussia has lost within the same time 500,000 soldiers.

A CORPS OF STUDENT DRAGOMANS.

THE BRITISH CONSULAR SERVICE IN TURKEY TO BE REORGANIZED—THE DRAGOMAN AND CONSULAR SERVICES EVENTUALLY TO BE AMALGAMATED—A NEW SCHEME.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 2.

The Earl of Derby has decided, with a view to the reorganization of the consular service in Turkey, Persia, and Egypt, to institute a corps of student dragomans, to be selected by open competition, and instructed in Oriental languages at the public expense. It is intended that the dragoman and consular services in those countries should eventually be amalgamated, and that admission to them should be obtained by passing through the grade of student dragoman. The following are the regulations under which candidates will be appointed: 1. The office of student dragoman has been instituted to supply her Majesty's missions and Consulates in Turkey, Persia, and Egypt with persons versed in the languages of those countries, and competent to discharge the duties of interpreters and consular officers. 2. Student dragomans are selected by open competition, after examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, who will give public notice beforehand of the subjects of such examination, and of the time when it will be held. 3. The student dragomans, as soon as possible after their appointment, will proceed to Constantinople, where they will be under the orders of her Majesty's Ambassador, and of a member of the embassy specially appointed to superintend them, who will be provided, at the public expense, with lodgings in the neighborhood of Constantinople, and also with instruction in languages. 4. The salary of the student dragomans is fixed at the rate of £200 a year, commencing 10 days previously to the date of their departure from England. A passage to Constantinople is provided for them at the public expense. 5. Student dragomans will be required, before leaving England, to execute a bond for the payment of £500 to her Majesty's Government in the event of leaving the service of their own free will, or being discharged from it for misconduct or inefficiency within five years. 6. The student dragomans are to devote themselves, in the first place, to the study of the Turkish, Persian, and Slav languages, and of Mussulman law; and in the next place they are to qualify themselves for the public service. They will, when qualified, be eligible for employment as dragomans and in consular service in the East, as vacancies occur; but they must clearly understand that their retention and advancement in the service will depend entirely on the ability which they may show after their arrival in Turkey, and on their general steadiness and good conduct. 7. Candidates must be natural-born subjects of her Majesty, must not be under 18 or over 24 years of age at the date of examination, and must be unmarried; they will be required to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that they are physically qualified for service in Eastern countries. 8. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz.: Obligatory—Handwriting, orthography, and reading aloud; arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions; English composition, French, Latin. Optional—Ancient Greek, Italian, German. A competition for six appointments will be held on Tuesday the 28th of August, and following days.

AN OLD LONDON GRAVEYARD.

The London *Standard* of Aug. 1 says: "At the Guildhall, Westminster, yesterday, before the Assistant Judge at the Middlesex Sessions, Thomas Bouffler appealed against an order of the Parish of St. Mary, Islington, to demolish premises known as New Bunhill-fields. Mr. E. J. Jones said he had known the ground for 43 years, and had been proprietor of it. It was closed as a burial-ground in 1853. There were thousands of funerals there to his personal knowledge. The ground was completely rotten. It was a burying-ground before 1802, and had been used for funerals three times over, bodies being buried above those already interred when the coffins became rotten. They were anxious to make the most of the ground, and put the coffins as close to each other as possible. Mr. Bouffler, the appellant, had all the books, and would never produce them. In the register books of the burials in the whole of the ground there were upward of 6,000 entries from 1802 to 1853. On that particular spot where the houses were built there was room for 90 graves and they, on an average, put nine coffins in each grave. There would, therefore, be about 600 or 700 bodies in that part of the ground. In digging for the reception of fresh bodies, if they found coffins at all rotten they knocked them to pieces. The ground was perfectly honeycombed with bodies and in a state of corruption. Some of the coffins were removed in the night so that the inhabitants should not be frightened by their removal. They had buried from 23 to 25 on a Sunday, and the average on Sunday burials was about 18. On week days the burials were three or four a day. A great number of burials took place there from the Fever Hospital. The particular spot on which these houses had been erected was not drained at all. The whole of the ground was made up of bones, rubbish, wood, and remains of bodies. When a grave was required the average on Sunday burials iron was put down, and if it struck against a coffin, and there was not sufficient depth, then it was withdrawn and a fresh search was made. Joseph Furnman said that when some coffins were dragged out the men employed were up to their knees in black slush, and stimulant had to be given them in consequence. He quite believed the natural and proper sense of influence and interference of the Government of India! A great deal of money has been spent in 'so-called' commercial missions to Yarkund, and large sums will be thrown away to no purpose if any attempt is made to send a British resident to Yarkund, or to interfere with or influence the administration of affairs in the Kashgar territories. It would be most impolitic to enter upon a position we could never maintain. I believe that the member for Marylebone did, or was going to, ask a question in the House of Commons as to what course the Government of India would adopt with reference to the outbreak of hostilities between the Ameer of Kashgar and the Emperor of China. I venture to think that the Government of India are about as much concerned with the relations between those two potentates as they might be with the affairs of two chiefs in the very centre of the Continent of Africa. Russia alone is concerned; she is watching the course of events, and in this time will use her influence for her own purposes."

WEDDING OF THE LADY MAYORESS OF LONDON.

The London *Telegraph* of Aug. 2 says: "On this day week an event interesting to all citizens will bring together a large congregation in the choir and dome of St. Paul's, which extra-parochial cathedral has been appropriately chosen for the marriage of the Lady Mayoress, Miss Ada Louisa White, with Mr. Cecil Herbert Thornton Price, partner in a Scandinavian mercantile firm in the City of London. The walls of the great basilica which crowns London's 'highest ground' have only on very rare occasions echoed the service of holy matrimony, and never has any person of historical name or civic note been wedded at the Pauline altar. It has been arranged that the nuptials of the Lady Mayoress shall be celebrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, part in the service being also taken by the Bishop of Ely and Canon Liddon. The service will be choral, and will commence with the processional hymn, 'The voice that breathed o'er Eden,' which is to be sung by 40 choristers preceding the bridal party as it advances from the west entrance to the steps of the choir, where the chief portion of the ceremony will take place, the lectern being moved aside. The Lord Mayor will then 'give away the Lord,' and the versicles will be sung in their proper place; and before the exhortation the choir will sing Mr. Arthur Sullivan's marriage anthem, 'O God, Thou art worthy to be praised.' At the end of the service, and while the signatures are being appended to the register, Dr. Stainer, the organist, will play a soft voluntary, to be followed by the jubilant strains of Mendelssohn's 'Wedding March,' as the newly-wedded pair leave the cathedral. The bride's dress, from Lyons, will be a white satin Princess robe, with a rich white court train four yards long from the waist, and brocaded down the back with rosebuds and forget-me-nots. The front, as well as the back, will be cut all in one, with a row of orange blossoms on either side, from the shoulders, and a large bouquet of the same flowers on one side of the petticoat. The veil, handkerchief, and trimming of the bouquet, as well as of the dress, will be Brussels point lace. The shoes, from Paris, will be of white satin, hand-painted, with a design of orange blossoms and myrtle. The dresses of the six teen bridesmaids are to be petticoats and trains of Rose du Barri silk, and these young ladies will all wear wreaths."

HOW JAPANESE FANS ARE MADE.

In his just published report to the Foreign Office, her Majesty's acting Consul for Hiogo and Osako, in Japan, tells us that the latter place is the principal city for the manufacture of the *ogi*, or folding fans, all descriptions of the bamboo kind being made there, while the figures, writing, &c., are executed in Kiyôto. The superior fans, called *uchiwa*, are manufactured in Kiyôto, and are extensively used by the better classes of Japanese, while the inferior kinds of the same description come from Fushimi and Tôkiô. Mr. Annesley cites from a local authority some interesting particulars respecting the manufacture of the *ogi*, or folding fans, of which the following are the salient features: "When the printed sheets which are to form the two sides of the fans have been handed over to the workman, together with the bamboo slips for the ribs, his first business is to fold the two sheets which are to form the fan so that they will retain the crease. This is done by placing them between two pieces of heavily-rolled paper, which are properly creased, and the four are then folded up together and placed under pressure. When sufficient time has elapsed the sheets are taken out and the molds used again, the released sheets being packed up for at least 24 hours in their folds. The next process is to take the ribs (which are temporarily arranged in order on a wire,) and 'set' them into their places on one of the sheets after it has been spread out on a block and pasted. A dash of paste then gives the wood-work adhesive powers, and that part of the process is finished by affixing the remaining piece of paper. The fan has to be folded up and opened three or four times before the folds get into proper shape, and by the time it is put up for sale it has received an amount of handling that no foreign paper would endure. The qualities of native paper now used are not nearly so good as those of which the old fans were made, and in consequence the style of manufacture had had to be changed. Instead of first pasting the two surfaces of the fan together, and then running in the bamboo ribs, the ribs are square, and as mentioned above, are pasted in their places. The outside lacquered pieces and the fancy work are all done in Osaka and Kiyôto, and some of the designs in gold lacquer on bone are really artistic, but the demand for the highly ornamented fans is not great. When the inside are dry, the riveting of the pieces together (including the outer covering) is rapidly done, and a dash of varnish quickly finishes the fan."

AUSTRIAN MILITARY PRACTICE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 31, says: "The Austrian military authorities have determined to establish at Steinfeld a school of artillery, with an organization similar to that of the existing school of musketry at Brück. Thirty-seven officers and 80 men are to be instructed annually in the new school, the men being exercised principally in pointing and laying guns, the officers in conducting experiments, determining trajectories, ranges, &c. The course of instruction is to begin each year in the Spring, and to conclude when Winter sets in. It has also been decided that the men belonging to the siege artillery and the engineers of the Austrian Army shall be specially exercised this Summer. A mimic bombardment of Komorn will be carried out by the former, while the latter will throw a pontoon bridge across the Danube, toward the end of August, in the presence of the Emperor. Owing probably to financial considerations, there will not be any regular Autumn manœuvres on a large scale in Austria this year; but, nevertheless, the troops will be exercised in combined manœuvres in the vicinity of each of the large garrisons. For instance, the garrison of Vienna, which consists of detachments of the First, Second, and Twenty-fifth Divisions of Infantry, will be reinforced by calling in the battalions quartered at Brück, Klosterneuburg, Mauer, &c., and will manœuvre, in conjunction with a force of artillery, cavalry, and engineers, during the last week of August and the first seven days of September. Similar manœuvres will also be executed by the garrison of Linz, in concert with the troops stationed in the Prague military district, and it is expected that the Emperor and Archdukes will be present at these latter exercises."

MARSHAL MACMAHON AT HOME.

The London *World* of Aug. 1, reprints the following from a pamphlet entitled "MacMahon:"

"The Marshal rises at 6 o'clock throughout the year. When up, he rings for François, his valet, an old African soldier, and who has been in attendance for years. François brings him up a cup of black coffee. The Marshal shaves himself; then dresses, sometimes in civilian and sometimes in military costume; he has a marked preference for the latter, which may be easily explained. He then descends to his study, and works there either with the Viscount d'Harcourt, his Secretary, or with his aides-de-camp, until 11:30, except the days on which Ministerial Councils take place. This Council, at which the Marshal assiduously attends, takes place generally on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 10 o'clock. The Marshal often receives a few visitors in the morning. At 11:30 he breakfasts with his family, and this repast is light and short. The African sobriety of the Marshal is well known. He stays a few minutes with *la Maréchale* and his children, and then returns to work for about another hour. From 1 to 3 o'clock he receives the high functionaries who wish to consult with him. The members of the National Assembly and Prefects are admitted without letters of audience; persons with these letters and subject to this formality are also received at this time, as well as Generals and superior officers. The days on which important sittings took place in the National Assembly, the Marshal did not leave his room. Every quarter of an hour dispatches were transmitted to him, giving him an accurate account of each phase of the discussion and of each incident. Other days he goes out on horseback at 3 o'clock, and frequently visits a camp, a barracks, or reviews a regiment. Sometimes he goes to a hunt. He habitually returns about 5:30, and then rapidly peruses the newspapers. The family of the President again meet at table for dinner. A few friends, *en petit comité*, are admitted on ordinary days. Thursdays are set apart for official dinners and receptions."

THE KASHGAR PROVINCES.

A "retired officer" writes to the London *Times* of July 30 as follows: "A great deal has been written lately in local journals regarding the late Yakoob Khan, Ameer of Kashgar, and regarding the affairs of his State. In the official position I held for several years in a mountainous district on the north-east frontier of British India, on the borders of Thibet, I availed myself of opportunities for personal communication with almost every trader and merchant who went to and from Yarkund. During my long term of office in that district I made very close inquiry, and received a good deal of information regarding affairs political and commercial in the territories of Yarkund or Kashgar. As the result of my observations, may I be permitted to remark that the Kashgar Provinces lie quite beyond the natural and proper zone of influence and interference of the Government of India! A great deal of money has been spent in 'so-called' commercial missions to Yarkund, and large sums will be thrown away to no purpose if any attempt is made to send a British resident to Yarkund, or to interfere with or influence the administration of affairs in the Kashgar territories. It would be most impolitic to enter upon a position we could never maintain. I believe that the member for Marylebone did, or was going to, ask a question in the House of Commons as to what course the Government of India would adopt with reference to the outbreak of hostilities between the Ameer of Kashgar and the Emperor of China. I venture to think that the Government of India are about as much concerned with the relations between those two potentates as they might be with the affairs of two chiefs in the very centre of the Continent of Africa. Russia alone is concerned; she is watching the course of events, and in this time will use her influence for her own purposes."

LAW REPORTS.

A PECULIAR DIVORCE CASE.

A CLERK'S CHARGES AGAINST HIS WIFE—HER DENIALS AND COUNTER CHARGES.

Henry Sangster, a clerk with Eugene S. Mower, a coal merchant, has brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas to obtain a divorce from his wife, Alice, who keeps a boarding-house at No. 302 West Twenty-ninth-street, on the ground of her alleged adultery, especially with one Joseph W. Wilson, a boarder in defendant's house. The parties have no children. Sangster alleges that he arrived in this country from England with his wife in 1870, and that he has always well provided for her; that he was turned out of his own house by Wilson, who he charges is kept by his wife when he is out of employ; that his wife has magnificent silk dresses, worth $100 each, a gold watch and chain worth $200, gold bracelets, gold and amethyst lockets, rings of pearls and other precious stones, a seal-skin sacque worth $150, a Paisley shawl worth $50, and over $300 worth of silver ware, "the gifts of her various gentlemen friends;" also "that her underclothing is of the most expensive kind, trimmed with real lace and embroidery;" that she neglected her duties as a wife, failing "even to put a stitch in his clothing, or even to sew a button on his shirt;" that he had often implored her to break with Wilson, and she had replied, "You are not able to keep me as I should be kept, and, therefore have no right to complain," and she further said, "If you do not like it, you can go." Sangster further alleges that his wife "would kiss and hug Wilson in the presence of persons living in the house;" that she would "help Wilson to his room when he was intoxicated, and undress him and put him to bed;" that in 1873 she proposed to plaintiff "that if he would submit to letting a rich old man of her acquaintance have a room in the house, and shut his eyes, said man would buy and furnish her a house in her own name for the purpose of keeping boarders, and that plaintiff might then do without work;" and that "in April, 1875, the said old man, whose name the defendant refused to tell, furnished her with $200 to go to England, and that she went and remained abroad four months."

The defendant and Wilson both deny the truth of the allegations of the plaintiff, the defendant averring that she is a poor woman, almost destitute of means, and that she has always been a virtuous and good wife, supporting herself during the nine years of her marriage with plaintiff, and that he has never given her any presents since their marriage, except a silver thimble and a napkin ring; and that the only money she has received from him for a long time was a loan of $5, which she was unable to repay him in cash, and which she discharged by giving him a pair of blankets. Wilson swears in an affidavit that he has not had any improper relations with the defendant, and that he "believes she is virtuous and honorable."

The main part of these charges and denials were contained in affidavits submitted to the court on motions made on behalf of the defendant for counsel fee and alimony, and that plaintiff should furnish a bill of particulars relating to his charges against her. Both parties allege that they are poor, plaintiff swearing that he cannot afford to pay either counsel fee or alimony, and defendant that she cannot pay the expenses of the suit and maintain herself without some allowance.

Judge Larremore yesterday ordered a reference of the application for counsel fee and alimony, and denied the motion for a bill of particulars.

COURT NOTES.

Officer Patrick H. Doran, of the Fourteenth Precinct, yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Smith, charged Charles and Madeline Gerlach with keeping a disorderly house in Hester-street. Both parties were held in $500 bail.

In the matter of the application for the vacating of the attachment granted against Montgomery Gibbs, an English literary writer, who had become surety on a claim for $700 owned by William M. Oliver, Judge Van Brunt decided yesterday to deny the motion to vacate.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, John Reilly, of the firm of Reilly & Kieley, dealers in vulcanized rubber belting, No. 62 Frankfort-street, charged Charles F. Ternsfield, of No. 179 Elizabeth-street, with embezzling $13 79, money collected by him for the firm. Ternsfield was held in $300 bail.

The case of Lizzie Lang, who accused Henry Karel, of No. 73 Chatham-street, with stealing her pocket-book, containing $6, on Sunday morning, came up for examination yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Smith. Lizzie's story being vague and incoherent, the magistrate honorably discharged the prisoner.

In the case in which Jenny Sharkai sought by means of habeas corpus to get possession of her child Rose, aged 10 years, which she alleged was in the custody of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, it was shown yesterday that the child was never in the possession of the society, and the writ was dismissed by Judge Van Brunt.

William B. Cooper was committed to the House of Detention yesterday by Justice Smith, of the Tombs Police Court, at his own request. In trying to stop a sailor named Smith who was running wild through Cherry-street, armed with a knife, Cooper was stabbed in the right arm, causing an ugly wound, which rendered him totally unfit for work.

In the matter of the default taken in the suit of Clarence M. Sanderson against the American National Life and Trust Company on an inquest, the plaintiff getting judgment for $10,573 82 on a policy issued by the company, Judge Sanford yesterday made an order vacating the inquest and directing the cause to be restored to the calendar, defendant's counsel having submitted affidavits that the default was occasioned on account of due notice not having been given them.

Owen Feeney, of No. 73 Mulberry-street, on Sunday morning saw William Doyle, of No. 13 Pell-street, coming out of the store No. 193 Chatham-street, having with him a bundle wrapped up in canvas, containing the material and trimmings for 11 pairs of pantaloons. Doyle was arraigned yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Smith, on the charge of grand larceny, preferred against him by Timothy Landers, who had charge of the goods. The prisoner was held in default of $1,500 bail.

Justice Kilbreth, presiding at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday sentenced Martin Gilroy and James Concannon to one month on Blackwell's Island for assaulting Officer Stepper, of the Seventeenth Precinct, yesterday morning. The prisoners entered a saloon at the corner of Avenue B and Fifth-street, and after refusing to pay the bar-tender, who called in Stepper. The two roughs at once disarmed him of his club, and beat him severely on the head and body. They were arrested immediately after.

In the suit of Mark Thompson, Receiver of the Abingdon-Square Savings Bank, against George W. and Edgar F. Brown, William S. See, and John Crow, et al., Trustees of the bank, an order of discontinuance was granted yesterday by Judge Van Brunt, as against the Browns, See, and Crow. The Browns being non-residents of this State, and See and Cr

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 14, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—An Side—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

PARK THEATRE.—Baby—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. P. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—The Kerry Gow—Mr. Thomas Murphy and Company.

WOOD'S THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Miss Laura Alberta, Miss Leila Granger, Mr. Louis Mestayer.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Reception by the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisement for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day in the Middle States and New-England, south-east to south-west winds, stationary, followed by falling barometer, cloudy and rainy weather, stationary or lower temperatures.

Mr. Randall has been heard from again. A reporter of a Texas paper has brought him to the surface with a statement that practically pledges his support to the Mississippi levee scheme, the Texas Pacific Railroad, and a general plan of Government expenditure for internal improvements in the South. "The 30,000,000 acres of land now covered by the waste waters from the Mississippi should be reclaimed;" when the "Southern members all agree as to the geographical line the road should take, there would be little opposition" to the Texas Pacific; and as to the labor troubles, "if internal improvements will help us, then let us have internal improvements." These are Mr. Randall's bids for Southern support. We presume they will be successful, and the great lobby which will concentrate at Washington next Winter will not be slow to appreciate the value of a "willing" Speaker. The rôle of economy will be doubly hard for the Democrats, however, under such leadership.

The almost simultaneous tidings from points a thousand miles apart—the Staked Plains, in Texas, and Big Hole Cañon, in Montana—have illustrated the folly of the cry for army reduction which was raised in the last Congress, and has been more or less echoed since. Besides the ordinary garrison needs, we have seen three distinct and imperative calls made upon the Army this Summer—one to guard the Texan border from the raids of bandits from Mexico; a second to quell the Indian uprisings in Idaho and Montana; a third to protect Government and corporate property, and, in fact, society itself, from riots in the Atlantic States. The most frantic friends of army reduction will not claim that the same soldier could simultaneously answer all three of these calls, even if he were "like Cerberus, three gentlemen at once." What we have learned is that transporting troops, on sudden calls, from Georgia to California, from North Carolina to Texas, from New-York to Pittsburg, from Washington to St. Louis, and so on, makes a heavy bill of expense, which would go a long way toward paying for a larger army. If the blanket is too short and too narrow, no twisting and turning will make it fit the bed; pull it toward the head-board of Canada and it lays bare the posts in Texas; stretch it well over the Pacific coast and it uncovers the Atlantic shore. The Summer's lesson ought not to be forgotten next Winter by Congress.

The letter of our special correspondent from Oltenitza will be found very interesting reading. It discusses, with a thorough command of facts and military possibilities, the prospects of the campaign in Bulgaria after the first Russian defeat at Plevna, and it foreshadows, in a way fully justified by subsequent events, the relative positions in which other reverses were likely to leave the contending forces. A very graphic pen-picture of Gen. Ignatieff, the ex-Ambassador of Russia at Constantinople, is not, in view of the announced resignation of Prince Gortschakoff, the least suggestive and timely portion of a letter which will amply repay careful perusal.

It will be observed that the *Staats Zeitung* makes a forcible rejoinder to the somewhat tawdry plea of the *World* in favor of the Governor's purity of motives in vetoing the "omnibus" charter and the Financial bill passed at last session for the relief of New-York tax-payers. The only "weighty and controlling public reasons" which the Governor gave for withholding his approval from these bills were summed up in the statement that they were opposed by the majority of the City delegation in the Legislature. That majority was the creation of Tammany, and, notoriously, acted under the orders of John Kelly. Hence, when the *Staats Zeitung* argues that we must send to the Legislature men who will refuse to do the bidding of Kelly and Tammany, if we are to have the slightest chance of cutting down official salaries and checking the increase of the Municipal debt, it simply states the opinion of all reasonable men, and draws a perfectly legitimate conclusion from the expressed views of Gov. Robinson. The Governor will have a chance of proving that he is not, as alleged, the subservient tool of Tammany Hall when he has to deal with measures of reform legislation approved by a majority of City members opposed to Kelly and his organization.

That the reform movement of which the election of an Anti-Tammany delegation to the Legislature will be one of the results, is likely to succeed this Fall, there can be but little doubt. It is extremely desirable, however, that it should be a citizens' movement in fact as well as in name, and that some active persons of the trading politician persuasion who are now somewhat obtrusively advertised in connection with it, should be estimated at their proper value. We have no desire to underrate the political importance of Mr. E. B. Hart and his colleagues who have formed what is known as the "New-York County Democracy." But there are people who will insist on associating ideas of a "sell out" with these industrious gentlemen, and who will persist in thinking that with one member of the Hart family in the Controller's office, and another in the Mayor's Permit Bureau, the political vision of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the County Democracy may be in some danger of squinting Tammany-wise. A similar doubt may be hazarded about the vitality of "reform" principles among the Anti-Custom-house Republicans, who are reported to be warmly in accord with the Hart wing of the Anti-Tammany Democrats. It is extremely unlikely that the leadership of the movement against the Kelly dictatorship will be allowed to fall into any such hands. If it does, so much the worse for the movement.

THE "WORKING MEN" IN POLITICS.

Nothing could be more natural than that the "working men," or laborers for daily and weekly wages, should in this country seek to better their condition by forming a political party. It is natural, because the people of the United States have long had an exaggerated idea of what the Government can do to make life easier and pleasanter for every one, and because this particular class of the people have been taught in season and out of season to expect from political parties the utmost devotion to their interests. It certainly is not due to our politicians if the working men do not believe that the Government can remove all difficulties from their path, and that the simplest way to get the Government to do so is to form a political party to control directly, by a majority vote, or indirectly, by gaining the balance of power, the action of the Government. This policy, moreover, is as legitimate as it is natural, and the working men not only have a clear right to organize to carry their views into effect, but their doing so is likely, in the long run, to be of advantage to them. If their views are erroneous, there is no way of correcting them so surely as by making them the subject of political discussion, and even of legislation. Free institutions often find their greatest utility to those who live under them in giving an opportunity to learn, in the stern school of experience, the conditions of healthy public life and the limitations which hem in every organized community.

It is, of course, desirable that political parties should aim at some practicable and just purpose, and should pursue this purpose by rational means. But, as a matter of fact, no party invariably observes these requirements. The working men are not likely, in their own name, to demand more absurd and unattainable ends than politicians have from time to time professed to seek in order to gain their votes, and it may be that independent action, and the responsibility which goes with it, will sober the authors of the new movement, and keep their expectations within reasonable limits. Their present position, however, is not encouraging. The most extended statement of doctrine which has yet been made is that of the Cincinnati Convention on Saturday. This contains a good deal that is vague and declamatory—a feature not wholly unknown in other political platforms—and some very clear statements as well. Among the "demands" of the convention are the establishment of eight hours as "a normal working day," and punishment of "violators;" abolition of all conspiracy laws; repeal of the patent laws and charters giving special privileges; repeal of the tariff laws, and substitution of direct taxation based on income; all means of transportation and communication to be controlled by the Government, and finally, "for the purpose of abolishing the wages system, all industrial enterprises to be placed under the control of the Government as fast as practicable, and operated by free co-operative unions for the good of the whole people."

There are other propositions of minor importance and less significance. Those which we have indicated show very plainly what the organizers of the working men's party think they ought to have and are likely to get from political action. We need hardly say that their demands are almost wholly visionary, and that if Congress and every State Legislature were to be in the hands of the working men's direct representatives for the next ten years, and they were allowed free trial of all the measures here proposed, they would find themselves, at the end of that time, poorer in purse and more dependent for the necessities and comforts of life than they now are. In the meantime they might work a great deal of mischief to others, but they would be sure to suffer most themselves. The reason of this is that what they propose ignores the most important fact connected with the transaction of any kind of business—namely, that it is undertaken for the profit of each man concerned, and that this is the only motive by which business, whether agriculture, or manufactures, or transportation, or mercantile exchanges can be sustained. The laws which the working men now suggest ignore this motive on the part of all but themselves, and not only ignore it, but exclude it, and if they were carried out the only effect would be to destroy the demand for labor, impair the means of paying for labor, and reduce its earnings. Against the operation of this process the working men would be the least able to support themselves, and would, as we have said, suffer the most severely.

Take, for instance, the enforcement of eight hours as a working day. This is desirable, of course, only if it can be had without a reduction of the day's pay. Where the present hours of labor are ten per day, it would therefore be equivalent to an advance of 20 per cent. in wages. But the Government cannot enforce specific rates of wages. England, when its Parliament was a close corporation, and the laborers were as helpless politically as the Indians are in our country, tried to keep down wages by law, and failed. To try to advance them in the United States would simply drive out of business those who could not afford to pay the advance, and throw the workmen, thus deprived of employment, into desperate competition with their fellows.

Take again the repeal of patent laws. This demand is based on the theory that useful inventions would still be made just as freely if there were no right of property in them after they were made. But clearly this is a false theory. No man, unless an enthusiast or a dreamer, would waste his time contriving machinery which his next neighbor could copy at will, and to which his own labor and study gave no value whatever that he could get pay for. It is for the working men themselves to say whether inventions are worth having. They apparently think so, or they would not want to make them free. But if our patent laws were repealed, we should soon see our inventors either idle or seeking their fortunes in other countries where they could enjoy the fruits of their own skill. The immediate result of this would be to give such foreign countries an immense advantage over our own, and to make the demand for work here steadily diminish.

Finally, the scheme for the Government management of all "industrial enterprises" is the one which would most surely come to grief. No Government is or can be made fit for any such business. It would have to work through hired employes, and could never command the energy, perseverance, vigilance, study, skill, and honesty necessary to insure success. Nor could it long command capital. If it undertook to raise it by taxation, capital would be sent out or taken out of the country, for men with money to lose would never submit to putting it into the hands of office-holders to waste or steal. The result, as in the other instances we have cited, would be disastrous to the working men and on a larger scale. We have thus pointed out briefly what we regard as the impracticable demands of the new party. We repeat that there is no reason why they should not seek to enforce them through political organization, if they are sincerely convinced that they will be benefited by their enforcement. But the most sure, and probably the most useful, result of their experiment will be the acquisition of some wholesome, though perhaps expensive, political knowledge.

THE WAR WITH THE NEZ PERCES.

Making all allowances, Gen. Gibbon's bloody fight in the Big Hole Pass cannot be reckoned a success. When we find an officer of Gibbon's record telegraphing that the affair has left him in need of everything, and begging that aid may be sent him, it is doubtful whether we can concede him even a drawn battle. The preceding fight with Joseph, at the mouth of Cottonwood Creek, which Howard claimed as a triumph, was at best but a Cadmean victory—a struggle in which the nominal victors suffered quite as much as the vanquished.

The remarkable feature of the war with the Nez Percés is the skill with which the Indians have fought. We do not now refer to simple feats of valor, but to the actual tactical conduct of battle; for they have in every respect proved themselves as thorough soldiers as any of our trained veterans. In the affairs on Camas Prairie their celerity and boldness were conspicuous. In Howard's battle on the Clearwater, there is little doubt that he outnumbered the hostiles, and he had the advantage of artillery; yet, despite his Gatling guns and his howitzers, the Nez Percés got on his line of supplies and for twenty-four hours threatened to destroy him. Their manœuvres have been in every way skillful. Whether the demand is for selection of the battle-ground, for skirmishing, for flanking, for threatening communications, for attack in mass, for intrenching with rifle-pits, for detaching sharp-shooters "to command a spring of water," as in Howard's fight, or for charging "a high, wooded bluff," which proves to be the strategic key of the position, as in Gibbon's fight, the Indians exhibit instincts and methods as strictly military as if they had been acquired at West Point.

Joseph and his band have been much underrated by the common reports. He is no vagabond, putting on the war-paint from thirst of blood and greed of booty. He has a cause which, we regret to say, is too much founded in justice; he and his tribe have been wronged; and the costly war he is now waging could, with ordinary good sense and a sincere purpose to do him justice, have been prevented. His braves are by no means a gang of besotted brutes, with no instincts above drinking, thieving, and scalping. Who are the Nez Percés? They are a tribe who have, by long and friendly intercourse with the whites, acquired not a few arts of civilization. Well endowed by nature, some of them have shown, by their skill in agriculture on the reservation, considerable capacities for progress. From the time of Lewis and Clark's expedition to this day the Nez Percés have maintained a reputation decidedly superior to the average of Indians. They have been mostly peaceful, and some of them have picked up considerable education. Lawyer, the main chief of the tribe, is a man of character; his brother is a regularly-ordained Presbyterian preacher in Oregon. Joseph's band, as we have before explained, have never been in the Nez Percé reservation, which was set apart in 1855, but have been allowed during more than twenty years to have their liberty of roving and their own little patch of ground, with its grazing facilities, from which they were lately driven out by the desire of white men to possess it. It is probable that even this might not have led to war, had not steps been taken to force Joseph upon the Nez Percé reservation, although Joseph claims that his father was a non-treaty Indian. Coupled with this grievance were sundry others, in the redressing of which nobody took the slightest interest. Accordingly, Joseph declared war, and a bloody business it has proved. Of course, it must now be pushed on till Joseph is killed or captured; but hereafter our Richelieus who engage to manage a band like Joseph's will do well to try "all means to conciliate" before employing "all means to crush."

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

The present attitude of Germany, and the events which have led to it, afford a curious study to those who hold that history repeats itself. Looking back to the last century, we find Prussia, in 1748, holding the balance of power in Central Europe, and to a certain extent guiding the movements of her immediate neighbors. Fifteen years later we see her, in 1763, victorious over Austria and France, and dictating a treaty which gives her a considerable accession of territory. The close of the Russo-Turkish war of 1770 finds Austria in suspicious anxiety as to the designs of Russia, and the Cabinet of Berlin acting as umpire between the three Eastern Powers. Finally, in 1784, comes the realization of Frederick the Great's long-cherished scheme of a Fürstenbund, or confederation of German Princes, under the acknowledged headship of Prussia. Every one of these events finds its counterpart in the history of the last ten years, and the spirit of Frederick the Great appears to have revived in the person of Prince Bismarck.

But here the parallel ends; for, although Germany's sources of power are the same, she is now exerting them in a diametrically opposite direction. In 1770 she aided Austria to hold back Russia; in 1877 she is aiding Russia to hold back Austria. When Marshal Romantzoff was dashing across the Kaghoul in pursuit of the flying Turks, Count Von Kaunitz, the Austrian Premier, wrote in all haste to Frederick the Great that "Austria would declare war rather than permit the acquisition by Russia of Moldavia and Wallachia." Substituting Bulgaria for the two Principalities, her message is substantially the same now; but it no longer meets the same ready response. In those days, however, there was still an alternative, which the sagacious King of Prussia was not slow to perceive. Russia wished to dismember Turkey; Austria objected; but between the two disputants lay a territory even more easily dismembered, which might serve as a scapegoat. No sooner said than done; Austria and Russia shared Poland between them, Prussia received the north-western corner as a consultation fee, and all was harmony once more. Will the present dispute be arranged by a similar partition of Turkey?

But it is not the least striking feature of this extraordinary complication that Russia's stanchest friend at this moment is the very State which she is wont to regard as her natural and most formidable enemy. Germany is to Russia now what France was to England in 1679, or England to France in 1816—at once the close ally of the Government and the bitter aversion of the nation. It was in illustration of this latter feeling that Nicholas Gogol, the greatest of Russian humorists, described a pious Cossack as putting the Evil One to flight with the epithet of "accursed German," an insult which the foul fiend himself could not endure. Of the thousands who have laughed over this unique sarcasm, very few suspect what a deep political truth is masked by its seeming extravagance. In Saratoff and the other great manufacturing towns of the Volga, one may often hear quoted, with spiteful emphasis, the pithy proverb, "Few German workmen, many German overseers," and this fact, together with the prominence of the foreigners in politics as well as trade, and the fear of a war with Germany on the *casus belli* of the Baltic Provinces, sufficiently explains this all-pervading antipathy. But whatever possibilities may lurk in the future, the genuineness of the support given by Germany to Russia, and the advantages derived from it by the latter, are, for the present, beyond dispute.

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH IT?

New-York has a population of about one million souls. The feeding and maintenance of these persons necessitates much waste. This waste must be disposed of in some way. In rural or suburban communities, the question of the disposition of waste is not a serious one. There are nooks and corners where the liquids may be poured, or where the solids may be dumped, without causing any offensive smells. Generally speaking, indeed, the rural householder utilizes the house refuse in such a way that the waste of this Summer returns to the family next Summer in the shape of cucumbers, strawberries, and radishes. It is not exact, therefore, to call that waste which comes from kitchen and cellar refuse, and enters into the composition of fruit and vegetables for family consumption. But in the city, especially in the City of a million inhabitants, it is strictly "waste." Possibly, if we were further advanced in civilization, even in a city we should be able to make use of the greater portion of the stuff which now vainly seeks a place where it can rest in peace. But we are so far behind the age that beef-bones and hoop-skirts, potato-parings and tomato-cans, fish-bones and paper-collars are a burden which the City Fathers cannot find place for, though they seek it carefully and with many tears.

It would be worth while for some curious student of Municipal economy to investigate the various expedients which the City authorities have adopted in their vain endeavors to get rid of the refuse of our domestic economy. Each Bridget and Dorcas, as she pared her potatoes and trimmed her beef-steak, has added to the burden of the Police Commissioners charged with keeping the City clean. The thoughtless boy who sets traps for unwary sidewalkers with banana-skins, and the corner lounger who throws the rind of his slice of watermelon at the wayfaring dog, are contributors to the daily puzzle. In like manner, every one of our one million is daily giving his quota to the great riddle, What will they do with it? We begin by admitting that there is no place between High Bridge and the Battery where offal, refuse, waste, or other rejected matter can be deposited. An experiment was tried on Harlem flats. The receding tides, and the natural effect of sun rays on marshy lands, were bad enough, but when street-sweepings and ashes were superadded, the odors were so pungent that the population of the upper part of the City held their noses and protested. Then sundry thousands of tons were sent over to Blackwell's Island, where the striped-shirted convicts shoveled it into the low places of that famous body of land. High authority declared that the stuff was inodorous. But laymen of equal intelligence, and without bias, are ready to swear that it was horribly offensive, and that it was monstrous to punish the unfortunates of the City institutions with such smells as those which were thus circulated.

The sea and the waters about New-York Bay only remained. Those who have read the somewhat frequent letters of Mr. G. W. Blunt on the subject of dumping garbage in the Bay, need not be told that the Police Commissioners have had a hard time of it. G. W. Blunt has the eyes of Argus. A solitary scow cannot steal out in the darkness of night with its guilty load of garbage, but the keen nose of Blunt follows its scent, and the piratical skipper is, next day, haled before a magistrate on a charge of obstructing navigation. After Blunt, come the Long Island counties of Kings and Queens. The first of these has put an injunction on the Commissioners, and the other has indicted them for committing a nuisance. The only naval engagement of the decade, except that off the coast of Peru, was fought by the Kings County Shore Inspectors and the garbage fleet off Coney Island, when it was attempted to unload offal in the sad sea waves which lave the sandy beaches of Kings. Staten Island has pursued the Commissioners so virulently that a garbage scow would no more venture near that locality than a Cossack would trust himself in Constantinople.

There is nothing left for the Police Commissioners but to construct a sea-going fleet and send the City refuse outside of the three marine leagues which constitute the boundary of civil jurisdiction. There, at least, the vigilant Blunt cannot follow them. Indeed, we observe that this Ancient Mariner, congratulating himself on the fact that the Commissioners are in trouble, and will be in more trouble this Winter, suggests that a sea-going fleet is necessary. He says that nobody can make any money by using the City refuse, and that four iron vessels, able to navigate the waters outside of Sandy Hook, must be provided. These, loaded with the refuse, garbage, and waste, may proceed to sea under steam, and, when out of sight of land, may drop their loads in the deep bosom of the ocean and return without danger of legal process or newspaper letters from G. W. B. 'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished. The City must be cleaned, though it is not; and the refuse must be dumped somewhere. Since we cannot utilize it or destroy it on the land, it follows that we must carry it to sea. And as we have the authority of an eminent seaman that an iron-clad fleet is necessary for the safe disposition of the garbage, we may as well make up our minds to submit to the inevitable waste of money and of matter out of place.

ATLANTA RATS.

It has been mentioned, perhaps even more than once, that we never fully appreciate our blessings until after they have vanished. Many a man, who never noticed anything remarkable about his wife while she was living, has felt, after she was dead and buried and her relations had ceased to visit them, that on the whole she was an estimable woman. The Western statesmen who now weep over the vanished silver dollar of our forefathers never cared anything about it while it was yet a recognized part of our currency; and the people of Atlanta never knew how dearly they loved their original rats until those excellent beasts had been extirpated. In fact, the Atlantese were accustomed to poison them and to instigate cats and terriers to assassinate them. Now, however, they go about mourning for the rat of their fathers, and refuse to be comforted unless he is resurrected and made plentiful, both in the cabin of the poor man and the alleged palace of the rich.

The original Atlanta rat was a small and timid beast, who confined himself to the simple pleasures of the corn-bin and the store-room. He was rarely seen, especially by daylight, and was unquestionably modest and retiring in his disposition. Even when he appeared in force and passed in a vast procession before the eyes of the local statesman after a long and thirsty political campaign, he was not regarded as an object of terror. Of course he was called a nuisance, and it was held to be a worthy act to capture and kill him; but while he could not be said to be a popular beast, he did not fire the Atlanta heart with rage to any great extent.

At the coming of Sherman's Army the rat of Atlanta felt called upon, as a proud and patriotic beast, to withdraw with dignity from the presence of the invader. In this resolution he was materially aided by the efforts of a horde of vandal rats who accompanied the Union Army, and promptly devoured the Atlanta rat. The new-comers were of the stalwart breed that flourishes in the neighborhood of the New-York docks. In size each Northern rat was fully equal to two of his Southern rivals, and there was not the slightest particle of chivalry in his nature. Having driven out his predecessor, this large and objectionable rat now inhabits every rat-hole in Atlanta, and his coarse and violent manners have so exasperated the public against him that there is a universal demand for his abolition and for the restoration of the original rat of the Atlanta fathers.

We all know of what our own private New-York rats are capable, but there is reason to believe that the demoralizing influences of army life and the stimulating effects of a hot climate have developed in Atlanta a far more efficient beast. It is said to be the custom of the present style of Atlanta rat to break open a chicken-coop in broad daylight, and to carry off the largest and fattest hen in spite of her loudest protests. A whole brood of chickens merely furnishes a light supper for a healthy rat, while small terrier dogs and undersized cats are regarded in rodent circles solely in the light of readily available food. It may not be true, as alleged by the colored ministers of the city, that the rat is constantly in the habit of stealing full-grown pigs, and of carrying off the entire contents of smoke-houses, but when we remember the depraved character of the rat it seems quite possible that he may commit these crimes solely in order that estimable colored men may be suspected of them, and thus placed under the necessity of calling for troops. There is, however, no doubt that the Atlanta rat is wonderfully bold and wicked, and that he enters kitchens and dining-rooms at all hours to the unutterable horror of the female population, the greater part of which passes its time in standing on chairs and tables, shrieking loudly, and constantly wrapping its skirts more and more closely about timorous and despairing ankles. As for the men, their hatred of the new rat is intense. It is claimed that when the Atlanta statesman is compelled by force of circumstances to become a spectator of a spiritual circus, he is instantly set upon by millions of imaginary rats, who incessantly devour him, and scarcely leave room for the attending serpents to coil around his legs. Of course it is conceded that the adulteration of whisky may be in part responsible for this state of things, but the rats which appear to the too hard-working statesman are precisely like those which entered Atlanta with Sherman's Army, and hence it is only natural that the latter should be the objects of peculiar hatred.

In the light of these melancholy facts, the Atlanta press demands with one voice the return—or, to put it more elegantly—the re-rodentization of the rat of earlier and happier times. That this is desirable may, perhaps, be conceded, but there will probably be some difficulty in accomplishing it. It is all very well for the Atlanta people to insist that the Town Council should pass a law declaring that the small and obsolete rat of the period prior to the war is in all respects as large as the imported rat, and is hereafter to be the exclusive and only rat of Atlanta. Such a law could be readily passed, but it would not alter the fact that the imported rat would instantly kill any aboriginal rat that might make its appearance, and would thus totally prevent it from circulating in the partitions and floors of Atlanta houses. The relative size of gray and black rats cannot be changed by an act of any legislative body whatever. Moreover, what the Atlanta people really need is not the black rat of their fathers, but the abolition of all rats, and the substitution of some innocuous and useful animal. The more they clamor for the rat of their fathers the more they show their inability to deal with the great zoological question of the day. Undoubtedly the earlier rat was better than the later rat, but, if Atlanta were an enlightened community, it would bend its efforts to ridding itself of all kinds of rats, and of resuming at the earliest possible day the now vanished terriers and cats that once made its streets vocal and midnight fences musical.

GENERAL NOTES.

At least six Southern railroads pay dividends to their stockholders.

Senator David Davis' exact weight on the 9th inst. was 323 pounds.

The Democrats of Maine are to hold their State Convention in Portland to-day.

The National Educational Association is to meet in Louisville, Ky., to-day, and remain in session three days.

The Republicans of Ohio are expected to "go" West, and the Conservatives of Virginia have taken a Holliday.

Hon. Henry B. Payne is to open the campaign for the Ohio Democrats by a speech in Cleveland on the 25th inst.

Real estate owners in Montreal are clamoring for an income tax, and asseverating that it "worked well" in this country.

Hon. John H. Gear, the Republican candidate for Governor, will open the campaign in Iowa to-day by a speech in Cedar County.

According to the Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* the harvest in that State will be the best and most bounteous the farmers have ever had.

Gen. Ewing, Senator Thurman, and George H. Pendleton are all expected to take part in the Ohio campaign on the Democratic side.

The Winona *Republican* says that the indications now point to one of the old-fashioned crops of Minnesota, when about all the wheat graded No. 1.

The Conservative candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia have each lost an arm, but not in fighting in defense of the Union.

Secretary McCrary and Hon. James F. Wilson are thought to be the most prominent candidates to succeed Hon. William B. Allison as Senator from Iowa.

A young lady in Jacksonville, Fla., has reluctantly come to the conclusion that as she has not yet kindled a flame in any man's heart she is not a good match.

It is reported in Texas that 4,000 immigrants from around Scranton, Penn., are coming to that State this Fall to organize a colony in the vicinity of Fort Concho.

Hon. Henry W. Hilliard has taken time by the forelock, having gone before a notary public in Georgia and qualified as Minister to Brazil by taking the oath of office as such.

Mr. Randall said lately about the Speakership to an interviewer: "Oh! that matter, I think, is already settled. I don't think there will be any organized opposition to me."

A Kentucky Democratic paper rejoices in the defeat of one of the regular party candidates for the Legislature in Louisville, because he is "a worthless, insignificant, degraded, drunken brawler."

The Trenton *Gazette* says that Gen. Stryker, who is traveling in Europe, writes home that he has examined the archives of Hesse Cassel, and there obtained a copy of the Hessian report of the battle of Trenton, and personal history of many of the officers who took part in the battle.

Under the provisions of a new statute relating to the safety of employes, some of the State Constables of Massachusetts have made a careful inspection of all the mills in Lawrence, and have served upon the various corporations notices of changes required to make their condition satisfactory.

The Hartford *Courant* says that complaint is made by the more respectable attorneys of Hartford that a certain class of practitioners, for the want of other business, have recently inaugurated a system of prosecutions under judgments for debt, by which the debtor is forced to jail or given the "city limits" until the poor debtor's oath is taken.

Gen. N. P. Banks has made affidavit denying the charges of John Q. Thompson of adultery with his wife. Privately he says, in relation to the charges: "There is not a word of truth so far as I am concerned." The many friends of the General have expressed confidence in him since the publication of the scandal, especially his most intimate associates at Waltham.

The Albany *Journal* intimates that a young lady resident of that city threatens to sue a prominent official for breach of promise of marriage. She alleges that he kept company with her for a period of seven or eight years, and was engaged to be married to her, and after all married another lady. She seeks compensation for her outraged feelings in the sum of $10,000.

The appointment as United States Minister to Brazil of Henry W. Hilliard, who went to Tennessee as agent of the rebel Confederacy, moves the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* to say: "We delight in that which makes the extremists mad. They laugh best that laugh last, and at present the merriment after 12 years of sorrow is on our side. Mr. Hilliard has taken the oath of office, and is now United States Minister to Brazil. The extremists may gnash their teeth, but what can they do about it?"

THE NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

FRAUD CHARGED AGAINST AN EX-DEPUTY COLLECTOR AND OTHERS—NO RELIANCE PLACED IN THE PERSON MAKING THE CHARGES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Orleans, La., Friday, Aug. 10, 1877.

The "outs" and expectants of the Custom-house of New-Orleans made an indirect attack on the "ins." Wednesday, by inducing an unfortunate laborer, named Peter Bradley, to publish a letter charging fraud on ex-Deputy Collector Herwig and others. The gist of the charges is that he imported 500 barrels of rum and 500 barrels of French brandy, paying only $2 50 duties, instead of $7; that in the confiscation case of Couturée Brothers there was an unlawful division of $30,000 between Deputy Collector Herwig, Surveyor Longstreet, and Naval Officer Dillingham. These charges were long ago investigated by the Gibson Congressional Committee. As for the first of them the duties are fixed by the Revised Statutes at $2, and for the second, the division was legitimate. The names of witnesses are mentioned, but none of them are capable of giving any valuable testimony. Collector King's letter to Gen. Barney is a better summary of the matter than anything else. He says:

Gen. Barney, Special Treasury Agent:

Dear Sir: You may have seen by the papers of yesterday evening and this morning that charges made derogatory to the official conduct of several officers now in the Custom-house, growing out of some former transactions. These charges are made by Peter Bradley, lately removed. Although he acknowledges that he has concealed his knowledge of frauds in the Custom-house for the last two years, while he was an employe in the building, and also though his published communication is made under circumstances reflecting no credit on him, yet, as the charge has been made, I think the officers should be exonerated or discharged. By giving this matter your attention as Special Agent, you will oblige your obedient servant, JOHN E. KING, Collector of Customs.

Following up the suggestion of this note, Mr. Barney has devoted yesterday and to-day to the examination of all witnesses that could be obtained, and nothing new was developed. So far as Deputy Collector Champlin, Secretary Tomlinson, and Messrs. Coupland, Hilliard, Crawford, and Eichholtz are concerned, the charges are believed to be absurd.

Bradley will to-day or to-morrow be arrested for the perjury it is believed he has committed. A part of his charge is that his brother Robert was killed to prevent his giving testimony in the Couturée case. Anyone familiar with the preliminary trial of this case before Recorder Houghton in Oct., 1870, will remember that Peter Bradley, who then, as now, was considered partially insane, endeavored to prove the same thing, and it was shown that no such cause existed. Peter Bradley was by his brothers, James and Augustus, probably cheated out of some portion, due all three, of the Government reward in the Couturée or some other cause. But Robert Bradley was killed in a row in a grocery brought on by himself. When drunk, he was a violent, dangerous man. He was a Republican candidate for Constable for the First Justice Court at the time, and meeting some Democrats one night provoked a discussion, and one, fearing for his life, stabbed and killed him. The charges Peter Bradley has been induced to swear to are put together by several aspirants for positions here. One in particular will probably be brought more prominently before the public by the proceedings subsequent to the arrest of Bradley. He has existed by black-mailing for some two years, his support having been derived principally from one prominent politician. He has made many attempts on Herwig, often signing his name to his letters, but generally without success.

The mercantile public, Carondelet-street particularly, take little interest in this matter. No complaints have been heard from them since Mr. King's accession. Among his removals were several incompetent officials, and the intention of the present principal deputies, Champloin, Coupland, Tomlinson, and others, is recognized as a part of Mr. King's policy to have none but competent men, and his course is generally approved by both parties, always excepting the aspirants for position.

ANOTHER PRISONER MURDERED.

ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION AFFORDED OF THE WAY THE MISSISSIPPIANS, AS THEIR DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ASSERT, PRESERVE THE PEACE AND EXECUTE THE LAWS.

The Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury* of the 8th inst. contains the following: "The investigation of the murder of City Marshal Batchellor, of Shubuta, before Justice Connor and Mayor Champenois, occupied the whole of Friday and Saturday. At the conclusion of the examination, Peter Burr, being on trial, was committed without bail to await the action of the next term of the Circuit Court, and a mittimus was issued to Sheriff Lankford, then in attendance upon the examining court, for that purpose. The Sheriff placed his prisoner in the City Prison for safe keeping until he could convey him by rail to the County Jail at Quitman. There were also eight witnesses to be conveyed to prison in default of bail. The Sheriff placed a guard over the City Prison, and also over the witnesses. Shortly before the arrival of the north-bound passenger train, due at 3 P. M., the Sheriff started the witnesses under guard to the depot, expecting two of the guards to return and help him and one other of the guards, retained at the prison, to carry the accused, Peter Burr, to the depot. These guards were not prompt in returning, and the Sheriff, unaware of the danger, took the accused from the prison with his arms tied behind, and the rope, about six feet in length, in his own hands, with the guard following close behind. As they stepped upon the sidewalk from the prison in this order of progress, and were in the act of facing down the walk, a command to halt was heard, and a volley of guns and pistols discharged at the prisoner from a very close ambush literally tearing him to pieces."

INDEPENDENTS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Natchez (Miss.) *Democrat* does not seem to be altogether happy. It says: "The Fayette papers record resolutions of some of the most prominent clubs of the country, which show that the Independents will be met by the regular Democrats of the country in a spirit of the most determined resistance. We have always opposed anything which, at the present time, has a tendency to weaken the efforts of the Democracy of the State or of any county in the State. In Jefferson County, and in some other counties of the State, there has been shown a disposition to put independent tickets in the field in opposition to the tickets regularly nominated. With all due respect for the honesty of those engaged in these strikes against the regular nominations, we are of the opinion that they are only helping on a party which they have heretofore taken much pains to destroy. Any man who attemps to achieve his election in opposition to the acknowledged ticket of the party is doomed to disappointment. The Democratic organization will not brook opposition, and there is no power which can defeat it at any point in the State. We hope the Independents will in time see the error of their course and withdraw from a hopeless and, to them, ruinous contest."

OBITUARY NOTE.

Rev. Jacques J. Lyons, the venerable minister of the Congregation Shearith Israel, died at his residence, No. 7 West Nineteenth-street, early yesterday morning. He had been suffering for some time from a complication of diseases, and from the weakness and decay incident to advanced years, and his death, therefore, was not wholly unexpected. Rabbi Lyons is said to have been the oldest Jewish clergyman in the United States. He was born in Surinam, Dutch Guiana, about the beginning of the century, and was educated there. Upon entering the ministry he became the Pastor of the Congregation Nevé Schalom, of Surinam, and remained at its head for several years. In 1837 he came to the United States, and for about two years thereafter he served the Congregation Beth Schalom, of Richmond, Va. After the death of Rev. Isaac D. Seixas, Rabbi of the Congregation Shearith Israel, in 1839, Mr. Lyons was invited to fill the vacancy, and he relinquished his Richmond charge to come to this City, where he has ever since remained. He had been in the service of the Congregation Shearith Israel contiguously for nearly 39 years, and during that long term had taken an active part in all the work of his denomination. Rabbi Lyons had achieved some distinction as a writer of denominational works, and was considered a thorough scholar in Hebrew history. He was father-in-law of Mr. Grätz Nathan, the lawyer, and brother-in-law of ex-Judge Charlton.

WASHINGTON.

A STAR CHAMBER INQUIRY.

A SPECIMEN OF SECRETARY SCHURZ'S REFORM MEASURES—THE CHARGES AGAINST CHIEF CLERK GALPIN, OF THE INDIAN BUREAU—HE IS NOT ALLOWED TO EXAMINE WITNESSES OR HEAR THE TESTIMONY AGAINST HIM—THE ALLEGATIONS MADE BY A DISREPUTABLE OFFICE BROKER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Even Secretary Schurz's reputation as a civil service reformer, and his character as an honest man, cannot relieve the investigation that is now going on in the Indian Bureau under his direction of its—to say the least—unusual features. Between nine and ten weeks ago Lazarus Silverman, a disreputable office broker of this city, the same man who made the charges against Collector Freeland, of Brooklyn, filed charges against Mr. Galpin, Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau. It is said that before he took them to Secretary Schurz he tried to black-mail Galpin. Galpin declines to say whether this is true or not, but merely explains that if he is allowed to put in a defense he will expose Silverman's motive. The charges were given originally too Commissioner Smith. He pronounced them to frivolous to be noticed. Then they were taken to Secretary Schurz, who ordered an investigation, and deputed Mr. Lockwood, his Chief Clerk to represent the Interior Department, and asked the Attorney-General to detail Mr. McGammon, a clerk in his department, and Secretary McCrary to detail Lieut. Bradley, of the Army, to assist. Why these two men were selected is not explained. They have been sitting now in star chamber session for nearly 10 weeks, have examined hundreds of witnesses who have been brought here from all parts of the country, and have taken over 1,000 printed pages of evidence. But during all this Chief Clerk Galpin, who is being investigated, has not been allowed to be present during the examination of a single witness, nor has he been permitted to cross-examine any. When he has asked this privilege, Secretary Schurz has told him that when the evidence against him is all in he can see it, and will then be allowed to make as full a defense as he chooses. But the witnesses who have been called here from the Territories in the far West have been examined and sent home, and it is not probable that the Government will pay their expenses back here again for the purpose of a cross-examination. Mr. Galpin knows only through Silverman the offenses with which he is charged. Secretary Schurz has been applied to repeatedly, since the investigation began, to allow the newspapers to be represented, but he has persistently declined, and has requested that public opinion be suspended until the investigation is complete. It is now announced that the completion is nearly reached, and Mr. Galpin has again asked that some of the witnesses be detained until he can cross-examine them, but his request has been ignored, and the witnesses sent home.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

OPENING OF ITS SESSION AT HALIFAX—THE CLAIMS OF THE BRITISH AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTS—LARGE INTERESTS INVOLVED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The State Department is in receipt of dispatches announcing the opening of the sessions of the Fisheries Commission at Halifax. The British case, the counter case of the United States, and the British reply have been duly filed, and the examination of witnesses has commenced. The commission was created by article 22 of the Treaty of Washington, to decide whether any and what compensation should be allowed Great Britain for the alleged superiority in value of the advantages conferred by the British concessions upon citizens of the United States over the advantages conferred by the United States concessions upon the subjects of her Britannic Majesty by the treaty of 1871; and it seems to be conceded equally by the two Governments that the award must be a unanimous finding of the three Commissioners.

The case as made by Great Britain claims, first, that the differences between the concessions of the old convention of 1818 and the privileges conferred by the treaty of 1871 are the subjects of compensation; second, that these are the right to enter the great bays, like those of Fundy and Chaleur, within the lines drawn, for the purpose of fishing, the right of fishing within the three-mile limit from shore, the use of the coast for the purpose of drying and curing fish, the privilege of traffic for bait, supplies, &c., in the Dominion and Newfoundland ports, and the right of transshipment of fish from the same; third, that the mackerel fishery is of enormous value, almost entirely confined within the three mile limit, and absolutely necessary to the United States as a supply of food, and the largest element of their fishing trade, and that, if retained exclusively by British subjects, it would give a valuable monopoly and the command of the American market, even with a heavy duty. Valuing these claims according to certain British official returns, and the testimony of the Dominion and Newfoundland fishermen engaged in that business, the British Government demands $14,280,000 for the 12 years' lease of the advantages which the treaty offers to the citizens of the United States, which estimate is the alleged surplus value of the British concessions over and above the advantages which are given by the United States to the British Government in opening the American inshore fisheries to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, and making fish and fish-oil free of duty.

The American counter case is: First, that the difference between the treaties of 1818 and 1871 is neither in fact nor by diplomatic construction the just measure of the relative advantages by either Government under the treaty of 1871. Second, that as to the advantages, alleged by the British case to be the grant of the treaty of 1871, the right to enter within the headlands of such bays as those of Fundy and Chaleur was never surrendered by the treaty of 1818, was never claimed so as to be practically inforced by the British Government, and will always be maintained by the United States Government as an inalienable right; that the right of traffic for supplies and the right of transshipment were not conferred by the treaty of 1871, and are now only exercised permissively and subject to revocation by the legislation of the Dominion, but that, even if granted by the treaty of 1871, it is simply a reciprocity in trade which benefits both buyer and seller, and cannot be supplemented by a money equivalent on either side, and consequently, that the value of the inshore fishery, with the increased facilities in the use of the coasts for drying and curing, are the only subjects of compensation to be considered. Third, that the value of the mackerel fishery is largely derived from their own shore fisheries and the deep sea fishing, and that the proportion of the mackerel catch derived from the inshore fisheries opened to citizens of the United States by the treaty of 1871 is small; that statistics of trade prove that the American market could not be controlled by the British fisheries, even without competition. Fourth, that the freedom of the United States inshore fisheries, the use of the Menhaden fishery, which furnishes the necessary bait for the mackerel fishery, and which is exclusively within American limits, and the freedom of entry into American ports of fish and fish-oil, furnish ample and sufficient equivalent for any and all advantages derived from the treaty of 1871 by citizens of the United States.

It is supposed that all the time allowed for taking testimony will be fully occupied. Since the opening of the session the Dominion press seems to be a good deal excited over the proceedings, and the subject is attracting there a general and marked interest. The proceedings so far have been with closed doors, and, it is understood, will so continue; but it is believed that, as all the formal papers are now filed, the case and counter case will be given to the public by both Governments, so that the people may intelligently understand the grave questions and large interests at stake.

HALIFAX, Aug. 13.—Judge Bennett, of Newfoundland, gave testimony before the Fishery Commission, to-day, in support of the British cause. All the counsel engaged before the commission were guests at the dinner of the newly-formed Dominion Bar Society, at McNab Island, this afternoon.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

STRINGENT MEASURES ADOPTED TO PREVENT ITS SPREAD—THE DISEASE ON THE INCREASE IN LONDON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Information has been received from the Vice-Consul-General at London that the Cattle Plague Committee of the House of Commons have agreed in their report to recommend:

First—That all importations from Germany, Russia, and Belgium should be absolutely prohibited.

Second—That cattle imported from all other countries should be killed at the place of landing.

Third—That the stock in the Metropolitan markets should not be removed except for slaughter.

Fourth—That all movements of cattle in infected districts be prohibited; that fairs and markets be stopped; that infected farms be subjected to quarantine.

Fifth—That hereafter the compensation for pleuro pneumonia be the same as for the cattle plague.

Sixth—That all cattle sheds in towns be subjected to registration and inspection.

Notwithstanding these stringent measures, the disease is on the increase in London and environs. So infectious is the disease that it is dangerous for cattle to pass infected districts or to breathe the air of hay or straw from those districts, or to drink water from pools or fords where diseased cattle have strayed. Sheep may convey by their wool the disease, and wool from foreign countries should be carefully kept from contact with anything likely to carry the disease when imported from countries where the disease exists. Hoofs, horns, &c., and the clothing of men employed to slaughter diseased cattle will also convey the infection. Too much caution cannot be used to prevent the appearance of the dreaded disease in the United States.

THE TAXATION OF BANKS.

CONTROLLER KNOX REQUESTS A STATEMENT FROM BANKS OF ALL TAXES PAID IN 1876.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Controller of the Currency has to-day issued the following circular to bank cashiers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13, 1877.

SIR: Will you do me the favor to furnish, on the blank form herewith, the amounts of all taxes paid by your bank to State, county, city, town, or other municipal authorities for the year 1876? If any taxes were assessed upon the stock of the bank, and paid, or to be paid, by the shareholders, as upon personal property, please ascertain their amount, and include it in the return. Please also include taxes assessed but not yet paid, if any, and the amount expended by the bank for internal revenue stamps during the year named. These statements will not be published in detail, but the information asked for is to be summarized for use in my annual report to Congress, and you are particularly requested to furnish it as soon as practicable. As illustrative of the form in which the information sought is to be presented, you are respectfully referred to page 56 of my last annual report to Congress. Very respectfully,

JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller.

THE MAINE DEMOCRACY.

TO-DAY'S STATE CONVENTION—A LIVELY CONTEST EXPECTED—DISSENSIONS ON THE LIQUOR QUESTION AND THE CANDIDATE—PRESIDENT HAYES' SOUTHERN POLICY TO BE APPROVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 13.—The promise of a lively time at the Maine Democratic State Convention is excellent. The bones of contention are the liquor license question and the candidate. J. C. Talbot, last year's candidate, is at the Preble House, button-holing delegates tonight, who are present in large numbers, and insists that he is sure to capture the convention, though many of the leaders are against him, and there are half a dozen candidates with claims. The majority of the State Committee are opposed to bringing the license question into the platform, but if it is not the Bangor delegation declare their intention to propose a plank from the floor, and to impel a discussion. This troubles many, who are going about saying that a stand on the temperance question now will lose at least 20,000 votes to the party. One thing is regarded as certain, the President's Southern policy will be indorsed. The intention of this action is to attract some of the disaffected voters, but in this they will not succeed. A circular is already out for a mass convention at Augusta, in September, of those Republicans supporting the President and opposed to the further domination of Blaine, and as this convention will indorse Connor the Republicans will be held together.

CANAL TONNAGE FOR JULY.

A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE PRESENT AND LAST YEAR—TABLE COMPILED BY THE STATE AUDITOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The Auditor on Saturday last concluded the compilation of the following table of canal tonnage for the month of July compared with the same period last year. The following is the table, everything being computed in tons:

	1876.	1877.
Boards and Scantling	138,688	165,901
Shingles	1,319	1,464
Timber	4,501	2,883
Staves	6,950	9,613
Wood	8,294	10,676
Ashes	1,580	705
Pork*	31	2,193
Lard and tallow and tallow-oil*	11	1,340
Wool*	....	100
Hides	49	268
Flour	871	1,515
Wheat	46,995	11,567
Rye	851	2,099
Corn	42,898	139,148
Corn-meal*	....	3,636
Barley	356	2,120
Barley-malt	1,346	1,755
Oats	11,707	5,571
Bran and shipstuffs	605	356
Peas and beans	1,049	884
Apples*	9	....
Potatoes	4	3
Dried fruit*	....	230
Cotton*	13	125
Manufactured tobacco*	2	25
Hemp*	....	470
Clover and grass-seed*	....	65
Flax-seed	....	126
Hops*	....	1
Domestic spirits*	9	45
Oilmeal and cake	658	1,545
Leather*	10	74
Furniture	44	17
Bar and pig lead*	....	133
Pig-iron	10,109	6,656
Bar-iron	2,198	930
Castings, &c	93	786
Domestic woolens*	2	222
Domestic cottons*	....	442
Domestic salt	17,016	18,942
Foreign salt	51	109
Sugar	298	1,118
Molasses	435	521
Coffee*	5	28
Nails, &c	153	349
Iron and steel	552	473
Crockery, glassware, &c	990	126
All other merchandise	3,853	5,401
Railroad iron	1,325	979
Stone, lime, and clay	26,023	19,063
Gypsum	1,138	1,831
Anthracite coal	119,534	166,744
Bituminous coal	49,351	43,664
Iron ore	23,113	42,731
Sundries	51,647	21,849
Total tons	576 716	699,037

All articles marked with a star are on the free list this year, though not last. It will be seen that the tonnage going both East and West has increased 122,321 tons during the month. For the season the increase has been 166,035, upon an aggregate for the same time of 1,703,835 last year. The decrease in tolls up to the end of July was $256,810 49, upon an aggregate last year of $562,758 45, almost 50 per cent. With the season nearly half over, it is easy to be seen that with the present tonnage doubled, the required receipt of $1,200 estimated to meet the constitutional requirement, cannot be reached.

DEATH OF CHAUNCEY ROSE.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 13.—Mr. Chauncey Rose, aged 83 years, died here to-night. He was the orginator and first President of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railway, and the prime mover in the Evansville and Crawfordsville, the Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago, and the Vandalia Roads. He has given large sums for charitable and benevolent purposes, which aggregate two millions. He has lately built and endowed the Rose Polytechnic Institute of this city, and made provision for the erection and endowment of the Vigo County Orphans' Home. He established the Ladies' Aid Society of Terre Haute by heavy contributions. Among his gifts were large sums to the Hospital of the Sisters of Providence, in Terre Haute; the State Normal School, the Wabash College, and other institutions in this State, and in the City of New-York and elsewhere in the East. He was born at Wethersfield, Conn., and has lived here since 1818. His death causes universal regret in this community, to which he has been a benefactor.

TEN YEARS OF PUNISHMENT

A ROMANCE OF WEDDED LIFE.

ELOPEMENT OF A YOUNG WIFE WITH A REJECTED SUITOR—HER LIFE DURING THE TEN SUBSEQUENT YEARS—THE PROVISIONS OF HER FATHER'S WILL—HOW SHE CAME TO BE REMARRIED TO HER HUSBAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 13, 1877.

The following strange story is told by two of the principal actors in it, who have since Wednesday last been visiting relatives in this city, the occasion being their second bridal tour together. Amzi S. Tiner, 10 years ago, at 25 years of age, was a miller and a leading man in one of the Pennsylvania counties bordering on Maryland. Uri Gates, an elderly widower, was a well-to-do country merchant of the same community. His household consisted only of himself and his daughter, Eliza, aged 17—a handsome and accomplished young lady, as accomplishments go in quiet rural vicinages. Amzi Tiner had loved the storekeeper's pretty daughter before she entered her teens. Old Mr. Gates was pleased with the prospect of his daughter becoming the wife of the prosperous young miller, but she was not. George Mills, a handsome, swarthy young Virginian, a clerk in Gates' store, was the suitor whom Miss Gates favored, and he pressed it with no little warmth and audacity. The father put a stop to the attentions of the clerk, however, and brought such influences to bear on the young and motherless girl that she consented to marry the miller. They were married in September, 1867, and were gone three weeks on their bridal tour.

In the early part of October of the same year, Mrs. Tiner went to visit a sick friend in a neighboring village. George Mills, the clerk in Gates' store, was missing from the village the next day. Suspicion was not aroused, however, that his disappearance was in any way connected with the departure of Mrs. Tiner until the time set for her return had passed. Then it was discovered that she had not been to see her sick friend at all. She and Mills were traced together as far as Wheeling, and there the trail was lost. Not until a few weeks ago was anything ever heard of either of the runaways by those whom they have deserted. Old Mr. Gates assumed outwardly a most vindictive spirit against his unfortunate daughter, but when his will was read in 1870, a few days after his death, it was seen that he still had hope that she might be reclaimed, and that he had provided for such an event. He was worth $20,000, and he left the amount to his son-in-law under the following conditions: For two years after the death of the testator Tiner was to make frequent efforts to find out whether the missing wife and daughter was still alive. The sum of $1,000 was set apart to be expended in these efforts. If she were found alive, and separate from George Mills, in destitute or comfortable circumstances, she was to be paid $700 in weekly installments for one year by the Executor of the estate. Whence the money came she was not to know. If before the year was up she voluntarily returned to her native place and humbly begged her husband to forgive her, she was to be furnished with a suitable home and be paid $10 a week as long as she lived. If, at the end of the year, she had not thus returned, these payments to her, as obligatory upon the estate, must forever cease; and if at the time tidings of her were received she was living with George Mills, or was not without other than female companionship, then, whether she was destitute or not, the Executors of the estate were forever forbidden to pay anything to her out of the estate. The Executors were Mr. Tiner and Myron Pool, a relative of the deceased.

Tiner carried out to the letter the provision of the will calling for a two years' search for his faithless wife, but all his efforts failed. In 1872 he applied for and was granted a divorce from her on the ground of desertion. He married again, and in 1875 he was left a widower with two children. About a month ago Myron Pool, as Executor of Gates' estate, was handed a letter by the village Postmaster, addressed to the deceased, and post-marked Litchfield, Minn. It proved to be a letter from the long absent wife and daughter, Eliza. She wanted, so she wrote, to return home and be forgiven before she died. She had suffered terribly for her wicked act of 10 years ago, but she said that she was not the abandoned creature that she was no doubt believed to be. She was willing to return and be nothing more than a servant in her father's house if she could be forgiven. Mr. Pool handed the letter to Mr. Tiner without delay, and the latter gentleman declared his intention to start at once for Litchfield. Mr. Pool accompanied him. They found Eliza working as a seamstress in Litchfield, under her maiden name. After the emotions created by the appearance of her former husband and the news of her father's death had subsided, she related her bitter experience. Her narrative was such that the deeply-wronged husband felt that her punishment had been greater than her crime. Acting on this belief, he was willing to take back again the wife of his youth, and they were remarried in St. Paul, Minn., on the 4th inst.

The wife's story of her 10 years' struggle with the world after her unfortunate step 10 years before is substantially as follows: She and Mills had arranged to elope only the day before they went away. She was to go to Indiana, obtain a divorce, meet Mills wherever he might be then, marry him, and follow his fortunes. At Wheeling he tried to induce her to not waste time in getting a divorce, but to go with him at once. She refused. He went to St. Louis and she started direct for Indiana. She applied for a divorce at Lafayette, through a lawyer named Bowditch. She had not long to wait for it. Mills wrote her from Central City, Col. She went to that place at once, met him, and they were married by Rev. Mr. Whitehead, an Episcopal minister. They remained in Central City a year, living contentedly together, Mills prospering in supplying miners with stores. Then he fell in with gamblers, and wasted all his gains and lost his business. He began to treat his wife with cruelty, and habitually taunted her with her elopement with him. From Central City they removed to Corinne, Utah, and from there to Salt Lake City. To this latter place she at first refused to go, but Mills threatened to kill her unless she went along. At Salt Lake, Mills and "Bill" Olney opened a gambling-house and house of prostitution. In the latter Mills forced his wife to act as housekeeper. For two years they lived in Salt Lake, the wife being subjected to habitual beatings and other cruelty. At last Mills joined the Mormons and gave up his gambling place for a time. He brought two other wives in the house within three days. This was the indignity of all others that the woman who had given up all for Mills could not brook, and she fled from his house one night in the Fall of 1871. After three months of hardship and peril she reached Denver. She was waitress in a dining-room there for 18 months. While she was there Mills was shot and killed by Olney, his partner, in Salt Lake. Then she went as waiting-maid to an English lady to New-Mexico, returning to Denver in 1874. She then started to go home. At St. Louis she was attacked with fever. She used up all her savings before she recovered. Then she was offered the position of travelling companion to an invalid lady, to go with her husband, who was on her way to Minnesota. She accepted it, and was two years with this lady, when the latter died near the headwaters of the Mississippi. Again the wanderer turned her face homeward. On her way from Itasca Lake to Brainerd Junction she was robbed by her half-breed guide of all her money, and was compelled to walk 30 miles to reach her destination. Since then she had been earning a living with her needle, until the desire to hear from her home and know that she could return and be forgiven led her to put aside her pride and shame and write the letter which had brought about so unexpected and happy a termination to her troubles.

On Saturday evening last Mr. and Mrs. Tiner left Elmira for Philadelphia, and by this time are settled in the home so ruthlessly destroyed 10 years ago. They seemed as happy as if nothing had ever occurred to disturb the even tenor of their lives.

IN BEHALF OF THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

A fête in aid of the fund for the preservation of the old South Meeting-house, in Boston, will be given at Finisterre, Bellevue-avenue, Newport, R. I. on Thursday, Aug. 16, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M., under the patronage of Mrs. M. M. Jones, Fairman Rogers, Esq., Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, Mrs. W. E. Prince, L. P. Morton, Esq., Dr. A. L. Sands, Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Mrs. John Paine, Mrs. C. F. Chickering, Mrs. H. T. Dickey, Mrs. G. Peabody Whetmore, Mrs. W. W. Tucker, Mrs. Robert M. Cushing, Miss Whitwell, Col. T. W. Higginson, Mrs. George Ticknor, Mrs. Bruen, Gen. J. F. Pierson, John Paine, Esq., Gen. J. G. Wilson, Mrs. Whiting, Mrs. J. N. A. Griswold, Mrs. Fairman Rogers, Robert M. Mason, Esq., S. H. Whitwell, Esq., Mrs. L. P. Morton, Mrs. Austin L. Sands, Rev. C. T. Brooks, Mrs. King, Mrs. C. C. Perkins, Mrs. Wilson G. Eyre, Mrs. Stout.

COST OF A WORKMAN'S HOUSEHOLD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your last Sunday's issue a very interesting and useful letter on the cost of living of a family in Newark appeared, signed by Mrs. Mary Forrest. This letter is not only interesting in itself, but is a perfect treasure to labor and expenditure statistics, as it sets forth the expenses of what from the surface already appears to be a well-arranged, economical, working man's family. Will you allow me space thus early to make use of the valuable information, and show where the so-called "nigger in the fence" is hid? In order to do so I must ask you to reprint the table of expenditure furnished by Mrs. Forrest.

Weekly.		Daily.	
Rent	$2 00	1 quart milk, 6c.	$ 42
1 barrel wood	25	2 quarts potatoes, 6c.	42
2 pails coal	16	2 8-cent loaves	1 12
Burial society	22	1½ pounds meat, 20c.	1 40
Oat-meal	14	Salt	2
2 pounds butter	60	Pepper	2
3½ pounds sugar	40	Mustard	2
Half gallon oil	9	Matches	1
2 cakes soap	14	Starch	3
1 pound soda	3	Bluing	1
Half pound tea	25	Total	$3 47
New-York Times	0	Weekly total	4 50
New-York *Weekly*	0	Total	$7 97
Shaving	10	To which I add my beer	37
Total	$4 50	Total	$8 34

Well, then, of the $8 34 expenses for necessaries of life, we find $2 charged for rent, or nearly one-fourth of the whole expenses. And this, be it remembered, is in Newark, and not in New-York where rents are higher. In England the rent amounts to rarely more than one-eighth of the amount of wages earned. Thus, a family earning £1 per week pay 2 shillings 6 pence rent per week, and the general 3 shillings 6 pence per week dwelling is largely used by families earning 30 shillings a week, and is, therefore, even still more favorable in proportion. I find from official statistics that a four-roomed tenement in New-Jersey was, in 1860-61, in average, $4 67 per month. It therefore follows that rents have been inflated, and this economical family of Mrs. Forrest is mulcted into an additional expense of 83 cents per week for rent alone.

Now, the question arises, how is it that these rents keep up in price and are still some 70 to 80 per cent. higher than they were in 1860-61, when real estate is everywhere so much depressed? In the first place it should be borne in mind that in 1870 the very tenement that now rents for $8 per month was rented for $10 and $11, and rents have really fallen some 25 or 30 per cent. from the highest point. Secondly, the cost of building tenement houses, independent of the value of the land, is enhanced in price by the higher cost of building material, and this is chargeable to the tariff. The lumber is taxed 20 per cent.; the bricks are taxed 20 per cent.; roofing tiles 20 per cent.; lead, about 45 per cent.; window-glass, about 50 per cent.; paint, about 45 per cent.; iron used, about 35 to 40 per cent. In short, everything that is used in building a house is taxed, not always for revenue, but for home protection.

A second cause of high rents is to be found in local taxation. If a high tariff is a "gog," local taxation is his bother "Magog." These two malformed monsters are the great cause of our national trouble. Any how, as wages in 1860 were in many instances even higher than now, or at all events as high as at present, a family of Mrs. Forrest's well-regulated household would only have had to pay $1 17 per week for rent instead of $2; as I said, a saving of 83 cents.

The next article I find that requires attention is 3½ pounds of sugar, which costs Mrs. Forrest 40 cents. Now, on this sugar there is a tax of about 11 cents. In 1860-61 the cost of good brown sugar was 8¾ cents a pound, and 3½ pounds of sugar would have cost Mrs. Forrest about 29 cents, and, be it remembered, we had a duty of 24 per cent. on sugar in 1860. And there can be no doubt that with a judicious tariff, which would remove prohibitory duties on a thousand articles, the duty on sugar, now in average 60 per cent., could be modified to 30 per cent. Mrs. Forrest uses 14 cents worth of common soap per week—an article on which she pays a tax, not to Government, but to home protection—some 40 per cent. In fact, if the tariff were revised and modified, Mrs. Forrest could save 4 cents per week on the soap. The salt, pepper, mustard, matches, starch, and blueing, amounting to 11 cents per week, is fully taxed 25 per cent. and the beer, costing 37 cents, is taxed about 12 cents. I therefore find that the taxes, owing to the tariff and local taxation, amount to as follows:

On rent per week	$0 83	On salt, pepper, mustard, starch, blueing, and matches	$0 04
On sugar	0 11		
On soap	0 04	Total	$1 14
On beer	0 12		

But let me give you an idea what the necessaries enumerated by Mrs. Forrest would have cost in 1860-61:

Rent per week	$1 17	Newspapers	$0 09
1 barrel of wood	0 20	Shaving	0 05
2 pails of coal	0 16	7 quarts milk at 4½ cents per quart	0 31½
Burial Society, (say the same)	0 22	3 quarts potatoes	0 36
Oat-meal	0 12	14 loaves of bread	1 12
2 pounds of butter	0 36	10½ pounds meat, average 10 cents	1 05
3½ pounds sugar at 8¾ cts. per pound	0 29	Salt, pepper, mustard, matches, starch, and blueing	0 25
½ gallon oil, (say the same)	0 09	Beer	0 25
2 cakes soap	0 10		
1 pound soda	0 03	Total	$6 41½
½ pound tea	0 25		

as against $8 34 in 1877.

Now, it depends upon the earnings of Mr. Forrest. How much more does he earn now than he did in 1860-61, or does he earn as much? It is, at all events, interesting to be able to give, (thanks to Mrs. Forrest,) a correct statement as to the cost of living of a well-regulated working man's family in 1860-61, and 1877 respectively. J. S. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 13, 1877.

THE NECESSITY OF DEFEATING TAMMANY HALL.

From the New-York Staats Zeitung, Aug. 13.

[After citing again some of the reasons which have induced it to point out the necessity of defeating Tammany Hall at the next election, and after quoting the *World's* criticism on that position, the *Staats Zeitung* refers to Gov. Robinson's veto of the Omnibus bill for the reduction of salaries and other expenditures in this City, and adds:]

In his memorandum against the Finance bill the Governor says: "The reasons which caused me to veto the Omnibus bill apply also to this bill." His other objections against the Finance bill consisted of vague phrases; he did not even refer to the several provisions of the bill, and the unprejudiced reader of the memorandum is naturally led to the inference that it was the wish and command of Tammany Hall that prevented this bill from receiving the Governor's signature.

The Governor declares plainly that he cannot sign any bill dealing with New-York City affairs which is not supported by a majority of the representatives of our City in the Legislature. It is an established fact that those members of the Assembly and of the Senate who owe their nomination and election to Tammany Hall will refuse their vote—no matter what their individual inclinations and opinions may be—to any bill which is intended to bring about retrenchment and economy, and to prevent the large an increase of the City's debt; and hence, our citizens cannot act otherwise but defeat the Tammany candidates, whoever they may be, in case they expect that the Governor shall sign bills which are intended to remove the evils under which we are suffering.

The *World* has done Gov. Robinson a poor service in defending him without having previously perused his Veto Message and memorandum. Otherwise our contemporary would have perceived that our assertion is supported by the Governor's own declaration, and would have saved him from the unenviable position of confirming by his own words the correctness of our assertions.

From Der New-York Republikaner of Sunday.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES devoted a whole column the other day to the Germans in New-York politics, and quoted some articles relative to that subject from the *Staats Zeitung* and the *Republikaner*. THE TIMES has always proved itself to be friendly to the Germans when the influence of the Tipperary régime in this Municipality was to be destroyed, and we refer to the noble bearing of THE TIMES in the Fall Campaign of 1871, when a German was at the head of the Anti-Tammany ticket. No other American newspaper in this country sways the same influence that THE NEW-YORK TIMES exercises upon the Republican Party, and all German adopted citizens, without distinction of party, may congratulate themselves that they have such an influential and highly-esteemed advocate as THE TIMES, which is inclined to grant to the Germans, in acknowledgment of their integrity and independent manhood, a bearing as against Tammany, and its Tipperary henchmen. We recognize in this willingness of THE TIMES a guarantee for the possibility and probability of a firm and compact "anti-Kelly, anti-Tipperary, anti-Tammany movement," and we are also firmly convinced that the New-York *Staats Zeitung*, which possesses such a gigantic influence with the German public here, will heartily acquiesce with THE TIMES in its cosmopolitan, truly Catholic programme.

The question as to how the elements against the shameless Tammany oligarchy may be united in this City should now form the chief theme of discussion in all and every one of our German City papers, in order that, at the time of action, the different forces may have become crystallized, and that an effective campaign may at once be entered upon. We are convinced that, in all essentials, every element could be united on a Municipal platform the cornerstone of which shall be the equitable recognition of the "German-Americans" as part and parcel of the community, as is so warmly urged by THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The harmonious co-operation of native Americans and German-born citizens must emancipate this City from the galling yoke of Hibernian Democracy.

SHOOTING MATCH AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—In the shooting match of the Narragansett Gun Club, E. W. Davis, of Providence, won the Bennett Cup. J. N. Howard won the second money, and Perry Belmont saved his stakes.

BURGLARS AT ENGLEWOOD.

HOW MR. FLOYD'S HOUSE WAS ROBBED

THE COOK TELLS HOW SHE WAS GAGGED AND BOUND—THE COACHMAN ALSO FOUND BOUND, UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES—A LARGE QUANTITY OF PROPERTY STOLEN—NO TRACE OF THE THIEVES—THE COACHMAN PLACED UNDER ARREST.

The village of Englewood, N. J., was thrown into great excitement on Sunday by the discovery that a daring burglary had been committed at the residence of Mr. Augustus Floyd, on Floyd-street, near Palisade-avenue. The house stands about an eighth of a mile from the edge of the Palisades, in a beautiful, but somewhat lonely location, the houses standing at considerable distance from each other and being separated by thick groves. Mr. Floyd left his house on Saturday for the Catskills, where his family had been staying, and the house was left in charge of Maria Stephens, the cook, and George Merritt, the coachman. The only story of any value is told by the cook, a very intelligent young woman, who appears to have exercised a good deal of courage and presence of mind. She went to bed on Saturday night at about 9 o'clock, her room being in the attic, and very near to that of the coachman. Her history of the night is as follows:

"I aroused from a dream in which I thought the house was being broken into. My first thought was to call for George, (the coachman,) and I sprang to the floor. As I did so the door was burst open and a man entered. I screamed 'O George! O God!' loud enough to be heard at a distance, and was immediately thrown back and a coverlet was thrown over my head. The man told me to keep perfectly still and not attempt to scream. He said that if I made any noise they would ruin me and kill me, but if I kept quiet I would not be injured. I asked him who he was, and he said: 'We are robbers; that is our business.' I begged them to take the coverlet away from my mouth, and told them I would not scream. They then removed it, and crossed my hands in front of me, and began to tie them with a cord. I complained that the cord hurt me, and they got a towel and tied my hands with that. They then tied my feet with towels and a sheet, and told me it was necessary to tie my mouth. I begged them to give me some water, or to let me get it, and told them they could trust me, that I wouldn't make any noise. They gave me some water, and then tied my mouth with a handkerchief. I asked them what time it was and how long they were going to stay. One of the men that they called Captain said it was 12 o'clock, and they were going to stay until daylight and leave a man to watch me until 6 o'clock, and if I attempted to escape he would kill me. Several times in the night they came in to see if I was quiet. Once when they came in one of them said he wished they had come the night before to have got the $200 that Floyd had there. I told him I wished they had come when he was home. I heard them go into George's room more than once, but didn't hear any noise of scuffling or fighting in there. During the night I loosened one of my hands, but slipped it into the towel again for fear they might see it. The men didn't have any light in the room, and I don't know how many there were. I only saw two. About daylight I heard the wagon drive off, but was afraid to move, so I lay still until after sunrise. Then I got up and dressed as quickly as I could. I went past the room where George was. He lay on the floor as though he was dead. I ran down to the dining-room, and got out of the window and ran to Mr. Congdon's house."

Mr. H. L. Congdon lives about one-eighth of a mile from Mr. Floyd, and is his brother-in-law. Other houses are nearer, but they are vacant for the Summer. Mr. Congdon hurried to the house, and went to the coachman's room. The cot in the room was lying on the floor, badly broken, and on the mattress lay Merritt with a towel about his mouth. His hands and feet were tied with small netting twine, which was also passed around the mattress. The cords were single, and were not drawn tight. Mr. Congdon cut the cords, and asked Merritt why he did not get up. The man muttered, "I don't know," and after a moment he roused up and said, "Why, they must have drugged me." Mr. Congdon felt the man's pulse, and found it very rapid. Merritt says that the men tied him, and told him to keep still, and that he turned on his side and went to sleep in about 15 minutes. He was closely questioned, but nothing further could be got out of him. He says he was not threatened, and don't know whether the men were armed or had a light, or how many there were of them. He was arrested and locked up under the belief that he knew more than he cared to tell.

Mr. Congdon notified Mr. William Jemeson, Chief Marshal of the Englewood Protective Society, (formerly Inspector of Police in this City,) and an examination of the premises was commenced. No clue could be found as to how an entrance to the house was gained, and none of the windows or doors showed the least signs of having been tampered with. Inside the house every door had been opened and a thorough search made. In a hall bed-room closet on the second floor the silver and other valuables had been placed. Here also were stored silver and other articles belonging to Mr. Floyd's brother, J. G. Floyd. The door of this closet had been wrenched open and emptied. Aside from a large amount of silver, there were in the closet two white lace shawls, lace collar, cuffs, and handkerchief, a long camel's hair shawl, a gold watch and chain, a watch with green enamel case, set with diamonds, and a number of valuable articles of jewelry, all of which were taken away. A silver sugar-bowl and two large silver goblets were left lying on the floor. A number of articles of clothing were taken from Mr. Floyd's room. Among them were the pantaloons and vest of a dress suit. The coat was left lying on the bed. The wine closet had been opened, and a considerable quantity of home-made wine appears to have been drunk. Two bottles of liquor stood on the dining-room table, but very little of the contents was missing. It did not appear that anything had been brought by the burglars with which to work. An axe belonging to Mr. Floyd had been used to force the door, and the cord with which the cook and coachman were tied was also in the house. The burglars broke into the stable, and stole a horse and phaeton buggy and an extra set of harness.

At about four o'clock yesterday afternoon George Riesenberg, constable of Union Township, drove up to Mr. Floyd's house with the horse and buggy. He told Mr. Floyd, who had returned home on hearing of the burglary, that at about 7 o'clock on Sunday morning he saw a little buggy with the horse and buggy at Union Hill. The boy was crying, and said that a man put him in the buggy at Hoboken, and told him to drive to Union Hill as fast as he could. A somewhat remarkable fact is that the constable let the boy go without even asking his name. A man named Chamberlain, who sells papers in Englewood, was driving up the shore road at about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, and when about a mile below Weehawken Ferry he met a man driving Mr. Floyd's horse. The man seemed to be young, but Chamberlain could not describe him.

Merritt is locked up in the guard-house in charge of the Englewood Protective Society. The reporter of THE TIMES endeavored to obtain an interview, but it was not thought

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$4,000 La. con....bc. 78¼ | 1000 Lake Shore....s. 54
100 Del. & Hud....s. 46 | 600 do....s. 53⅞
100 do....s. 46 | 500 do....s. 53¾
100 do....s. 46¼ | 100 do....s. 53⅝
50 do....s. 46⅜ | 200 do....s. 53¾
200 do....s. 46 | 500 do....s. 54
100 do....s. 45½ | 100 do....s. 54⅛
200 do....s. 45⅝ | 200 do....s3. 53⅞
100 do....s. 45¾ | 15 North-western....s. 23⅜
100 West. Union....s. 73⅛ | 1000 North-west. pf....s. 55
100 do....s. 73½ | 500 do....s. 54⅞
100 do....s. 73⅝ | 200 do....s. 54¾
200 do....s. 73⅝ | 50 do....s. 54⅝
100 do....s. 73⅝ | 300 Rock Island....s. 96
200 do....s. 73⅝ | 50 do....s. 96
100 do....s. 73⅝ | 100 do....s. 96⅛
700 do....s. 73⅝ | 100 do....s. 95⅞
200 do....s. 73⅝ | 20 do....s. 95⅝
200 Pacific Mail....s. 21½ | 100 St. Paul....s. 26
300 do....s. 21¾ | 100 St. Paul pf....s. 63
100 N. Y. C. & H....s. 95⅝ | 100 do....s. 63⅝
50 do....s. 95¾ | 700 do....s. 63¼
1100 do....s. 95½ | 200 do....s. 63⅛
100 do....s. 95¾ | 100 do....s. 63¾
100 do....s3. 95 | 200 C., B. & Q....s. 99¼
100 do....s3. 95⅜ | 300 Ohio & Miss....s. 3⅜
200 do....s3. 95¼ | 900 D., L. & W....s. 43¼
200 Mich. Central....s. 47½ | 200 do....s. 43¾
100 do....s. 47¾ | 200 do....s. 43⅝
100 do....s. 47⅝ | 200 do....s. 43¾
300 do....s. 47⅜ | 100 do....s. 43
100 do....s. 47½ | 200 do....s. 43⅞
100 do....s. 47¾ | 200 do....s. 44
100 do....s. 47⅝ | 100 do....s. 43⅞
100 Alt. & T. H....s3. 35 | 500 Morris & Es....s3. 70¾
100 Han. & St. J. pf....s. 28¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, r....111¼ | $10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, r....112⅛
20,000 do....c....111¼ | 20,000 do....b.c....109⅝
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, c....112¾ | 10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, r....109⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67....12.109 | 15,000 U. S. 5s, '81, c....12.108¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68....111¾ | 20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R....b.c.109⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Virg'a 6s, con. x mat. cp.bc. 67½ | 28 Wells-Fargo....s. 84½
1,000 B., C. R. & N. 1st. 47 | 200 Erie Railway....b.c. 9¾
1,000 do....s. 47½ | 410 L. S. & M. S....b.c. 54⅜
5,000 N. J. C. 1st, new. 110½ | 1800 do....s. 54¼
1,000 do....b.c. 110¾ | 100 do....s3. 54⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st. 104 | 1900 do....s. 54⅝
5,000 N. W. C. C. G. 89 | 1200 do....s. 54⅜
1,000 M. & E. 2d....104 | 300 do....s3. 54¼
3,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.. 96 | 500 do....s10. 54⅜
1,000 Erie 4th....103½ | 100 do....s. 54⅛
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 7s, gold....91½ | 200 do....s. 54⅜
6,000 Mil. & St. P. 1. L. & M. Div. 88½ | 500 do....s. 54
1,000 Internat'l 1st. with int. cer. 67 | 1000 do....b3. 54⅛
1,000 M. Cen. 7s....104½ | 500 do....s3. 54¼
1,000 Ohio & M.c.s.f. 85½ | 1000 do....s. 53⅞
5,000 do....s. 85 | 500 Cl. & R. I....b.c. 93
6,000 O. s.L.&C.1st...con. 85 | 100 do....s. 93⅛
7,000 S.L.&C.M.1st...100 | 600 do....s. 93
6,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 105½ | 200 do....s3. 93¼
10,000 Z.&W.c.conv.... 23¾ | 100 do....s. 93⅜
9,000 U. P. s.f.s.f.b.c. 103 | 50 do....s. 93⅝
1,000 C. & I. C. 1st. 25½ | 100 do....s. 93⅜
50 Cen. Nat. Bank....100 | 85 P., Ft. W. & Chi. 15 Bank of Com....s. 98¼
150 Ontario Silver....21¾ | 400 C. & N. W. pf. b.c. 83
100 Quicksilver....s. 17 | 50 do....s. 55
100 At. & Pac. T. & S. 2d. 11 | 1000 do....s. 55⅛
200 Del. & Hud....b.c. 46 | 700 do....s. 55⅜
100 do....s. 46⅛ | 600 do....s. 55⅝
200 do....s. 46 | 1500 do....s. 55
100 do....s. 46 | 700 do....s. 55⅛
100 do....s. 45¾ | 200 do....s. 55¼
100 do....s. 46 | 200 do....s. 55⅜
100 do....s. 46⅛ | 1200 do....s3. 55⅜
200 do....s. 46⅜ | 20 C. of N. J....b.c. 33
200 do....s. 46 | 25 do....s. 33¼
10 do....s. 45½ | 800 C. & R. I....b.c. 93⅞
100 do....s. 45¾ | 300 do....s. 94
100 do....s. 45⅞ | 500 do....s3. 94
100 do....s. 45¾ | 100 do....s. 94
100 do....s. 45⅞ | 300 do....s. 94
200 do....s. 45¾ | 100 do....s. 94
100 do....s. 45⅞ | 300 D., L. & W....s. 43¾
100 do....s. 45¾ | 100 do....s. 43⅝
100 do....s. 45⅞ | 100 do....s. 43⅞
100 do....s. 45¾ | 100 do....s. 44
100 do....s. 45⅞ | 100 do....s. 44¼
100 do....s. 45¾ | 100 do....s. 44⅜
200 do....s. 45⅞ | 100 do....s. 44⅞
100 Mich. Cen....b.c. 47⅝ | 400 do....s. 45
200 do....b3. 47¾ | 300 do....s. 45⅛
100 do....s. 47⅜ | 200 do....s. 45¼
200 do....s. 47⅝ | 100 do....s. 45⅜
100 do....s. 47¾ | 200 do....s. 45⅝
100 do....s. 47⅝ | 100 do....s. 45¾
100 do....s. 47¾ | 200 do....s. 45⅞

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 as 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 as 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA...WED., Aug. 15 | *RUSSIA...WED., Aug. 29
SCYTHIA...WED., Aug. 22 | ALGERIA...WED., Sept. 5

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodations. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, 1877. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 15
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 18

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Intermediate passage one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green, Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class iron screw steamers sail from Pier No. 42 North-River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13

First cabin, $90 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 18 | MOSEL.....Sat., Sept. 1
MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 25 | DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California...Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Victoria...Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
Ethiopia...Aug. 25, 6 A. M. | Devonia...Sept. 8, 6 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Alsatia...Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Elysia...1 Sept. 1, 11 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $20; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Sat., Aug. 18, 12 M. England, Sat., Sep. 8, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M. Thuringen, Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Denmark, Aug. 11, 9:30 A. M. Canada, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, Transatl.....Wednesday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.
ST. LAURENT, Lamaizz.....Wednesday, Aug. 22, 4 P. M.
AMERIQUE, Pozzoli.....Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

SS. SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNARD, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 25, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Plant's steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Aug. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Sept. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK...Wednesday, Aug. 15
For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me., and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrew's, Fredericton, Shediac, Mirimichi, and Bathurst, N. B. Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent, End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, TIMMERMAN...Wed'sday, Aug. 15.
CITY OF MEXICO, McINTOSH.....Saturday, Aug. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEARIN.....Wednesday, Aug. 29

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO, McINTOSH.....Saturday, Aug. 25

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 12 and Sept. 2 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALESANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M, from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HAMMONIA.....Aug. 16 | WESTPHALIA.....Aug. 30
POMMERANIA.....Aug. 23 | GELLERT.....Sept. 6

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, 61 Broad-st., N. Y. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Pleasant Valley Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 12:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 9:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877,

through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at 4 Westcott House Company's offices, Nos. 7 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS

leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No train leaves James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, from Brooklyn, at 4:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 4:35 P. M. For Jefferson, &c., at 8:44, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43, P. M.—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

12:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 8, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 9 P. M. For Springfield, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scyre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 11:59 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the New-York Fire Insurance Co., NO. 72 WALL-ST.,

NEW-YORK, August 3, 1877.

77th DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY. OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1877.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks will be paid on and after the 1st of September proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 3d September.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 155 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1877.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 8, 1877.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A CASH DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. on the preferred and common stock of this company has been declared, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 32 William-st., New-York, Sept. 4, 1877.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst, and reopened Sept. 5, 1877.

W. M. LANABEE, Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FULLY COMPETENT YOUNG woman to cook, wash, and iron, and make herself generally useful in a small family, a short distance in the country; Protestant preferred. Call with references at No. 218 Washington-st., from 2 till 5 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK TO GO TO the country the remainder of the Summer; must have City reference. Apply at No. 45 East 29th-st., on Tuesday, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WASHING.—BY A respectable young woman; will assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 316 West 48th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman, or would do general house-work in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 222 West 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN; understands cooking in all its branches, soups and meats, cream of all kinds, and pastry, and can give satisfactory reference. Call at 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN; A good cook and baker; excellent washer and ironer; good home preferred to high wages; best City reference. Call at No. 298 East 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches, pastries, breads, desserts, &c.; City reference; boarding-house preferred. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as plain cook and excellent laundress; three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 1,431 2d-av., between 74th and 75th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROughly understands her business; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 311 East 24th-st., top floor.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTable woman; City or country; good City reference; moderate wages; understands milk and butter. Call at No. 228 East 25th-st., for two days.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, and ironer; bread and biscuit; all kinds of plain family cooking. City reference; private family; willing and obliging. Call at No. 12 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS A GOOD cook and first-class laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 224 West 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK and baker; is willing to assist with the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 315 West 35th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTable woman; good cook and an excellent laundress; good reference. Call at No. 703 2d-av., near 38th-st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN; One as first-class cook; the other as first-class waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 111 West 20th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY; perfect cutter, fitter, and trimmer; latest styles; by day or week; makes over, &c.; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; terms $1 50 per day; highest references. Call at No. 216 6th-av., near 14th-st., in store

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL FOR HOUSEwork; washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 314 East 39th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman in a small family to do general housework; best of references. Call at No. 317 West 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; City or country; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 223 East 29th-st., top floor, front.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS infant's nurse and seamstress; will take full charge of an infant from birth and raise it by hand; is a Scotch Protestant; will take an interest in a home; the best City references; will leave the City. Call at No. 629 6th-av., below 37th-st., corset store.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESpectable and capable young girl; is kind and fond of children; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 636 3d-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL TO mind children or do light work; City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as nurse and to make herself useful; City reference. Call at No. 207 East 38th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS DRESS-MAKing, trimming, and all kinds of family sewing; good operator; would assist with other work; City or country; best references. Call for two days at No. 238 West 37th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A CAPABLE PROTESTANT girl; understands several machines; is willing to assist with chamber-work, or in the care of children. Address K. C., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman washing at home; ladies', gentlemen's, boarding, or private family; work by the day. Address C. H., No. 579 7th-av., second floor, back.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT WOMAN SOLICITS washing at her own home; rough wash done thoroughly; understands her business. Call at No. 29 East 12th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, washing at her own home; 75 cents per dozen; polishing and fluting; will wash by the month. Call at No. 122 West 40th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in washing, or would go out by the day in respectable families; has the best of reference. Call at No. 428 West 31st-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN BY the day, or would take in family washing; good reference. Call or address No. 311 East 61st-st., store.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing at her home or to go out to day's work. Call at No. 450 West 29th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle, trustworthy man; is a first-class groom and careful City driver; understands gardening and care of a gentleman's place; can milk and be generally useful; has good City and country references. Address J. J., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, SOBER MAN; UNderstands the proper care of horses and carriages; first-class driver; willing and respectful; can milk and make himself useful; City and country reference. Address R. L., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle Protestant Scotchman; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; understands the care of stock, poultry, and the general routine of a gentleman's place; references from former employer. Address R., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle, sober Protestant man; understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages, and is a careful driver; willing to be generally useful; best City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY THOROUGH, experienced, and competent man: excellent City recommendations as to capability, sobriety, and honesty; will be found civil and obliging. Address L., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman Protestant single man; understands gardening and the care of horses thoroughly; good careful driver; can milk and make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHman and wife; no family; man as coachman or gardener; wife as cook, which she understands; wages no object; has two years' references. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 Vestry-st., near West.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROughly understands his business in every respect; City or country; good recommendations. Address W. B., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has been in his employment for the past four years; is a good groom and careful driver; understand his business thoroughly; strictly temperate; willing and obliging. Address H., Box 226 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A SINGle German; understands greenhouse and graperies, laying out old plots of ground; best of reference. Call at No. 191 Mott-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; no objections to City or country; can come highly recommended by his last employer. Address D., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL Englishman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; married; best of reference. Address or apply No. 1 Mercer-st., Jersey City.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; OR ANY other kind of work; best City reference. Apply at No. 587 7th-av. Frank Lile.

GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE Scotchman, who is thoroughly versed in all branches of gardening, and highly capable of holding any position, either in a private or commercial establishment. Address J. Orr, Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN OF VERACity, with good name and reference, aged 20, employment at anything; will take charge of a gentleman's place in country, having had four years' experience with the same. Address F. Madison, Weehawken Post Office, N. J.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WELSHMAN; has unexceptionable City references which will bear the strictest investigation as to his abilities and general character. Address W. G., Box 276 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNDERstands his business; good City references. Address C. W., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN, 26 YEARS OF AGE, a position in a wholesale house; is not afraid of work, and would accept a moderate salary. Address Hunt, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

GOOD MANY PROTESTANT SERVANTS and German girls at very reduced wages, for City or country, at the large Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The twentieth annual term of this Institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones-st., New-York, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, and continues until May 16, 1878. The course of instruction embraces two years. For catalogues, &c., address, at No. 8 Great Jones-st.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR SAYS: "I TAKE great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge." This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 15 miles by rail from Philadelphia; $260 a school year for boarding, washing, gas, schooling books, &c. Payable quarterly. No extra charges. Open all Summer. Students admitted at any time. Special individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils. Ten instructors, two graduates of Yale College. For picture of building, gymnasium and circular address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, Harvard University, A. M., Media, Penn. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,

STAMFORD, CONN.

Fortieth year begins Sept. 10. Emphatically a home school; situation unsurpassed; THOROUGH instruction and discipline; careful moral and Christian training. Number limited. Circulars sent on application.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 29 WEST 32D-ST.

Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.

Autumn term begins Wednesday, Sept. 26.

The Kindergarten MONDAY, OCT. 3.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY—A select boarding-school for boys at Sing Sing on Hudson, N. Y. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural science; classes are also formed in music, drawing, Fencing, and Elocution; a thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK, Nos. 32 and 34 WEST 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK.—Boarders limited to fifteen.—Resident French and German teachers.—An English and German Kindergarten in charge of Miss LEONOWENS, assisted by German graduate of Froebel.—Private class for boys.—Classes organized on 26th, 27th, and 28th Sept.—The regular work of the school, including Dr. LABBERTON'S and Mr. CLARENCE COOK'S classes, will begin Oct. 3. Punctual attendance requested.

WELLS

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE LATEST POLICE OUTRAGE.

AN OFFICER ARRESTING A MAN IN HIS OWN HOUSE WITHOUT CAUSE—HE SUBSEQUENTLY CLUBS HIS VICTIM—JUDGE WANDELL DENOUNCES THE OUTRAGE.

Officer John Buckley, of the Sixteenth Precinct, brought Felix McCarthy before Justice Wandell yesterday, in Jefferson Market Police Court, on two charges—one of disorderly conduct and the other of resisting arrest by feloniously attacking the officer with a hatchet. Buckley alleged that a short time after midnight McCarthy was riotously singing and "carrying on" at No. 220 West Twenty-seventh-street, and when he went in to stop him McCarthy would not desist, and that when he then attempted to arrest him the prisoner attacked him with a hatchet, and cut him on the head. Buckley further alleged that he had to club the prisoner severely to get him to the station-house. McCarthy presented the most pitiable spectacle seen in court for a long time, his head and face being covered with the most horrible club wounds. Justice Wandell examined the case thoroughly, and Buckley was unable to substantiate his side of the case by any testimony but that of one very drunken witness, whom the Justice discredited entirely. When McCarthy's side was presented, it appeared that the officer was guilty of an outrage. Three witnesses testified that the prisoner was in his own house, enjoying himself with some friends, and was not in any way disturbing the peace. The officer had no reason to interfere, and had no business to enter the house at all. When he did go in, he was met in a peaceable way by McCarthy. Buckley ordered him to shut up his house and quit singing. McCarthy refused to do either, saying he had a right to be in his own house, and doing nothing wrong. Buckley then told him that if he did not do as he was ordered he would arrest him. McCarthy refused, and Buckley then attempted to take the prisoner along, and was resisted. The officer drew his club and knocked McCarthy down and continued to club him until he was senseless and almost dead. So severe was the beating that McCarthy was insensible all the way to the station-house, and after his arrival there great difficulty was found in restoring him. Upon being satisfied of these facts, Justice Wandell immediately dismissed Buckley's complaint and ordered McCarthy to enter a complaint for aggravated assault against the officer. This was done, and the policeman was put under $500 bail to appear at court. The Justice was very severe on Buckley, and pronounced his conduct a perfect outrage, and said that McCarthy had been acting decently and as any citizen had a right to do, and that it was the height of insolence for Buckley to enter the house at all under the circumstances. The case caused great excitement in court.

DETECTIVE WOOLSEY'S MISTAKE.

THE PRISONER BUCKINGHAM NOT CHAUNCEY JOHNSON—WHAT WARDEN QUINN SAYS ON THE SUBJECT.

Detective Woolsey, of the Central Office, who on Friday evening last arrested T. Buckingham, now confined in the Tombs for uttering a forged check for $5,548 78 on the Bank of the State of New-York, of this City, and afterward attempting to draw $4,848 on the same, seems to have made a mistake respecting the identity of his prisoner. The detective, after closely scrutinizing the man, gave it as his opinion that the prisoner was none other than the notorious sneak thief and bank burglar, Chauncey Johnson. It is now said that Johnson does not resemble the prisoner Buckingham in any respect. A TIMES reporter, yesterday afternoon, in conversation with Warden Quinn, at his office in the Tombs, was informed that Buckingham was taller and heavier man than Johnson, the former weighing about 160 pounds, the latter probably falling short of 135. Johnson is a very sharp-featured man, with eyes closely set, whereas Buckingham possesses a large open face, with eyes set far apart. Johnson is at present a guest of Sing Sing Prison, at which place Warden Quinn saw him about six months ago. The Warden didn't know when Johnson's term would expire, but he was at present confined for robbing a store in Fourteenth-street, near University-place, some years ago. The Warden seemed to be greatly amused at Detective Woolsey's discrepancy in this instance, remarking that he (the Warden) didn't know anything about Buckingham having been identified as Johnson until Monday morning. He was out of town on Sunday and didn't see the morning newspapers, but after getting to his office on Monday he heard about the matter, and immediately visited Buckingham in his cell, when to his complete surprise he discovered that the man was not Chauncey Johnson, whom he was reported to be. One thing about Johnson was that whatever he did he did well, never allowing himself to fall back on "what he had on hand." When Buckingham went into the Bank of the State of New-York on Friday last to deposit the check he was under the influence of liquor. This fact alone ought to have made Woolsey more cautious in asserting that the criminal was Johnson, as the latter would not be likely to have acted in such a manner.

Grave doubts are now entertained at Police Headquarters as to the correctness of Woolsey's statement, and several of his associates say emphatically that the officer is entirely mistaken. Woolsey arrested Johnson some years ago, and says that he is positive that Buckingham and Johnson are one and the same person, and that Buckingham did not deny it when in the Tombs on Saturday. Detectives Radford and Keirns, two of the oldest detectives at the Central Office, are both positive that Buckingham is not Johnson, and that the latter is at least 20 years older in appearance than the former. The dispute as to the identity of the prisoner Buckingham was brought to the notice of Sergt. Kealey, of the detective force, by Acting Superintendent Dilks yesterday, and Sergt. Kealey wrote to the Warden of Sing Sing Prison to ascertain if Chauncey Johnson was still an inmate of that institution. An answer to this communication will doubtless be received to-day.

THE COPPER MARKET.

THE CENTRAL AND ATLANTIC COMPANIES UNDERSELLING THEIR RIVALS — ACCUSATIONS OF BAD FAITH ON BOTH SIDES.

A conspicuous "flurry" has been caused in the copper market recently by the sudden action of the Central and Atlantic Companies in selling a large portion of their stock at prices ranging from 19 to 18⅜ cents per pound. The representatives of the Calumet and Hecla combination, which mines two-thirds of the total amount of copper produced in the country, were taken entirely aback by this move on the part of their opponents, and accusations of "bad faith," "broken pledges," &c., have been flying about on all hands. The Calumet-Hecla mines are owned chiefly by Boston capitalists, who have been trying for some months past to keep the market up, in order that they might be able to dispose of their heavy overplus at high prices. Up to July 1 a general agreement existed not to sell at a lower price than 19⅛ cents, which agreement the Central and Atlantic faithfully observed. At the commencement of that period a further understanding was entered into that the market should be kept up to 18½ cents, but the Central-Atlantic clique, finding, as they claim, that the Boston people were secretly underbidding them, determined to sell without further delay, and have during the last few days put upon the market over 1,000,000 pounds, at prices ranging from 19 down to 18⅜ cents.

Mr. James M. Mills, of No. 25 Nassau-street, who represents the Central-Atlantic party, stated the case to a TIMES reporter yesterday as follows: "We would have been willing to abide by the understanding of July last to keep the price up—although the Calumet people, who are represented here by N. S. Simpkins and F. W. Heyne, had refused to give their formal adherence to the agreement—if we had not caught them trying to push off their surplus on our customers at prices as low as 18⅜c. We could not stand that, and those gentlemen failing to give us guarantees that they would stand by the 18½ cent basis, we determined to get the best price we could for our own copper and let the Bostonians take care of themselves. We accordingly sold 1,000,000 pounds at 18⅜ to 19 cents, and I have the contracts here to show for it. We did not sell it because it was up to that price, or because we needed the money, but because we could no longer rely on the Simpkins combination, and determined to dispose of our goods at our own prices. The trouble is that these Boston people want everything; they want us to refuse good offers in order to bolster up their declining interests, and to hold on to their copper in order that they may get rid of their mortgaged overplus. Why, two of their companies, the Osceola and the Franklin, have over 1,000,000 pounds apiece hypothecated at 17 cents on the pound. We wrote to the Franklin and offered to hold on if they would make a guarantee for the future, but they failed to, and we didn't propose to sacrifice our interests to theirs any longer. I don't see any 'bad faith' in that, and I think our friends in Boston will find some difficulty in persuading the public of its existence."

On the other hand, the brokers representing the Calumet and other companies say that the recent sales will only affect the market temporarily, and that the price will touch 19 again within a week. The cause of the whole trouble is the excess of production over home consumption. The monthly product is about 3,500,000 pounds, and the consumption 2,500,000 pounds, leaving an annual surplus of 12,000,000 pounds for export. It is the disposition of this last and the anxiety of the companies not to be caught in a falling market with large stocks which has lead to the "rings," "combinations," and agreements which are only made to be broken. The price of the metal yesterday appeared to be still downward; one broker offered 100,000 pounds as low as 18¾ cents.

A DESPERATE SCOUNDREL ARRESTED.

John Connor, whose real name is said to be Ward, and who is reported to have been discharged from the Police force of the First Precinct six years ago, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, on three serious charges. The first was preferred by Peter Eagan, proprietor of a saloon at No. 534 Eleventh-avenue. Yesterday morning Connor went into the saloon and ordered some drinks. They were refused, because he already owed 90 cents, which he would not pay. Thereupon he pulled out a knife and attacked Eagan, threatening to take his life. He was put out of the saloon before he had executed his threat. Going up the street, he met a poor old match-peddler, named Gustav Young, of No. 442 West Forty-first-street, from whom he took three boxes of matches and refused to pay for them. He then beat the old man in a ruffianly manner. Officer Delaney and Roundsman McCarty stopped his amusement and took him into custody, after a desperate resistance. Eagan, Young, and Officer Delaney appeared against Connor in court, and Justice Wandell committed him for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

RIFLE MATTERS OF INTEREST.

CARBINE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR—THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

The several cavalry organizations attached to the First Division were sent to Creedmoor for rifle practice by Major-Gen. Shaler yesterday. There were 252 men present, all told, who were distributed as follows: Third Regiment, 212 men, Col. J. H. Budke commanding; Separate Troop, 12 men, Lieut. Miller commanding, and Washington Grey Troop, 26 men, under command of Capt. Baker. The troops went to the range by the 9:03 train from Hunter's Point, and commenced shooting shortly before 11 o'clock. The ranges covered were 100, 150, 250, and 300 yards distance; five shots per man at each range. Col. Budke, by right of seniority of rank, commanded the several detachments. There was a guard at the main entrance to the field, but beyond that no restrictions were placed over the men, and while the Separate Troop and Washington Grey Troop remained at their posts, the members of the Third Cavalry roamed around at will, and even went outside the grounds to a neighboring farm-house without molestation from their superior officers. During the noon recess one of a party from the latter regiment, outside the fence, discharged his carbine at nothing in particular, regardless of the possible consequences. The attention of Col. Budke was called to the circumstance by the reporter, but of course the culprit could not be found, so ready were his comrades to shield him. The weather was moderately warm, and the sky was overcast with clouds, so that the men did not suffer from the heat, and no flagrant cases of drunkenness occurred. The number who qualified at 100 and 150 yards to shoot at the longer ranges was as follows: Third Regiment, 135; Separate Troop, 10, and Washington Grey Troop, 21. The shooting was under the supervision of Lieut.-Col. E. H. Sanford, Division Inspector of Rifle Practice, assisted by Capt. Vehslage, of the Third Regiment. While the men were practicing at the 300 yards range a thunderstorm passed over the grounds, but the marksmen kept on shooting until they were thoroughly wet, when they gave up and sought shelter under the refreshment stands. The Washington Grey Troop finished its score, but the others were incomplete. The record of the Washington Grey Troop at 250 and 300 yards was as follows:

Washington Grey Troop.—Lieut. Decker, 42; Capt. Baker, 41; Sergt. Wilson, 39; Corp. Bolston, 35; Sergt. Hover, 34; Corp. Dreer, 33; Private Hatton, 33; Private Beale, 31; Private McFadden, 28; Private Merritt, 27; Private Finley, 25; Private Mackey, 23.

During the practice Col. Sanford discovered a man named A. Small, of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment, shooting in the uniform of a member of the Third Cavalry. It was found that he was acting as a substitute for Jacob Geitz, of Troop K. The record of Small's shooting was erased, and Geitz will be court-martialed. The troops straggled up to the depot after the practice, Col. Budke bringing up the rear.

Capt. Louis Gerner and 12 members of the Fifth Regiment practiced at 200 and 500 yards distance for the purpose of selecting a team to shoot in the Fall prize meeting of the National Rifle Association.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Judge Stanton, the President, in the chair. Other members present were Gen. Wylie, Gen. Dakin, Col. Wingate, and Major Fulton. A letter from Sir Henry Halford, Captain of the British Team, asking for special Custom-house privileges, and an extra amount of time for practice by his team, was read and referred to the President, for the purpose of carrying out the plan proposed. The new regulation allowing soldiers to use rifled sights, which has long been under consideration, was adopted. The programme for the Fall prize meeting at Creedmoor was under discussion for some time, and was ultimately referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Stanton, Woodward, and Wylie for final arrangement. A letter was received from Mr. R. Renton, Secretary of the Scottish Rifle Association, dated Glasgow, July 28, protesting against permitting a British team to come to shoot for the Centennial trophy. The following extract comprises the substance of the communication:

"After the full discussion, both prior to the match last year, and thereafter at the meeting of the competing teams and others at Philadelphia, our club thought it settled beyond all doubt that under the constituted authorities of this match it is incompetent for a mixed, or, what some call: an Imperial British Team,' to compete. Neither by the circular of last year, nor of this year, is such a team invited, nor can they have given the required notice by the 1st of June last. The council of this club are therefore surprised to learn that the same parties who would not compete last year along with the Scotch and Irish are getting up a so-called British team, and purpose competing this year. If our council thought it would not prejudice the rights and interests of Scotland they would have no objection to such a team competing, and would be glad to learn of their success, but they consider that if they consent to a British team competing now, the right of Scotland hereafter to enter a team may be questioned."

Mr. Renton then proceeds to enter a formal protest, on behalf of his association, against allowing the British team to compete. The committee laid the document over for further consideration.

THE ANNUAL BANKERS' CONVENTION

ITS PROPOSED ACTION—RESTRICTING THE POWER TO ISSUE MUNICIPAL BONDS—THE TAXATION OF BANKS.

Yesterday Mr. James Buell, the President of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, and Secretary of the Bankers' Association, issued a call for the annual convention which is to be held in this City in September next. There are 6,300 banks represented in the association, and a very determined and united effort will be made to remove the unfair taxation on banks. The following is the call:

THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION,
No. 247 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1877.

DEAR SIR: You are respectfully invited to attend the annual convention of our association, to be held in this City on the 12th, 13th and 14th of September next. The objects of the convention are of such vital importance that every individual connected with the banking business, either as an officer, a shareholder, a director or a dealer, is personally interested; and it is desirable that a large delegation should attend from all parts of the United States. The time has arrived when our banks and bankers must recognize the necessity of acting together, and of cultivating a closer union for great common objects, conducive alike to the recuperation of business, the improvement of public and private credit, and the general prosperity of the country. We intend to send you, in a few days, a copy of the addresses and proceedings of the delegation from this association before the Committee of Ways and Means at Washington, last February. The subjects of this report are of such magnitude in relation to the financial and industrial, the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country, that a conspicuous place will, no doubt, be given to them in the programme of our annual convention.

You will receive further information as to the topics and speakers when our Committee of Arrangements have perfected their plans. Never has there been a period in the fiscal history of this country, when, as since the war, the banks have been singled out for heavy, disastrous, and discriminating taxation. In 1865, when the corresponding war taxes on other interests were removed, the war taxes of the banks ought also to have been taken off. We are informed by Congressmen of influence that if we had joined the other suffering interests in appealing to Congress, we should undoubtedly have obtained relief. We neglected to do so; and the consequence is that the taxes of the Federal Government upon the banks exact through them upon the business community, are almost the only surviving relics of those special taxes which it was designed to sweep away at the close of the war.

Besides this vital question of tax repeal, which is so necessary for the prosperity of business, and for the very existence of our banks in many parts of the country, there are other practical subjects which will, of course, claim the attention of the convention. Prominent among these is the unrestricted power to issue municipal, county, and other bonds, by which heavy burdens of taxation are being foisted upon the people. These burdens are now so galling as to be a frequent occasion to our public credit at home and abroad. Unless some judicious restrictions can be devised to stop these reckless issues of bonds, the outcry in favor of repudiation will be oftener heard in the future; although it is evident to any reflecting citizen that the issuers of such bonds are the men who should be punished, and not the honest holders who have given their money in good faith for them.

In the various discussions during our three days' sessions, addresses will probably be given by eminent men on the remonetization of silver, on the resumption of specie payments, and on the union of the banks for the refunding of the debt, as well as on other subjects illustrating the powerful influence of the banking system upon public and private credit, and the financial evils which, by injuring our banking efficiency, inflicts a corresponding harm upon all kinds of trade and industry.

We shall be glad to hear from you on any of the foregoing topics at your earliest convenience. The present circular is chiefly intended as a preliminary announcement of matters upon which we wish to consult you. Yours truly, JAMES BUELL, Secretary.

In conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday Mr. Buell said that one of the greatest evils affecting the financial interests of the country now was the unlimited and unrestricted issue of municipal bonds. Every little town was now engaging in the business, and they were aided by brokers and others in putting them upon the market, and thus increasing the burden of tax-payers.

THE TELEGRAPH COMBINATION.

The committees of the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies meet today to frame a plan for harmonizing the interests of the two corporations. All sorts of rumors were in circulation yesterday as to their probable action, but so far nothing definite has transpired. Inquiry at the offices of the leading members of the committees failed to elicit anything new, and it is not likely that the result of their deliberations will be made public until it has been officially submitted to the companies. Among those best informed, however, the opinion is prevalent that the 80 per cent. basis, mentioned in THE TIMES of Saturday last, will be adopted. By this arrangement the earnings of the companies are to be pooled, 80 per cent. to go to the Western Union and 20 to the Atlantic and Pacific.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

ITS EXTRAVAGANT MANAGEMENT.

A REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS SUPPRESSED—NO TRACE OF IT IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE—THE PAY-ROLL OF THE DEPARTMENT—COMPLAINTS OF PETTY ANNOYANCES ON THE PART OF OFFICIALS.

About two years ago the Commissioners of Accounts went on a tour through the various departments of this City, for the purpose of making a rigid examination of their books. This important duty is imposed upon them by the charter of 1873, under which their office was created. Before they had set about performing their task there were many reports afloat respecting the reputed rottenness of various Municipal bureaus, and it was openly hinted that if they were properly investigated the labor would be rewarded by very damaging exposures, that would probably subject the offending officials to removal. In the course of their duty the Commissioners of Accounts turned their eyes to the Department of Health. They called one morning at the office of the board, and, assisted by several experts, made an examination of their books. They were occupied a comparatively long time in making the investigation, because it was necessary for them to obtain information from the officials as well as from their ledgers. The Commissioners subsequently made a voluminous report of their labors—one that is said to have been very damaging to the Board of Health. They presented the report to ex-Mayor Wickham, who was then in office, and he in turn simply addressed a copy of it to the Health Department. Some time afterward the latter forwarded to Mr. Wickham an answer to the report, but it appears that neither the report nor the answer is now to be found in the Mayor's office. Applications were made to copy them about a week ago, but after an exhaustive search they could not be found. Mayor Wickham took no further action in the matter, and the report and reply to it are shrouded in mystery so far as the public are concerned. It was afterward said that the Commissioners of Accounts had charged the Health Department with using for its maintenance certain moneys that should, as claimed, have been deposited in the City Treasury. Whether this be true or not, their answer, as previously stated, appears, like the report, to have been suppressed.

But apart from this charge, the Health Department, as it exists to-day, seems to be a heavy and unnecessary burden upon the tax-payers. Its force could be reduced one-half or two-thirds without affecting the efficiency to which it lays claim. When Tweed ruled the City, in one of the dark years of corruption, 1870, the amount allowed for the maintenance of the Health Department was $107,000, and even that was an extravagant sum. But the appropriation to the same department for the present year is $204,872. This comparatively enormous amount is eaten up by salaries, paid, among others, to a little army of men who can be justly called supernumeraries. Prof. Chandler, the head of the department, in making up his estimates for 1877, seems to have been unable to give some members of his immense force a distinct designation. He has no fewer than 90 men on his pay-roll, including 18 clerks, 20 sanitary inspectors, and helpers, laborers, registers, and members of the disinfecting corps. They are supposed to be employed throughout the year, although during three or four months of it, when the weather is extremely cold, the services of one-half of them, especially those of the disinfecting corps, could be dispensed with. No idea of the large force of the Board of Health can be realized unless the following official list is carefully scanned:

	Salary.
C. F. Chandler, Ph. D., Commissioner, (President)	$6,500
E. G. Janeway, M. D., Commissioner	5,000
Wm. F. Day, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent	4,000
E. H. Janes, M. D., Assistant Superintendent	2,700
J. D. Bryant, M. D., Sanitary Inspector	1,600
W. A. Ewing, M. D., Sanitary Inspector	1,600
A. M. Cuddeback, M. D., Sanitary Inspector	1,600
B. Hughes, M. D., Sanitary Inspector	1,600
C. F. Lockwood, M. D., Sanitary Inspector	1,600
W. H. B. Post, M. D., Sanitary Inspector	1,600
C. F. Roberts, M. D., Sanitary Inspector	1,600
C. P. Russell, M. D., Sanitary Inspector	1,600
R. S. Tracy, M. D., Sanitary Inspector	1,600
A. Viele, M. D., Sanitary Inspector	1,600
H. Wilson, M. D., Sanitary Inspector	1,350
J. E. Comfort, M. D., Assistant Sanitary Inspector	1,350
E. B. Murtha, M. D., Assistant Sanitary Inspector	1,350
S. F. Morris, M. D. Assistant Sanitary Inspector	1,350
T. J. Walls, Assistant Sanitary Inspector (English)	1,500
J. S. C. Rowland, M. D., Assistant Sanitary Inspector	1,350
J. T. O'Connor, M. D., Assistant Sanitary Inspector	1,200
J. B. White, M. D., Assistant Sanitary Inspector	1,200
E. Wilson, Chief Clerk	1,800
J. R. Griswold, Chief Clerk to Superintendent	2,000
W. A. Smalley, Clerk	1,350
J. McCauley, Clerk	1,080
T. F. Brennan, Clerk	1,080
H. Enderman, Ph. D., Chief Disinfecting Corps	1,350
T. D. Yates, Disinfecting Corps	1,150
B. McGowan, Disinfecting Corps	1,150
W. Reynolds, Disinfecting Corps	1,150
M. Dunn, Disinfecting Corps	1,150
J. R. Yale, Disinfecting Corps....Per day.. $2 50	
W. Dwyer, Disinfecting Corps....Per day.. 2 50	
W. Cooney, stableman	800
B. B. Taylor, M. D., Superintendent of Vaccination	2,500
E. L. Pardee, M. D., Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Vaccination Corps	1,200
F. Livermore, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Vaccination Corps	1,200
A. B. De Luna, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Vaccination Corps	1,200
P. B. Wyckoff, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Vaccination Corps	1,200
H. R. Williams, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Vaccination Corps	1,200
M. J. Fleming, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Vaccination Corps	1,200
W. E. H. Post, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Vaccination Corps	1,200
T. W. P. Flynn, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Vaccination Corps	1,200
W. J. Purcell, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Vaccination Corps	1,200
E. C. Passmore, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Vaccination Corps	1,200
B. B. Sanborn, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Vaccination Corps	1,200
W. W. Post, clerk	1,080
J. H. Bazin, clerk	1,080
J. Schnell, messenger	900
E. Clark, Secretary	5,000
C. Goldterman, Auditing Clerk	2,200
J. A. Hill, clerk	1,600
J. H. Hanson, clerk	1,600
E. B. Lent, clerk	1,400
S. Barton, clerk	1,200
M. Kelly, janitor	900
J. H. Bowers, messenger	720
C. Koerber, messenger	300
E. Mulhern, sweeper	500
W. P. Prentice, Attorney and Counsel	4,500
G. S. Hastings, Chief Clerk	3,600
W. F. T. Chapman, clerk	1,350
C. Hoyer, clerk	1,350
T. F. Nagle, M. D., Deputy Register of Records	2,700
L. Krauchaar, clerk	1,800
J. A. Weil, clerk	1,800
H. G. Wheelock, clerk	1,500
W. H. Resseguie, clerk	1,200
E. J. Gallagher, clerk	1,080
T. J. McNamara, clerk	1,200
W. A. Stoutenburgh, clerk	1,080
L. Morris, clerk	1,080
B. F. Martin, clerk	1,080
J. N. Husted, M. D., Executor of Death Certificates	1,200
T. E. Cone, M. D., Executor of Death Certificates	1,200
J. J. Dolaney, M. D., Resident Physician	1,500
W. B. Fernhead, clerk	1,600
T. Wood, telegraph operator	600
J. Sullivan, day watchman	600
L. Planitz, orderly	300
J. Vickers, engineer	180
J. Fee, fireman	60
H. Smith, helper	120
R. Daly, helper	120
K. Larrasy, helper	120
J. Murray, boatman	72
M. J. Sievers, matron	360
M. Dougherty, helper	48

Among these men nearly the whole of the appropriation of $204,872 is divided. But even this sum is not all that is allowed to the Health Department. Occasionally Prof. Chandler, who keeps a sharp eye on unexpended balances, appears before the Board of Apportionment, and eagerly begs to have them transferred to his department. Only a few weeks ago he succeeded in having a resolution passed by the board turning over to him balances amounting to $5,000, to furnish medical attendance to the sick poor in tenement-houses—a worthy object, but one which could be accomplished by cutting down the appropriation for salaries, and applying the amounts thus saved to the object named.

Shortly before Prof. Chandler's reappointment, in May last, doubts were expressed in the Board of Aldermen as to whether he was a Republican or a Democrat. His name had been sent in by Mayor Ely for confirmation. The Democratic City Fathers—all but one—believed that he was a Republican, and they were disposed to exercise their power by rejecting him. The President of the board, Mr. Henry D. Purroy, however, assured his associates that Mr. Chandler was a genuine Democrat. Another Alderman disputed the fact, and Mr. Purroy then set all doubts at rest by stating: "I know Prof. Chandler to be a good Democrat, and I know that he has acted with the Democratic Party in this City." After this little speech Mr. Chandler was confirmed. Whether Mr. Chandler be a Republican or a Democrat, his department is marked by obvious extravagance, and if common rumor speaks truly it has been made an instrument of petty annoyances to a number of property owners in this City, who have been mulcted by it in fines for small or nominal offenses against its code.

THE EXCISE TROUBLES.

The aspect of affairs in connection with the excise muddle remained unchanged yesterday. The excitement among the liquor-dealers has almost disappeared. At the offices of the Excise Department, 79 applications for licenses, accompanied by $3,500, were received during the day. A large number of applicants who were given receipts last week were also in attendance, filing the necessary bonds. Owing to the absence of Commissioner Patterson, rendered necessary by sickness in his family, the board did not hold a session, and consequently no licenses were granted. To-day the Commissioners hope to be enabled to dispose of some of the accumulated applications for ale and beer licenses, of which there are filed about 1,500. The Commissioners yesterday deposited $100,000, received as fees for licences with the City Chamberlain. At Essex Market Police Court yesterday Justice Kilbreth held the following delinquent liquor-dealers in $100 bail: Charles A. Goldstein, No. 320 Stanton-street; Henry Cordes, No. 199 Lewis-street; Adam Smith, No. 64 Suffolk-street; Charles A. Breming, No. 3 Suffolk-street, and August Koch, No. 29 Bayard-street. United States Commissioner Shields yesterday released seven liquor-dealers in $500 bail each, to answer for failing to pay the special Government tax.

TWO DEPARTMENTS IN CONFLICT.

THE STREET-CLEANING BUREAU REFUSES TO REMOVE ROTTEN FRUIT AND VEGETABLES FROM THE CITY.

A misunderstanding was developed yesterday between the officials of the Street-cleaning Bureau and those of the Health Department, growing out of the refusal of the former to receive and dispose of the unripe, rotten, and unwholesome fruit and vegetables condemned by the latter. Heretofore quantities of fruit and vegetables condemned as unfit for food, by the fruit inspectors acting under the authority of the Board of Health, have been received at the various dumping wharves under the control of the Street-cleaning Bureau, and removed with the ashes and garbage collected by that bureau. Yesterday Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, was notified by Capt. Gunner, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, that no more of the condemned stuff would be received. Capt. Gunner stated that he was acting under instructions from Commissioner Nichols, and the reason given was that the Police Department had no place to deposit this refuse matter. It was debarred by an injunction from dumping in the waters of the bay, and the proprietor of the grounds at Newtown Creek, where they were at present dumping the ashes and street sweepings collected in the City, refused to permit the rotten fruits and vegetables to be dumped on his lot. Furthermore, the Police officials claim that they are not required by law to remove the stuff condemned by the Sanitary Inspectors, as it is neither garbage, ashes, nor street sweepings. Dr. Day contended, however, that the Police Department is charged by law with the removal of all refuse matter from the City, and that rotten fruits and vegetables come under that classification. The Board of Health have no facilities for removing the large quantities of unripe and unwholesome fruit which are being constantly condemned by the corps of fruit inspectors. The controversy will doubtless be settled at the meeting of the Board of Health to-day.

THE JERSEY CITY COMMISSIONERS.

A LEGAL VICTORY FOR THE OLD BOARD—THE DEMOCRATIC HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS TO SHOW BY WHAT WARRANT THEY HOLD OFFICE.

Last Spring the offices of several Republicans in Jersey City, those of members of the Boards of Public Works, Fire, and Police, were "seized" by the Democrats under cover of a special legislative act, and have been held in spite of all the protestations of the Republicans up to this time. The Democrats have persisted in maintaining their position, under the advice of the Corporation Counsel, and the Republicans have, by William A. Lewis, their counsel, kept their eyes wide open for a chance to recover their lost ground. There had been little hope among the Republicans of late that the matter could be brought to court before the November election, and the Democrats were confident that they could thus postpone a decision, and they have actively striven to make this the case. The Democrats were surprised when, in June, Mr. Lewis obtained an order to show cause why information should not be filed and process issue against the defendants. This was filed in July, and now the first victory has been followed up by another. Last Friday orders were procured from the Supreme Court of New-Jersey. These orders based on the information filed against Matthew Monks, David C. Joyce, Nathan B. Fowler, Anton Schick, John Q. Bird, and James T. Hough recite that they have for months past unlawfully held the offices of Police Commissioners, and order that they plead and demur to the information held in the cause within 20 days after the service of the orders, were that they take short notice of trial. Similar orders were served upon the members of the Boards of Public Works and Fire, and it is expected that the matter will come up, as appointed, early in September. The celerity of Mr. Lewis, counsel for the Republicans, is highly commended among his clients, who had scarcely looked for a further contest before November. The effort on the part of the old Commissioners to file information against their adversaries was resisted by the Democrats, their counsel, Mr. Leon Abbett, asking the court to refuse the old Commissioners this request.

THE BAVARIANS OF BROOKLYN.

THEIR SECOND ANNUAL FESTIVAL IN THE MYRTLE-AVENUE PARK—MARCHING, MUSIC, MERRIMENT, AND BEER.

The second annual festival of the Bavarians in Brooklyn, under the management of the Bavarian Society of the Eastern District, began yesterday, and will be continued during to-day and to-morrow. The place of the festival is Myrtle-Avenue Park, Brooklyn, E. D. Yesterday, however, the festivities were not confined to the sports in the park. They began at an early hour in the morning in the heart of Williamsburg, and, with music and shouting, were carried through many streets, to the admiration of the wondering inhabitants. The Bavarian Society, of which Mr. John Leonard is the President, met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, together with representatives of other German societies, in Military Hall, on the corner of Scholes and Leonard streets. At 9:15 o'clock the trumpet sounded, and the Marshals began to form the line of the procession. A few minutes later the band began to play, and the horses to canter, and the procession, headed by Marshal Hauck, resplendent in russet and green, and followed by his four adjutants, moved gaily onward. Following the Marshal and his aids came the band, its members attired in the blue uniforms and helmets of the Bavarian infantry; and then followed a most royal representative of the musical monarch, King Ludwig, attended by other notable personages whom Bavarians hold in esteem. Cavaliers in green and scarlet, and others with mighty breast-plates and chain armor, preceded a triumphal car, on which sat Bavaria on a pedestal, surrounded by damsels as young and buxom as she was herself. The car was decorated with flags, and bore the gold and black arms of Bavaria. It was followed by a similar car bearing Germania, who, to vary the monotony, sat upon a rock instead of a pedestal. A German shooting company, and the Bavarian Benevolent Society of Brooklyn trudged along on foot after Germania, and the committee having the festival in charge followed, with tri-color sashes and gilt fringe. Then the rear of the procession was brought up by a remarkable series of tableaux on wheels, perhaps the very first one being the most unique and elaborate. This was the car of Flora, who, in Bavaria, is evidently the Goddess of Squash, for the wagon in which she rode was plentifully decorated with that edible vegetable, to say nothing of egg-plants and onions. The Gem of the Ocean, with the inevitable 13 original States, in red, white, and blue; Europa and her children; St. Nicholas, who defied alike the thermometer and the almanac, and wore fur and carried a Christmas-tree; a school scene; a shoemaker's shop, and a group of Tyrolean singers ended the pageant. When the procession arrived at the Myrtle-Avenue Park the whole character of the Manhattan disappeared, and beer keg after beer keg was rolled from a cold receptacle to a suitable place for tapping, and the Bavarians cried "Hoch!" and proceeded to drink and to eat. The Goddess of Liberty tucked her robes about her, and, with a sandwich in one hand and a glass of beer in the other, acted like a very ordinary and very comfortable mortal, and Bavaria and Europa and all their attendant damsels did likewise.

Early in the afternoon crowds of visitors, including many young women in clean white frocks, arrived at the park, and the place became more lively. The rain which began at about 4 o'clock affected somewhat the order of the exercises, but not at all the ardor of the Bavarians. There were places with roofs where one could see the Punch and Judy show and the comic pantomimes; and there was a large platform where there was dancing.

This afternoon there will be acrobatic feats and sack races, and buck springs—whatever they are—and a comic masquerade, and to-morrow there will be a similar programme to close the festival.

THE TAMMANY AXE STILL FALLING.

The first batch of appointments made in the Finance Department—a list of which has appeared in THE TIMES—did not satisfy the demands of the Tammany Committee on Organization, and therefore the axe is to continue falling until all their immediate followers are provided for. The process of removal, however, is to be comparatively slow, as the men clamoring for positions are not familiar with book-keeping or with any kind of clerical duty now performed in the Controller's office or elsewhere. The Controller yesterday appointed Jaques Schmitz to a clerkship in one of his bureaux, in place of Robert S. Hasbrouck. The salary is $1,000 a year. It is said that many changes are also to be made in the Fire Department, in compliance with the demands of the Tammany Committee.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

An assignment by Franklin Brown to John H. Cowperthwaite was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

A joint meeting of the creditors of the New-England Mills, of Rockville, Conn., and of Thomas & Co., woolen goods dealers, at No. 46 White-street, will be held on Friday for conference on the affairs of the suspended concerns.

Composition proceedings have been commenced before Register Fitch by Marschutz, Mack & Co., wholesale liquor-dealers, at No. 18 Dey-street, for a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar, at one, four, and eight months. They owe $66,600, and have assets valued at about $25,000. The largest creditors are Isaac Rau, $14,600; Bryce & Smith, $3,543; George W. Kidd, $2,857; Lawrence, Myers & Co., $1,492.

Register Fitch has adjudicated George B. Robinson, of the late firm of George B. Robinson & Co., of No. 39 Broad-street, a bankrupt on his own petition, with liabilities $45,000, and nominal assets. The largest creditors are Kingston (R. I.) Savings Bank, $6,500; St. Louis National Bank, $1,631; Wakefield National Bank, $1,527; National Landholders' Bank of Kingston, $1,484; Hernando & Tracy, $6,208; Joseph G. Tracy, $5,446.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The balance in the City Treasury is $1,153,036 10.

J. M. Ridly, a member of the Cotton Exchange, died on Friday last at his residence in La Grange, Ga.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, a number of ferry leases are to be sold next Thursday.

The annual excursion of Americus Chapter, No. 215, R. A. M., to Eagleswood Park, N. J., will take place to-morrow.

The third annual festival of the Volksfest Verein der Hessen will begin on Monday, Aug. 20, and continue for three days, at Rabenstein's Harlem River Park.

A single-scull race took place on the Harlem River, last Sunday at 2 P. M., between Henry J.

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE MEXICAN FRONTIER TROUBLE.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE RIO GRANDE CITY OUTRAGE—THE MATTER CONSIDERED BY THE CABINET—A DEMAND MADE FOR THE EXTRADITION OF THE RAIDERS—THE RECENT CAPTURE OF MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day, the principal topic of discussion was the recent events on the Mexican border, Assistant Secretary Seward, who represented the State Department, presenting official dispatches reciting the circumstances of the raid of Mexicans on a Texas jail, and the release of a number of Mexican desperadoes who were confined therein. Secretary McCrary also presented the report of Major Price, the officer commanding the district in which the affair occurred. It seems that on the 10th inst. an organized band of Mexicans crossed the border to Rio Grande City, attacked the jail, and opened fire upon every person in the vicinity, mortally wounding two citizens, and injuring seriously the jailor and his assistant. Two criminals were released. Major Price called upon the Mayor of Camargo, the Mexican town from which the desperadoes came, for the return of the released prisoners, and demanded the arrest of the persons implicated in the affair, several of whom were recognized, warning him that if he did not receive the assistance asked he should pursue them on Mexican soil. Major Price also went to Camargo and conferred personally with the Mayor, who issued an order to the Police for the arrest of the persons who could be identified. Major Price at once informed Gen. Ord, who communicated the facts to Gen. Trevino, commander of the Mexican forces, and Gov. Hubbard, of Texas, also made a demand on Gen. Canales, the Governor of the Mexican Province of Tamaulipas, for the extradition of the raiders. President Hayes submitted a dispatch from Gov. Hubbard reciting these same facts, and asking that a requisition be made by the Federal Government upon the Mexican authorities. Upon an examination of the case by the Cabinet it was found that a requisition of this sort cannot be made, but under the extradition treaty of 1862 it is provided that frontier States or Territories of the two Governments can make requisitions on each other directly, through their civil authorities, or in their absence by the commanders of the military on either side of the boundary line. Gov. Hubbard was informed of this treaty relation, and the Secretary of War was instructed to notify Gen. Ord that it was the duty of the civil authorities to conduct the negotiations.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The following is the official report of Gen. Ord in regard to the late raid across the Rio Grande, forwarded to the War Department by Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan:

RINGGOLD BARRACKS, Aug. 12.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning an armed band of from 10 to 15 men crossed from the Mexican side into Rio Grande City, attacked the jail and released two notorious criminals, murderers and horse thieves, wounding the County Attorney and three jailers severely. As soon as notification reached me I sent Lieut. Fountain with 25 men in pursuit and followed at daybreak with the balance of my mounted command. The river was carefully followed, and they were found to have crossed to the Mexican side at a point near the ranchers, seven miles above, one hour before Fountain's party reached there. Two of the party were recognized as desperadoes who made their head-quarters at Camargo. I have called upon the military and civil authorities of Camargo and Mier, in conjunction with the civil authorities here, for the apprehension and delivery of these outlaws. I think these high handed outrages should be immediately followed up by a demand on their Government for their surrender. Am ready with 100 men and two Gatling guns.

W. R. PRICE.

I would cross troops and demand them at once, but the guilty parties are doubtless beyond reach. Unless prompt and decisive steps are taken by the Government the actors in this outrage will be emboldened to repeat it on a larger scale.

E. O. C. ORD, Brigadier-General.

Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan forwards to the War Department from Chicago the following from Gen. Ord, giving the official account of the recent capture of Mexican revolutionists and recapture of horses from a notorious ranch:

Schofield, commanding Fort Duncan, telegraphs that he struck a small camp of Mexican revolutionists shortly after sunrise on the morning of the 5th inst., and took what there was in it, viz.: 44 men and 43 horses. He found very few arms. They were regularly organized companies under Valdez. Only two officers were captured; the others were absent at Laredo and San Antonio. A Deputy United States Marshal was with me I hold the prisoners at the post for him. Lieut. Bullis surrounded a notorious thieving ranch a few miles in Mexico on the morning of the 4th inst., where Shafter had a notification that stock recently stolen was secreted. He got five American horses, two of them taken from Brackettsville a short time ago. No one was hurt nor a shot fired. He returned to this side yesterday at noon.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

REINVOICING HEAVY FREIGHTS.

MERCHANTS WHO DESIRE A CHANGE IN THE REGULATIONS SO THAT GOODS FROM CHINA CAN COME THROUGH ON ONE INVOICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Mr. Charles Dodge, of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New-York, to-day had a long consultation with the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, regarding the shipments of tin and other heavy freights from Singapore, China, to American ports. Under the present regulations, all shipments by way of London and Liverpool have to be reinvoiced at those ports. The merchants are thus obliged to pay double invoice fees. In addition to this, the steam-ship companies are the better enabled under existing rules to make unjust discriminations in freight rates against the shipments for New-York. Mr. Dodge, representing a number of well-known merchants, now desires to have the regulations changed, so that the invoices made in China may cover the whole journey to New-York or other American cities. Assistant Secretary McCormick has referred the matter to the New-York Custom-house authorities, and upon receiving their report the Treasury Department will make a decision.

THE POSTAGE STAMP SUPPLY.

COUNT MADE OF ALL THE STAMPS IN THE HANDS OF THE CONTRACTORS—A SMALL DEFICIT DISCOVERED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Postmaster-General Key, shortly after coming into office, determined upon having a thorough examination made into the manner of doing business at the postage stamp manufactory in New-York City, in order to be assured that the interests of the Government were properly protected in this important branch of the service, and his intention has just been carried into effect. The stamps are furnished by the Continental Bank Note Company of New-York, who have held the contract since the 1st of May, 1873. To enable the contractors to meet the requirements of the department promptly, it is necessary to keep constantly in stock a large quantity of stamps representing millions of dollars, and the Postmaster-General deemed it proper that after a lapse of more than four years the stock reports made to the department should be verified by an actual count of the stamps on hand. The committee appointed to conduct the examination determined upon by the Postmaster-General were: Madison Davis, Chief of the Stamp Division; William A. Knapp, Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, and H. T. Sperry, Stamped Envelope Agent at Hartford, Conn., and they have just completed their labors and submitted their report to Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hagen, under whose specific instructions they acted. In taking account of stock the committee were assisted by a force of 12 expert counters, (ladies,) under the charge of Mr. De Land, detailed from the Treasury Department. The work occupied five days, and resulted in finding on hand in the vault of the company 182,044,160 stamps of the various kinds and denominations, representing in value $7,560,823 31. This result proved a net deficiency from the balance shown by the books of the contractors of 652 stamps, valued at $18 74, the difference appearing in only five out of 128 items. The contractors will be required to pay the amount of the deficiency. The committee report that they carefully examined the character of the work as to the quality of paper, printing, gumming, &c., and found it very satisfactory. They note one deficit in the system of checks and safeguards, otherwise regarded as adequate, in the manner of disposing of the spoiled or condemned work. The deficit arises from the inability of the Government agent, for want of sufficient clerical force, to count the spoiled stamps after the contractor. As a remedy they recommend the employment of an expert to count the stamps after they are turned over to the agent for destruction. This cannot be done until the necessary appropriation shall be made by Congress. An additional clerk was asked for by the agency at the last session of Congress, but was not granted. The committee acknowledge their obligations to Postmaster James, of New-York, for valuable assistance rendered them. The report is gratifying to the department, the committee having discharged their duties thoroughly and effectually.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

DISPATCHES RECEIVED AT GEN. SHERIDAN'S HEAD-QUARTERS—WHAT HE THINKS OF GEN. GIBBON'S RECENT BATTLE—THE SITTING BULL COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 14.—Dispatches received at Military Head-quarters to-day stated that the Indians of Joseph's band are being followed and harassed by the troops, and that they are in an exhausted and demoralized condition. Their feet are sore, their heads are sore, their horses' backs are sore, and they are evidently becoming sick of the campaign. They must soon, it would seem from the tenor of the telegrams, surrender until a more favorable season comes around. Howard and Gibbon, at last accounts, were following the Indians in hot pursuit. Gen. Sheridan said to-day that he expected Howard would soon come up with the Indians and finish the job of chastisement which Gibbon so well began. He believes Howard, with the soldiers he has at his command—from 700 to 1,000 men—can completely break up the hostile band. Unless this punishment can be inflicted before the Indians get away into the mountains of Idaho, it will be useless to pursue them, for they can, with their superior knowledge of the mountain passes, elude all pursuit. Then Joseph is too crafty an Indian to make his way through the settled country, and will take the most unfrequented and difficult trails. Gen. Sheridan thinks Gibbon probably went into this fight with the Nez Perces without calculating as to the chances of being worsted. He went into the fight, he says, with as much confidence as though he had a big army at his back. The Lieutenant-General is also of opinion that Gibbon whipped the Indians, but as the casualties were so heavy and he came so near being wiped out, that a great many people who had the fight not taken place, would have called him a coward, now term him a fool for what they call rashness.

Orders will be issued from the military head-quarters here in a few days for the transfer of eight companies of the Second Cavalry from the Department of the Platte to the new posts on the Yellowstone. In its new field the Second Regiment will be able to co-operate with the cavalry, and in this way better service will be secured.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14.—The following telegram from Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan was received at the War Department this morning:

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 13, 1877.

To Gen. E. D. Townsend, Washington, D. C.:

I have every reason to believe that Col. Gibbon has had a substantial success, and take pleasure in commending the conduct of Col. Gibbon and his small command. They have inflicted a severe if not a disastrous punishment on the hostile Nez Percés. The reports that he had lost his trains are untruthful.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

The Cabinet to-day decided that the commission to treat with Sitting Bull should consist of only two members on the part of the United States—a military officer and a civilian. Gen. Terry has been selected, and will act in the capacity of Commissioner, provided he can with safety leave his post. The other member has not yet been selected, but some one already in the public service will be designated by Secretary Schurz, there being no appropriation or authority to employ one not in the Government employ. It was also decided that Col. H. C. Corbin, recently on duty at the Executive Mansion, should accompany the commission as Secretary. A member of the Cabinet having been applied to by a newspaper correspondent for permission to go with the commission and report proceedings, the question was raised whether correspondents should be permitted to accompany it, and after some discussion it was decided that as many gentlemen of that profession as desired to might go, all of them to pay their own expenses.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 14.—The following has just been received from Bannock: "The Indians crossed at the head of Horse Prairie to Lemhi, striking Stephenson's this morning, killing the Pierce brothers and another on the route. They are evidently making their way to Smoke River Valley."

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 14.—At 5 o'clock this morning the boiler used on the floating pile-driver in the Broad Canal, near the bridge of the Grand Junction Railroad, at Cambridge, exploded, instantly killing Mark Clougherty, a laborer. William Miller, engineer, was badly scalded and bruised, and Peter Smith and Michael Hayden were knocked overboard and badly injured. George Moore, standing on the wharf, was knocked into the canal and badly injured. An inquest will be held to-morrow morning.

HEAVY BUSINESS FAILURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 14.—Charles M. Smith, formerly a member of the firm of George C. Smith & Brother, went into voluntary bankruptcy to-day. His secured debts are nearly $400,000, with securities worth $480,000. J. C. Ayer & Co. are the heaviest secured creditors, their claims amounting to $150,000. The unsecured liabilities are $142,757.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 14.—The Supreme Council of the World and the Grand Lodge of Ohio, order of Knights of Pythias, were in session in this city to day. The Grand Lodge will probably finish its business to-day. The Supreme Council will be in session the greater part of the week. The business portion of the city is profusely decorated. A fine procession paraded the principal streets this afternoon.

THE FRIGATE CONSTELLATION.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 14.—The frigate Constellation, Commander Perry, with 100 midshipmen from Annapolis, and the United States steam-ship Mayflower, with 30 cadet engineers, bound on a cruise, arrived at the bluffs to-day. A reception was given on the frigate this afternoon, and attended by a large number of people.

BOAT RACING AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, Aug 14.—The regatta of the Long Branch Rowing Association takes place at Pleasure Bay to-morrow. The programme comprises already the following prominent oarsmen: Argonauta—Walter Man, Ed. Smith, W. T. Taylor, and E. C. Dunbar. Athletics—Henry C. West, Lewis S. Mack, Andrew B. Strand, and W. E. McCreedy. Pairs: Argonauta—Walter Man and Ed. Smith. Athletics—Rathbone and Stow. Nautilus—Walsh and Levin. Singles: Argonauta—W. T. Taylor. Long Branch Rowing Association—D. W. Dougherty and W. Content. Athletics—E. Mills, Jr. Nassau—W. Oakes. The races will be one mile straight away, finishing at Price's Dock.

THE VERMONT CENTENNIAL.

GREAT CROWDS AT BENNINGTON.

THE CITY GAYLY DECORATED AND THRONGED WITH MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS AND CIVIC GUESTS—THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STATE OF VERMONT TO BE COMMEMORATED TO-DAY — PREPARATIONS FOR RECEIVING PRESIDENT HAYES—ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM ALL THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 14.—To a stranger coming into this little town to-day it might appear that the Vermont Centennial Celebration was in full blast, so full of visitors, of flags, of decorations, of military, of brass bands, are the tree-shaded streets. These, however, are only the notes of preparation. The celebration proper begins to-morrow. There are two distinct yet allied events to be commemorated—the establishment of Vermont as a State and the battle of Bennington, and one day will be given to each event. Vermont would have become a State probably had the battle of Bennington never been fought, and the battle would have been fought had the proposition to make a separate district of the New-Hampshire grants never been heard of. Yet the two events are nearly allied in point of time. Both grew out of the same causes, and, therefore, both are celebrated at this time.

Vermont seems to have done her utmost to make the Centennial Celebration a success, and beyond doubt there will be the largest gathering of people here that the State has ever seen. The programme of proceedings for the two days has already been published. To-morrow, the 15th, is Vermont Day, and Hon. Mr. Roberts, of Burlington, will deliver a historical oration on the growth of the New-Hampshire grants into the State of Vermont. A procession of all the military and veteran organizations will then take place, and in the afternoon President Hayes will arrive and be received with all possible honors. The military already on the ground are in camp on the slope of a ridge. A little way out of the city proper, and directly at the foot of Mount Anthony, which dominates the whole valley in which Bennington lies, every company of the Vermont Militia and the veteran organizations are under canvas. Col. Peck, of Burlington, is in command. The camp is laid out with great care, and the conformation of the ground is well suited for the purpose. In addition to the tents of the military, there is an immense marquee for dancing purposes and long rows of tents for lodgings, pitched on the ground a little below the regular camp. These were put up by the Round Lake Camp-meeting organization by request of the Centennial Commission, who distrusted the capacity of the town to accommodate the crowds expected to throng here during the next two days. Nearly opposite has been erected the grand stand from which the President will review the troops. The green expanse between is used for a parade-ground. On the outer edge of the grounds dozens of enterprising merchants have erected such temporary structures for amusement and refreshment as are usually seen where a great crowd collects to spend money and see the sights. The town has been very properly policed by large detachments of the military, and last night a disorderly house which certainly must, from its magnitude, have been specially established for the occasion, was raided upon and the whole crowd of inmates walked out of town. There was dress parade this afternoon. Some 400 or 500 men were in line, and their drill was excellent. The men went through the manual like regulars. This excellence is seen is due largely to the incessant drilling they have been put through during the past few days. A little before the parade came off, Col. Hooker's battalion came marching into camp, and was received with a salute by the battery of light artillery of Brattleboro. The battalion marched from Windham County, a forty-mile tramp over the mountains, upon which they camped last night. Some other detachments also came down to Bennington from their homes in the same soldierly style. The New-Hampshire regiments come to-night. The Massachusetts troops are already on the ground.

The Presidential party to arrive to-morrow afternoon will consist of President and Mrs. Hayes, his son Birchard, Miss Foote, Attorney-General Devens, Postmaster-General Key, and Secretary of War McCrary. They will be met at Troy by Cols. George K. Harrington and George A. Merrill, and at the State line of Vermont and New-York the party will be joined by Gen. James S. Peck, of Gov. Fairbanks' staff, and at North Bennington, the Governor and the officers of the Centennial Commission will be in attendance to welcome them to Vermont and Bennington. When the party arrives, at 2 P. M., Fuller's Battery will fire a salute, and the President will be escorted by the First Regiment. The soldiers of Vermont, both milftia and veterans, will hail the arrival of President Hayes with peculiar pleasure. On the same day that Gen. R. B. Hayes stormed the crest of South Mountain, fighting and falling desperately wounded, in command of an Ohio regiment, a Vermont brigade under Gen. S. "Baldy" Smith, who is here to-day, and W. T. H. Brooks, carried Crampton's Gap, the fierce prelude to Antietam. The following gentlemen will be guests of Col. T. S. Peck, at Camp Stark, during the Centennial: Gen. J. C. Robinson, Grand Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of the United States, Col. James Tanner, Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of New-York; Gen. William Wells, Col. A. G. Watson, Gen. P. P. Pitkin, Col. Frederick Smith, Col. G. G. Benedict, Hon. W. C. Smith, Col. H. P. Clapp, commander of the Pierce Light Infantry, of Boston, Mass.; J. S. Patterson, of Philadelphia; Gen. John Hammond, of Brown Point, and M. S. Colbern, of Manchester, N. H.

The sudden death of Prof. A. B. Crosby, of Dartmouth, makes a break in the list of speakers to be called upon at the banquet, Thursday afternoon. He had accepted the invitation to be present.

The following letters declining invitations to be present have been received:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Canada, July 26, 1877.

To his Excellency Horace Fairbanks, Governor of Vermont:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very courteous communication of the 23d inst., conveying an invitation to me from the President and members of the Bennington Battle Monument Association as their guest at the Centennial celebration of the independence of Vermont as a State and of the battle of Bennington. But for my approaching visit to Manitoba, I should have been most happy to accept the hospitality of your Excellency and the association of which you are President. I trust that you will be good enough, while expressing to the members of that association my extreme regrets at being unable to avail myself of their very kind invitation, to wish them at the same time every success in their Centennial Celebration of the 15th and 16th of August next. With regard to the suggestion that in the event of my not being able to be present on the occasion above referred to, some other person might act as my representative, I shall have much pleasure in consulting my Ministers on the subject, with the view of complying with the wishes of the Bennington Battle Monument Association. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant, DUFFERIN.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, July 31.

To Hon. Horace Fairbanks, President Bennington Battle Monument Association and Governor of Vermont:

DEAR SIR: I have just returned from a five weeks' trip in the West, and among other letters awaiting my action I find yours of the 2d inst., including a copy of a resolution of the Monument Association, and also your own cordial invitation to be present on the 15th and 16th of August next at the Centennial Celebration of the independence of Vermont and the battle of Bennington. I am very sorry to be obliged to decline the invitation, but from present appearances I shall be kept busy with my military division for some months to come. No man living has a higher appreciation of the patriotism of the sons of the sires of 1877 than I have, and no one knows what the descendants of the Green Mountain Boys can do upon hard-fought fields better than I do, and I feel that it is eminently fitting that we do everything in these Centennial years to honor the memory of the fathers of the Republic. Trusting that your celebration will be worthy of its objects, I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General, United States Army.

DANVERS, Mass., August, 1877.

U. M. Bliss, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I regret deeply that I cannot be present at the Vermont Centennial Celebration, to which the letter invites me. The state of my health will not permit, and the same reason prevents me from attempting to embody in verse the spirit and feeling of the great occasion. The record of Vermont throughout the century of her existence has been one of which her sons have every reason to be proud. Your sister States and the neighboring provinces of the fair dominion which stretches along your border will not fail to be represented at your gathering, and the congratulations of the Canadas will mingle with those of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire. The cause of peace will be strengthened by such a celebration. To me, as a life-long opponent of human slavery, Vermont has been a subject of especial interest. Her soil has never been polluted with slavery, and her sons were among the first to oppose the encroachments of the detestable wrong elsewhere. With my very best wishes for the complete success of your celebration, I am very truly yours, JOHN G. WHITTIER.

A dispatch has been received from Vice-President Wheeler, saying in consequence of the death of a near relative he would not be able to be present on the 16th inst.

MAINE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

HON. JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, OF AUGUSTA, NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—A BID MADE FOR THE SUPPORT OF DISAFFECTED REPUBLICANS—PRESIDENT HAYES' SOUTHERN POLICY HEARTILY APPROVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 14.—The Maine Democracy did most of its work in the closet to-day, so that the delegates had little else to do than ratify the action of the committees. Mr. Talbot, who got so badly handled in the last campaign, failed to capture the nomination, as he had expected, and Joseph H. Williams, of Augusta, was the lucky aspirant for an empty title. The party leaders held their followers well in hand, and put forward a platform and a candidate which bid strongly for aid and support from the disaffected Republicans. They go even further in indorsing the Hayes policy than the Augusta Convention, for while claiming that Tilden was duly elected, they disclaim any intention to make a factious opposition to the present Administration, and to foster the conciliatory policy of the Republicans of the State. They voted down an anti-prohibitory resolution, which was offered chiefly at the suggestion of the Portland hotel-keepers. Mr. Williams, their candidate, was, as a Republican, elected in 1856 to the State Senate, and was made President of that body. The following year he became Governor, under the Constitution, Hannibal Hamlin being elected from the Governor's chair to the United States Senate. Mr. Williams has been a member of the House since, and is now a retired lawyer, living in Augusta. He is 63 years old.

The speeches of the convention were very few and insignificant. Eben F. Pillsbury, who, as Chairman of the State Committee, called the convention to order, did so without making a speech, and William L. Putnam, of Portland, the presiding officer, said very little. He talked glibly of Democratic doctrine, charged the general business depression to the Republicans for continuing the war on the South and protecting an inflated currency, leading to awful extravagance in the conduct of public and private affairs, and counseled the delegates to make no mistake, but put in nomination only a good man, so that those who believed that right should prevail could vote for him whether they were Democrats or Republicans. Between the first and second ballots Gen. S. F. Nickerson, formerly of this State, and now of Boston, made a speech, directed particularly at Blaine and the Augusta Convention, "that," he said, "dared not indorse the Administration, whose acts had commended themselves to every patriotic citizen," and the shot was well applauded. Mr. Pillsbury also made a brief speech at this juncture, but said nothing notable.

The nomination of Mr. Williams was not secured without a struggle. When his name was proposed by Mr. Smith, of Augusta, it was received with mingled hisses and applause. On the first ballot the three candidates voted for were Mr. Williams, Mr. Talbot, and Dr. Alonzo Garcelon, of Lewiston. There was no choice, but Williams was ahead. The name of Garcelon was then withdrawn. The second ballot resulted as the first, in no choice, but in the third Williams was victorious, receiving 282 out of 480 votes, and against 101 for Garcelon and 87 for Talbot. It was on the motion of Garcelon that the nomination of Williams was made unanimous.

The Committee on Resolutions reported three resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Maine, in convention assembled, hereby reaffirm and adopt the platform and principles adopted by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis in June, 1876.

Resolved, That the reversal of the verdict of the American people as expressed at the ballot-box in November last, electing Samuel J. Tilden President of the United States, was the most monstrous political fraud recorded in history. The Democracy submitted to it in the interests of peace. It must not be repeated, and we call upon Congress to prepare and submit for ratification an amendment to the Constitution which will render its repetition impossible, and consign the conspirators attempting it to condign punishment.

Resolved, That the restoration to common rights of citizenship of the people of the three Southern States, long kept subject to military occupation, is a just acknowledgment of the wisdom of Democratic principles; that the Democratic Party acts upon principle, makes no factious opposition, and opposes only what is wrong in an administration in possession of the Government.

Marcellus Emery, of Bangor, submitted two minority resolutions, one condemning the prohibition legislation of the last 20 years, the other in favor of legislation which shall be in accord with our bill of rights and best promote temperance. These resolutions excited an earnest debate, and were defeated with cheers. The majority resolutions were then adopted.

THE REPUBLICANS OF MARYLAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 14.—The changes and reductions in the force of the Baltimore Custom-house will be made to-morrow, and will effect between 60 and 70 of the present incumbents. The special agents recently reported to the Treasury Department that the force was stronger by 50 employes than was needed to transact the business, and Collector Thomas was instructed to cut it down to that extent; but in his representations that the reduction would be too sweeping he induced Secretary Sherman to order the abolition of only about 35 positions, which is more than one-sixth of the entire number of employes. Beside those that are to go out permanently, there will be some 30 dismissals of incumbents to make places for new appointees, who will be in harmony with the ruling faction of the Republican Party in Maryland. This is looked upon as one of the first movements toward preparing the party for the Fall campaign.

The Republicans have already attempted a coalition with the Working Mens' Party, on the Mayoralty by proposing that the latter should nominate for Mayor, David L. Bartlett, a prominent manufacturer, in which event the Republicans would indorse him; but the Working Men have not taken kindly to the proposition, and say that they will take their candidate out of their own ranks.

CONVENTION OF FREE TRADERS.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 14.—The following is given to the press to-night:

BOSTON, Aug. 14, 1877.

A convention of Free Traders will be held at Saratoga, Saturday, Sept. 8, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The objects of the meeting are to form a permanent organization of the National Free Trade League, and to take such action as will bring to the attention of the Government, and Congress at Washington at its next session, the importance of making some radical changes in our present tariff, with a view to better develop commerce and the industries of the country. All persons in sympathy with this movement are cordially invited to attend the meeting without further notice.

NATHAN APPLETON, Chairman,
SAMUEL L. POWERS, Secretary and Treasurer of the Provisional Committee of the National Free Trade League, No. 7 Exchange-place, Boston.

THE CONTEST IN THE EAST.

MORE DIPLOMATIC COMPLICATIONS.

GERMANY'S REMONSTRANCE AGAINST TURKISH ATROCITIES — A PANIC AT KUSTENDJI—ALLIANCE BETWEEN ROUMANIA AND SERVIA — THE SOVEREIGNTY OF BULGARIA—GEN. IGNATIEFF REPORTED IN DISGRACE — DISCONTENT IN ROUMANIA.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The *Daily News'* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs the following: "The German Government has seriously remonstrated against the Turkish atrocities and intimated to the Porte the absolute necessity for stricter discipline."

The Vienna correspondent of the same paper reports that at Kustendji there is a panic owing to the bombardment of the place by the Turks. Kustendji was occupied by only two regiments of the Fourteenth Army Corps and one battery. They will evacuate the town. Meanwhile, for the protection of foreign subjects, an English steamer has arrived in the port. Bulgarian families are leaving Tirnova in large numbers for the Danube, as an attack on the place by the Turks is daily expected.

The *Standard's* special from Constantinople says it is reported from Widdin that an alliance between Roumania and Servia has been concluded. The Roumanians and Servians celebrated the alliance by mutually saluting each other's flag at Gladova, on the frontier. It is expected that the Russians and Roumanians will almost immediately enter Servia, and be joined by the Servians, who are constructing strong works upon the Timok and at Alexinatz.

The *Times'* occasional correspondent at Vienna says: "A rumor from a Russian source asserts that Bulgaria, while remaining a vassal of the Porte, will be declared autonomous and placed under a Mussulman Prince. It is quite possible that this rumor is an indirect reply on the part of Russia to the declaration recently made by the Porte that it would be disposed to accord Bulgaria considerable autonomy.

Prince Hassan, son of the Khédive of Egypt, is spoken of as the future sovereign of Bulgaria. He was educated in Germany, and it is asserted that the suggestion of his name as Prince of Bulgaria is regarded favorably at Berlin and will be supported by England.

The *Times'* occasional correspondent says it is rumored that Gen. Ignatieff's indisposition is a feint, and that he has suddenly fallen into disgrace. The passage of the Balkans was mainly resolved on in consequence of his assurance that with the Turks anything might be ventured upon. The Russian Government says, moreover, that it has been misled on certain other points concerning the state of things in Turkey. This rumor may have some foundation, but I communicate it under reserve.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says: "A letter from a good source in Bucharest shows that there is much discontent in Roumania at the passage of the Danube by Roumanian troops. The writer adds that Roumania aimed at independence, and would have attained her object without great sacrifices by remaining on the defensive; whereas a direct participation in the war endangers her future and exhausts her resources. The Roumanians derive no pecuniary benefit from supplying provisions, &c., for the Russian Army. The Russians can no longer pay in ready money, but in bonds payable at three months' date.

The *Times'* Vienna special says: "The visit of Minister Ristics, of Servia, to Vienna has been postponed, and the Servian Ministry meanwhile remains in office."

THE STRUGGLE IN ASIA MINOR.

A GREAT EXODUS OF CIRCASSIANS FROM THE CAUCASUS—ALLEGED RUSSIAN OUTRAGES—HEAVY FIGHTING EXPECTED SOON AT BATOUM.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Special dispatches from Batoum state that a great exodus of Circassians from the Caucasus is going on as a consequence of the withdrawal of the Turkish expedition. Fifty thousand people and 150,000 cattle are awaiting embarkation at Sukum Kaleh. Hobart Pasha had improvised a jetty by mooring small vessels lengthwise, and the people and cattle were walking aboard the vessels. A frigate and transport had arrived at Batoum with 1,000 and 900 emigrants respectively. None were permitted to land at Batoum on account of the lack of accommodations and provisions. All go to Trebizond. The Russians succeeded in stopping the exodus from the Tchamtchira district, and drove the people back with great cruelty. It is reported that all the men who participated in the insurrection are sent to Siberia and their women and children given to the Cossacks. No movement of the Russians is visible in the neighborhood of Sukum Kaleh.

At Batoum on Monday there was an artillery duel. Heavy fighting is expected soon. [Note.—This is the first intimation received here that the Russians had returned to the neighborhood of Batoum. It is a Manchester *Guardian* special dated Batoum yesterday.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14.—Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs under date of Aug. 12: Several hundred Russians were killed in an ambuscade near Kaule, (probably Kizil-Kule, south of Ani.) Another official telegram, dated Aug. 13, says: "The Russian outposts near Ani have been defeated with the loss of 100 killed." In both the foregoing engagements the Turks withdrew on the approach of Russian reinforcements.

THE CAMPAIGN IN BULGARIA.

THE ADVANCE OF SULEIMAN PASHA—HIS FORWARD MOVEMENT WITHOUT OPPOSITION—SHARP ENCOUNNER AT ESKI SAGHRA—RECENT RUSSIAN LOSSES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—If it is true, as reported from Adrianople, that Suleiman Pasha is advancing through the Feredjitch Pass, the movement is likely to occasion severe fighting. This route would bring him down upon Elena and the direct road to Tirnova, where he would engage the Russians, and enable Osman Pasha and Lieut.-Gen. Mehemet Ali to effect a junction, when the united Turkish armies would confront the concentrated armies of the Czar. But Feredjitch Pass is so unlikely to be chosen for such a movement in the face of the enemy, when other and more practicable passes are open, that it will be well to await official confirmation before accepting the news as correct.

The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent telegraphs that Prince Eugene, of Leuchtenberg, who commanded a force of dragoons and Bulgarians under Gen. Gourkho, had great difficulty in extricating himself when the Russians were compelled to evacuate Eski Saghra. He was surrounded, but cut his way out with the loss of 800 men.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14.—By the last military operation south of the Balkans a loss of 12,000 killed and wounded was inflicted upon the Russians. The enemy have been driven from all localities south of the mountains, and law and order have been restored.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 14.—Eight Turkish steamers, including monitors, carrying troops and baggage, appeared off some Roumanian villages near Oltenitza to-day. After reconnoitring half an hour they withdrew to Silistria.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The *Times* has the following dated Shumla, Aug. 14: "Suleiman Pasha announces that his vanguard has without opposition pressed forward as far as Ferdinskinj, on the road to Elena and entrance to the defile of the same name, and that it seems as if the Russians wish to abandon the pass. The same paper's Adrianople special confirms the foregoing.

The *News* publishes the following special dated Kadikoi, Tuesday, but no news of the engagement referred to has been received from any other source: "An engagement occurred yesterday at Topkeny. The Russians defeated the Turks and captured five cannon. Osman Pasha has arrived within four hours' march of Tirnova. The Russians are retreating from Topkeny. They have been reinforced."

ADRIANOPLE, Aug. 14.—Suleiman Pasha's forward movement is impeded by bad weather.

NOTES OF THE EASTERN CONFLICT.

A dispatch from Bucharest says Gen. Krudener, who commanded at Plevna, has been removed and is succeeded by Gen. Latoff.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says the Czar's private yacht Livadia has been fitted as a corvette to cruise in the Euxine Sea.

A dispatch from Athens says the Cabinet to-day decided to undertake certain naval preparations, and will ask for a special credit of 30,000,000 drachmas.

A dispatch from Ragusa says Despotovich is still interned at Linz. His forces are reassembling at Selso under Golub, who has surprised the Turks by an ambuscade, killed several, and captured booty. Fifteen thousand Turks are concentrating at Mostar to march on Gatzko.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says no orders have been issued for extending mobilization. The Warsaw, Wilna, and St. Petersburg Military Districts are in great part unaffected by the mobilization. The corps of the Guard has not been mobilized to its full extent, the Cuirassiers and several batteries not being included.

Referring to the seizure of Turkish monitors at Corfu by the Hellenic Government, a dispatch has been received at the Department of State from the United States Minister to Greece containing a statement of the Minister of Foreign Affairs before the Greek Chamber, by which it appears that the affair has been amicably settled.

A letter from Constantinople states that the German colony has, through the Prince of Reuss, the German Ambassador, asked the Porte for authorization to form a sort of municipal guard for self-protection. A majority of the Police having been drafted into the Army those remaining are insufficient to preserve order.

MUNITIONS OF WAR FOR TURKEY.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 14.—The English steamer John Bramall sailed from New-Haven, some time Saturday night, with a valuable cargo of ammunition, consigned to the Turkish War Department. The Bridgeport Metallic Cartridge Works shipped 32 car-loads of cartridges, and the Whitney Arms Comdany, of New-Haven, supplied the balance of the cargo. No report of her sailing was made, for the obvious reason of keeping the Russian authorities in ignorance as to her movements.

THE OHIO WORKING MEN'S PARTY.

HOPES EXPRESSED BY THE CANDIDATE FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HE EXPLAINS THE PURPOSES OF HIS PARTY, AND THINKS THE TICKET WILL BE SUCCESSFUL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 14.—Your correspondent called to-day upon Mr. Frank Skarda, the young Bohemian editor whom the working men put in nomination at Cincinnati on Saturday last for Lieutenant-Governor. He was very hopeful and willing to talk. He said the people would be astonished at the result of the coming election. "I am confident we can carry the State," he said, "if a proper canvass is made. The Bohemians everywhere are solid, and will vote our ticket to a man. There are about 6,000 Bohemians in this city that can be counted on. We propose to divide the city into Bohemian, German, and English sections, and will speak to the people upon our platform, which, in a single sentence, is, more work and better pay. Everything of late has helped us. The strikes are settled, it is said, but the people propose to have their say at the polls. In Hamilton County (Cincinnati) the Democratic Party will suffer most from loss of votes, but in Cleveland the Republicans will lose. There is very much enthusiasm in Cincinnati. I talked with many business men, and they, to a man, pledged their support to our party, saying, 'What is for the working man's interest is for our interest.' We have no sympathy with the Greenback Party, but believe in doing away with the national bank system. We have many good speakers, and they will immediately be put forward to advocate our principles. There need be no fears on our part, so far as the laboring German vote is concerned. It will support our party. We are not Communists, as a good many people represent. We don't believe in the general distribution of property, but we do want that system stopped by which some people are enabled to get very rich at the expense of others."

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN

CHARTER OAK TROUBLES.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.

THE BY-LAWS AMENDED SO AS TO PERMIT THE ELECTION OF TEN DIRECTORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 14.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company was held this afternoon, and the by-laws were amended so as to permit the election of 10 Directors instead of six as formerly. Only five have been chosen under the new management, and the meeting elected three more, and adjourned to the 30th inst., to complete the list. The three selected are as follows: John L. Bunce, President of the Phœnix National Bank, and one of the original corporators of the Charter Oak; Samuel E. Elmore, formerly President of the Continental Life Insurance Company of this city, and now President of the Connecticut River Banking Company; George E. Hatch, of the firm of Hatch & Tyler, extensive coal-dealers. The board is therefore now composed of three lawyers, three bankers, one manufacturer, and one merchant. The only member who has any practical knowledge of life insurance as a business science is Mr. Elmore, and he will be a valuable man in the directory. Mr. S. E. McNary, who, last Winter, headed the petition to the Legislature as a policy-holder for an investigation into the affairs of the company, was invited by Mr. Jewell to become a director, but wrote a letter declining, in which he says: "I am untutored in the queer mysteries of the business, and should but be groping blindly about, feeling for the pillars which support the structure, which none but those skilled in the intricate enigma of 'recuperation' are able to comprehend, and who are alone capable of giving you the advisory counsel and support which the grave exigencies of this stupendous problem demand."

STATEMENT OF HENRY J. FURBER.

HE DEFENDS HIMSELF AGAINST THE CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIM—REMARKS OF CHICAGO POLICY-HOLDERS ELICIT A REPLY—HE ASKS THEM TO GO TO HARTFORD WITH HIM AND TO MEET HIM IN A COURT OF LAW.

The remarks of ex-Gov. Bross, Rev. Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Sherwood, made on Monday last at a meeting of the Chicago policy-holders of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, and reported in THE TIMES of yesterday, have called forth the following letter from Mr. H. J. Furber. It will be seen that Mr. Furber denies all the charges made against him of wrong-doing in connection with the affairs of the Charter Oak Company, and challenges the persons who have denounced him to meet him in a court of law:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition of this morning you publish a special dispatch from your correspondent in Chicago purporting to be a report to the Chicago policy-holders of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, made by the committee of policy-holders from that city recently chosen to visit Hartford to represent the interests of such policy-holders. I have borne in silence for more than a month the charges which have been made against me of frauds and villainies in connection with my management of this company, waiting and hoping that those high in authority, and with the knowledge of the falsehood of these charges, would speak out in my defence, as they solemnly promised and agreed to do. One of the express conditions upon which I insisted, before I would consent to relinquish my position in connection with the company, was that immediately upon entering upon the discharge of their duties the present officers would make a thorough examination of my transactions in connection with the company to be made, and then either publish to the world my complete vindication, or else publish the facts upon which I ought to be condemned. This condition was solemnly agreed to by the commissioner, Mr. Stedman, by Hon. Marshall Jewell, by Hon. W. W. Eaton, and by Mr. George P. Bissell. If Rev. Dr. W. H. Ryder, Chairman of the Committee of the Chicago policy-holders, in his report roundly condemned my management as one of barefaced robbery, he stated what he might have known to be false, and utterly false, had he taken the trouble to make any investigation into the affairs of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company when sent to Hartford for that purpose by the policy-holders of the company. If Hon. William Bross, one of the committee, stated that as Western men and policy-holders they should give Hartford and the State of Connecticut to understand that they mean business, and that for one he demanded that Furber, Walkeley, and others interested in the robbery of the Charter Oak Company, be sent to the Penitentiary for their stupendous villainy, I will simply say that Hon. William Bross has falsified his own words, uttered no later than two weeks ago last Sunday, in my communication to his own paper, the Chicago *Tribune*, over his own signature, in which he stated that "whatever may have been the *intentions* of Mr. Furber and Mr. Wiggin in obtaining control of the company, their management of its affairs has been eminently wise and advantageous." If Mr. George Sherwood, another of the committee, had stated that the committee came to the conclusion, and that after thorough investigation, that these persons—Wiggin and Furber—who were intrusted with the immense orphan fund were installed in their places through corruption and fraud, and their management has been reckless, cruel, and criminal, I desire to say that Mr. Sherwood testified to that of which he knows nothing from any investigation which he or the committee from Chicago made while on their visit to Hartford. This committee reached Hartford on Monday, and after spending two days in close communion with certain persons in Hartford who have been striving for more than a year to ruin and destroy the company, they were at last, by earnest appeal on the part of certain gentlemen who were familiar with the manner in which the company had been managed during the last 20 months, induced to visit the office of the company. They spent there two hours, from 11 o'clock until 1 in conversation with the President, Mr. Wiggin. They never examined a book or a paper of the company, or asked to see one, but, after listening to the story of the President, Mr. Sherwood himself stated that they were satisfied that the management of the company, since the retirement of Mr. Walkeley, had been judicious. If my management of the affairs of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company was reckless, cruel and criminal, then the following figures are lies. If, on the other hand, the figures are true, then the thousand and one stories with its affairs, namely, $12,254,641 19, let us deduct from this amount, or let us set aside from this amount, the assets classed "uncertain" by the Committee of Insurance Companies, amounting to $3,363,472 34—which items of assets, every dollar and every cent, were in the assets of the company when I became connected with its affairs, and if they are uncertain they were uncertain then—and we have $8,891,168 85 of unquestionable assets when I became connected with the company, as against $9,266,099 96 when my connection ceased, showing an increase in the good assets during my administration of $374,931 11. And its liabilities had diminished from $13,857,127, the amount on the 31st of December, 1875, to $13,362,577 61, amount of its liabilities when my connection ceased, showing a decrease of $494,549 39, or a net improvement in the affairs of company, as above stated, of $869,480 50.

RECAPITULATION.

Liabilities, Dec. 31, 1875	$13,857,127 00
Total assets, Dec. 31, 1875	12,254,641 19
Deficiency, Dec. 31, 1875	$1,602,485 81
Liabilities, July 14, 1877	$13,362,577 61
Total assets, July 14, 1877	12,629,572 30
Deficiency, July 14, 1877	733,005 31
Net gain	$869,480 50

If there are errors in the above figures, or if the same are unfairly stated in any particular, I call on the present managers of the company, who are eminently respectable men, to point out such errors.

H. J. FURBER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1877.

In conversation with a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday afternoon, Mr. Furber bitterly denounced the way in which he has been treated generally for more than a month, but spoke with a great deal of satisfaction of the action toward him by Mr. H. C. Trumbull, Jr., of Baltimore, who was the Secretary of the General Committee of Policy-holders that met in Hartford. In explanation of his thankfulness to Mr. Trumbull he exhibited a letter, from which the following extract is made:

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1, 1877.

H. J. Furber, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I was one of a committee of Maryland policy-holders in the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company who went to Hartford to examine the affairs of that institution, and I frankly tell you that I arrived in that city with as strong a prejudice against you as one man can have against another, and was not only prepared, but fully determined, to expose to the utmost of my power what I conceived to be enormous rascalities on your part. After a full and searching investigation of the affairs of the company, and more particularly those in which you were concerned, I became convinced that I had done you a great injustice in my own mind. I think it but due to you to say that in my estimation you have been the victim of an unjust and bitter persecution, such as would have impelled me, had I been in your position, to fight to the last extremity, even regardless of the interests of the policy-holders, in defense of my own good name. That you have consulted, as you have, the good of all the policy-holders at a sacrifice of your own feelings, for the entire surrender of your personal interests in the company, cannot, I think, be too highly commended. I also desire to bear testimony to the great service you did the company during your connection with it by increasing its available interest-bearing bonds to the extent of $1,000,000. I am, Sir, most sincerely yours,

H. C. TRUMBULL, Jr.

In concluding his remarks with reference to Messrs. Bross, Ryder, and Sherwood, Mr. Furber said that those gentlemen will now either have to "fish, cut bait, or go ashore." In other words, they must either make their charges against him in legal form, or retract them entirely.

TELEGRAPH CONSOLIDATION.

TWO PROTRACTED MEETINGS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE YESTERDAY WITHOUT RESULT—THE PARTICIPANTS RETICENT—AN ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY.

The committees of the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies, appointed with a view to the proposed consolidation or pooling of earnings, met in secret in the rooms of the Union Trust Company at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and remained in session until 2:30 P. M. Mr. Orton was one of the first to come out. Seeing the reporters waiting, he immediately returned and addressed a few words, apparently of caution, to Mr. Vanderbilt, Gen. Eckert, ex-Gov. Morgan, Mr. Russell Sage, and each of the other members of the committee as they filed out. The result was that it was impossible to obtain any information from any of them as to the proceedings, except that no conclusion had been reached, and that another meeting was to take place last evening—where, all refused to say. It is probable that, after discussion, the adjournment was taken in order to allow time for the modification of the proposition, so that it might conform to the views expressed by the majority. Mr. Sage, however, who holds the controlling interest in Atlantic and Pacific stock, gave it as his opinion that it will be some time before the negotiations are brought to any definite conclusion. On the street, all sorts of rumors in regard to the conference were afloat.

The second meeting took place in Mr. Vanderbilt's rooms in the Windsor Hotel. There was a full attendance of both committees, including Messrs. Sage, Vanderbilt, Schell, Morgan, Dillon, and Sampson. Messrs. Gould, Keene, Orton, and Eckert were also present. The session commenced at 8 o'clock, and lasted until 11:30. It was strictly private. At its conclusion the persons in attendance were extremely reticent as to the nature of the proceedings. It was learned, however, that no conclusion was arrived at, and that another meeting on the subject is to be held on Monday next. Mr. Orton said that everything was progressing favorably with a probability of final agreement. Mr. Sage said that the members of the committees were as far apart in their views as when they started. Mr. Gould said, "Well, they've kind of collapsed." A bystander remarked jokingly that it was curious that such a calamity should befall men representing such enormous wealth, whereat Mr. Gould quietly rejoined: "They may not be so rich to-morrow morning." Ex-Gov. Morgan said: "I don't think I will tell you anything to-night. It wouldn't do you any good." The others refused to impart any information whatever. All unanimously declined to state the nature of the propositions discussed—whether it was to be a consolidation, a pooling of earnings, or a sale of Atlantic and Pacific stock to the Western Union Company. Mr. Keene subsequently while standing at the bar of the hotel said with emphasis that he would not sell his stock through the negotiations and that he would not let it go unless his terms were complied with. What those terms were he did not announce. In passing out, he and Gould met in the corridor. Gould walked by without noticing his enemy, but Keene turned his head and scowled at the little man until he reached the door.

MR. WEST TELLS WHAT HE HAS DONE FOR THE NEGRO.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* prints correspondence between a colored man and Judge William H. West, the Republican candidate for Governor, in which the latter says: "Your sincere words of congratulation give me the liveliest pleasure. I have endeavored to render your people some service. In 1854, before the Republican Party had crystallized into organic form, I united in founding and conducting the first Republican newspaper in Logan County and about the first in the State, the Bellefontaine *Republican*. In 1855, I advocated the nomination of Mr. Chase for Governor. In 1862 I conducted the Congressional campaign in this district on the basis of the emancipation proclamation, and in January, 1863, delivered a speech in the Ohio House of Representatives in its defense, which I wish you could see. In 1867, I delivered an address in the evening before the Republican State Convention at Columbus, advocating impartial manhood suffrage, a copy of which I send you, and which I should not regret to have republished now. These principles I have supported and defended from the deepest convictions of right and the highest sense of justice, without ostentation, and but allude to these incidents in my life because of the kind words you have spoken."

CHILDREN IN A TIGHT PLACE.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* of the 13th inst. says:

"On Saturday morning a strange accident happened at a small boarding-house at the foot of Union-street. A little boy, a year and a half old, named Jimmie Russell, walked out of the rear door of the house, and went in between two buildings, which are only about nine inches apart at one end, and very much less at the other, until he wedged himself in, so that he could not move either way. His mother discovered where he was, but could not get to him. His sister, about 12 years old, went up stairs, and attempted to go down to his assistance; she got down so she could reach him, but at this point she slipped, and was so fastened that it was impossible for her to move. A large crowd congregated, but it was found impossible for any one to get in between the buildings, and the children were obliged to remain in their uncomfortable quarters until a place about three feet square had been sawed out of the side of the house, when they were released."

THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

The Philadelphia *Times* of Tuesday speaks as follows of the Permanent Exhibition: "The management is being thoroughly reorganized, and in a few days an official statement of the financial condition of the show will be published. The company was started with a nominal capital of $600,000, consisting entirely of shares of stock transferred from the Centennial Board of Finance. But for the adverse decision of the Supreme Court this would be worth about $480,000, but its value now hardly exceeds $160,000. In addition to this are cash subscriptions to stock amounting to $105,000, making a total of $265,000, which is only $15,000 more than the cost of the Main Building. The show has not paid expenses. The average daily number of admissions has been about 2,500, but fully 1,000 of these have been recorded by the 500 exhibitors and employes of the Exhibition, there being about 100 of the latter class. The average daily cash receipts have therefore been only about $375, while the average daily expenses have been about $450, of which $100 went for advertising."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Henry Morrell, a trapeze performer, while performing last night at the Avenue Varieties on a trapeze 20 feet from the stage, fell and broke his collar-bone. He was taken to a hospital.

THE RACING AT SARATOGA.

ONLY ONE OF THE FAVORITES WINS.

AN EVENTFUL DAY—THE OFFICIAL STARTER HISSED ON ACCOUNT OF HIS INCOMPETENCY — CLIFTON FILLY WINS THE THREE-QUARTERS DASH, BAZIL THE KENNER STAKES, PAROLE THE MILE AND A HALF, AND CARDINAL WOLSEY THE SELLING RACE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 14.—The second day's sport of the August meeting was very brilliant. Under the influence of an unclouded sky, a bracing atmosphere, and an attractive programme, the managers' expectations in regard to a large attendance were fulfilled. The Grand Stand was crowded, and the track was very fast. The enjoyment of the spectators was considerably marred, however, by the long delay in the first and second races and the wretched efforts of the official starter, Mr. Puryear, who, to tell the truth, has been a lamentable failure. He left Baden Baden at the post in the Kenner Stakes, when there was not the least necessity for it, and was the indirect cause of rendering a valuable horse useless. If hisses were a prophylactic for bad starting Mr. Puryear would certainly improve, for he received more of them than were ever heard on this track before. The day was one of slaughter for the knowing ones, as only one favorite was successful, and that was Parole. Pierre Lorillard was the lucky man of the day, and Evans, who rode Bazil, was rewarded with $200 for the successful mount. The first race, in the mutual pools, paid $17 50, the second $28 30, the third $7 20, and the fourth $52 40, for every $5 invested.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE THREE-QUARTERS DASH.

The day's entertainment was begun with a dash of three-quarters of a mile for maiden 2-year olds, which brought nine youngsters to the post, namely, Jet, Duncan F. Kenner, Lexington filly, Invercauld filly, Clifton, Danicheff, Eugene N. Robinson, Hildegarde, War Dance-Fly filly, and Enquirer-Leisure filly. Of this lot Hildegarde was the favorite, as it was given out that she was considered the best of Lorillard's 2-year olds. Just before the start she brought $155, Clifton $140, Withers' $55, McDaniel's $40, Danicheff $45, Duncan F. Kenner $30, Jet $25, and Eugene N. Robinson $25. They were mustered in the chute, and there was considerable delay in getting them together, owing to the ugly disposition of Danicheff. At the third attempt they broke away together, but Danicheff held back, and the spectators began to manifest their impatience by stamping their feet. After a few more attempts they were sent away in close order, Mr. Crouse making the best 2-year start of the meeting. Kenner was quickest on his feet, and was slightly leading the Fly filly, with Clifton third, Hildegarde fourth, and Danicheff, in the rear of the lot. As they ran down the chute the Fly filly ran to the front, and was followed by Clifton. When they turned into the regular track, at the half-mile pole, the Fly filly was leading a length, while Kenner was second, half a length in front of Clifton, followed by Robinson fourth, Hildegarde fifth, and the Enquirer filly sixth. Coming round the lower turn, Clifton passed into the second place and challenged the Fly filly, but the latter led him a length at the three-quarter pole; Robinson was still third, while Withers' filly was fourth, and Hildegarde fifth. When they came up the stretch the Fly filly and Clifton came away from the others, and the race was between them. Clifton, however, lasted the longer of the two, and won the race by three-quarters of a length, in 1:17¾.

THE KENNER STAKE.

The second event was the Kenner stake for 3-year olds, two miles, which closed with 63 nominations. This is one of the most important stakes of the season, and consequently there was a vast amount of interest manifested regarding it. When the judges summoned the starters to the track there were nine of them, as follows: Major Parker, St. James, Susquehanna, Bazil, Wash Booth, Baden Baden, Cloverbrook, Oriole, and Bushwhacker. All the leading jockeys had mounts, including Evans, Hayward, Hughes, and Barbee, and when the horses took their preliminary canters along the stretch their movements were followed with intense interest. The connoisseurs lined the fence to take a look at them before making their final deposits in the pool box. Baden Baden was the favorite and brought $550; Susquehanna, $250; Bazil, $215; Oriole, $50; Cloverbrook, $40; Bushwhacker, $50; McDaniel's pair, $50, and Wash Booth, $50. There was considerable delay in getting them in line. They broke away twice together, but the starter failed to drop his flag, which caused much chaffing spectators that they again gave expression to their impatience with their feet. Eight times did the horses attempt to break off, and finally the bridle of Wash Booth gave way, causing another delay of 10 minutes. In the meantime the jockeys had all dismounted, and the horses were walked about. After 11 attempts altogether, Mr. Puryear dropped his flag while Baden Baden was turned the other way, and consequently was left behind. The hisses of the people were showered upon the starter from every part of the stand because of his shameful proceeding. Oriole was in the lead, Wash Booth second, and Major Parker third. Sayres got Baden Baden turned around and he ran after the others. On the turn, St. James ran to the front to cut out the running, and passed the quarter pole two lengths in advance of Oriole, who was three lengths away from Major Barker, with Wash Booth fourth, Bazil fifth, Bushwhacker sixth, Susquehanna seventh, Cloverbrook eighth, and Baden Baden far behind. As they went along the back stretch St. James rushed away as fast as he could, and reached the half-mile pole something like a hundred yards in front of Wash Booth, who was lapped at the quarter by Major Barker, who was a length before Bazil. Coming round the lower turn Wash Booth got to the second place, but St. James kept the gap open until they came into the stretch, when he commenced to lose ground very fast, and the others closed upon him. When he reached the judge's stand, finishing the first mile, St. James was showing only eight lengths in front of Susquehanna, who was a length before Oriole, she being three lengths in front of Wash Booth, who was followed by Cloverbrook fifth, while Baden Baden had moved up gradually from his place in the rear and was running sixth. St. James continued to fall back on the turn, and when they passed the quarter pole he was showing only two lengths in front of Susquehanna, the latter half a length ahead of Oriole, she being two lengths in front of Wash Booth, who was lapped at the quarter by Major Barker, who was a length ahead of Bazil. As they went along the back stretch, Baden Baden ran through the field of horses as if they were standing still, amid the cheers and shouts of the spectators, and when they reached the half-mile pole St. James was leading only half a length, Susquehanna second, lapped by Baden Baden, and Wash Booth fourth. The spectators were beside themselves with excitement at the magnificent show made by Baden Baden, and his backers were in high glee. He was coming to the front on the turn when suddenly he dropped back and broke down in his off fore leg. Susquehanna now came to the front by a length, with St. James second and Wash Booth third, and the backers of the Belmont colors were in turn elated, but only for a short time, as when the horses turned into the home stretch, Major Barker and Bazil moved up fast, followed by Bushwhacker, and it became doubtful as to the result. As they approached the stand it looked as if Major Barker would win, but Bazil was with him, and the pair were lapped at the four mile distance stand, and the others were beaten. In the run home Evans brought Bazil to the front and won by a short length in 3:38½. Major Barker was a length before Bushwacker, who was just ahead of Susquehanna fourth, St. James fifth, Wash Booth sixth. The first mile was run in 1:48½. No race ever gave more dissatisfaction, and the "blessings" showered upon the devoted head of the starter will not be easily forgotten by him.

THE MILE AND A HALF RACE.

The third event was the mile and a half for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, which had four entries, but Tom Ochiltree having been scratched, the only starters were Parole, Virginius, and Glasgow. It was considered a one-sided affair, and Parole sold for $350, Virginius $175, and Glasgow $80. The race being a mile and a half, they were mustered at the half-mile pole, and Mr. Crouse officiated as starter. He soon sent them on their journey, when Parole shot away in the lead, and was soon leading Virginius by a length and a half, and the latter was the same distance in front of Glasgow. Parole kept cutting out the work round the turn and up the stretch, and Evans finding the pace too hot for Virginius, took a pull and allowed Glasgow to take the second position. When they reached the stand Parole was a length in front of Glasgow, who was three-quarters of a length before Virginius, the latter under a pull. Going round the turn Parole began to leave his competitors, and reached the quarter pole two lengths ahead of Glasgow, who was a length in advance of Virginius. Going along the back stretch, Evans found that it would not do to wait any longer, and was obliged to let Virginius have his head. He soon passed Glasgow, but his efforts to catch Parole were all in vain. At the half-mile pole the latter was leading two lengths, Virginius being the same distance ahead of Glasgow. Coming round the lower turn Parole opened a gap of four lengths, and Glasgow fell six lengths behind the black horse. The race was all over now, and all Barrett had to do was to keep Parole steady, and he won the race by five lengths in 2:36¾, Glasgow beaten off some 60 or 70 yards.

THE SELLING RACE.

The concluding event of this truly eventful day was a selling race of a mile and an eighth for all ages, which had seven entries, and the following six came to the front: Maritime, Dan K, Partnership, Oriole, Cardinal Wolsey, and Lady Salyers. Partnership was the favorite, at $200; Oriole, $160; Dan K, $150; Lady Salyers, $100; Cardinal Wolsey, $85; and Maritime, 60. They were started from the fur-long-pole, and when the flag fell Dan K and Lady Salyers were together in front, but the latter fell back and Partnership came to run with Dan K. When they reached the stand Dan K was half a length ahead of Partnership, with Oriole on the latters quarter, Lady Salyers fourth, Maritime sixth, and Wolsey sixth. Going round the turn Partnership and Dan K were head and head, and at the quarter pole Dan K had shoved out a neck in advance of Partnership, who was two lengths ahead of Oriole, with Lady Salyers third, Wolsey being fifth, and Maritime sixth. Going along the back stretch Dan K pushed out half a length in front of Partnership, who was lapped by Lady Salyers, and Oriole and Wolsey were running together. At the half-mile pole Dan K still led half a length, Partnership second, a length in front of Lady Salyers, third, Wolsey fourth, and Oriole fifth. Coming round the lower turn, Partnership went to the head of Dan K, and they turned into the home stretch together, but when they came up the home stretch both of them quit after passing the furlong-pole, and the struggle was left to Wolsey and Lady Salyers. They came up with Lady Salyers half a length in front, but Wolsey was gradually closing up, and when they reached the goal it looked as though the filly had won by a short head, but the judges thought differently and gave the race to Wolsey. Two lengths away was Partnership, third. The time was 1:57¾.

BIGOTED ACTION OF A PRIEST.

FATHER VIVET ORDERS THE REMOVAL OF JOSEPH MAGGIOLI'S BODY FROM CONSECRATED GROUND, BECAUSE THE MAN DIED WITHOUT HIS MINISTRATIONS — ORGANIZED OPPOSITION TO THE WISH OF THE PRIEST.

A great deal of excitement prevails in the town of Vineland, N. J., over the conduct of a Catholic priest who has announced adetermination to remove from the cemetery of his parish the body of a man who died recently without having attended to certain duties prescribed by the religion he professed. The priest is the Rev. Father Vivet, Pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart. He is an Italian by birth, and ministers to a congregation composed in great part of his countrymen. The dead man was Joseph Maggioli, also an Italian. He had been sick for 18 months previous to his death. Though he always acknowledged himself a member of the Roman Catholic Church, he neglected to make a confession of his sins at last Eastertide, and he died without having received the rite of extreme unction, the last sacrament of his church. During his sickness his family became impoverished, and his wife, a frail and sickly woman, had great difficulty to provide for his needs and those of four young children. At the time of his death his house was almost destitute of furniture, and he left no means to defray the expenses of his funeral. Some of his countrymen, actuated by a benevolent feeling, aided his family in some times, and one of them, Mr. Joseph Sanguinitta, a comparatively well-to-do man, living on Landis-avenue, paid for the grave in which Maggioli's body was interred. Mr. John Moran, one of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church, received the money for the grave, and no objection was made by Father Vivet to the interment of Maggioli's body in "consecrated ground." Between Aug. 4, when the funeral took place, and last Friday, Aug. 10, the pastor appears to have determined that the body ought not to repose with the bones of "faithful" Catholics. On the latter date he wrote to Mrs. Maggioli requesting her, "through courtesy" merely to remove her husband's body from the Catholic Cemetery because Maggioli had "died without having attended to his Easter duty, and without calling for a priest during his sickness." Father Vivet also informed the poor widow that unless the corpse was exhumed before Monday, Aug. 13, he would have it taken up, and charge the expense to her. This notice was served by a constable, which fact intensified her fear and sorrow. She burst into tears, and declared that she had no means to defray the expense of exhuming the body. She declared that there was no real reason on the score of religion for the removal of his corpse, as her husband had always been a Catholic, and only failed to ask the ministry of a priest in his sickness, because he did not suspect that he was going to die.

The situation of the poor woman, and the bigoted action of the priest, were brought first to the notice of the Italian Society, and afterward to that of the citizens of Vineland generally, and it was determined by them that the body should not be removed. A lawyer was employed, who immediately wrote to Father Vivet, notifying him not to disturb the body, nor cause it to be disturbed, on penalty of punishment in accordance with the provision of paragraph 122 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-Jersey. The penalty prescribed is a fine of $2,000, or imprisonment at hard labor for five years, or both, at the discretion of the court. The Italians held an important meeting in Vineland on Sunday, at which steps were taken to prevent the Catholic priest, by legal or other means, from carrying out his threat of exhuming the remains of Maggioli. Father Vivet visited Newark on Monday to consult Bishop Corrigan, but the result of the visit is not known. He is at present uncommunicative, but evidently clings to his determination to procure the removal of the body. He has abandoned his first position, and now claims that there was a prior sale of the grave, which invalidates Mrs. Maggioli's right. The Italians, and in fact all the inhabitants of Vineland, are determined to resist the exhumation of the body.

THE SING SING CAMP-MEETING.

OPENING OF THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE ASSOCIATION—THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING SERVICES—PROGRAMME OF THE VARIOUS MEETINGS—THE WIDOW VAN COTT TO PREACH ON FRIDAY NEXT—PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITORS.

The forty-sixth annual session of the New-York Camp-Meeting Association was formally opened yesterday on the old grounds at Sing Sing. In consequence of the unfavorable weather, the attendance was not as large as anticipated by the managers of the meeting. However, during the early part of the afternoon vehicles of every description began to arrive, containing bedding, sofas, tables, and camp-stools, which the occupants of the numerous tents immediately began to arrange in their canvass habitations. Yesterday over 100 tents had been erected, a larger number than had been seen on the grounds for a number of years. During the afternoon the hacks at the depot were in great demand by large numbers of people from surrounding towns journeying to the camping grounds. The congregations principally taking an active part in the meeting are those belonging to the New-York and New-York East Conferences. Joel Sammis and Rev. A. C. Morehouse compose the Managing Committee, and the religious exercises are under the direction of the Rev. Dr. James Porter, of the New-England Conference, who will preside at all of the services. The principal stand, and the one from which most of the sermons will be delivered, is in front of the vestibule of a frame building, where during the course of the meeting the officiating ministers will lodge and board. A restaurant and numerous refreshment booths are erected on the grounds, and all sorts of temperance drinks can be obtained. The expenses of the meeting, it is expected, will be defrayed by the yearly rental received from the occupants of the cottages and lessees of the tents, and by the contributions taken up at each of the services.

There will be three services during the day; one at 10 o'clock A. M., another at 2 o'clock P. M., and another at 7:45 P. M. The exercises will consist of sacred music, the reading of the Scriptures, and preaching. At the conclusion of the regular services prayer meetings will be conducted in different parts of the grove by laymen. The open-air auditorium in front of the pulpit, will comfortably seat over 2,000 persons, and several hundred more can be accommodated in the aisles and open spaces. Among the ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church who are expected to be present while the meeting is in progress are Bishops Harris and Foster. Among the clergymen present yesterday were Rev. Dr. Fowler, editor of the *Christian Advocate*; Rev. Mr. Taylor, of New-Rochelle; Rev. Dr. Charles K. True, of Flushing, Long Island, and Rev. Dr. Sims, of Brooklyn. There was also present an old gentleman who was one of the original subscribers to the fund for the purchase of the ground, and who has attended almost every camp-meeting for the last 46 years held under the auspices of the association since its inception.

The meeting was opened at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the tabernacle, the open air meeting having been abandoned on account of the dampness of the ground. In response to the tolling of a bell about 150 persons assembled. The services were opened by Rev. Mr. Hunt, who, after the singing of a hymn, made a very fervent prayer, during the course of which the male portion of his hearers became considerably agitated, and interrupted him with ejaculations of "Amen," "Hallelujah," &c. At its conclusion Dr. C. K. True preached, taking his text from the eleventh verse of the thirteenth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans.

In the evening another service, which was well attended by the persons present on the grounds, was held.

The Widow Van Cott has been invited to preach, and has signified her willingness to do so on Friday next. It is expected that a very large assemblage will be present to hear her discourse. It is believed that to-day all of the cottages and tents will be filled and the meeting fully under way. The grounds are beautifully located and every accommodation is afforded the visitors. The meeting will be prolonged for 10 days.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

The Board of Police are now ready to receive the names of persons selected by the Democratic and Republican Parties for the positions of Inspectors of Election and Poll Clerks for the Fall election, which will be held on Nov. 6. The law requires the appointments to be made during the months of August and September. The registration of voters commences on Oct. 9. The Republican Committee have already transmitted a partial list of their selections for the places to be filled, and by direction of Messrs. Wheeler and Nichols these lists were referred to Mr. Hasbrouck, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, for examination and report. The examination of the character and qualifications of the candidates will be made through the Captains of the precincts in which the persons named in the lists reside.

THE CITY SAVINGS BANKS.

REPORTS FROM NINE INSTITUTIONS.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT—A PROSPEROUS STATE OF AFFAIRS SHOWN—THE PROVISIONS OF THE NEW STATE BANKING LAW.

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—Following are nine of the semi-annual reports of the City savings banks, as made to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, showing their condition on the morning of the 1st day of July, 1877. From the indications, the present July statement will be a pleasing one to the patrons of these institutions. Comparisons are made, with the reports of Jan. 1, 1877, of the three most important items, namely: Due depositors, surplus, and number of open accounts. The present reports are the first made under the provisions of the General Savings Bank law, as amended May 10, 1877. Though passed in May, the amendment did not take effect until July 1, 1877. The law as it now stands prohibits the payment to depositors of a rate of interest in excess of 5 per cent. per annum, and whenever any dividend or interest shall be declared and credited in excess of the interest or profits earned and appearing to the credit of the bank, the Trustees voting for such dividend shall be jointly and severally liable to the bank for the amount of such excess so declared and credited. It also makes it the duty of the Trustees of any savings bank whose surplus amounts to 15 per cent. of its deposits, at least once in three years, to divide equitably the accumulation beyond such authorized surplus as an extra dividend to depositors in excess of the regular dividends. In determining surplus its interest-paying stocks and bonds cannot be estimated above their par value or above their market value if below par; bonds and mortgages not in arrears of interest for a longer period than six months shall be estimated at their face, and its real estate at not above cost. The Superintendent of the Banking Department is required to determine the valuation, from the best information he can obtain, of the stocks or bonds and mortgages that are in arrears of interest six months or more. He is also required to determine the value of all other investments not enumerated. It further provides that each savings bank shall make a report in writing to the Superintendent of the Banking Department in such form as he shall prescribe, of its condition on the mornings of January and July 1 of each year, said reports to be made up on or before February and Aug. 1. It also makes it the duty of the Trustees of savings banks, by a committee of not less than three of their number, on or before the 1st day of January and July in each year, to examine the books, vouchers, and assets, and its affairs generally, and such examination shall be verified by the oath of a majority of the Trustees making such examination, and the statement of assets and liabilities reported to the Superintendent shall be based on such examination. The last provision, which is really one of the most wholesome of the amended law, requires the Trustees, as often as once in each six months, to cause to be taken an accurate balance of their depositors' ledgers, and if any discrepancies exist between the amount due to depositors, as shown by such balances, and the amount due to depositors, as shown by their general ledger, the fact is to be reported to the Superintendent of the Banking Department in their semi-annual reports. Had this provision been earlier made a portion of the Savings Bank law some of the failures of the past three years would, doubtless, have been averted.

EAST-SIDE SAVINGS BANK FOR SAILORS.

Resources.

Stock investments, viz.:	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
New-York County Bond	$4,140	$4,340	$4,140 00
Cash on hand			36 77
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			200 00
Interest accrued			46 66
Individual notes of Trustees			2,100 00
Total resources			$6,523 43

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$6,149 37
Surplus	374 06
Total liabilities	$6,523 43

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 53.
The bank pays no salaries.
Expenses for last six months, $5 50.
Rate of interest paid depositors for last six months, 0.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due Depositors, $7,136 56; surplus, $233 84; number of open accounts, 59.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Stock investments, viz.:	Cost.	Estimated Market Values.	
U. States	$119,150 00	$111,200 00	
Cities in this State	201,669 50	216,942 50	
Counties in this State	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Towns in this State	6,180 00	6,150 00	
Total	$327,999 50	$335,292 50	$327,999 50
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by law			1,000 00
Banking house and lot at cost			48,000 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			50,445 93
Cash on hand			4,400 89
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			7,293 00
Interest due and accrued			8,193 98
Interest on bank balance			250 00
Rents due			185 00
Total resources			$342,818 30

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$786,051 66
Surplus	56,766 64
Total liabilities	$342,818 30

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1,1877, 5,001.
Salaries paid by the bank during the last six months, $2,000.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $508 02.
Rate of interest paid to depositors for last six months, 5 and 6 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $3,353,893 02; surplus, $55,793 16; open accounts, 4,995.

NATIONAL SAVINGS INSTITUTION. (CLOSING.)

Resources.

Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies	$995 93

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$497 09
Due Treasurer for services	250 00
Surplus	254 84
Total liabilities	$995 93

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 2.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $497 09; surplus, $188 38; open accounts, 2.

BROADWAY SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Stock investments, viz.:	Cost.	Estimated Market Values.	
U. S	$800,000 00	$891,000 00	
Cities in this St.	1,290,500 00	1,324,500 00	
Total	$2,090,500 00	$2,205,500 00	2,090,500 00
Real estate at cost			18,506 73
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			182,760 48
Cash on hand			67,305 72
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			115,000 00
Interest due and accrued			20,639 42
Total resources			$2,961,212 35

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$2,680,956 51
Surplus	280,255 84
Total liabilities	$2,961,212 35

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 4,022.
Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $6,425.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $2,400 18.
Rate of interest

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

COLLECTOR FREELAND'S CASE.

NO DIRECT INVESTIGATION TO BE HAD—THE ACCUSER AND THE ACCUSED EACH TO MAKE AFFIDAVITS—COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE COLLECTOR.

Special Revenue Deputy Brooks, who is charged with the investigation of Collector Freeland's office, called on the Collector yesterday morning and informed him that Mr. Silverman, by whom the charges have been signed, would not be prepared to take part in the investigation before Saturday. The Collector replied that he was ready then, and had been all along, to turn over his books and papers to any officer of the Government for inspection. Mr. Brooks explained that it had not been his fault that the examination had not already taken place. The charges had been preferred by Mr. Silverman, and that gentleman had asked for time to enable him to substantiate them. Hence the delay. It appears now that there will be no investigation at all. The plan that is to be adopted is this: Mr. Silverman will submit affidavits in support of his charges. Copies of these affidavits will be furnished to Collector Freeland, together with the names and residences of the witnesses whom Mr. Silverman will allege he can produce. Mr. Freeland will then read over Mr. Silverman's affidavits, and take his own time and his own way to ascertain if there is any foundation for the assertions which they may contain. Having satisfied himself that they are based on erroneous premises in every material particular, Mr. Freeland will sit down and write counter-affidavits to that effect, will get the names and residences of his witnesses, and will hand the documents to Mr. Brooks. Mr. Brooks will then cause copies of them to be made for the benefit of Mr. Silverman, who in turn will take his own time and his own way to find out if Mr. Freeland is not entirely mistaken in what he will have sworn to. When both parties have got through with their affidavits, the documents will be forwarded to Gen. Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He will read them over, examine the principal witnesses on both sides, and then render a decision. This plan is said to have originated with Mr. Silverman, who seems to think it will occupy less time, and will prove more satisfactory than the old way, of an authorized agent of the Government listening to testimony and writing out a long report. Collector Freeland is not altogether favorably impressed with the new scheme, preferring that Mr. Brooks or some other official should make a thorough personal inspection of his books and accounts, and then summon and examine all the witnesses he sees fit. The Collector and his accuser will meet on Saturday, however, and the question will then be definitely settled.

Complaints against the Collector's office are made in the newspapers every day. One correspondent, a cigar-maker, claims that he is compelled to pay $3 when he makes a bond, and that when he gets permission from the Collector's office to sell his yearly license run a few days over the time he is taxed $7 50 for the privilege. Mr. Freeland denies all knowledge of the charges for bonds, but says that the law compels him to inflict a penalty of 50 per cent. in cases where taxes are not paid within a specified time. Another charge against the Collector is preferred by a man who bought a number of second-hand beer-barrels with unerased stamps on them. While he was scraping the stamps off a Deputy Collector seized all the barrels that did not at the moment happen to be scraped, and carried them off. This man has sued the Collector for his property. Speaking of this case, Deputy Collector Boone says he was instructed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to seize the barrels, as the purchaser had no right under the law to take them into his place before the stamps had been removed. Collector Freeland says all the other charges contain even less point than these, and can be more easily refuted.

STEAM-BOAT DISASTERS.

DECISIONS OF THE LOCAL INSPECTORS IN THREE RECENT CASES—TEMPORARY SUSPENSIONS OF MASTERS AND PILOTS.

Messrs. Austin Jayne and John K. Mathews, the local Steam-boat Inspectors, of No. 23 Pine-street, have, under section 4,550 of the Revised Statutes, recently held an investigation in regard to the grounding of the steam-boat Norwalk on the night of the 22d of last July, off Bedloe's Island, and they have also made formal inquiries concerning the collisions of the tug-boats J. N. Thompson and Commodore Duryea, in the East River, near Newtown Creek, on the 25th of July, and of the passenger steam-boats City Point and Narragansett, by the pier of the latter boat on the 26th of June. The local Inspectors, as a result of these investigations, have now handed to Mr. E. Platt Stratton, the Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats of the Second United States District, their reports and decisions in the several cases. In regard to the grounding of the steam-boat Norwalk, the local Inspectors ascertained during their inquiry, which began on the 2d and ended on the 4th inst., that the steam-boat left Bay Ridge bound for New-York City on the night of the 22d of July, at 9:47 o'clock. The night was misty and she proceeded cautiously up the Bay; but the fog became very dense, and finally the boat grounded on the Jersey Flats, off Bedloe's Island. The tide was then at ebb. All efforts to float the vessel were unavailing until the tide rose sufficiently, which it did between 4 and 5 o'clock the following morning. She then proceeded to her dock and landed her passengers in safety.

While the steamer was yet aground, however, some of the passengers proposed to take one of the small boats and go ashore. They discovered that there were no oars or thole-pins in the boat, and a couple of paddles were improvised, and the boat, with three passengers, each of whom had a life preserver, left the steamer and disappeared in the fog. No trace of the boat or its passengers has since been found, and it is not known whether they reached the shore or not. There is no evidence whatever that the vessel was overcrowded. The Inspectors present their decision in the following shape:

"We find that Edwin Hillyer, master, is guilty of neglect for allowing the small boats to be without their proper equipment, for which we suspend his license as master one full month from the term of 60 days; and it is hereby suspended. We also censure James L. Crane, pilot, for running the boat in a fog without taking the proper soundings, for which we suspend his license as pilot for the term of 30 days from date, and it is hereby so suspended.

"We also find that the steamer was fully equipped in accordance with the requirements of the law on the 8th of June the date of the last inspection."

The investigation into the collision of the Narragansett and City Point on the night of the 24th of July and closed on the 30th. The Inspectors listened to much conflicting and contradictory evidence. The City Point, they ascertained, was on her return trip from the Fishing Banks, and had landed part of her passengers at Pier No. 2, North River, and was proceeding up the river to land again at Pier No. 52, North River. When off Pier No. 29 the pilot heard a long whistle, which he found proceeded from the steamer Narragansett, which was lying on the lower side of Pier No. 33, her stern being about 40 feet inside the end of the pier. The pilot of the City Point blew two whistles, and "hove his wheel hard a starboard," that is to say he steered to the right, or to the left hand as into the river. The Narragansett blew one whistle, and started ahead at full speed. The pilot of the City Point then rung to "stop and back," but the engine had only made half a revolution back when he saw that it would be impossible to stop in time to avoid a collision, as it was flood tide; so he rang to go ahead, hoping to be able to cross the bow of the Narragansett. The pilot of the Narragansett, after leaving the slip, rang to back the engine, but not in time to avoid a collision. She struck the City Point about amidships forward her shaft, cutting her guards through to the hull and carrying away the paddle-box and all "aft to aft" the after gangway, and doing other damage, the amount of the loss being $6,000. The Narragansett proceeded on her trip to Stonington, and the City Point, disabled, landed her passengers in safety at Pier No. 36, North River, and thence was towed to Brooklyn for repairs. The Inspectors find that Samuel D. Walden, the master of the Narragansett, was guilty of unskillfulness in leaving the slip in the manner in which he did, and they suspend his license as master for 30 days from Aug. 13. They also exonerate the master of the City Point from all blame.

The case of the collision of the tug-boats J. N. Thompson, Peter Leonard, master and pilot, and Commodore Duryea, Oscar Tice, master and pilot, on the 25th of July, in the East River, off Newtown Creek, Long Island, was investigated on the 8th inst. It appears from the evidence that the Commodore Duryea, proceeding down the East River, was 150 feet off Pidgeon's Dock, Hunter's Point. The J. N. Thompson came out of Newtown Creek without giving the usual warning signal, and as there were vessels lying at the docks the boats were in such close proximity to each other before they were seen by their respective pilots that a collision was unavoidable. The Thompson struck the Duryea about 15 feet from her stern on the port side, breaking the Duryea's rail and four planks, the amount of the loss being $200. The damage to the other tug-boat was trifling. The Inspectors find that Peter Leonard, the master and pilot of the J. N. Thompson, was guilty of negligence in not giving the customary long whistle on approaching the dock at Newtown Creek, and also in trusting a deck-hand at the wheel. They suspend his license for 30 days, and exonerate from all blame the master of the other boat.

Capt. Walden, of the Narragansett, yesterday sent to Supervising Inspector Stratton a notice of appeal from the decision in his case.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT'S NEW ARMORY.

In the Spring of 1876 it was decided by the members of the Seventh Regiment to erect a new armory in a more central and convenient location than that at present in use. It was proposed to undertake the work by subscription, and about $80,000 was at once subscribed to the new armory fund by the officers and members of the regiment, the veteran and exempt members, and prominent citizens of New-York. This money is now being expended in the erection of the building. About $200,000 additional is needed to complete the building, and an appeal for subscriptions to the fund is again made. [illegible] by Regimental [illegible] Wood, Regimental Treasurer, No. 194 Front-street, or to John J. McLaren, Paymaster Veteran Association, No. 70 William-street.

A MODERN VERSION OF OTHELLO.

ALMER PEDRO IN A JEALOUS MOOD MAKES TROUBLE IN AN EDITORIAL SANCTUM—HOW DESDEMONA CLARA ROSALIA PEDRO WAS SAVED FROM CRUEL TREATMENT—MAGNANIMITY IN A PRISON PEN.

A highly colored romance was revealed yesterday afternoon in the Jefferson Market Police Court in the case of the State against Pedro and Freeman. Almer Pedro is a good looking mulatto, tall and graceful, and a waiter at the Sturtevant House. Two years ago, while taking his annual vacation at Boston, he met and loved an octoroon named Clara Rosalia Virginia, whom Justice Wandell yesterday pronounced "too pretty to be in any other court than the one she was wooed and won in." Pedro married Rosalia and brought her to this City. Everything went on well enough until about two months ago, when, Pedro says, he realized that his small earnings were "totally insufficient" to support Rosalia as she "had a right to be kept." He therefore looked about for the means of bettering himself. Rosalia came to the rescue. She said that, having been educated in Boston, she had acquired the art of writing rapidly, and would no doubt be able, as she was willing, to fill some position in a newspaper office as either copyist or contributor. John James Freeman, editor of the colored people's organ called the "Progressive American," offered her a position in the office of that paper, at No. 133 West Thirtieth-street, and she gladly accepted it. Everybody in the office soon became attached to the fair octoroon on account of her ladylike qualities, and her employer spoke so highly of her that her husband, Pedro, got jealous. The more ungominus he heard passed upon his wife the deeper grew his jealousy. He lately began to call several times a day upon his wife while she was engaged at work, and made himself generally disagreeable by his suspicious and prying manner. About noon yesterday he called as usual, and asked Rosalia to go out with him. She refused, because she could not spare the time, and Pedro, seized with a violent fit of jealousy, caught her by the skirts and pulled her toward him. She screamed. Freeman, attracted by her cries, ran in where the couple were, and, stepping up to Pedro, said: "Mr. Pedro, do not dare to strike or harm that woman!" Pedro, in response, asked him "if it was any of his funeral." Freeman retorted into the front office and Pedro followed him. Just as Pedro reached the door of the apartment Freeman presented a pistol at him, and he picked up a cane, with which he knocked the weapon out of the editor's hand. Freeman then grasped Pedro by the throat, and, throwing him upon a settee, proceeded to pound him vigorously. Pedro was the stronger of the two, however, and succeeded, by striking upward, in closing both of Freeman's eyes with well-directed blows.

Rosalia spent all this time in screaming for help, and succeeded in attracting a crowd and one policeman. The officer arrested both men and took them before Justice Wandell. The Justice heard both sides, and then called Rosalia to testify. Her testimony convinced her husband of the groundlessness of his jealousy, and he became repentant of his misconduct. Each of the prisoners was fined $10, and as neither had the money both were locked up. They went into the prisoners' box on apparently good terms. When they got there they began to search their pockets for funds. Freeman had $6 in his pocket. Pedro had $2. So with great magnanimity he said to his recent rival: "Here is the dollar you need; go and pay your fine." Freeman accepted the money, and went out and settled with the court. Justice Wandell asked him if he did not think it mean to go out with Rosalia and leave her husband in jail. Freeman replied that he was going out to raise money to pay Pedro's fine, and told of his loan of $1, and also said that Rosalia was "too high-toned to go out under the circumstances," but would remain until her husband got his liberty. Rosalia sat there until 5 o'clock waiting for Freeman's return; but the court closed with Pedro's account unliquidated, and Clara Rosalia Pedro departed in tears for her desolate home.

DARKNESS ON PARK-AVENUE.

COMPLAINTS OF NEGLECT AGAINST THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS—A PETITION WHICH WAS NOT GRANTED—MR. MELLEN'S STATEMENT OF GRIEVANCES.

Since about the beginning of the year the lamps around the Park-avenue parks have not been lighted, and property-owners along the street addressed the Park Commissioners upon the subject in April last. Mr. A. Mellen, Jr., of the firm of Mellen & Co., Nos. 142 and 144 Worth-street, one of the parties interested, gives a statement of their grievances substantially as follows: When the Fourth-avenue tunnel was built, property-owners along the street gave 20 feet of ground on each side in order that the street might not be made too narrow by the necessary openings over the tunnel. The street thus became 140 feet wide, and it was understood that the City would keep the "parks," as they are called, in order and the lamps lighted. The action of property-holders in relinquishing a portion of their land was in nearly every case voluntary, although, with a few exceptions, they were subsequently remunerated by a Board of Appraisers. As already intimated, the lamps were kept lighted until about the first of this year. About six months ago the lamps, not being in use, were taken away for preservation. On the 25th of April a petition was drawn up and signed by nearly all the property-holders on the street. This petition was addressed to the Park Commissioners and requested that the lighting of the lamps be resumed. The petitioners anticipated the argument that funds were wanting by urging that work in the public parks be curtailed, and that the comparatively trifling amount necessary (about $240) for the remainder of the year be used as requested. A few names were signed to the paper "as to the request, but not as to the argument." Mr. Mellen says he carried the petition to the Commissioners' office, but failed to find Mr. Martin; that he made three or four separate appointments with the Secretary to meet Mr. Martin, but that none of them were kept by the latter.

The petition was finally placed in Mr. Martin's hands, and at the meeting of the board on July 11 he reported adversely, stating that the board had no funds with which to meet the expense, and that the petitioners should apply to the Gas Commission. This report was approved. Previous to this, on June 28, Mr. Martin addressed a reply to the petitioners which was to the same purport as the report. In it he refers to a communication from him to the Gas Commission, dated June 10, in which he suggests that a fair interpretation of the law would give the control of the lamps in the parks and squares, as well as along the streets, to the commission. This action Mr. Mellen regards as an attempt on the part of the Commissioners to shirk a responsibility which the Legislature intended they should assume. In this opinion Mr. Mellen is sustained by Mr. Cormick, Superintendent of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, fully concurs, saying that when the Department of Parks assumed full control it began to erect, alter, or remove lamps without, even consulting his department, which finally ordered the gas companies to transfer the accounts for all lamps not actually on the streets and avenues to the Park Department. The accounts for the lamps in the Park-avenue parks were so transferred on the 1st of January, 1873.

Mr. Mellen says that Park-avenue is in a great degree rendered unsafe by the absence of the lights referred to; that the lights on either side of the street are not strong enough to serve for the centre; that wagons are liable to be run against the railings, and that evil-doers are enabled to jump the railings, and drop, unperceived by the pursuing Police, into the tunnel. Mr. William Irwin, Secretary of the Department of Public Parks, was questioned yesterday, as to the matters stated above. He admits that the lamps in question should be lighted, but says there is no appropriation available; that the Department, being obliged to curtail expenses, has endeavored to do so where the least injury would be done, and that among such places were the Park-avenue parks.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

The Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters of the United States met at Newark, N. J., yesterday morning in annual session. The body was known as the Royal Foresters until 1834, when the present name was adopted. It is a relief organization, not dissimilar to the Odd-fellows. At the meeting yesterday about 50 delegates were present from various cities, with George Gascott, of New-York, High Chief Ranger, presiding. Committees were appointed, and the question of endowment was made the special order for to-day. Reports show 4,376 courts or lodges in all the world, 509,519 members, and funds to the amount of $11,724,840 belonging to the order.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

During a thunder-storm Monday afternoon Henry Friede, a German, and a boy and girl, working on Samuel Groocock's farm, near Clifton, N. J., took refuge under a chestnut tree. The tree was struck by lighting, and Friede was instantly killed. The others were rendered unconscious, but subsequently recovered. Friede's head was turned blue, but otherwise bore no marks. The boy's leg was burned and turned blue. The lower part of the girl's body is covered with blue spots. Friede was 39 years of age, and leaves a wife and six children.

THE ARKANSAS BONDHOLDERS.

Up to yesterday afternoon the signatures of holders of $1,800,000 of Arkansas State bonds had been received at the Bank of the State of New-York to an agreement to compromise with the State. The bonds interested form only a portion of the State debt, and are: Old unfunded 5 and 6 per cent. bonds, $493,225; funded debt bonds of 1869 and 1870, $4,285,530; railroad aid bonds, $7,334,395, and levee bonds, $2,320,682. The agreement, which appears to emanate from the bondholders, proposes to exchange these bonds for new State bonds to run 30 years, interest to be—first year, 2 per cent.; second year, 3 per cent.; third year, 4 per cent., and after that 6 per cent., the first semi-annual payment to be made in July, 1878, the bonds to be secured by a provision similar to that securing the "Loughborough" bonds, the old unfunded bonds to be exchanged on the basis of 67 per cent. or $670 for each $1,000, except that portion known as the "Holford" bonds; these to be exchanged at the rate of 38 per cent., or $380 per $1,000, and the levee and railroad aid bonds to be exchanged at the rate of 19 per cent., or $190 per $1,000. Messrs. John D. Adams, of Little Rock, and J. E. Redfield, of Essex, Conn., figure as the originators of the proposition. They agree, provided a sufficient number of the bonds come into the arrangement prior to July 10, 1878, to do their best to secure the sanction of the State authorities, and effect the exchange without further expense to the bondholders. The terms mentioned are greatly in excess of the market value of the bonds. The railroad aid bonds have been declared unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court of the State, and are selling at 4 to 5 per cent. only. The levee bonds, about whose legality there is also some dispute, are quoted at about the same figures. The "Holford" bonds are mostly owned in England. Comparatively few Arkansas bonds are held in this City. The State has made no advances on which to base any hope of the success of the project, and no provision has been made by the Legislature for the issuance of any new bonds of the character of those which the bondholders in the scheme indicate their willingness to accept.

BROOKLYN BAVARIANS.

THE SECOND DAY OF THE FESTIVAL IN MYRTLE-AVENUE PARK—THE PASTIMES OF THE FESTIVAL-MAKERS.

The first day of the Bavarian festival in the Myrtle-Avenue Park, in Brooklyn, closed at midnight on Monday, and the sports were renewed with undiminished ardor at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when women and girls, in the costumes of the peasantry, or else attired as creatures of mythology, began to arrive in the street cars or on foot. There was, during the morning, also a sprinkling of women who had come simply to look on, and wore their ordinary frocks, with, perhaps, a trifle more of finery than usual; and there were hundreds of very happy children. As the day wore on, the men and boys began to come, too; the Bavarian infantry, who wore their helmets in spite of the heat, and the knights and cavaliers in tinsel and velvetine. Some of the sports which had been on the town for Monday evening were omitted because it rained then, and these were added to yesterday's programme, which was consequently a very full one, and required the constant attention of such of the festival-makers as wished to enjoy everything. A small boy with a drum was kept marching from one point to the park and another throughout the afternoon, and wherever he went a crowd followed him full of expectancy, for he always went to the place where a new show was to begin. The park wore the aspect of a continental fair ground, with booths scattered all over the inclosure and brass bands playing German dance music incessantly. The dancing platform had been put upon it all the afternoon, and in the evening it was crowded. There was an open-air theatre where a German comic shoemaker's grievances might be enjoyed in the afternoon, and there was a photograph gallery, where, for a small coin, one might have his picture taken with Arcadian surroundings. A panorama of the Centennial Exhibition grounds possessed, even at this late day, some attraction for the Bavarians of Williamsburg; and in the shooting-gallery there were exhibited, from time to time, some of the very worst specimens of marksmanship. It was a pleasure to hear the good-humored laughter when some particularly unskillful shooter, aiming with painful earnestness at the bull's-eye, failed to hit the target. There was, of course, some good shooting. During the day there was a shooting match of young women, to the winners in which prizes will be awarded to-morrow.

There were athletic sports also during the evening, and some young men showed how swiftly they could run. But the enjoyable sports of the day, in its respects as the pole climbing and sack-racing of youngsters for prizes. Magnificent red and yellow handkerchiefs, suspenders, and other articles of utility such as thrifty German boys prize more highly than pea-nuts or penny cigars, were fastened on a cross-piece on the very top of a slippery pole, at least 20 feet high. Then gathered about the base of the pole the parents and friends of the youngster who was about to kill two birds with one stone, and increase his wardrobe, while exhibiting his agility; for if a boy could detach a pair of suspenders or the handkerchief from the cross-bar and bring it down from the pole, the article was then his property. The feat seemed to be easy enough, as large numbers of boys entered into the contest, to have the axiom once more impressed upon their minds that appearances are deceitful. Many a boy started to climb with easy confidence, and came sliding down at the rate of about a 100 miles a minute, before he had half reached the goal. At last one contested youngster, proceeding with infinite care, reached the top, and slid down with a pair of suspenders and a hero's reputation; and afterward others profited by his example. In the sack races the prizes were placed near the ground, and the youths, with their legs enveloped in bags, ran as rapidly as they could for the goal, which they generally succeeded in reaching, though not without exciting great amusement among the spectators.

In the evening the grounds were lighted up with Chinese lanterns, and the place was additionally attractive. Then the beer began to flow in earnest, and the dancing began to get boisterous; and here and there, away from the merry-makers, sauntered a youth in armor, the lily image of Lohengrin with out his swan, who whispered pleasant words to a maiden, clad, perhaps, incongruously in modern polonaise and buttoned boots.

THE MERRICK CAMP-MEETING.

Yesterday was the opening day of the annual camp-meeting at Merrick, on the line of the Southern Railroad, held under the auspices of the Long Island Camp-Meeting Association, of which Mr. H. B. Phillips, of Brooklyn, is President. The grounds occupied and owned by the association comprise an area of 65 acres, and the meetings are held in a handsome grove of oaks, in which the preacher's stand is surrounded at regular street-intervals by the cottages and tents, and nearer by the seats of the congregation, arranged in a semi-circle in front. To the west of the grove is a large lake which has been formed artificially from a swampy run, nearly a quarter of a mile in extent, and surrounded by a white graveled walk. This lake has been excavated to a sufficient depth to admit the use of row-boats. This and other improvements have been made since last season, and add much to the attractiveness of the place. In addition to the family tents already erected, there are a number of large prayer-meeting tents belonging to different denominations—Methodists from all of Brooklyn, the Rockville Centre, the South Third-street of Williamsburg, and others. The order of exercises at the daily meetings is as usual—family devotion at 7:30 A. M.; social meetings at 8:30 A. M.; preaching at 10:30 A. M., at 2 P. M., and 7:30 P. M., children's meeting at 4 P. M.; young people's meeting and general prayer-meeting at 8:30 or 9 P. M. Much of the day yesterday being spent in preparation and household arrangement, regular services were not held until evening, when the sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Still, of Springfield. Among the prominent preachers expected to be present in the course of the encampment are Dr. J. B. Fowler, of the *Christian Advocate*; Dr. O. H. Tiffany, of St. Paul's, New-York; Dr. Woodruff, of Allen-street, New-York; Rev. J. P. Newman, of Washington; Rev. Thomas Harrison, the Baltimore evangelist, (who will have charge of the young people's meetings;) Rev. J. Simmons, (who will have charge of the children's meetings,) and others.

CITY HALL NOTES.

For the first time in a great many years the interior of the City Hall is being painted, at a cost of $1,000.

The Board of Apportionment, and also the Sinking Fund Commissioners, will hold meetings this afternoon.

Among the payments made out of the City Treasury yesterday was one of $19,692 32 to the New-York Catholic Protectory, being the per capita allowance to the institution for the month of July.

The charges preferred by Corporation Attorney Boyd against Jacob J. Banter, one of the Inspectors of Weights and Measures, are to be investigated by Mayor Ely to-day. The substance of them appeared in THE TIMES when they were made.

Mayor Ely returned from Saratoga Springs yesterday and resumed his official duties. He has signed the resolution of the Common Council requesting Commissioner Campbell to have the drinking fountains in various parts of the City placed in working order.

The Tammany Committee on Organization are still obtaining places for their friends. One of them, John Quinn, was appointed a messenger in the Finance Department yesterday by the Controller, in place of Nicholas O'Hearn, removed. The Controller also appointed George McHugh as a clerk in the office of the Collector of Assessments.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

The Excise Inspectors submitted yesterday to the Commissioners reports relative to a large number of applications for licenses referred to them for investigation. The board granted 75 licenses, about one-half of which were for the sale of ale and beer. Many of the applications reported upon were referred back to the Inspectors for more thorough investigation. Comparatively few of the dealers who have made applications filed the bonds yesterday. The clerk of the board was instructed to notify those who have failed to give bonds that the Commissioners cannot consider their applications until this requirement of the law is complied with. Only 44 dealers applied for licenses yesterday. The aggregate of the fees deposited was $2,155.

UNLOCKED SAFES IN A NATIONAL BANK.

Early yesterday morning an officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, while passing the office of the Sixth National Bank, at the junction of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, perceived that the cross-bar and padlock which usually assisted to secure one of the large safes were not in their accustomed places. He summoned a number of policemen, and the premises were entered and thoroughly searched. It was found that nothing had been disturbed, and it was apparent that one of the bank officials, after locking the safe, had forgotten to place the bar across the door to further secure it. The Sixth National Bank, it will be remembered, is the institution that was robbed some months ago of a considerable sum of silver stored in bags in a safe.

LAW REPORTS.

THE BELL-PUNCH CONSPIRACY.

A CONDUCTOR TESTIFIES TO THE ORGANIZATION OF A RING FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEFRAUDING THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—MORE ARRESTS TO BE MADE.

Mr. Harvey H. Woods, Secretary of the Second-Avenue Railroad Company, swore out warrants in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court on Monday for the arrest of 12 conductors on his line, who are suspected of having conspired together to defraud the railroad company of fares by tampering with the bell-punches. Charles Kent, James Johnston, Frederick Johnson, John Thomann, David Cogan, and George W. Keeler were arrested, and at the request of complainant's counsel were released on parole by Justice Flammer until such time as the other suspected persons are taken into custody. The affidavit of William F. Abbott, a conductor, who resides at No. 125 East Ninety-second-street, was taken. He testified that he had been approached by persons who wanted to know if he would take part in a movement to rob the company, and would pay to learn how it could be done successfully. He agreed to join the conspirators, and was thereupon shown how to unlock the punch and set back the register. The persons who taught Abbott the trick told him that there were several other conductors in the ring, and that they had all agreed to pay $5 a week each from their stealings for the privilege of being let into the secret. It is supposed now that Abbott informed the company of the scheme, and revealed the names of all those concerned in it. The names of those who have not been arrested yet are withheld by request. On Monday evening a man named John McPherson, for whom a warrant was out, was arrested while standing in front of the Astor House, and is now locked up in the Fifth-seventh-Street Station. He will be taken before Justice Flammer for examination this afternoon, but it is not probable that he will reveal anything of consequence. The supposition is that it was this man and another, who is still at large, who initiated the conductors into the mysteries of the bell-punch, and explained to them how easily it could be beaten, and if his conviction and that of his confederate can be secured the company will in all likelihood, let the matter drop, so far as the conductors are concerned. There is a rumor afloat that McPherson was once employed by the Ames Manufacturing Company, of Chicopee, Mass., by which the punches are made, and that he there learned the secret of their construction and how they can be rendered utterly useless for the purpose for which they are intended. In conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday McPherson said he had not the most remote idea of what he was arrested for. His alleged connection with the bell-punch robberies was explained to him, when he said that he knew nothing at all about the matter. He positively denied ever having had anything to do with a street railroad company or conductor, and said he only came here recently from Philadelphia, where he had been employed in the manufacture of Britannia ware. A friend of his in this City had written to him saying that he could get a situation here, and he came on for that purpose. The railroad company, on the other hand, is confident that he is one of the men who approached Abbott, and no doubt he will be confronted by the latter this afternoon.

THE STRIKER DONAHUE.

HE FAILS TO ANSWER THE INTERROGATORIES —A MOTION TO BE MADE FOR JUDGMENT AGAINST HIM.

In the matter of the alleged contempt of Bernard J. Donahue, the leader of the Erie strikers, in resisting Receiver Jewett, the officer of the Supreme Court, interrogatories were filed, on the 4th inst., in the County Clerk's office, in the form of questions as to his alleged acts, to which he was required to file written answers by yesterday, in order that issue might be joined, and the case be disposed of at the hearing which is to take place this morning, at 10:30 o'clock, in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Donohue. The answers were not filed yesterday, and, after the County Clerk's office had closed, Mr. Macfarland, of counsel for Receiver Jewett, on being questioned as to what would be done to-day, said that Donahue was clearly in default in not making answer, which amounted to a confession of judgment, and that judgment against him would be asked for to-day, and then he would be in the hands of the court, to be dealt with in its discretion. On inquiry last evening at the office of Gen. Roger A. Pryor, of counsel for Donahue, the information was given that no extension of time in filing the answers had been asked for, and that no intimation of what counsel for Donahue intended doing to-day could be given beyond the fact that it was "likely that there would be a right lively time in court." Judge Donohue, on being asked yesterday about the failing of Mrs. Murphy replied that he [Judge Donohue] had been in the Judge's private room every day recently, at great personal inconvenience, awaiting the offering of bail, so that no reasonable fault could be found or charge made that bail was offered and the Judge was not present to receive it. That, to him, considering that Donahue had been reported to have said that he could get $10,000 bail if necessary, that there was an intention, in not offering bail, to have Donahue appear as a martyr.

BECKER DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.

The case of Charles F. Becker, one of the men charged with being implicated in the forgery of a $64,000 check on the Union Trust Company, was before Judge Sutherland yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Becker, it will be remembered, was admitted to bail on the forgery indictment against him in the sum of $10,000, but was immediately rearrested as he was leaving the District Attorney's office on an order of arrest granted in civil proceedings, arising out of the same transaction. Becker was taken to Ludlow-Street Jail. The District Attorney, anticipating the discharge of the prisoner on the civil proceedings, and fearing that the bail in the criminal matter might be invalidated by the surrender of the accused to the Sheriff, issued a bench warrant, and arrested Becker in Ludlow-Street Jail, to be executed in the event of Becker's release being ordered. On Monday Judge Van Brunt fulfilled the expectations of the District Attorney by vacating the order of arrest in Becker's case. Counsel for the prisoner, however, knowing that the discharge of his client from Ludlow-street would immediately be followed by the issuance of a bench warrant, and he not permitted him to remain in custody, and yesterday moved before Judge Sutherland for the withdrawal of the bench warrant in the hands of the Warden of Ludlow-Street Jail. Assistant District Attorney Herring said he had no official knowledge of the issuance of a bench warrant for Becker's arrest. He had no doubt that it had simply been done as a precautionary measure, in order to secure the rearrest of the prisoner, so that his bond might be renewed, thus preventing any possibility of trouble about the bail. He would take the decision of the court on the matter, however. Judge Sutherland said that the detention of the prisoner who had once already given bail, but one moment after his release had been ordered by the court was clearly illegal, and rendered the person so detaining him liable to action for illegal imprisonment. His Honor therefore ordered that the bench warrant be withdrawn, which was accordingly done, and Becker was subsequently discharged.

A LEGACY CONTESTED.

In the year 1844 an association of ladies connected with the German Lutheran denomination in this City was formed, under the name of "Der Deutsche Frauen Verein," the objects being the assistance of the needy widows, orphans, and sick connected with the United German Lutheran churches of this City. In the year 1859 Mr. Christian G. Gunther left $5,000 to the society, the interest of which was to be used for its objects. The society not then being incorporated, the money was placed in the custody of the Trustees of the United German Lutheran Church of this City, with the understanding that the interest should be paid to the society. There is now $175 of this interest due from the Trustees, who are willing to pay it, but they are confronted by two organizations instead of only one, each claiming to be the original one, and each demanding the money as much. The Trustees, being in a dilemma, appealed to the Court of Common Pleas for instruction, expressing their willingness to abide by its decision. One of the organizations, both of which have substantially the same name, is presided over by Mrs. Christiana M. Bohm, and characterizing it as one of which Mrs. Anna Ottendorfer is the President, as merely a body of seceders from it, not entitled to recognition. Mrs. Bohm's verein sued to recover the amount they claim, and yesterday Judge Larremore decided to discharge the Trustees from any liability in reference to the fund or interest, on their depositing the whole amount in court, and having filed one of which Mrs. Ottendorfer is President substituted as defendants, so that the issue as to which is the genuine verein entitled to the money can be legally fought out between the two contestants for the legacy.

THREE ALLEGED BURGLARS HELD.

The shoe store of William Henderson, at No. 390 Third-avenue, was broken into between 11 and 12 o'clock on Monday night, and preparations were made by the burglars to carry off a large quantity of stock. They were disturbed, however, before they could remove the goods, and fled, leaving two small jimmies behind them. Mr. James Bly, of No. 161 East Twenty-eighth-street, who was in the neighborhood at the hour mentioned, noticed a rough-looking young man loitering about Henderson's store in a suspicious manner, and resolved to watch his movements. The suspected person was soon joined by two other young men equally as rough-looking as himself, and the three held a conference, furtively glancing in every direction meanwhile. Mr. Bly decided to call an officer's attention to them, and notified the first one he met. The policeman arrested the three, and afterward discovered that an attempt at burglary had been made. The young men gave the names of John O'Connor, stone cutter, No. 521 First-avenue; John Davis, plumber, No. 316 East Thirty-first-street, and Thomas White, baker, No. 119 Elizabeth-street. They were arraigned before Justice Flammer, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday, and protested their innocence, asserting that they were on their way home from a place of amusement when they were taken into custody. They were committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail each.

COURT NOTES.

John Fitzgibbon was fined $10, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, for assaulting Ann Sterning, of Mulberry-street.

Dennis O'Farrell was fined $15 yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions for keeping a disorderly house in West Sixteenth-street.

Assistant District Attorney Herring disposed of some 20 prison cases yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. None of them presented any features of interest.

The order of arrest granted by Judge Sinnott against Adolph Lissner, the man whom Deputy Sheriff Finn was looking for at the Summit Hotel when arrested by a Tenth Precinct officer, was vacated yesterday.

William Goetz, of No. 252 West Twenty-eighth-street; Michael Brennan, of No. 22 Sullivan-street, and John Tiernan, No. 443 West Sixteenth-street, were each held in $100 bail for selling liquor without license, yesterday morning, by Justice Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court.

Joseph Bruder, of No. 51 Wooster-street, yesterday, in the Court of Special Sessions, charged John Connors with stealing a coat from him on the 8th of August, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, while both were under arrest for intoxication. The prisoner was found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Rose Beatty, of No. 106 East Thirty-eighth-street, in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, charged Teresa Mohan with stealing a lady's suit, the property of her mistress, and also with stealing some articles belonging to herself. The property stolen was valued at $13, and Teresa pawned it for 50 cents. The prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

On the petition of a majority of the Directors of the New-York Leather Manufacturing Company, which is in financial embarrassment, Judge Van Brunt yesterday granted an order requiring all persons interested in the winding up of the affairs of the company to show cause, before C. F. MacLean, as Referee, why a Receiver should not be appointed and the company dissolved.

Adam Coosley, of No. 146 Eldridge-street, was fined $10 by Justice Kilbreth, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, for assaulting Alexander Hoffman, of No. 134 Delancey-street. While being removed to the prison the pugnacious Coosley, in passing the complainant, struck him violently in the face. He was again arraigned before the magistrate, and held in default of $500 bail for assault and battery.

William Johnson, a young colored cook, aged 22, was arraigned yesterday afternoon in Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of robbery. According to the complainant, Mr. Henry Miller, of No. 155 Spring-street, Johnson entered Miller's place of residence unbidden, and broke off with a pair of black silk worth $25 and several pieces of ladies' wear valued at $65. Justice Wandell committed Johnson for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Peter Smith, an iceman, was charged by Abraham Cohen, of No. 14 Ludlow-street, yesterday, in the Court of Special Sessions, with assaulting him with an axe on Wednesday last. Cohen bought a piece of ice from Smith for 6 cents, and requested him to take it up stairs. Smith refused; then Cohen took the ice-tongs and was about to carry the ice up stairs, when the accused wrested the tongs from him, at the same time striking him with the handle of an axe. The prisoner was fined $5.

Sarah Jane Cooper, the widow of Osceola Cooper, the recently deceased chief, commonly known as the "last of the Seminoles," yesterday applied for letters of administration on the estate of her late husband. In her application the petitioner places the personality of the deceased at $425, and states that his next of kin are his nephew William Osceola Marshall and his niece Jennie Marshall. The widow resides at No. 1,060 First-avenue. The "estate" seems unusually small in view of the recent reports of his great wealth.

Mrs. Murphy, of No. 222½ Catharine-street, was arraigned at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday on a charge of shop-lifting, preferred against her by Hugh Zimmer, a salesman in the employ of Waller & McSorley, No. 245 Grand-street. Zimmer swore that the accused took a shawl off

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—An Ass—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

PARK THEATRE.—Baby—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorne, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day in the Middle States, southerly, shifting to cooler northerly winds, with rising barometer and clearing weather.

Senator MORTON is a man whom the country cannot well afford to spare at the present time, and it is to be hoped that the dismal prognostications about the probable results of his illness are not well founded. It has been the fashion with certain superfine critics of public men to sneer at MORTON as a type of the coarse and vulgar political gladiator, whom the exigencies of a stormy time raised to the fictitious altitude of a statesman. Much as we have found to condemn in the opinions, the methods, and the affiliations of the Indiana Senator, it would be folly to deny to him the possession of that higher insight into the forces which create public opinion and mold public policy, which is the characteristic of a man fitted to shape the destinies of states. We trust that the time is yet far off when it will be necessary to accord him the credit due for the great and trying work which he did so well as Governor of Indiana, as well as for noble services in the cause of the oppressed freemen, and vigorous protests against the apathy which invited the danger of a disputed Presidency. There is still much work for Mr. MORTON to do, which few can accomplish so well, and there are none of his fellow-countrymen who will grudge him the wish that the dauntless energy and indomitable will which have triumphed so long over physical suffering may sustain him through some more years of active public life.

This is about the time of year when the Independent Greenbacker organizes himself into a convention, nominates himself for office, and proclaims himself to be the Moses who is to lead everybody who will follow him into a land of high wages, cheap money, and easy payment of debts. Yesterday's performance at Trenton was a very fair sample of what the paper-money lunatic can do and say when he is at his best. His capacity for making everybody in a convention either an office-bearer, a member of a committee, or a candidate for office, partakes of the same even-handed liberality which moves him to demand that business men be given money enough to pay for labor, and that the laborer receive such wages as shall enable him to so increase his consumption of the surplus products of the country as to give us peace and prosperity all round. The Trenton inflationists had sense enough to devote a separate resolution to the remonetization of silver, thus adding another tie to the many which bind the unlimited greenback to "the dollar of our fathers."

It is satisfactory to hear, on the authority of their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, that the "Labor Reformers" of Ohio do not sympathize with the Greenback Party, though they make precisely the same blunder of expecting from legislation certain results which can only be brought about by the slow operation of economic laws. It is the function of the demagogue to proclaim that "more work and better pay" can be furnished by the direct intervention of the State or National Government, though it is also the business of the statesman to discover how certain hindrances to industrial development in the shape of administrative incompetency or dishonesty, oppressively graded taxation, and the like, can be removed and the general welfare of all classes of the community be thereby advanced. Unfortunately, the ordinary "labor reformer" is much more likely to advertise the nostrums of the demagogue than to take the trouble to understand the remedies demanded by enlightened statesmanship, just as a very large proportion of so-called "working men" have yet to learn how disastrous are the results of the economic quackery which proposes to relieve their immediate distress by treating the organic laws of society and of trade as non-existent.

The Democrats of Maine have even less to say about the issues of the hour than their Republican opponents. They "reaffirm" the St. Louis platform of last year, and thereby save themselves the trouble of going into details; they repeat the usual twaddle about the "monstrous fraud" which defeated the Democratic candidates for the Presidency, and they add a word of approval for "the restoration to the rights of citizenship" of the people of the three Southern States whose government is now in the hands of a minority of their voters. Hon. J. H. WILLIAMS, of Augusta, was the recipient of the empty compliment of a nomination for Governor, duly reached after a solemn and farcical attempt at balloting.

The present famine in British India is either of a much more serious character than the one which was so successfully met a few years ago, or it has been permitted by official apathy and neglect to secure a very alarming headway. Already the loss of life is placed at the enormous figure of half a million, and after such a mortality as that, it is hardly probable that an equally direful visitation of the pestilence which follows in the track of famine can be avoided. The Orissa famine of 1866 cost a million and a half of lives, but after the revelations of official incapacity which attended the investigation of that calamity it was thought that no such sacrifice of human beings to starvation could ever again be possible. It seems to have been the policy of the Government of the Presidency of Madras, in which the famine chiefly rages, to make light of the emergency which it was apparent some months ago they would have to meet. The folly of their rash optimism has been demonstrated too late, and the British Cabinet is placed in the very unenviable position of being ready to sacrifice thousands of lives in Europe to maintain an ascendency in India whose continuance it is unable to justify by proofs of vigorous and humane administration.

Preparations were made at the Hoosac Junction, between Troy and Bennington, yesterday, for a first-class railroad slaughter, and nothing but the merest accident, for which the railroad authorities cannot justly be held responsible, prevented the completest success. An excursion train, heavily loaded and bound for Bennington, was run into at the junction by a Montreal freight; the engine was smashed; several employes were badly hurt, and a large number of lives would have been speedily lost but for the fact that a switch had been left partly open and the passenger train was thrown to some extent out of the way. Railroading is uncertain business at best, and this is only another illustration of how a slight obstacle may upset the most careful plans. The Bennington excursionists can at least have the melancholy satisfaction of knowing the railroad men meant to kill them, and would have done so, if they had not been interfered with.

MR. CONKLING AT UTICA.

What Senator CONKLING said to his neighbors last evening, regarding their personal relations and his love for the busy little town which he has made his home, was very pleasantly and properly said. But what he said to them regarding public questions might, with all propriety toward the occasion, and with great advantage to Mr. CONKLING's reputation as a statesman, have been left unsaid. There was nothing in Mr. KERNAN's graceful but colorless, and not too laudatory address of welcome that required his friend to expand himself quite so freely on subjects with which his acquaintance ought to be large, but with which it is evidently very small. We confess that it is a disappointment to us to see a man of Mr. CONKLING's station and supposed calibre, fall into the commonplace mistake, at a time like the present, of singing indiscriminate praises of everything American and comparing our condition with that of foreign nations, to the constant disadvantage of the latter. We Americans hardly need to have our vanity inflated, and even if undue modesty were our worse fault, the present is not exactly the time a prudent public man would select to try to stimulate our self-esteem.

Mr. CONKLING tells us that he wishes that all working men who are dissatisfied with their wages could "go to France and England, and see how the work men and women do there, and hear of the wages they receive." Perhaps he is not aware that a good many working men who came from those benighted lands, and who know very well the work and the wages which prevail there and here, are going back. They have learned, what Mr. CONKLING may possibly have overlooked, that it is not the amount of wages, but what wages will buy, which affords the best test of the relative prosperity of working classes in different countries. As between England and the United States, there is, unfortunately, much to be said just now for the former country, which, if it feels the general commercial depression of the world, does not weigh down its laboring classes with as heavy a weight of local and general taxation, and leaves them cheaper houses to live in, cheaper food to eat, and cheaper clothes to wear. It is true that the land tenure of England is by no means an ideal one, and that there are some enormous properties in land there; but we doubt if the actual inconvenience from these properties is as great as that which has flowed from the management of some of the railroad land grants in the West. If Mr. CONKLING desires only to make our working people contented, that is an amiable purpose, but it is not necessarily a wise one. It is an open question whether they ought to be contented. We do not ourselves think that they ought. We have no suggestion to make to those who express their discontent in oppressing their fellows or in riot and arson. The bullet and the prison are the only remedies for their disease. But we are convinced that men who are willing and able to work in this country, and who respect the rights of others, have much to complain of in the policy and laws of the United States, and we should much prefer to see a man of Mr. CONKLING's pretensions devoting serious attention to this problem to seeing him make such curiously-mistaken statements as he made last night regarding foreign countries.

Mr. CONKLING seems to have been particularly disgruntled with England. He found something in Paris to praise—the spectacle of working men sitting on the curb-stone all night to get a chance to invest fifty francs in a government bond bearing 4 per cent. That was an impressive lesson for the Senator, though it does not seem to have let any light in on his mind as to the relative value of wages in France and in our own country. But England appears to him a peculiarly afflicted land. He referred with especial emphasis to the concentrated power of "the governing few," to the small number of voters, the hereditary seats in the House of Lords, and to "taxation to maintain a standing Army, in which commissions are sold for money or given to sons and relations."

As a matter of fact the purchase and sale of commissions in the English Army has been abolished, and that so recently, and after so earnest and prolonged a discussion, that it is little less than ridiculous for a man as high in public life as Mr. CONKLING is to be ignorant regarding it. But, as a matter of theory and sentiment, Mr. CONKLING's aversion for the concentration of power and for "patronage" is something of quite recent origin. We shall not be sorry if the corruptions of the aristocracy of England and the disorders of English politics have opened his eyes to the inherent evils of a system which he has done so much to establish and promote in his own country. We do not believe that he could find anywhere a régime more arbitrary, oppressive, mischievous, and intolerable than that of his own office-holding subordinates in possession of the Republican machine in New-York State. The charms, as well as the faults of a "governing few" ought to be plain to a man who, from his seat in the Senate, has very recently assumed to dictate the lines within which the Republican Party of an entire State should move. We can overlook his curious blunders as to fact if he has experienced any change of heart on this important point. But if he thinks that an office-holders' oligarchy is to be excused because our unfortunate English brethren have not attained to the blessings of universal suffrage, he is in error—as wide of the mark indeed, as when he described Albany, his "birth-place spot, as standing at the mouth of the Mohawk and the head of the Hudson," when it stands neither in one place nor the other.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Nothing more clumsy and inconvenient could well be devised than the dozen or more mensuration tables of arithmetic, which are a terror to childhood and almost impossible to retain in memory through life. There are in use lines, barleycorns, inches, nails, ells, quarts, quarters, gallons, pecks, bushels, coombs, minims, noggins, kilderkins, firkins, barrels, butts, pipes, puncheons, tierces, hogsheads, scruples, carats, grains, drams, pennyweights, and many others. There are 32 gallons in a barrel of cider, 31½ or 36 in one of ale or milk, 30 in one of fish, 42 in a tierce of oil, 63 in a hogshead of wine, 54 in one of beer, 2 in a peck of grain; the "dry" gallon contains 268 4-5 cubic inches, the wine gallon 231, the beer gallon 282; the English pound avoirdupois is heavier than the pound troy, but the ounce avoirdupois is lighter than the ounce troy; the "ton" is 2,000 or 2,240 pounds, according as it is ordinary or "long;" 12 units make a dozen, and 20 units a score; 24 sheets of paper make a quire, 20 quires a ream, and 25 envelopes a pack. In "long" measure, for example, we pass from barleycorns to inches, feet, yards, rods, furlongs, miles, and leagues, multiplying by 3, 12, 3, 5½, 16½, 40, 8, 3, and in reduction back reversing this order; the mile is "statute," "nautical," "geographical;" there are three measures for weighing solids; and, in short, we cannot touch the present tables anywhere without finding them a tissue of vagueness, inconsistency, and vexatious absurdity.

We have to measure things in four respects: length or simple extension, surface, capacity, weight or ponderability. Of course, what we call a yard might as well bear another name and be of another length; measures are arbitrary, the essential thing being that they shall possess simplicity, unity, and convenience. The measures now in use are a burlesque upon these qualities; like the German gender and our words ending in "ough," they are all exceptions and obey no rule. Take any table as a test, and we find, as in the example above quoted, that in proceeding from larger to smaller divisions or back, both the terms and the multiples change utterly, there being neither unity nor relation between them; and even in square and cubic measures—which have a sort of conformity to long measure—the reductions are exceedingly clumsy, it being necessary, for example, in order to reduce cubic inches to perches and feet, to divide successively by 1,728 and 24¾. To retain these tables, which seem to have been framed by different persons independently, is an unrelieved tax on memory, and to use them is a tax upon time and patience.

The explanation of their faults is found in their lack of a definite base-unit, for when that is wanting and the various quantities are to bear various names one name is as good as another, and various multiples naturally are taken. The metric or international system, devised by study, and rightfully called a system, begins by taking as its permanent base-unit the ten-millionth part of one-fourth the earth's circumference, equal to 39.37 inches. The system consists of just two rules: using the decimal 10 as the rate of progression, thus continuously multiplying or dividing the unit-metre by 10 to get larger or smaller measures, and of forming the other measures upon that of length. Four tables make the whole—for the absurdity of having several tables of weight is avoided—and the following is the table of length, the equivalents in measures of present use being added:

	Metres.		Inches.
One millimetre equals..	.001	or	0.0394
One centimetre equals..	.01	or	0.3937
One decimetre equals...	.1	or	3.937
One metre equals.....	1	or	39.37
One decametre equals..	10	or	393.7
One hectometre equals .	100	or	3,937
			Miles.
One kilometre equals...	1,000	or	0.62137
One myriametre equals	10,000	or	6.2137

Ordinarily this is written, 10 millimetres make a centimetre, 10 centimetres make a decimetre, just as we write, 10 mills make a cent, the metric terms corresponding successively to mill, cent, dime, dollar, eagle. The unit of weight is the gram, that of capacity the litre, and that of surface the ar. To get measures of capacity the measures of length are cubed, and to get measures of surface are squared; to get weight measures, the weights of the cubed metre and its divisions in water are taken. Thus, the millilitre is simply the centimetre cubed, or the cube whose side is a centimetre square, and whose edge is a centimetre long; the litre is the decimetre cubed; the gram is the weight of the milliliter of distilled water; the kilolitre is a cubic metre, and the tonneau its weight in water; the centar is a metre squared, and the ar is 100 square metres. The metric system is a geometrical progression using 10 only—an extension of the decimal notation already established in our coinage. To enlarge upon the advantages of this notation is superfluous. For example, to reduce 1543514 inches we must divide by 12, 3, 5½, 40, and 8; to reduce 1543514 centimetres, we point off thus: 15,435,14, and read, 15 kilometres, 435 metres, and 14 centimetres.

A universal language is the dream of some. It is already realized in music, in figures, and to a considerable and increasing extent in mensuration. Where mankind would be now if civilized nations did not concur in one system of notation by figures it would be hard to say; the metric system proposes to carry into measures the Arabic or decimal notation, and no other has any prospect of becoming an international or universal language. The metre itself dates back to 1790. President WASHINGTON urged upon Congress the importance of "a standard at once invariable and universal;" President MADISON, in his Message of 1816, spoke of "the great utility of a standard fixed in its nature, and founded on the easy rule of decimal proportions;" JEFFERSON wished to reduce "every branch to the same decimal ratio already established with coins;" JOHN QUINCY ADAMS enthusiastically declared the metric system more valuable than the steam-engine as a labor saver; and English teachers estimate that its full adoption would save England $1,750,000 a year in school expenses and two years' school life to every child. For many years the foot, divided into tenths, has been used by architects, engineers, and some other profesional workers, who could no longer tolerate the clumsy 12. The metric system was completely adopted by France in 1840, and since 1863 has been adopted by more than a dozen nations, its use being made compulsory by most of them; it was legalized in this country in 1866, and the Coinage act of 1873 made the legal weight of the half dollar 12½ grams, thus putting silver on the metric basis, the other coins being already very nearly so. The 21 nations, including this, constituting the International Postal Union of 1874, express as such their postal rates metrically, and all mail matter between the United States and Europe is thus weighed; and as 15 grams, for postal purposes equivalent to the half ounce, are actually .53 of an ounce, merchants can increase the single-rate limit on their foreign letters 6 per cent. by procuring and using metric scales.

At least five-sixths of our commerce is with nations which use the metric system, exclusively or in part; most of the foreign orders for American machinery are metrically expressed; and some large establishments have voluntarily discarded the old measures. Metric scales have been furnished to every State, and the system is being pushed, chiefly through schools and colleges, in a way we have not space to set forth. We have attempted no more than to give a sketch of and direct attention to a subject of which, even aside from its practical bearings, nobody claiming to be well informed can justifiably longer remain ignorant.

OUR VERBAL WEAKNESSES.

Nearly all foreigners who have visited this country in an observing spirit have noticed the national fondness for big or high-sounding names. Our republican simplicity fails to affect our nomenclature, which is so apt to be pretentious and turgid that one might think we sought therein for some kind of indemnification for our plain democratic institutions. As a people we have a love of bigness. We like to think and boast of our country's vast physical dimensions, of our broad prairies and plains, of our mighty lakes, our long rivers, our high mountains. We are pleased to contrast our material proportions with the pigmy confines of most of the European States; to discredit the Thames, Seine or Rhine, with mention of the Ohio, Missouri, or Mississippi; to declare in a patronizing way that Texas alone is far larger than all England or France. Indeed, there is little doubt that we are inclined to confound bigness with greatness—to put the containing power above the power contained.

As we have such a fancy for big things, it is natural that we should relish big names, especially when the things they represent are not what we think they ought to be. We are disposed to make reparation for, if not to cover, any of our shortcomings by inflated titles. Whatever is small or unimportant we attach a grand name to, imagining, such is our rapid growth, that the future will justify the designation. We appear, in short, to prefer seeming to being, thus conveying a false impression when our sole aim is to be dignified. Grandiose terminology is most prevalent in new parts of the republic, particularly in the West; but there is enough of it everywhere to demonstrate a general failing.

Save in older portions of the country, it is hard to discover an insignificant town, or a new settlement of any kind, to which the title of "city" has not been appended. Beyond the Mississippi, all that is essential to a "city" is a blacksmith's shop, a "store," and a bar-room. Not infrequently a county containing less than ten thousand inhabitants may include half a dozen "cities." In one of the new Territories bordering the Pacific slope, in a county where the census showed but eleven hundred and fifty-three people a few years ago, there were actually thirteen cities, one of them embracing as permanent residents only two families and a venerable negro. The appellation is presumed to anticipate what is to come, perhaps to influence destiny by encouraging unborn events. After the scattering settlement or cross-roads hamlet has really acquired size and consequence, "city" is dropped, because the town is then believed to be able to prosper on its own merits. All the points of any importance in Nebraska, Colorado, and Nevada have but very recently ceased to be cities, and the insignificant places still remain such.

Judging by names, we should be the most musical of nations. The entire land is studded with opera-houses or academies of music, even the frontier towns being well supplied with them. To read the advertisements in their newspapers you would conclude that they were Leipzigs or Viennas. Yet when you visit them, you may be surprised to find that many of the inhabitants have never heard a complete opera, and are ignorant of the difference between a bravura and a barometer. Knowing that New-York has two opera-houses—closed most of the time—and that one of them is styled the Academy of Music, (the Academy of the Sick Muse would be more appropriate,) they resolve not to be behind the Metropolis, at least in names. Consequently, they call their old theatre an opera-house, or put up a building in which concerts or dramatic performances are occasionally given, and dub it an academy of music. They seem not to know that even this great City has never yet sustained the opera as a regular or permanent entertainment, and that our very brief "seasons" are nearly always attended with serious risk to managers.

The Italian opera, or, indeed, opera of any sort, seldom prospers under the most favorable circumstances. Paris bolsters up the opera with a liberal government subsidy; London, despite its large subscriptions, its titled and immensely rich and privileged class, cannot prevent its opera managers from failing periodically. But all this does not hinder Joliet, Oshkosh, and Virginia City from having their opera-houses and academies of music, even though these be surrendered in the main, when used at all, to political conventions, church festivals, and exhibitions of pugilistic art. We can give up, if need be, most of the blessings of a free government; but opera-houses without opera are absolutely indispensable.

We are more enamored of imposing names than the French. "Grand" is one of our verbal weaknesses. We have grand hotels, grand concerts, grand parades, grand banquets, grand receptions, grand caucuses, grand debates in Congress, grand promenades, grand free lunches, even grand babies and grand lager beer. There is no boundary to our grandness; no application of it is reckoned as absurd. We scorn such good old titles as "inn" and "tavern," and put "hotel" in their stead. A miserable shanty, where dyspepsia, a populous bed, and general disgust may be had for three or four dollars a day, is as much a hotel as the gilded and bemirrored palace on Broadway. Public dinners are out of vogue; we will compromise on nothing less than a "banquet." If the table be ill supplied, and the supply altogether unsatisfactory, it is a banquet, nevertheless. Better is a banquet without wine and with nothing to eat, than a dinner flowing with the choicest vintage of the grape and heaped with every luxury.

Cottages and country houses have verbally been demolished, and "villas" erected on their sites. Servants have vanished from the American world, and been replaced by domestics. Dress-makers have grown to be modistes; corn-doctors, chiropodists; tailors, sign-painters, and barbers, artists. Ticket agents are designated as Generals; Captains of tugs and canal-boats as Commodores; ordinary school-teachers and brazen mountebanks as Professors. Long endured incapables and men detected in repeated acts of dishonesty, who have been dismissed from position, are said to have tendered their resignation; and confessed thieves are permitted to retire from office on account of suspected "irregularities." There is no end to our big names and fine phrases. Presently, no doubt, we shall speak of bar-tenders as dispensers of æsthetic cocktails, and of burglars as gentlemen of irrepressible dynamic instinct.

A MAGNETIC CURE.

Nature has so constructed the ordinary girl *(filia domestica)* as to enable her system to harmlessly assimilate needles when introduced into the stomach by way of the esophagus—or, in short, when swallowed. Girls have been known to swallow dozens of needles in small successive doses without experiencing any unpleasant effects. Needles, when thus introduced into the stomach, quiotly meander through the interior avenues and lanes of the swallower, and ultimately emerge in the most unexpected localities without having given rise to any perceptible symptoms. Why girls ever swallow needles is a mystery—as, indeed, is everything that every girl ever does. Still, they do swallow them, and are none the worse for it; a fact that is the despair of inquisitive scientific persons.

On the other hand, a needle, when inserted into a girl through her surface, creates more disturbance than is created by twice the number of needles thrust into double the quantity of young men. If a young man unwarily pricks himself with a needle, he merely explains to the surrounding universe the Calvinistic theory of the future state of the unregenerate, and then says no more about the matter; whereas the girl who finds herself pierced by an unexpected needle, devotes the remainder of the day to nerves, doctors, and patent painkillers; and cherishes a lively anticipation of lock-jaw for several consecutive weeks. We may not understand the reason of these things, but we know that they are so. Hence, when a girl swallows needles, we simply look at her with wonder, love, amazement; but when a needle breaks into her system by some other and irregular way, we hasten for doctors and pincers.

The experience of a young lady of Adelaide, South Australia, in the matter of inserted needles, deserves to be brought to the attention of the American public, both because of its scientific value and of the beautiful lessons of fortitude which it conveys. In an unwary moment this young lady was pierced by an accidental needle to an alarming depth. In fact, the needle entered the flesh so deeply as to vanish completely from sight without leaving even the slightest apparent wound to show its precise locality. Of course, the young lady knew in a formal way where the needle was. The pain caused by it extended over a large area of her person, but she could indicate pretty nearly its position. Still, as in the case of the traditional skipper, who, passing the palm of his hand over the lower half of the chart of the North Atlantic, remarked to his admiring mate, "Now, we're somewheres hereabouts," there was an undesirable vagueness in the young woman's description of the location of the needle. In these circumstances the attending surgeon announced that he would be compelled to prospect for the needle by sinking a series of shafts and driving galleries and trenches in different directions. He assured the patient that in time he would certainly strike the needle and exhume it, but that mere aimless digging here and there would be grossly unscientific, and would probably fail to find the desired object.

Just here it may be well to say that there is no real ground for suspecting the young lady's small brother of any share in the disaster. Of course, every one knows that the small boy is addicted to strewing the chairs of school-teachers and large clergymen with pins bent in such a manner as to present the point upward; but as needles cannot be bent without breaking they are never put to a similar use. Moreover, the Adelaide press is unanimous in asserting that a "settee," and not a chair, was involved in the affair in question. Now, no small boy, however good and intelligent he may be, ever places sharp instruments of torture on a "settee"—a term believed to be synonymous with sofa. The element of uncertainty would enter altogether too largely into such a plan. The small boy could not possibly tell upon what precise part of the sofa his intended victim would seat himself, and he would never prepare for himself the bitter disappointment of seeing a fat clergyman sit down upon one end of a sofa unconscious of the pin placed for him at the other. While these arguments go very far to show the improbability that the young lady's brother was the final cause of her disaster, the fact that she had no brother whatever definitely settles the question. Probably she herself dropped the needle on the settee and forgot all about it until circumstances brought it sharply to her notice.

No sooner had the surgeon made his diagnosis than he produced his excavating tools and his bottles of chloroform, horse liniment, and other palliatives, and took off his coat with a view to immediate action. But to his astonishment the young lady peremptorily declined his services. She was ready, so she said, to have the needle properly extracted, but she declined to be viewed in the light of a mining placer, and to have her surface rendered rough and unsightly with mounds and excavations. Whereupon the discomfited surgeon packed up his implements and departed with much dignity, assuring her that the needle would soon find its way to some vital organ, and cause her to perish miserably.

For three long weeks that unfortunate young lady kept her bed, lying in a constrained and painful position, but never once showing any evidence of the suffering which she endured except by howling and tearing the sheets and pillow-cases. Every one said her patience and sweetness were more than human, and that she was more of an angel than quite a number of distinctively unangelic persons. At the end of the three weeks a happy thought occurred to the young lady's father. He suggested that the exhibition of a large magnet would possibly bring the needle to the surface. Accordingly a magnet of enormous size was procured and placed in contact with the young lady's surface, in the supposed neighborhood of the needle. Three days later the needle yielded to the attraction; gently forced its way out, and clung to the magnet as though overjoyed at its release from imprisonment. The young lady rose up from her bed and enjoyed, with a zest which she had never before experienced, the luxury of sitting in a rocking-chair, and her father immediately furnished his favorite newspaper with a full account of her remarkable cure.

This story teaches the value of magnets and the beauty of patience and fortitude. Let us hope that other young ladies who read it will feel strengthened to go and do likewise.

GENERAL NOTES.

A colony of working men is being formed in Baltimore for settlement in Kansas.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, is to deliver the address at the agricultural fair in Bethel.

Tobacco growers in the Connecticut Valley say that great damage was done to the crop by last week's storms of wind and hail.

Mr. W. W. Story, the artist and poet, so long a resident of Rome, returned to Boston on Monday in the steamer Parthia, from Liverpool.

Gov. Porter, of Tennessee, expresses the belief that there is no land on earth more inviting to the resolute, industrious man than that State.

An attempt is to be made to save the "Permanent" Exhibition in Philadelphia from perpetual closing by opening it to sight-seers on Sunday.

Senator Blaine is said to have lately written to a friend in Washington that he fears the Southern question will be lost sight of in the agitation of the labor troubles.

Gen. B. F. Butler is credited with aspirations for the nomination for the Presidency by the new Working Men's Party which he hopes to aid in building up before 1880.

The Kentucky Republicans had six members of the State Senate last year. Reconciliation and the other things have worked so well that this year they will have one, at least.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* reports that every precinct in Kentucky that voted whisky "out" on the first trial under the local option law, has voted it "in" again upon the second.

The editor of the Kingston *Freeman* was much grieved on Sunday morning by seeing, while on his way to church, a party of ladies and gentlemen playing croquet in front of a house on one of the most fashionable streets of the place.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Press* thus consoles itself in the disappointment of defeat: "Blanton Duncan's influence in the recent Louisville election is altogether overestimated. He simply rose to the surface when the dregs were stirred up."

A Georgia paper credits Robert Toombs with the intention to stump the State against the proposed new Constitution, and with loudly asserting, after his manner, that he "could take Foster Blodgett and five niggers and make a better Constitution than this Convention will make."

The Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* thinks that it really was a delicate matter to invite the Governor-General of Canada to the celebration of a victory over English troops; but it says that Lord Dufferin took it in good part, and in a letter to Gov. Fairbanks acknowledged the courtesy very pleasantly.

The Baltimore *Gazette* has a story of the probable retirement of Mr. John W. Garrett from the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the accession of Mr. William Keyser, now Second Vice-President, to the head of the company. Also that Thomas R. Sharp, Master of Transportation, is to be succeeded by E. K. Hyndman, Superintendent of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company. All of this is important if true. The election for officers will not be held until October.

ROSCOE CONKLING AT HOME.

THE SENATOR'S ARRIVAL AT UTICA.

A SPEECH OF WELCOME DELIVERED BY SENATOR KERNAN—MR. CONKLING'S REPLY—COMPLIMENTARY REMARKS EXPRESSED AT ALBANY.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The General Committee of Arrangements from Utica and the county for the reception of Senator Conkling met him at Little Falls, where there was a very hearty greeting on the part of the people of that place. There were salutes, illuminations, decorations, and fireworks. Senator Conkling made a brief acknowledgement of the welcome, and the train sped on to Utica, reaching here at 8:30 P. M. The Utica Citizens' Corps escorted Senator Conkling and the committee to Bagg's-square, where the Militia and civic organizations of Utica and country delegations cheered the party and fell into line. The route through Genesee, Hopper, and Rutgers streets to Senator Conkling's residence was brilliantly illuminated, and fireworks were displayed at all points. The grounds around the residence were handsomely decorated with Chinese lanterns and lighted with locomotive lamps.

Senator Kernan, in behalf of Utica and Oneida County, welcomed Mr. Conkling, as follows:

MR. CONKLING: This large meeting of citizens from all the walks of life speaks more significantly and eloquently than any words which I can utter the high estimation in which you are held by the community in which you live. The gentlemen here assembled are your neighbors. They are from Utica and the surrounding country. They have known you from your early manhood, and have witnessed your career through life with peculiar interest. They are of all political parties. All these, your neighbors, come here to-night to testify their regard and respect for you; to express their gratification that you have safely returned from your journey across the Atlantic to the Old World in restored health and strength, and to tender you a warm and hearty welcome home. In their name and on their behalf, and cordially and sincerely uniting with them, I say to you, Mr. Conkling, Welcome back to Utica. Welcome to your home.

Mr. Conkling then replied as follows:

If any man could fitly acknowledge and respond to all this, I am not he. Such a welcome, such a magnificent manifestation of goodness and generosity, would be memorable in a life of usefulness and worth to which I can lay no claim. Its most agreeable feature is the absence of party lines. Among those from whom it comes are many who have differed with me in the sharp political collisions of the past. For more than 20 years we have engaged in contests, often waged with a heat and ardor which I can not always regret, I fear, with mere difference of political opinion. to-night the bugles of party sound a truce, and you come as neighbors and friends to greet a neighbor and a friend. Twenty years is a great while. Since it began time with his frosty fingers has cooled and silvered many a brow, and I can say truly that no word, harsh or stinging toward a political opponent, never passed my lips which I would not to-night gladly recall. Speaking to Democrats not less than to Republicans; speaking to the organizations and to the individuals who have bestowed all the trouble which this demonstration attests; speaking to my honest colleague in the Senate who has come here so say eloquent and undeserved words; speaking to all my voice can reach, I render you the acknowledgment of a grateful heart, and return in measure heaped up every sentiment of friendship you can feel for me or mine. Disclaiming the credit generally ascribed to me by Senator Kernan, I am glad of a public occasion to refer to one of the most pleasing incidents of my public service. During the brief time that we have been colleagues in the Senate, we have been called to act on questions of deep concern to the State of New-York and to every State in the Union. In one memorable instance the country was in more imminent peril than you at home could fully realize—in danger of being disgraced before the world, and involved in commotions and consequences which no citizen possessed of property, saying nothing of the patriotism or pride of country, could ever have ceased to deplore. On this occasion, and on all occasions when the interest of our country or our State were involved, no political antagonism kept us apart. He will confirm me in saying that there has never been an hour when we could not confer as freely upon public measures as if we had been members of the same political party. If either of us had entered the Senate believing that men cannot be ardent party men and at the same time be patriots, our associates would have undeceived us if we had not undeceived ourselves. He is a pretty staunch Democrat, but he never seemed to be Democrat enough to believe it would hurt his party to do right. I trust I have never been Republican enough to believe it a part of the Republican creed to do wrong. [Applause.]

You may expect me to say something of my journey abroad. If I tell the whole truth Mr. Lawrence will laugh at me, even if nobody else laughs. He travels half a year over half the world, then he comes home and does a number of charities and some other good things, and straightway he is ready to start again and travel over the other half. But the truth is I was homesick—downright homesick. [Laughter.] The further I went the more it seemed there was no country like America, no State like New-York, no county like Oneida, no city like Utica. [Applause.] This is a confession in confidence. I hope newspapers won't tell of it. Newspapers hardly ever do say anything you don't want them to. [Laughter.] But I can say seriously that my belief is no American can realize the progress America has made till he goes and compares it with other lands. Without seeing other countries, it is hard to realize how bounteous nature and Providence have been to us. we suffer just now from hard times and depressed industries. You see all this, and more, abroad. We think England rich in the ocean carrying trade. So she is; but many of her best ships are idle. Steamship lines, in some instances, alternate with each other, running only half the time. Manufacturers are depressed everywhere. Working men here are dissatisfied with wages, and unwise and lamentable counsels here recently led to lawless acts, from which in the end no one will suffer so much as their authors and abettors and those they assume to represent. I wish they could all go to France and England and see the work men and women do there, and hear of the wages they receive. England, excluding the 12 counties of Wales, is not larger than the State of New-York. It contains 24,000,000 people. Look at a fact or two: One or two hundred men own half of England. Their estates are princely reservations for game and pleasure and opulence. One man may ride 18 miles in one direction and nearly as far in the other on his own estate; and when he dies his eldest son takes it all.

The State of New-York has less than 5,000,000. Suppose there were five times as many, and then that one-half the State was given up to the monopoly and pleasure of 150 noblemen. Suppose, in addition, men and women labored in the fields and mines, and that the wages were only those paid in England. Suppose only one man in three had a vote or voice in public affairs or in making laws, and that the great body of working men were wholly excluded from all part in choosing the members of the only House of Parliament in which the seats are not hereditary. Then suppose taxation to maintain a standing army in which commissions are sold for money, or given to sons and relations; and tithes taken to maintain an Established Church in which livings are sold to the highest bidder or bestowed as patronage. What would the working men of Pennsylvania or Ohio think of such conditions? We are all working men in America. No class has a monopoly of the right to call itself the working class here. I have always worked, and always been compelled to work, and my sympathies are all with honest labor; I believe in its dignity and in all its rights. But when the tidings of the strike reached me in Paris, under my eyes was a spectacle which seemed to heighten the sadness of what men in America were doing. The Government of France was borrowing money, and on the curb-stone in the street sat men all night to get each his turn in the morning to invest in the loan. They were workmen, who, living as workmen, do not and need not live here, and working for wages which American workmen would scorn, had by hook or by crook saved 50 francs each. Fifty francs make 10 American dollars, and these all-night watchers were there to buy a $10 bond, on which they were to get 4 per cent. interest. There sat the working man of France, amid the luxury of the more fortunate, contented with what fate had sent him. Can it be that liberty and prosperity have spoiled any portion of the American people till they cannot endure their share in a season of common adversity?

Another advantage of every class in America impressed me—the fact that we have no near and dangerous neighbors. On the banks of the Danube Russians and Turks are killing each other. This does not endanger or affect us, except that it creates more market for the things we have to sell. How is it with the Old World, where nations adjoin each other? Every people is in danger, every tax-payer and every working man and working woman is involved. Great Britain must have a road to India, where she governs 180,000,000 human beings with the bayonet. She must therefore guard the Dardanelles, the Persian Gulf, the Suez Canal, and Constantinople. But Russia, and Turkey, and Germany, and Austria, and France, and the rest, are interested also in these same things, or in what they call the balance of power, and on the judgment or caprice of kings and rulers depends the question whether men must fight and die, and women must toil and reap in half the kingdoms of the earth. Our country stands apart by herself in the amplitude of her own dominions. It is said the American flag is not to be seen as often as other flags floating from mastheads in foreign ports. This is true; it ought to be otherwise—it must be otherwise. But without meeting it often on the sea, you know and feel that the starry flag is at home, and that from home it makes its influence and power felt around the world. You see and feel that it shelters and protects more liberty, more individual prosperity, more of human right, and more b

stone they founded our great Republic. One glimpse at the systems they repudiated and discarded has given me fresh veneration for their wisdom and their courage. It has also increased the sense of obligation we owe to cherish and protect and transmit unimpaired to our children the great heritage left to us.

But, my friends, I must put curb on my words. Travelers are apt to be talkative, and the kindness of friends has kept me going from Sandy Hook to this threshold. Were every recollection of my trip blotted out save only the welcome given me in the harbor, in the City of New-York, from step to step homeward, and now here, that memory would remain one of the best of my life. Again I thank you; again I offer you my kindest wishes, my only regret being that my house is not so large as to hold you all.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Hon. Roscoe Conkling passed through this city on his way to Utica to-day. He was tendered a reception by the citizens. The Senator was introduced and welcomed by Hon. Rufus W. Peckham, to whom he responded as follows:—

Next to the spot which a man calls his home the place of his birth is the dearest spot in all the world. For me that birth-place spot is Albany, and hence, fellow-citizens, you can readily understand the pleasure with which I greet you. I knew many of your fathers, and as a child one of my greatest admirations was that elegant gentleman whose son has just spoken of you in terms of so much kindness and courtesy. As a man I have known the son, and it always gives me great pleasure to meet with him. Fellow-citizens, I most sincerely thank you for this greeting and for the realization thus given of the fact that as an Albanian I still have a place on the roll of your city. I am grateful and proud for the evidence of your regard, and beg to assure you that nothing that concerns your interest or that of your city can ever be a matter of indifference to me. This stately City of Albany, standing at the mouth of the Mohawk and the head of the Hudson, in the midst of a valley the like of which for beauty I have never seen, may well be a source of pride to you. Again, let me say that I can never be indifferent to its interests or yours, whatever my lot or station. I have no intention of inflicting a long set speech upon you, and again thanking you for this greeting, I bid you adieu.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Senator Conkling, en route to Utica, was welcomed on his arrival at the depot here this evening by a large crowd of citizens and a salute of 50 guns. He made a brief speech from the car platform, thanking the people for the honor done him.

WALKING FOR A SMALL WAGER.

THE MATCH RACE AT PROVIDENCE—PEDESTRIANISM FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP SO CALLED—DOLE DEFEATS BROWN IN A SEVEN-MILE WALK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 14.—Despite the excessive sultryness of the weather to-day, upward of 1,000 people witnessed the seven-mile walking match between Lester C. Dole, of New-Haven, Conn., and William Brown, of Providence, R. I. The articles of agreement show that the match was for $500 and the championship of America, so called. Some little time ago Dole issued what he called a challenge to the world, which was promptly taken up by Brown, and after the usual amount of preliminaries had been settled, the match under consideration was consummated. The start was fixed for 3:30 o'clock, but nearly an hour elapsed before the men put in an appearance. All being in readiness, they were sent on their way, Brown having a shade the best of the send-off. At the quarter pole he led the way. At the half-mile post they were side by side, but in the next 440 yards Dole spurted and went on with the lead. But he was not allowed to maintain it long, as Brown came down the home stretch with a rush, and finished the first mile about a yard ahead. For the next quarter of a mile Dole succeeded in getting up to Brown's shoulder, and a few strides further on he passed his man. Brown responded with a counter spurt, and so they kept on for several hundred yards. Nearing the completion of the second mile Brown let himself out in a fine burst of speed, and crossed the score for the second time at least half a dozen yards in front. Throughout the whole of the third mile Brown maintained the front position, although Dole kept pushing him very close. About eight yards separated them when they went over the course. On entering the next quarter of a mile Dole got within two yards of his leader, and at the two and a quarter miles they were together again. Brown finished the third mile about six yards in front of Dole. The fourth mile was productive of a very stubborn contest. First Brown would be leading by two or three yards, and then they would be together again, and so the excitement was kept up for the whole of this mile. Brown having three yards the best of it. Entering the fifth mile, the Providence man made a fine effort to get away from Dole, and at one time there was a gap of 10 yards between them, but this was reduced by Dole without any apparent effort. The finish of the fifth mile was; Brown first, 10 yards ahead of Dole. The sixth mile was also very closely contested, but Brown was still in front at its completion. When they had got fairly into the last mile Dole let himself out in real earnest, and went on with a commanding lead. Brown tried hard to keep up with his opponent, but he was now getting very shaky on his legs, and it was plain that he was beaten. Dole kept on and reached the winning post 15 yards ahead. Time for the seven miles, 1:00: 44⅜. Edward Plummer was the Referee.

TWO STORIES IN ONE.

HOW F. BUCKINGHAM HAS CONFOUNDED DETECTIVES AND REPORTERS—IS HE REALLY AINSIE SHAFFERS, AND IF HE IS WHO DISCOVERED THE FACT?—WHAT LED TO GEORGE R. SIMS' ARREST.

The following entry was made yesterday in the Press Book in the Detective Office, in the Police Central Office:

"Frederick Buckingham's proper name is Ainsie Shaffers, a reporter for the New-York *Commercial Journal*."

Buckingham or Shaffers is the man who was arrested on Friday last for endeavoring to have cashed a check for $4,848 79 drawn against a forged check for a larger amount which he had previously deposited in the Bank of the State of New-York. The manner in which the detectives learned that his real name is Shaffers, and that he has at times pretended to be a reporter for the New-York *Commercial Journal*—a paper which does not exist—was very peculiar. On Monday afternoon a man named Allen N. Leet, alias "John N. Smith, of Harlem," who was recently connected with the *Tribune*, called at the Detective Office, and asked for information about Buckingham. Sergt. Kealy questioned him very closely, and, after a good deal of trouble, he learned from him that Buckingham formerly occupied, jointly with one George R. Sims, an office at No. 37 Nassau-street. Despite the fact that Leet assured him that he knew Sims to be a reputable man, Sergeant Kealy made inquiries about him, and soon discovered that he was being sought for by a Chicago detective named J. H. McCausland. The charge against him was that he had swindled a large number of people in the West by selling them bogus patent-rights. Kealy found McCausland, and procured from him the warrant for the arrest of Sims, which he intrusted to Detectives Dunn and Dorsey. The accused was arrested by the officers in Spruce-street yesterday morning. He was immediately given into the custody of Detective McCausland, who started for Chicago with him last night. Sims was at one time the editor of the Harlem *Local*, and correspondent of several Western papers in Chicago he was, among other occupations, an agent for divorce lawyers. It was after the arrest of Sims the detectives learned from him that "Buckingham's" real name is Ansie Shaffers.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—1 A. M.—The pressure has risen over the lake region and the Northwest and the Canadian Provinces. It has fallen over the lower lakes and the Middle States. North-west winds prevail, with clouds and fog, in Northern New-England. South-east to south-west winds, cloudy and rainy weather, pre-ail in the Middle States and lower lake region. Northerly winds, with clear weather, prevail in the upper lake region, the Northwest, and South-west. The rivers generally fell on Tuesday.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle States, southerly, shifting to cooler northerly, winds, with rising barometer and clearing weather.

For New-England, north-east to south-east winds, stationary barometer and thermometer, and cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, north-west winds, rising barometer and cooler, clear weather.

For Wednesday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or rising barometer, cooler northerly winds, possibly shifting to warmer southerly, and generally clear weather will prevail.

For the Upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys, cooler north-west back to warmer south and east winds, with falling barometer, and partly cloudy or clear weather.

For the upper lake region, cooler northerly winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by warmer easterly winds.

For the lower lake region, variable followed by north-west winds, rising barometer, cooler, clearing weather.

The rivers will continue slowly falling.

HEAVY BUSINESS FAILURE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 14.—The firm of A. B. Meeker & Co. yesterday filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with secured liabilities amounting to $600,000, and unsecured liabilities amounting to $450,000.

QUEBEC, Canada, Aug. 14.—The ship-laborers employed in loading outgoing ships for R. E. Dobell & Co. have struck work because the firm engaged [illegible]

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

A FEARFUL CALAMITY AVERTED — A TIE PLACED ACROSS THE RAILS OF THE CONCORD RAILROAD—IT IS DISCOVERED IN TIME TO SAVE THE WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS FROM BEING WRECKED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Several attempts have been made by unknown persons to wreck trains on the Concord Railroad, which runs between Nashua and Concord, N. H. The last attempt, made to-day, was at precisely the same point at which an attempt was made a fortnight ago to wreck a passenger train by removing the bolts from the tracks. This time the miscreants placed a chestnut-tree, about 16 inches wide, across one rail until it nearly reached the other, thus leaving one end on the ground. It was placed directly across the rails on a curve in the road, about half a mile above the Pennchuck Bridge. The engineer of the Vermont Central through freight discovered the obstruction when his train was about 20 rods away, and he at once applied the steam brakes to his engine and also whistled down brakes, but it was impossible to stop the train, which seemed to be in a fair way to become a total wreck. Fortunately, however, the "pilot" in front of the locomotive struck the tie in such a manner as to throw it just off the track, thus preventing a general smash and probable loss of life. The train was brought to a standstill, and, upon examination, it was found that the tie was as dangerous a one as could have possibly been selected to do its intended work of wrecking the train, being nearly 16 inches on its face, and running to the shape of a wedge. If the engine had not been one with a pilot attached, the obstruction would surely have destroyed the train. What appears singular about it is that the down train had passed by on the other track. The engineer and the train hands made a thorough search of the woods in the vicinity for the rascals, but no one was found. Later, however, word was brought to this city that the same team was seen in that locality that was seen on the other occasion, and that it was hitched in the woods, and was accompanied by two men. It was probably the intention of the wretches to wreck the White Mountain express, due at that point at 3:40 P. M. This train consisted of an engine, baggage, two passenger, and two parlor cars, well filled. At this point it ran at full speed, and had not the freight passed a fearful calamity could not have been averted, as the train would undoubtedly have been plunged into the river 15 or 20 feet below.

OTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 14.—A collision occurred last night at midnight between the Canada Southern passenger train, outward bound, and an incoming freight train on the Lake Shore Road, a few rods south of the Millburn Wagon Works in this city. The freight train was thrown into the ditch, and the engine of the passenger train was disabled. It is reported that one lady passenger was slightly injured. The body of Lewis Young, engineer of the Canada Southern train, was found in the wreck this morning. He resided here, and leaves a family. No other person was injured.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 14.—An accident occurred at McCandless Station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The Emlenton accommodation train southward, one hour late, ran into the rear of a train of cars loaded with refined oil which was standing on the main track. The oil on the rear car of the oil train took fire from the engine, and the flames, spreading, consumed the engine, baggage, and two passenger cars of the accommodation train. Conductor W. B. Waltham, Engineer W. Cunningham, and the fireman, of the accommodation train, were badly burned. Two or three passengers were slightly burned.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 14.—At 7:15 o'clock this evening a collision occurred at Hoosic Junction, on the Troy and Boston Railroad. A train left Troy at 5:30 P. M., loaded with excursionists for Bennington, and was run into by the Montreal freight train. One passenger car was wrecked, and the engine, with a number of freight cars totally destroyed, causing great excitement. The passenger train was left partly on the main track and partly on a side-line. The warning signal at the depot was not displayed, and, had the switch not been opened slightly just before accident occurred, the loss of life would have been great. The injured are: J. H. Clark, engineer, arm broken; —— Stickney, fireman, both legs run over; Mrs. E. N. Danforth, of Troy, leg broken; Mrs. Conant, of West Rupert, Vt., head cut; Mr. Ward, of Albany, seriously injured in the back and head. The telegraph operator at the station endeavored to open the switch, but was run over, had his leg crushed, and was thrown down an embankment. Medical assistance and a wrecking train were dispatched from Troy.

TRIAL OF SUPERINTENDENT ELLIS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Tracy, counsel for the State, continued his summing up, reading and commenting on the testimony regarding the Third-Avenue Savings Bank. When Mr. Ellis went into office in February, 1873, he found a report dated January, 1873, showing the weak condition of the bank. Messrs. Reid and Aldrich examined the same in April, and reported a deficiency in the assets, and that the Louisiana State bonds were unsalable. In July of the same year the semi-annual report showed real estate valued at $32,752 75 more than in January, and that stocks had depreciated $70,250. Yet not until Sept. 29, 1875, after a meeting of the bank Trustees, held the night before, did he have the bank closed, and the complaint verified by Mr. Ellis alleged that the bank was insolvent for over a year past. Seven hundred new depositors opened accounts in the bank between March 22, 1875, when Mr. Reid made his examination, and the date of closing.

At the afternoon session Mr. Olmstead, counsel for the State, took up for presentation the testimony at the place where Mr. Tracy left off, summing up that given regarding the Trades Savings Bank, People's Savings Bank, Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank, Abingdon-Square Savings Bank, German Savings Bank, Morrisania Loaners' Bank, New-York Loan and Trust Company, Security Savings Bank, and Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, calling attention in each case to Mr. Ellis' knowledge of deficiencies a long time before the closing of these banks.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Signal Service Observer at Cape May reports to the Chief Signal Officer at 11:05 P. M. as follows: A small sloop just dismantled near this station. I have dispatched a messenger to procure assistance.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 14.—The schooner R. L. Hersey, of Pembroke, Capt. Coggins, from Windsor, Nova Scotia, for Baltimore, with a cargo of plaster, sprang a leak on Saturday, 35 miles east-south-east of Cape Cod. Every exertion was made to keep her free, but the water gained so rapidly that the crew left in the boat at midnight, the water being then over her hatches. The schooner sank in 20 minutes after the boat left. Nothing was saved. The crew were picked up on Sunday morning by the schooner R. H. Colson, of Rockland, and brought here.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Signal Service observer at Cape Henry reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "The sloop Ida May, of Goshen, N. J., was dismasted at 1:15 P. M. near this station while beating down the bay. Prompt assistance was rendered by the crew of the Sea Grove life-boat and Capt. Godfrey, of the yacht Lookout, who took her in tow up the bay."

THE UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RONDOUT, Aug. 14.—The State Council of the Order of United American Mechanics is in semi-annual session in this city, and expects to adjourn on Wednesday. George J. Hardy, of Empire Lodge, Brooklyn, is the presiding officer. A new set of laws is under consideration. There are 45 lodges represented. An increase of membership of 25 per cent. is reported.

ELECTION OF RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The stockholders of the Vermont division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad to-day elected directors who chose Waldo Brigham, President; John H. George, Clerk, and D. D. Wead, Treasurer. Great enthusiasm prevailed over the completion of the project. Speeches were made by Gov. Hendee, Col. Fairbanks, President Brigham, and others.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

MILITARY CHANGES AT READING—THE CANAL MEN AND MINERS OF MARYLAND—A PROPOSED COMPROMISE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Aug. 14.—The United States Marines, under Col. Haywood, left this city to-day for Washington. They were replaced by three batteries of United States artillery, who came here from Pittsburg this morning with Major McMillan, Second Artillery, as commanding officer. It is rumored that a military post will be established here by the Government. The Lebanon Valley bridge, which was burned by the rioters on July 22, has been replaced by a temporary wooden structure. The first passenger trains ran over it to-day, and all trains will run regularly on and after to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 14.—The Cumberland *Times* of to-day says: "Everything appears quiet on the canal. Boats are continually arriving, but none are leaving. Boatmen still refuse to load for less than the rates demanded, and the companies will not concede to the demand. The situation at the mines shows but little change, though the impression gains ground here that the price will be 50 cents per ton, and that miners will go to work for that figure. The Georges Creek Company will close up its 7,000 tons this evening, when work will cease at that mine for the present. The Blaenavon Company have completed a small order, in which the purchaser paid the additional 5 cents; the mine closed on Saturday. The Franklin and Potomac mines will continue running, and the price will be governed in the future by that paid elsewhere. These mines are on the Baltimore Road. It is expected that after to-day no mines will be worked outside of those near Piedmont, and that the companies will propose to the miners on Thursday to pay 50 cents per ton, and if accepted, all of them will resume work.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 14.—Last night a party of men, from 50 to 100, with blackened faces, went to the house of Charles Fisher, in Frostburg, and nearly demolished the house with rocks, &c. Fisher and his family were driven away, escaping without injury. Fisher fired into the crowd, with what effect is unknown. Fisher had been mining at 50 cents while his fellow-workmen were on a strike. State Attorney Boyd is trying to apprehend the miscreants.

TROUBLES ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 14.—A freight conductor on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was discharged yesterday for refusing to add another car to his train, which, the conductor claimed, was already too heavy. In consequence of his discharge several other conductors declined to take out their trains. This morning complaint was made against four of them for attempting to incite a strike. They were promptly arrested by the police and committed to jail in default of $1,000 each. An unsuccessful attempt was made to bring them before Judge Galbraith this afternoon on a writ of habeas corpus. They will have a hearing to-morrow. About 20 employes are on strike whose places have been filled by new men. All the trains have run regularly. The strikers assert that the alleged cause of the freight conductor's discharge was not the real one, but that he was discharged because of his prominence in the late strike.

FIREMEN'S STATE CONVENTION.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The Firemen's State Convention assembled in the Opera-house in this city at 9:30 A. M. to-day, and was called to order by B. R. Williams, of Ithica, President of the Firemen's Association. The address of welcome was delivered by John Hodge, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of this city and Second Vice-President of the Association, and was responded to in an appropriate manner by President Williams. After a number of speeches, at the suggestion of Mayor Poucher, of Oswego, and Judge Butts, of Monticello, the discussion of topics appointed for the consideration of the convention was taken up and largely ehtered into. It is expected that the parade to-morrow will be very imposing. The city is decorated, and everything has a holiday appearance. The weather is fair. The convention reassembled at Hodge's opera-house at 2 o'clock. Fuller, a pork packer of Trenton, who might have escaped failure if there had been more greenbacks in circulation, loomed up full of hopefulness and native eloquence.

When Mr. Henlings called the convention to order and called for the reports of the committees, none of them were ready. So, to while away the time, exChancellor O. S. Haines, of Newark, made an address to the audience of three score delegates and reporters. His speech was extraordinary for its lack of sense. He declared that this country is now, and has been for eight years, under a Government that nobody wanted, and that they would never consent to. He charged the Republican Party with having brought ruin on the country, and the Democrats with neglecting to stop the ruination. This was all gratifying intelligence to the little gathering of Greenbackers, whom he still further delighted by assuring them that the men they nominated would be elected, and finally stirred them up to an enthusiastic pitch by demanding that the Administration "take back that infernal nonsense of John Sherman." The tumultuous applause that followed this sentiment was palpably strengthened in effect by the opportune arrival of two small boys, who appeared to thoroughly relish the speaker's suggestion, and waited about for the remainder of the sort. The Committee on Credentials had now finished their arduous task, and reported delegates present from a dozen counties. The permanent organization was formed by the election of F. C. Bliss, of Essex, as President; Dr. Haines, of Burlington; B. F. McAllister, Gloucester; J. W. Cassy, Atlantic; S. D. Dillaye, Mercer, and Thomas F. Proctor, of Cumberland, as Vice-Presidents, and Edward Howland, of Atlantic; Henry Johnston, of Middlesex, and C. E. Tuller, of Mercer, as Secretaries. These officers did not find themselves overburdened with their duties, but wore the honors of empty office with evident pride. Mr. Bliss made a long speech, which was full of talk about the press being "purchased by the tools of bondholders," and he made some allusion to "vital and fundamental principles" without very distinctly showing what he was driving at, and concluded that because "carcasses strewed the way of Gallilee" the Greenback Party was about to begin a great moral reform. His declaration that "gold is one of the greatest curses of modern times" rather stunned his audience, and they were so far behind Mr. Bliss on that point that they rewarded his eloquence with very feeble applause.

Mr. Beecher now read the resolutions of the committee, and did it in a tremendously portentous fashion. Everybody who had a resolution which he wanted incorporated handed it in, and the whole batch was adopted. Mr. Beecher then took charge of them, and after the convention he cut and pruned and rearranged them so that much of the rubbish that had so delighted the convention, and which it supposed was to be a part of the platform, was thrown away. As edited by Mr. Beecher, the platform is as follows:

1. *Resolved*, We demand the immediate repeal of the Resumption act, which has greatly aggravated the evils caused by contracting $12,500,000 since the close of the war, and increasing to that amount the bonded debt of the nation; and we condemn the refunding of 5-20 bonds in gold, which by law are payable in currency.

2. *Resolved*, That that part of the law of Feb. 25, 1862, authorizing the issuing of the national currency known as greenbacks, which limited their power as a legal tender so as to except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, was disgraceful to the Congress which authorized it, and stamped on every bill partial repudiation.

3. *Resolved*, That the act of May 9, 1872, reported to the House of Representatives Feb. 9, 1872, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, by which silver was corruptly and against the wishes and welfare of the people demonetized as a legal tender, was an outrage upon the rights and interests of the nation. We demand its unconditional repeal.

4. *Resolved*, We demand that the issue of all money whether paper, silver, or gold, and regulating the value thereof, be issued by the Government in pursuance of its prerogative of sovereignty, and that it shall not delegate this power, directly or indirectly, to national banks and corporations; that bank notes shall be retired from circulation, and the General Government have no connection with banks or banking, and that no paper money shall be allowed in circulation except that issued by the United States, and sustained by its sovereignty and the entire wealth and credit of the nation.

5. *Resolved*, That the letter of the President accepting the nomination, which inconsiderately committed him to an immediate resumption of specie payments, was not the deliberate act of a statesman, but a yielding to the clamor of the money power that should not bind him to the pledge in the face of the fact that at the time there was less than $55,000,000 in gold as the basis for the redemption of $383,000,000 legal-tender notes, $236,000,000 national bank notes, $42,000,000 of fractional currency, $600,000,000 due depositors in national banks, and $1,378,000,000 due depositors in savings banks, all or any of which liabilities in the first hour of a general demand for specie arising from the action of the gold gamblers making a corner in gold, or the accident of panic, would have resulted in national bankruptcy.

6. *Resolved*, That the act of March 18, 1869, entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit of the United States," by which the bonds of the Government payable in lawful money were declared to be payable in gold, was a fraud on the nation imposed upon Congress by a combination of bondholders for selfish purposes. We demand its immediate repeal and the enforcement of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, authorizing the issue of the 5-20 bonds and greenbacks in the following terms: "And such United States notes shall be received the same as coin at their par value in payment for any loans that may be hereafter sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury."

7. *Resolved*, We demand that the cause of the late disturbances shall be removed, by the inauguration of a financial policy which will give money to productive industry, and full employment, at good wages, to labor, instead of an increase of the Army; and we condemn the present and past financial policy, which in 10 years has brought the most prosperous nation of the world to a condition bordering on revolution, embarrassed or ruined nearly all our business men, closed half our factories, reduced production one-half, and to-day presents the appalling spectacle of 4,000,000 men idle and starving in the midst of profuse abundance.

8. *Resolved*, That in order to consume their products labor must be paid good wages, and that the continued reduction of wages consequent upon contraction has so reduced the power of labor to consume that workshops are closed and millions are idle.

9. *Resolved*, That equality and uniformity in taxation is a fundamental principle of constitutional law; that any and every statute which directly or indirectly exempts one class from taxation while it imposes that taxation upon another class, is unjust, arbitrary, and should be resisted; that the exemption of any bond or obligation from taxation by the town, county, city, State, or National Legislature which issues it, is a violation of that equality of rights Government is bound to secure; it is an infringement upon the laws of property which no exigency can secure and no law can justify.

10. *Resolved*, That manhood suffrage shall forever be held inviolate, and we condemn the unsuccessful attempt of Republican and Democratic politicians in New-York State to enact a bill, already passed in several States, depriving of their votes the hundreds of thousands whom contraction and attempted resumption has reduced to abject poverty, and we warn the impoverished working men of New-Jersey that it is a part of the conspiracy of the money power to first pauperize, and then disfranchise labor.

11. *Resolved*, Deeming the Independent Greenback Party as the true reform party, and believing that all true reformers have a common object, namely, a correction of wrong, and the bettering of the condition of the people, and the relief from burdens existing, in order to combine movements in favor of such reforms, we cordially invite the tax and labor reformers to unite with us, as we pledge ourselves to secure the election of our candidates, and in their conventions to ratify the same, and in the Senatorial and Assembly districts to coalesce in nominating men who will stand by our united measures of reform in currency, tax reform, and labor reform.

The motion to nominate having been made and seconded, Mr. Thomas D. Hoxsey was named for Governor by Mr. J. A. Beecher, and after one or two inconsequential speeches, he was chosen to be the standard-bearer of the Greenback Party of New-Jersey. Mr. Hoxsey, in accepting the honor which he so fully expected, acknowledged in a melancholy way that he had all his life long been a leader in forlorn hopes, and then he wandered sadly back through his experiences. He pathetically observed that there were probably few men in the State who would choose to stand where he stood to be a target for the "sneers and gibes of a subsidized press." He became wrathful as he spoke of the subsidized press, and then went on to violently denounce the money power, the bondholders, and everything outside the quirky greenback circle, and sat down in a profuse perspiration amid desperate applause from the 40 delegates.

That was about all there was of the convention. A committee consisting of Messrs. Howland, Dillaye, and Beecher—always Beecher—afterward prepared the following, which is to be issued as an address to the people of the State:—

The Independent Greenback Party of New-Jersey appeals to the industry of the State to join in protesting against the absurd policy of contraction pursued by the National Administration, under the deceptive plea of a return to specie payments. Already the cost of this legislation in favor of money and against manhood, has been to the industry of the country three times more than the whole national debt, while it has checked the industrial association of the people, stopped their progress toward industrial independence, filled the land with disheartened and impoverished tramps, and so demoralized those placed by the people's suffrage in temporary control of the people's well-being that they dare appeal to the bayonet to silence the popular discontent. An industrious people need no military to force them to their pursuits, while a bankrupt people means a bankrupt Government. By a persistent course of legislation the Republican Party in power, aided by the Democratic Party, has made banking and bond holding so pre-eminently the most profitable business of the country that the producers, on whom the whole charge of interest comes, are disheartened and desperate at finding the results of their labors taken from them, and penury the only legacy they can hope to leave their children. This wasteful disregard of the people's rights thus inaugurated by the Central Government has been imitated by the subordinate State and local administrations, so that a career of peculation, extravagance, and fraud has been carried on until the people, crushed under taxation and deprived of income, are in danger of becoming reckless and violent. Hunger knows no law and order. To put an end to the wholesale robbery of the people, the Independent Greenback Party invites all well-meaning persons to carefully consider these resolutions, which were adopted in convention.

A SNAKE CEREUS IN BLOOM.

A unique sight for this latitude was presented in the drug store of Dr. E. Kunze, No. 606 Third-avenue, last evening. At 7:30 o'clock four buds of a specimen of the *cereus serpentinus*, or snake cereus, began to open simultaneously. At 8 o'clock they were in full bloom. At sunrise this morning they will close forever. The snake cereus has the peculiarity of thriving in the most arid atmosphere possible. In its native soil in torrid America it affects high elevations, on the Andes Mountains principally, where moisture seldom comes. This peculiarity distinguishes it from the other cactuses of the cereus family which have been introduced into this country, these requiring a humid atmosphere, and consequently renders it extremely difficult to propagate to perfection, it requiring a special shelter and special care. The specimen on exhibition last evening consisted of three slender pale green, serrated shoots, the tallest being seven feet high. The greatest height attained by the uncultivated plant in its native state is 15 feet. The edges of the grooves from top to bottom were dotted with white specks, out of which grew numerous hair-like points. The plant possesses the peculiarity in common with other cactuses of being knobbed at intervals, but otherwise stands perfectly straight. The reason of its name, as given by Dr. Kunze, is that sometimes, when very tall and without support, the top of the plant bends over, giving it a serpentine appearance. One flower stood on the extreme top, two others were together about a foot and a half below, and the fourth about a foot below these. The flowers were smaller than those of other varieties of cereus with which New-Yorkers are familiar. They were about 7 inches from root of stem to base, and about 4½ inches across at the top. They were vase shaped, the sepals and petals being pure white, the stamens yellow, and the pistil white and star-shaped when opened, which was not until about midnight. The interior was hollow. They gave forth a strong odor which bore a resemblance to a mixture of the perfume of the rose and the jonquil, the latter largely overpowering. The specimen was raised by Col. Henry G. Stebbins, after much difficulty. It is 15 years old. The average age for flowering of the plant is from seven to 15 years. This one flowered for the first time last year. Col. Stebbins lent it to Dr. Kunze for experiment and examination. The doctor has a number of cereus plants of other sorts under cultivation. He has made them a study and has made long reports annually of his observations in regard to them at the annual meetings of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New-York. A decoction is made from the plants of the cereus family, which is said to be very effective in all affections of the heart. There is another bud on Col. Stebbins' plant which will open this evening, and two others that have only recently begun to develop. The average era of development of the buds is five weeks. Large numbers of persons visited the store last evening, and the doctor was kept busy explaining the peculiarities of the plant.

THE DETROIT ROWING REGATTA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 14.—The sport of regatta week commenced to-day, with the second annual regatta of the Detroit River Navy. The attendance amounted to several thousand people, notwithstanding a heavy rain in the early part of the afternoon, which drove many away and deranged the progamme, and delayed the proceedings over two hours. The single scull and ponton race were postponed until some more favorable day. The swimming race and tub race, each 200 yards, down stream, before the grand stand, were won by Forrest S. Campbell, of this city, defeating eight competitors in both cases. His swimming time was 2m. 27s. In the junior double sculls, one mile up stream and return, there were three competitors, the Gognacs, of Battle Creek, Shoewacaemettes, of Monroe, and Wolvenhooks, of Greenbush, N. Y. The latter crew won easily, turning the stake-boat in 8m., and coming in at the last 250 feet in advance of the Monroe boat, the Battle Creek men falling far to the rear. R. T. Wilson and F. W. Tompkins were the team, and their time was 15m. 44s. In the junior pair-oared race, one mile up stream and return, the Detroit Scullers defeated the Emeralds of Saginaw, by five lengths in 14m. 55s.

The last and chief race of the day, was that of the ten-oared barges, eight large boats appearing. The course lay three-quarters of a mile up stream and return, and the Wyandotte Club won in 8m. 56s. beating the Challanagoas, of Detroit, two lengths, the others considerably behind. The race was exciting throughout, and called out the liveliest demonstration along the course. The only accident of the day was the breaking down of a portion of the railing of the grand stand by which quite a number of people fell into small boats, capsizing them. Over 40 persons were in the water at once, but were safely picked up by small boats.

THE CHARTER OAK PARK ENTRIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFOD, Conn., Aug. 14.—The entries for the Fall meeting at Charter Oak Park, which commences Aug. 28, were announced this evening. Every class is filled except the 2:30 contest, and the association will substitutue a class for 2:23 horses. The names of the horses entered in the several classes are:

2:34 Class—Dame Trot, Roman Chief, St. Remo, Little Gene, Norman, W. H. Arnold, Joseph A.

2:24 Class—Voltaire, Amy B. Alley, Honest Harry, Richard, Planter, Bigfellow, Tom Keeler.

2:28 Class—Nil Desperando, Lottie, Lady Mills, Ciara J, West Liberty, Young Wilkes.

2:20 Class—Comee, Adelaide, King Philip, Maybird, Little Fred, White Stocking, John H, Prospero, Albumanta, Banquo.

2:22 Class—Lady Pritchard, Hannis, Lady Snell, Unknown, Prospero, Hannah D., Franks, Lady Mac, Mystic.

2:26 Class—Hozor, Dick Swiveller, Dan Bryant, Enigma, Bigfellow, T. A.

Free to all—Barus, Hopeful, Lucille, Golddust, Nettie, Slowgo, Judge Fullerton, Great Eastern.

DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING.

During the storm of last evening the lightning struck the roof of the Germania Savings Bank, at Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, with terrific violence, and dismembered the flag-staff, which fell in fragments on the roadway and plowed up the earth. An elderly lady who was passing narrowly escaped injury. She stood in the front doorway of the building, and was thrown down with much violence by the force of the concussion. The window of a neighboring saloon was shattered by the shock of the lightning.

A tree in the park at the junction of Christopher and Grove streets was struck by the lightning, and, falling to the ground, broke several window lights in adjoining residences, and demolished the street lamp at No. 90 Grove-street.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The premises, in St. Mary's, Ontario, occupied by Parsons, McKinzie & Co., pork packers, and William McIntosh & Co., dry goods, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $30,000; insured for $17,000 in the Phœnix and British America Companies.

The house and barn, at Bethlehem, N. H., of J. W. Kidder, was totally destroyed Monday night by fire, caused by a defective chimney. The guests of the Maplewood Hotel turned out and saved most of the furniture. The loss is $2,500; insurance, $1,100.

BASE-BALL.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Hornells, 11; Rochesters, 5.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 14.—In a game here to-day the Auburns defeated the Stars, of Syracuse, by a score of 7 to 2.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Louisvilles, 3; Buffalos, 0.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The Centennial Memorial Committee of this city has reported in favor of the erection in this city of a memorial building, the corner-stone to be laid on the 16th of October.

MONTREAL, Canada, Aug. 14.—Commodore Meade and niece are in town. One hundred and fifty American tourists left Montreal last evening by boat en route for Quebec and the watering places on the lower St. Lawrence.

Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea and Dysentery, are speedily cured by DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It removes all soreness of the Bowels, quiets the Stomach, and restores its natural action. As a family remedy for many Affections of the Bowels, prevalent among children and adults in the Summer months, it is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe, and easily administered.—*Advertisement.*

TRANSIENT BOARD at SURF HOTEL, Fire Island, $3 per day; excursion tickets, $2 50, good from Saturday until Monday.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

A CLEAR AND EXCELLENT MAP OF THE SCENE OF THE EASTERN WAR; EFFECT OF THE LATE RUSSIAN DEFEATS.

THE LATEST POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS; THE CONVENTIONS OF THE MAINE REPUBLICANS AND THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS.

THE LAST INDIAN FIGHT.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD; REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS: FALL WHEAT; AFTERMATH; NOTES FROM THE FIELD AND GARDEN.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Infants Swallow Milk of Magnesia

With avidity, and it never fails to regulate their digestive organs and bowels.

MARRIED.

GROSE—BRISTOL.—In Ballston Spa, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 13, 1877, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. A. Smith, D. D., assisted by Rev. D. Dross, Miss CARRIE BRISTOL to Mr. HOWARD B. GROSE, of New-York. No cards.

DIED.

ASTIE.—THERESE, wife of H. Astié, at Oceanic, N. J., on Monday, the 13th inst.

The funeral will start for Green-Wood Cemetery from her late residence, No. 434 West 43d-st., to-day, (Wednesday,) the 15th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BLOSSOM.—In Brooklyn, Monday, Aug. 13, 1877, BENJAMIN BLOSSOM,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 43⅜ | 300 Pacific Mail... 21¾
10,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 39 | 300 Ill. Central... 62½
200 At. & Pac. Tel.... 24 | 200 North-western... 26½
500 Del. & Hud..... 44 2-16 | 200 North-west. pf.... 55
100 do..... 44 3-16 | 100 do..... 55¼
100 do..... 45 | 400 Cen. of N. J..... 13
100 do..... 45⅛ | 100 Rock Island..... 93½
100 do..... 45 | 100 do.....b3. 93¼
500 N. Y. Cen..... 93⅝ | 100 do..... 93½
150 do.....s3. 93⅝ | 100 Morris & Es.....s3. 70
100 do..... 93¼ | 400 do..... 70¼
100 West. Union..... 72⅜ | 100 St. Paul..... 22¾
100 do..... 72⅝ | 100 St. Paul pf..... 62⅜
100 do..... 72⅝ | 500 St. Paul pf..... 62⅜
1,000 do..... 72⅝ | 300 do..... 62⅞
800 do..... 72⅝ | 100 do..... 63
100 do..... 72⅝ | 300 do..... 63⅛
5 do..... 72⅞ | 100 Wab. P. Rec..... 5⅞
100 do..... 72⅝ | 200 do..... 6
500 do..... 72⅝ | 100 do..... 6⅛
100 do..... 72⅝ | 100 do..... 6⅜
1,400 Lake Shore..... 53½ | 100 Han. & St. J. pf.... 28
200 do.....s3. 53⅝ | 400 D., L. & W..... 43
1,000 do..... 53⅜ | 800 do..... 42¾
800 do..... 53⅜ | 100 do..... 42⅞
500 do.....s3. 53⅝ | 100 do..... 43
500 Mich. Central..... 47⅞ | 200 do..... 43¼
400 do..... 48 | 900 do..... 43¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..... 111¼
3,200 do..... 111¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C..... 109⅞
'65 N..... 106⅞
2,500 U. S. 5-20 R..... 108¾
'67..... 108¾
10,000 do..... 108⅝
70,000 U. S. 5-20 C..... 109
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon..... 109
Bills on London..... $4 84@$4 84¼
New-York Central..... 95⅛
Rock Island..... 93⅜
Pacific Mail..... 21¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul..... 26⅝
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref..... 62⅝
Lake Shore..... 53⅜
Chicago & North-western..... 23½
Chicago & North-western pref..... 55
Western Union..... 72⅝
Union Pacific..... 84½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.. 43⅝
New-Jersey Central..... 11⅜
Delaware & Hudson Canal..... 45½
Morris & Essex..... 71
Panama..... 103
Erie..... 9⅜
Ohio & Mississippi..... 3⅛
Harlem..... 141
Hannibal & St. Joseph..... 11¼
Hannibal & St. Joseph pref..... 28½
Michigan Central..... 47⅞
Illinois Central..... 62⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$8,000 Dis. of C. 3-65s. 77
7,000 do.....bc. 77⅛
27,000 C. R. I. & P. 6s.
1917.....103 104
10,000 do.....104 100
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st. 104½
1,000 Mil. & St. P., 90
C. & M. Div. 99½
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st. Ln. D.....103¾
2,000 D. & H. R. 7s. 97
5,000 N. J. C. 1st. con. 68¼
5,000 Buff. & Erie..... 108
8,000 D. M. & T. 1st. 1906..... 105¾
1,000 Har. 1st, 7s, cp. 118
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. con. 7s. 1902 89¾
24,000 Un. P. 7s, 1, g. 103⅝
5 Am. Ex. Bank..... 106
20 Gen. Amer. Ex..... 60
20 North Am. Bk..... 240
20 Ontario Silver..... 21⅜
100 West. Un..... b.c. 72⅝
300 do..... 72⅜
100 do..... 72⅝
100 do..... 72⅝
100 do..... 72⅞
100 do..... 73
100 do..... 73⅛
100 do..... 73⅜
100 do..... 73⅝
100 do..... 73⅞
100 do.....s3. 74
100 do.....s10. 74⅛
100 do..... 74⅜
100 do..... 74⅝
200 Del. & Hud..... b.c. 45
100 do..... 44⅞
100 do..... 44¾
100 do..... 44⅝
100 do..... 44⅜
100 do..... 44⅝
100 do.....s3. 44¾
300 Pacific M.....b.c. 21⅜
100 West. Un..... b.c. 72⅝
100 do..... 72⅞
100 do.....s3. 73
100 do..... 73⅛
100 do..... 73⅜
100 do..... 73⅝
100 do..... 73⅞
200 do..... 74
100 do.....s3. 74⅛
200

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA.....WED., Aug. 15 | *RUSSIA.....WED., Aug. 29
ROYERIA.....WED., Aug. 22 | ALGERIA.....WED., Sept. 5

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agents.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, 1877. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 2 P. M
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are all amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 15
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 18

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, AND BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North-River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24-st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 18 | MOSEL.....Sat. Sept. 1
MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 25 | DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California...Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Victoria...Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
Ethiopia...Aug. 25, 6 A. M. | Devonia...Sept. 8, 6 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Alsatia...Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Elvia.....Aug. 29, 9 A. M.

Cabin, $75 to $85; steerage, $25. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 46 N. R.

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HAMMONIA.....Aug. 16 | WIELAND.....Aug. 30
POMMERANIA.....Aug. 23 | GELLERT.....Sept. 6

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS.
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Sat., Aug 18, 12 M. | England, Sat., Sep. 8, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M. | TheQueen, Sept.15, 10:30 A.M
ANTON & LONDON.
Denmark, Aug. 11, 9:30 A.M. | Canada, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

CANADA, FRANCEUL.....Wednesday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.
ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEZ, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 4 P. M.
AMERIQUE, PORTZOLA.....Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEBRAH, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 25, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent G. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Aug. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Sept. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wednesday, Aug. 15

For information and tickets apply as Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me., and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrew's, Fredericton, Shediac, Mirimichi, and Bathurst, N. B. Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S. Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, THEARMAN.....Wednesday, Aug. 15
CITY OF MEXICO, McIsrose.....Saturday, Aug. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKE.....Wednesday, Aug. 29

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO, McIsrose.....Saturday, Aug. 25

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 12 and Sept. 2 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freights or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 2 P. M, from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

ICE CREAM.

RUSSELL'S ICE CREAM.—BEST IN THE City. 20 cents per quart to churches and Sunday Schools; out-of-town orders promptly shipped. No. 12 Park House.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 9:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 6, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 3, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars; through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:30 P. M., Troy and Saratoga Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:30 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, 8:45 A. M.; Babylon, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, from Brooklyn, at 4:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M. and 5:23, 6:03 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:55, 5:05 P. M. Sundays, 9:30, 4:55, 5:05 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Great Neck, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43, P. M.—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only;—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 9:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

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Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

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Autumn term begins Wednesday, Sept. 26.
The Kindergarten MONDAY, OCT. 3.

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WILLIAM ALLEN BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

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NASSAU COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Fernandina, Fla.—Rev. J. H. MYERS and Mrs. MYERS, Principals.—A first-class institution. Competent instructors in all departments. Fernandina as a health resort

MEN AND WOMEN STRIKING.

DISSATISFIED QUARRYMEN.

GRIEVANCES OF THE MEN WORKING IN THE QUARRIES OF THE WEEHAWKEN FERRY COMPANY—A MOVEMENT BY THE QUARRYMEN TO SECURE AN INCREASE OF PAY—WORK TO BE SUSPENDED UNTIL THEIR DEMANDS ARE ACCEDED TO.

For the past six or eight months trouble has been brewing between the men engaged in the manufacture of blue-stone-block paving-stones in Hudson County, N. J., and along the Palisades from Hudson City to Fort Lee, and the contractors who have been in the habit of purchasing these blocks on account of their cheapness.

The relations existing between the contractors and the quarrymen are peculiar. The quarries worked by the men engaged in the present combination are owned by the Weehawken Ferry Company, and not by the men working them, or by the contractors. The quarrymen are their own masters, and work entirely on speculation, quarrying out the stone, making the blocks, and then selling them to the contractors at the best price obtainable. Hence, they claim that they are not on a strike, but simply holding the fruits of their labor until such a price is offered for it as will pay for its production. They claim that, at the prices now offered them by the contractors, it is impossible for them to make more than 50 cents per day, even under the most favorable circumstances. For instance, they are asked to furnish blocks under specifications which call for stones 10 to 12 inches long, and three and a half to four and a half inches wide on the head, and one inch smaller each way at the foot, for $15 per 1,000, and they say that, taking into consideration all the quarries, they cannot produce more than an average of about 25 of these blocks per day—in addition to which, the expense of sharpening tools, and the cost of powder, will amount to about $3 50 per 1,000. The price offered for another grade of blocks is at present $12 per thousand, and the quarrymen claim that with the price of the first grade fixed at $30, and the second grade at $24, they could not make more than $1 to $1 50 per day. They say that of about 400 quarrymen who were working along the Hudson last Winter, not more than 50 remain, all the others having been driven away by the low prices. They think that the business men and property-owners of this City are acting unwisely in allowing the oppression of the Hudson County quarrymen, while the City itself is paying double the price asked by them for granite-block paving-stones from New-England, which make no better pavement than those furnished by the Hudson County quarries. Yesterday afternoon the dissatisfaction caused by the condition of affairs culminated in a movement on the part of the quarrymen to secure the establishment of a scale of prices more satisfactory to the quarrymen, or compel the suspension of work in all the quarries. All the afternoon a crowd of 50 or more of the dissatisfied quarrymen were congregated on the brow of the hill back of Weehawken, engaged in a discussion of the situation. At 4 o'clock the party proceeded to a beer garden near by, and organized a meeting for the purpose of devising some remedy for their grievances. It was unanimously resolved to suspend work until the contractors acceded to the demands of the quarrymen as to the prices to be paid for each 1,000 blocks, and the Chairman was authorized to appoint two committees of three each to visit all the quarrymen along the river, from Hudson City to Bull's Ferry, and inform them of the movement on foot, and endeavor to induce them to meet with them on Friday afternoon next to consider upon a scale of prices. It was also stated during the meeting that all the blacksmiths engaged in sharpening tools for the quarrymen had voluntarily agreed to close their shops, the statement being verified by several of the blacksmiths present, who stated that they would not harpen tools for any quarryman until the meeting had declared the present combination of contractors at an end. The meeting then adjourned, to meet again on Friday afternoon next, at the same place, for the purpose of adopting a scale of prices.

Mr. Henry, who has charge of the quarries, as Superintendent for the Weehawken Ferry Company, said that he had been a quarryman himself for 12 years, and freely admitted that he did not think that the quarrymen were receiving sufficient remuneration for their work. He would be in favor of the proposed movement to alter the scale of prices provided he thought it would accomplish any good, but as he regarded it it would result in nothing but loss and failure. He said that of the 50 men who participated in the meeting, not three could hold out a week without selling their blocks, and added that in less time than that they would all be imploring the contractors to purchase of them. He further said that he should give out all abandoned quarries to any one who wanted them, and that he should order the blacksmiths to open their shops at 7 o'clock this morning. If they did not comply he should at once proceed to demolish all the shops standing on the company's land. He pointed out some 12 or 15 men at work in certain quarries, and contended that the blacksmiths, who occupied shops on land belonging to the company mainly upon condition that they would sharpen tools for everybody working in quarries, had no right to refuse to comply with the terms of the contract, and added that he would not allow the inauguration of any system of terrorism anywhere within the jurisdiction of the Weehawken Ferry Company. He said there were plenty of quarries outside, and only one or two contractors at present purchasing the blocks, and that they could obtain them elsewhere just as easily and cheaper than at Weehawken. The result of the movement is uncertain, and the result of yesterday's action is also uncertain. The quarrymen, however, claim that they have no intention or desire to compel any one to join them unwillingly. What they will do in the event of Superintendent Henry attempting to carry out his threats is a matter of quite as much uncertainty as the result of their own attempt to increase their rate of pay.

STRIKE OF SILK WEAVERS.

THE OPERATIVES IN THE NEWARK CITY SILK MILLS STOP WORK RATHER THAN ACCEPT A REDUCTION OF WAGES—HARDSHIPS OF THE WORKMEN—ALLEGED FAVORITISM ON THE PART OF THE MANAGERS—WHAT THE SUPERINTENDENT SAYS.

The 240 operatives of the Newark City, N. J., silk mills, ceased work yesterday morning rather than submit to the reduction which was proposed by their employers. The strike was brought about by the following notice, which was posted up in the various departments of the establishment on the afternoon of Monday last:

NOTICE.—Owing to the continued dull times and small sales, and the fact that this business is being run at a heavy loss, it is absolutely necessary to reduce all expenses, and either to close the mill or make a reduction in the wages of all 15 per cent., to date from to-day. If all will accept the reduction, and continue work, or if all prefer the mill to be closed, the employees will make it known to the superintendent as quickly as possible, so the arrangements can be made accordingly.

The hour of commencing work yesterday found the great majority of employes averse to continuing work at the reduced rates, and after a careful canvass of the question in each department, word was sent to the superintendent to that effect. The mill was accordingly ordered to be closed, and all work is suspended for the present. A TIMES reporter, who conversed with several of the operatives yesterday afternoon, found them peaceably inclined, but decidedly bitter against the management of the concern. They say that they have already submitted to one "cut" of 25 per cent. within the past eight months, and that the proposed second reduction would amount to starvation. The dyers and spinners, who are made employes, and generally heads of families, receive now but $9 and $6 per week, and at the proposed rates would get only $7 65 and $5 10. "How can you feed and clothe and pay rent for a family of six on $5 a week?" asked one of the men. "We had hard enough time last Winter, and God knows what we shall do next. They want us to work for nothing at all and find ourselves," said a second. The women who are employed as "cleaners," "doublers," and "spoolers," earn from $3 to $5 per week. The best of them get only $5 50. Under the 15 per cent. reduction they would receive from $2 10 to $4 95. The boys and girls, of whom a large force work in the mill, usually earn from $1 10 to $2 10 weekly, 15 per cent. from which would leave them but 94 cents and $1 79 respectively. Much of the blame for these reductions is placed on J. D. Cutler, of Paterson, the business manager. The men say that ever since he took control he has been discharging capable men who lived in Newark, and substituting "pets" of his own from Paterson. Not long since he dismissed a superior workman who received $15, and then imported three of his own favorites to do the discharged man's work at $12 a week each. A young and inexperienced graduate of Cornell University has been made Master Mechanic simply because, as the men allege, he is a cousin of the manager. "A pretty Master Mechanic he is," said one of them, "giving orders to men old enough to be his father, and who have forgot more of machinery than he ever learned." Other instances of alleged favoritism are cited by the strikers. One young fellow it is said has been brought on from Brooklyn, and given a sinecure in the Superintendent's office at a salary of $500 because his relatives are friends of Mr. Cutler. "Do you suppose they would give these fat jobs away in this style if they were as hard up as they claimed to be?" asked one of the men yesterday. "The whole trouble is they want to skin us and grind us down as they have ever since the property passed into their hands. Forty per cent. reduction since November last! What working men in the country could stand it without resisting? We only ask living wages, enough to buy bread and shelter for ourselves and families, and if these men were square and honest they would give them to us."

Some of the more moderate of the workmen admit that the business has fallen off of late, but claim that there is nothing which justifies a second cut of 15 per cent. on the heels of the one of 25 per cent. last November. They also charge the Superintendent and other officers with duplicity, in first giving them to understand that they could accept a temporary reduction or a closing of the mills for a few weeks, whereas the latter now proclaim that they intend to adhere to the new rates in any event. Many of the women and girls are also beginning to repent of their sudden action, and say that if the "cut" is going to be a permanent one they might as well have accepted it and kept at work through the Summer.

Superintendent Roff, when asked yesterday when the mill would re-open, said: "I cannot tell. The fact is that we have been struggling under a heavy load of late, and this reduction is the natural result. The Singer Sewing-machine Company, which has generally taken from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds of our silk monthly, has reduced its orders to 100 pounds per month. They have a large stock on hand at Elizabeth and elsewhere, and do not care to purchase largely in the present depressed state of the business. When trade improves we shall probably resume, though whether at the new or the old rates I cannot say. I do not think there is any tendency to violence among the men, although some of them feel rather bitter. We have done the best we could for them. We had either to stop work or cut down wages, and we gave them their choice. We certainly couldn't do more than that, and many companies would not have done as much."

The mills are situated on Bond-street, between Howard and Wickliffe streets, and occupy the whole of the block. The main building is of brick, four stories high, and is provided with all the machinery and equipments for the manufacture of broad silks, sewing silks, machine twist, serges, &c. About 40 men and 200 women and children were employed altogether. The mill formerly belonged to the Singer Silk Manufacturing Company, and was by them transferred to Inslee A. Hopper, of Newark, who placed the entire control in the hands of the present business manager. Under the Singer Company the men say that they only got work half the time, but even then they made more than by working full time for Hopper & Cutler. The pay-roll of the establishment has been about $1,000 per week. The dyers and a few of the finishers will be employed during the next two or three days in finishing up the work on hand, after which they will quit.

Contrary to the expectations of Messrs. J. N. Stearns & Co., the 160 silk weavers who went on strike on the 7th inst., still hold out and refuse to return to work at the reduced wages offered by the firm. The factory on Forty-second-street, near Third-avenue, remained closed yesterday and was under the charge of a watchman. There have been no communications between the strikers and the proprietors, and neither party has made any overtures looking toward a compromise. A TIMES reporter called upon several of the girls at their boarding-houses yesterday, and found that none of them expect to go back to the factory until their wages are restored to the former standard. They all agree in the statement that the last reduction made by their employers would lower their salaries to such a figure that they could not pay their board. They would not be justified, they say, in working from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., with three quarters of an hour off at noon, the time they were required to labor, for the pittance of $4 50 a week. When asked what they would do in case their old wages were not restored, they said some of the girls had already gone to Paterson, N. J., to see what could be done there; others would engage in dress-making; others in hair-dressing, and others still, in whatever they could find to do, while some would have to be supported by their parents. "Of course we can be certain," said one, "we will stick together in this strike, and we cannot think of going back to work for the pay that is offered us."

THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD STRIKERS.

The cases of 11 strikers charged with contempt of court in interfering with trains on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, now under the charge of the Chancery Court, were before Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet yesterday, at Newark. The railroad company was represented by ex-Chancellor Williamson and ex-Attorney-General Vanatta, and the strikers by Messrs. Clark and Schomp, of Somerville. Mr. Vanatta made a series of accusations, which were categorically denied by the counsel in each case. After taking considerable testimony, the court refused to discharge one of the defendants, named Cadley, there being no evidence against him. The court then adjourned until to-day, when the cases will be continued. The defendants remain in charge of the officers of the court.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

THE TEAM FINALLY SELECTED—SKETCHES OF THE MEMBERS AND THEIR AGGREGATE SCORES.

The competitors for place on the American Long Range Team completed the unfinished competition of July 17 yesterday, and the first six members of the team were definitely announced immediately afterward. The weather was fine and the wind was quite tractable, blowing from the south-east diagonally across the range toward the targets. The scores at 800 yards range had been completed on July 17, and it only became necessary to shoot over the ranges at 900 and 1,000 yards, consequently the contest was finished about 1 P. M. The scores were as follows, including that at 800 yards finished on the first day, the highest possible number being 225 points:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Isaac L. Allen	71	70	66	207
L. L. Hepburn	70	68	65	203
L. Weber	70	72	61	203
Major H. S. Jewell	67	67	65	199
T. Lamb, Jr.	62	65	67	194
Capt. Blydenburgh	68	62	63	193
Henry Fulton	65	70	59	194
W. H. Jackson	65	73	54	192
Gen. T. S. Dakin	70	58	61	189
W. Gens	65	64	56	185
F. Hyde	61	64	58	183
A. D. Hodgman	64	53	65	182
R. C. Coleman	67	63	50	180
G. L. Morse	67	48	47	162

The total score made by the first eight men was 1,586 points. At the close of the shooting the committee of three, having authority to choose the first six members of the team, held a meeting, and, as the records were all completed, they formally announced the six upon their record in the three best competitions. The latter and the committee then elected the other two members, making the *personnel* of the team as follows:

	Points.		Points.
Major H. S. Jewell	1,220	Frank Hyde	1,191
Isaac L. Allen	1,219	Gen. T. S. Dakin	1,187
W. H. Jackson	1,201	L. C. Bruce	1,173
L. Weber	1,195	C. E. Blydenburgh	1,167

The two reserve members were L. L. Hepburn and T. Lamb, Jr. The team next proceeded to elect Major-Gen. T. S. Dakin as Captain, and it was decided to practice to-day and each Tuesday and Wednesday hereafter.

As all but one of the members of the team have been connected with the teams of 1874, 1875, or 1876, it is only necessary to sketch them briefly.

The new member, and third on the list, is William H. Jackson. Mr. Jackson was born at Boston in 1832, and is consequently 45 years old. He received his education in the common schools, and after attaining a good education he adopted the profession of civil engineer. When the war broke out in 1861 he went to the front as Captain of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and was engaged in the battles of Bolivar, Bull Run, Lookout Mountain, and others. At the expiration of two years he was discharged, owing to physical disability. He next went to Colorado, where he remained for four years, engaging in the mining and lumber business. Returning to Boston, he again resumed the practice of his old profession of civil engineer. He commenced rifle-shooting in December, 1875, at short range, and never fired at long range until early last Spring. He shoots a Remington Creedmoor rifle, which he won upon the score of 152 out of a possible 180 points, on the grounds of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, of which he is a member. Mr. Jackson weighs 210 pounds, and stands six feet three-eighths inch in his stockings. In shooting he lies on his back, resting the butt of his gun against his shoulder, and the muzzle over his left knee.

Major Herbert S. Jewell is the senior partner of the firm of Jewell Brothers, flour merchants, Brooklyn, and is 36 years of age. He was a member of the American team in the match with the Canadians in 1875. He made the score of 1,224 in six competitions for places on the Amateur Club Team, last Spring.

Isaac L. Allen is a member of the firm of D. Allen's Sons, manufacturers of cordage, in Pine-street, this City. He is 35 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, and has been engaged in rifle shooting since the Fall of 1876.

Lawrence Weber is engaged in the insurance business in this City at the present time. He was born in Buffalo, and is about 45 years of age. During the early part of his life he was a seafaring man.

Frank Hyde is at present a resident of Newtown, Long Island, where he is President of the local rifle club, and is connected in business with Sharp's Rifle Company.

Gen. Thomas S. Dakin is Commander of the Second Division National Guard, and has shot in all of the long-range teams representing America in international matches. He is a splendid "coach" and a scientific shot. He is not engaged in any business at present, having recently been left a fortune by the death of his father-in-law, Daniel S. Robbins.

Leslie C. Bruce is one of the editors of the *Turf, Field and Farm* newspaper of this city. He was one of the reserves in the second rifle match with the Irish Team in 1875. He was born at Lexington, Ky., March 25, 1849, and graduated at the Kentucky University. He is a reliable shot and will not be "low" man in the match.

Charles E. Blydenburgh is 23 years old, and a graduate of the class of '74, Columbia College. He is five feet seven inches in height, and a safe and careful shot. He is said to be the best judge of the force and direction of the wind that visits Creedmoor.

CIGARS MADE OF CABBAGE-LEAVES.

Complaints having recently been made to the United States Commissioners by regular cigar dealers of the injury done their trade by the unlicensed cheap cigar venders, it was determined that the cause of the complaint should be removed. Yesterday an itinerant dealer named Aaron Woolf, keeping a stand at No. 117 West-street, was arrested and brought before United States Commissioner Shields, on a charge of selling cigars without a United States Government license. The Commissioner having explained the charge to the unlucky culprit, the latter replied, referring to his wares: "Why, Commissioner, these are not cigars; these are only cabbage-leaves, and not taxable." "Ah, if that is so," responded Commissioner Shields, "why do you not procure some corned beef and furnish your customers with the edible that should properly accompany the cabbage-leaves, and without which their consumption is not usually considered agreeable. I fear I shall have to hold you in default of the payment of the special tax." The prisoner was thereupon held in $500 bail to answer.

THE CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

ITS INCREASE AND IMPROVEMENT.

PETITION BY COMMISSIONER CAMPBELL UNDER THE ACT OF 1877—ASKING FOR THE DRAWING OF A FIXED QUANTITY OF WATER FROM LAKES MAHOPAC AND KIRK AND THE MUSCOOT RIVER.

The question of keeping up an adequate supply of water for this City, which has been repeatedly agitated, and which has been made the subject of legislative action from time to time, has been again brought to public notice in the filing by Corporation Counsel Whitney of a petition to the Supreme Court in Westchester County yesterday. The petition is made to the court under the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, providing for the perfecting and perpetuation of the City's right to property, water, water rights and privileges heretofore taken or used, or which may hereafter be taken or used by the City to increase its water supply; and also providing for the payment of claims growing out of the taking of the lands, privileges, &c. The act referred to provides as follows:

SECTION 4. For the purpose of acquiring any such real estate or of extinguishing any right, title, interest thereto or therein, the said Commissioner of Public Works, for and in behalf of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York may present a petition praying for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal to the Supreme Court, at any general or special term thereof, held in the district in which the real estate described in the petition may be situated. Such petition shall be signed and verified according to the practice of such court. It must contain a general description of the real estate which the said Commissioner seeks to acquire, and of the rights, titles, and interests therein which he seeks to extinguish, and also a general statement of the names and places of residence of the parties so far as the same can by reasonable diligence be ascertained, who own, occupy, or enjoy, or who claim to own, occupy, or enjoy, any such real estate, or any right, title, or interest therein, and if any such persons or infants, their ages, as near as may be, must be stated; and if any of such persons are idiots, or persons of unsound mind, or are unknown, that fact must be stated, together with such other allegations and statements of liens or incumbrances upon such rights, titles, and interests as the said Commissioner may see fit to make. A copy of such petition, with a notice of the time and place the same will be presented to the Supreme Court, must be served on all persons whose interests are to be affected by the proceedings at least 10 days prior to the presentation of the same to the said court.

In presenting the petition, which is made by the Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Whitney acted as counsel to the latter, as well as to the City Corporation. The following statements, among others, are made:

Allen Campbell, as Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, has deemed and now deems it necessary for the interior uses of said City to take the waters of Lake Kirk, Lake Mahopac, and the Muscoot River, in the town of Carmel, County of Putnam, and State of New-York, and of the Muscoot River in the town of Somers, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, for the purpose of maintaining, preserving, and increasing the supply of pure and wholesome water for the use of said City.

That the said Allan Campbell, as Commissioner of Public Works, has deemed and now deems it necessary for the purpose aforesaid, that the points to which the waters of the said several lakes or natural streams, concerning which these proceedings are instituted, may be raised, and the points to which such waters may be drawn down by the said the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, should be determined with reference to each of said lakes and streams respectively, as follows, viz.:

As to Lake Kirk, the limit of elevation of the water should be on a level with a point four feet below the upper south-westerly corner of the westerly capstone on the easterly half of the dam at the outlet of said lake; and the limit of depression of the water should be on a level with a point 24 feet 9 inches below said corner of said capstone.

As to Lake Mahopac, the limit of elevation of the water should be at a point six inches below the top of a certain rock designated as Turtle Rock, near the outlet of said lake; and the limit of depression of the water should be at a point four feet below the top of said rock.

As to the Muscoot River, the limit of elevation of the water should be such, that at the point where the bridge on the Peekskill road and next below the Red Mills pond crosses said river, the waters thereof may be raised to the level of the top of the stone in the north-east corner of the west abutment of said bridge and proportionately in other points of said river throughout its entire course; and the limit of depression of the water should be such that at said bridge they may be lowered to a level with a point four feet below the top of said large stone in said abutment, (said point being at the bottom of the bed of the stream as it existed on Aug. 11, 1877,) and proportionately in other parts of said river throughout its entire course.

Mr. Campbell then, petitioning in his official capacity, prays that the Commissioners to be appointed should determine the height to which such waters may be raised, and the point to which they may be drawn down by the City, "in accordance with the foregoing declaration of the necessity of the said City," and that "in order to enter upon, take, and use the waters aforesaid to the indicated extent it is necessary either to acquire all rights, titles, and interests in the lands of the several lots, pieces, or parcels of real estate, (as the term real estate is defined by the said law,) which are hereinafter generally described, or to pay for and extinguish all claims or damages on account of such rights, titles, or interests, or growing out of such taking or using." Descriptions in detail of the several parcels of land necessary to be acquired are then given in the petition.

The meaning of the term "real estate," as used in the act, is given in the act as follows:

SECTION 16. The term real estate, as used in this act, shall be construed to signify and embrace all uplands, land under water, the waters of any lake, pond, or stream, all water-rights or privileges, and any and all easements and incorporeal hereditaments, and every estate, interest and right, legal and equitable, in lands or water, including terms for years, and liens thereon by way of judgment, mortgage, or otherwise, and also all claims for damage to such real estate.

Corporation Counsel Whitney says that this construction will prevent the recently buying expensive villas and hotel property around Lake Mahopac, which would be of no benefit to the City, and that this proceeding will put an end to the protracted disputes between property-owners relative to lands acquired for water-rights, and also many suits in relation thereto. He says the present act was prepared by himself and the Commissioner of Public Works with great care, and allows the fixing by the Commissioners of Appraisement of a limit of elevation and depression of the water and an award of final damage for all future changes of level which may be effected in the Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street. A raid was accordingly planned, and was made early yesterday morning under the supervision of Deputy Collector Max Weber, assisted by Capt. Leary, of the Thirtieth Precinct, and five special Police officers. The factory having been surrounded, and all means of escape therefrom cut off, a descent was made into the cellar of the building, in the right hand corner of which a still of 180 gallons capacity was found in complete working order, with furnaces and the other appurtenances. Two thousand gallons of mash were also discovered ready for use, together with a large quantity of whisky. The latter commodity was seized, and the mash, still, and furnace entirely destroyed. While the destruction was in progress, Officer Kehoe, who was on guard in a vacant lot adjoining the building, arrested a man just as he was in the act of issuing from a subterranean passage with the intention of sneaking away. When arrested he asked the officer to permit him to go back and get some clothes he had left behind. The request, of course, was refused, but an investigation was made which resulted in the discovery of a long underground passage leading from the distillery into the vacant lot, by which entrance to and exit from the distillery had been afforded, and which had probably been considered a guard against detection by the operator of the still. The prisoner, who gave his name as Thomas Smith, was taken before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon, to whom he stated that he knew nothing of the existence of the still, and had merely been attracted to the spot by curiosity, having watched the officers surrounding the buildings. He was held in default of $2,000 bail for examination on Thursday next.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

The following is a synopsis of the last weekly report of Dr. John T. Nagle, Deputy Register of Records, to the Board of Health: "During the week ending Saturday, Aug. 11, 1877, 625 deaths were reported to this bureau, which is a decrease of 25 deaths compared with the number reported the preceding week, and 65 less than the number reported during the corresponding week of 1876. The actual mortality for the week ending Aug. 4, was 605, which is 110.2 below the average mortality for the corresponding week of the past 5 years, and represents an annual death-rate of 29.16 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,078,714."

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President, accompanied by several members of his Cabinet, and other persons of prominence, will arrive at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel this morning, on their way to Bennington, Vt., to attend the Centennial celebration. After having breakfast at the hotel the party will leave the Grand Central Depot by the 9 o'clock train for Troy, going thence to Bennington.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Major J. J. Upham, United States Army, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, is at the Brevoort House.

Assemblyman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale College, is at the Hoffman House.

Senator J. R. McPherson, of New-Jersey, is at the St. James Hotel.

Sidney Lanier, of Georgia, and Charles F. Coghlan, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Congressman D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, and Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Gov. William Aiken, of South Carolina, and Judge George S. Lacey, of New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. Matthew Hale, of Albany; Alfred Gaither, of Cincinnati, and S. M. Shoemaker, of Baltimore, are at the Gilsey House.

R. R. Bridgers, President of the Atlantic Coast Railway Line, and Gen. George B. Wright, of Indianapolis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska; J. N. Camden, of West Virginia, and H. B. Hurlbut, Vice-President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, are at the Windsor Hotel.

PRESENTING PRIZES TO ATHLETES.

THE WINNERS IN THE ALBION SOCIETY ATHLETIC COMPETITIONS RECEIVE THEIR MEDALS—THE CEREMONY WITNESSED BY A LARGE ASSEMBLAGE OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The Albion Society met in its new rooms at No. 33 Union-square last evening, to perform the pleasant ceremony of presenting handsome gold and silver prizes to the successful competitors in the running and walking matches held recently in conjunction with the annual picnic of the society at Jones' Wood. There was a large attendance of members, while a number of ladies graced the occasion with their presence. A tastefully arranged display of bunting and flags added to the cheerfulness of the meeting hall, the handsome silken banner of the society, presented by a committee of ladies, being conspicuously draped behind the platform occupied by the President.

After a brief business meeting, the ceremony of presenting the prizes was performed by Mr. J. G. Kidd, the President of the society, who, prior to the distribution, announced that about three-fourths of the prizes, won by contestants who were not members, had already been awarded. Mr. James Henry, winner of the 100-yards running match, received as first prize an elaborately engraved gold medal. Mr. Edwin Smith was the recipient of the second prize offered in the same race, a silver medal of handsome design. Oscar Preyer, winner of the boys' race, was presented with a gold cross, the second and third prizes, consisting of silver and bronze crosses, being awarded to L. W. Tindale and Arthur Parsons, respectively. Mr. Thomas S. Griffiths, Recording Secretary of the society, who won the one-mile walk, was presented with a handsome gold medal. The second prize, a silver medal, was given to Mr. George Watson, the Financial Secretary, who was second in the same match. Mr. Henry Ranson, the victor in the sack race, was the recipient of a monogram of the society in gold and enamel. Mr. Thomas Henry, who reached the goal second, received a similar testimonial, and Mr. Robert Sutton was awarded the third prize, a silver Venetian cross. Mr. George Land, the victor in the "old man's race," was presented with a gold Venetian cross, and Mr. John Henry with a silver cross as second prize. The winner of the quarter-mile race was Mr. James Henry, who was also victorious in the 100-yards running match. To him Mr. Kidd presented a beautiful gold medal, and to Mr. Edwin Smith, second in the race, a fac-simile in silver. The Albion Cup, a goblet of solid frosted silver, lined within with burnished gold, for which members only were permitted to compete, was awarded to Mr. George Burrell, the winner of the special quarter-mile running match. At the conclusion of the presentations the society glee club contributed to the entertainment of the occasion by singing several pretty melodies.

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

SELECTION OF A TEAM TO SHOOT A MATCH WITH THE CANADIANS.

The Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club held a meeting at the residence of Major Holland, the Secretary, No. 52 East Twenty-fifth-street, last evening, for the purpose of selecting a team to shoot a match with a team from the Victoria Rifle Club, of Hamilton, at Toronto, Ontario, next month. Col. Sanford presided, and the other members present were Major Jewell, Major Fulton, Messrs. Bruce, Alford, and Waters. The following team was selected:

	Points.		Points.
Major H. S. Jewell	1,224	L. L. Allen	1,173
Frank Hyde	1,193	L. C. Bruce	1,172
L. Geiger	1,193	Major H. Fulton	1,167
L. L. Hepburn	1,177	R. C. Coleman	1,155

Mr. A. Alford was appointed a committee of one to secure transportation and hotel accommodations for the team. The Treasurer was authorized to procure camp-stools and other accommodations for the use of the team at Toronto. Col. Sanford was elected Captain of the team, and a letter was read from the Secretary of the Victoria Rifle Association, announcing that it had been decided to hold the match on Monday, Sept. 3. It was decided to notify the Victoria Rifle Association that the only day on which the club could shoot the match would be Saturday, Sept. 1, owing to the fact that a number of members of the team were also members of the American team, and must return in time to practice on Tuesday, Sept. 4. The President announced that the team would be allowed to practice upon targets adjoining those used by the Centennial team. A team of four to represent the club in the Inter-State match was chosen as follows: Jewell, 1,227; Allen, 1,224; Hepburn, 1,206; Hyde, 1,195, or Dakin, 1,187. If Gen. Dakin makes a higher score in his competition to-day than that of Mr. Hyde, he will be the fourth man. Messrs. L. C. Hepburn, W. H. Jackson, and M. M. Maltby, were elected to membership. The club then adjourned.

The committee of seven having in charge the conduct of the international long range match, met yesterday, and voted to expend the sum of $350 in printing and advertising.

AN ILLICIT DISTILLERY DESTROYED.

The revenue officer of the Second District having received information a few days ago that an illicit distillery was being operated on the premises of the unoccupied building, formerly used by the National Car Spring Factory, situated on the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, proceeded to verify the report. A special officer was detailed, and after watching the premises for several nights became assured that the distillery was being regularly operated, and that it was located in that portion of the factory which faced the Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street. A raid was accordingly planned, and was made early yesterday morning under the supervision of Deputy Collector Max Weber, assisted by Capt. Leary, of the Thirtieth Precinct, and five special Police officers. The factory having been surrounded, and all means of escape therefrom cut off, a descent was made into the cellar of the building, in the right hand corner of which a still of 180 gallons capacity was found in complete working order, with furnaces and the other appurtenances. Two thousand gallons of mash were also discovered ready for use, together with a large quantity of whisky. The latter commodity was seized, and the mash, still, and furnace entirely destroyed. While the destruction was in progress, Officer Kehoe, who was on guard in a vacant lot adjoining the building, arrested a man just as he was in the act of issuing from a subterranean passage with the intention of sneaking away. When arrested he asked the officer to permit him to go back and get some clothes he had left behind. The request, of course, was refused, but an investigation was made which resulted in the discovery of a long underground passage leading from the distillery into the vacant lot, by which entrance to and exit from the distillery had been afforded, and which had probably been considered a guard against detection by the operator of the still. The prisoner, who gave his name as Thomas Smith, was taken before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon, to whom he stated that he knew nothing of the existence of the still, and had merely been attracted to the spot by curiosity, having watched the officers surrounding the buildings. He was held in default of $2,000 bail for examination on Thursday next.

POLICE STUPIDITY AND OUTRAGE.

BRINGING A DYING CHILD INTO COURT—SCATHING REBUKE BY JUSTICE SMITH.

Another case of Police outrage and stupidity came before Justice Smith at the Tombs Police Court yesterday. The facts of the case are as follows: John Buckley, who lives at No. 68 James-street, is a sober, hardworking, industrious man. He was working during all Monday night, and on coming home to his breakfast on Tuesday morning found his wife intoxicated. With a father's feelings he reminded her of the condition of their sick child, which required careful nursing. She grew furious, both quarreled, and he, losing all control of himself, in an evil moment struck her with his clenched fist over the right eye, causing an ugly wound. The wife went in search of a policeman to arrest her husband. She unluckily met Officer Mink, of the Oak-Street Police-station, and to him related her story. He went up stairs, arrested Buckley, and at the same time insisted upon his wife coming along with him to the station-house to make complaint. Mrs. Buckley, tipsy as she was, explained to the officer that her child was dying from cholera infantum, and, with a mother's instincts and tender feelings, implored the officer on her bended knees to allow her to remain and watch over her child. Mink refused to listen to her appeal, and, with a triumphant flourish of his club, dragged both to the station-house, the mother carrying the dying babe in her arms. At court yesterday the officer, instead of immediately calling the attention of the Justice to the case, sauntered around for half an hour until his name was called by the clerk. Justice Smith, upon seeing the dying condition of the child, immediately ordered Mink to take the child to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where the Surgeon in charge gave it as his opinion that the child would not live.

When the officer came back in the afternoon to report, the Justice addressed him as follows: "To bring a dying child here is the biggest piece of Police stupidity I have ever seen in my life; 'tis a perfect outrage on humanity, and I shall see that the proper parties will find out whether it was your fault or that of the Sergeant at the desk." Sergt. Fitzgerald was at the desk when the officer brought the parties to the station-house. The officer had no immediate necessity for arresting the woman, as he could have brought the husband before the Justice, and had him remanded until such time as his wife was ready to appear. Those in the court-room yesterday expressed the deepest sympathy for the couple.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE.

The case of the Attorney-General against the Universal Life Insurance Company was continued yesterday before the Referee, I. V. French. The cross-examination of John T. Wakeman, the real estate expert from New-Jersey, by Judge Green, that was adjourned on Friday, was continued, and lasted from 11 A. M. till 4 P. M. The witness was examined as to the relative prices of real estate in and about Newark, about his estimates of the value of property, and in what manner he arrived at the conclusions upon which he based his valuations of property. Judge Green wanted to know if it was not true that nearly one-half of the City of Newark was made up of reclaimed land, to which the witness answered that not more than one-fifth of that city was of that character. The witness stated that he had been employed by the Insurance Department of the State to make estimates of New-Jersey property, and was also employed by two institutions in Newark for that purpose. The Referee at this point adjourned the inquiry until this morning.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Senator Conkling, accompanied by his sister, departed for Utica yesterday morning.

James Rowan, aged 8 years, who had been missing from his home since Sunday last, was found drowned yesterday at the foot of West Thirty-sixth-street.

Stephen Wilson, dealer in gentlemen's furnishing goods at No. 608 Eighth-avenue, filed an assignment, yesterday, in the County Clerk's office, to Howard C. Furman.

The Pilot Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, passed a resolution to prosecute by legal means all persons caught violating the law by dumping refuse in the harbor.

The ocean steamers Wyoming and Andes, and the brig Big Hoard, which left this port yesterday, took out 26,191 letters, 258 registered letters, and 96 bags of letters and papers.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an urchin of about 12 years, clothed in the garments of nature, amused himself by diving and swimming in the basin of the Bowling Green fountain.

Edward B. Lunney, aged 30, of No. 250 First-avenue, was found in an insensible condition, suffering from fits, last evening, on the corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

An open-air religious service will be held this evening at 6:30 o'clock, at No. 15 State-street. A sermon to working men will be delivered by Rev. William H. Acres, at the close of which a prayer-meeting and service of song will take place.

John J. Edwards, a driver, of No. 489 Sixth-avenue, was thrown from a cart at Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue yesterday, and seriously injured. The accident was caused by the cart coming into collision with a railroad car.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange, at their meeting yesterday, ordered the sale by auction on the 28th inst., of the seat of James Brett, who failed under suspicious circumstances a short time ago. The proceeds will go to his creditors.

Patrolman George M. Ellis, of the Eastern Steam-boat Squad, yesterday morning found William Reed, a young man aged 18, on board the canal-boat E. E. Frost in an unconscious condition, suffering from intermittent fever, and sent him to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Officer Drown, of the Thirteenth Precinct, found a dead body floating in the East River at the foot of Jackson-street. It was recognized as that of the Belgian named John Muss, aged 32, who was drowned opposite the Grand-Street Ferry last Sunday.

The Consul-General of Brazil yesterday transmitted to Superintendent Walling $200

The New-York Times.

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THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

THE SITUATION IN BULGARIA.

RUSSIAN BATTERIES BOMBARDING RUSTCHUK—A SECOND BRIDGE OVER THE DANUBE—THE MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS—A SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION BY A LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* reports that at Topkoi on Monday the Russians were defeated and lost five cannon, instead of the Turks, as previously reported. If this account is true, it is probably some operation in the direction of Osman Bazar.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 15.—The Russian batteries at Slobozia bombarded Rustchuk last night, causing a conflagration which lasted until midnight. The Turks have been bombarding Giurgevo since 5 o'clock this morning. The Russian batteries are not replying.

SHUMLA, Aug. 15.—The Russians yesterday completed a second bridge over the Danube at Pyegos, and troops are now passing over. It is stated that a Turkish reconnoitering party found Kustendje evacuated by the Russians. The Turks reconnoitered in several directions from Kustendje without meeting the enemy.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The *News'* Bucharest correspondent says: "From reports which continue to arrive here I very much fear that the particulars concerning the Eski-Sagra massacres were understated rather than overstated. It seems if these things continue many days longer not a single Christian will be left alive on the slopes of the Southern Balkans.

A *Times* occasional correspondent at Vienna sends the following summary of the situation: In the Balkans, fragments of Gen. Gourko's corps are intrenching themselves in the Shipka Pass. The Eighth Corps, appointed to support them, is echeloned between Selvi-Brenova and Tirnova. A division of the Eleventh Corps occupies Koyarawitz. Against these troops, which form the bulk of the Russian forces in Western Bulgaria, a Turkish army corps is slowly but steadily advancing from Shumla, via Osman-Bazar. Suleiman Pasha, too, with a portion of his army, is advancing in the direction of Elena. Lastly, some of Osman's men are marching from Lovatz on Gabrova. The Russian reinforcements are more than counterbalanced by the troops which the Turks are receiving from Asia. The sanitary condition of the Russians is so much worse than that of the Turks that the gaps occasioned by sickness among the former almost establish an equilibrium of forces between the combatants.

ROUMANIA AND SERVIA AND GREECE.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The report contained in the *Standard's* Constantinople special dispatch, published this morning, that an alliance between Roumania and Servia has been concluded, and that it is expected that the Russians and Roumanians will almost immediately enter Servia and be joined by the Servians is probably entirely imaginary. The news from Belgrade, Vienna, and Bucharest is so far from confirming it that it seems certain that Russia has not called for Servian co-operation and will not enter Servian territory, and that no movement by Servia against Turkey is likely to be effected the present season.

The most reliable information from Greece also leads to the belief that there will be no action at present, though there is a considerable show of excitement and warlike enthusiasm. In Athens a strong under current of popular opinion favors an attidude of armed observation.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—The Ministry of War officially declared the mobilization of the whole Russian Army untrue.

Mr. Seudamore has resigned the Directorship of the International Ottoman Post Office. The fortifications of Gallipoli are nearly completed.

Reuter's Erzeroum dispatch, dated Aug. 15, reports that the Russian centre is now heavily reinforced, and has commenced a serious offensive movement. Important events are expected shortly.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphs: "There have been numerous arrests in Galicia in consequence of the secret enlistment of volunteers to serve against Russia in Poland and Turkey."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 15.—The Turkish Army in the Province of Bagdad, numbering 35,000 men, has been summoned to Constantinople, and will come by the Valley of the Euphrates. It will be replaced in the Bagdad district by Militia.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A Reuter telegram from Athens contains the following: "According to trustworthy information two Turkish iron-clads have sunk a Greek vessel cruising off the Island of Cirigo. The Christian population of the Province of Janina are fleeing *en masse* to escape the tyranny of the Turks.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1877.

Elias H. Norris was to-day appointed Revenue Gauger for the First District of Texas.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $252,950 62, and from Customs, $479,851 88.

The brig Katie will sail from New-York on the 16th inst. with the United States mails for Brazil.

The sailing of the steamer Mercedita from New-York, for Halifax, conveying the United States mails for Canada and Newfoundland, scheduled for the 23d inst., has been postponed to the 30th inst.

Mr. R. F. Campbell was to-day appointed Internal Revenue Collector of the Third Texas District, to take effect Sept. 1. Mr. Brewster, the present incumbent, has been asked to resign, and if he does not do so will be suspended, the President being of opinion that Campbell's removal was through improper representations.

Secretary Schurz denies the truth of the statement that the reason why he did not accompany the President to Vermont was that he did not feel sufficient confidence in his principal subordinates to intrust his department to them during his absence; nor is there any truth in the report that the Secretary desires the removal of Assistant Secretary Bell.

Secretary Schurz has ordered an investigation into the affairs of the Patent Office, on the same plan under which the Indian Office is now being investigated, and a committee was to-day appointed for the purpose. It is ostensibly to look into the propriety of the action of Commissioner Spear in debarring a Patent Attorney from practicing in the office, but will be a general overhauling of the bureau.

The Government has advices through a firm at Newburyport, Mass., of a communication received from Capt. Atkin, of the whaling schooner Edward Lee, of Provincetown, of which vessel the firm relating the affair are part owners, in which Capt. Atkin says, after cruising in the Carribean Sea he went to Cayron, the south side of Cuba, where, on the first day after his arrival, he was fired into by a gun-boat. Capt. Atkin represents that he was first fired into with ball and afterward with grape shot and bombshell, none of which, however, were effective. The report has been referred from the State Department to the Secretary of the Treasury, and Secretary Sherman has taken steps to ascertain the correctness of the report and the particulars of the affair. Though no intimation was given as to the nationality of the vessel perpetrating the alleged outrage, the presumption is that it was a Spanish vessel. Should decisive information be received, it will undoubtedly be a subject of importance at the Cabinet next week, after official reports of the character desired shall reach the Treasury Department.

THE ILLNESS OF SENATOR MORTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady received a dispatch from ex-Gov. Burbank last night saying that Senator Morton was somewhat better; that his physician gave it as his opinion that his illness came from indigestion, and that a day's relaxation would bring him out all right. It is known that his left side is partially paralyzed, and his friends in Washington fear that his illness is of a very serious character.

THE MONTANA INDIAN TROUBLES.

GOV. POTTS CALLING FOR VOLUNTEERS WHICH GEN. SHERIDAN REFUSES TO AUTHORIZE—THE REPORTS OF INDIAN OUTRAGES SAID TO BE GREATLY EXAGGERATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Dispatches from Montana Territory published this morning claim that Gov. Potts is calling for more volunteers to defend the Territory from invasion by the Nez Perces Indians, and Lieut-Gen. Sheridan, in whose hands the matter rests refuses to authorize him to enlist volunteers. As the dispatches read, it would seem that there was nelgigence on the part of Gen. Sheridan about protecting the interests of the frontiersmen or examining into the real situation of affairs. Your correspondent had a long conversation with Gen. Sheridan at his headquarters to-day, regarding this subject, in which he stated that a greater portion of the reports that come from that country are gotten up in the interest of some particular individual or party, and to further the interests of some political scheme. He was disposed to treat of the Indian atrocities lightly. He said that the reports were generally greatly exaggerated. For instance, it was reported that the Indians were murdering and committing depredations all along their route of retreat, when the truth of the matter was there were two men killed at the old Mormon fort where the Indians stopped on their retreat to Salmon River head waters, and that was the extent of the murders. He scouted the idea that the Indians were likely to pass through Montana on their way to hunt buffalo, as there were none in that region this season. In order to reach points where buffalo grazed this year the Indians would have to pass through the central portion of Montana, which was thickly settled, to a point about 600 miles east—a scheme which would not be likely to be popular with the redskins, as they had only a small band at best, while the country was thickly peopled and the inhabitants were armed. The other buffalo region, the General stated, was north of the Missouri River, so it was preposterous to suppose that the hostiles were contemplating a passage through Montana. According to the opinion of many military officers at head-quarters, who have visited the scene of the disturbances, Gov. Potts is "tearing his shirt," to use the language of one of them, and is raising a cry to gain popularity. It is said that Gov. Potts has not been too well liked since he commenced his Administration, and as there is nothing which will make an Executive so popular as to call out volunteers, he is striving to further his purpose. It is furthermore stated that calling for volunteers is an old scheme with this official for various other reasons. The arming and equipping of a lot of volunteers, Sheridan says, would involve the Government in an expense of from $3,000,000 to $7,000,000, and not a tenth part of this sum would ever be accounted for. It is for this reason that Gen. Sheridan is slow to take the responsibility of calling for volunteers, especially when he can see no cause for doing so. Again, there are regularly organized troops to be had to put the Indians down in Montana, without organizing new companies of men who will be raw and deficient at best, and regular troops who are all equipped and ready to march at a day's notice can be put into the field much sooner than volunteers could be enlisted and furnished with supplies.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 15.—The Knights of Pythias in attendance upon the sessions of the Supreme Lodge of the World participated in a grand prize drill at the Northern Ohio Fair Grounds this afternoon. In Class A, first prize, a Pythian banner, valued at $150, was taken by the Columbus Division; second prize, $100 gold, was awarded to the Dayton (Ohio) Division; third prize, a gold badge to the best commander, went to Capt. Heinmiller, of Columbus. In class B, first prize, United States flag, valued at $75, went to the Lafayette Division; second prize, $50, gold, to the Toledo (Ohio) Division, and a gold badge to the best commander was given to Capt. Carnahan, of Lafavette, Ind. This evening a reception and banquet in honor of the Supreme Lodge of the World was given by the Grand Lodge of Ohio. This will close the jubilee part of this gathering of Knights, and most of them will go home to-morrow. The Supreme Lodge will then begin their actual business, and will probably be in session the remainder of the week.

THE DENTAL CONVENTION.

OAKLAND, Md., Aug. 15.—The second day's proceedings of the Dnetal Convention were of a rather interesting character to the general public, though very scientific. A paper was read by Dr. Atkinson, of New-York, on "Embryology," which was the event of the day. He discussed the question in the most profound manner, and said all dentists should study biology. Drs. Taft, of Cincinnati; S. Waterman, C. B. Evans, J. J. Caldwell, R. Findley Hunt, of Baltimore, and J. R. Walker, of New-Orleans, discussed the paper at length. A clinic was held by Drs. Coy and Waters, of Baltimore. At the afternoon session Dr. Corrydon Palmer, of New-York, gave a number of examples of the application of various substances, such as ruberdam, cohesive gold, &c. Dr. Walker, of New-Orleans, read a paper by Prof. McLean, on the treatment of exposed nerve pulps, which was very able, and was discussed at length by Drs. Ford and Taft. A paper on "Operative Dentistry" was given by Dr. Coy, of Baltimore, and the convention adjourned.

FRAUDULENT KANSAS BONDS.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 15.—At a meeting of County Commissioners, representing Anderson, Franklin, Johnson, Leavenworth, and Douglass Counties, held here to-day to discuss bond matters, it was generally stated that the several counties were unable to pay the full amount of their bonded indebtedness. There was also a general belief expressed in the fraudulent character of the bonds themselves, and a determination to resist any and all efforts looking toward a full or forcible collection. At a secret session of the Commissioners an executive committee was appointed, which is understood to have been empowered to employ Hon. Matt. Carpenter as counsel to assist in effecting a favorable compromise.

ILLINOIS ASSESSMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The assessments of property, real and personal, of Illinois, as returned to the State Board of Equalization, show the following figurse: Enumerated property, $1,969,165; unenumerated, $187,648,455; railroad property, $4,467,802; land, $491,704,984; town and city lots, $208,521,067—total, $892,342,308. The acreage of grain in the State is reported at 1,824,224 for wheat, 8,289,888 for corn, and 1,480,891 for oats.

WASHED REVENUE STAMPS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—United States Commissioner Southworth committed Louis Davis to appear before the Circuit Court in default of $20,000 bail, for selling washed revenue stamps. Davis was an old rag and paper dealer, and also carried on the business of removing and cancelling marks, by means of chemicals, from revenue stamps collected in his trade. The accused had several thousand single 2-cent stamps which had been renovated.

NO END TO ITS TROUBLES.

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE.

BORROWING MONEY ON ITS WESTERN MORTGAGES—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS TO BE RAISED TO MEET MATURING DEATH CLAIMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 15.—The Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, finding that its current income is not sufficient to meet maturing death claims and endowment and other payments falling due, has begun borrowing on its Western mortgages. It has just negotiated a loan of $100,000 with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company on mortgages on property located in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Toledo, and Chicago. The Connecticut Mutual officers have had all the real estate covered by these mortgages examined and reappraised, and will loan not to exceed 50 per cent. of the appraisal, and not exceeding 75 per cent. of the amount of notes secured by the mortgages. As the negotiable securities owned by the company are all hypothecated, and its building in Hartford is mortgaged for $200,000 to the Ætna Life Company, the only resource left is to raise money on its mortgages. But it is hoped that this necessity will not long continue, and there is an expectation on the part of the managers of the company that it will not. It would destroy all hopes of successful recuperation in the interest of policy-holders, as insurance men here look at it, should there be a long continuance in the disturbance of invested assets.

THE OLD MANAGEMENT.

MR. FURBER'S LETTER AND WHAT MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO COMMITTEE SAY ABOUT IT—MR. SHERWOOD READY TO VOUCH FOR HIS FIGURES—FURBER'S STATEMENTS DENOUNCED AS UTTERLY FALSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The letter of H. J. Furber, late of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and which was reproduced in the Chicago *Tribune* this morning, has brought out replies from the gentlemen who acted on the committee which went to Hartford from this city recently to investigate the company's affairs, and who, in their report submitted on Monday to the meeting of policy-holders here, took occasion to denounce the course pursued by Furber, Wiggin, White, and other officials. A *Tribune* reporter to-day called upon Mr. George Sherwood and Hon. William Bross, and had interviews with them concerning Furber's exceptions to their strictures upon the management of the Charter Oak Company. The allegations of Furber in the letter referred to were sweeping in their character, and he denounced Rev. Dr. Ryder, Mr. Sherwood, and Mr. Bross as utterers of untruths, provided the published report of their utterances at the Sherman House meeting was a faithful one. Mr. Sherwood said he had looked over the report of his remarks, which was correct throughout. His attention was drawn to Furber's allegation that the committee never examined a book or paper of the company, but after listening to the President's story, Sherwood himself stated, the committee were satisfied that the management of the company since the retirement of Walkeley had been judicious. Mr. Sherwood states emphatically that he never said anything of the kind. "Furber's assertion is a gross falsehood. I will tell you what we did do. The entire committee waited on Mr. Wiggin, who told his story from beginning to end. It is unnecessary to repeat all of his yarn much of which had nothing to do with the points at issue, but I will give you the leading features of it. He stated that he and Furber would never have gone into the company at all if they had known or entertained any idea of the corruption and mismanagement of the previous managers. They [Furber and himself] had found $1,000,000 in premium notes counted as assets which possessed no value whatever. There were many other crooked things; the accounts were in a chaotic state, and they could not make head or tail of them. Some of the books were missing, and the cash has never been balanced at all. Then," continued Mr. Sherwood, "the committee asked him, Why is it that this Mr. White, who was connected with the former management, and who it is generally charged and acknowledged is so corrupt, is still retained in the service of the company at a salary of $10,000 or $12,000 per annum. To this Wiggin replied, 'That is an impertinent question.' There are certain matters in court on which we want his testimony, and we thought it better to keep him than to dismiss him. But the experts who have examined our books say that they never saw a better kept set of books in their lives." Mr. Sherwood then asked, "How do you get up such a first-class set of books from the mass of rubbish which you and Furber found on taking possession?" Mr. Wiggin replied that they went to work just the same as one would in a country store, and took an inventory of everything. They sent agents all over the country to examine into all the real estate, and looked up every detail of business. The committee then returned, with the exception of Mr. Sherwood, who remained to examine the books. He asked to see the inventory, and, after some delay, caused by waiting for a clerk who was said to know all about it, this was produced, as were also the books. To Sherwood's utter astonishment, the first entry in this much-bepraised set of books bore date May 12, 1876. How they ever got them started he didn't know, and how much the company might have been robbed of prior to the date of the commencement there seemed no means of telling. Mr. Sherwood emphatically reiterates his statement that Wiggin and Furber were installed in their places through corruption, and their management has been reckless, cruel, and criminal. "I have not," he continued, "anything to take back and am ready to make affidavit to what I have said. I would like to have the company or the policy-holders employ a lawyer to prepare a case against these men and make them sweat for their ill-gotten gains. I don't scare a cent's worth on Mr. Furber's threats."

Mr. Bross said to the reporter that when he first reached Hartford he was inclined to judge as favorably as he could of Furber's management, but when he saw Sherwood's figures he concluded that unless Mr. Furber could show that he had not stolen $1,000,000 of the funds, Gov. Hawley's declaration that, compared with the way the Charter Oak had been run, the Northampton Bank robbery was an honest transaction was true in every particular. He had seen no reason to change his opinion, and thought that if Furber had any facts or figures favorable to himself to produce he should publish them. As for the threats of legal proceedings and the like, the committee were ready to meet him at any time. If Sherwood's figures were incorrect, Furber should point out the errors. Furthermore, if the figures were correct, Furber ought to be made to disgorge and be sent to State Prison for life.

THE ILLINOIS EPISCOPALIANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The annual Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church of Illinois is to be held in this city next month. The only question of importance to come before it for discussion is: "Shall the diocese be divided?" At present the whole State is one diocese and always has been since its organization about 40 years ago. A division of the Diocese of Illinois has been contemplated since 1871, and was in process of maturity previous to the death of Bishop Whitehouse. No particular opposition is made to the division. All seemingly concede that it is desirable, but there is a diversity of sentiment regarding the boundaries. The prospect for the establishment of a diocese of which Quincy shall be the See city, appears to be fair, but its exact limits are still to be determined. The committee which was appointed at the last diocesan convention will report favorably upon the division of the present diocese, and will also favor the establishment of a third with the See city at Springfield. It is too early yet for candidates for the proposed Bishoprics to present themselves, and no one has yet been named in connection with the new Sees. Bishop McLaren will have the selection of his diocese, and he will unquestionably remain in Chicago.

POLITICS FORESWORN FOREVER.

THE PROMISE MADE BY JOHN A. JOYCE—AN INTERVIEW WITH THE RELEASED MEMBER OF THE WHISKY RING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 15.—John A. Joyce, of Missouri, who figured conspicuously in the whisky prosecutions, and has just emerged from the Jefferson City Prison after a term of 21 months, was in Chicago to-day. In the course of a long conversation he said that, while just out of prison, he was not wholly out of the custody of the law. He had been liberated under a decision of the court which took the ground that the cumulative sentences were illegal. The question of appeal is to be heard in November, before Judge Dillon, at Jefferson City, Mo. Joyce was certain Judge Dillon would sustain the opinion of Judge Krekel on the illegality of the cumulative sentence. Joyce says he is bound for Colorado, where he will reside and devote his life to literature. Regarding his trial and conviction, he said that had the investigation and prosecution of the Whisky Ring been entirely in the interests of truth and law great good would have resulted therefrom. He was always ready to suffer for any sins he might have committed, but said he, "when I was taken up as a first-class goat, trotted into the synagogue, and loaded down with the sins of the whole jubilee, I think common sense as well as equal justice will say that I have been punished more than I deserve." He says that all he asks now is that the world will let him earn an honest living, and he proposes to leave politics forever.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

HAZELTON, Penn., Aug. 15.—This being the day for hearing the report concerning the conference between the miners and operators, as to whether the 12½ per cent. reduction of June 1 would be restored, a delegate meeting, representing the majority of the collieries of this region, was held here this morning, at which it was resolved to quit work to-night. The collieries of A. Pardee & Co., Hazelton; G. B. Linderman & Co., Humboldt; Pardee, Sons & Co., Mount Pleasant; Calvin, Pardee & Co., Hollywood, and Coxe Brothers & Co., Cross Creek and Woodside, were not represented at the meeting. This partial representation raises the question as to whether the strikers will allow the men belonging to collieries not represented at the meeting to work if they wish to do so. The operators say that with coal selling at present prices it will be impossible for them to increase the wages of the men, but are willing to give them the advantage of any rise in the market that may take place. They also express a determination to protect all men who wish to work, and there is considerable anxiety to-night as to the result of any attempt that may be made to work at any of the collieries to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Representatives of the United Labor League of America state that a meeting was held here last evening representing the different white trade unions of the District, for the consideration of an amalgamation of the trade unions of the District into one body. It was resolved that the various trade unions appoint a committee of 10, to meet a committee to be appointed by the Labor League of the District, to consolidate all the organizations of the District of Columbia under the constitution and principles of the Labor League, and demand the restoration of impartial suffrage in the District. The committee are to issue an address to the labor unions of America to convene a national Congress of Amalgamated Labor Unions, to meet in Washington during the coming session of Congress to petition for such redress as they desire. It is also said that the delegates passed resolutions favoring the restoration of impartial suffrage in the District, and the repeal of the Resumption act of 1879.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 15.—The new Central Coal Company, one of the heaviest shippers in the region, resumed work to-day at 55 cents, the rate demanded by the strikers. Another company will resume to-morrow at the same rate.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—A meeting of railroad managers was held at the Grand Union Hotel to-day. After a brief session they adjourned until noon to-morrow.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 15.—At the examination of four strikers this morning they were bound over for trial at the next term of court. Bail was fixed at $500 in one case and $300 in the others.

SCHLIEMANN'S DISCOVERIES SUPPLEMENTED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—A dispatch has been received at the Department of State from the United States Minister to Greece, concerning recent important discoveries of interesting and valuable ornaments in some ancient tombs near Athens. These tombs are situated on the side of a small hill in the midst of a large plain near the village of Sparta, on which is the southern side of Mount Hymetlus, about two hours' drive from Athens. They are hewn out of the rock, which when fresh can be cut with a knife, but which hardens when exposed to the air, and in the arrangement correspond with the remains of the ancient tombs of Etruria. The appearance and decorations of more than 2,000 objects thus far recovered exactly resemble those discovered by Dr. Schliemann at Mycenæ, conclusively proving the antiquity of the latter, for among the ornaments discovered near Sparta are some which are pronounced by M. Dumont, Director of the French Archæological Institute at Athens, as undoubtedly of Assyrian origin. The new discoveries are mostly of glass and ivory, and the tombs have evidently been entered in the past and despoiled of their solid gold ornaments. Much interest has been excited among the various archæological societies at Athens by these discoveries.

A TERRIFIC THUNDER-STORM.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 15.—A terrific thunder-storm visited this city last night. A large brick building was struck by lightning, a chimney demolished, portions of wall torn away, and several windows knocked out. Minor damages were sustained by several other buildings. The storm visited Aylwyn at noon, where a school-house was struck by lightning, knocking out all the windows and shattering beams. The blackboard was torn from the wall and set on fire. The wildest confusion prevailed among the children, one of whom was knocked senseless, and several rendered unconscious with fear. Reports from the whole district bring accounts of the violence of the storm, with many narrow escapes from death.

PRESIDENT HAYES' OLD REGIMENT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 15.—President Hayes' old regiment, the Twenty-third Ohio, will hold its annual reunion at Fremont, Ohio, Sept. 14. President Hayes, Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Crook, Cox, Howard, Carroll, and other distinguished persons will be present. The citizens of Fremont are making preparations to give them a grand reception.

INDEPENDENT GREENBACK PARTY.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Aug. 15.—The State Executive Committee of the Independent Greenback Party met to-day in this city. The committee have called a State Convention, to be held here on Wednesday, Sept. 19, at which candidates are to be put in the field for Auditor-General, State Treasurer, and Supreme Judge.

MARINE DISASTER.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The British brig Clara and Agnes, Capt. Ganion, from Bremen Aug. 6th for New-York, has put into Plymouth, having lost her bulwarks and stanchions, and being otherwise damaged by collision.

VERMONT'S ANNIVERSARY.

THE BENNINGTON CELEBRATION.

THE PROGRAMME CHANGED TO SUIT THE WEATHER—AN IMPOSING MILITARY DISPLAY—ORATION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF VERMONT, BY HON. DANIEL ROBERTS—A COMMEMORATIVE POEM BY MRS. JULIA C. R. DORR—SHORT SPEECHES BY VARIOUS GENTLEMEN—ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF PRESIDENT HAYES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 15.—Everything was propitious for to-day except the weather, and that was bad. Rain fell abundantly last night. This morning the mountains were heavy with mist and cloud, threatening more rain. It held off until nearly the afternoon, only sprinkling and drizzling a little, until finally the downpour became such as to make some sort of shelter very desirable. Notwithstanding this drawback, the people seemed to enjoy themselves. It is a holiday crowd, all through, which has gathered here. Everybody appears to have come out determined to have a good time anyhow. Centennial celebrations do not occur so often that they can be wasted, and Vermont farmers are not the sort of people who would be likely to let a little rain interfere with their enjoyment. All the town and the camps outside of it were up and bustling at an early hour this morning. The grand military procession was to march down from the camp, and, with bands playing and banners flying, to parade through the principal streets of the town. With tolerable punctuality the event came off, and it was quite an impressive affair. There was Chief Marshal Valentine and a gorgeous mounted staff; Gov. Fairbanks and a staff of like brilliancy; the President of the day, Mr. Edward Phelps, of Burlington; the orator of the day, Mr. Roberts, of the same place; then the members of the various commissions and associations which have had a hand in getting up this affair; then the State officers, the State Judiciary, the Senate and the House of Representatives. After these came all the ex-Governors of Vermont who could be gathered together, and the Governors of other States—Connor, of Maine, Prescott, of New-Hampshire, and Van Zandt, of Rhode Island—each with their respective staffs, all in gold lace and cocked hats, and after these a representation of the State departments, judiciary and legislative, of New-Hampshire as full as that of Vermont itself. This was because Vermont was a child of New-Hampshire, and was constituted from the territory over which that State originally had or claimed jurisdiction. The various Militia organizations of Vermont and New-Hampshire and the veteran associations filled out the line. After marching through the several streets according to the programme, the procession returned to the camp-ground and broke up at the pavilion, in which the orations were to be delivered. All the distinguished people took the seats assigned them behind the speaker's desk, and the general public filled up the immense space around it. Mr. Phelps, who is a gentleman of fine presence and dignified manner, did the honors of the day with excellent effect, introducing each speaker very happily. Mr. Roberts' oration on "The Establishment of Vermont as a State" was well delivered, and listened to with close interest throughout. This was succeeded by the reading of Mrs. Dorr's poem by Prof. J. W. Churchill, of Andover. The reading was magnificently done, and produced a deep and perceptible impression on the audience. Following the delivery of this came the various short speeches from gentlemen representing the other New-England States. Gen. Hawley spoke for Connecticut with his usual happy effect, putting everybody in good humor. Ex-Gov. Harriman, of New-Hampshire, went up into the clouds on the broad wings of the spread eagle. Gen. Banks, of Massachusetts, began humorously and went on to serious topics. Gov. Connor spoke for Maine, Gov. Van Zandt for Rhode Island, and Mr. Stevenson spoke briefly for things in general and Vermont in particular. It was past 2 o'clock when the speaking closed and the audience scattered.

President Hayes was put down on the programme to be upon the grounds by 2 P. M., but there was delay on the line somewhere, and he did not reach Bennington till nearly 4 o'clock. A committee had met him at Troy. Col. Peck, of Gov. Fairbanks' staff, met him at the State line, and the Governor himself, with the members of the Centennial Commission, gave him a formal welcome at North Bennington, five miles from here. When the Presidential train arrived here the military and the crowd were in waiting at the depot. It was raining hard, but it did not dampen the enthusiasm of the people. The President and party took carriages, but so enthusiastic were the demonstrations that he stood up, bareheaded, to acknowledge the hearty greetings by repeated bows. All along the route this scene was repeated, and the President must have got pretty wet before he arrived at the end of his ride, at Rev. Mr. Tibbitts' house, up on the hill. Owing to the bad weather several changes had to be made in the original programme, and one of them was the omission to come on to the camp ground, so that the thousands of people who had, under such shelter as they could get, patiently waited there for the coming of the procession had to go back to town disappointed. The people who had braved the rain and waited along the streets between the railroad station and the place where the President was to stop, greeted him with extraordinary heartiness, such as could not fail to be pleasing to the object of their demonstrations. The procession did not turn aside at all, but marched by the most direct route to its destination. Torch-light processions and various other things had been arranged for this evening, but the rain caused the postponement of all except the President's public reception. This took place at the Walloomsac House at Bennington Centre. The Centre, as it is usually called, is the original village upon the hill, and is a mile or more from the modern Bennington, which lies in the valley below. The house in which the reception is held is nearly opposite the spot on which the famous old Catamount Tavern stood, in which the Council of Safety used to hold its meetings. It was burned two or three years ago, and a heap of half-calcined stones now marks the site. Near it are several old brick residences and the ancient meeting-house. Printed notices posted along the street direct the visitor's attention to the spot where the old pillory stood; another where the whipping-post was erected; another where the hospital was in which the wounded from the battle of Bennington lay, and another where the dead were buried.

Every house in the Centre is illuminated to-night, and the one street of the place is jammed with carriages and people. Stages have been running all the evening from the town, carrying their loads of passengers anxious to shake hands with the President. It is no exaggeration to say that not one-third of the crowd will have that pleasure. The stages are carrying away as many as they bring. One-half of these people have waited and waited in vain, and go away at last unsatisfied. All will have a chance, however, to see the President to-morrow, when he attends the exercises in the large tent and reviews the troops. It is estimated that from 35,000 to 40,000 people are in Bennington, though how they got here is something of a marvel, for the railroad accommodations are wretched, and the telegraphic facilities about the same.

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The order of procession was as follows:

Platoon of Police.
A. B. Valentine, Chief-Marshal.
Assistants to Chief-Marshal—Gen. J. N. Patterson, of New-Hampshire; Col. Isaac F. Kingsbury, of Massachusetts; Gen. W. W. Henry, of Vermont.
Chief-Marshal's Staff—Major E. U. S. Morgan, Chief of Staff; Major S. H. Brown, Hon. J. A. Martin, O. B. Lawton, Charles E. Dewey, Barber Chase, J. K. Batchelder, M. B. Morgan, H. B. Baldwin, Col. H. B. Clark, Col. A. G. Watson, George M. Smith, G. Hayden Day, C. R. Sanford, Olin Scott, James White, G. B. Libby, Capt. B. L. Shields, H. B. Kent, James E. Scully, Corps Austin, E. S. Libby, E. L. Roberts, G. D. Adams, William E. Hawks, C. H. Forbes, H. E. Bradford, W. A. Root, Col. A. B. Franklin, J. W. Birds, Buel J. Derby, A. Austin, and Park Valentine.

EIGHT DIVISION.

Col. W. G. Veazey, Marshal Commanding.
Staff—Major E. J. Ormsbee, Col. M. S. Colborn, Capt. E. A. Morse, Col. Kettredge Haskins, Capt. E. H. Armstrong, Major R. B. Ames.
Escorted by the First Regiment, National Guard of Vermont, Col. T. S. Peck commanding.
His Excellency, Horace Fairbanks, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and Staff.
President of the day, Hon. Edward J. Phelps.
Orator of the day, Hon. Daniel Roberts.
Reader, "Mrs. Dorr's Poem."
Prof. J. W. Churchill, of Andover, Mass.
Park Guard Band.
Bennington Battle Monument Association Executive Committee—Hon. A. B. Gardner, A. B. Valentine, A. P. Childs, C. E. Dewey, Olin Scott. Members of the Association Vermont Centennial Commission—First Vice-President, Hon. Hiland Hall; Executive Committee, Hon. H. G. Root, Chairman; Hon. M. C. Huling, A. B. Valentine, Col. George A. Merrill, Hon. Carrol S. Page; Charles N. Bliss, Secretary.
Members of the Commission.
Distinguished guests.

SECOND DIVISION.

Colonel John E. Pratt, Marshal Commanding.
Capt. E. C. Houghton, Capt. A. G. Potter, J. O. Rupf, H. S. Bingham, Andrew Keyes, Fred Pratt.
Escorted by the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, Conn, Major F. M. Brown commanding. Putnam Fife and Drum Corps.
State Government of Vermont.
Executive Department—His Honor, Redfield Proctor, Lieut.-Governor; Hon. Asaph Nichols, Secretary of State; Hon. John A. Page, Treasurer; Hon. Jedd P. Ladd, Auditor; Brig.-Gen. James S. Peck, Adjutant and Inspector-General; Brig.-Gen. Levi G. Kinsley, Quartermaster-General; Brig.-Gen. Joel H. Lucia, Judge Advocate-General; Henry C. Newell, Surgeon-General, and T. C. Phinney, Sergeant-at-Arms.
State Judiciary—Hon. John Pierrepont, Chief Justice; Hon. James Barrett, Hon. Homer E. Royce, Hon. Timothy P. Redfield, Hon. Jonathan Ross, Hon. H. Henry Powers, Hon. Walter C. Dunton, Justices.
The Senate of Vermont—Hon. William W. Grant, President pro tem.; F. W. Baldwin, Secretary.
The House of Representatives—Hon. John W. Stewart, Speaker; George R. Chapman, Clerk.
Ex-Governors of Vermont.
His Excellency Seldon Connor, Governor of Maine, and Staff.
His Excellency B. F. Prescott, Governor of New-Hampshire, and Staff, escorted by the Amoskeag Veterans.
His Excellency Charles C. Van Zandt, Governor of Rhode Island, and Staff.
Governors of other States.
Battallon of New-Hampshire Militia, commanded by Col. D. M. White, as escort to the State officials of New-Hampshire.
Executive Council—Hon. J. B. Smith, Hon. John M. Parker, Hon. Edward Paulding, Hon. Francis A. Cushman, Hon. Jeremiah Blodgett.
State Officers:
Hon. A. B. Thompson, Secretary of State.
Hon. Solon A. Carter, Treasurer.
Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, State Historian.
Hon. Oliver Pillsbury, Insurance Commissioner.
Mason W. Tappan, Attorney-General.
Ira Cross, Adjutant-General.
Dr. Granville P. Conn, Railroad Commissioner.
Rev. C. A. Dowas, Superintendent Public Instruction.
President of the Senate, Hon. Nathaniel Head.
Speaker of the House, Hon. A. A. Woolson.
Legislature of New-Hampshire.
Col. Charles E. Danforth, Clerk of the House.
A. W. Baker, Assistant Clerk.
Manchester War Veterans of New-Hampshire.
Militia.
Capt. George H. Dodge, commanding, escorting the City Government of Manchester, N. H.
Hon. Ira Cross, Mayor.
Officers and Members of City Government.

THIRD DIVISION.

Col. George W. Hooker, Marshal, commanding.
Staff.—Col. D. Wheeler, Charles Lawrence, Major R. M. Gould, C. M. Russell, C. L. Piper, Dr. D. P. Webster, S. H. Bowker, Horace Birchard, D. D.; D. S. Pratt, W. H. Willard, A. Starkey, A. J. Tucker, A. H. Fisher, A. E. Bates, Gen. W. W. Lynde, Col. M. C. Sawyer, Major B. R. Jenrie, G. H. Babbitt, H. F. Brooks, Capt. H. E. Taylor, B. F. Phelps, George E. Sellick, R. M. Silsby, M. J. Hawley, Gilman Warner, C. F. Eastbrook, A. R. Burklee, G. F. Witherell.
Veteran Soldiers' Reunion.
Col. James H. Walbridge, commanding, and Staff.
Sherman Band of Windsor, N. H.
First Brigade, Col. Alonzo J. Walker commanding, and Staff.
Second Brigade, Col. F. G. Butterfield commanding, and Staff.
Third Brigade, Col. A. S. Tracy commanding, and Staff.
Guests of Reunion Society.
Other Civic and Military Organizations of Vermont.
Fuller's Battery, National Guard of Vermont, Capt. Levi K. Fuller commanding.

The procession moved at 9:30. It was the most imposing procession ever seen in Vermont, but will probably be eclipsed by that to-morrow. It was over three miles in length, numbered at a fair estimate 40,000 people, and was witnessed by 25,000 persons. The noticeable parts of the procession were the creditable marching of

assembled in convention and framed a Constitution for the State of Vermont. This Constitution opens with a preamble reciting in forcible language the reasons for the formation of "a free and independent State." These recited reasons were the right of the people by common consent to change their government whenever it fails to secure the ends of government, viz., the security and protection of the community, as such, and the natural rights of the individuals who compose it; the oppressions of the British Government toward the Colonies, "more fully set forth in the declaration of Congress;" and the worse oppressions of New-York toward the settlers of the New-Hampshire Grants. This preamble was followed by "a declaration of the rights of the inhabitants of the State of Vermont," and a plan or frame of government.

It was while the draft of this Constitution was under consideration that the alarming news reached the convention of the evacuation by our troops of Ticonderoga, and their disastrous retreat through Hubbardton, thus leaving all our western border open to the ravages of Burgoyne with his Hessians and savages. It is reported that the first impulse of the convention was to separate and look to the protection of their families at home, when "a severe thunder-storm came on and gave them time to reflect," and so they stayed till their work was finished. Thus Vermont received birth and became a State, though, for a time after, under the anomalous administration of a Council of Safety, and, until March 4, 1791, 14 years, she existed as an independent sovereignty, with all the attributes and functions of sovereignty, when she was admitted as an equal member of the Federal Union. In the meantime, the American Revolution had been closed in a declared peace. The confederation of the United States had been formed and dissolved, and the United States Constitution had made of the United States a government. In this construction of confederation and constitution Vermont had not been allowed part, but during all these 14 years she had stood apart among her mountains in stern independency, defending herself against States contending for her lands and life, disowned by Congress, and having for years on her borders the common enemy to fight with the weapons and the finesse of war. In all this did her work bravely and well; and we do well to-day by commemorating these labors of the fathers a hundred years ago.

This Constitution of 1777 was more than a declaration of independence and frame of government. It was a charter of human liberty also. Thus the Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the State of Vermont" starts off with the proposition "that all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent, and inalienable rights, among which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety." Therefore it is to this the logic leads: "no male person, born in this country or brought from over the sea, ought to be holden by the law to serve any person as a servant, slave, or apprentice, after he arrives to the age of 21 years, nor female, in like manner, after she arrives to the age of 18 years, unless bound by their own consent after they arrive to such an age." This provision of the Constitution received judicial interpretation—clear enough without it—by the Supreme Court in 1802—that no inhabitant of this State can hold a slave, and that by becoming an inhabitant his slave brought from another State becomes free. (Windsor versus Jacob, 2 Tyler's Reports, 192.) The bill of sale in such case to be effective must, according to the traditional ruling of Judge Theophilus Harrington, be under the hand and seal of the Almighty.

If we consider the part taken by Vermonters in the wars which have arisen since the Revolution, it may be claimed of them, that they have not disgraced the memories of the men who took Ticonderoga and conquered at Bennington. Thus, Lake Champlain and Plattsburg cheered the rush of the Vermont farmers to repel the British invasion of 1914. So in 1861, the gun fired on Sumter was heard in every hamlet in Vermont. The spirits of the Green Mountain Boys of "the dreams," slumbering in the caves of their mountains, seemed to arouse to a quickened life, and Allen, Warner and their compeers once more to "walk the earth. Every heart was stirred with a divine anger, and from every valley, hill-side, and mountain top echoed back the responsive cry, "Since you will have it so, so be it, and God defend the right." And so Vermont sent forth to the fray some 34,000 of her sons, and they so fought as to make the name of Vermont and the Vermont Brigade a historic glory, and died, to the number of 5,000 in the shock of battle. And so the nation was saved by the sacrificial blood of her sons —the issues of the fratricidal strife happily solving, as we trust, the riddle of Samson. Out of the eater became food, forth issued sweetness, and "strong came forth sweetness;" the riddle of all time—good out of evil—the wrath of man praising God. Thus far—in spirit of freedom and self-sacrifice, in patriotic devotion and heroic courage—I note no degeneracy.

GEN. HAWLEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Phelps then introduced as the representative of Connecticut, ex-Gov. Joseph R. Hawley, of Hartford, who spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: I am more afraid than I should be. I found myself among the "and others" for a few brief remarks to-day, and here I am called on to speak in the presence of the still thrilling grand old strains of the poem and oration. With all his heart he would say a good word about Vermont. He felt proud that Vermont was the child of Connecticut. He said he did not in any respect feel he was a stranger, and referred to Rev. Mr. Jennings and others present, whom he recognized as from Connecticut. He congratulated those present and joined them in thanking God for 100 years of Vermont history. He spoke glowingly of the exploit of the 83 men in capturing Ticonderoga, 50 prisoners, and 120 cannon, the first time the British flag struck to the young Republic. The speaker read numerous extracts from documents pertaining to the actions of the old-time patriots, and the judgment of the English Government in regard to them. He thought Connecticut men must have had a good share in the organization of the Vermont Government. Fifty-five towns in this State are namesakes of Connecticut towns, and he finds a similarity between certain parts of the statute-books of the two States. He thought perhaps Vermonters had proposed to save trouble by copying some of the Connecticut laws. All wished for Vermont another hundred years of true and solid prosperity.

REMARKS BY EX-GOV. HARRIMAN.

Gen. Hawley kept the large audience in the best of spirits, interspersing frequent sallies of wit, of which the audience showed appreciation by hearty applause. Ex-Gov. Harriman, of New-Hampshire, who was next introduced, said he was glad of the opportunity to respond to the honor conferred on him calling upon him to speak for the State of New-Hampshire. He felt that he was standing upon ground sacred in the annals of the State's history; on the ground where those patriots, Seth Warner, Ethan Allen, and Remember Baker had fought so gallantly. The State for which he was speaking was one of the original 13, whose hills had glared with the beacon fires and whose valleys had re-echoed with songs of liberty. A State which produced such men as Stark, Langdon, Sullivan, and McElroy. He would have it remembered that at Bunker Hill New-Hampshire furnished more than 1,000 men, or two-thirds of the total number of colonists there. New-Hampshire was also well represented at Bennington. Daniel Webster never said that New-Hampshire was a good place to emigrate from. It was a libel on his fair name. No New-Hampshire man need ever blush that he was of that State. On the contrary, he may recall with pride the illustrious proofs of the ardent patriotism of his ancestors.

AN ADDRESS BY GEN. BANKS.

Gen. N. P. Banks, on being introduced, expressed his regrets that the sickness of the chief magistrate of the State of Massachusetts prevented his appearance for the Bay State. He had such eloquence, and such an admirable and poetic address, that the remarks he should make would form a sort of background for the illustration of those other and more interesting literary performances. They had heard the gentleman from Connecticut who thought Connecticut was a fine State. He should judge that every Connecticut man that came there, from what he had heard, must have found an office. New-Hampshire is a fine State, and the people are a fine people, whether or not it was a good State to emigrate from. He did not think from what he had heard that Vermont would have had very much love for herself if New-Hampshire could have had her way. Massachusetts had, in the early history of Vermont, taken the part of the Green Mountain boys in their sorrows and troubles. He was not very much learned in the facts of that portion of history, but he did not think that upon the roster of Vermont could be found a great number of Massachusetts men. He did not believe that Massachusetts had ever claimed any portion of the Vermont territory. Nevertheless, Massachusetts had a good name. Its people were good. And he was not at all surprised when he arrived at Bennington this morning to see so good looking men and women. If there were no bad citizens among them, or none who need reclamation, all that is necessary would be to name them to Vermont women, and all would be right. New-York is a fine State—a very fine State. The honorable President of the day and the learned and eloquent Secretary of State would perhaps excuse his saying that. But he remembered when Vermont was struggling for admission into the union of States. New-York would not allow her to come in unless she would give her a large portion of territory. He had always thought that it was the concession of territory wrung by New-York from the State and people of Vermont which laid the foundation of the magnificent prosperity of the State of New-York. The occasion was one that called for something more than mere historical reminiscences. It had been commented upon by eloquent speakers in words that will be a text-book of those who come after us, either here or elsewhere. We must remember that the lesson of this day is to continue the example set before us by those who are departed. Liberty that had been purchased by the blood of American heroes, and cultured and preserved by American statesmen is liberty that came here to stay, and as long as men and women of the original stock hold possession of the Government it will stay and be maintained in its perfection.

Gen. Banks then referred to the letters of Junius, that friend of liberty—and of the rights of man who battled for liberty against Parliament, who bearded the King in his palace, and spoke words of fire that will live forever; whose love of liberty caused him to dedicate his letters to the people—men and women of Great Britain. He says to them, "The fee simple of country and Government is ours," and that was all the founders of American Government said at the commencement. "The fee simple, &c., is ours; this country, with its atmosphere, its wealth, and power, in fee simple is ours, and God giving us the strength and capacity, we will maintain it." I have repeated what will preserve this liberty that distinguishes our country; it is truth; it is the truth that makes men free. Nothing but this will make us so—it is that which nerved our fathers—patriots, statesmen, heroes, whose grand acts we have met here to celebrate. Nothing but truth gave to them the victory, and in regard to the machinery of the Government the same thing is true. The local machinery is to be preserved. We should cling to it with the greatest tenacity. He had nothing further to say for Massachusetts other than to "wish them, Vermonters, God speed and prosperity, and all power and strength in the great work that is for them."

MRS. DORR'S POEM.

The following poem by Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr was read by Prof. J. W. Churchill, of Andover:

I.

O, woman-form, majestic, strong, and fair,
Sitting enthroned where in upper air
Thy mountain-peaks in solemn grandeur rise,
Piercing the splendor of the Summer skies—
Vermont! Our mighty mother, crowned to-day
In all the glory of thy hundred years,
If thou dost bid me sing how can I but obey?
What though the lips may tremble, and the verse
That fain would grandly thy grand deeds rehearse,
May trip and falter, and the stammering tongue
Leave all unrhymed the rhymes that should be sung?
I can but do thy bidding, as is meet.
Bowing in humble homage at thy feet—
Thy royal feet—and if my words are weak,
O, crowned one, 'twas thou didst bid me speak!

II.

Yet what is there to say,
Even on this proud day,
This day of days, that hath not oft been said?
What song is there to sing
That hath not oft been sung?
What laurel can we bring,
A thousand times above their glorious dead?

III.

Oh! let the earth grow old!
And the burning stars grow cold!
And, if you will, declare man's story told!
Yet, pure as faith is pure,
And sure as death is sure,
"As long as love shall live, shall song endure!"

VI.

Oh! rude the cradle in which each was rocked—
The infant nation and the infant State!
Rough nurses were they that received, that mocked
At mother kisses, and for mother arms
Gave their young nurslings sudden harsh alarms,
Quick blows, and stern rebuffs. They bade them wait.
Often in cold and hunger, while the feast
Was spread for others, and, though last not least,
Gave them sharp swords for playthings, and the din
Of actual battle for the mimic strife
That childhood loves. Then they
Yet not the less they loved them. Spartans they
Who could not rear a weak, effeminate brood.
Better the forest's awful solitude,
Better the desert spaces where the day
Wanders from dawn to dusk and finds no life!

VIII.

Thus fared the nation—prosperous great, and free,
Prophet and herald of the good to be;
And on its humbler way, in calm content,
The lesser State, the while, serenely went.
Safe in her mountain fastnesses she dwelt,
Her life-blood unpolluted, and forgot, its woes unfelt,
And thought her bitterest tears had all been shed,
For peace was in her borders, and God reigned overhead.
But suddenly over the hills there came
A cry that rent her with grief and shame—
A cry from the nation in sore distress,
Stricken down in the pride of its mightiness!
With passionate ardor up she sprang,
And, listening, soon the clear, strong note of a trumpet rang,—
"What ho! what ho! brave sons of mine,
Strong with the strength of the mountain pine!
To the front of the battle, away! away!
The nation is bleeding in deadly fray,
The nation, it may be, is dying to-day!
On, then, to the rescue! away! away!"

X.

Ah! how they answered let the ages tell,
For they shall guard the sacred story well!
Green grows the grass, to-day, on many a battlefield;
Wars dread alarums are o'er; its scars are healed;
Its bitter agony has found surcease:
A reunited land clasps hands in peace.
But, oh! ye blessed dead, whose graves are strewn
From where our forests raise a perpetual moan,
To those far shores where smiling Southern seas
Give back soft murmurs to the fragrant breeze,—
Oh! ye who drained for us the bitter cup,
Think ye we can forget what ye have offered up?
The years will come and go, and other centuries die,
And generation after generation lie
Down in the dust; but long as stars shall shine,
Long as Killington shall proudly lift
Its lofty peak above the storm-cloud's rift,
Or Mansfield hail the blue, o'erarching skies,
Or fair Mount Anthony in grandeur rise,
So long shall live the deeds that ye have done.
So deathless be the glory ye have won!

XI.

Not with exultant joy,
And pride without alloy,
Did the twin centuries rejoice when all was o'er,
What though the nation rose
Triumphant o'er its foes?
What though the State had gained
The meed of faith unstained?
Their mighty hearts remembered the dead that came no more!
Remembered all the losses,
The weary, weary crosses,
Remembered earth was poorer for the blood that had been shed,
And knew that it was sadder for the story it had read!

XIII.

So clasping hands, with somewhat saddened mien,
And eyes uplifted to the Great Unseen
That rules alike o'er centuries and men,
Onward they walked serenely toward—the end!

XIV.

But what to us are centuries dead,
And rolling years forever fled,
Compared with thee, O grand and fair
Vermont—our goddess mother!
Strong with the strength of thy verdant hills,
Fresh with the freshness of mountain rills,
Pure as the breath of fragrant pine,
Glad with the gladness of youth divine,
Serenely thou sittest, throned to-day
Where the free winds that round thee play
Rejoice in thy waves of sun-bright hair,
O thou, our glorious mother!
Rejoice in thy beautiful strength and say
Earth holds not such another!

XV.

Rise up, O noble mother of great sons,
Worthy to rank among earth's mightiest ones,
And daughters fair, and beautiful, and good,
Yet wise and strong in loftiest womanhood,
Rise from thy throne, and standing far and high
Outlined against the blue, adoring sky,
Lift up thy voice, and stretch thy loving hands
In benediction o'er the waiting lands!
Take thou our fealty! at thy feet we bow,
Glad to renew each oft-repeated vow!
No costly gifts we bring to thee to-day;
No votive wreathes upon thy shrine we lay.
Take thou our hearts, then!—hearts that fain would be
From this day forth, O goddess, worthier thee!

PROF. BARTLETT'S ORATION.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 15.—The following is Prof. S. C. Bartlett's address, to be delivered to-morrow, Bennington battle day, being the one hundredth anniversary of that event:

From the top of Mount Anthony the eye looks out on a panorama of singular extent and beauty. Westward the Adirondacks, dim with the distance of 100 miles or more, the Helderbergs and Catskills to the south; Greylock, Saddle, and Bald, the long Green Mountain wall on the east, and Kellington Peak, 80 miles away to the north, outline a vast amphitheatre of hill and vale, of fertile fields and graceful forests, dotted with thrifty villages and happy homes. Steam puffs up in sight from half a dozen railway lines, and there are glimpses of the Hoosac and Walloomsack, bordered with manufactories; nestled invisibly away are schools and banks, and printing presses; here a vane and there a college. As the day declines silver streamlets come glinting forth with reflected sunbeams from the broad expanse of rich farming lands. A near fountain spreads its lofty spray upon the air, and at length there settles down over the whole landscape that mellow, low and dreamy hue which betokens it seem of some other world. But this is no dreamland vision: these things all lie on the soil of these sovereign States, and they are the substantial tokens of industry, culture, peace, and prosperity—the ripest fruits of republican liberty.

On a bright morning 100 years ago to-day a German officer, encamped on eminence five miles from here, looked forth admiringly on a part of this same landscape—then ripe with pastoral beauty, a wider sweep of stately forests interrupted at remote intervals by green meadows and fertile corn-fields, with here and there a cottage, shed, or other primitive edifice, and Bennington was a "cluster of poor cottages in a wild country." Around him was a well-appointed military band, glittering with arms, some of the men in brass helmets, some in red coats, some in citizens' garb, and dusky forms in war paint hung upon the outskirts. Two miles this side of him, hidden from his sight, was another band, ill-armed and miscellaneously clad, largely in cloth of tow or linsey, dyed butternut or maple, and too deeply absorbed in their daybreak preparations to spend one thought upon the glory of earth or sky. The early days of August 1777 were the culminating time of gloom and alarm. For more than 12 months the tide of our prospects had steadily ebbed, till shoals and reefs were plainly in sight. In the opening of our great conflict the first clash of our arms had carried all before it. The British Army and its favorite Generals, Gage, Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne, were penned up in Boston with bitter memories of Lexington and Concord, then driven forth to find shelter in Halifax. Lord Dunmore was expelled from Norfolk, and took refuge on his fleet. Ticonderoga, Crown Point, St. Johns, and Montreal had been taken in rapid succession, and Quebec alone had escaped. From Canada to Virginia we had made a clean sweep. But a change came just before our Independence was declared. The last of our troops were driven out of Canada, in the strong but true language of the day, "disgraced, defeated, discontented, dispirited, diseased, and undisciplined." The flush and ardor of transient conflicts had now given way to the tug and strain of a protracted war. Often destitute of tents, blankets and medicines, good clothing and wholesome food; short of arms and ammunition; without money or credit; I might say long without an army, for by short enlistments our troops continually melted away, sometimes in the presence of the foe. And even short enlistments were growing difficult, for in those sparse, new, and poor settlements how could men be spared from their homes? The camp, too, was as fatal as the battle-field. It was invaded by camp-fever and dysentery, and steadily beleaguered by small-pox. At one time in "76," Schuyler in three months lost half of his 10,000 men by death and desertion, and two-fifths of the remainder were on the sick list. I may not weary you with the long recital. Enough that when a State Militia enrollment extended from the age of 16 up to 50, and had an alarm list to 65, and when at length orders were given to draft one-half even of that alarm list, we may be sure that the strain had reached her vital forces. The outlook also in these earlier months of the year was forbidding and fearful. * * * It is useless to extol Burgoyne greatly as a commander. He did three things that are not done by great commanders. He needlessly underrated his enemy; he lost his best opportunity, and, in his last resort, he declined the responsibility which would have given up an expedition and saved an army. Give him credit for a good plan, but another man should have executed that plan. That man was Sir Guy Carleton, during his last years Commander and Governor of Canada. Burgoyne was in Montreal a full month before he applied for means of transport, and the inadequacy of his supply at the last was the chief cause of his disaster. His body of troops, though smaller than he asked, was a splendid army corps. (Burgoyne had asked for 8,000 regular troops, exclusive of artillery, 2,000 Canadians to act as escorts and working parties, and 1,000 Indians, besides a number of provincials for transport duties.) He reports his actual force 7,251 regulars, 141 Canadian Militia, and 503 Indians. This was exclusive of 511 artillerymen and an accession of Tories from the States. For an army of its size no finer body could have been set down on this continent. The General knew, or ought to have known, how to use them. But he only imposed on himself when he proclaimed to the army that the enemy were "infinitely inferior to the King's troops in open space and hardy combat." Events made it even ludicrous in him to announce that they relied only on "intrenchments and rifle-pits, and it will be our glory and preservation to storm." It was still graver folly to threaten that enemy with "devastation, famine, and every concomitant horror," for he only exasperated when he sought to terrify.

* * * Men called Ticonderoga the "Key of North America." Schuyler had written to New-Hampshire that the "loss of it would be painful, if not altogether fatal, to the liberties of the country." Washington said the consequences would be "irreparable." Meanwhile the public mind was feverish with excitement and the air thick with alarms. The enemy had entered Newport and headed for Providence. They had hunted at Fairfield; had destroyed Danbury; were expected at Rye. Eighteen ships were seen above Peekskill. Carleton's boats were said to be at Split Rock, 40 miles from Ticonderoga. The New-Hampshire Committee of Safety recommended all persons capable of bearing arms constantly to carry them to public worship, and all places where business should lead them, saying, "We know not the day, nor the hour "of an attack on the borders," and we must "stop those infernal traitors among ourselves." On the 1st of July a line of 50 gunboats and two frigates drove in sight of Ticonderoga, stretching across the lake from east to west. The garrison declared themselves ready for the "bloody fray," and Parson Allen was willing to "leave this body of his a corpse on the spot." On the morning of the 5th they were amazed to see a body of red-coats planting a battery on Mount Defiance, commanding every corner of their fortress. That night came the order to evacuate. It was received in the fortress literally with curses and with tears, and a cry of execration and lament swept through the country. "Such a retreat," wrote one of the garrison, "was never heard of since the creation of the world." Men talked of treachery. "We never shall hold a post," said stout John Adams, "until we shoot a General." Burgoyne wrote home: "The rebels have no men of military science." King George rushed into the Queen's apartments shouting: "I have beaten them: I have beaten all the Americans!" and he talked of the Ribbon of Bath for his General. Beza Woodward wrote from Hanover at midnight: "For God's sake come without delay." But George had not beaten all the Americans, and Burgoyne did not earn the red ribbon. There were then on these New-Hampshire grants, in the words of Congress, those called Green Mountain Boys," and they were not ready to resign their homesteads after struggles of a dozen years.

It was then, when there was no money in the Treasury and no light ahead, that up rose John Langdon in his place in the New-Hampshire Legislature, tendering his money, his merchandise, and his plate. "If we gain our independence I shall be repaid; if not, that matters my property." The Legislature adjourned on Saturday night. All that night and the next day an American was riding from Exeter to Concord. Sunday afternoon he dismounted at the church door and walked up the aisle. The minister stopped and said, "Capt. Hutchins, are you the bearer of a message?" "Yes; Burgoyne is on his march to Albany. Stark will command the New-Hampshire men, and if we all turn out we can cut him off." "My hearers!" said Rev. Timothy Walker, "you who are ready to go, better leave at once." The congregation left the house; but Philemon Virgier had no shoes. "You shall have a pair," said Samuel, Thompson, the shoemaker, "before to-morrow morning."

Stark's name was a tower of strength in New-Hampshire, and his officers and men were in great measure select citizens, owners of soil, good men and true. The Brigade Chaplain, Mr. Hubbard, was a graduate in the second class of Dartmouth College. A future Governor and Chief-Justice of State, Jeremiah Smith, had his gun-stock broken and face grazed by a musket ball at Bennington. The members of several companies were neighbors, friends, and relations. From the little town of Salisbury, N. H., with only 109 ratable polls, 80 were in the ranks. Their Captain was the father of Daniel Webster. Massachusetts sent lawyers, physicians, and a Judge and fighting parson. It was the best blood of these States that flowed here. While this commotion was fermenting in the States Burgoyne was happy and easy. He was ordering a *feu-de-joie* in honor of his victory on the very day on which Schuyler was declining to furnish a soldier or a musket to defend Vermont. Instead of pushing on by Lake George and the old road he halted at Whitehall, while his troops cut their way through a dense forest, made 40 bridges in 16 miles, and rolling logs and trees of log-cross. Rivulets of days after he was notified of his appointment he appeared in Charlestown. In advance of his instructions he was forwarding troops to Vermont awaiting the enemy and looking up his supplies. It would be amusing were it not distressing to read of his difficulties. But he makes no apologies or complaints, he utters no doubts or fears. As fast as his men come in by squads he sends them along. Just as soon as the bullets were run Stark and his men went off at the enemy. When all this stir around Connecticut had reached its height, things were beginning to move on the Hudson like the opening of some tragic romance. The British General had bored his way doggedly through forest and swamp and creek. He looked anxiously down the river for some trace of Howe, but no tidings came. Ten messengers had gone by different routes, but never one had gone through. It would seem from Burgoyne's precautions and delay that he shrank from the expedition to Bennington. But he was nearly out of provisions, and he knew that here was a great deposit of corn, flour, and cattle, guarded only by Militia. Necessity knew no law, so he chose "the best" of his German troops and "the select light corps of the British Army," and sent them on their perilous venture, and with a strangely gratuitous folly he added to "the seizures of supplies," a "long circuit by Rockingham and Brattleboro, round to Albany." It is supposed, however, by some that his written orders were greatly modified by oral instructions. The morning of the 16th opened in absolute beauty, with not a cloud, not a stirring leaf. Rain-drops glittered like diamonds in the trees. The river rolled along swollen and tumultuous. For hours not an enemy had been seen or even heard of; but it was the hush of a crouching catamount. Scarcely were the haversacks slung and the muskets piled when the men were recalled to their ranks. The same officer, Glick, looking out from the zigzag breastworks on the hill, saw the outposts retiring and the pickets withdrawing, and a strange body of men hurrying from the thicket behind. Suddenly Glick heard a trampling behind in the forest on the right. It was Herrick and his rangers in their uniform of green. Then came a short and a rustling fire in the rear on the left. It was Nichols, of Amherst, giving a signal to begin. Scarcely had the sound of the first fire died when the Indians broke and fled. A column pushes forward on a long breastwork this side the river. It is Stickney and Hobart, and for a badge of union each man has a corn-husk in his hat. At a signal the main body moved up in front and the battle raged on every side. The tories fled, and as they climbed the slippery steps behind them, they went rolling down beneath the shots of our marksmen. For two hours—from 3 to 5 o'clock—the fire was one continuous roar, and those dense, dark-red clouds closed in never-ceasing wreaths. The ammunition cart exploded within the intrenchment, and at the sound our men rushed up, scaled the breastworks, and leaped down within. Then came a terrible clashing of sword and gun-stock and bayonet. Gigantic John McNeil strikes down four Hessians with the rest of his gun in five minutes. Twenty men broke through to the forest; the rest were all prisoners or dead or dying. They fought gallantly, and their leader died a soldier's death.

From this point the orator described various phases of the defeat of Baum and Breyman, and its bearing upon the future independence of the American nation, and its effect upon the country at large at that period.

In conclusion, he said: But Bennington teaches, too, that the foreigner must come here to enjoy, and not to destroy, our institutions, as a law-abiding citizen; never as a lawless invader. He must not mistake the home of freedom for a land of licenses nor think when he has escaped the terror of the gendarmes abroad he may inaugurate a reign of terror here. The communists, who burned down the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville, cannot, under the names of brotherhoods and unions, be suffered to make bonfires of our railway stations and warehouses. Hostile bands will no more be permitted to plunder our trains of merchandise than formerly to seize the stores of Bennington; and if Breyman with the best troops of Europe might not obstruct this great highway with his cannon, still less may the Flinns, Loshers, and Zepps with ruffian hands arrest the movements of our great steam thoroughfares, and paralyze the whole business of this country. The strong arm of the nation must teach them that if they will not work neither shall they forcibly arrest the honest work of other men. No mob, though it be 40,000 strong, shall trample on the laws and rights of 40,000,000, and one grand lesson that should signalize the opening of this new century is that all hostile and violent demonstrations upon peaceful citizens shall be as thoroughly and as summarily quelled as they were on this spot one century ago. When bands of men patrol our streets with threats in their mouths and weapons and fire-brands in their hands, it is war, and they are enemies. It is no time for blank cartridges, but for point blank shot. Next, after the Riot act and warning to disperse, comes the bayonet and the bullet, grape-shot, and canister. at Pittsburg three weeks ago last Saturday and Sunday. Oh! for one hour of Warner's Regiment and Stark's Brigade. It would have cleared the way from New-York to San Francisco, and here, on the borders of that old battle-field, amid the freshness of these glorious memories let these noble bands of Green Mountain boys lift up their right hands to Heaven and swear that the descendants of those whom the best soldiers of Great Britain and Germany could not expel from their farms and their homes shall never be driven from their lawful labors for an hour by the floating scum of Europe and America.

POEM BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

The following poem, by William Cullen Bryant, will be read at Bennington to-day:

On this fair valley's verdant breast
The calm sweet rays of Summer rest,
And dove-like peace benignly broods
On its smooth lawns and solemn woods.

A century since, in flame and smoke,
The storm of battle o'er it broke,
And, ere the invader turned and fled,
These pleasant fields were strewn with dead.

Stark, quick to act and bold to dare,
And Warner's mountain band were there,
And Allen, who had thrown the pen
Aside to lead the Berkshire men.

With fiery onset, blow for blow,
They rushed upon the embattled foe,
And swept his squadrons from the vale,
Like leaves before the Autumn gale.

Oh! never may the purple stain
Of combat blot these fields again,
Nor this fair valley ever cease
To wear the placid smile of peace.

Yet here, beside that battle field,
We plight the vow that, ere we yield
The rights for which our fathers bled,
Our blood shall steep the ground we tread.

TERRIBLE OUTRAGE IN BROOKLYN.

A DISCARDED WIFE SEEKS VENGEANCE ON HER SEDUCER—THE MAN TERRIBLY MUTILATED.

An atrocious case of maiming occurred last evening in Williamsburg. The parties to the case are James Wildermott and Honora McCormick, both of whom are middle-aged, and of not over reputable character. The former is an employe in Delamater's Iron Works, this City, and lives at No. 442 West Twenty-sixth-street. He is 48 years old, and has been married for 25 years. The woman is 35 years old, was married five years ago, and has until recently been living with her husband, who is the foreman of a shoe factory, at San Francisco. It seems that for several years previous to her marriage she and Waldermott had been unduly intimate, but when she married she assured her husband that the reports to that effect were false, and he had continued to support her, in that belief. A few months ago a visitor happened at their home. He came from Williamsburgh, and knew her before her marriage. One night, while intoxicated, he referred to her past career in the presence of her husband. This aroused suspicion which was followed by bitter persecution, lasting for several weeks. Finally she confessed all, and begged for mercy on behalf of her children. Her husband, however, was relentless, and, having purchased a passenger ticket to New-York, he gave it to her, and commanded her to leave his house forever. She returned to Williamsburgh, and took apartments at No. 426 First-street about a month ago. Since then she has visited Wildermatt at his shop several times, urging him to visit her Yesterday she addressed a note to him, requesting him to call during the evening. Wildermott reached her apartments about 8:30 o'clock, and from there accompanied her to a neighboring by-street below the house. When she approached him there he moved forward toward her, when she suddenly produced a shoemaker's knife, and stabbed him in the abdomen. The effect was terrible, and in an instant he bounded into the street terribly mutilated. In addition to the mutilation, there were two gashes in each thigh, each five inches in length; two gashes across his right hand, completely severing the veins; two similar gashes on his left hand, of which also the middle finger was split from the end to the second joint. Upon leaving the alley-way, he met Officer Dickerman, who handed him over to Officer Hoadley, by whom he was removed to the Eastern District Hospital. Notice was at once sent to the Fifth Precinct Station-House, and Capt. Woglom, with Detective Short, repaired to the woman's residence. She admitted having committed the outrage, and willingly accompanied them to the hospital. Upon seeing Hildermott she said fiercely, "O! I wish I had killed you." "I wish you had," he replied, "for then I would not have to live through this disgrace." She was then removed to the station-house and looked up. her demeanor throughout being that of a woman who had accomplished a desired end, and was satisfied with her work. Wildermott says he will not make a complaint against her.

NATIONAL AMATEUR OARSMEN.

FIRST DAY OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL REGATTA AT DETROIT—A BADLY-ARRANGED AFFAIR—A MOONLIGHT REVIEW ON THE RIVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 15.—This was the first day of the fifth annual regetta of the National Amateur Rowing Association. The attendance was large, many boats clustering around the course, and all the eligible points on shore being occupied by spectators. The management was not successful in keeping the competing crews up to time, and the result was that, with a fine day and good water, the programme was so thoroughly deranged by delays in getting the crews into line, that the junior single-scull race had to be postponed, and the final heat of the four-oared race did not take place until after dark, the result being much loudly-expressed dissatisfaction by the public. The four-oared race was beautifully contested in each heat, strong crews appearing and the work being snug between the leaders clear down the course. In the double-scull race the Quaker City pair won easily, repeating on the Detroit their recent victories on the Schuylkill. The victory in the "pontoon" race was Forrest S. Campbell, of Detroit, who won the swimming and tub races of yesterday. For some unexplained reason Yates and Barnard, who started in the double-scull race, and were favorites, fell far to the rear, and left the course before the finish. The victors in the four-oared race, the Emeralds, of Saginaw, contain some of the best material of the old Wah-Wah-Sum Club of that town, which has been for several years champions of the North-western Amateur Association. They are stout watermen, hardy, and thoroughly trained with oars.

The only mishap of the day was the fouling of the Union Springs and Zephyr Twins in the second four-oared heat, but this was amicably settled by allowing both to pull in the decisive heat. To-night a moonlight review is taking place on the river, with fire-works from the boat-houses, and the boats illuminated with lanterns, forming a novel and beautiful scene.

THE CHARGES AGAINST AUSTIN LEAKE.

On last Thursday evening charges preferred against ex-Assemblyman Austin Leake, President of the Fifth Assembly District Association, by ex-Alderman John H. Brady, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the association, to the effect that Mr. Leake had distributed the patronage of the organization to Democrats and non-residents of the district, and had misappropriated funds intrusted to him, were referred to a committee composed of ex-Alderman Eugene Ward, Vice-President Daniel Mooney, ex-Senator Abraham Lent, Charles Lynch, and George Betts, to investigate and report upon. The committee held an informal meeting on Tuesday evening and arranged to hold a formal one this evening at No. 217 Spring-street, at which Mr. Leake has been invited to be present. Three members of the committee, Messrs. Ward, Mooney, and Lynch, signed the charges preferred against Mr. Leake, and it is supposed that he will object to Mr. Lynch for this reason, but that he will not object to Messrs. Ward and Mooney, believing them to be unprejudiced, while there are some circumstances to indicate that Mr. Lynch does not occupy that position.

THE CITIZENS' FIRE OF NEWARK.

The proceedings before Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet against the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., brought by the Superintendent of Insurance, were dismissed yesterday. the company having reinsured its risks in the People's Insurance Company of Newark, and having secured the payment of unpaid losses by depositing in trust a sufficient amount of securities. The reinsurance dates from 3 o'clock on Wednesday; it was effected at a cost of $90,000 paid partly in cash and partly in securities. The outstanding losses amount to $30,000. To secure these the bonds and mortgages of the Citizens' Company were deposited in trust, subject to the order of Insurance Commissioner Kelsey. The injunction issued last week against the company by the Chancellor was dissolved as soon as the contract of reinsurance was signed. Mr. Kelsey says that the embarrassments of the company arose from the fact that with branches in almost every State it tried to carry on too large a business on its limited capital.

CREEDMOOR FALL MEETING.

The programme of the fifth annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association has been adopted by the Executive Committee, and will be issued in pamphlet form to members in a few days. With the exception of the Centennial short and mid range contests, the meeting offers fully as many inducements as that of last year.

FIREMEN'S STATE CONVENTION.

LIST OF OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR—THE ANNUAL PARADE AND REVIEW.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The Firemen's State Convention reassembled in the Hodge Opera house this morning. After the discussion of several subjects, Canandaigua was chosen as the next place of meeting. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John Hodge, of Lockport; First Vice-President, R. M. Marvin, of Jamestown; Second Vice-President, S. M. Prout, of Middletown; Recording Secretary, Frank M. Baker, of Oswego; Financial Secretary; L. D. Wilder, of Auburn; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Cooper, of Hudson; Treasurer, R. H. Huntington, of Adams; Executive Committee, O. A. Craine, of Canandaigua; J. L. Haberstro, of Buffalo; J. Cameron, of Hornellsville; C. B. Jones, of Jamestown; S. L. Paddock, of Auburn; H. E. Bury, of Oneonta; J. A. Van Kleeck, of Owego; H. W. Mathews, of Rochester; C. Burhans, of Kingston; R. S. Calkins, of Cohoes; J. S. Mitchell, of Poughkeepsie; E. A. Palmer, of Cortland; G. M. Gardner, of Amsterdam; A. C. Butts, of Monticello, and D. S. Conlon, of Dunkirk. Visiting fire companies are here in large numbers. The annual parade and review took place in the afternoon. The procession proceeded in line in the following order at 2 P. M., with apparatus and 15 bands of music. The procession, it is estimated, was a mile and a half in length:

First Division.—Police; Engineer Corps of Lockport; Visiting Chief Engineers; Potection Hook and Ladder, No. 1, Lockport; Ontario Steamer, No. 3, Canandaigua; Elliott Hook and Ladder, Jamestown; Dewitt Clinton Engine, No. 2, Lockport; Liberty Hose. No. 1, Buffalo; Mechanics' Engine, No. 3, Albion; Hydrant Hose, No. 1, Lockport; Hodgie Hose, No. 4, Lockport; Cayuga Hose, No. 4. Auburn; Washington Hose, No. 2, Lockport; Active Hose, No. 2, Rochester; Spaulding Hose, No. 3, Lockport; American Hook and Ladder, No. 3, Buffalo; Albion Fire Company, No. 2, Albion.

Second Division.—Citizens' Hose Company, No. 4, of St. Catharines; Protection Fire Company, of Medina; Young America Hook and Ladder Company, of Brockport; Silsbury steamer 5, of Huntly, of Brockport; Thomas Barnes Hose Company, No. 3, of Brockport; Shepard Hose Company, of Tonawanda; Columbia Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, of Tonawanda; Niagara Hose Company, No. 7, of Buffalo; Cataract Fire Company, No. 1, of Tonawanda; Rough and Ready Fire Company, of Williamsville; Protection Company, of Rochester.

Third Division.—Veteran firemen; State delegates; Mayor; Common Council. As the procession moved up Main-street a heavy rain fell, resulting in the disbandment of the procession, thus preventing the remainder of the line of march and the grand review. In the evening the firemen were entertained by the local companies and Citizens' Committee. It is estimated that there were 1,500 strangers in the city.

THE COTTON CROP.

REPORTS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—AN UNUSUAL SHOWING FOR AUGUST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The cotton

THE CITY SAVINGS BANKS.

NINE ADDITIONAL REPORTS.

THE SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS UNUSUALLY PROMPT WITH THEIR JULY STATEMENTS —ALL BUT ONE RECEIVED WITHIN THE PRESCRIBED TIME — A SATISFACTORY SHOWING.

ALBANY, Aug. 15.—Following are nine additional reports of the City savings banks. The savings institutions have been unusually prompt in the transmission of their July reports to the Banking Department this year, with one exception all having been received within the time prescribed by law, though some will have to be returned to the banks for correction in minor details.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,183,800 00
Stock investments, viz.:	

	Cost.	Estimated Market value.	
U. States	$1,877,833 50	$1,872,889 50	
Cities in this State	4,240,997 75	4,597,193 00	
Counties in this State	220,500 00	220,500 00	
Towns in this State	109,480 00	115,355 00	
Total	$6,448,811 25	$6,805,937 50	$6,448,811 25
Banking-house and lot, at cost			568,571 31
Other real estate, at cost			59,681 35
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			170,158 07
Cash on hand			169,383 65
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			357,126 25
Interest due and accrued			132,835 90
Total resources			$10,033,366 78

Liabilities.

Amount due depositors	$9,046,457 92
Surplus	1,036,908 86
Total liabilities	$10,083,366 78

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 18,755.
Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $13,723 33.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $2,665 05.
Rate of interest paid to depositors for last six months, 5 and 6 per cent.
This institution reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $9,264,663 52; surplus, $964,328 57; number of open accounts, 18,778.

ELEVENTH WARD SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$147,300 00
Stock investments, viz.: 3.65 District Columbia bonds, cost, $7,200; estimated market value, $7,800	7,200 00
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by law	46,340 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies	17,713 22
Cash on hand	18,796 87
Loans on demand notes, with mortgage and passbooks as collateral	724 67
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost	600 00
Interest due and accrued	1,700 00
Accrued rent	75 00
Total resources	$240,459 76

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$238,749 65
Surplus	1,710 11
Total liabilities	$240,459 76

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 2,481.
Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $805.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $897 60.
Rate of interest paid to depositors for last six months, 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $260,085 20; surplus, $1,042 54; open accounts, 2,566.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$1,070,500 00
Stock investments, viz.:	

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$238,921 87	$278,750	
States other than New-York	13,448 75	15,960	
Cities in this State	1,361,141 49	1,476,904	
Counties in this State	144,289 55	166,832	
Towns in this State	186,972 50	173,400	
Jersey City, Bayonne and Hudson Co'ty	227,709 63	282,751	
Total	$2,162,483 79	$2,372,397	$2,162,483 79
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by law			58,400 00
Banking-house and lot, at cost			69,150 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			153,153 25
Cash on hand			93,029 88
Loaned on $600 of old gold coin			380 00
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			209,913 21
Interest due and accrued			43,473 68
Total resources			$3,861,033 81

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$3,348,044 05
Surplus	512,989 76
Total liabilities	$3,861,033 81

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 8,673.
Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $7,368.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $1,800 75.
Rate of interest paid to depositors for last six months, 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $3,105,846 48; surplus, $479,856 98; open accounts, 8,300.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$317,250 00
Stock investments, viz.:	

	Cost.	Estimated Market Values.	
Cities in this State	$205,162 50	$227,660 00	
Towns in this State	40,696 71	48,800 00	
Total	$245,859 21	$276,460 00	$245,859 21
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by law			3,400 00
Real estate at cost			4,134 57
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			56,753 58
Cash on hand			10,775 33
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			30,600 79
Interest due and accrued			14,439 93
Total resources			$383,213 41

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$314,288 43
Accrued rent	366 66
Surplus	68,558 32
Total liabilities	$383,213 41

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 3,967.
Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $2,450.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $2,415 88.
Rate of interest paid depositors for last six months, 6 per cent.
This bank reported, Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $590,567 20; surplus, $67,475 87; open accounts, 3,819.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$57,450 00
Stock investments, viz.:	

	Cost.	Estimated Market Values.	
United States	$10,503 13	$10,140 00	
Cities in this State	6,641 25	7,390 00	
Total	$17,144 38	$17,530 00	17,144 38
Real estate at cost			86,268 61
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			49,275 01
Cash on hand			9,596 48
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			385 62
Interest due and accrued			2,383 22
Furniture and safe			6,179 29
Rent due and unpaid			1,851 98
Total resources			$230,334 59

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$225,344 71
Taxes due and unpaid	1,200 00
Surplus	4,889 88
Total liabilities	$230,334 59

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 7,936.
Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $1,552 66.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $1,051 51.
Rate of interest paid to depositors for last six months, 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $254,598 95; surplus, $5,289 95; open accounts, 7,830.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$4,547,202 01
Stock investments, viz.:	

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$4,499,275 00	$4,499,275 00	
States other than N. Y.	1,325,260 10	1,353,100 00	
Cities in this State	365,000 00	353,200 00	
Counties in this State	100,000 00	100,000 00	
Total	$6,289,535 10	$6,317,575 00	$6,289,535 10
Amount loaned on stocks, as authorized by law			67,000 00
Banking-house and lot at cost			550,000 00
Other real estate at cost			112,570 07
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			173,911 46
Cash on hand			351,490 63
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			28,039 90
Interest due and accrued			201,399 65
Accrued rent			1,816 67
United States taxes paid under protest, to be refunded			13,863 07
Total resources			$12,936,823 56

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$12,078,990 23
Mortgage on No. 102 East Fourteenth-street	20,000 00
Surplus	837,843 33
Total liabilities	$12,936,833 56

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 26,009.
Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $27,043 39.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $5,716 75.
Rate of interest paid to depositors for last six months, 4 and 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $12,397,343 31; surplus, $837,800 29; open accounts, 25,603.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$43,030 00
Stock investments, viz:	

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$3,939 00	$3,939 04	
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by law			23,650 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			31,445 20
Cash on hand			3,020 32
Loan on $9,495 United States gold certificates			9,000 00
Loan on depositors' pass-books, ($20,376 50)			14,380 00
Interest due and accrued			2,156 07
Total resources			$136,571 09

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$133,747 75
Surplus	2,823 34
Total liabilities	$136,571 09

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 1,043.
Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $625.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $375 93.
Rate of interest paid to depositors for last six months, 6 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $115,222 98; surplus, $2,424 21; open accounts, 1,031.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,469,618 00
Stock investments, viz:	

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
U. S.	$1,650,773 52	$1,655,250 00	
N. York S. st'k.	32,000 00	38,400 00	
Cities in this State	2,191,088 25	2,330,185 00	
Towns in this St'te	48,000 00	50,000 00	
Total	$3,921,859 77	$4,073,835 00	3,921,859 77
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by law			133,400 00
Banking-house and lot at cost			170,000 00
Other real estate at cost			195,430 29
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			733,911 32
Cash on hand			319,271 97
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			151,975 23
Interest due and accrued			101,286 14
Total resources			$9,196,752 72

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$8,557,169 40
Surplus	639,583 32
Total liabilities	$9,196,752 72

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 17,802.
Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $25,470 76.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $4,054 77.
Rate of interest paid to depositors for last six months, 5 and 6 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $8,808,329 09; surplus, $622,136 04; open accounts, 17,672.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, (CLOSING.)

Resources.

Cash in bank	$378 35

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$378 35

This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $486 15.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

THE AMERICAN TEAM PREVENTED FROM SHOOTING BY THE RAIN—THIRD COMPETITION FOR A BALLARD RIFLE.

The rainy weather yesterday prevented the American and Amateur Club teams from having their first practice at Creedmoor. All the members of the two teams went out to the range by the 9:03 A. M. train, but before the train had gone far a heavy rain commenced falling, which lasted, with occasional intervals, throughout the day. Upon arriving at Creedmoor the riflemen congregated at the hotel near the depot, and waited patiently for a change in the weather. About noon the sky appeared to be clearing, and an attempt was made by the Amateur Club team to commence work at 800 yards, but before many shots had been fired it began to rain again, and the prospects of being able to shoot a score of 45 shots being uncertain, most of the party returned to the hotel. A few of the more enthusiastic shots, however, practiced awhile at 1,000 yards. By 2 o'clock the rain had settled into a drizzle, and, as there was no wind stirring, Gen. Dakin thought the opportunity would be a good one to set the "sight-blocks," so that when the wind was at "zero," or blowing exactly across the line of fire, no difference rifles would have, providing they were aimed perfectly. Shelter tents were accordingly erected at the 800 yards' firing point, opposite targets X, I, and W, and the team was divided into two squads of four each, and assigned to the right hand targets, while the two reserve members were placed at a target on the left. Gen. Dakin took his station in the central target so as to give directions on either side. A rope was stretched behind the firing point in order to prevent the too near approach of spectators, of whom there were very few, however. Before commencing to shoot the Captain instructed the men firing to be ready to pass, and that when one man was firing down to shoot the man who would follow him should stand immediately behind the other to watch any sudden changes of the wind, and to gauge his rifle by that of the marksman after the latter had fired his shot. The rule worked like a charm and some good scores were made. Shooting was stopped, however, after the team had fired 15 shots at this range, as the wind sprang up, and, blowing the rain under the shelter tents, made everybody wet and uncomfortable. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the third competition for a "Ballard" mid-range rifle took place, but by this time the weather had cleared up sufficiently to enable the markers to clean their targets, and a clear gray light prevailed, which, in the absence of any wind, conduced to excellent shooting. There were 23 entries, and the conditions and scores were as follows:

Open to all comers: distance, 200 yards; position, standing; 15 shots, without cleaning or sighting shots; highest aggregate score to take one-quarter, next highest one-sixth, and third one-twelfth of the entrance money:

										Total.
J. E. Stetson	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—66
E. E. Lewis	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—66
A. Anderson	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—64
A. H. Wilmarth	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—63
J. T. B. Collins	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	4—63
J. F. Rathyen	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—62
C. L. Zettler	4	4	4	3	5	5	4	4	5	4—62
W. B. Farrow	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—61
F. A. Dugro	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4—60
T. W. Linton	3	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	4—60
N. D. Ward	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	3	4	3—60
A. Stube	4	4	2	5	4	5	3	4	4	4—59
J. E. Irwin	3	4	4	4	4	2	4	5	4	4—58
J. R. Grohmann	3	4	4	3	4	4	5	2	4	3—58
J. L. Paulding	4	4	4	4	3	2	4	4	3	5—57
George Lover	3	4	4	0	4	4	3	4	4	4—56
H. Fisher	3	4	4	3	4	4	5	2	3	4—56
W. W. Dodge	3	3	4	4	3	6	3	0	4	4—53

To-day the range will be occupied by the third class of the Twenty-third Regiment.

The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club shot for the "Rifles," at 200 yards; seven shots. Corp. T. W. Linton was the winner upon the score of 29 out of a possible 35 points.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JACOB J. BANTA.

Mr. Jacob J. Banta, one of the Inspectors of Weights and Measures, appeared before Mayor Ely yesterday to answer the charge of neglect of duty, which was preferred against him about two months ago by Corporation Attorney Boyd. He was accused of not reporting the names and places of business of parties having weights and measures that were not properly sealed. Banta, who accompanied by counsel, who cross-examined a number of witnesses who were called to testify to the charges. Peter Hancher, a grocer, doing business at No. 26 University-place, testified that Mr. Banta examined five measures in his establishment that were not properly sealed, and that Banta told him it was not necessary to have them sealed, as the law did not require that to be done. James Conlon, grocer, of No. 88 Greenwich-street, deposed that he had three scoops on scales which were not sealed, and that Banta told him not to pay fees to anybody this year. He refused, therefore, to pay fees to the sealer, Mr. Hill, and was subsequently sued in the Fourth District Court for the amount, and a judgment was obtained against him for $59. He was obliged to pay the money. The witness here begged the Mayor to have the City reimburse him for the amount he had paid, and the Mayor replied that he would consider the matter. Mr. P. Marcy, the owner of an ice-cream and candy store at No. 687 Sixth-avenue, testified that he was sued in the Fourth District Court for not having his weights and measures properly sealed; that he waited for hours in the court-room on the day on which the case was to be tried, and did not hear his name called, and that when the court was about to close he went up to the Judge to get some information about the suit. The Judge told him that a judgment had been rendered against him for $66, which included costs—the costs amounting to $16. He engaged a lawyer who got him out of the trouble by paying the costs, and he paid $14 to the lawyer. The investigation then adjourned until the 23d inst. During the examination Mr. Banta's counsel, contended that Mr. Hardy, the Mayor's Chief Clerk, who was conducting it for the City, had no right to appear in that capacity, inasmuch as he had been summoned as a witness for Mr. Banta. The Mayor, however, replied that if such a rule as that held good, the counsel could summon all the attachés of his office, and leave him without any help to conduct the case.

ABDUCTING HIS DAUGHTER'S HUSBAND.

Some time ago William P. Moran, of Jersey City, married a daughter of John W. Mitchell, of Orange, N. J. The woman is said to be only three feet and a half in height, and Moran tired of her. They quarreled, and the husband returned to his father's house. His parents in law endeavored to induce him to return to his wife but he refused. Two or three days ago his diminutive wife visited him. After a short conversation she induced him to accompany her to the depot to see her safe aboard the cars. When the train arrived Moran bade her goodbye, and was about to leave, when Mitchell, the girl's father, who stood at the door, seized him and compelled him to board the train with the wife. He succeeded in escaping the next day, and made a charge of abduction against Mitchell before Justice Nicoll. Mitchell was yesterday arrested by Constable Stanton and placed under $200 bonds.

LAW REPORTS.

THE STRIKER DONAHUE.

HIS PROTEST AGAINST BEING COMPELLED TO ANSWER—ARGUMENT OF GEN. PRYOR—COUNSEL FOR RECEIVER JEWETT CONCEDE DONAHUE'S RIGHT TO REFUSE TO ANSWER.

The hearing on the question of passing judgment on Barney J. Donahue, the leader of the Hornellsville strikers, who was charged with contempt of court in resisting Hugh J. Jewett, Receiver of the Erie Railway Company, came on before Judge Donohue yesterday morning, in Supreme Court, Chambers. Messrs. Aaron J. Vanderpool and Joseph Larocque appeared for Receiver Jewett, and Gen. Roger A. Pryor and ex-Judge George M. Curtis for Donahue, who sat by the side of his counsel. Justus H. Schwab and a number of Communists and railroad employes sat in the back part of the court-room.

Mr. Larocque opened the discussion, which was of a desultory character, by briefly recapitulating what had been done in regard to the filing of affidavits against Donahue reciting the charges against him, and the filing of interrogatories in relation thereto, which Donahue had failed to answer within the 10 days allowed. Mr. Larocque asked the court to pronounce judgment against Donahue for the acts charged against him, he having made no defense.

Gen. Pryor, in response, read the following statement subscribed to by Donahue:

The respondent, the said Barney J. Donahue, protesting his respectful submission to this honorable court, and to all its lawful orders and mandates, nevertheless, by advice of counsel, declines to make answer to any of the interrogatories filed herein by the relator; and as ground and justification for so declining avers that the order of the honorable court requiring him to answer said interrogatories is invalid and of no obligation because,

First.—It is contrary to so much of section 6, article I., of the Constitution of the State of New-York, as ordains that "No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself."

Second.—The respondent not having requested to be a witness herein, the said order contravenes the act of May 7, 1869, which provides that "in all criminal proceedings and in all proceedings in the nature of criminal proceedings, the person charged with the commission of the crime or offense shall, at his own request, but not otherwise, be deemed a competent witness." And the respondent, the said Barney J. Donahue, protesting that in declining to answer said interrogatories he intends no disrespect or disobedience to this honorable court, or any of its lawful orders or mandates, but means only to assert and claim the privileges secured to him by the Constitution and laws of the State, as he is advised by counsel, and verily believes, nevertheless declares his readiness, if this his claim of right and privilege be disallowed and rejected by the court, to make immediate answer to such of said interrogatories as by the court may be adjudged to be legal and proper.

BARNEY J. DONAHUE.

ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney and Counsel for Respondent. NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1877.

Gen. Pryor then began an argument, which was mainly an elaboration of Donahue's statement, and went to show that the accused could not be compelled to answer questions tending to prove his guilt, and could not be imprisoned for an indefinite length of time for declining to answer the question.

Mr. Vanderpoel remarked dryly that it was a matter of complete indifference to them whether Donahue chose to answer or not. If he did not choose to purge himself of the contempt by answering, that was his own business. His answers would not, however, be used against him.

Gen. Pryor then said he had not been ready when the order for filing the interrogatories was presented, and that he had not been consulted as to the form of the order.

Judge Donohue said the fact that the interrogatories were to be filed with the Clerk, and that answers were to be given was stated in open court and in presence of Gen. Pryor, without any objection being raised by the latter, the Judge thought it a waste of time for Gen. Pryor to go on in the way he did, and said the argument was out of place.

Gen. Pryor said that was the first opportunity he had of publicly answering the charge. The prosecution had filed their interrogatories and required Mr. Donahue to answer them under oath.

Judge Donohue, interrupting, said: But you hear them say they do not care whether you answer or not. They do not ask you. The question now is what they have to say.

Mr. Larocque said the court had found on the papers as submitted that there was sufficient to change Donahue with contempt, and to put him on his explanation, and the court mercifully gave him an opportunity and time to do so by answering the interrogatories. Donahue refused to answer, the case stood exactly where it had originally. The only point remaining was for the court to fix the punishment against Donahue for willful contempt of the orders of the court. Such punishment would not be for violation of any statute of the State, nor for any injury to the property in the hands of the receiver of the Erie Railway Company. The latter matter would be left for another time. The punishment in the present proceedings would be for interfering with the court and its officer, the Receiver.

Gen. Pryor said the counsel was rather premature. The question was not how much punishment should be inflicted, but whether the prisoner had been guilty of a full offense charged.

After a rather rambling discussion, principally directed to the point as to whether supplemental affidavits could be interposed by the prosecution, the argument was adjourned until to-morrow, when briefs will be submitted.

A TIMES reporter held a conversation with Gen. Pryor yesterday in reference to certain features of the case. The General was very indignant at the utterances of Judge Donohue published in THE TIMES yesterday. With reference to them Gen. Pryor said: "I suppose this interview to be unprecedented in the history of jurisprudence, that a Judge before whom a person is arraigned on a criminal charge should, outside of the court, speak in terms of criticism of the person so arraigned. Judge Donohue is to try Mr. Donahue for an alleged violation of one of his Judge Donohue's] orders, and delicacy, if not common decency, should have restrained Judge Donohue from indulging this extra judicial sneer at his victim. I never speak of a Judge's judicial conduct, and I do not now. But, when he steps down from his official position, and is interviewed in a newspaper against one of my clients, I shall not hesitate to stigmatize and denounce his conduct as it deserves—at least, as far as I have the capacity adequate to characterize its enormity. Mr. Donahue does not desire to be a martyr, nor, in refraining from a further offer of bail, does he mean to represent himself as a martyr, and Judge Donohue's charge to this effect is simply false. Mr. Donahue has offered bail—the best he could get—and it was declined by Judge Donohue. Judge Donohue fixed the bail at $2,000 and required freeholders. Mr. Donahue's friends are not landed proprietors. We found it idle to make any further offer of bail to Judge Donohue. In the case of Vanderbilt, (4 Johns., Ch.,) Chancellor Kent said "the contempt was plain, willful, and extreme," and yet he fixed Commodore Vanderbilt's bail at $100. In the first instance I asked Judge Donohue to fix the bail at a moderate sum, stating that my client was far from his friends, and poor. Judge Donohue replied promptly and sharply that his poverty was not a matter of consideration. Judge Donohue, in another interview, said that Donahue's counsel had not asked him to lessen the bail. Judge Donohue determined the amount deliberately, and in still another interview said the amount was not excessive. Of course, therefore, we have made no application to reduce the bail, and we have no favors to ask of Judge Donohue."

With reference to Donahue's declining to answer the interrogatories, Gen. Pryor said: "The papers on which Judge Donohue issued the attachment are fatally insufficient. In this, particularly, that they do not allege that Donahue knew of the orders which he is charged with violating, or that he knew that Mr. Jewett had been appointed Receiver, or that the property of the Erie Railway Company was in the custody of the court. And we moved before pleading, to quash the writ and discharge the prisoner on the ground of the insufficiency of the affidavits on which the warrant of attachment was issued. Afterward, and against our objection, they put in additional affidavits, which do not cure the defect. They wanted us to answer the interrogaries, in order that Donohue, in answering the interrogaries, might make admissions which would cure the defect in their papers. But they were defeated in this, it being conceded that Donahue might decline to answer the interrogatories without subjecting himself to another charge of contempt. So the case now stands on the original papers, and it is for Judge Donohue to say whether he will convict a man of criminal contempt for violating an order for which there is no pretense he ever heard, or for interfering with the authority of a Receiver of whose appointment there is not even an allegation that he ever was informed."

A WIFE CHASTISING HER HUSBAND.

The tenement-house No. 36 Washington-street was the scene of a lively row yesterday afternoon, the participants being Mary and Patrick Shea. Patrick came home during the day, not having any work to do, and as soon as he entered the house Mary attempted to assess him 15 cents for the price of a quart of beer. Patrick foolishly demurred to this, at the same time telling her that, if she wanted a drink so badly, he would step down stairs to the distillery, procure some "Jersey lightning," and turn on the hose, thus showing that he did not want to stint her in the least. Mary made one more appeal, and the money not being forthcoming, she chased Patrick around the table two or, three times, and getting tired of this kind of amusement, resolved to cut matters short. She accordingly gently raised the lid of the stove, weighing about two pounds, and applied it forcibly to Patrick's head. At this juncture Officer Callahan, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, put in an appearance, and escorted the loving couple, first to the stationhouse, where the injured man had his wounds dressed, and thence to the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Smith. The magistrate held Mary in $1,000 bail to keep the peace, and will generously allow her to spend the Fall and coming Winter on the island.

BURGLARS SENTENCED.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Assistant District Attorney Herring accepted pleas of guilty from the following burglars: John Riley, John Murphy, and James Foy, three east side youths, who broke into the dwelling of George Clark, No. 111 East Tenth-street, with intent to steal; sentenced by Judge Sutherland to two years each in State Prison; Anton Sager, of Bayard-street and Bowery, who stole five boxes of cigars and a valise from the lager beer saloon of Carl Schmidt, No. 327 Bowery, two years in State Prison; Henry Fisher, of No. 190 Forsyth-street, who broke into the optician's store of Alphonse V. Benoit, No. 148 Fulton-street, but was arrested before he had stolen anything, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months; James White, of No. 7 Forsyth-street, who stole property valued at $300 from the premises of Moses Freed, No. 6 Bayard-street, was sent to State Prison for four years.

WAS SHE HIS DAUGHTER-IN-LAW?

OVER $30,000 DEPENDING ON THE VALIDITY OF A MARRIAGE—STRANGE HISTORY OF A PAINTER'S WIFE.

The suit of William Reid against Sarah Ann Van Pelt, otherwise known as Sarah Ann Fagan, which has been heretofore reported in THE TIMES, was made the subject of a decision by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The whole case turns on the question as to whether the defendant was or was not the plaintiff's daughter-in-law—that is, whether or not she was legally married to his son, the late James Reid. On the answering of that question over $30,000 depends. The defendant, whose maiden name was Cheeseborough, is alleged by the plaintiff to have been married to one Charles Van Pelt in 1847. She lived with the latter for 18 years. In 1865 she made the acquaintance of the plaintiff's son James, to whom she was soon married. She lived with James Reid up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1873. Reid had been a rather prosperous Centre-Market butcher, and left quite a little estate. At his death the defendant, as his widow, took out letters of administration on his estate. The inventory of the property showed her one-third share to be $9,000, though the plaintiff says this was far below the real amount. The defendant wore her widow's weeds for a short time. It seems that she employed a painter named Fagan to repaint her dwelling-house. Fagan was necessarily about the house, and in frequent consultation with the widow. Familiarity in this case seems to have bred, not contempt, but affection, and the new paint was hardly dry before Mr. Fagan was married to the widow, and installed as master of the house he had helped to decorate. Mr. Fagan's spouse then induced him to throw away his paint pot and brush, and she started him in the livery-stable business. Mr. Reid, the plaintiff in the case, now comes in to disturb the happiness of the ex-painter and wife. In his complaint he says he is the only next of kin of his son, the late James Reid, and that the defendant procured the letters of administration on the latter's estate by falsely pretending to be his widow. Mr. Reid says that the defendant thus obtained possession of about $14,000. He says she was not the wife of his son, but of Van Pelt. Mr. Reid further says that the defendant began a suit against him for the admeasurement of her dower in his son's real estate, and that he paid her $10,000 in settlement. She afterward made him pay her more money. He says she is now withholding $31,000 from him, and that he believes the money is being squandered by her husband. Mr. Reid asks to have the proceedings before the Surrogate, as well as the proceedings for the admeasurement of dower, set aside; that she pay over to him all that remains of the property; and that, during the pendency of the present action, she be enjoined from disposing of the property, and that a Receiver pendente lite be appointed.

The case came before Judge Donohue on an application by the plaintiff for an injunction and the appointment of a Receiver. Affidavits were submitted to show that the defendant was married to Van Pelt in 1847, and that the latter was living at the time of the defendant's alleged marriage to James Reid. Among the affidavits for the plaintiff are two made by laborers of the defendant. It is stated, however, that there is some little hard-feeling on their part against the defendant, because of the religious faith of her husband Fagan, he being a Roman Catholic and they being Protestants. The defendant on marrying Fagan renounced her religion and embraced Roman Catholicism. The defendant in answer, denied that she was ever married to Van Pelt, and averred that she had been the legal wife of James Reid. Judge Donohue, in deciding the application, said: "There are two views of this case—one that, with a knowledge of the facts and the claims of the defendant, the plaintiff settled her claim. If he did settle with a knowledge that she claimed to be the widow of his son, and she really was the widow of Van Pelt, he cannot now set aside the solemn judgment entered, and resettle her case. His affidavit does not show that he did not have information of the alleged connection of Van Pelt with the defendant, and it is recklessly sworn to in stating that he had no knowledge or belief in the existing between his son and the defendant until almost a month ago. He must have known something about it to treat her as a widow. It is rather strange that a father should not have known of such relations, and her statements shows he did. If he asserts that he did not know of her connection with Van Pelt, or that she was not Reid's wife, he should have said so. I think, without referring to names, that others of those making affidavits for the plaintiff swear to conclusions equally reckless. The other view is that the defendant had a full and abundant opportunity for information before the Surrogate, for the very point established there was her relation to the deceased. It would be rather severe, after an estate had been settled so long, to take, in the first instance on motion, the estate out of her hands and put it in that of a Receiver, and prevent her using it until the suit was determined. Motion denied."

FEES IN THE MARINE COURT.

A motion of interest to lawyers practicing in the Marine Court was made yesterday before Judge Sinnott. It came up on an order to show cause why the Clerk should not file the judgment-roll in the suit of Palmer against Kennett without being paid the accustomed fee of $1. In support of the motion it was contended that there was no statute authorizing the collection of this fee, and that section 312 of the Code did not apply to the Marine Court. Counsel cited from the various statutes organizing the court, and stated that the question had once before been raised, and that a former Clerk of the court had suspended the collection of this charge for a time. He also cited from a Special Term opinion of Judge Spaulding on the subject of charging a trial fee. As the fees in this court are covered into the City Treasury, the Corporation Counsel put in an appearance against granting the order. It was contended on the part of the Clerk that the plaintiff's proper remedy was by mandamus, not by such an application as this. Also that, by the Marine Court act of 1872, the "forms of process and proceedings prescribed by the Code for and now in use in actions in other courts of record shall be used in the Marine Court," &c., and it was contended that it was the intention of the Legislature at that time to assimilate the practice in the Marine Court to that in other courts of record, and that the language used in the act accomplished this intention. The paying of the fee was a "proceeding in the action;" it was one of the steps which had to be taken in the orderly course of an action, and it was a very necessary step, because, unless the fee were paid the Clerk could refuse to enter judgment, and he could not be compelled to do so without it. The court took the papers.

Morgan J. O'Brien appeared for the motion, and E. H. Lacombe, Assistant Corporation Counsel, appeared in opposition.

THE WAR COUNCILOR OF HESSE.

On the 26th ult., at the instance of the German Government, Eberhard Weigand, the absconding Councilor of War of the Duchy of Hesse, was sent to Ludlow-Street Jail by United States Commissioner Osborn, to await examination on a charge of having embezzled 20,000 florins from the treasury of the Duchy, at Darmstadt. On the application of Mr. Burke, counsel for the German Government, the examination has been twice postponed to await the arrival of documentary evidence from Germany to be used against the accused. Yesterday the case came up again, and again Mr. Burke asked for a postponement on the ground that the evidence had not yet arrived. Judge Dittenhoefer strenuously opposed any further delay, urging that the German Government had had ample time to forward any evidence if they had it, and that his client should not be kept in jail awaiting the problematical result of its inactivity. He argued that the German Government had not used due diligence, or that opposing counsel was guilty of laches, in not seeking information as to whether the papers and proofs were being prepared or were on their way to this country.

Commissioner Osborn decided to grant a further adjournment of the case to 11 A. M. on Tuesday next, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the German Government had forwarded the papers or was using due diligence in preparing the papers to be forwarded.

THE DEALER IN CABBAGE-LEAF CIGARS.

Aaron Woolf, the itinerant cigar-dealer who claimed Tuesday, before United States Commissioner Shields—upon being arraigned for not paying his special tax—that his wares were made of cabbage leaves and not tobacco, and were consequently not taxable, appeared for further examination yesterday. He was profuse in his assertions that he would never again sell cigars without a license, although, as he assured the Commissioner, every cigar he sold was one that cabbage was the chief ingredient of his cigars. The Commissioner released him on his own recognizance to await the action of the Grand Jury, remarking that the latter body would probably hold him liable under the somewhat vague "Agricultural act."

ARREST OF A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.

A man giving the name of Charles H. Elder, but who is also known as "H. D. Rensselaer," "J. D. Young," "Bradley," "Hunter," &c., was arraigned yesterday, before United States Commissioner Shields, on a charge of swindling Richard Johnson, of Booneville, Oneida County, in this State, by means of a bogus lottery scheme. It is alleged that the prisoner sent Johnson circulars announcing that the lottery which was called "The Georgia State" had monthly drawings, and that its principal officers were Gens. Jubal T. Early and P. T. Beauregard. The office of the lottery was at No. 942 Eighth-avenue. Johnson invested $10 in the lottery, and was informed by the accused, as alleged, that he had drawn a two-story frame cottage in Jamaica, Long Island. He then sent $5, having been informed that that was necessary to cover some incidental expenses, and that his deed would be forwarded as "soon as the strikes ended." Shortly after Johnson received another letter, stating that it would, "after all," be necessary to send $10 to pay the cost of getting the deed perfected, and this amount he also transmitted. Not receiving the deed, he communicated with a friend in this City, Col. Rowan, who caused Elder's arrest. The latter at first denied his

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 16, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danites—Mr. Charles T. Parsloe, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Annie Lewis, Miss Linda Dietz.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—An Ice—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

PARK THEATRE.—Baby—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorne, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The signal service reports indicate for to-day in the Middle States and New-England, north-east to south-east winds, rising barometer, cooler, partly cloudy weather, and rain or fog in New-England.

Those trustful persons who expect that the force of public opinion can ever induce Tammany Hall to give good government to this City would do well to devote some attention to the recent changes among the employes in Washington Market, in the Controller's office, and in the Fire Department. In every case these changes have been made at the dictation of politicians who have a hungry crowd of followers to satisfy, and whose "claims" must always take precedence of the public interest. In the majority of cases a competent man has been removed to make way for an incompetent one; some "worker" in the dirty paths of Democratic ward politics has taken the place of a man whose character and ability have been proved by years of faithful service. It is perfectly natural that the ignorant and vulgar person who is the head of the City Treasury as well as of the Tammany organization should seek to promote men who possess the low type of political ability which alone he is able to appreciate. But even assuming that he has sense enough to see that in attempting to manage public business with such tools he must inevitably come to grief, it still follows that he cannot afford to place himself in opposition to the working of the system which made him what he is. The support and confidence of Tammany Hall is of much more importance to Controller Kelly than the interests of the City, and when the two conflict, as they always must, he has no choice but to let the interests of the City take care of themselves.

The long list of office-bearers and delegates elected at the primaries of the "Independent" Republican Associations, which was printed in The Times of yesterday, may suggest to some people the idea that the party is disorganized and divided, and that its efforts on the Fall election will be paralyzed by personal feuds and local quarrels. We see in the squabbles of local district organizations no ground for any such conclusions. We confess our inability to perceive the need of calling into being a full-fledged "Anti-Custom-house" Party at the very time when the Custom-house has been compelled to withdraw from active politics, and it does not tend to make the matter any clearer to find a goodly proportion of discharged Custom-house clerks among the patriots who have developed so strong a desire to have the party emancipated from official control. But this much may be taken for granted: that the membership of both sets of district associations does not include much more than ten per cent. of the full Republican vote of the city; that the party vote will be cast without much reference to the squabbles between "regulars" and "independents;" that their differences are quite as likely to lead to a rivalry in bringing a better type of men into the party councils as to any less desirable results, and that "selling out" to the enemy by either side is less liable to escape detection and punishment than heretofore.

The address made by the Chairman of the Regular Republican Association of the Twenty-first Assembly District is a good sample of the kind of manifesto which a little healthy opposition is apt to evoke. Disreputable as have been the character and tactics of much of the opposition which has finally resolved itself into a rival committee in this district, that opposition still retains the support of some respectable men, and the very fact of its existence has stimulated the regular organization to efforts which have had the most gratifying results on the vote recorded at the polls. The address of Alderman Cowing may, as a doubting member suggested, be "rose-colored," but it certainly embodies enough of solid fact to justify the title claimed for the district of being the "Banner Republican District" of the City. The work so successfully done at Harlem can be profitably imitated in other quarters, and the existence of rival claimants to the title of representative Republicans may fairly enough be expected to stimulate the activity of certain associations which have been more remarkable for looking after the interests of a little knot of perpetual delegates and office-bearers than after the interests of the party.

The trial of Mr. Ellis, the Bank Superintendent, is drawing to a close, and Mr. Ellis' counsel was engaged yesterday in summing up. The testimony which has been published does not make a strong case against the Superintendent on the only charge which is really in question, viz., that of culpable neglect. No one pretends that Mr. Ellis has in the slightest degree been influenced by improper motives, or by any partiality. That he has made errors of discretion is probable, though it is easier to see what they are now than it would have been to see them at the time. It would be an act of gross injustice to judge him as if he had had autocratic power in the premises. His power was really very limited, and he was bound to consider, not only the letter of the law, but the indirect consequences of his acts. He would have been culpable if by unnecessary interference with a bank he had caused loss to the depositors. And it looks very much as if the men who are now seeking his disgrace were actuated by motives far less creditable than Mr. Ellis' own. There is nothing in his action, as far as we have seen, so culpable as would be the conduct of Senators trying to carry out a political bargain through the form of an impeachment trial.

It is not a little amusing to read the account of the reception of the officers and men of the iron-clad *Huascar* by the people of Lima. A genuine triumph, with laurel crowns, processions, and other demonstrations of pride and respect, awaited the conquering heroes as they landed. These men were rebels, for all their gallantry, and were running away with a Peruvian man-of-war when they were attacked, as a piratical crew, by British cruisers. The skill with which they beat off the British, however, was so gratefully acknowledged by the Peruvians that garlands and triumphal arches are not good enough for men who would have been hanged with great satisfaction if they had not been lucky enough to fight and beat a foreigner before they gave up their ship to the national authorities.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

We have frequently had occasion to point out in these columns the demoralizing effect which was sure to follow certain financial and economical measures pursued by the Federal Government, and especially its persistent refusal to pay off the demand notes which were circulating as money. These notes have now been out nearly fifteen years, or one-half the time allotted to an average generation. Men who were just entering on affairs when they were first issued are now in the prime of life, and a large part of those who were at that time actively engaged in business, have passed away. It would not be easy to overestimate the influence which has been exerted upon the general opinion of the mercantile community by the steady use as money of notes which are in reality irredeemable evidences of debt. On the one hand, those who had been used to sounder methods, and who had seen applied at intervals, if not regularly, the wholesome check of the redemption of paper currency in coin, have gradually retired from business. On the other, the younger men, full of the buoyancy and energy of youth, and little inclined to recognize any unnecessary limitations upon their plans and enterprises, have grown up accustomed to nothing which had the stability, the security, or the sobering tendency of real money. Thus the great body of the mercantile public, little adapted as they are to any other than a superficial view of the forces which control trade, have, from one cause and another, given themselves up to the pursuit of gain in any way which offered, and have neither cared to know nor been able to see what were the causes of the constant fluctuations to which all operations have been subjected.

Yet these fluctuations have had a serious effect not only on the prosperity, but on the morals of the country. They have tended to obscure the public mind to the value of industry, patience, foresight, and skill, and create a reckless desire to take great chances. It is easier for men to see the bright side than it is to see the dark side of any project of their own conceiving, and where one fortune was made in the ups and downs of speculation it was more observed, longer remembered, and had more influence on action than a dozen fortunes lost by similar ventures. For years men have been constantly intent on the possibilities of rapid gain, and have ignored the slower, more painful methods by which a sure competency is built up on the basis of hard work, self-denial, and sound character. A peculiar illustration of this fact will be recognized by all our older readers in the remarkable growth, within the last twenty years, of the practice of dealing on "margins," and of selling "short" or "long," not merely the fancy stocks of the Broad-street Exchange, but the products and manufactures of the country. Everywhere, in all branches, business has come to be guided, not by the comparatively steady forces of production and consumption, of legitimate supply and demand, but by hasty calculations as to immediate and transient fluctuations. In other words, business has tended to become gambling.

It need not to be assumed that all this demoralization is due to the use of irredeemable legal-tender notes. There have been a number of other causes contributing to the effect, but this has been the chief, and if this had been firmly and honestly treated, the others would have been comparatively powerless. There is no force known to political economy so constantly and effectively conservative and wholesome as the employment of a currency convertible into gold—not "based" on gold, nor "equivalent" to gold, but for which gold must be furnished dollar for dollar whenever it is demanded. Where such a currency is employed, credit between individuals may be unduly expanded, embarrassment may ensue, and financial crises may take place. But these evils are aggravated exactly in proportion as the currency is vitiated, and for an obvious reason. A private debt is recognized as such, and will be negotiated, urged, collected, and paid as such. But a debt of the Government, expressed in a note, stamped as money, and passing as money from hand to hand, ceases in most men's minds to be looked upon as a debt. It becomes in imagination actual property, and this illusion begets a brood of other illusions incalculable in number and amount. If the policy begun to be applied by Mr. McCulloch, for the payment of the legal-tender notes, had been firmly sustained we should not have had the present prostration, because we should not have had the false money which has been the prolific parent of the reckless speculations that have produced this prostration. It would have been a painful process, no doubt, the redemption of the legal tenders, because their employment as money had already borne extensive fruits; but it would have imposed on the country the very restraints of which the country was in need, and the healthy discomfort of a moderate diet would have been far better for us than the elation of paper money stimulus, followed by the distressing reaction which we are now experiencing.

And it is still true that we cannot hope for any genuine and permanent prosperity until we have redeemed the legal tenders and rid ourselves once for all of our illusions regarding them. So long as we retain this potent element of uncertainty in our business operations we must expect to bear as best we can the troubles under which we are now groaning. The essential condition precedent to the resumption of a sound commercial activity is the payment of the legal tenders. As the notes were not the sole cause of our difficulties, so their payment will not remove all our difficulties, but it will go a great way in that direction, and it is a step which must be taken. There is nothing which is more likely to prolong stagnation and bring further disaster than a serious movement to postpone resumption beyond the date fixed by law.

THE VERMONT CENTENNIAL.

It is pleasant to watch the successive celebrations in which the people of the several States composing the Old Thirteen now engage in year after year. We have entered upon an era in which we have many anniversaries to celebrate, and all of them are admirably calculated to recall the struggles and triumphs, the prowess and sacrifices of our forefathers. If nothing else were accomplished by these local historical revivals, they are invaluable as quickening the interest of our people in all that goes to make up the record of early national existence. And it is not unlikely that many of our citizens are now learning more of the history of the country than they ever knew before. The orators who celebrate in eloquent periods the labors and achievements of the founders of the Republic, while they teach themselves, are the teachers of those who read and hear. This revival of historic learning is a good thing. The newspapers and magazines teem with long-forgotten lore. The stories of battle-fields, as well as the results of patriotic deliberations, are recalled to mind, and no descendant of any one of the old colonial families fails to rekindle the fire of his State pride or furbish up his knowledge of a glorious past in which he has some share. And whatever may be true of the past, or of our indifference to its dusty record, we must admit that it is well for a people to delight in the proud achievements of its fathers.

The list of notable events which mark our colonial and revolutionary period stretches over many years. The celebration of the Mecklenburg (N. C.) declaration of independence occurred in 1875, when the one-hundredth anniversary of that somewhat misty performance was duly honored. Of course, July 4, 1876, was the great American anniversary of the century, though the battles of Bunker Hill, Lexington, and Concord had already been commemorated in Massachusetts. We have only just finished the Centennial Celebration of the declaration of the sovereignty of the State of New-York. And before us we have yet such notable events as the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, the final adoption of the Federal Government by the States, the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, the treaty of peace, the establishment of the Government of the United States, and the inauguration of Washington as the first President of the Republic. Surely here are occasions enough to arouse the patriotic spirit of celebration as well as awaken the grateful jubilation of our people. It will not be until 1889 has passed that we shall have had opportunity to observe the one hundredth anniversary of the most notable points in the history of the United Colonies. Mixed with these anniversaries of special national interest are many which have a purely local value. The establishment of a State, its creation and birth, is not only an event of great importance in the history of civilization, but its anniversary is regarded by its citizens with an affectionate enthusiasm in which the outer world cannot fully share. It is a family birthday, commending itself to the tender regard of all friends and acquaintances, but most spiritedly observed by the members of the household particularly affected. Such an anniversary was that lately celebrated at Kingston, N. Y. And such another is the festal occasion which now engages the attention of the Vermonters. To-day they will commemorate the battle of Bennington, one of the striking military events of the Revolution. Yesterday they handsomely celebrated the one-hundredth birthday of the State. New-Englanders are proverbial all over the Republic for the thoroughness with which they do whatever they "give their minds to," and the zeal, spirit, and heartiness with which "Vermont Day" was observed yesterday is not only ample confirmation of a deserved reputation, but an example of doing a good thing well. The celebration was capitally carried out, and we are sure that the other anniversaries of the week will be as fitly honored. The particular event which marks Aug. 15, 1877, in the esteem of all Vermonters, is the separation of the territory now known as Vermont, and its erection into what became a sovereign State. The jurisdiction of the soil between the Connecticut River and the eastern boundary of New-York had been a question in dispute. The royal Governor of New-Hampshire claimed it under the New-Hampshire charter; and Tryon, the royal Governor of New-York, claimed it under the patents granted by Charles II. to the Duke of York. After a series of proclamations, writs, and cross actions, during which the King decided that the disputed territory belonged to the Colony of New-York, Vermont declared her sovereignty as a free and independent State, and applied to the Continental Congress, then sitting at Philadelphia, for admission into the confederacy. This was in August, 1777, and the adoption of the State Constitution, which was modeled on that of Pennsylvania, was celebrated in Vermont yesterday.

It was not until fourteen years afterward that Vermont was finally admitted to the Union. During all that time the spirited Vermonters remained out of the family of States rather than submit to any curtailment of their boundaries, or to any abrogation of State dignities. During this period the State existed as an independent sovereignty, exercising the functions and privileges of an autonomous community. The Vermonters took their share in the struggle for American independence, and while the question of the relations of the State to the Federal Union was in temporary abeyance, the Green Mountain boys won for Vermont a reputation for bravery, sturdiness, and stubborn courage in the fight which the lapse of a century has not diminished. So long as American military prowess, fidelity to patriotic trusts, and steadfast devotion under great trial are honored by Americans, the Vermonters of 1777 will be held in affectionate remembrance. The Green Mountain State does well to recall the deeds of her founders.

MODERN INDIAN CAMPAIGNING.

Probably many readers have asked themselves the question, how it is that, with all the appliances of a large and costly military establishment at our command, a band of savages like Joseph's can repeatedly hold their own against our troops on comparatively even terms. A satisfactory answer to this question would show that since the breech-loading epoch the whole problem of Indian warfare has been changed. To begin with, Joseph's war should open the eyes of the country to a truth long known to the Army, namely, the matchless skill of the frontier Indians as mounted infantry soldiers. The cavalrymen of the Don and the Volga, of whom we nowadays hear much, cannot be compared, for efficiency as skirmishers, with the dusky horsemen of the Columbia and the Missouri. The dashing Uhlans, who rode far and wide through France in advance of the German columns, were inferior, both as riders and marksmen, to the red warriors who with fleet ponies scour the Plains on either flank of the Rocky Mountains. This superiority, in some respects, of its barbarian foes cannot well be insisted upon by the Army itself, lest the latter should expose itself to a satirical retort. But the fact is really not discreditable to the Army; indeed, the remarkable prowess of the modern Indian soldier ought to be more thoroughly taken into account by the people, not only in order to determine how much we can fairly expect of the Army, but how large a force we need at the North-west.

It was to meet the peculiar exigencies of Indian warfare on the Western Plains that the cavalry in our Army from an early day bore so large a ratio to the infantry—a ratio which the mere number of regiments does not fully show, because the cavalry regiment has twelve companies, (usually subdivided into three battalions of four companies each,) whereas the infantry regiment has but ten. When the troops were first sent out to protect the tide of emigration setting westward from the Mississippi and the Missouri, they found the Indian horse-soldier even then, except at long range, a fair match, with his bow, for the white soldier with his carbine or his musket. As to the sabre, it quickly lost its old prestige, and went out of fashion as useless. When Gen. Wayne defeated the Indians, in 1794, on the banks of the Miami, his official report of the action noted that "Lieut. Covington, upon whom the command of the cavalry then devolved, cut down two savages with his own hand, and Lieut. Webb one, in turning the enemy's left flank." We hear nothing of that sort now; and what the historic weapon of cavalrymen has since become is told by Col. Brackett, in his history of this arm of the service. "The sabre in Indian fighting," he writes, "is simply a nuisance. It jingles abominably, and is of no earthly use. If a soldier gets close enough on an Indian to use a sabre, it is about an even thing as to which goes under first." The sabre, in fact, nowadays has no place in Indian campaigning, save by the courtesy of imaginative artists. Clinging to and directing his fleet pony by his legs alone, the Indian was a dangerous enemy even when armed only with his bow, and was able, Parthian-like, to do great damage in a running fight. His first progressive step was to get a carbine; but the tricky traders did not always, at the outset, sell him the best, and besides, the time required for loading the weapon at the muzzle while riding was a clear objection. But when at last he obtained the breech-loader, the Indian mounted soldier became truly formidable. The introduction of that weapon, from which so much advantage was expected by our troops, turned the scale of advantage to the side of the Indian. While the aim of most of our cavalrymen from their saddles is uncertain, the mounted Indian preserves that traditional steadiness and accuracy which he had when his only missile was the arrow or the lance. He is aware of this advantage, and it gives him confidence. Hardy and tough, carrying no baggage of any sort, requiring very simple food, accustomed to endure hunger, thirst, toil, and privations as no white soldier can, a born horseman, the Indian obviously needed only a weapon that could be used on horseback with the rapidity of the bow, and at greater range, in order to become a perfect soldier in his way—and this weapon the repeating carbine furnished him. And when, as, of course, generally happens in pitched battle, the Indian dismounts, and acts as an infantry soldier, he has another skill, derived from his hunting habits, such as no skirmishing drill in the schools will give—a perfect skill in taking advantage of tree, rock, or inequality of the ground, to hide his stealthy approach, or his swift movement from point to point.

We might go on to another class of suggestions, based upon the advantages which the Indian derives from the nature and extent of the country he campaigns in, being ordinarily able to run until he prefers to stop and fight, and in fighting to pick out a ground that will either entrap pursuers or at least allow him to escape. But it is enough for our purpose at present to show that if Congress could figure to itself, in place of the various Indian tribes now so strangely underrated as efficient troops, the choicest soldiers of the world, equally hard to manage and equally liable to take the war-path, it might understand better than now what force should be kept at hand for protection in the North-west until the problem of Indian civilization is solved.

SULEIMAN PASHA'S ADVANCE.

The daring game played by the Russians two months ago is now, to all appearance, about to be retorted upon themselves. It will be remembered that the capture of the Schipka Pass was brought about by Gen. Gourkho's passing through an adjacent defile to assail it in the rear. This lesson has not been lost upon the active General now commanding in Roumelia; and a glance at the map will suffice to explain his plan of action. Between the Schipka and Demir-Kapu Passes, now held by the Russians, lies the Fereditsch, Tvardytch, or Tvarditza Pass, traversed by a horse-path, which, zigzagging over the ridge of Tvardytchka-Planina, debouches at length upon the Bulgarian town of Helena, on the high-way running south-east from Tirnova to Slivno. Suleiman Pasha has already advanced as far as the village at the mouth of the defile, unopposed save by unfavorable weather; and should he succeed in passing the mountains and assailing the Russians in the rear, while Rassam Pasha, flushed with his recent victory at Kalofer, attacks them in front, they will find it very hard to hold their ground. And should they be forced to give way, all the fruits of the bold dash into Roumelia will be forfeited, Russia will lose her sole remaining trophy, and the present unpopularity of its originator, Gen. Ignatieff, will be overpoweringly increased.

This, indeed, is the really important event of the last few days. It matters little whether Rustchuk is or is not really on fire, whether it was the Russian or the Turkish Army that lost the battle of Topkhané, whether fact or fiction be responsible for the sensational "atrocities." But the threatened passage of the Balkan by 30,000 excellent troops to join Mehemet Ali's 60,000 in Bulgaria, and menace the Russian left with an attack by superior numbers, is a contingency which no one can call unimportant. Even were the assault repelled, the establishment of fortified camps at Rasgrad and Osman-Bazar, held by nearly 100,000 men with Turkey's best General at their head, and possessing an open line of communication with the quadrilateral in their rear, would put an end to Russia's conquest of Bulgaria for this year at least. It is true that at present the Turkish General seems disposed to content himself with the possession of the pass itself; but should a favorable opportunity present itself, it is hardly likely that he will stop there. The whole situation is very much that of the Pyrenean campaign of 1813, when Wellington, having met and checked Soult's advance through the Maya Pass, forced him back into the mountains, expelled the French from Pampeluna, and then, by a skillful march through an adjoining defile, established his whole Army on the soil of France. Whether the parallel will hold good to the end remains to be seen.

A MAINE SCHOOL-MISTRESS.

Maine is in many respects one of the most remarkable of the New-England States. It is situated beyond Harvard College, and is bounded on the north by bears and salmon, and on the south by a great deal of small islands. To one of these latter a correspondent of the *Evening Post* has penetrated, and in one of his letters to that venerable and veracious sheet he describes the habits and customs of the Maine school-mistress in a way that would be as incredible as it is blood-curdling were the description published in any less trustworthy paper.

When this correspondent announced a few days since his discovery of a Maine school-mistress over six feet high, with spectacles in proportion, there was a tendency among irreverent men to view the matter as an evidence of the villainous quality of the whisky obtainable in the pioneer prohibitory State. This view was not altogether irrational. If the Western statesman's whisky produces visions of gigantic rats, why should not the whisky of Maine force upon its votary terrific exhibitions of superhuman school-teachers? Whether any newspaper correspondent, no matter how strong he might be, could survive an attack of imaginary school-mistresses is more than doubtful. Most men on seeing a legion of spectacled phantoms swarming about their pillows, and writhing around their bed-posts, would immediately die of horror and despair. The very fact that the *Evening Post's* correspondent is still living is an argument against the alleged alcoholic nature of his visions, and besides, it were little less than blasphemy to fancy that any correspondent of that respectable sheet ever drank anything stronger than black tea, with three lumps of sugar to the cup.

We may then assume that beyond any doubt there is or was a Maine school-mistress of more than six feet in height. We can imagine with what terror she inspired the small boys who sat under her shadow, when from her vast cold height there fell upon them warnings against the vice of joggling and threatenings of punishments for the throwers of pea-nut shells. Such a school-mistress must have found little difficulty in preserving discipline. The momentum of her hand falling through space at the rate of sixteen feet per second would have crushed and riven the strongest trousers, and if she ever attempted to use the ruler, either that weapon or the incidental small boy must have been reduced to fine splinters. Probably she rarely had occasion to resort to these extreme measures, but there was unquestionably a reserved power of massacre in her lofty and stupendous frame that it would be hard to overestimate. Nevertheless, she was once compelled to quell a rebellious youth, and her means in so doing was as complete as her method was bold and marvelous.

Among the scholars of this extraordinary school-mistress was a so-called boy of between 20 and 21 years of age. He was tall, heavy, and obstinate, and assumed that because his teacher was an alleged woman he could safely defy her. Of the precise nature of the crimes which brought upon him his final catastrophe we are not explicitly informed, though there is reason to believe that he executed upon the blackboard a caricature of the school-mistress, which, although in point of execution it compared favorably with the pictures in the Capitol at Washington—the boy never having learned to draw—was adapted to bring that elongated lady into derision. At all events he sinned past all pedagogical forgiveness, and, at 9:45 A. M. on his last earthly morning was ordered to approach the school-mistress's desk, and undergo his righteous punishment.

The more one thinks of it, the more incredible does the affair seem. This boy was in size, and almost in years, a full-grown man, and in Maine, it should be remembered, men grow so tall that a case of cold in the head resulting from wet feet is almost unknown. The school-mistress was a woman—at least to some extent. How then can we believe that a woman could have publicly inflicted upon an apparent man the indignity of—in short, of punishing him? But we have the explicit assertion of the *Evening Post* that the boy in question was thoroughly—that is to say, that the school-mistress punished him. The *Post* writer, indeed, describes the very mode of punishment with a frankness and a minuteness of detail upon which only the boldest of men could venture. He tells us that the school-mistress seized her victim, stretched him across her prodigious lap, and then—. But humanity demands that at this point in the narrative somebody should drop some veils. The *Evening Post* cannot tell a lie, except, of course, when some exigency requires that form of journalism, and we must, therefore, believe that in the State of Maine a youth of nearly legal manhood has been—well, let us, once for all, say sp—nk—d—by a fierce and fearless school-mistress.

No human being has ever seen a particle of that overgrown boy since the moment of his punishment. Not so much as a limb, or a finger, or a jack-knife, or a top has ever been found and identified as part of his remains. We are forced to the conviction that, with the first blow from his teacher's far-descending palm, he was either dispersed in the shape of fine dust or resolved into his elements. The *Evening Post* dwells too lightly upon this part of the story. In fact it omits it altogether; but it does not require much imagination to picture the inevitable result of the large boy's punishment.

Such, we are led to believe, is the average Maine school-mistress, and such is the fate of the Maine scholar who defies her authority. The story teaches us that Maine is an admirable place to which to send other people's children in order that they may enjoy the benefits of careful and thorough instruction, and fully accounts for the fearlessness with which "Gail Hamilton" now assails large Western editors. It must be, however, distinctly understood that the *Evening Post* does not mention "Gail Hamilton's" name in connection with the matter. However much any newspaper may dislike that lady's political scoldings, nothing would justify the publication of incidents in her early life concerning which she herself has hitherto chosen to be silent, no matter how clearly such incidents might illustrate her tremendous energy in punishing her enemies.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM LONGMAN.

A dispatch from London yesterday announced the death of William Longman, a member of an old London publishing firm, which is as well known throughout England as that of Harper & Brothers is in this country. Thomas Longman, who was born in Bristol in 1699, was the first of the Longman family to enter the publishing business. In 1725, after serving an apprenticeship of nine years, he became a partner of John Osborn, a bookseller and stationer, in Paternoster-row, London, the same site being occupied to the present day by his successors. A nephew of Mr. Longman, whose surname was also Thomas, was admitted as a partner in 1754. The latter subsequently entered into partnership with Mr. Rees. Thomas Norton Longman, son of the preceding, and father of William, who has just died, became a member of the firm in 1792, which at that time was one of the largest in London. He remained with the firm for upward of 50 years, and for a long time was at its head. Various partners were admitted from time to time, and the style of the firm underwent numerous changes, but the name of Longman was the one by which it was best known. William and Thomas Longman succeeded their father on his death in 1842, and at the present time the style of the firm is Longmans, Green, Reader & Dyer.

Early, in the present century the Longmans became proprietors of the valuable copyright of Lindley Murray's *English Grammar*, besides which they published some of the first poems of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey. Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel* was also published by them, as were several of the "Waverley Novels." Thomas Moore's genius was first recognized by them, and for a long time they were his exclusive publishers. Among other authors famous in English literature for whom they were publishers are Macaulay, Froude, Jerrold, Greville, Dr. Arnold, Earl Russell, Thirwell, Mill, Disraeli, Sydney Smith, and many others. In 1826 they became proprietors of the *Edinburg Review*, and between 1829 and 1846 published the 133 volumes of Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. Rees' *Cyclopædia*, which was a reconstruction of the old *Chambers's Cyclopedia*, by Dr. Abraham Rees, was another important enterprise of the Longman firm, from which they reaped large profits.

William Longman, besides being a most sagacious publisher, was the author of numerous works, the principal of which are *The History of the Life and Times of Edward III.* and *Lectures on the History of England from the Earliest Times to the Death of King Edward II.* He was also the editor of very many books published by his firm.

MR. SHERMAN ON THE CURRENCY.

The Knoxville (Iowa) *Voice* says that in a letter, dated July 28, which Secretary Sherman has addressed to ex-Gov. Stone, of that State, he says: "There has been retired of legal-tender notes since the 4th of March last only the sum of $4,475,132." But in this connection the Secretary further says there has been no real contraction of the currency, as a knowledge of the facts and the law will readily show. Upon this point Secretary Sherman says: "In this connection permit me to state that the third section of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, (the Resumption act,) contains the only authority under which legal tender notes can be retired from circulation. Under the provisions of that section, which removed the limit of issue of national bank notes, it was made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon further issue of such bank notes, to retire the legal tender United States notes in excess of $300,000,000 to the amount of 80 per cent. of the sum of the national bank notes so issued. It will be seen that for every $80 of legal tender notes thus retired there has been issued of national bank notes the sum of $100, which notes are redeemable in legal tender notes upon their presentation at the bank issuing them, and to secure such redemption the Government holds an ample deposit of United States bonds made by the respective banks for that purpose." Still further figures are given in the same letter from the Secretary, and it is claimed that there is now more money outstanding than there was at any period during the prosperous days from 1867 to the panic of 1873, when money was plenty and real estate and its products reached the highest price. In 1868 there was in circulation $356,000,000 of greenbacks; in 1869, $355,000,000; in 1870, $356,000,000; in 1871, $356,000,000; in 1872, $357,500,000. On the 1st day of January, 1873, there was $358,557,907 in circulation, which, on the 1st day of January, 1874, had been increased to $378,401,702 in order to relieve the panic. At the date of the letter quoted from, there was still $360,000,000 of legal tenders remaining, notwithstanding the vociferous howl about contraction, being $4,000,000 more than we had during the four most prosperous years this country has ever known.

GENERAL NOTES.

Boston has contributed $47,939 to the St. John relief fund.

Boston has 461 public schools, attended by 46,718 pupils, and taught by 1,068 teachers.

It is thought in Rochester that Mr. Lewis Brooks left no will. His property is valued at about $1,000,000, mostly in railroad and bank stocks, and two of his brothers are living.

As the Lynchburg *Virginian* sees it, the platform of the Virginia Democrats commits the party against any increase of taxation, even if such should be found necessary to secure the payment of the State debt.

To such readers of The Times of Monday last as chanced to see the Syracuse *Journal* of Tuesday, the latter's leading "editorial" article on "Georgia's Repudiation" may have had some familiar features.

A woman in Rome, Oneida County, who was not invited to the wedding of a neighbor, stole the wedding cake through the pantry window, and distributed it freely among the crowd which had assembled in front of the house.

A woman in Lewiston, Me., who has been married a dozen years, has just moved for the twentieth time, and now avers that before she will move again she'll heap her household goods into one chaotic mass and set fire to them.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* notes a great amount of building going on in that city, although numerous signs of "to let" and "for sale" are to be seen in almost every block. Low prices for materials and low wages for workmen, in its estimation, account for the activity.

Ex-Gov. Jenkins says that he did not know he was talking to a reporter when he so freely criticised the Georgia Constitutional Convention, of which he is the President. Besides, he did not intend to speak so disparagingly as the published account would lead one to think.

Hon. F. Fish, of Fultonville, declines to be a candidate for the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court, and thinks it is so entirely manifest that the vacancy to be filled belongs to the northern part of the district that the nomination will be conceded to that section.

Five young gentlemen in Columbus, Ohio, thought it would be a good joke to drive off with a team which a friend had procured to give some young ladies a ride. Afterward they were taken into custody on the charge of horse-stealing, and are greatly surprised at the turn the joke has taken.

According to the Kingston *Freeman*, the meteoric shower of Saturday evening was very fine. A meteor as large as a man's head, it says, passed over Saugerties that evening, between 10 and 11 o'clock, with a hissing sound, similar to that made by a sky-rocket in passing through the air, and it illuminated the streets for several seconds.

The late W. L. J. Kiderlen, of Philadelphia, bequeathed $61,000 in bonds to the Protestant Episcopal Hospital of that city; and $5,000 to the American Bible Society of New-York, and $5,000 to the American Tract Society in New-York, under the condition that from the interest arising therefrom a colporteur shall be constantly kept in the field.

Gov. Pillsbury, of Minnesota, has lately journeyed through the grasshopper district in the north-western portion of that State. He found that the people in many cases were in very straightened circumstances, but they are courageous and full of hope, believing that the pests have now left them "for good," and that their troubles are therefore nearly at an end.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says that the plan of net weights for cotton, (*i. e.*, deducting for the weight of bagging and ties,) commended by the National Cotton Exchange, does not meet with acceptance in that section. The most favored plan, it says, if one must be adopted, is to stipulate as to the weight of bagging and ties and the amount and number of each to be used, and to deduct for any extra weight.

Gen. Edward S. Bragg, a Democratic Congressman from Wisconsin, says that he will vote for William R. Morrison, of Illinois, for Speaker, Eastern leadership of the party having been unfortunate. He thinks the Eastern Democrats are too much the friends of capital, and always afraid of "hurting the business interests," which appear generally pretty well able to take care of themselves. Gen. Bragg is opposed to subsidies and to any tinkering with the currency at present.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* continues to delight in dismal forebodings for the North. In the latest issue received, speaking of the "apparent restoration" of order in this section, it says: "But, while the surface of events is calm and serene, the storm still rages underneath, and the communistic element is darkly but earnestly at work undermining the foundations of society, and, like volcanic eruptions, will break out in streams of burning lava, and leave but ruin and death behind their track."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that Judge West, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, has written to a friend in that city that in his opinion the true interests of both laborer and employer "would be better conserved by an agreement voluntarily entered into by the parties, but by no means a compact of statutory or legislative compulsion, whereby the wages of labor shall be rated according to a graduated scale of compensation, ranging from a minimum rate fixed and determined by the parties, but increased or diminished according to a certain per cent. of the net profits or loss of the employer."

Speaking of the disgraceful action of Georgia regarding its bonds, the Richmond (Va.) *State*, a Democratic paper, says: "Atlanta has been rebuilt and made great and beautiful on this borrowed money since the war, and now it is repudiated. Admitting that there was some stolen, as there always is, yet the people got the benefit even of that which was stolen, as but little was carried out of the State. It is a well-known fact that the home Democrats profited quite as much, if not more, than the carpet-bagger Republicans, and if the truth was told a good deal of it fell into the hands of Bob Toombs in the way of fees, as according to all accounts he has grown immensely rich."

Two clergymen were robbed lately at a camp-meeting in Delaware, and somehow suspicion was directed to another clergyman of good standing who had come to the meeting vouched for by the Bishop by whom he was ordained. He willingly submitted to a search, and a correspondent naively says that "no evidence of any character was discovered to throw suspicion upon him except that his pocket-book contained about $100 and a ticket to Boston." Clergymen intending to go to camp-meeting in Delaware should take the lesson to heart, and if they chance to be the fortunate possessor of so large a sum as $100 should by all means leave it at home, or take with them documents to prove that they came honestly by it.

PROHIBITION STATE NOMINATIONS.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The Prohibition State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State—Henry Hagner, Brooklyn; Controller—Elias T. Talcot, Syracuse; Treasurer—D. J. W. Grosvenor, Lockport; Attorney-General—G. Havens Gleason, Sag Harbor; State Engineer and Surveyor—Henry D. Myers, Dutchess County. The resolutions say it is the duty of all to extirpate the crime of selling intoxicating drinks; its suppression is the first step toward better times. The recent reform movements are approved. The appropriation of money for sectarian institutions of learning is condemned. Woman suffrage is favored, and the co-operation of philanthropists, Christians, and patriots is invited.

PAYING FOR WHISKY FRAUDS.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 15.—Armstrong Beattie, of St. Joseph, Mo., one of the sureties for Adler & First, distillers of that city, paid into the United States District Court, at Jefferson City, yesterday, $17,500, being the amount of the judgment rendered against that firm for violation of the Revenue laws.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

REV. JOSEPH COOK'S FIFTH LECTURE—"DOES DEATH END ALL?"—A GREAT MULTITUDE IN ATTENDANCE.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 15.—This has been one of the Chautauqua Assembly's field-days. The steam-boats had been coming in at all hours of the day heavily loaded with passengers until an immense multitude gathered on the grounds. At the first auditorium exercises, Mrs. Osborn, of Marion, Ohio, sang a solo, ending with "Home, Sweet Home." Rev. Joseph Cook delivered his fifth lecture here, entitled, "Does Death End All?" previously making diagrams on the black-board. Mr. Cook began by saying that Plato says that Socrates said to his friends in his last moments: "You may bury me if you can catch me. You cannot bury Socrates, but only my poor body." The diagrams were stated to be the outlines of the pretenses of materialism. Animals deprived of a portion of their nervous systems have no power of self-direction, and can only be stimulated to action from without. (A cabinet organ on the platform was used as an illustration.) The keys make the music, but mind acts upon the keys. Hence, mind must play upon the keyboard of the brain of the animal. Tyndall says matter has two faces—one substance, the other spirit. Mind cannot be spoken of in the terms which apply to matter; it has neither color nor weight. Materialism wrecks itself on this reef—that absence and presence cannot exist in the same place at the same time. Tyndall said in his Belfast address that in his clearer moments he admitted that spirit and matter were distinct; afterward he withdrew the admission. If there is music from an organ, there must be a musician. Every result must have an adequate cause, or the involution is not equal to the evolution. The lecturer declared that the human brain, as well as a cabinet organ, must have a musician to act upon it, even if it be an invisible spirit. The brain is matter that cannot move itself—an organ that cannot play upon itself. Out of the brain has come constitutions and dramas and poems and all the achievements of civilization in all the centuries, but the soul had played upon its keyboard. We may destroy the eye, but not the sight, and we may destroy the brain, but not the soul. In all the universe there cannot be either force or motion without mind. The lecturer used diagrams to illustrate the latest miracles of microscopic research. Life comes before organization, and not organization before life. If the keyboard needs a musician, what does the complex system of brains, nerves, and muscles of man need? If the soul is proved to be the harper to the harp, it is proved that when the harp is destroyed the harper still liver. Hence, death cannot end all. If death does not end all, what does? If we sail by Island No. 10 and the lower bars of the Mississippi we can sail out into the ocean. If we pass safely through death, which does not end all, we can sail down safely beyond Island No. 10, and the bars at the mouth of the river into the ocean of the infinite world. Germany says that behind the structure of the material body there is a spiritual body. The matter of the hand is changed every seven years, but the plan is not changed: if there are scars on it they will remain. The body changes, but the plan is never changed. This plan the Germans call the spiritual body. The Bible itself speaks of this body, but it is no sense material. Christ Himself arose with a spiritual body, and it bore the scars of the Crucifixion. The poet and the scientist both say we are spirits, clad in veil; without another life this life is a desert. The migrating swan has perfect confidence in her instincts, so should we part to-day singing in behalf of science what Goethe and Milton both have sung, a grand hymn of triumph over death and over chance and time.

This effort was heard with the closest attention, and was greeted with universal demonstration of approval. At the second auditorium service Rev. A. J. Baird, D. D., gave an instructive historical lecture on the genealogy of Christ. Mrs. Alden Pansy, the author of Sunday-school books, lectured on blunders in primary class teaching, and later in the afternoon Joseph Cook held a conversation, asking and answering questions. Rev. George P. Hayes, President of Washington and Jefferson College, closed the exercises of the day with "plain answers to flippant remarks."

The telephone has been in operation on the point to-day. The Young Apollo Club, of New-York, has been engaged for another week.

TRIAL OF SUPERINTENDENT ELLIS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—In the Senate this morning, W. W. Chapman commenced summing up for the repondent Ellis. He said: This has been one of the most extraordinary trials in the history of civil government. The respondent has been arraigned before two Governors, and two sets of lawyers have been engaged. The charges were allowed to lay for months in the pigeon-holes of the Executive Department, and only after his appointee was rejected by the Senate were charges made. Over 2,000 pages of testimony have been taken, and the only charges urged were neglect of duty. Nor a hint of corruption is made. The Governor charges negligence culpable. He referred to the trial of Judge Prindle and the opinion of the Senators thereon regarding culpable negligence. To the charge of allowing Trustees of savings banks to give guarantee bonds, he said that he found these bonds received by his predecessors. Mr. Howell, his predecessor, reported a deficiency in the Third-Avenue Savings Bank, but did not think it best to close it, wishing to keep it from the hands of a Receiver. Mr. Ellis used his best judgment in the interests, as he believed, of 800,000 depositors in savings banks. Can a man be removed for a mistake in judgment? He found that his predecessors used judgment and discretion in allowing a bank to go on with a deficiency of $115,000. The Attorney-General uses his discretion in regard to suits. If the law said that the Superintendent must act forthwith, then a bank with $12,000,000 assests might, in time of panic, be temporarily deficient $100,000, and the consequence would be that it would have to be closed up. It is always necessary to nurse and aid new banks. If the Superintendent finds a bank deficient, and turns it over to the Attorney-General, and a subsequent examination shows error, the reputation of the bank is ruined in the confidence of the depositors. Eight or nine banks, which in times past have shown deficiencies, now have a surplus. Stocks and real estate have been steadily falling, and it would require Ellis to possess powers of omniscience to know every time what banks are doing with their deposits.

After referring to the Abingdon-Square and Traders' Banks, Mr. Chapman returned to the Third-Avenue Bank, stating that five months prior to Ellis going into office experts were examining the bank, and the courts decided not to put it into the hands of a Receiver. He sends three men to examine into its affairs, and they report a third of 1 per cent deficiency of assets and a surplus of income. In a letter they speak of the courage of the managers in meeting a run and how well they have stood it. Also of a change of Trustees, and how prominent financial men had stepped in and taken the places of some of the weaker ones. After seeing that five of the Trustees stood by the bank, Ellis expected it to keep running along, and it probably would but for the panic of 1873. The Senate then adjourned until 2 P. M. to-morrow.

THE BALTIMORE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 15.—There was an anxious crowd at the Custom-house this morning, anticipating the announcement of dismissals, removals, and changes in the several departments which it was understood would be made to-day, Collector Thomas having completed his list and being ready to carry into effect the order of the Secretary of the Treasury reducing the force. At noon the order of the Secretary was carried into effect by a reorganization of the several divisions of the Custom-house made necessary by the order, and the changes made public. The reduction of the force was made by the dismissal of nine clerks, four messengers, two assistant weighers, two gaugers, one special inspector, 13 day inspectors, 11 night watchmen, two examiners at the Appraiser's office, two samplers at the Appraiser's office, and three laborers. There were also 12 removals and others appointed in their places, including one clerk, one examiner, and one storekeeper, the others being principally watchmen.

THE HACKETT MURDER INQUEST.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—The investigation into the murder of Hackett on the 12th of July was resumed to-day. Michael Quinn, arrested to-day, was placed in the dock. Maria Welsh, sworn: I identify Quinn as the person who assaulted the girl who carried an orange lily; followed the crowd to Dunn's store, where I distinctly saw Quinn pick up Hackett's revolver and fire at him; saw John Sheehan advance and fire a second shot at Hackett, who immediately fell. After further evidence the case was adjourned.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

MR. PURYEAR'S BAD MANAGEMENT IN THE KENNER STAKES A SUBJECT OF LIVELY INTEREST—TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME—POOL-SELLING AT THE TRACK.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15.—The unfortunate start for the Kenner stake yesterday has furnished another dish of argument for turfmen, and no event of the season has occasioned more feeling and irritating discussion. The breaking down of so fine a colt as Baden Baden is a circumstance to be regretted, and the numerous friends of Mr. Astor express the deepest sympathy at his great loss, for he has gathered a magnificent string of thoroughbreds which he races solely for the love of the sport and not as a means of speculation. With all due respect for Mr. Puryear's ability as a trainer, and a firm conviction in his honesty, many have come to the conclusion, from the experience at Jerome Park and Saratoga, that nature has not endowed him with a talent for starting horses. No doubt he endeavors to do his best, but that he has been a lamentable failure cannot be controverted by his stanchest friends, with the record before them. After what has transpired, it would seem that the courses forming the eastern circuit would find it to the interest of the turf to combine, without consulting the feelings of individual horse-owners, and single out a fitting person for the position of starter, which requires firmness and decision of character, fortified with the power to command respect from the jockeys. He should not be in the remotest degree interested in any stable, for at this meeting the evil effect of this sort of thing has been witnessed day after day. Mr. Puryear is himself an owner, and when his horses run he, of course, resigns the flag to somebody else. This a paid starter has no right to do when so much is at stake. Thus, besides Mr. Puryear, the public has been treated to the disappointing efforts of several other men who have tried their hands at the business. In regard to the Kenner stake the feeling ran high, for it was very palpable that 11 false starts were entirely unnecessary. The people saw the colts break away three times well together, but the flag did not fall, and they hissed. Finally, when Baden Baden's head was turned the wrong way, the starter gave the signal to go, which was followed by a general shout of disapprobation. When the matter was argued last night there were a few who went so far as to say that the outside public act like fools and don't know what they hiss for. In a few instances this is true, but it does not require an understanding of turf matters to determine which is a bad or a good start. The attendants of the races here are the higher class of people, able to discriminate between what is good and what is bad, and when they gave expression of dissatisfaction yesterday they were fully justified in so doing. This was all the more to be deplored because the management of the Saratoga Course is so perfect that a flaw of this character is magnified to a far greater extent than at another place where the same system and order do not prevail.

To-morrow is the third day of the August meeting, when four races will be run, commencing with the Grinstead Stakes, for 2-year olds, $50 each half forfeit, with $500 added; three-quarters of a mile. Maidens, at the time of starting, are allowed 5 pounds. Of the 30 nominations, six are announced to start, namely: H. O. Bernard's b. c. Wade Hampton, by Glenelg, out of Item, by Lexington; George L. Lorillard's b. c. Duke of Magenta, by Lexington, out of Magenta; James A. Grinstead's bay colt by Alarm, out of a mare by War Dance, and another bay colt, by Alarm, out of a mare by Lexington, and Pierre Lorillard will start two, but he has not named them. He has 12 nominations, and his most likely ones are Spartan and Bertha, both by Leamington. The second event will be a dash of a mile and three-quarters, for all ages, with an allowance of 7 pounds to horses beaten and not having won a race at Saratoga this year. The entries for this are Carr & Co.'s b. c. Viceroy, 4 years, 118 pounds; George L. Lorillard's b. h. Tom Ochiltree, 5 years, 124 pounds; L. Hart's ch. c. Henry Owens, 4 years, 111 pounds; L. A. Hitchcock's ch. g. Glasgow, 4 years, 111 pounds; and J. T. Williams' b. g. Vera Cruz, 3 years, 99 pounds. The third affair will be a dash of a mile and an eighth, with seven entries, namely: Mary, 4 years, 100 pounds; Vera Cruz, 3 years, 100 pounds; Ambush, 4 years, 111 pounds; Higgins, 3 years, 96 pounds; Madge, 6 years, 112 pounds; Vermont, 3 years, 96 pounds, and Sister of Mercy, 4 years, 108 pounds. The sport will conclude with a mile-heat hurdle handicap, for all ages, over four hurdles in each mile; distance, 80 yards. There are six entries, namely: Redding, 150 pounds; Audubon, 150 pounds; Moonstone, 150 pounds; Senator M., (formerly Shaughraun,) 140 pounds; Bencher, 125 pounds, and Dandelion, 120 pounds.

The pool-selling at the track this afternoon was very light, owing to a light rain which was falling, and which promised to last all the evening. For the 2-year-old race, Magenta sold for $75, P. Lorillard's starters for $37, Grinstead for $17, and Wade Hampton for $9. For the second race, Ochiltree brought $75, Vera Cruz $25, Viceroy $12, and Glasgow $11. For the mile and an eighth Vera Cruz brought $60, Ambush $13, Vermont $10, Mary $10, Madge $9, Higgins $9, and Sister of Mercy $8. For the hurdle heats race Redding brought $55, Moonstone $20, Audubon $15, Senator M. $15, Bencher $10, and Dandelion $6.

BETTING AT THE HOBOKEN POOL-ROOMS.

At the Hoboken pool-rooms last night, the betting on the races to take place at Saratoga to-day was as follows:

FIRST RACE—GRINSTEAD STAKES—THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE—TWO-YEAR OLDS.

Duke of Magenta	$100	Grinstead	$32
P. Lorillard	48	Bernard	17

SECOND RACE—ONE AND THREE-QUARTER MILES.

Viceroy	$20	Glasgow	$20
Ochiltree	150	Vera Cruz	44

THIRD RACE—ONE AND ONE-EIGHTH MILES.

Mary	$85	Madge	$45
Ambush	100	Vermont	110
Higgins	48	Sister of Mercy	45

FOURTH RACE—HURDLE—MILE HEATS.

Redding	$80	Senator M.	$16
Audubon	10	Bencher	22
Moonstone	9	Dandelion	7

TROTTING AT POINT BREEZE PARK.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—Following are summaries of to-day's trotting races at Point Breeze Park:

CLASS 2:35.

O. A. Hickock	1	1	1
Sorrel Tom	3	2	2
Little Nell	2	3	3
Gray Jim	4	4	4

Time—2:33, 2:38¼, 2:35.

FIVE-YEAR-OLD TROT.

Jersey Boy	2	2	1	1
Sadie Bell	1	1	2	2
Lady Crosson	3	3	3	3
David Wallace	4	4	4	4
Fleetfoot				dr.

Time—2:27, 2:33, 2:27, 2:31.

PACING.

Comet	1	1	1
Sore Toes	4	2	2
Stella	2	3	3
William	3	4	4
Maggie M.	6	5	5
Josey	5	dis.	
Fannie		dis.	

Time—2:36, 2:35, 2:33¼.

WHY FIREMAN ROSS WAS DISCHARGED.

When questioned yesterday by a TIMES reporter in relation to the discharge of Zachariah T. Ross, a fireman, recently in the employ of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, Superintendent Barker denied in toto the statements made in a morning journal. The discharge, he said, was not made as had been reported, in accordance with instructions received from Philadelphia, but by himself, on his own responsibility, as a matter of discipline. It was not true that other discharges were to follow that of Ross, and no trouble was anticipated by reason of the latter's dismissal. Ross, Mr. Barker further declared, was a disorganizer and a bad man. At the time of the threatened trouble on the Pennsylvania Road he came to the Superintendent, and, claiming to represent the Locomotive Firemen, threatened that, unless the company acceded to the demand for an increase of wages, he would go to his lodge (Hudson, No. 65, of Jersey City,) and have a resolution passed immediately ordering the men to strike. The Superintendent replied to this that he could not recognize one man alone as the representative of a body, and said that he would have to bring his fellows with him before he could treat with him in relation to the matter. Ross withdrew, saying that he did not think the men could come, but returned soon with five five firemen, who all, Mr. Barker says, repudiated Ross, and declared that he had no right to speak for them. Ross himself claimed that it was mainly through his efforts that a general strike on the road was prevented, a statement that Mr. Barker brands as absolutely false. The Superintendent declined to treat with Ross thereafter, but met the firemen, not as the members of any organization, but simply as a body of workingmen, and held a conference with them; in the arranging for which Ross had nothing whatever to do. After stating that Ross was the only one of the firemen that had ever acted in an ungentlemanly manner, Mr. Barker assured the reporter that all the other men were willing and faithful, and that as long as the road was able to conduct its business they would in all probability remain in its employ.

SUICIDE OF A TRENTON MERCHANT.

A well-known and respected citizen of Crosswicks, Mr. Jarvis Woolman, of the firm of J. & J. Woolman & Co., of Trenton, N. J., committed suicide yesterday morning at his store by blowing out his brains with a shot-gun. He went to the store as usual, and after attending to business, went into a back room, placed the muzzle of the gun in his mouth, and pulled the trigger with his foot. Brains and pieces of skull were scattered over the walls. Nothing unusual had been noticed in his conduct, and as there were no family or financial difficulties, the cause of the act is not known. He was quite wealthy, and leaves a wife and four children.

CITY POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE HARLEM REPUBLICANS.

MEETING OF THE ELECTORS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—ADDRESS BY ALDERMAN COWING—THE PRESIDENT SUPPORTED WITHOUT RESERVE—RESIGNATION OF OFFICE-HOLDERS.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District met on Tuesday evening in Lincoln Hall, One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, Vice-President J. C. Griffing in the chair. On motion of Alderman E. B. Cowing that the resignations of office-holders, as suggested by President Hayes' order, be accepted, a number of amendments and points of order were raised, and the Chair had some difficulty in maintaining order. A motion to lay the proposition on the table was lost. A vote having at last been reached, it was decided unanimously to accept the resignations. The meeting was then addressed by Alderman Cowing. He said that the Republican association of the district numbered upward of 1,000 members, and he most respectfully desired to urge upon their attention the present high state of efficiency to which it has attained. A little less than two years ago the association took a new departure, confusion and disorder having previously ruled supreme in its midst. It was the common talk and boast of certain leaders of the Democracy in the district that they could always control the Republican Association by controlling its managers, or in other words, that it had become like an article of merchandise, ready to be delivered for a price. It had become unsafe for respectable and honest men to accept nominations for office in the district, as they could never tell whether the association which was managing the canvass was doing so in good faith and in their interest, or whether they were not being kept in the field as dummies in order to enrich some individual or individuals who then controlled the organization, so that candidates and electors were both too often sold to satisfy selfish ends. The Republicans of the district had become so disgusted and disheartened that it was with difficulty that a full vote could be called out, and 3,500 votes polled for any Republican candidate in the district was considered the extent of the Republican vote. In fact the candidate for member of Assembly three years ago polled only about 2,500 votes. At the present time the Republican Association points with pride to the results which have taken place since it has changed its management and has been run fairly and honestly. The present organization of the district is out of debt and has money in its treasury. The association for the past two years has been careful in the selection of Inspectors of Election and Poll Clerks, so that a fair count of the votes has been secured. The district has now become the banner Republican district in the City of New-York so far as the number of Republican votes is concerned, having at the last election polled more Republican votes than any other district in the City; the vote for national and State officers amounting to nearly 4,800, and the vote for Republican local candidates, notwithstanding the opposition of some professed Republicans who had previous to 1874 controlled the organization, run up to between 5,000 and 6,000. It is respectfully submitted that this result, in the increase of the Republican vote of the district, speaks volumes for the present efficiency of the association. Last year, by honest and fair management of the affairs of the association, the Republicans were enabled to elect a member of the Assembly, and by electing their candidate a majority of the present Board of Aldermen by a majority vote, enabled the Aldermanic district to be represented in the board by two Republican Aldermen. It is confidently believed that but for the opposition of some of the prominent professed Republicans, who are now desirous of seeing a change simply in order to obtain control and restore the old order of things, we should have elected Hon. Levi P. Morton our Congressman.

As early as the 13th of last March the association fully indorsed the policy of President Hayes as laid down in his letter of acceptance and inaugural address, and again on May 9 it a second time indorsed it, when his policy had become more fully defined. Now all the Federal office-holders have, in obedience to the order of the President, resigned from the positions held by them in the association, thus bringing the association in full accord and sympathy with the President's avowed policy in reference to the civil service. In view of the foregoing facts, the regular Republican Association respectfully invite and urge all Republicans of the district who have not already joined the association to do so at once, and fill up the vacancies made in the association by reason of the resignation of the Federal office-holders, and help to maintain and hold it in its present state of efficiency and usefulness, and thus enable the wisdom of the President's policy as to civil service to be fully vindicated. All applications for membership may be sent to the Secretary of the association, Mr. Henry Welsh, at No. 166 East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, and they will be speedily and favorably acted upon.

Mr. Edward Seymour objected to the address as "rose-colored," and attempted to obtain explanation of several points. He was summarily coughed down, and, after a little confusion, the address was adopted and ordered to be forwarded to President Hayes. Mr. E. P. Brundage then read, without interruption, the following resolutions:

Whereas, We, the Republicans of the Twenty first Assembly District Association, have witnessed with gratification the action of the President of the United States in carrying out his pledges made to the American people that he would use his influence in the civil service; and

Whereas, He has shown his determination to reform the civil service by investigating the corruption in the New-York Custom-house and the abuses of power therein; therefore

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the Twenty-first District Republican Association, accord to the President our cordial support and sympathy; that we recognize him as a able, efficient statesman and the pure-minded patriot.

Being put to vote, the resolutions were tabled by a majority of the members. The names of the office-holders who had resigned were read as follows: William Starritt, Inspector of Elections and Inspector of Customs; William F. Haraldon, Inspector of Elections and Inspector of Customs; Alexander P. Ketchum, Central Committee and General Appraiser of the Port; S. S. Hamilton, Inspector of Customs; W. H. Benjamin, Central Committee and Inspector of Customs; Samuel Wallace, Central Committee and Inspector of Customs; Jacob Knobloch, Central Committee and Appraiser's Department. The interpretation given the President's order affects nearly 200 members of the association, nearly all of whom have resigned. The vacancies occasioned in the various committees will not be filled until ample time has been given for new members to enroll and have a voice in the new election. The association will meet again on Tuesday, Sept. 11.

THE TAMMANY AXE FALLING.

SEVERAL EMPLOYES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT REMOVED WITHOUT CAUSE TO MAKE ROOM FOR KELLY'S FRIENDS—THE LEGALITY OF THEIR REMOVAL QUESTIONED.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held a meeting yesterday morning, and the two Tammany Commissioners, acting under the spur of the Tammany Committee on Patronage, made a number of changes in the force of clerks and Assistant Fire Marshals. These changes all appear to have been made in an illegal manner, as will be shown further on in this report. All the Commissioners—Messrs. Perley, Gorman, and King—were present at the meeting, over which Commissioner Gorman presided. Alderman Tuomey and other Tammany politicians were also in attendance to see that the dictates of John Kelly were obeyed by Messrs. Gorman and King. At the conclusion of the routine business the board resolved itself into a farcical court to try a number of its subordinates, whom two of the Commissioners had already decided to remove, however strong their defense. Immediately, five clerks, an Assistant Fire Marshal, and a surveyor connected with the Bureau of Combustibles, appeared before the improvised court. They had been notified several days ago that they would be required at the following session of the board to inform the Commissioners what reasons existed why they should not be deprived of their positions. The first of the persons to be interrogated was Michael F. Cummings, a clerk in Firemen's Hall. In response to Commissioner Gorman, he said that he had been employed in the department for four years, and during that time had never had a complaint made against him. Commissioner Gorman replied sharply that there was no good reason for his retention, and moved his discharge. Commissioner King supported the motion, and Commissioner Perley opposed it. Cummings was dismissed. On motion of Mr. Gorman, John Kennedy was appointed to the place previously made vacant. Joseph H. Munday, also a clerk, was next arraigned. He said that the only reason why the majority of the Commissioners—Messrs. Gorman and King—should desire to remove him was the fact that he differed from them in political sentiments. He was dismissed, and John J. Hart, whose father was at one time Assistant-Engineer in the old Volunteer Fire Department, was appointed to fill his place. Daniel Lawson, a clerk in the Bureau of Combustibles, informed Mr. Gorman that there was no other reason for his discharge than that he was a Republican. He was discharged, and the Democratic majority filled his place by appointing James Graham, who was at one time Foreman of Hose Company No. 12, of the Volunteer Fire Department.

Charles E. Simms, a Surveyor connected with the Bureau of Combustibles, was next called upon to give his reasons why he should not be removed. He said he was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department for 15 years, and had always paid attention to the duties of his position as Surveyor. Continuing his remarks, he said he had been a Democrat all his life, and this fact should commend him to the favor of the Commissioners, who had removed other persons from positions merely because they were Republicans. He said he understood, however, the cause of the determination to deprive him of his position. He was an independent man, and had several times opposed the "machine" nominations in his district, and had, last Fall, ran against the regular Democratic nominee for the Assembly. His independence and his popularity kept him in the way of certain persons, who had now induced the Commissioners to dismiss him. He was discharged and William B. Durgan was appointed in his stead.

John Royal, a Republican, the Assistant Fire Marshal whose jurisdiction extended over the annexed district in Westchester County—the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards—was next removed. L. W. McGrath was appointed to fill the vacancy created. Royal was Chief of the Morrisania Volunteer Fire Department, and his successor was President of its Board of Commissioners. The removal of Royal is said to have been effected at the desire of Alderman Purroy, who has acted as John Kelly's "whipper-in" at the meetings the Fire Commissioners have held since the appointment of Mr. Gorman. Mr. Royal has always strenuously opposed the domination of Purroy over the district across the Harlem River. The next victim was David Graham, a clerk. He informed the board that he had been employed in the present Fire Department ever since its organization, and had always been faithful to his duties. For testimony as to his abilities, he referred Commissioners Gorman and King to Commissioner Perley, and to Col. Jussen, the Secretary to the board. His statements had no effect upon the Democratic Commissioners; they dismissed him immediately, and appointed Martin P. Killian, a former Assemblyman from the Fifteenth District, as his successor. Joseph M. Kelly, a clerk in the repair shops, who had been cited to appear before the d. board didnot do so, and he was dismissed for contumacy. He would have been dismissed for no reason if he had appeared. No successor to him was appointed.

It is a strange fact that none of the men who have been discharged from the service of the Fire Department asked, upon appearing before the board, what charges were preferred against them. All appeared to think that their removals were determined upon by Messrs. Gorman and King, and that they could do nothing to hinder the execution of the fiat. They all forgot—if they ever knew—that they were to a certain extent protected in their positions by a provision of the charter of 1873. The Democratic Commissioners, while they respected that provision in part by eiting their subordinates before them, disregarded that portion which declares that before removing one of their employes they must inform him of the charge made against him. It now becomes a question whether the removals made yesterday are valid, and whether the discharged men cannot by legal methods compel the Commissioners to reinstate them. The provision in the charter of 1873 is as follows:

SECTION 28. * * * * * But no regular clerk or head of a bureau shall be removed until he has been informed of the cause of the proposed removal, and has been allowed an opportunity of making an explanation; and, in every case of removal, the true grounds thereof shall be forthwith entered upon the records of the department or board. In case of removal, a statement showing the reason thereof shall be filed in the department."

Not one of the persons discharged yesterday was informed of the "cause of the proposed removal." They were simply called up and asked to state why they should not be discharged. No charges have been preferred against them, and the "grounds" of their removal were not entered "forthwith" upon the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners. Secretary Jussen did not know last evening the "cause" of the dismissals, and the Commissioners have not filed a statement of their reasons for them.

When the farcical proceedings reported above were over, Commissioner Perley made a charge that a clerk named Barrett, appointed through the influence of ex-Mayor Wickham, was seldom at his desk, and had scarcely done more than 10 days' work for 10 months. Commissioner Gorman made a great show of indignation upon hearing this, and, saying there should be no sinecures in the Fire Department, he moved that Barrett be called before the board forthwith. He could not be found, and Chief Clerk Terhune could give no reason for his absense. An investigation is to be made into the case of Mr. Barrett at the next session of the Board. Commissioner Perley says that Barrett is not a resident of this City and was not one when he was appointed a clerk in the Fire Department, but resided for a short time at the Gilsey House.

THE SECOND DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

The Second Assembly District Republican Association held a special primary election last evening at No. 466 Pearl-street, to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of officers. The following were elected: President, Pierre E. Van Wyck; Secretary, John W. Nammock; members of the General Committee, Michael Foley and Lawrence Manning; Inspector of Election, Timothy Lynch. During the casting of the ballot, Dennis McLaughlin, a member of the association, handed in a protest against the holding of an election, on the grounds that the gentlemen who resigned were not duly elected to the offices filled by them, and that those who were fairly elected had not resigned. The objections of McLaughlin were overruled.

THE VINELAND SCANDAL.

WHAT BISHOP CORRIGAN SAYS—FATHER VIVET NOT JUSTIFIED IN DIRECTING THE EXHUMATION OF MAGGIOLI'S BODY.

In regard to the Vineland burial case, Bishop Corrigan was interviewed at his residence, No. 35 Bleecker-street, Newark, N. J., yesterday. The Bishop said that Father Vivet called on him when he was away on official duty, and consequently they had not met since the trouble in Vineland. He had, however, received a letter from Father Vivet, and from this and other sources had obtained a pretty fair view of the case. The Bishop considered that the reverend father had a strong civil case to stand upon, but had erred in demanding the removal of the body on religious grounds. The cemetery belongs to the Catholic Mission, a corporation of which the priest is the head. As Vivet resides five miles away, in Milleville, the people have long been making interments in the cemetery without notifying him, without asking for the lots which they selected in such places as they liked, and without religious rites. Finally, the corporation gave notice that this state of things must cease; nevertheless the practice was continued, and there were two new cases of trespass last week. In the case of the Italian, Maggioli, interment was made without the knowledge of Father Vivet, in a lot which he had promised to a Mrs. Gregory, and in which her husband was buried. Moreover, no money was paid by the Italian's friends for a burial plot until after the interment. Upon this state of facts the Bishop thought the priest had a clear civil right to demand the removal of the body. Bishop Corrigan continued: "But Father Vivet erred and exceeded the authority conferred upon him by the Church in calling for the exhumation of the body on the ground that Maggioli had neglected to make his Easter communion. It was decided by the council of Baltimore that Christian burial shall be refused to the following classes of persons: The unbaptised, for they are not Christians; such as are ex-communicated by name, which rarely happens and probably never has occurred in this diocese; deliberate suicides and such as lead notoriously scandalous lives, so that their burial in consecrated ground would itself be a scandal. In all cases of doubt as to whether a case falls within these regulations the Bishop is to be consulted. If this course is impossible, then the Pastor must take the more charitable side. It was decided by the Lateran Council that a person neglecting his religious duties might be refused interment in a church cemetery, but in all such cases the Bishop alone, not a priest, must decide. Therefore Father Vivet erred. This regulation is never enforced; and he himself would not enforce it in the diocese of Newark. If it should be found that there is no other objection to Maggioli's interment than that given by Father Vivet in his letter, the body should certainly be allowed to remain where it is." During the interview Bishop Corrigan spoke very tenderly of Maggioli, and with all kindness of the priest of the mission.

AMERICAN INDIANS IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Canada, Aug. 15.—The commission appointed by the United States Government to proceed to Fort Walsh will be afforded every facility for making a treaty with Sitting Bull for his peaceable return to the reservation with his tribe. While in Washington lately, Hon. Mr. Mills fully explained to President Hayes the Canadian system of dealing with Indians. The President expressed his intention of adopting a similar line of policy, and give the management of the outposts to experienced army officers, and do away altogether with agents. The Canadian Indians of the North-west are fiercely jealous of the advent of hostile Sioux, and it is feared may at any time make war upon them if their removal is not secured. It is expected that the new policy toward the Indians about to be adopted by President Hayes will bring about the withdrawal of the American Indians from Canadian territory.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Brig.-Gen. Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, in reply to the telegram of the Secretary of War requesting him to serve as a member of the Sitting Bull Commission, says there is nothing at present which will prevent him from serving. He will therefore act as a member of the commission.

SEVERAL MEN FATALLY BURNED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 15.—A special dispatch says a new oil-well at Smith's Ferry, Penn., commenced to flow on Monday, throwing oil over the men working about the derrick. The gas ignited from a blacksmith's forge, and the men were completely enveloped in flames. W. L. Rayl and Charles Ammon died in a few minutes. John Rayl and William McCready cannot recover, and John Clinton and son were severely burned.

SUICIDE OF A BANK CASHIER.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 15.—A. D. Schaeffer, Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Westminster, Md., committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor. His body was found in his stable, his right hand grasping the razor, and a loaded revolver lying near, but undischarged. Deceased was also Treasurer and Secretary of the Taylor Manufacturing Company of Westminster, a large locomotive manufactory.

THE OCEANPORT DISASTER.

CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST.

THE ACCIDENT CAUSED BY THE CARELESSNESS OF JOHN CONROW, THE BRIDGE-MASTER—HE GAVE THE SAFETY SIGNAL WITHOUT HAVING FIRST SEEN TO THE SECURITY OF THE DRAW—LOWER RATES OF SPEED DEMANDED IN CROSSING BRIDGES—ARREST OF CONROW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1877.

The inquest concerning the death of C. Edward Ver Muelen, or the investigation, as it is in a wider sense, as to the cause of the Oceanport disaster on the Long Branch division of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, was renewed here to-day, and brought to a conclusion. The deliberation of the jury was long, (it lasted about two hours,) and resulted in a verdict which affirmed in the usual form the cause of death, but took also a step or two further. The accident was laid at the door of the draw-tender, John Conrow, who was held blamable for giving the safety signal to the approaching train without having first seen to the security of the draw; and the verdict also expressed the opinion of the jury that the safety of the traveling public demands a lower rate of speed in crossing those bridges. The first witnesses examined to-day were two of the boys who were on the draw-bridge when the accident occurred. One of these, David Lemon, a lad of 12 years, said that he was fishing on the bridge at the time. Conrow, he said, told two other boys, Zoble and Clayton, to put the red flags out; he had the lever in his hand; did not see him do anything with the latch that locked the bridge; did not see him open the bridge for Price to let the sail-boat through; he told the boys to bring in the red flag; there wasn't anybody near the latch that locked the draw except Conrow; the boys Zoble and Clayton put up and took down the red flags; no white flag was put up, but Conrow had it in his hand; he never knew of any boys touching the latch; he could open it if he tried; was pretty sure that Conrow did not touch the latch.

Henry Zoble, one of the boys who carried the flags, was called. He is only 9 years of age, and was asked to tell the story of the accident as it appeared to him, but was not sworn. His account of the matter was substantially the same as that told by the other boy. He was positive that Conrow did not open the bridge.

William Berlin was next examined, and testified that he was 400 or 500 yards below the draw in a boat when the accident occurred; the train, he thought, was going rather faster than usual; it was going, he thought, 40 miles an hour; he could not see what Conrow was doing when the train was coming; when the accident occurred witness went on down the river in his boat.

A Juror—Why did you not turn back and render assistance? A.—I was so scared I did not know what I was doing.

To the Coroner—I did not tell a Mr. Barnard that I was under the bridge when the accident happened; I was afraid to be under the bridge, as I thought the train would run off some day. Witness admitted that his estimate of the speed of the train (40 miles an hour) was only guess-work.

Mr. A. G. Brown, contractor, the builder of the bridge, testified as follows: The Oceanport bridge would stand the weight of four locomotives on any part of it, and the draw two; we found a better bottom for this bridge than for any on the line; I constructed only the wood-work, not the draw; I know, however, of the construction of the latch; it would be impossible for a passing train to open it; all the latches on the line are of the same kind; it is not made fast with a padlock and key; that could be done, however; the draw-bridge in question is as good and secure as any in use; I do not know the rate of speed with which they cross the draw; if the latches were secure the bridge could stand any ordinary rate of speed; I would rather go fast across such a bridge (piled bridge,) than on a solid track.

B. Murtaugh, trackmaster, who had been examined on the last day of the inquest, was recalled and produced the following written instructions which he had sent to Conrow:

JERSEY CITY, June 6, 1877.

DEAR SIR: I have a report that you have given signal with white flag when draw-bridge was turned off. Never turn draw off without putting out red signals under all circumstances, and only use white signal when draw is on and locked. I will see you about this matter as soon as convenient. Yours truly, B. MURTAUGH.

Witness said that he always considered Conrow a proper person to have charge of the draw; he had the utmost confidence in him; he should not put out a white flag without examining the latch and seeing that it was right; that was the way he [witness] understood the matter.

Leonard Johnson, foreman on the draws of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, testified that he had given Conrow instructions concerning the draw, and told him never to undertake to pass trains without seeing that the draw was all right; asked him several questions, and he appeared to know all about his business; did not tell him how to open and close the draw, for he appeared to know all about it; did not think the latch could be unlocked by the passing of the train; if boys were allowed to play on the bridge it would be an improvement to have a lock and key; it was Conrow's business to see that everything was safe for the trains; there could not, very well be a lock and key on every draw, as, for instance, Baybridge, where 100 trains a day were passed, and about 70 boats; it would be a very good plan on the small draws to have them locked; it would be sure at all events; it was about two years ago when he gave Conrow his instructions.

Col. James Moore, of Elizabeth, General Superintendent of the road, testified as follows: My general instructions are printed and circulated, and every person is supposed to have a copy; if anybody has not, he should ask for it; there are special instructions printed on the time tables; a good deal of verbal instructions are also given

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

700	West. Union	72	118	Pitts. & Ft. W	88
100	do	72⅛	2200	Lake Shore	52⅞
300	do	72	500	do	53
500	do	72⅛	500	do	52⅞
300	do	72⅛	1000	do	53
400	do	72⅝	400	do	53⅛
400	do	72⅝	100	Ohio & Miss	31⅜
200	do	72⅝	300	North-western	23⅛
200	do	72⅜	100	do	23⅝
100	do	72⅜	1200	do	24
1400	do	72⅜	300	North-west pf	54⅜
300	do	72⅜	200	do	54⅞
100	do	72⅝	300	do	54⅞
500	do	73	100	do	54⅞
100	do	73⅛	100	Rock Island	95⅛
200	do	73⅛	300	do	95⅜
800	do	73⅜	500	do	95⅜
200	Del. & Hud	44½	200	do	95⅜
200	do	44	500	St. Paul pf	62⅜
300	Mich. Central	47⅞	100	do	63
100	do	48	500	St. Paul	26⅜
300	N. Y. C. & H	95⅜	25	Pittsburg	78⅛
100	do	95⅝	500	do	78⅜
1700	West. Union	73	500	do	80⅞
100	do	74⅛	85	do	81
200	do	74	1	Cen. of N. J	12
500	do	73⅝	200	do	12⅛
200	do	73⅝	200	Rock Island	95⅜
200	do	73⅝	500	do	95⅜
2000	do	73⅝	100	St. Paul	63⅛
100	do	73⅝	200	St. Paul pf	83⅛
100	do	74⅛	100	do	83⅛
100	do	74⅛	300	do	83⅜
1000	do	74⅛	400	do	83⅜
500	Mich. Central	48	200	D., L. & W	43⅝
1000	do	49	400	do	43⅝
500	do	49	400	do	43⅝
500	do	49⅛	200	Ohio & Miss	31⅜
800	Lake Shore	53⅞	400	do	31⅜
500	do	53⅝	50	C., B. & Q	99⅞
100	do	53⅝	200	do	100
100	do	53⅝	100	Han. & St. J. pf	27¼
1200	do	53⅝	30	Ft. Wayne	88¼
200	do	53⅞	28	Mor. & Es	70⅞
100	do	53⅞	100	do	71
100	North-western	24	1500	do	71

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	$1,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R
	c.b.c.111⅞		c.b.c.109⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C	10,000	do c.12.109⅜
	'67 c.b.c.109⅜	40,000	do c.b.c.109⅜
4,000	U. S. 5-20 R	5,000	U. S. 4s, 1907.
	'67 c.109⅜		R c.12.103⅜
5,000	do c.109	50,000	U. S. 4½s, '91, C
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C		c.b.c.108⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Mo. 6s, ig	100¼	500	L. S. & M. S.	53⅜
10,000	Virg'a 6s, con.	50	do	b3.	53⅛
	x mat. cp.bc.	67¾	do	s3.	53⅜
2,000	D. C. 3.65 b.c.	77¼	700	do	53⅜
4,000	C., R. I. & P. 6s,	90	900	do	53⅜
	1917	104	500	do	53⅜
10,000	N. W. C. G	89	200	do	53⅜
10,000	Mil. & St. P.	93	200	do	53⅜
	C. & M. D.b.c.	100	2000	do	53⅞
2,000	Erie 3d	106⅛	200	N. Y. C. & H	95
2,000	do b.c.	100	11	do	94⅛
1,000	H. & St. J. 8s,		100	do	95⅛
	conv.	90¾	30	do	95⅛
10,000	Pac. of M. 1st.	99	100	do	95⅜
3,000	P. of Mo. 2d	90	300	do	95⅜
10,000	Ill. Cen. 7 p. c.	103⅝	100	Mich. Cen	b.c. 48¾
1,000	Gt. W. 1st, '83,		100	do	b.c. 48¾
	x coup	90¼	100	do	b3. 48⅜
2,000	Canada So. 1st,		200	do	48⅜
	cp. 6s	48	100	do	s3. 48¼
5,000	Ohio & M. 2d	32	200	do	48¼
	5 Park Bank	100	100	do	48⅜
300	At. & P. T.b.c.	22	400	do	48⅜
200	do	22¼	300	do	48⅜
200	Mil. C. & R.b.c.	53	200	do	48⅜
300	Del. & H	b.c. 44⅜	200	do	48⅜
	do	44⅞	200	do	48⅜
	do	44⅞	100	do	48⅜
	do	45	100	Mor. & Es.	b.c. 32
100	do	45⅛	500	do	31⅞
100	do	45⅛	100	C. & N. W	b.c. 24⅛
100	Wab. Pac. Com.		100	do	b3. 24¼
	Rec	53⅛	100	do	24⅜
500	West. Un	b.c. 73¼	300	do	24⅜
	do	b.c. 73⅝	500	do	23⅞
	do	b3. 73⅝	200	do	24⅛
	do	73⅝	100	do	24⅛
1000	do	73⅝	100	do	24⅛
100	Pacific Mail	b3. 22⅜	100	do	24⅛
200	Ill. Central	60⅛	100	do	24⅛
400	Mich. Central	49¼	200	do	24⅛
300	do	49⅜	200	St. Paul	25⅞
100	do	b3. 49⅜	100	St. Paul pf	63⅜
300	do	49⅜	500	do	63⅛
100	do	s3. 49⅜	100	do	63⅜
200	do	49⅜	900	O. & Miss	b3. 31⅞
200	do	b3. 49⅞	200	do	32
200	do	49⅞	700	C. & I. C	11

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Gt. West. 2d	64	100	Mich. Cent	b.c. 49¼
6,000	C., R. I. & P. 6s,		100	do	49¼
	1917	104	100	do	49¼
9,000	Ill. C. & S.		100	do	49¼
	C. & M. D.	100	900	do	49⅜
10,000	Mil. & St. P.		100	do	49⅜
	C. & I.	87	500	do	49⅜
5,000	D. L. & W. 1st,		100	do	49⅜
	1906	105½	200	N. Y. C. & H	b.c. 95¾
2,000	do	105	100	L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 53⅞
1,000	Erie 5ds	102⅜	500	do	54
2,000	Mil. & St. P.	93	100	do	s3. 53⅞
3,000	O. & M. 2d	32½	300	do	53⅞
1,000	do	32½	100	do	54⅛
7,000	Tol. & W. 1st,		100	do	s3. 54
	& L. Div	76	100	do	s3. 54
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st	105¾	200	do	54⅛
75	Fourth Nat. Bk	97½	500	do	54⅛
22	do	97	100	do	s3. 54⅛
700	Del. & Hud	b.c. 45¾	100	do	54
200	Canton Co	14½	800	do	53⅞
15	Adams Ex	b.c. 93¾	900	do	53⅝
13	do	94	15	C. & N. W	b.c. 24½
	do	93¾	100	C. & N. W. pf	b.c. 53¾
500	At. & Pac. T.	b.c. 22	200	do	53⅝
100	West. Un	b.c. 74⅜	200	do	55⅜
100	do	74¼	65	do	54⅜
1100	do	74⅜	100	C. & R. I	b.c. 95¼
500	do	74⅜	100	do	b3. 95¼
200	do	74⅜	100	do	96
400	do	74⅜	500	do	96⅛
100	do	74⅜	200	do	96
2300	do	74⅜	200	Wab. Pac.	Com.
700	do	74⅜		Rec	b.c. 6
700	do	74⅜	200	D., L. & W	b.c. 43⅜
500	do	b3. 74⅜	200	do	43⅜
800	do	74⅜	200	do	43⅜
100	do	74⅜	500	do	43⅜
100	do	74⅜	100	do	43⅜
10	C., M. & St. P.	b.c. 26	500	O. & Miss	b.c. 31⅞
100	do	25⅞	100	Chi. & Alton	b.c. 87½
1100	C., M. & St. Paul	24	do	b.c. 86½
	pf	b.c. 63½	11	do	b.c. 86½
100	Pacific Mail	b.c. 21¾	50	do	b.c. 87⅛
200	do	22	100	Alb. & Sus	70
100	do	22⅛	14	N. Y., N. H. &	
200	do	22⅛		H	b.c. 151¾
100	do	22⅛	25	C., B. & Q	b.c. 99¾
200	do	22⅛	100	do	99¾
200	do	b60. 22⅛	300	Morris & Es	b.c. 71
200	do	22⅜			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000	A.D.&I.Co	41½	100	Lake Shore	53⅞
3,000	O. & M. 2d	32⅜	600	do	54
90	Fourth Nat. Bk	97	200	do	54⅛
100	Del. & Hud	45⅜	300	do	54⅛
100	do	45¾	600	do	54⅜
400	West. Union	74⅛	1500	do	54⅜
800	do	74⅜	500	do	54⅜
900	do	74⅜	2300	do	54⅜
2000	do	74⅜	300	do	54⅜
500	do	74⅜	1000	D., L. & W	b.c. 43⅜
200	do	74⅜	200	do	43⅜
100	do	74⅜	200	do	43⅜
200	do	74⅜	500	do	43⅜
100	do	74⅜	600	do	43⅜
200	do	74⅜	14	do	43⅜
100	do	74⅜	100	C., B. & Q	b.c. 99¾
100	do	74⅜	40	do	99¾
200	do	74⅝	150	P., Ft. W. & Chi	88
100	do	74⅝		g'd	b.c. 84
100	do	74⅞	100	Han. & St. J	b.c. 11

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

700	Del. & Hud	45⅛	200	North-west. pf	b3. 55⅜
2,000	Union Silver	12½	100	do	55⅜
600	N. Y. C. & H	95⅞	25	do	55⅜
500	do	95⅞	700	do	b3. 55⅜
1700	West. Union	73⅝	500	do	55⅞
100	do	74⅛	85	do	55⅞
200	do	74⅛	1	Cen. of N. J	12
500	do	s3. 74⅛	200	do	12⅛
200	do	74⅛	200	Rock Island	95⅜
200	do	74⅜	500	do	b3. 95⅜
2000	do	74⅜	100	St. Paul	63⅛
200	do	74⅜	200	St. Paul pf	s3. 83⅜
100	do	74⅜	100	do	83⅛
100	do	74⅜	300	do	83⅛
500	do	74⅜	600	do	83⅜
1000	do	74⅜	400	do	83⅜
500	Mich. Central	b3. 49	200	D., L. & W	43⅜
1000	do	49⅛	600	do	43⅜
1000	do	49	400	do	43⅜
500	do	49⅛	400	do	43⅜
500	do	49⅜	200	Ohio & Miss	31⅜
800	Lake Shore	53⅞	400	do	31⅜
500	do	53⅝	50	C., B. & Q	99⅞
100	do	53⅝	200	do	100
100	do	s3. 53⅝	100	Han. & St. J. pf	27¼
1200	do	53⅞	30	Ft. Wayne	88¼
200	do	53⅞	28	Mor. & Es	70⅞
100	do	53⅞	100	do	71
100	North-western	24	1500	do	b3. 71

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$13,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	$10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R
	c.b.c.111¾		c.109⅞
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C	25,000	do b.c.109⅞
	'67 c.109⅛	10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C
10,000	U. S. Cur. 6s	125	C b3.110

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Gt. West. 2d	64	100	Mich. Cent	b.c. 49¼
6,000	C., R. I. & P. 6s,		100	do	49¼
	1917	104	100	do	49¼
9,000	Ill. C. & S.		100	do	49¼
	C. & M. D.	100	900	do	49⅜
10,000	Mil. & St. P.		100	do	49⅜
	C. & I.	87	500	do	49⅜
5,000	D. L. & W. 1st,		100	do	49⅜
	1906	105½	200	N. Y. C. & H	b.c. 95¾
2,000	do	105	100	L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 53⅞
1,000	Erie 5ds	102⅜	500	do	54
2,000	Mil. & St. P.	93	100	do	s3. 53⅞
3,000	O. & M. 2d	32½	300	do	53⅞
1,000	do	32½	100	do	54⅛
7,000	Tol. & W. 1st,		100	do	s3. 54
	& L. Div	76	100	do	s3. 54
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st	105¾	200	do	54⅛
75	Fourth Nat. Bk	97½	500	do	54⅛
22	do	97	100	do	s3. 54⅛
700	Del. & Hud	b.c. 45¾	100	do	54
200	Canton Co	14½	800	do	53⅞
15	Adams Ex	b.c. 93¾	900	do	53⅝
13	do	94	15	C. & N. W	b.c. 24½
	do	93¾	100	C. & N. W. pf	b.c. 53¾
500	At. & Pac. T.	b.c. 22	200	do	53⅝
100	West. Un	b.c. 74⅜	200	do	55⅜
100	do	74¼	65	do	54⅜
1100	do	74⅜	100	C. & R. I	b.c. 95¼
500	do	74⅜	100	do	b3. 95¼
200	do	74⅜	100	do	96
400	do	74⅜	500	do	96⅛
100	do	74⅜	200	do	96
2300	do	74⅜	200	Wab. Pac.	Com.
700	do	74⅜		Rec	b.c. 6
700	do	74⅜	200	D., L. & W	b.c. 43⅜
500	do	b3. 74⅜	200	do	43⅜
800	do	74⅜	200	do	43⅜
100	do	74⅜	500	do	43⅜
100	do	74⅜	100	do	43⅜
10	C., M. & St. P.	b.c. 26	500	O. & Miss	b.c. 31⅞
100	do	25⅞	100	Chi. & Alton	b.c. 87½
1100	C., M. & St. Paul	24	do	b.c. 86½
	pf	b.c. 63½	11	do	b.c. 86½
100	Pacific Mail	b.c. 21¾	50	do	b.c. 87⅛
200	do	22	100	Alb. & Sus	70
100	do	22⅛	14	N. Y., N. H. &	
200	do	22⅛		H	b.c. 151¾
100	do	22⅛	25	C., B. & Q	b.c. 99¾
200	do	b60. 22⅛	100	do	99¾
200	do	22⅜	300	Morris & Es	b.c. 71

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000	A.D.&I.Co	41½	100	Lake Shore	53⅞
3,000	O. & M. 2d	32⅜	600	do	54
90	Fourth Nat. Bk	97	200	do	54⅛
100	Del. & Hud	45⅜	300	do	54⅛
100	do	45¾	600	do	54⅜
400	West. Union	74⅛	1500	do	54⅜
800	do	74⅜	500	do	54⅜
900	do	74⅜	2300	do	54⅜
2000	do	74⅜	300	do	54⅜
500	do	74⅜	1000	D., L. & W	b.c. 43⅜
200	do	74⅜	200	do	43⅜
100	do	74⅜	200	do	43⅜
200	do	74⅜	500	do	43⅜
100	do	74⅜	600	do	43⅜
200	do	74⅜	14	do	43⅜
100	do	74⅜	100	C., B. & Q	b.c. 99¾
100	do	74⅜	40	do	99¾
200	do	74⅝	150	P., Ft. W. & Chi	88
100	do	74⅝		g'd	b.c. 84
100	do	74⅞	100	Han. & St. J	b.c. 11

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	$1,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R
	c.b.c.111⅞		c.b.c.109⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C	10,000	do c.12.109⅜
	'67 c.b.c.109⅜	40,000	do c.b.c.109⅜
4,000	U. S. 5-20 R	5,000	U. S. 4s, 1907.
	'67 c.109⅜		R c.12.103⅜
5,000	do c.109	50,000	U. S. 4½s, '91, C
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C		c.b.c.108⅛

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SCOTHIA....WED., Aug. 22 | ALGERIA....WED., Sept. 5
*RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 29 | BOTHNIA....WED., Sept. 12

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 18
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 22

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI:

ATLAS.....Aug. 17
CLARIBEL.....Sept. 6

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS.....Aug. 28
ETNA.....Sept. 14

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North-River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 18 | MOSEL.....Sat. Sept. 1
MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 25 | DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26, currency. Drafts at low-est rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California...Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Victoria...Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
Ethiopia...Aug. 25, 6 A. M. | Devonia...Sept. 8, 6 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $75 to $80, according to accommodations.

Intermediate, $35; steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Alsatia....Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Elysia....Aug. 29, 9 A. M.

Cabins, $85 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for SOUTHAMPTON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HAMMONIA....Aug. 16 | WIELAND....Aug. 30
POMMERANIA....Aug. 23 | GELLERT.....Sept. 6

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS.
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Sat., Aug 18, 12 M. England, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M. The Queen, Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Denmark, Aug. 11, 9:30 A. M. Canada, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 25, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent. 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Friday, Aug. 31

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Sept. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wednesday, Aug. 15

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTPORT, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 9 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me., and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrew's, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, N. B. Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M, from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Aug. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Baker.....Wednesday, Aug. 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Tinkham.....Wed'sday, Sept. 5

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tampico, &c.

CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Aug. 25

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Sept. 3 and Sept. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports, Indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NORRIS, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

FRANCE, LAURENT, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 4 P. M.
AMERIQUE, POUZOLS, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
LABRADOR, SAUGLIER, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 8 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily: 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 (Limited Express 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga:

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Saratoga and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS Leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, from Brooklyn, at 4:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 4:35, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M., Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M. Sundays, 6:42 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43, P. M.—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only;—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time tables. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Parkplace, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 424-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston, at 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 9 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepang Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 9 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:16 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the New-York Fire Insurance Co.,
NO. 72 WALL-ST.,
New-York, August 3, 1877.

77th DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 155 BROADWAY.

New-York, Aug. 8, 1877.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Aug. 8, 1877.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A CASH DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. on the preferred and common stock of this company has been declared, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William-st., New-York, Sept. 4, 1877.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst, and reopened Sept. 5, 1877.

W. M. LANABEE, Secretary

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FULLY COMPETENT YOUNG woman to cook, wash, and iron, and make herself generally useful in a small family, a short distance in the country; Protestant preferred. Call with references at No. 218 Washington-st., from 2 till 5 P. M.

WANTED—BY A LARGE DRY GOODS JOBBING house, smart, active young men to learn the business. Address J. E. S., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A GROOM WHO UNDERSTANDS milking and taking care of cows; wages $15 and board. Address, with references, IRVINGTON, New-York Post Office, Box No. 3,789.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, CORRECT AT figures to make out bills and do collecting for liquors; reference and security required. Address ALES, Box No. 113 Times Office.

WANTED—A WAGON IRONER AND HORSE shoer or general shoer. No. 3 Monmouth-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WITH SOME education as companion to a lady who is boarding. Call on Mrs. H. ROGERS, No. 137 East 21st-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.

The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R. foot of Warren-st., at 6 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 9 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M, daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.

Free transfer for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M. (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28, N. R., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10. Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive at New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
THE WHITE MOUNTAINS,

and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West. Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boat, leaving Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) daily at 5:15 P. M.

FARE ONLY $1 50.

and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA VIA PEOPLE'S LINE FROM PIER NO. 41 N. R.—Large, steady, well-ventilated boats. Fare to Saratoga, $2 70; Excursion tickets, good during season, to Albany and return, $2; Saratoga and return, $4 40. Races commence at Saratoga July 21.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 14th.. 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 14th.. 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 15th. 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 15th. 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 16th.. 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 16th. 6:30 A. M.
Friday, 17th.... 3:00 P. M.	Friday, 17th.... 6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 18th.. 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 18th.. 6:30 A. M.
Monday, 20th... 3:00 P. M.	Monday, 20th.... 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st... 9:00 A. M.	Monday, 20th.... 3:30 P. M.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. BARKER.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 14th.. 8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 14th.. 12:00 M.
Wednesday, 15th. 8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 15th. 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, 16th.. 8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 16th. 12:30 P. M.
Friday, 17th.... 10:00 A. M.	Friday, 17th.... 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 18th. 11:30 A. M.	Saturday, 18th.. 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 19th.... 8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 19th.... 4:00 P. M.
Monday, 20th... 8:30 A. M.	Monday, 20th.... 4:30 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting at all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M., and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and at Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY. LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. R. SCHUYLER will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 10 East River, foot of Wall-st, at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.

Tickets to all landings, 50 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

A.—MARY POWELL—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn, by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

BONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, Fort Point, Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free.

INSTRUCTION.

A CLASS FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY.—Designed to prepare boys thoroughly for the best colleges; number of pupils limited to 12.

Fall term begins September 26. For particulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, No. 713 6th-av., after September 16.

REFERENCES—President Charles W. Eliot, Harvard College; President James McCosh, Princeton College; Henry M. Alexander, Esq., New-York City; William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., New-York City, and many others.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers.

MME. C. MEARS,
assisted by
Mlle. LOUISE SEE,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 922 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, 1877.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, ENGlish, and German Home Academy for young ladies and Conservatory of Music, Deer Park-av., Babylon, Long Island. French always spoken; music taught by an eminent pianiste.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.—MISS ANNA C. BRACKETT and MISS IDA M. ELIOT'S School for Girls from 6 to 21, will reopen TUESDAY, Oct. 2; prepares for any college or university if desired. For circulars and full information apply as above.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S BOARDING SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 11; preparation of boys for college a specialty; see the *Nation*, Aug. 9. For circulars address PRINCIPAL, at Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. For circular address Miss M. McCALE, Principal.

WILSON COLLEGE FOR LADIES,
CHAMBERSBURG, PENN.
Address Rev. W. T. WYLIE, President.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—MISS GMONTFORT'S School for Young Ladies reopens Sept. 19, 1877. Send for circular.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, Worcester, Mass., begins its twenty-second year Sept. 11, 1877. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Putnam's, No. 182 5th-av.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE—FALL TERM opens Sept. 26. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., Pres't.

PELHAM INSTITUTE—REOPENS SEPT. 10. For catalogues address S. PELHAM, Po'keepsie, N. Y.

**GOLDEN HILL SEM

VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE

ARE CITY ASSESSMENTS TOO HIGH?

A NUMBER OF BROKERS DISCUSSING THE MATTER WITH THE STATE ASSESSORS—THE CITY PAYING MORE THAN ITS FAIR PROPORTION OF STATE TAXES—OPINIONS OF TAX-COMMISSIONER ANDREWS AND OTHERS.

Messrs. Briggs, Hadley, and Fowler, the State Assessors, together with some gentlemen more or less prominently known in connection with real estate affairs in this City, met together in the office of Mr. Hugh N. Camp, at No. 152 Broadway, on Tuesday afternoon. The object of the meeting was the discussion of the present assessed values of property in this City, in comparison with the assessments in the other counties of New-York State. The complaint that the assessed values of unimproved property in the upper wards of this City are too high is one that has been heard frequently ever since the beginning of the present dulness in the market for houses and lands. Most of the gentlemen who met the State Assessors in Mr. Camp's office on Tuesday hold lots in the upper part of the City which they think are assessed for more than their full value. The opinion was expressed during Tuesday's meeting that, on the whole, the real estate on Manhattan Island was taxed upon its true value, which is regarded as considerably larger than the values obtained in forced sales in the Exchange sales-room; and that, in many instances, the farm lands in the interior of the State are assessed at too low a figure. For instance, there were farms, it was said, which would bring, if sold to-day, from $25,000 to $30,000, which are set down in the tax-books at from $5,000 to $6,000.

It is the business of the State Assessors to equalize the assessments throughout the State, so that one district does not bear a larger share of the burden of the State tax than another. For a number of years New-York City paid at least one-half of the entire State tax. Last year was the first in a long series of years in which the City paid less than one-half of the tax. Mr. Briggs and his two associates have worked in the interior counties of the State, and in 18 counties they have caused a very thorough overhauling of the tax-books to be made. The assessed values of property in the State, outside of New-York, now range from 25 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the market values of that property. The gentlemen who met the State Assessors in Mr. Camp's office on Tuesday were Messrs. W. H. Lee, John H. Sherwood, J. H. Godwin, Horace S. Ely, Morris Wilkins, representing E. H. Ludlow & Co., Louis Phillips, L. Friedman, and F. H. Cassett. The meeting was a strictly private one, and Mr. Camp has refused to say anything concerning it.

A real estate broker who was present, however, said to a TIMES reporter, that he knew of property in certain parts of this City which was assessed for fully 10 per cent. more than its value. Again, he said, the assessments were very unequal in different parts of the City. A piece of improved property, for which he was himself the agent, on Thirty-fifth-st. was valued at $17,000, and assessed for $15,000, or 32 per cent.; a building and lot on South-street, valued at $22,000, was assessed for $20,000, or 90 per cent. of its value; a building and lot on Beekman-street was assessed for 84 per cent. of its value; a piece of property in Waverley-place for 92 per cent. of its value, while a house and lot in Greene-street was assessed for only 70 per cent. of its value. He thought that there should be a thorough reassessment of City property. Values had depreciated from 30 to 40 per cent. He held lots in North New-York which he valued at $60 each, which were assessed at $75 each, and which when sold by auction brought from $30 to $37 each. He knew of property in that neighborhood which was assessed for $11,000 before the annexation, which was afterward assessed for $26,000. This gentleman said that he recognized the good work which had been done in this matter by Tax Commissioner Andrews.

Mr. Morris Wilkins, however, of the firm of E. H. Ludlow & Co., thought that in order to make the reduction of the assessed values of City property practical, a reduction ought first to be made in the City's expenses. The departments, he thought, were managed too extravagantly. Mr. L. Friedman was perfectly willing to talk. He thought that the assessed values were entirely too high. The City would have to encumber itself with vast amounts of City property whose owners could not afford to pay their taxes. These oppressed people, said Mr. Friedman, are the City's supporters, and the City should care for their interests. "The City of New-York," he remarked truly, "is but a pawnbroker's shop." He said that he held a lot on Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh streets, of which the assessed value was $8,000, which he would sell for $4,000. He had recently sold a number of pieces of property for sums amounting to less than the incumbrances upon them.

Mr. George H. Andrews, the Tax Commissioner, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday that the State Assessors were proceeding in this matter upon the basis of the assessments of 1876, as they were required to by law. The assessment books for 1877 were not yet made up in the other counties of the State. The books for this year were made up in the City, and great reductions had been made on the assessments of 1876. Mr. Andrews said that the assessments upon unimproved property in 1873 were a great deal less than 50 per cent. of the prices which such property was then sold for. The Tax Commissioners were then blamed by the State Assessors and the press for not increasing the assessments; but they looked upon those prices as fictitious and speculative, and declined to make them the basis of assessment. After the revulsion of 1873 those unimproved lots, or rather the holders of them, were the first to feel the shock of the financial crisis. The assessments were too low, however, that it was not until 1876 that selling prices got down to their level. In the assessed values of 1877, reductions amounting to more than $3,000,000, he said, had been made on unimproved property in the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards. It was true that in 1876 some property in those wards sold for 15 or 20 per cent. below the assessed values, but those assessments were made in September, 1875, and new ones had since been made. Within a fortnight the Tax Commissioners would begin to make up the assessment books for 1878. He could not say what reductions would be made; but he did not think that the assessments for 1877 were higher than the value of the up-town lots, although it was difficult to learn what the value was of property which no one cared to buy. Mr. James A. Briggs, of the Board of State Assessors, was not in this City yesterday.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS OF AN EXPERT—MR. WILLIAM LAIMBEER'S VIEWS CONCERNING THE PRESENT VALUE OF REAL ESTATE, AND THE CAUSE OF ITS DEPRECIATION.

The hearing before Referee French, in the matter of the application of the Attorney-General of the State of New-York against the Universal Life Insurance Company was continued yesterday. Ex-Senator William Laimbeer was called by Deputy Attorney-General Paige to testify as to the value of the New-York real estate held by the company. He based his knowledge of this subject upon the personal experience of nearly 30 years, during which time he had bought and sold property, and had built houses both for himself and for many of the prominent and wealthy citizens of this City. He made the examinations of the property owned by the insurance company for the Insurance Department of this State, and is the General Appraiser for that department in this City. The valuations which he puts upon the property are based upon the value of real estate during the months of May and June of this year. A row of four-story brown-stone houses on East Sixtieth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues—which he considered a fair location—with all modern improvements, and which now rent for $2,250 per year, he values at from $26,500 to $26,000 each, with the exception of No. 39, which he values at $17,500, and the corner house, which is set down at $33,000. No. 108 East Sixty-first street, a three-story and basement brown-stone house, 18.6 by 52, with all improvements, and which rents for $1,200 per annum, he values at $13,000. Twenty lots on Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, 200 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, with no improvements, are appraised at $36,000. A four-story brown-stone house, 20 by 55, on Seventy-third-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, with high stoop, basement, sub-cellar, hard wood finish in parlors and second floor, with marble and hard wood mantles, with all modern improvements, in good condition, and renting for $1,800 per year, is valued at $26,000. In placing these values upon property, Mr. Laimbeer said that he endeavored to affix such prices as said property would bring, either in a private or forced sale. He also said that the value of property, to his thinking, had not changed since these estimates were made. He was further questioned as to the value of real estate in many portions of this City and in Morrisania, and his estimates of value were in about the same ratio to the amount of rent or income as in the case of the Universal Life's property.

In the cross-examination, which was conducted by Robert Sewell, some very interesting data upon the valuation of real estate, its decline since 1873, and the causes of the decline in the different parts of the City was brought out. He first said that the assessed valuation of property was no criterion by which its real value could be ascertained; it was his experience that a property which would readily sell for $25,000 is rarely assessed for over $15,000, and sometimes as low as $12,000; he thought that the houses on the north side of Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, might have sold for prices ranging all the way from $13,000 to $20,000. Mr. Sewell then asked him what those houses were worth at the present time, and explained his reasons for asking by saying that he was testing the knowledge of the witness as a real estate expert. Mr. Laimbeer said that he had seen the time when houses on the south side of Forty-fifth-street brought $70,000 each, but he puts their present value at prices ranging from $15,000 to $17,000 each. Some houses on the opposite or north side of the street he did not consider worth more than $12,000 or $15,000, as they were not in his estimation first class either in style or material. These houses brought about $9,000 in 1860, and he advised a friend, since, not to purchase at $15,000. He said that a vacant lot on that street in that neighborhood would be worth $10,000. He did not think that land had decreased in value since 1873, and attributed the decline in the value of property to the depreciation in the cost of building materials and labor. The property on the east side of the City had not suffered from this depreciation as much as that on the west side, because the buildings on the east side were not of so good a character; there are no large, expensive stores; while on the west side the buildings are of more value and do not rent for a sufficient amount to make a profitable return upon the capital invested. The buildings on the east side are largely the original dwelling-houses, put up years ago, before the City extended beyond Canal-street. They are now used for business purposes, and still bring in a fair proportion of their cost in rental. The character of the depreciation in the property above Fourteenth-st. depends altogether upon the character and wealth of the persons now in possession of it. Mr. Laimbeer thought that property in the hands of such men as Connor, Low, Morgan, Dix, Hendricks, and others of that live character, had not, nor would it, decrease in value. It was only the property that was forced upon the market that depreciated. Although he anticipated a still further reduction in rents, he said that he would advise all persons to hold on to the property in their possession. He knew a case where the Lorillard estate had recently purchased a building on Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets, for $40,000, which was worth in 1870 and 1871 nearly $70,000. The reason the sale was made was because the owner wanted the money, the place was not rented, and he could not afford to have his capital lying idle. The witness was also of opinion that much property had been sacrificed in the upper wards of the City where many builders had put up houses on speculation, but this was owing to the owner's inability to find either tenant or purchaser at reasonable figures. None of the panics that had occurred had had such a long continued and depressing effect upon property as that of 1873. The panic of 1857 was an affair of 10 days, and real estate commenced to recover within 30 days. The witness did not remember any serious depreciations in the price of property since, and from 1860 to 1873 there was a steady rise. He did not think that there was any better feeling in the real estate market, nor did he have any knowledge of any desire on the part of capitalists to invest in this class of property, except in cases where they have opportunity to purchase at a bargain.

A FINANCIAL SENSATION SPOILED.

AN UNFOUNDED STORY OF TROUBLE IN THE FOUR PER CENTUM SYNDICATE—ONLY A DISPUTE BETWEEN FIRMS—THE NEW LOAN ENTIRELY UNAFFECTED.

The sensational story published in a morning newspaper yesterday, that a serious dispute is in progress between the new 4 per cent. syndicate and certain members of the old 4½ per cent. syndicate; that a suit has been begun, and that the success of the new loan has been disastrously affected, has only this foundation: The 4½ per cent. loan syndicate, formed a year ago last August, comprised the Rothschilds, Drexel & Co., Seligman & Co., and "Morton, Bliss & Co. and associates," the latter consisting of the Merchants' National Bank, the American Exchange National Bank, the National Bank of New-York, the Third National Bank, Winslow, Lanier & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the United States Trust Company—Morton, Bliss & Co. being empowered to sign for these in the form given above, and alone appearing in the matter. The amount of the loan was to have been $300,000,000 in $1,000 bonds, but when the time for the subscriptions expired Secretary Sherman decided on withdrawing $100,000,000 and substituting a new loan of bonds of smaller denomination, bearing interest at 4 per cent. annually. He therefore refused the syndicate's request for an extension of time. They went on to Washington to see him about the matter, Morton, Bliss & Co. appearing, as usual, for themselves and associates. The Secretary was unchangeable; so the old syndicate was dissolved and a new one formed for placing the new 4 per cent. loan. The following firms were admitted into it: The Rothschilds, August Belmont & Co., Drexel & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., Seligman & Co., the First National Bank, and Morton, Bliss & Co. The latter "associates" were consequently left out in the cold. This is the origin of the dispute. The "associates" were very angry. They charged that Morton, Bliss & Co. exceeded their authority in signing away all their [the associates'] rights in the old syndicate, and claimed that that firm should make good to them their interest in the profits that would have arisen out of the withdrawn $100,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds. This Morton, Bliss & Co. refused to do, and a lawsuit was threatened. Morton, Bliss & Co. referred the would-be litigants to their lawyers, and there the matter has rested. No suit has been begun, nor is it likely that anything more will be done in the matter. The dispute is simply between Morton, Bliss & Co. and the firms mentioned above, who were their "associates" in the old syndicate. The new syndicate has nothing whatever to do with it. Both sides agree that it is utterly absurd to say that the quarrel has had any effect upon the operations of the new syndicate, and the "associate" firms claim that if such a result were possible, they would be ready to sink their individual interests to avert it. The lowest rate of the 4 per centum bonds has been 99 5-16, a temporary reduction in consequence of Wall-street manipulation. These bonds are to-day slightly above par, and there is no danger of their selling at a discount as stated. Counselor John E. Parsons is out of town, but his confidential clerk says it is not true that he has been retained in the matter. President George S. Coe, of the American Exchange National Bank, says that his recent visit to Washington had nothing to do with the dispute. There are numerous other misstatements in the article referred to. The several parties interested were very reticent yesterday, and generally declined to enter into details on the ground that the dispute was an old one, and could have no possible interest for the public. The above facts were gathered, however, after careful inquiry, from authoritative sources, and may be regarded as substantially correct.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

OBJECTIONS BY THE HOBOKEN FERRY COMPANY TO THE PROPOSED SYSTEM OF LEASING THE FERRIES—THEY ARE IN FAVOR OF SELLING THE FRANCHISES AT A ROUND SUM.

The question of leasing ferry franchises on an appraised value of 5 per cent. of the gross receipts taken on the New-York side was called up at a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund yesterday, and Mr. W. W. Shippen, of the Hoboken Ferry Company, was heard in opposition to the appraisement and in favor of selling the franchises at a round sum. Some prominent officers of ferry corporations were present, among them Mr. D. D. Withers, Mr. Jacob Vanderbilt, and others. Mr. Shippen, in expressing his views, said that the appraisement of the value of the franchises of ferries on a basis of the gross receipts should be superseded by the better plan of selling such franchises at a round sum. The companies which desired to obtain such franchises had boats and every other requisite for their ferries, and they were willing to purchase them. He thought it would be well to have the ferry companies placed in communication with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund so as to have an upset price fixed for the franchises.

Controller Kelly remarked that under the law it was the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to appraise the value of all public property before selling it, and that, if they did otherwise, they might be liable to indictment.

Mr. Shippen replied that it would prove ruinous to some of the ferry companies if they were required to pay five per cent. of the gross receipts they took on the New-York side.

Recorder Hackett said that the gentleman [Mr. Shippen] came there to purchase a ferry franchise, subject to the conditions, limitations, and restrictions contained in the advertisement ordered by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the conditions were made public.

Mr. Shippen here observed that the Hoboken Ferry Company owned their ferry property on the other side, and they therefore occupied a position that any other bidder could not assume. Besides, they had, as he had previously stated, the boats and other requisites for their ferries.

Col. Wingate then addressed the board in relation to the franchise of the Staten Island Ferry, and the matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

No further action was taken on the question of selling ferry franchises.

A resolution was adopted directing the Controller to issue $50,000 of dock bonds for the Dock Department. A petition was then received from the German Schiller Society, praying the board to allow them to retain the premises on Eighty-fifth-street and Third-avenue for their school, which was attended by 100 pupils. The matter was referred to the Controller. The board adopted a resolution transferring that portion of North Brothers Island owned by the City to the Board of Health, from May 1, 1878, for such purposes as they may deem necessary. A resolution was also adopted directing the Controller to sell the building known as the Bell-tower, at No. 440 West Thirty-third-street, by auction, the same having been reported to be in a dangerous condition.

PRESIDENT HAYES IN THE CITY.

President Hayes and party stopped at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, on their way to the Bennington Centennial. The party consisted of the President and Mrs. Hayes, Webb C. Hayes, Birchard Hayes, Miss Foote, Attorney-General Devens, Postmaster-General Key, Secretary of War McCrary, and N. G. Ordway, of New-Hampshire. The distinguished guests breakfasted in the large dining-room of the hotel, and left again at 8:30 for the Grand Central Depot. The special car "Catskill" had been reserved for their use during the trip.

LIBELING HIS BROTHER.

AN ATROCIOUS PERSECUTION.

A PROMINENT IMPORTER'S SUIT AGAINST HIS BROTHER—THE OFFENSE ONCE CONDONED AND AGAIN REPEATED—THE ACCUSED HELD IN $10,000 BAIL—TEXT OF THE LIBELOUS PUBLICATION.

Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, went down the bay on Tuesday evening to await the arrival from Europe of the steamship Ethiopia, of the Anchor Line. The detectives held a bench warrant, issued by Judge Sutherland, for the arrest of David Macdonald, a passenger, on a charge of libel. The accused is brother of Robert Macdonald, the well-known importer of lace goods, at Nos. 64 and 66 Lispenard-street, formerly of No. 468 Broadway, in this City. He had, as alleged, mailed libelous matters from St. Louis, where he did business, which were injurious to his brother Robert, and not satisfied with the damage done to that gentleman's business in the United States, he had gone to Scotland and Ireland with the avowed intention of destroying his brother's credit with the large houses in those countries. Libel not being an extraditable offense, he always managed to escape punishment by keeping beyond the jurisdiction of New-York. The criminal indictment against him was filed Nov. 2, 1876, but no opportunity for his arrest offered until his return from Europe, whither he went some two months since. In anticipation of that event, and the consequent appearance of the offender within the jurisdiction of the State of New-York, Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, counsel for Robert Macdonald, instituted civil proceedings for libel before Judge Donohue, and obtained an order of arrest for the accused, bail being fixed at $10,000. The complaint, drawn up by Mr. Courtney, was very voluminous, extending over 60 folios. The order of arrest was intrusted to Deputy Sheriff McGonigal, with instructions to arrest Macdonald the moment he landed. Meanwhile, the District Attorney had been apprised of the sailing of the accused from the other side, and dispatched his detectives to execute a bench warrant. Accordingly, when O'Connor and Field reached the ferry with their prisoner they found the Deputy Sheriff in waiting, he not being cognizant of the action of the criminal authorities. On being brought to the District Attorney's office, Macdonald was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,500, which, after several hours' delay, was furnished by James R. Bartholomew, of No. 195 Greenwich-street. Immediately after bail before he had time to leave the clerk's desk, Macdonald was rearrested on the civil proceedings by Major Quincy, order of arrest clerk, who was in waiting, and taken to Ludlow-Street Jail in default of $10,000 bail.

The friends of Mr. Robert Macdonald characterize the conduct of David Macdonald as most atrocious, and that of his injured brother as magnanimous. It appears that about 10 years ago David committed exactly the same offense—circulating printed documents, of which those circulated in 1876 were mainly a reproduction—to the great injury of his brother's reputation and business. Robert endeavored to conciliate his brother, by giving him money and otherwise benefiting him, but, as alleged, the latter showed no disposition to cease his libelous attacks, and Robert, in order to sustain his character among his business acquaintances, found himself forced to appear as complainant against his brother. David was indicted, but pending trial made the fullest retraction of his former statements, and signed a written agreement to that effect, solemnly promising not to offend again. This *amende* was accepted by his brother, and the prisoner was discharged on his own recognizance by the late Judge Russell, then City Judge. Since that time David Macdonald has done business in St. Louis, and it was supposed intended to live up to his promises made 10 years ago. His repetition of the offense, however, has dissipated that idea, and Robert Macdonald is now compelled, in self-protection, to take all possible legal measures to put a stop forever to the circulation of the libels. The accused is a rather fine-looking man, 44 years of age, and described as having been an importer in St. Louis. The friends of Robert Macdonald say that David's libels have been circulated through revenge, after unsuccessful attempts to extort money from his brother.

The alleged libel is contained in a printed circular dated St. Louis, Mo. March 25, 1876, and signed "David Macdonald." Of the 1,000 of these documents, it is alleged, were circulated by the accused through the mails in the City of New-York, thereby injuring very materially the business, as well as the reputation, of his brother, Robert Macdonald.

Among the witnesses to be subpœnaed, in addition to Robert Macdonald, Mr. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Taylor, No. 78 Leonard-street; John McNeil, No. 88 Prince-street; Mr. Lehman, of the firm of Strouse, Lehman & Co., No. 80 Leonard-street; Mr. Pinkers, of the firm of Jaffee & Pinkers, No. 89 Leonard-street; A. Friedman, No. 371 Broadway; Foster Black, No. 183 Church-street; and Hugh Campbell, No. 360 Canal-street. The circular, after charging Robert Macdonald with causing the bankruptcy of his brother Malcolm, continues: "Not having been in sympathy with him [Robert] in his Free Love principles, his Woodhull associations, his very peculiar and crooked ideas of business—ways that are dark, and tricks, &c.—I had incurred his (apparently) eternal hate; but the true cause of this shrinking vendetta in his mind was the fear that in coming here might lessen his sales in the auction-rooms of St. Louis; and his hate was not abated when, after crowding the auction-rooms to such an extent as to destroy all values, we (Malcolm and myself) threatened him in such a manner that he was obliged to abandon the auction-room adjoining in this City. Subsequently, when Malcolm repudiated my arrangement with a partner, and threw himself into the arms of this enraged auction-supplier, he [Robert] deliberately, wickedly, and hellishly plans, schemes, and plots—first, to prevent any moneyed partner from coming in; second, to deprive me and family of all means of support; third, to humbug his foolish and knavish brother by stopping the business here entirely, and sending him to his home bankrupt in means and reputation."

The alleged libel is contained in the following section of the circular: "In the matter of some losses in gold in 1864, Robert Macdonald has falsely stated that he lost money by me. He never lost one dollar. In a private ledger which he removed there was at my credit funds which paid these losses. His share was one-half, but he robbed me of that half. A simple solution to shift these losses was, in his opinion, the easiest thing in the world—only to make false statements, for which he was ready to perjure himself. All I had to do was just to do as he wanted me, so easy he robbed me. I black-mailed him, he says, and I threatened him, he says, because I would not perjure myself and defend an action to be made by Hallgarten & Co., because I would not make entries in books to make gold losses appear as merchandise sold and consigned goods. By cunning and by force I was charged with his share of losses—charges I have never submitted to—and but for my inability to employ counsel would have made my threats good. Excepting one item, the loss on which was clearly owing to Hallgarten & Co., and which they would have had to stand, he knew and saw the results of every purchase and sale. These operations were at first in his name, but afterward transferred to mine as a matter of policy; a circumstance giving him a great advantage over me, which he availed himself of."

AN ASSOCIATION FOR SEWING GIRLS.

The Guild of the Holy Spirit of the Church Women's (Episcopalian) Association has established a reading-room, library, and employment agency at Nos. 220 and 222 West Twenty-third-street, for the use of the sewing girls and sales-women of the City. The reading-room, which is attractively arranged, is well supplied with papers and periodicals, and will be open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Connected with the reading-room a free circulating library is to be established, for which donations are solicited. A Bible class, with an experienced teacher, will meet on Sundays at 2 P. M., in the hall, at which meeting the liturgy and history of the Church will be explained. A Sunday-school session will also be held on Sundays at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M., and mission services will be conducted on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 P. M. Besides these, on every Thursday at 2:30 P. M. a sewing meeting will be held for promoting personal neatness and industrial habits among the poor. Visitors are to be appointed to systematically call from house to house to care for the deserving poor, and to assist in bringing them within the operation of existing charities when expedient so to do.

COLLECTOR FREELAND DISSATISFIED.

Collector Freeland does not like Mr. Silverman's scheme of ascertaining the workings of his office by affidavit. He much prefers the old way of having a government officer make the investigation and hear the testimony, and he thinks that his accuser should either be compelled to proceed with the examination in that way or withdraw the charges. The Collector is of the opinion that the aspersions cast upon his official conduct by Mr. Silverman and others cannot be successfully refuted by affidavits, no matter how strong they may be, and it is not unlikely that he will demand of the government that Mr. Brooks or some other competent person be instructed to conduct the investigation in the same manner as similar inquiries have been carried on. Mr. Brooks had nothing to say yesterday, and Collector Freeland and his deputies knew nothing except that they had been notified that the investigation will not begin until Saturday.

FUNERAL OF RABBI LYONS.

The funeral of the deceased Rabbi, Rev. J. J. Lyons, took place at the Nineteenth-Street Synagogue yesterday, with the usual impressive ceremonies. Among the clergy present were Drs. Isaacs, Desola, Einhorn, Heibsch, of the Lexington-Avenue Temple; Dr. Gotthiel, Dr. Wasserman, of the Clinton-Street Temple; Rev. Mr. Welsch, Rev. Mr. Rubin, Rev. Mr. Isaac Phillips, and others. On each side of the choir, gallery, and "Taba," or raised platform containing the coffin, were eight lighted tapers, four more being placed in front. The "Hychol," or alcove containing the books of the law, was draped in mourning. Among the prominent citizens present were the Nathan Hendricks and Abecasis families, Jesse Seligman, Myer Stern, Emanuel B. Hart, Morris Goodhart, and others. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Isaacs, assisted by Rev. H. P. Morias, eulogies on the life and services of the deceased being delivered by Drs. Desola and Isaacs. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Jules Abecasis, Hon. P. J. Joachimsen, Rev. Dr. Gotthell, Rev. Dr. Jacobs, Rev. Dr. Heibsch, Rev. Dr. Isaacs, ex-Judge Albert Cardozo, and Harmon H. Nathan. The remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

A REPORT IN A MORNING PAPER CAUSES SOME UNEASINESS AMONG A FEW DEPOSITORS—STATEMENT BY THE COUNSEL FOR THE BANK.

Some excitement was occasioned in Brooklyn financial circles yesterday by a report from Albany published in a morning paper concerning the Long Island Savings Bank at the corner of Fulton and Boerum streets. The report did not seem to have much effect on the depositors, of whom there are 5,000. A few persons appeared to draw their money, and a number of others came to the bank and made new deposits. In order to prevent any possibility of a "run" and the consequent sacrifice of securities, the bank officers, at a meeting held at 9 o'clock in the morning, determined to avail themselves of their legal right to require 60 days notice before payment of deposits in sums higher than $10. The officers of the bank, when questioned about its solvency, declared that the institution was perfectly sound financially. The counsel for the bank made public the following statement yesterday. Alluding to the report published in a morning paper, he says:

"The report published was one made to the Superintendent in May, 1873, and shows a deficiency of assets of about $4,000, and of income of over $9,000. These results were reached by the Examiner as follows: First, by throwing out certain assets held by the bank amounting to about $6,100; second, by reducing the value of the banking building $23,000; and third, by estimating the interest to depositors for the year ending Dec. 31, 1876, at $62,000. The fact is that as soon as the attention of the bank officials was called to this report a re-examination was made at their request, and the Examiner's report corrected in the following particulars: First, satisfactory assets were substituted for those which had been rejected by the Examiner. This of itself left a surplus of assets, even by allowing the banking building to stand at his own valuation. Secondly, the amount of interest credited to depositors in his examination was reduced from $62,000 to $55,344 25, the amount actually paid; and third, the item of salaries estimated in his examination at $9,000 was reduced to $5,000. This left a surplus of income of nealy $2,000. In addition to these amendments of the report of the Examiner, the bank claims the right to have the banking building and property stand at $230,000, the amount it had always been put in at as an asset, and this left nearly $23,000 to be added to the surplus. The Examiner's second report was in accordance with these facts, and the bank officials were informed that the first report would be amended in these particulars, and that the re-examination was satisfactory. It seems, however, that by some strange oversight the report of the first examination was not so amended or modified, and is now published without any reference to the second examination and the facts above stated. In addition it is proper to add that since this published report was made two additional semi-annual reports of the affairs of the institution have been made to the Banking Department under the statute, both of which have been satisfactory, but neither of which has been published or referred to in the report published. So far from the bank being deficient in assets or income, an examination will show a surplus of both."

Another meeting of the officers was held yesterday afternoon, at which the counsel's letter was indorsed, and the conclusion reached that the 60-day rule with regard to deposits shall remain in force for the present.

THE REPORTED DEFICIENCY MORE THAN MADE UP BY A REDUCTION OF SALARIES AND INTEREST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 15.—Mr. Ellis was absent from the Banking Department to-day, being at Saratoga, where his trial is proceeding, and Mr. Lamb, the deputy, had just gone to his residence at West Troy when your correspondent called. In regard to the statement published in a New-York paper this morning relative to the Long Island Savings Bank, Mr. Werner, the department clerk, who is familiar with savings banks' reports and examinations, said: "Mr. Reid learned at the time of making the examination spoken of that the bank was paying larger salaries than its business warranted. He and Mr. Ellis soon afterward visited the bank and compelled the officers to cut down the salaries. The reduction in this item alone amounted to $4,500. Mr. Reid's examination, furthermore, was based on the theory that the bank was to pay 6 per cent. interest upon its deposits. Afterward they paid only 5 per cent., which made a further difference of about $5,000 in favor of the bank. These two economies in the management since the date of the examination more than made up the deficiency in reference to an item of real estate in the report." Mr. Werner said, further: "This bank is probably more fortunate in having on its hands a valuable banking house, which, owing to the general depression of real estate, will not pay reasonable interest on its cost. As to the difference between the cash on hand and in bank on Jan. 1, 1876, and on May 1, 1876, referred to, there is nothing unusual. It frequently happening that a bank's cash account will fluctuate thousands of dollars in a few days, owing to the purchase or sale of securities."

THE SILK SMUGGLING CASES.

STATEMENT OF GEN. WOODFORD—HOW AN INVESTIGATION CAME TO BE DEMANDED—THE DENMARK TO BE LIBELED.

United States District Attorney Woodford, on being asked yesterday in reference to a report that an investigation had been ordered by the Attorney-General to ascertain why bail for small amounts had been accepted by Assistant District Attorney Foster in the silk smuggling cases, replied that he had been directed by the Attorney-General to investigate and report on some matters connected with the silk smuggling cases which had occurred during his own absence on leave, when he was taking his Summer vacation in Mississippi. He added: "As this duty is somewhat judicial in its nature, I must excuse myself from pre-judging in regard to it. My report, when made, will be the property of the department at Washington. Meanwhile I ought to say in reference to Gen. Foster, whose name is mentioned in the report, that he is a lawyer of recognized ability and fine social position. He has enjoyed my fullest confidence, and I believe him to be an honest, upright gentleman."

During Gen. Woodford's absence Gen. Foster, who is the Assistant District Attorney, having charge of the criminal business of the office, had consented to accept amounts of bail ranging from $1,000 to $2,500 in the silk smuggling cases, giving as a reason that, with the evidence he then had, it was quite sufficient. Gen. Foster is now away on his vacation, but it is expected that he will soon return in order to defend himself. It appears that the order for an investigation resulted from strong representations having been sent to Washington by a member of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. to the effect that smuggling was destroying the silk trade of this City, and that it was exceedingly unfortunate, when a number of the smugglers had been caught, that they should have been released on low bail through Assistant District Attorneys after failing to demand larger amounts.

A thorough investigation of the facts connected with the liability of the steamer Denmark for the silks and laces alleged to have been smuggled in her has been made by Gen. Woodford, and has resulted in his determination to have her kept in custody and libeled.

The Treasury detectives have traced John Scott, one of the gang of silk and lace smugglers, to Canada, and Special Agent Brackett has gone there after him. It is thought that he may be induced to tell how the frauds originated, the full extent to which they were carried on, and what persons besides himself and the steam-ship and express officers that have been arrested were implicated in them. Scott is described as a commercial speculator, and as one of the principals in the smuggling operations. He lived in Spring-street, near Varick-street, and when the officers went there after his escape they found several thousand dollars worth of smuggled laces, and two trunks filled with correspondence and papers relating to the smuggling of goods. It is understood that the first clue to the frauds was obtained from a conductor on an Eighth-avenue car, who overheard two of his passengers, who were steam-ship men, conversing about their operations.

DID JACOB EISLE MURDER JOHN GUNSER.

Jacob Eisle, now in confinement in the Queens County Jail, awaiting examination on the charge of murdering John Gunser, at East Williamsburg, on May 13, has lost strength and flesh since his imprisonment began, and his mind is troubled to that degree that he sleeps but little either by day or night. On Tuesday, George Michels, the barber, who was jointly arrested with him but discharged for lack of evidence, visited the jail and was permitted to see Eisle. They shook hands and Eisle began to cry. Michels then said to him, "Eisle, you have made a good deal of trouble for me for the purpose of screening yourself. You know who killed Gunser. When I am sworn again I will tell all. Don't you remember that when I came to your house the morning after the murder that you met me, and I said, 'Eisle, Gunser is killed?' Don't you remember that you raised your arm before your face and said, 'God!' Don't you remember," continued Michels, "telling me that you stole a knife from the butcher's wagon to kill Gunser and Schmidt? And did you not tell me that you had forbidden those in your house to talk about the murder? Did you not always sneak out of my house whenever the murder was mentioned?" At this point in the conversation Eisle became agitated and held fast to the cell door to prevent himself from falling to the floor. Michels continued, "Eisle, you are a villian, and Gunser's blood is upon your head. You have sworn to lies, the same as Andreas Thomas. You all swore you slept in the same room. You did not. You know it is a lie. I'll tell everything, and you will swing." As Michels said this Eisle fell in a swoon upon his cell floor.

Since the last examination District Attorney Downing has obtained some important evidence against Eisle, which, it is believed, will fix the guilt upon him, if he does not confess the crime. Eisle seems to have the gallows continually before him, and asks frequently if he will be hanged.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Children's Aid Society received $20 from "West Point" for the Sick Children's Mission.

Baron Von Schozer, Minister of the German Empire to Washington, arrived in this City yesterday on the steam-ship Pommerania.

The steamers Abyssinia, Canada, Colon, and City of New-York took out yesterday 32,551 letters, 293 registered letters, and 52 bags of newspapers.

Thirty-five liquor-dealers who applied to the Excise Board yesterday for licenses deposited fees amounting to $1,680. A few licenses were granted.

Alderman Morris will introduce in the Common Council to-day an ordinance permitting persons to bathe in the East and North Rivers on condition that they wear bathing suits.

Mr. C. E. L. Holmes states that the use of his name in connection with the Presidency of the new Republican Association of the Sixteenth District was not only unauthorized, but in direct opposition to his repeated remonstrances.

A cable dispatch received in this City yesterday announces the death in Dublin, Ireland, yesterday morning, of Lewis Francis, of the firm of Francis & Loutrel, of Maiden-lane, one of the oldest and best known stationery houses in this City.

A meeting of dealers in oats will be held in the Produce Exchange on Friday next, for the purpose of conferring with the Grain Committee in relation to the establishment of grades of oats, and of a "call" on oats for the coming season.

The sum of $550 was received by Mayor Ely yesterday from Mr. Sheridan Shook, being the proceeds of a performance at the Union-Square Theatre for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire at St. John. The Mayor has sent the amount to the British Consul in this City.

A book authorizing C. H. Rhemus to collect funds for the Gospel Tent has been lost. It was indorsed by Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and others. The book may be found by a dishonest person, and the public are therefore requested to withhold subscriptions from any person who may present it.

The recently appointed Committee on Claims and Grievances of the Produce Exchange has thus far received but few claims against the railroad companies arising out of the strikes, and those only against the fast freight lines. The heavier claims have been promptly settled by the railroad companies.

A military programme will be rendered to-night at Gilmore's Garden in honor of the Connecticut regiment, in place of the usual collection of classical music. This being the first public compliment to the National Guard, several regiments will be present, and the night will be a strictly military one.

During the last passage of the steamer Scythia from Liverpool, Mr. P. T. Barnum, at the request of the Captain and passengers, delivered a lecture for the benefit of the Liverpool Seaman's Orphanage. Hon. Judge Brewster, of Philadelphia, presided. A large contribution was taken up and a vote of thanks accorded to the speaker.

Last night Charles Meylick, aged 43, of No. 61 Delancey-street, who was confined in a cell in the Tenth Precinct Station-house on a charge of assault and battery, attempted suicide by butting his head against the prison wall. He had succeeded in seriously wounding himself before he was stopped, and had to be sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A law passed by the last Legislature permits Mayors, Recorders, and Aldermen of cities to solemnize marriages. In pursuance of this authority, Alderman Joseph C. Pinckney, in the absence of the Mayor, yesterday united Isaac Rosenthal and Emma C. Carbley in the bonds of wedlock. The friends of the bride and bridegroom and many of the City Fathers were present.

The "Oriental Coterie," Justice T. J. Campbell President, had their annual excursion yesterday, comprising a sail down the bay, a dinner at Bath, and a hop at Locust Grove. The party numbered over 200 including 100 or more ladies of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards, and in spite of the unfavorable weather the anniversary was a very enjoyable one. A number of invited guests accompanied the party.

Phelps, Dodge & Co.'s recent interview with the Secretary of the Treasury was simply in relation to a through consignment of tin from Singapore via London, which, being faultily invoiced, was assess

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THE WAR AGAINST TURKEY

LATEST NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

THE SIEGE OF NICSICS RAISED—THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF RUSSIAN LOSSES—HORROR AWAKENED BY TURKISH MASSACRES—THE SULTAN'S CALL FOR MORE TROOPS—THE WAR IN ASIA—THE SERVIAN LOAN OF 1876.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The *Standard's* Pesth dispatch says the Prince of Montenegro has been obliged to raise the siege of Nicsics, to march against the Turkish troops who are endeavoring to enter Montenegro. [NOTE.—Though Pesth news is generally untrustworthy and very pro-Turkish, other telegrams show that there has unquestionably been fighting on the southern and southeastern frontiers of Montenegro.]

The Berlin correspondent of the *News* states that the Russians officially acknowledge the loss of 14,459 men killed and wounded up to Aug. 9. The same paper's special from Athens contains the following: "The Turkish massacres awaken horror and indignation here difficult to describe. It is equally difficult to estimate the consequences."

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A special of the *Evening Standard* has a dispatch from Poredin saying: "Gen. Gourkho has gone to St. Petersburg, to resume command of the Guards who are coming here. The siege of Rustchuk is virtually raised."

A dispatch from Constantinople says: "An imperial decree calls to arms all hitherto exonerated. Those who have already served, but not yet attained their 40th year, will be divided into national guards who may ultimately be sent to the seat of war, and national guards for protection and internal security."

An Erzeroum dispatch says the reports that the Russians are advancing from Ardahan on Olti are unfounded. There are only six battalions, two batteries, and one regiment of cavalry at Ardahan. Four battalions detached from that direction are now encamped at Zaim.

A dispatch from Alexandria says: "The Greek volunteer movement is increasing. A further detachment of 120 started yesterday for Greece. The authorities have detained 60 volunteers intending to leave, on the ground of their being subjects of the Porte."

A dispatch from Belgrade says: "The Finance law orders the Servian loan of 1876 to be fully paid up. The full amount is 12,000,000 francs. Only 2,752,215 francs have been paid. The dates 27th of October and the 1st of January have been fixed for compulsorily calling in the balance. The frontier districts, which have suffered on account of the war, are exempted."

TROUBLES OF A CORRESPONDENT.

A VISIT TO THE TOWN OF SISTOVA—BULGARIAN REPRISALS—SAD ACTS OF VANDALISM—THE "AFFAIR" AT PLEVNA—A "NASTY" RACE OF PEOPLE—A ROUMANIAN BRAVE IN HIS WAR PAINT—WHY AN OFFICER RESIGNED THE SERVICE.

From our Own Correspondent.

SISTOVA, Sunday, July 29, 1877.

I am the recipient of an especial and, as I am assured, an inestimable favor, although, in my own mind I am not quite sure how the estimation is to be based. I am to be allowed to go on as far as the Iantra (Yantree) and chronicle the small beer exploits of the troops there or thereabouts. Of course, I shall go from curiosity and because some people put themselves to a great deal of trouble to get me the permission, but in my heart I feel that the game will not be worth the candle. I have before me some little personal experience of the feeling and behavior, even when veiled with a slight varnish of courtesy, of soldiers for scribblers, and the narratives of some of my colleagues who are returning from the front vexed out and discouraged by their inability to obtain, and still more to communicate, war news of any sort. It is all very well to have Col. Hassankompf's visa on the back of your photograph giving you a sort of general authority to be at head-quarters; for, if you confine yourself to that, you would do a good deal better, as far as regards matters of interest, by staying at home. It is when you want to go ahead and see something for yourself that the trouble begins, and you find that there are a thousand formalities to be encountered, a thousand petty, but annoying, obstacles to be overcome before you can have leave to ride outside of the limits of the camp. Long hours, sometimes whole days, may pass before you can interview the Chief of Staff, who alone can issue the desired authority for you to go in search of the general officer whose column you would like to accompany, and who is supposed to be at some particular point—that is to say, who is rumored to be there, for you need not hope for any official information on the matter; when you get there the betting is five to two that he is somewhere else, or, if you do find him, that you will be obliged to await his good pleasure for hours, standing knee deep in the dust, with the thermometer at 108° in the shade. That is, it would be there if there was any shade, but as there are not more than 40 or 50 trees in all the Bulgarian plains north of the Hæmus, it would be more correct to say with the mercury somewhere near boiling point. However, there is an end to all things, great pertinacity carries the day, and off you start, proud of your triumph over less fortunate colleagues—most of whom having been there already don't seem at all cast down by your success—and, if you are very green and inexperienced, cherishing the fond hope of seeing something lively. You come out of this delusion, however, before very long; the columns move about much too rapidly for the screws of the correspondent to keep pace with, or if they happen to be well mounted and happen also to be present at some affair, there is only a faint possibility that its narration will be permitted until its details and bearings shall have been determined, sifted, and sanctioned by the official report of the commanding officer, and resifted, revised, and corrected at the head-quarters of the Commander in Chief of the Army. The most that any one can hope to accomplish is to ride about and give local pictures of the country, which may be interesting if you are gifted with good descriptive powers and a vivid imagination, particularly should you be so lucky as to drop upon some incident of not sufficient importance to awake a suspicion among your unwilling hosts that it can be distorted to their disadvantage. Such is the ordinary lot of the special correspondent, but, on this occasion, the opening difficulties have not been mine. I may fare no better than other people as I go on, but the peculiar circumstances under which I am here have smoothed away the first obstacles, and made it, so far, plain sailing, although my cruise will only be a short one. Still, there were formalities, and as I must wait until the cavalry moves, as it will not do before evening, I will tell about the town and what I have seen there, as my visit here a little more than a fortnight ago was too hurried to be either searching or satisfactory.

Sistova is my *point de départ*, and a pretty fair sample of those towns of the "gorgeous East" about which poets and novel-writers have raved so eloquently. Seen from the other side nothing can be imagined more picturesque, with its gardens and orchards, and white-walled houses and mosques and minarets built in amphitheatre on the slope of a hill whose base is washed by the waters of the Danube—the only thing, by the way, which I should suppose ever is washed there. There is a bridge thrown across from the Wallachian town of Simnitza, to the island of Wardin, which lies in midstream, and the pontoniers are hard at work at another, as the original construction lies nearly half a mile above, and was only a temporary affair put up immediately after the capture of the Turkish lines. Strange to say, the Russians have allowed a month to go by without improving their only means of communication from their base of supplies to their columns of operation. But the bridge is not only a prosaic but a very disagreeable way of getting across, blocked, as it always is, with ox-carts and artillery and ambulance trains and straggling soldiers, so I took a national "dug-out," and had myself paddled around the little island and across to the landing place.

A couple of dismantled batteries along the water's edge and an earth-work on the hillside show the positions held by the Turks on the night of the passage; and just above the town the ruins of a Roman wall stand out with their sharp gray profile against the clear sky, as if to remind future generations of the power of that mighty nation which everywhere throughout the East has left imperishable records of its glory and dominion. There was a cantonment here in the time of the Cæsars, and the *Col de Trajan*, where the Russians have just crossed the Balkans, is the remains of the old Roman way by which the legionaries used to march from Parmonia to Byzantium. As I have said, the first effect produced, from a distance, is charming, but as you approach, and when you land, the dis-illusion is complete and almost indescribable. The river has fallen back into its ordinary channel, and left a wide stretch of sand and gravel covered with debritus of all sorts, with here and there huge blocks of baked mud and gullies deepened by the freshets and the Spring and Autumnal rains, until the passage from the lower to the upper quarters has become at some seasons entirely impracticable. Even now no one but a madman would venture there after nightfall, and it was only after much scrambling and climbing and repeated falls that I succeeded in reaching the upper suburbs where the wealthy Turkish element had its habitations. There is a little improvement here, but in the very centre of the town there is a positive gulf, a yawning abyss hollowed out by the torrential streams which pour down from the hills above in May and November. There are houses of the poorer sort built all around the edge of this chasm, seeming to keep their places by some miracle of equilibrium, for the ground on which they stand crumbles away almost visibly. On all sides, in every street and corner, lie heaps of filth and offal of every kind, and even if the lean, snarling dogs are good scavengers the smells are painfully suggestive of the fact that if there be not a prompt and free use made of chloride of lime, to the deaths by shot and shell will soon be added the ravages of pestilence. But the natives never minded dirt or foul odors, but rather thrived upon them; just as swine do, and the Turkish administration had many other fish to fry and did not care to spend its money in improving the sanitary condition of its rayahs, nor, to do the Turks justice, have their successors—although they have been here now for more than a month, and have two or three hospitals close by, and have organized a regular municipal board—done much to prove that they are civilized. I have been all through the original Turkish quarter, where the Pasha's Konak and the palace of a wealthy Osmanli, with its high walls and grated windows, have been occupied by the Russian authorities. Every other house lies open to inspection, for the Bulgarians finished the work of destruction commenced by the Muscovite soldiery. It was natural enough, too; the latter came in with their blood up from the fight, and the rayahs, as liberated slaves, sought to vent their fury upon their former masters. The negroes did it at San Domingo, and there is no negro fresh from the shores of the Congo whom I would insult by comparing him socially or intellectually with a home-bred Bulgarian. There were some horrid scenes, they tell me, in Sistova on the morrow of the assault, and for days after, and Turks were hunted out of their hiding places and shot down like dogs, and rape and murder and pillage and every foul deed which lust and brutality could imagine was perpetrated, under the eyes of the Russian officers, until there was nothing left wherewith to reproach the Osmanli for last Summer's atrocities, except, it may be, the number of the victims. But this was not the fault of the Bulgarians, and they will do better when the field for the exercise of their reprisals shall have become more extended. And when human victims were wanting to their vengeance they wreaked it upon inanimate things; every house, from cellar to roof, has been gutted; chimney places and walls have been demolished, floors torn up in search of concealed treasure. Handfuls of wool, bundles of rags of every sort and color, the accumulations of generations of Osmanli for the stuffing of their traditional divans, are scattered about the rooms like a thick carpet, or lie in heaps in the streets and gardens, where even the fruit trees have been chopped and hacked simply because they were once dear to the Moslem. I don't think that this wanton destruction of property caused me any very painful feelings; it brought its own punishment with it, for these unreasoning brutes might have occupied the comfortable dwellings of their old tyrants with no one to say them nay; and the soldier even of the most civilized peoples is inclined to "loot" when the fighting is over. But it was sickening to gaze upon the shattered and upturned tombstones around the desecrated mosques, for there is something sacred in the repose of the grave, and respect for the dead is written in every conscience. Such acts of vandalism are a disgrace to any nation, and although the Turks would, doubtless, have been guilty of equally heinous abominations, in what are Christians their superiors in civilization or feelings if they, too, are unchecked in deeds whose parallel can only be found in the annals of that loathsome epoch of history, the Reign of Terror!

The Emperor's proclamation assures equality of rights and protection, alike to Moslem and Christian, but the brutal excesses of his wild soldiery and of these once cringing, cowardly Bulgarian hounds will not give much confidence to the population of other creeds, and will only tend to embitter the strife and make the resistance more desperate. Until now the element of religious fanaticism has been, officially at least, kept out of sight, but if there be no foreign intervention soon and the "banner of the Prophet" be displayed, the time is coming fast when the world will hear of atrocities on both sides such as have not been witnessed since the Dark Ages. One thing, at least, is certain; henceforth and for all time a community of interest and existence between the Moslem and the Giaour is impossible; no diplomatic cleverness can bridge over the daily widening chasm which separates the two races; no pacific settlement is possible; massacre and reprisal, and then more massacre, must go on until the last Turk shall have been driven from the Peninsula of the Balkans. It is very hard on the Turk, who is an infinitely more sympathetic creature than the nasty rayah, but it must be so in the common order of things, for it is not just that 3,000,000 should impose its laws upon 10,000,000, particularly when those laws, based upon the immutability of the precepts of the Koran, are in themselves an obstacle to all progress and civilization. The Turks will die hard, for they are a brave race; but when it is all over and they shall have been expelled from the land where they have reigned for more than 400 years, they will be quite philosophical over their exodus, and will comfort themselves with the reflection that it was their *kismet*, for has not Allah said by the mouth of his inspired prophet that "to every nation is given its period of existence, and no human power can hasten or delay the hour appointed for its downfall."

There was a heavy contingent of wounded sent over here this morning and a small batch of prisoners, the latter chiefly from the "affair" at Plevna. I have had two versions of this business, neither differing except on the question of numbers from the story which I have already told. Not even the Russians affect to deny that they were badly beaten, but they try to lessen their mortification by giving Osman Pasha 40,000 men, instead of the 8,000 or 10,000 which he really commanded. They pretend that he brought up reinforcements en masse from Sofia, but as we know that even the garrison of Nisch, on the Servian frontier, was sent on to Sofia to strengthen the defenses south of the Balkans, this statement cannot be admitted. According to a disabled Turkish officer who was captured at Plevna, there were fewer Osmanli engaged than even I had estimated, but as he is not more worthy of credence than the Muscovite, I still maintain my original figures. The true story of the battle is that Osman Pasha got together as many men as he could spare from the defense of the strategic points of the Vilayet, and marched to the relief of Nikopolis. Learning on the way of the fall of that place, he turned to the right, and took up his position in rear of the town, whose garrison was already skirmishing with the enemy's advanced guard. The Russians attacked and were repulsed, whereupon Osman Pasha followed up his advantage and drove them out of their own lines in disorder, their great superiority in cavalry and horse artillery alone preserving the column from a total rout. Three-fourths of the wounded were hit about the arms and head, the others principally in the legs and back, which of itself shows the nature of the fighting. According to the Turkish officer's account, the very badly wounded and the dead were abandoned where they fell; but this must be taken with much allowance. I saw a couple of the new Bulgarian Legion who had come to grief in this affair, and much ado was made over them before their fellow-countrymen of the town, in order to excite their martial ardor and promote volunteering; but, although very willing to acknowledge their claims to be looked upon as heroes, the crown of martyrdom on the battle-field seemed to have few charms, and certainly provoked no emulative display of eagerness for martial glory. But they were very bold toward the unarmed prisoners, and swaggered around them, and called them "pigs," and "pessavinks," and other pet names which they used to hear applied to to themselves in the days of Islam's supremacy. The Russian officers, some of them at least, looked heartily disgusted, and although they did not interfere, walked away, for in their hearts they have a thorough contempt for their auxiliary legions, which some of them in private do not hesitate to qualify as a piece of political claptrap. Nor are they much more indulgent to their beloved allies, the Roumanians, whose participation in the taking of Nikopolis they utterly disclaim. Apropos of this, let me give a description of a Roumanian "brave" in his war-paint: He is a type of a class which, like the Dodo bird, is fast becoming extinct, and is therefore a curiosity worthy of at least a passing word. He is tall, as a rule, and handsome, of the beauty known as a barber's block. His hair, unusually long, carefully greased and still more carefully parted, is in war times cropped as closely as a prize-fighter's. His whiskers, with which no human persuasion would induce him to part, are of the kind known in England some years ago as "Piccadilly falls," reaching to his shoulders. His rather thin legs wear the tightest of breeches, and the nattiest of boots armed with spurs almost as long as those of a Mexican ranchero, with loose rowels calculated to produce a fine military effect as they jangle against his heavy sabre—dimensions 3 feet by 3 inches—when he swaggers down the Pons Mogoshöi. His manly breast is encased in a showy tunic of blue or scarlet, covered with braid and brass and gilt buttons. On his head is a blue or scarlet kepi with nearly as much gold embroidery as he wears upon his sleeve. He has no epaulettes, but that is fortunate, for with them he would be weighed down with the weight of his armor. If he is of an influential family, he is an aide-de-camp to somebody, and has a lot of aiguillettes to mark his superiority. He looks well on horseback, but he is not really happy there, and prefers the outside of the Café Hugues or the balcony of the Jockey Club, whence he can ogle the women as they pass, and tell of his *bonnes fortunes*, real or fancied, and occasionally draw out his trusty falchion, and feel its edge and show how sharp it is. I have known a number of his species, and have not found their intimacy desirable. One in particular I can cite, a professed lady-killer, who is a "thing of beauty and a joy forever," and our acquaintance began by an invitation to myself and three other gentlemen to sup with him at Frascati's, and ended by our paying the bill. He had been in the army before, and had left after his divorce from a very estimable lady, but as he had not a shilling in the world, and his friends were tired of paying always for his dinner, they got him back again, and he swung about for a fortnight the very biggest sabre which I have ever seen outside of a pantomime, and was generally magnificent, and people said, "*Alexandre se montrera un héros*," and then, he all at once resigned, because, with the enemy knocking at the gates, an ungrateful country refused to appoint him to the command of a recruiting station. I have not exaggerated the type, which is true to nature, and although it may fight, its capacities to command may be doubted.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

A STRIKE IMMINENT AMONG ENGLISH COAL MINERS—FAILURES IN THE FRENCH SILK TRADE—LARGE FIRE AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The *Standard* says a strike is imminent throughout the entire South Staffordshire coal field, in consequence of the masters' endeavor to increase the working hours. To-morrow the masters will give notice to terminate all contracts.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The *Financier* says: "According to private advices from Lyons, several failures have occurred in the silk trade, including one for $1,000,000."

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—The reported conflagration at Port-au-Prince consisted of the burning of a hotel called the Riviere, an ice depot, and the French Transatlantic Steam-ship office. The French company lost all their documents.

A special from Geneva says the Swiss Federal loan of 6,000,000 francs has probably been subscribed six times over.

THE BRITISH RIFLE TEAM.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Richmond left Liverpool at 6:15 o'clock this afternoon, with the British rifle team which is to compete in the international match at Creedmoor, consisting of Sir Henry Halford, Col. Peel, Col. Fenton, Major Waller, Capt. Boulby, Lieut. Fenton, and Messrs. Armitage, Evans, Ferguson, Frazer, Gilder, Greenhill, Humphreys, Miller, Piggott, Rigby, and Thompson. There was no demonstration on their departure beyond cordial farewells.

HEAVY RAIN-STORM IN CANADA.

GUELPH, Ontario, Aug. 16.—A heavy and prolonged thunder-storm prevailed here this morning. Some of the streets were flooded, and occupants of houses in the lower portion of the town were driven to the second stories of their dwellings. Merchants report considerable damage to goods by the flooding of cellars.

GUELPH, Ontario, Aug. 16.—At Carron Brook to-day, Daniel Connors was instantly killed by lightning, and another man stunned. The barn in which they had taken shelter was burned.

THE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 16.—The National Educational Association adjourned to-night. A committee was appointed to memorialize Congress on behalf of a National Educational Bureau and Museum. The next place of meeting was not fixed. There was an interesting discussion of the educational wants of the South by Messrs. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, and Hancock, of Ohio. Many of the members left for the Mammoth Cave to-night.

SENATOR MORTON'S ILLNESS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The following telegram referring to the condition of Senator Morton was received by First Assistant Postmaster General Tyner this morning: "Dr. Bliss arrived last night, and fully concurs with Dr. Thompson that the Senator has improved, and will, he thinks, speedily recover."

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

STIRRING ADDRESS BY JUDGE WEST.

THE RECENT LABOR AGITATION—INTERMANAGEMENT BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR—THE QUESTIONS OF CURRENCY AND RESUMPTION — GOVERNMENT NOTES SHOULD BE MADE INTERCONVERTIBLE—THE PARTY URGED TO STAND BY THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 16.—The Republican campaign in Ohio was opened to-night at Bellefontaine, where Judge West addressed a vast concourse of his friends and neighbors on the questions of the currency and labor reform. He spoke for an hour and a half, and was warmly applauded. The first part of his speech was devoted to the discussion of the recent labor agitation, a contest which he believed was fraught with greater peril than the struggle between opposing sections of the country. He said the danger must be met at the threshold and a remedy found. He believed that it was practicable to devise some method of intermanagement between capital and labor by which the interests of both shall be harmonized and antagonisms repressed. The whole embarrassment arises out of the question of compensation. Capital prescribes a fixed rate, changing it at pleasure; labor feels that it is insufficient. A sense of injury and injustice is begotten; whether it be real or imaginary the result is the same. Dissatisfaction ripens into open discontent, until the slumbering volcano bursts forth. Can this be averted without arms and the shedding of blood? I am persuaded that it can. How? By adopting and applying in our great industrial enterprises a graduated scale of compensation, conditioned on the net earnings. Will this vest labor with any proprietary interest or property right in the capital employed? Certainly it cannot any more than a fixed compensation can vest it with such right. Shall it be brought about by compulsory legislation? No! for either capital or labor to invoke this would be to place its head in the lion's jaws, even if the Government had authority to assume jurisdiction of the subject. But it has no such authority. Freedom to contract is the highest liberty of the citizen. Subordinate this liberty to legislative control, and he at once becomes the slave of unscrupulous power and political corruption.

How then may it be accomplished? Let the capitalist prescribe a reasonable minimum rate of compensation to be paid at all events, and in addition thereto assume to distribute among his laborers, at the end of stated periods, an agreed or specified percentage of his net earnings for the same time. If his business prosper, the laborer, from whose toil it sprung, would share his prosperity. If not, he could acquiesce with contentment in receiving all that it was in the power of a considerate employer to give. Methods of graduated compensation similar to this have been adopted in Europe, in this country, and in our own State. My information is that in no single instance have lockouts or strikes occurred in any industrial establishment where it has been adopted. My judgment, therefore, is that their application in the management of our railway and other great industrial investments would be attended with like satisfactory result. The mighty interests involved cannot afford to be indifferent; labor cannot afford it; capital cannot afford it; social order and public liberty cannot afford it. I know the hazard of venturing upon the untried. Conservatism sits still or moves in old ruts, and is content. Progress rises to the height of new occasions. Republicanism is progress, ever struggling to advance, marking places of higher development and security. To this end—not to end anger, but to secure, not to change but to protect, not to blend but to harmonize the rights of labor and the rights of capital on the basis of impartial justice to both—it now grapples with the great issue growing out of their collisions, and seeks by peaceful methods to provide against their recurrence.

Judge West next discussed the question of currency and resumption at length, maintaining that the financial policy was the wisest which should effect a return to specie equivalents with the least possible infiation on the one hand, or contraction on the other, which will steadily but surely improve the quality of the currency without serious disturbance of its existing volume or violent change of commercial values. This, said he, I understand to be the policy of the platforms of Cleveland and Cincinnati. Under the almost exclusive agency of business and commerce the distance between the inflated prices of the war period and a full restoration of coin values has been narrowed to a span. If it were possible, it would be well to permit these agencies to work out a final result, but it is not. Before the point can be reached the Government must make its notes interconvertible. The speaker showed that there were insuperable objections to the further issue of legal-tender notes. Nothing is clearer in the fundamental law than the denial to the Government of the constitutional power to make its due-bills a substitute for legal-tender money except as a measure of defense in the emergency of war. The present legal-tender notes were held Constitutional by a divided court on this ground alone. We, therefore, ought not to deceive ourselves; we ought not to deceive the people into demanding an impossibility. This disposes of the equally impossible proposition to retire the national banking currency by taking up and discharging the bonds held as collaterals, with a further issue of legal-tender notes. The public securities held by the banks are as inviolable as those held by individuals. They cannot be discharged with the legal tender-notes of any issue without violating the faith and honor of the nation originally and repeatedly pledged to their payment in coin. If, however, it were otherwise, to do so would be unwise. The present system of free banking, as authorized by existing laws, is the best ever devised by the wit of man. A return to specie payment enables the banks to make their notes interconvertible with coin at the pleasure of the holder, and they will constitute an agency incomparably superior to the centralized political power at Washington for regulating the volume of currency according to the wants of trade. The Judge favored the re monetization of silver with certain restrictions and regulations, but whatever else be the nation's loss its justice and its honor must be untarnished. Remonetization is, at best, a hazardous experiment. Its effect on the future of business, under existing conditions, is involved in uncertainty. The forecast is not infallible. Two standard metallic dollars, differing in value, are as unphilosophical as two standard yards differing in length, or two standard pounds differing in weight. Business would inevitably adjust itself to the shorter measure and the longer become practically obsolete. This is observable now in the exclusion of gold coin by legal-tender notes. If interconvertible they will float together; otherwise not. Silver money, restricted to this country, can hardly exert a controlling influence over the gold volume of two continents. Unless, then, they start abreast they are not likely to run the race together. For these reasons, and in view of the interests involved and the results at stake, my convictions are clear that our current coin should conform to one unit of value, whatever that unit may be. Remonetization of silver under judicious restrictions and limitations, with the restored dignity and powers indicated, can hardly fail to become an efficient help to the resumption of specie payment co-operating with gold, now little more than a speculative commodity of merchandise, in discharging Customs and public dues. It will reduce that coin to the rank of commercial money and make its existing volume available for the purposes of resumption, swelling this volume by keeping the balance of trade steadily in our favor. The desired point of interconvertibility cannot be in the far distance. It can hardly be questioned, however, that the first coinage of silver should be on Government account alone, and either this or its equivalent in gold coin employed exclusively in the redemption of legal-tender notes, and in enabling the banks to prepare for making their paper interconvertible at pleasure, the capacity of the mint being limited to $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 a year. The coinage and reissue must necessarily be gradual. The accumulation can be disbursed from time to time in the redemption of legal tenders, and thus gradually advance toward interconvertibility without arbitrary contraction or disturbance of the existing volume in circulation. Recuperation will keep pace with the changes, provide against shrinkages and repair, possible losses as they arise, and full resumption be ultimately reached by insensible approaches without financial revolution—a consummation devoutly to be wished. Some change in existing legislation may be necessary to effect this. The Resumption act provides no plan or means for its execution. The opposition who have controlled the lower house of Congress since its passage in 1875 have steadily refused to unite in providing any. The present House will undoubtedly persist in such refusal. The time fixed for resumption is but little over a year distant. Surrounded and clogged by these embarrassments, I do not percieve how it is possible for the authorities to consummate resumption on the day fixed without the most serious consequences, unless the opposition house shall come to their aid, which is not at all probable. Remonetization cannot furnish the needed relief within the period limited. The substitution for the time clause of the act of appropiate provisions, adapting it to the agency of remonetization, or the suspension or abrogation of the clause appears for these reasons indispensable.

In conclusion, Judge West urged the Republicans of Ohio to stand by the President, and give a fair and honest trial to his experiment in dealing with the Southern question.

DISCONTENTED OHIO DEMOCRATS.

DISLIKE EXPRESSED TOWARD THEIR CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR—MONEY AT THE BOTTOM OF IT—MR. BISHOP WILL NOT CONTRIBUTE LIBERALLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 16.—The discontent of the Democrats of Ohio with their nominee for Governor is constantly growing. It first appeared when he refused to shell out as liberally at Put-in-Bay as his sons had promised that he would before his nomination. This discontent has increased as the leaders have seen that he possesses almost nothing except money to recommend him to the party support. The difference in the statement between the report that was published in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that there was a serious misunderstanding between Bishop and the committee on the subject of money for campaign purposes, and the statement which Bishop has since made, that nothing was said about money, was explained by a prominent Democrat to your correspondent to-day by saying that nothing of a hostile nature was said before Mr. Bishop, but the committee talked the matter over in a secret session, and are very much dissatisfied with the fact that Bishop would not contribute more liberally, and that he wanted all his money expended in his own county. The talk about putting up another man will probably not result in any decided action, although certain members of the committee strongly favored such a step.

THE WAR WITH THE INDIANS.

HELENA, M. T., Aug. 16.—The following has been received from Virginia City, Montana, under date of Aug. 15: "To Gov. Potts, Helena: News just received from Bannock says that a scouting party has just returned, bringing with them the bodies of Montague, James Smith, Flynn, and Farnsworth, and that there are more expected to come. The Indians were 35 miles south of Bannock yesterday morning. They had taken all the horses on the upper horse prairie, and were moving slowly.

DEER LODGE, Montana Territory, Aug. 15.—Gen. Gibbon arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, accompanied by Lieut. Jacobs. He was met at the hotel by all the citizens who did not go to the front, and also a number of ladies, who desired to give the hero of Big Hole Pass a hearty reception. The General is feeling excellent, but a little stiff from his wound. The latest intelligence from Virginia, Montana, to Gov. Potts, is that Gen. Howard's command arrived at Bannock on the night of the 14th, and would leave for Horse Prairie the next morning. All the Chinamen of Horse Prairie are missing, and are supposed to have been killed. The rear guard of the Indians was still on Horse Prairie.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Secretary of the Navy will soon issue an order fixing the pay of cadet midshipmen who have finished their academic course and are undergoing their two years' course of instruction at sea before graduating. The Naval Appropriation bill, passed at the last session of Congress, provides that the pay of cadet midshipmen while serving at sea in other than practice ships, shall not exceed $950 per annum. The class which finished the academic course in June last numbers 43 members. Some of them have already been ordered to sea, and the others will be ordered soon.

The different detachments of the United States Marine Corps who have been serving under the command of Major-Gen Hancock in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Reading, Penn., having returned to Washington, will be reviewed by the Secretary of the Navy, from the west steps of the Navy Department, to-morrow at 12 o'clock, and will pay him a marching salute previous to returning to their different stations and to the ships to which they belong. These officers and men have received the highest praise from Gens. Hancock and Barry for their efficiency and discipline, and for the services rendered by them during the recent labor riots in the protection of life and property.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 16.—The United States ship Essex sailed to-day for Brazil, via coast of Africa, on a sounding expedition.

THE DENTAL CONVENTION.

OAKLAND, Md., Aug. 16.—The third day of the Dental Convention was taken up with a discussion of anæsthetics. Dr. H. C. Thompson, of Washington, read a paper on "The effects of anæsthetics on the human body, and the restoration from dangerous conditions produced by them." He reviewed all the various conditions into which animal and human bodies are brought by anæsthetics, and stated as his opinion that electricity was the best remedial agent for the most dangerous mishaps. Dr. J. J. Caldwell, of Baltimore, delivered a short address on the same subject, showing how the spectroscope was used in the discovery of tumors, &c. Dr. Thomas Waterman, of New-York, gave an exceedingly interesting lecture on the spectroscope, showing by diagrams the effects of anæsthetics on the blood. He proved that a crystallizing condition was provided by them, bringing about a hematocele crystallization, which sets in the blood in a normal condition in solution. He also showed the crystals capable of receiving and transmitting oxygen into the blood and thence into the skin. After a general discussion of the papers read, the convention adjourned.

THE VINELAND BURIAL CASE.

WILL MAGGIOLI'S REMAINS BE DISTURBED?—A MASS-MEETING OF CITIZENS TO PROTEST AGAINST IT—WHAT FATHER VIVET SAYS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., Aug. 16.—The Maggioli burial case still excites much interest here. A citizens mass-meeting is to be held to-morrow evening to take the matter into consideration, and a call has already been issued, signed by 500 persons. In an interview with Father Vivet to-day he claimed that the law was clearly on his side, and cited the report of the interview with Bishop Corrigan, as published in to-day's TIMES, as evidence of the fact. He goes to Newark to-morrow to consult the Bishop, and he was confident that when he had fully stated his case his action would be sustained in every particular. He represented himself, however, as willing to compromise the affair. Only five persons have been buried in the cemetery as yet, which has never been consecrated. He expects the Bishop to visit Vineland in about six weeks, when this will be attended to. There are but two acres in the cemetery, and the graves are ranged side by side at one extremity and almost encroaching on the adjoining property. Father Vivet says that previous to the visit of the Bishop he will cause the remains interred in four of the graves, all those of good Catholics, to be removed five or six feet nearer the centre of the grounds, thus isolating the grave of Maggioli, and then have the line of consecration drawn so as to exclude Maggioli from its benefit. The narrow strip thus set apart will be used for the interment of still-born infants and others not eligible to places of burial in consecrated ground. Here he proposes to have Maggioli's body remain, provided Mrs. Gregory, who, he claims, has a prior right to the ground where he lies, established by a sale made in August last, will consent to the removal of her husband's body. Whether the Italians and those interested will consent to a compromise of this kind remains to be seen. This, the priest assured me, was the only sort of settlement that he would consent to.

A GREAT BANK SWINDLE.

TRIAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND CASHIER OF THE DEFUNCT MINERS' TRUST BANKING COMPANY OF POTTSVILLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Aug. 16.—The trial of Jacob Huntzinger and J. Albert Huntzinger, President and Cashier of the defunct Miners' Trust Banking Company, of Pottsville, for conspiracy to defraud depositors, was commenced in the Quarter Sessions of Berks County to-day, under a change of venue. The prosecutor is Thomas F. Kerns, Prothonotary of Schuylkill County. Hon. Linn Bartholomew, O. J. Bechtel, District-Attorney Schalk, of Pottsville, and H. C. G. Reber, of Reading, appear for the plaintiff; Hon. Frank W. Hughes, ex-Judge James Ryan, John Ryan, James Garrett, of Pottsville, and George F. Barr, of Reading, for the defense. The sessions are secret, none but witnesses and members of the bar being admitted. The charges against the accused are of such enormity as to have awakened universal interest. One year ago the doors of the bank were closed and one million and a quarter of deposits vanished. Shortly before, it is alleged, a division of $400,000 among the Huntzinger family was made. When Assignees were appointed and the affairs of the bank were investigated a singular item of assets appeared. It was $750,000 notes of men, some of whom were dead and others bankrupt, while some bore date of 1856. The whole batch were not worth the paper they were written on. The Huntzingers held the largest part of the stocks, the last dividend for Jacob being $89,000, and for his wife, $85,000. After the bank had stopped, Jacob Huntzinger's life was in such jeopardy that he was compelled to flee from Pottsville. It is believed that the creditors will not realize 10 per cent. Mr. Hughes denied the jurisdiction of the court, a point which will be decided by Judge Hagenman to-morrow.

THE DETROIT ROWING REGATTA.

THE RACES WELL ATTENDED — SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST ONE OF THE OARSMEN—A GRAND EXCURSION ON THE DETROIT RIVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 16.—The closing races of the National Amateur Association regatta called together a larger body of spectators than on the preceding days, but a heavy rain in the afternoon scattered the crowds and disarranged the programme. The result was this: Of the nine entries for the junior single sculls, postponed from the Detroit navy races of Tuesday, only two reported at the starting point, namely, C. M. Grant, of the Ulysses Club, of Troy, N. Y., and W. F. Sandway, of the Riverside Club, of Rochester, N. Y. They pulled a mile up stream and back without any attention from the crowd, Sandway winning in 15m. 47s., and Grant coming in 20 seconds later. For the pair-oared shell race the competitors were the Emeralds, of Saginaw, and the Detroit scullers who won Tuesday. The Emeralds won this time with a steady lead in 9m. 4s., beating the Detroiters by 3½ seconds. The distance of this race was a mile and a half down stream with the current, which runs at the rate of four miles an hour. In the single-scull race there were four starters, namely, Frank Yates, of Grand Haven, who was the favorite, but fell far behind, and did not pull through for some unknown reason; George W. Lee, of Newark, N. J., who won in 9m. 11s., the distance being one and a half miles, straight away; James O'Donnell, of New-Orleans, who came in four seconds behind, and P. W. Tompkins, of Greenbush, N. Y., who was close behind O'Donnell. The complaints against Yates were loud and bitter, it being charged that he gave away the race. The four-oared shell race was called, with eight entries, namely: The Wolvenhook crew, of Greenbush; Zephyrs, of Detroit; Emeralds, of Saginaw; Excelsiors, of Detroit; Showaecaemettes, of Monroe, Mich.; Union Springs, of Union Springs, N. Y.; Eurekas, of Newark, and Watkins, of Watkins Glen. The latter withdrew, and the seven others started. The course was three miles, with a turn. The Showaecaemettes won in 18m. 50s.; Emeralds, 18m. 53s.; Wolvenhooks, 18m. 57s.; Eurekas, 19m. 01s.; the Excelsiors within a lengthor two; and the Union Springs distanced. The excursion to-night was a grand affair and was attended by thousands of people. Three steamers, the Fortune, Victoria, and Excelsior, were lashed together. The Victoria was used for population; for refreshment purposes, dancing, and music, the decks of her consorts were given up, and the scene altogether was one of gay festivity.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—1 A. M.—The pressure has risen slightly in the South Atlantic States. Westerly winds prevail in the Middle States, with rising barometer, partly cloudy and clearing weather. Light rains and clear or partly clear weather prevail in the Gulf States and the Ohio Valley. The barometer has risen but fallen again in the North-west and upper lake region. The pressure has risen slightly, with cooler westerly winds and clearing weather, over the lower lake region. The rivers have risen at Pittsburg and Nashville, but fallen elsewhere.

INDICATIONS.

For the lower lake region and Middle States, north-west to south-west winds, rising and stationary pressure and temperature, clear or partly clear weather.

For New-England, northerly winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather, and rising barometer.

THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON

ITS CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

A RED LETTER DAY IN THE HISTORY OF VERMONT — THE GREATEST CROWD EVER GATHERED IN THE STATE — A GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC PROCESSION—THE BANQU

Fourth Brigade, Col. F. V. Randall commanding, and Staff
Guests of the Reunion.
State Government of Vermont.
Executive Department—His Honor Redfield Proctor, Lieutenant-Governor; Hon. George Nichols, Secretary of State; Hon. John A. Page, Treasurer; Hon. Josiah D. Ladd, Auditor.
The State Judiciary—Hon. John Pierrepont, Chief Justice; Hon. James Barrett, Hon. Homer E. Rice, Hon. Timothy P. Redfield, Hon. Jonathan Ross, Hon. H. Henry Powers, Hon. Walter C. Dunton, Justices.
The Senate of Vermont—Hon. William W. Grant, President pro tem.; F. W. Baldwin, Secretary.
The House of Representatives—Hon. John W. Stewart, Speaker; George R. Chapman, Clerk.
Ex-Governors of Vermont.
Other Civic and Military Organizations of Vermont.
Bennington Fire Department.

THIRD DIVISION.

Gen. W. W. Henry, Marshal, commanding. Staff—Major P. Barr, Chief of Staff; James B. Scully, George Austin. A. Austin. Bud J. Derby.
Manchester Cornet Band.
Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H., Major A. C. Wallace commanding, escorting His Excellency B. F. Prescott, Governor of New-Hampshire. Staff—Col. Solon A. Carter, Chief of Staff; Col. B. W. Hoyt, Col. John Bracewell, Col. George L. Ordway, Col. A. W. Quint, Col. H. A. Hayes, Col. Charles A. Gillis, Col. J. E. Pecker, Col. George H. Stowell, Col. Charles H. Greenleaf. Col. Ossian Ray.
Executive Council—Hon. J. B. Smith, Hon. John M. Parker, Hon. Edward Spaulding, Hon. Francis A. Cushman, Hon. Jeremiah Blodgett.
State Officers—Hon. A. B. Thompson, Secretary of State; Solon A. Carter, Treasurer; Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, State Historian; Hon. Oliver Pillsbury, Insurance Commissioner; Mason W. Tappan, Attorney-General; Gen. Ira Cross, Adjutant-General; Dr. Granville P. Conn, Commissioner; Rev. C. A. Downs, Superintendent of Public Instruction; President of the Senate, Hon. Natt Head; Speaker of the House, Hon. A. A. Woolson. Legislature of New-Hampshire—Col. Charles C. Danforth, Clerk of the House; A. W. Baker, Assistant Clerk of House.
Manchester War Veterans of New-Hampshire Militia, Capt. George H. Dodge, escorting City Government of Manchester, N. H.: Hon. Frank Ross, Mayor; Nathan P. Kidder, City Clerk; Hon. H. R. Chamberlain, City Treasurer; Hon. John M. Stanton, President of Common Council; Aldermen and Members of Common Council.
Brown's Band.
Battalion of New-Hampshire Militia, Col. D. M. White commanding.
Manchester War Veterans, Company I. First Regiment, Capt. George H. Dodge commanding; Portsmouth Heavy Artillery, Company K, First Regiment, Capt. D. J. Vaughan commanding; Cheney Guards, Peterboro', Company B, First Regiment, Capt. J. F. Moore commanding; Strafford Guards, Dover, Company A, Second Regiment, Capt. S. S. Abbott commanding; Nashua Blandale Guards, Company C, Second Regiment, Capt. Horace Hosford commanding; State Capital Guards, Concord, Company E, Second Regiment, Capt. George M. Felt commanding; Commissioned Officers New-Hampshire State Militia.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Col. John I. Pratt, Marshal, commanding.
Staff—Col. E. C. Houghton, Capt. G. Potter, H. S. Bingham, J. V. Huff, Andrew Keys, Frederick Pratt.
Boston Cadet Band, 26 pieces, J. C. Mullaly Bandmaster.
First Corps of Cadets, Lieut.-Col. Thomas F. Edmonds commanding, escorting His Honor Horatio G. Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. Staff—Major-Gen. James A. Cunningham, Adjutant-General; Col. J. F. Kinsbury, Assistant Adjutant-General; Col. C. Frank Luther, Assistant Adjutant-General; Col. John H. Rice, Assistant Adjutant-General; Col. E. G. Stevens, Assistant Inspector-General; Lieut.-Col. F. Mason, Assistant Inspector-General; Brig.-Gen. O. G. Atwood, Inspector-General; Col. Henry G. Parker, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Brig.-Gens. Wilmar W. Blackmar, Judge Advocate-General; Brig.-Gen. William J. Dale, Surgeon-General; Col. John B. Treadwell, Assistant Surgeon-general. Aides—Col. William T. Hutchings, C. Arthur, Lyman, Col. William A. Farrer, Col. William F. Alexander; Col. George H. Campbell, Military Secretary. His Excellency's Governor and Executive Council — His Honor Horatio G. Knight, Lieutenant-Governor. Council — Hon. George Whitney, Joseph K. Baker, Harrison Tweed, J. A. Harwood, William C. Frankett, Hugh Poland, William Coggeswell, Francis Childs.
Heads of Departments—Hon. Henry B. Pierce, Secretary of State; Hon. Charles Endicott, Treasurer and Receiver-General; Hon. Julius L. Clark, Auditor of Accounts.
Sergeant-at-Arms, O. F. Mitchell.
The Legislature of Massachusetts—President of the Senate, John J. B. Crapo; Clerk of the Senate, S. K. Giffords; Speaker of the House, Hon. D. Long; Clerk of the House, George A. Marden.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Col. I. E. Fuller, Marshal, commanding.
Staff—Major H. B. Chase, Chief of Staff; Capt. R. B. Arnold, S. Dowrie; 1st Lieut. Lyon, Assistant Adjutant-general; R. M. Luther, H. C. Noble, J. G. Martin, R. C. Mitchell, A. R. Dunklee.
Doring's Band, of Troy, N. Y.
Tibbitts' Corps, Col. S. S. N. Y., Col. Leigh, commander.
Tibbetts' Cadets, Seventh Company, N. G. S. N. Y., Capt. J. H. Potter commanding.
Fuller Battery, N. G. of Vermont, Lieut. Charles R. Bruce, commanding.

The procession commenced to move about 10 o'clock, and because of the additions made to the best of military and civic organizations since yesterday, besides having the President along, the display was one which quite put in the shade that of the day before. There was a slight delay on Main-street, of which several persons availed themselves to rush up to the President's carriage and shake hands. One of these, a prominent local politician, remarked, "I like you personally, Mr. President, but —— your policy," to which he good humoredly replied, "Come now, no politics to-day." The central feature of the decorations on the line of march was a triumphal arch at the crossing of Main and North and South streets. This magnificent structure is decorated upon each side with the coats of arms of the various States, with that of Vermont upon the keystone, and on the reverse side the coat of arms of the United States, and upon either side these sentiments: "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and Gen. Stark's famous words, "There are the redcoats; they are ours, or Molly Stark sleeps a widow to-night." The marching continued until nearly 1 o'clock, about which time the procession reached the camp ground, and the Presidential party ascended the stand prepared for them from which to review the military as they passed by. This done, the crowd made loud calls for the President and a speech. So his Excellency said how glad he was to meet them, and then introduced some of the Cabinet officers, who also said how glad they were, though in rather more words than the President had used. Then Mr. Evarts introduced Mrs. Hayes as the President's Molly Stark, and there was great cheering, and finally the President introduced several ladies, grand-daughters and great grand-daughters of the hero of Bennington, Gen. Stark, whereat there was more cheering.

THE ORATION AND SPEECHES.

Prof. Bartlett's oration on the battle was the next thing in order, and as soon as the high officials had been admitted to the great tent across the grounds the canvas sides were lifted, and there was a great rush. In one minute the reserved seats around the speakers' stand was jammed with a mass of crowding humanity, about 100 deep. It became so terribly warm, however, that the outer rings of the mass dropped off long before the orator had half finished the delivery of his very long oration. Prof. Bartlett, however, could not complain of want of attention, or of a want of compliments to his effort, but candor compels the statement that it was a wishy-washy affair and a dreadful dilution of thought with words. William Cullen Bryant's poem was then read by Prof. J. W. Churchill, of Andover, Mass., with thrilling effect.

It was generally understood that speeches by the distinguished guests would be made after the banquet, which was next on the programme, but a "banquet" ticket cost $1 50, and the mass of the rural crowd were not buying that sum for one meal. They were not going to lose their speeches on that account, however, and so various gentlemen had to come forward again and talk, and they constantly talked to a sufficiently enthusiastic audience. Everything and everybody was cheered, and cheered, and cheered again. It was a grand old camp and stump meeting combined, and it might be going on now if the audience could have had its way. President Hayes was the first speaker. He said:

LADIES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I need not say to you that I am grateful for this greeting. I am greatly obliged to those who had charge of this celebration for their courtesy in giving me an opportunity to enjoy with them the ceremonies of this day. I am quite sure none of us will forget its occurrence—the notable event, the battle of Bennington—so great an event toward our national independence. I am sure we feel it has been fairly celebrated to-day. Only think of the procession that we beheld an hour or two ago. Fifteen soldiers so disciplined—soldiers from Vermont, from Connecticut, from Massachusetts, and New-Hampshire, were here. [Applause.] But more touching than all the long procession, were the veterans of the Union Army, survivors of the 1,200 battles that saved the nation and made liberty throughout the world forever possible. [Applause.] And what eye was not dimmed as we saw proudly marching with his comrades that maimed soldier walking with his crutch. But, my dear friends, I must not detain you. I recognize them among the pages of the speech to which we have listened to, packed full, as each page was, with interesting matter touching on that great event of 100 years ago, that no one page in it was more valuable than this, that 100 years ago it was meritorious to be a minute man, to fight in the cause of independence. Is there not some merit in my becoming a minute man? [Applause.]

At the close of the President's speech Secretary Evarts was called for, and responded as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: It is fair that I should warn you that although I am very slow to begin a speech, I am much slower to end it, and I know your only safety is in my retiring before I commence. [Applause.]

Secretary Key was next called for, and responded as follows:

MY DEAR FRIENDS: This call is grateful to me. I do not accept it as a personal compliment to me, but as an indication of fraternal feeling on the part of our Northern friends to their erring Southern brethren. [Applause.]

Attorney-General Devens was then loudly called for, and made a short address.

THE BANQUET.

Hunger, perhaps, more than anything else, finally put a stop to the affair, and the holders of tickets, and the distinguisted guests who did not need them, filed into the long banquet tent behind the main pavilion. The Presidential party were provided for at some cross tables in the center, and the less distinguished people at tables running the whole length of the tent. About 200 people sat down, and, considering the price, it was quite a good dinner. The presiding officer of the day, as yesterday, was Mr. Phelps, of Burlington. He sat at the head of the centre cross table, the President on his right, and Mrs. Hayes on his left. Upon him devolved the task of proposing the toasts and introducing the speakers. None could have done it better, and the successful way in which this part of the programme was carried out was almost wholly due to the ease of style, ready wit and suggestive hints that this accomplished gentleman threw out, as he successively introduced the several speakers to the audience. When the President's health was proposed, he rose, but he seems to be getting more and more into the style of his great predecessor, either saying nothing or speaking in the briefest possible manner. On this occasion all that could be got out of him was the statement that he really was not equal to returning adequate thanks for the reception which had been given him. It was quite noticeable to those who were near him that there was a perceptible touch of emotion in the President's voice as he spoke, and really the reception, in its enthusiasm and cordiality, was such as might touch him. When the applause had subsided Mr. Phelps, in some happy remarks proposed the health of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and appropriate to this he read the letter from Lord Dufferin, and the band played "God Save the Queen." Mr. Evarts, when it came to his turn, said:

I should know a little better, Mr. President, that there is no place like home if I knew a little more exactly where my home was, but I am very glad to be here with you to share in the honors of the great day. Since I have been here I have looked out from the hospitable mansion of our host, Mr. Tibbetts, upon the town of Sunderland, which was my father's birth-place, and I find that the family of Fay that contributed so much to that battle, and shared so greatly in its glory is of the same blood with myself. If I could find myself as well treated and enjoy myself wherever I travel as I have in coming to Bennington, I might well say wherever I may be that there is no place like home. And now, in regard to the majesty of England, the majesty of that gracious lady, the Queen; is it not the best token of the great and Christian character of the nation, and of its people, that on the celebrations of days so fatal to the power of her amnesty, and so glorious for the prosperity of this country, that we should receive such a letter from the Governor-General of Canada, a representative of the British crown. It is fitting we should respond at our festival with royal homage, with the martial and loyal airs of England. Let us, in looking back upon the mother country, yield to her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen, our homage to her as a woman, which we deny to a Queen, I believe, Mr. President, that had Queen Victoria been on the throne instead of George III., or if we had postponed our rebellion until Queen Victoria reigned, it would not have been necessary; and there had been any rebellion at all, it would have been on the part of England. For this Battle of Bennington was important as part of the great campaign which secured American freedom and independence. The great object the British had in view then was to divide the North from the South, and if that had been done the colonies would have been divided from England; and let us understand that what the courage and patriotism of Northern and Southern men would not permit to be done, could not be done by the cunning of the British cabinet or the power of British arms. The struggle of 1812 and 1861 lay bound more closely the ties between the North and South. The great nation determined that its care was to meet the responsibilities of a great and powerful people launched out on the second century of its being. It should be tried and tested, as the worker and gives his work, to see whether that Union which hostile foes could make no impression on can be burst asunder by the energies of its own people, no other people being able to do it. And let me say to you, as the engineer and architect strains a structure to the utmost pressure, in the enhanced energies of that conflict the strength of the American Union is proof against all social, foreign, and civil strife. Let me also add that if neither political nor military power can burst this Union, neither can society. It is the people that are absolutely free now and absolutely equal. It is the people that know their rights, and they will protect them from all invasion of the hostile foe. Mr. Evarts closed his speech by referring to the fact that it had been brought to the notice of the American people by a distinguished writer [Artemus Ward] who had declared himself willing to sacrifice on the altar of his country all his wife's relations, but John Stark went further than that and declared himself willing to sacrifice his wife's husband. [Laughter and applause.]

Then one after another was called out—Postmaster Key, who was as brief as usual; Attorney-General Devens, who was rather long; Gov. Prescott, of New-Hampshire, who suffers from a disability to make a speech without reading it, and then Mr. Stoughton and Senators Edmunds and Morrill also spoke, and finally a grandson of Fighting Parson Allen. Mr. Thomas Allen, of Missouri, who was telling some interesting anecdotes of his grandfathers part in the battle of Bennington when he was interrupted with the announcement of the going of the train, which compelled the departure of the President. In fact it was past 5 o'clock, and the work was beginning to tell a little on all but these robust Vermont farmers, who seemed insatiable. The President apologized to Mr. Allen for interrupting him, saying the railroad officials would show him no mercy, and so the party went aboard the train, accompanied by a military detachment, and the exercises in the banquet hall were brought to a close soon after.

To-night there has been a serenade to Gov. Prescott by the New-Hampshire troops, a torchlight procession, fireworks and illuminations, which continued until a heavy shower of rain came on and put out the lights. The veterans up at the camp insisted on having their old commander, Gen. "Baldy" Smith, come up to see them this afternoon. Col. Veazy accompanied him. He did a little talking, though not enough to satisfy his former command, and Col. Veazy filled up the space. I omitted to mention that the two grasshoppers, as the two little three-pounders were called by the soldiers who used them, were fired in salute this morning and made an interesting feature of the procession. Considering that these little pieces of artillery are over a century old, and probably had some rough usage before they were captured at Bennington, they are in a wonderfully good state of preservation. In fact, they look almost as good as new, and, mounted upon modern carriages as field pieces, there is nothing but their diminutive size and the inscription upon them to distinguish them from regular field artillery. It happened rather curiously that the Corporal of the Militia company in charge of these guns during the procession was a German from the same town as Gen. Baum. Nothing remains to be done now but to get home. The little State of Vermont has had her Centennial Celebration and has made a big thing of it. The largest crowd ever gathered in the State has been gathered here, and it is certain that there has been no lack of enjoyment. A confused idea of marching, military, shouting, singing, processions, orations, artillery firing, and brass bands without end is the impression which the events of the past two or three days leave on one's mind. To-morrow the camp will break up and all will be turning homeward. When Bennington holds her next Centennial anniversary it is to be hoped there will be a line of railroad running into it with at least two tracks and telegraph facilities to correspond. The telegraph people have managed to get three wires at work, and the industry of the overworked operators has done the rest.

THE BATTLE AT PLEVNA.

COMPLETE ROUT OF THE RUSSIANS.

GREAT ENGAGEMENT SOUTH OF THE DANUBE —THE TURKISH FORCES SUCCESSFUL AT ALL POINTS—UNCOMMON BRAVERY ON BOTH SIDES—THE BATTLE AS DESCRIBED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

The war correspondent of the London *News* gives a long and graphic account of the great battle at Plevna:

"The night between the 30th and 31st was very wet, and troops did not begin to march forward before 6, instead of 4. The number of infantry combatants was actually about 32,000, with 160 field cannon and three brigades of cavalry. Baron Krudener was on the right with the whole of the Thirty-first Division in his fighting line, and three regiments of the Fifth Division in reserve at Karajac Burgarsky. He was to attack in two columns, a brigade in each. On the left was Schackoskoy with a brigade of the Thirty-second Division and a brigade of the Thirtieth Division in fighting line. Another brigade of the Thirtieth Division was in reserve at Pelisat. The Turkish position was convex, somewhat in horse-shoe shape, but more pointed. Baron Krudener was to attack the Turkish left flank from Crivica toward the River Vid. Schackoskoy was to assail their right from Radisovo, also toward the River Vid. On the left flank of the attack stood Skobeloff, with a brigade of Cossacks, a battalion of infantry, and a battery, to cope with the Turkish troops on the line from Plevna to Lovka, and hindering them from interfering with the development of Schackoskoy's attack. On the right flank stood Lascaroff, with two cavalry regiments to guard Krudener from a counter attack. The morning was gloomy, which the Russians regarded as a favorable omen. The troops cheered vigorously as they passed the General. Physically, there are no finer men in the world. In the pink of hard condition, and marching without packs, carrying only great coat, haversack with rations, and ammunition, they seemed fit to go anywhere or do anything. Schackoskoy's right column marched over Pelisat and Sgalievica. The left column headed straight for Radisovo. The artillery pushed forward from the first, and worked independently. Marching forward, we found the cavalry forposts on the sky line above Pelisat, and on the sloping downs the infantry deployed as they advanced, as the Russian practice is on open ground. The formation was in column of double companies, with rifle companies in front of each battalion. Krudener, on the right, opened the action at 9:30, bringing a battery into fire from the ridge on the Turkish earthwork above the village. At first it seemed as if the Turks were surprised. It was some time ere they replied, but then they did so vigorously, and gave quite as good as they got from Krudener. The objective of Prince Schackoskoy, with whom I rode, was in the first instance Radisovo, and it behoved us, therefore, to bear away to the left. The village of Radisovo lies in a deep valley behind the southern wave or ridge of the Turkish position, and there is another ridge behind this valley. On that ridge our cannon, placed by Col. Bischofsky, Chief of Prince Schackoskoy's staff, was firing in line on the Turkish guns on the ridge beyond the valley with fine effect. The infantry went down into the valley under this covering fire, and I accompanied the column. We carried Radisovo with a trivial skirmish, for the village there was only a handful of Bashi-Bazouks, who, standing their ground, were promptly bayonetted. The infantry remained under cover of the village. I returned up the slope to our batteries. These, firing with great rapidity and accuracy, soon compelled the Turkish cannon to quit the line of passing through Radisovo and come into action in the position vacated by the Turkish guns; and following them our infantry also descended into the hollow, and lay down in the glades about the village and on the steep slope behind our guns in action.

"The second period of the battle commenced at 2:30:

"Two brigades of infantry were in the Radisovo Valley, behind the guns of Gen. Tcherkoff's brigade —the Thirty-second Division on the right, the First Brigade of the Thirtieth Division on the left. The leading battalions were ordered to rise up and advance over the ridge in attack. The order was hailed with glad cheers, for the infantrymen had been chafing at their inaction, and the battalions, with a swift, swinging step, streamed forward through the glen and up the steep slope behind, marching in company columns, the rifle companies leading. The artillery had heralded this movement with increased rapidity of fire, which ceased to cover and shield the infantrymen when the latter had crossed the crest and were descending the slope and crossing the intervening valley to the assault of the Turkish position. Just before reaching the crest the battalion deployed into line at the double, and crossed it in this formation, breaking to pass through the intervals between the guns. Instantly, all along the face of the advancing infantrymen burst forth firing volleys of musketry fire. The jagged lines spring onward through the maize fields, gradually assuming a concave shape. The Turkish position is neared. The roll of rifle fire is incessant, yet dominated by the fiercer and shriller turmoil of the artillery above. The ammunition wagons gallop up to the cannon with fresh fuel for the fire. The guns redouble the energy of their firing. The crackle of the musketry fire rises into a sharp peal. The clamor of the hurrahs of the fighting men comes back to us on the breeze, making the blood tingle with the excitement of the fray. A village is in front, on the left. The full fury of the battle has entered on its maddest paroxysm. The supports that had remained behind lying just under the crest of the slope are pushed forward over the brow of the hill. The wounded begin to trickle back over the ridge. We can see the dead and the more severely wounded lying where they fall on the stubble-land amid the maize. The living wave of fighting men is pouring over them ever on and on. The gallant gunners to the right and to the left of us stand to their work with a will. On the shell-swept ridge the Turkish cannon fire begins to waver. In that earthwork over against us more supports stream down with a fresher cheer into the Russian fighting line. Suddenly the disconnected men are together. We can discern the officers signaling for the concentration by the waving of their swords. The distance is about 100 yards. There is a wild rush, headed by the Colonels of one of the regiments of the Thirty-second Division. The Turks in the shelter trench hold their ground, and fire steadily, and with terrible effect into the advancing forces. The Colonel's horse goes down, but the Colonel is on his feet in a second, and, waving his sword, leads his men forward on foot. But only for a few paces. He staggers and falls. I heard afterward he was killed. We can hear the sound of wrath, half howl, half yell, with which his men, bayonets at the charge, rush to avenge him. They are over the parapet and shelter trench, and in among the Turks like an avalanche. Not many Turks get a chance to run away from the gleaming bayonets, swayed by muscular Russian arms. The outer edge of the first position is won. This time the Turks did not wait for the bayonet points, but with one final volley abandoned the work. We watched their huddled mass in the gardens and vineyard behind the position, cramming the narrow track between the trees to gain the shelter of their batteries in the rear of the second position. So fell the first position of the Turks. Krudener was clearly jammed. The Turks were fighting furiously, and were in unexpected force on the broad central ridge of theirs as well as against Krudener. The first position, in natural as in artificial strength, was child's play to the grim starkness of the second on that isolated mamelon there with the batteries on the swell behind it. But Schakoskoy determined to go forit, and his troops were not the men to balk him. The first rush, however, was out of them. Many must have been blown. They hung a good deal in the advance, exposing themselves recklessly, and falling fast, but not progressing with much speed. It is a dangerous time when troops sullenly stand still and doggedly fire when the stationary fit is on them. Schakoskoy kept his finger well on the throbbing pulse of the battle. Just in the nick of time half his reserve brigades were thrown into the fight, while the other half took part in the attack on our left flank. The new blood tells at once. There is a move forward, and no more standing and craning over the fence. The Turks in the flank earthwork are reinforced. I can see some Russian officers on foot-back standing coolly behind the bank of the vineyard that serves as a parapet observing the addition to the Turkish force. They ride off and speedily return. I can hardly say how it all happens, but all of a sudden the white smoke spurts forth, and swarms of dark-clothed men are scrambling on. There is evidently a short but sharp struggle. Then one sees a swarm of men flying across the green of the vineyard. But they don't go far, and prowl around the western and northern faces of the work, rendering its occupation very precarious. The Turkish cannon from behind drops shells into it with singular precision. As a matter of fact, the Russians occupied this the second position of the Turks, but never held it. It was all but empty for a long time, and continuous fighting took place about its flanks. About 6 the Turks pressed forward a heavy mass of infantry for its recapture. Schackoskoy took a bold step, sending two batteries down into the position he had left, to help keep them in check. But the Turks were not to be denied, and, in spite of the most determined fighting of the Russians, had reoccupied their second position before 7. The First Brigade of the Thirty-fifth Division had early inclined to the left, where the towers and houses of Plevna were visible. It was rash, for the brigade exposed its right flank to the Turkish cannon astride of the ridge, but the goal of Plevna was a keen temptation. There was no thoroughfare, however. They would not give up, and they could not succeed. They charged again and again, and when they could charge no more from sheer fatigue they stood and fired, for they would not retire. The reserves came up, but only to swell the slaughter. And then the ammunition failed, for the carts had been left far behind, and all hope failed the most sanguine. Two companies of Russian infantry did indeed work round the right flank of the Turkish works and dodge into the town of Plevna, but it was like entering the mouth of hell. On the heights all round the cannon smoke spurted out, and the vineyard in the rear of the town was alive with Turks. They left after a very short visit, and now all hope of success anywhere was dead, nor did a chance offer to make the best of defeat. Skachoskoy had not a man left to cover the retreat. The Turks struck without stint. They had the upper hand for once, and were determined to show that they knew how to make the most of it. They advanced in swarms through the dusk on their original first position and captured three Russian cannon before the batteries could be withdrawn. The Turkish shells began once more to whistle over the ridge above Radishovo and fall into the village behind, now crammed with wounded. The streams of wounded wending their painful way over the ridge were incessant. The badly wounded mostly lay where they fell. Later, in the darkness, a baleful posse of Krudentzeyer swarmed over the battlefield in the shape of Bashi-Bazouks, who spared not. Lingering there on the ridge till the moon rose, the staff could hear from down below on the still night air the cries of pain, the entreaties for mercy, and the yells of bloodthirsty fanatical triumph. It was indeed an hour to bring the sternest heart. We stayed there to learn, if it might be, what troops were coming out of the Valley of the Shadow of Death below. Were there, indeed, any at all to come? It did not seem to be the case. The Turks had our range before dark, and we could watch the flash of flame over against us, and then listen to the scream of the shell as it tore by us. The sound of rifle bullets was incessant, and the escort and the retreating wounded were struck. A detachment at length began to come straggling up, but it will give an idea of the disorganization to say that when a company was told off to cover somewhat the wounded in Radishovo it had to be made up of the men of several regiments."

The battle was now over, and the Russian defeat complete. The correspondent adds:

"About 9 o'clock the staff quitted the ridge, leaving it littered with groaning men, and moving gently lest we should tread on the prostrate wounded. We lost our way and we lost our army. We could find no rest for the soles of our feet by reason of the alarms of the Bashi-Bazouks swarming in among the scattered and retiring Russians. At length, at 1 in the morning, having been in the saddle since 6 on the previous morning, we turned into a stubble-field, and making beds of the reaped grain, corresponded with Cossack rifles reeled under the stars. But we are not even then allowed to rest. Before 4 an alarm came that the Bashi-Bazouks were upon us, and we had to rouse and tramp away. The only protection of the chief of what in the morning was a fine army was now a handful of wearied Cossacks. About the Bashi-Bazouks there is worse to tell. At night they worked round into Radilhovo, and, falling upon the wounded there, butchered them without mercy. Krudener sent word in the morning that he had lost severely, and could make no headway, and had resolved to fall back on the line of the River Osma, which falls into the Danube near Nikopolis. There had been talk, his troops being fresh, of renewing the attack to-day (31st) with his co-operation, but it is a plain statement of fact that we have no troops to attack with. The most moderate estimate is that we have lost two regiments, say 5,000 men, out of our three brigades, a ghastly number, beating Eylau or Friedland. This takes no account of Krudener's losses. We, too, retire on the River Osma above Bulgareni, and to the best of our weak strength, cover the bridge at Sistova. One cannot, at this moment of hurried confusion, realize all the possible results of this stroke, so rashly courted. Not a Russian soldier stands between Tirnova and the victorious Turkish Army in Loveca and Plevna. Only a weak division of the Eleventh Corps stands between Tirnova and the Shumla Army. I look on Schackoskoy's force as wrecked—as no longer for this campaign to be counted for a fighting integer. It is not 10 days since the Thirtieth Division crossed the Danube in the pride of superb condition. Now what of it is left is demoralized and shattered. So on this side of the Balkans there remains but the Ninth Corps, already roughly handled, once at Nikopolis and Plevna, one division of the Eleventh Corps, and the Rustchuk Army. Now, if the Rustchuk Army is marched to the west against Plevna, then the Turkish Army of Rustchuk will let loose on the Russian communications to Tirnova. One cannot avoid the conclusion that the advance over the Balkans is seriously compromised. The Russian strait is so bad that the scattered detachments have been called up from our Komanje and a Roumanian division, commanded by Gen. Mann, which crossed a day or two at Nikopolis, has been called up on the line of the Osma River. An Aide-de-Camp of the Grand Duke Nicholas was present at the battle, and at once started for Tirnova with the evil tidings. We are just quitting this bronze and falling back on Polaroin with all speed, leaving the Bulgarian villages to the tender mercies of the Turks. As I close I learn that on our left Gen. Skobeloff was very severely handled, having lost 300 men out of his single infantry battalion."

LOUIS NAPOLEON IN NEW-YORK.

THE STORY TOLD OF A HARTFORD MERCHANT'S EXPLOITS IN THE FALL OF 1834.

From the Hartford Courant, Aug. 14.

In the year 1834 the Fall election in New-York had been preceded by a campaign of unusual excitement. The great Democratic leader, William L. Marcy, was the candidate of his party for Governor. It was expected that there would be lively times on the day of election in the City of New-York; and several Hartford merchants arranged to go down together and see the fun, and at the same time take advantage of the trip to purchase goods. They arrived in the City by boat on the morning of the day, and took rooms at the New-York Hotel, which stood on the present site of A. T. Stewart & Co.'s down-town store on Chambers-street. Among the number were David Clark and A. S. Porter. The whole party visited some of the voting precincts and saw the "fun," which included many street fights and minor rows. During the afternoon Mr. Clark and Mr. Porter were looking over newspapers in the reading-room of the hotel, and were seated apart. At one end of the room was the bar. While Mr. Clark was busily engaged reading his attention was attracted by loud voices, among which he recognized Mr. Porter's, and looking up saw three young fellows standing pretty actively engaged in conversation with Mr. Porter. He went to learn the cause of the debate, and found that the strangers were demanding that Mr. Porter should pay a bottle of wine which they alleged he had lost on a bet. Of course he had made no bet, and the fellows were attempting to impose upon him. Mr. Clark was then a spare man—not as much so as he is now—but was muscular and strong, and was a dangerous subject in a rough and tumble. When he heard the spokesman of the party of three declare that unless Porter paid the wine every bone in his body should be broken, he stepped up to the fellow and said: "You tire that once, and I'll take every one of you singly and throw you out of that window"—pointing to a window not far up from the floor. The blustering young man looked at the tall form before him, and seeing two sledge-hammer fists and long arms ready for business, took the hint to depart, and his companions went with him. Mr. Clark was considerably interested in the episode, and before he left New-York learned that the fellow he had talked with was Louis Napoleon, who was then leading a fast and reckless life in the Metropolis. When he saw the man again it was in 1857, but under different circumstances. It was in Paris, and the youth had become Emperor of the French, and Mr. Clark did not think it advisable to introduce himself as the person who twenty odd years before had given him a thrashing.

A BRAVE SAILOR DEAD.

JAMES H. LEE, ONE OF THE HEROES OF THE KEARSARGE.

From the Oswego Times, Aug. 13.

James H. Lee died at his residence in this city on Saturday evening last, from an attack of brain fever. Mr. Lee was born on Long Island, but at a very early age was removed to Buffalo where he lost both his parents. At the age of about 10 years he went to reside at Baldwinsville in this State, and later in North Stirling, at which place and in this city his home has since been. Mr. Lee was a man of integrity and intelligence, and one of his distinguishing traits of character, when in health, was his untiring activity. He was resolute, earnest, and untiring in the discharge of every duty. While yet a young man, he made a three years' cruise in the Pacific Ocean, and on his return to the United States, finding the country at war to put down the rebellion, enlisted in the United States Navy, and reporting in Boston, he was selected as one of the picked crew for the United States steamer Kearsarge, then just to enter upon its memorable cruise which resulted in the sinking of the rebel war steamer, Alabama. Throughout that memorable cruise of nearly two years Mr. Lee enjoyed the full respect of his officers and had their commendation for his faithful attention to duty. In Capt. Winslow's first report to the Secretary of the Navy, he complimented his entire crew—officers and men, without exception. They all fought directly under his eye and every man did his duty in such a manner as to be worthy of the commendation of his commander and the thanks of his country. Subsequently when the President, through the Secretary of the Navy, requested Capt. Winslow to designate by name any who during the cruise were conspicuous for bravery, coolness, and good conduct, that they might be especially thanked, Capt. Winslow named certain officers, and James H. Lee and two other seamen. Mr. Lee never saw his honorable mention until after his discharge, when he read it in the published reports of the Secretary of the Navy, and he always modestly said that he did not know what he did during the battle to entitle him to it. But it was an honor of which any American citizen might feel very proud, to be singled out in a crew of over 160 men, all told, and designated by the commander as one of the number entitled to especial praise, where every man was a hero.

FOSSIL FOOT-PRINTS.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of the 13th inst. says: "Footprints of an ancient Saurian were discovered on a slab of sand-stone on Friday last by a young lady in Tumbling Run Valley, about one mile south of Pottsville. They occur in the red shale, F. 11, of Prof. Rogers, immediately under the conglomerate of the coal measures. They are doubtless the same as found near the same locality some years since by Prof. Isaac Lea, of Philadelphia, and elaborately figured in the proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. The footprints are four in number, showing three toes and the ball of the foot, each about three inches long. These are rare occurrences, and the specimen should be well preserved. In the same locality fine impressions of Algæ abound."

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 16.—Patrick Markey, a notorious counterfeiter, has been arrested in this city. He is said to be a fugitive from justice from Chicago. Indictments are also pending against him in Jefferson City, Mo., and Richmond, Va.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

THE STOCKHOLDERS' INVESTIGATION

A ROSE-COLORED REPORT WITH DISCREPANCIES—THE COMPANY'S ESTIMATES OF VALUES INCREASED OVER $8,000,000 IN ONE PLACE AND REDUCED NEARLY $4,000,000 IN ANOTHER, LEAVING A BALANCE OF $4,000,000 ON THE SAFE SIDE—CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The report of the committee of stockholders appointed at the meeting of May 8, to investigate the affairs of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, has just been issued. The committee say that every facility was given them. The following is a summary of the report: The company has been 54 years in existence, has marketed 37,000,000 tons of coal, and has divided among its share-holders $33,552,604 in cash and $5,268,500 in stock. Its liabilities are as follows:

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$20,000,000 00
Funded debt		15,116,000 00
Mortgages on property		
Union Coal Company	1,000,000 00	
Mortgages on New-York City property	75,000 00	
Sinking Fund B. H. & E. Bonds	274,545 19	
Interest and dividends payable Jan. 1	760,765 90	
December bills, payable in January	502,890 71	
Depositors	634,318 99	
Taxes payable in Jan.	300,000 00	
Interest and dividends unclaimed	57,833 54	
Bills payable	35,721 80	
	855,000 00	
Total		$39,311,776 13
Contingent Liabilities.		
£800,000 6 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds of the New-York and Canada Railroad Company, due 1904	$4,000,000 00	
Consolidated mortgage bonds of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, 7 per cent., due 1906, less $120,000 held by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company	1,540,000 00	
	—5,540,000 00	
Total Liabilities		$44,851,776 13

The company's property at Weehawken is subject to a mortgage for $20,000; the Brooklyn property, $120,000, less held by the company, $10,000—$140,000; and the Newark property, $222,250. To provide for which the company hold bonds of 1877, $178,000, and bonds of 1891, $10,000.

The composition of the funded debt is stated as follows: Bonds of 1877, $1,500,000; bonds of 1884, $3,500,000; bonds of 1891, $5,000,000, making a total of $10,000,000, secured by mortgage on the company's property in the States of New-York and New-Jersey; debenture bonds of 1894 unsecured by mortgage, containing a clause providing that if a mortgage shall be hereafter made upon the coal lands of the company these bonds shall be secured thereby, $4,745,000; debenture bonds of 1878 unsecured by present or promised mortgage, $371,000, making a gross total of $15,116,000.

The floating debt is set down on Jan. 1 as $2,846,230. On Aug. 1 it was $2,090,000.

THE ASSETS.

The assets are given as follows:

The company owns 25,230 acres of coal lands, estimated to still contain between 341,712,820 and 600,000,000 tons of coal, valued at the Honesdale mines at $5,862,522 50 or $232 per acre, but estimated by the committee at $500 per acre, or		$12,615,000 00
Railways and structures lying outside the coal region, comprising 271.73 miles, valued at		6,693,568 00
Equipment		1,188,745 00
Twenty-two collieries, with improvements		3,300,000 00
Mining tools and implements		205,974 86
Horses and mules, (at about $155 apiece)		87,609 43
Buildings in Pennsylvania		466,000 00
Land in Pennsylvania		138,838 28
Land and buildings in New-York State on the canal line, (valued in 1874)		212,119 50
Land and buildings at Rondout		500,000 00
Thirty-five lots and buildings in Brooklyn		150,000 00
Balance due on property sold at Hudson		6,940 66
Coal-yard property at Rochester, (

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

L'ART, REVUE HEBDOMADAIRE. Illustrée. Tome II., 1877. Paris and London. New-York: J. W. Bouton.

The second volume of this illustrated weekly magazine of art is now ready. It forms a large folio of 324 pages, interspersed with reproductions of paintings, statues, drawings, etchings, and pencil sketches in the admirable manner which characterizes the finest publishing-houses of Paris. Among its contents the most timely articles of news are sketches of some of the most remarkable pictures exhibited in the *Salon* of this year. Edmond Yon has contributed a drawing of his landscape of Le Bas-de-Villiers, and Largeval has engraved it for *L'Art*. A painting by C. Bernier of woods and wood-cutters in the forest of Quimerch, has been engraved by Greux, and one of Karl Bodmer's favorite pictures of stags in a foggy wood has had the same honor. A portrait of the old woman, Lisette, who lived with Béranger, has been cut for this publication by the painter of the original, J. L. Charbonnel. We find, also, the portrait of Mme. ——, by Chaplin, which has received so much attention from art critics of the present *Salon*. Then there are some interesting points brought out concerning J. L. Laurens, the painter of the large picture of Gen. Marceau lying in state and being visited by officers of the Austrian Army. A sketch for one of the figures near the dead Frenchman's bier is given, and better still, an admirable engraving of the head of the artist painted by himself. The general effect is very similar to the well-known portrait of Michael Angelo. Detaille's new picture "Salut aux Blessés" is here reproduced from a drawing by St. Elme Gautier. A French General and his staff raise their caps to a procession of wounded Germans escorted by French troops. Then we have a beautiful engraving by Lalange of one of those Spanish pictures of fine ladies and gentlemen in a magnificent drawing-room. It is called "Les Cadeaux de Noce," and the painter is Gonzalez. "Les Falaises de Dieppe," by Guillemet must be a striking marine if it is as good in colors as the engraving given by *L'Art*. Henner's picture of the head of St. John on the charger, and drawings of Gustave Doré's statue of Love between the knees of one of the Fates, are also of the number. The Royal Academy of London has not been neglected. A picture by Orchardson is given, admirably engraved. It represents a dance like the Virginia reel, the men facing each other with swords drawn and crossed overhead, while the women pass between them, underneath the swords. The picture is called "The Queen of the Swords." F. Leighton's statue of an athlete strangling a python snake is represented, and a number of sketches in charcoal and red chalk by Legros, the French artist in exile in London, are introduced from the exhibition of the new Grosvenor Gallery in that city. There are many series and shorter articles scattered through the volume. One of the longer series is that on Goya, a Spanish painter and etcher of the last and this century. The frontispiece gives his portrait painted by himself, recently in the collection of Mrs. A. B. Blodgett. A number of extraordinary etchings by Goya illustrate the text; they are fantastic and harsh, and almost impossible to understand. The essayist, Charles Yriarte, denies that they are satires on the Spanish royal family which patronized Goya.

A DAY OF MY LIFE; OR, EVERY-DAY EXPERIENCES AT ETON. By A Present Eton Boy. New-York: George R. Lockwood. 1877.

As the author of this little book makes a boast of relating only actualities, such every-day incidents as occur to Eton boys generally during their stay at the famous preparatory school, no very thrilling adventures are to be expected. The course of events throughout the day are very much what might be expected in a large school that partakes of the character of an American college, without the same freedom in the student which is allowed in our larger colleges. Beginning in the early morning with the advent of the woman who builds his fire, the Eton Boy takes the reader through his hourly experiences with masters, tutors, and schoolmates, not without many episodes more or less burlesque and strictly in the vein of school jokes and escapades. The interest such a book possesses here is only to be measured by the possibility of comparing from its pages the inner working of Eton and Rugby with a college of the American type. Fagging, for instance, is an institution about which much has been written and said. We have here what purports to be a monologue on the fag of an Eton boy, delivered in connection with other familiar scenes:

"Ah! here's my fag. He wants to know if I want him this morning. What a question! He asks this every morning, and as I want him every morning, I should think he might give it up soon; one would think breakfast-fagging was a new invention from the surprise he always evinces when I tell him of course I want him. My fag is a study altogether. Having had various sort of fags, I thought I should like to try and train up the raw material, as I found fags as a rule after their first half began to get rather too sharp; so I went and asked the Captain to give me a new fellow, and he certainly has selected about the rawest material he could find. He is incapable of anything. He can't even make tea, for if he isn't carefully looked after he makes it with tepid or cold water, or else he forgets to put the tea in. * * * He is rather bigger than I am, but I am sure he stands in great terror of my eye, and he is very nervous, because whenever I look at him or reprove him he looks sadly and reproachfully at me, and looks as if he was going to have a fit or burst into tears, so that I begin to feel frightened and inclined to fall down on my knees and say, 'Oh, don't cry,' or 'don't have a fit, please don't; I'll beat anything, even tea made with cold water, or anything you like, only please don't cry.'"

Among the Eton slang is the good old Yankee word "to rile," and another word of the same meaning in the expression "to get in a rise" over something vexatious. Some of the horse play will be found as amusing as such reminiscences usually are.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The August *Blackwood's* has a bright essay on "Victor Hugo."

—Mr. Samuel Timmins is writing the *Life of George Dawson*.

—Mr. James Gairdner, the eminent historical scholar, is engaged on a *History of Richard the Third*.

—W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh, have nearly ready *Animal Life and Habits*, by Dr. Andrew Wilson.

—Dr. Edward A. Freeman's work on the English Constitution has been translated into French by M. Dehaye.

—Mgr. Capel is writing a pamphlet which will set forth the Roman Catholic feeling on the doctrines involved in *The Priest in Absolution*.

—The letters of M. Doudan, recently published at Paris, have had an immense success, and a fourth volume is now to be added to the series.

—The title of the new volume in the "No Name Series" is *The Wolf at the Door*, and its author is a lady well known in benevolent and philanthropic circles.

—Mr. John Langdon Sibley, who retires with honor from the post of Librarian of Harvard University, is engaged upon another volume of the *Lives of the Graduates*.

—Mr. McCoan's *Egypt As It Is*, has already reached a second edition, and *The Khedive's Egypt*, by Edwin de Leon, ex-Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, is nearly ready for publication.

—Under the title "Satan Anticipated," William W. Kinsley begins a series of articles entirely out of the beaten track, and remarkable for their freshness and point, in the *Penn Monthly* for August.

—Herr Auerbach has just completed a new novel, the aim of which is to describe the socialistic tendencies of the age. It will be published serially in a newspaper before it appears in book form.

—The long-promised new edition of the British Poets is inaugurated with the publication of Wordsworth's poems in three volumes, in the new style of binding which the Riverside Press has greatly popularized.

—The "Reminiscences of Dr. Channing" which Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody is contributing to the *Unitarian Review* are interesting and well written, and should be gathered into a memorial volume when they are completed.

—Didier, of Paris, has just published a novel by Goutcharoff, entitled *Oblonoff: Scenes of Russian Life*, which should find a translator into English. Goutcharoff takes a high place in the realistic school, and greatly resembles Balzac, but is little known outside of Russia, where he stands near to Ivan Turguéneff as a popular author.

—Herr Schlömp, of Leipsic, will shortly publish an illustrated work by Fritz Wernick, Dr. Schliemann's guest at Olympia, entitled, *Pictures of Travel in the Peloponnesus*, which will portray the topographical and rural features of the excavations, as well as views of the surrounding scenery.

—In the *American Library Journal* for August Mr. Melvil Dewey, the editor, offers some admirable suggestions on "Book Selections" for the town library, and says: "The greatest aid to this and to every committee, and the thing that will be most gladly welcomed by the librarians of the entire country, will be described in an early *Journal* as "The Coming Catalogue."

—Mr. Bernard Quaritch has printed 500 copies on small paper and 50 copies on large paper of Sir Kenelm Digby's *Broad Stone of Honor*. The book breathes an air of scholarly refinement, and is full of out-of-the-way knowledge about the history of the Middle Ages, representing better than almost anything else the more refined and thoughtful spirit of modern Catholicism.

—Mr. W. St. Chad Boscamen has just started for a prolonged scientific tour in Babylonia. He will visit the site of Karchemish, discovered by the late Mr. George Smith, and will spend considerable time in Babylon and Nineveh, with a view to excavation, the copying of inscriptions, and the determination of the more important sites. He will correspond with the *Academy* during his absence.

—Among the notable articles in the August *Nineteenth Century* are Dr. R. W. Dale's paper on "George Dawson," Mr. W. R. Grey's essay on "Harriet Martineau," Mr. Gladstone's "Aggression on Egypt and Freedom in the East," and Sir T. Bazley's answer to the question, "Shall Manchester have a University?" The subject of Mr. Tennyson's poem is "Achilles over the French."

—A new edition of the late Joseph Salvador's works, most of which are out of print, will shortly be published by Calmann Lévy, with a biography by the author's nephew, Col. G. Salvador. Salvador is well known as the French Strauss. The biography will not only contain letters addressed to M. Salvador by Montalembert, Guizot, and ladies of distinction, but critiques of the author's works from Roman Catholics, Protestants, Jews, and Free-thinkers.

—Dr. John Stuart, the Scottish antiquary, who died recently, was the editor of the publications of the Spalding Club, to the number of 14, by which that society illustrated the North of Scotland. Among these the best known are *The Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, the *Book of Deer*, and *Spalding's Memorials of the Troubles*. His great historical find, as an antiquary, was the discovery of the dispensation for the marriage of Bothwell with Lady Jane Gordon.

—The contents of the *Contemporary Review* for August are: "The Tuileries and the Vatican," by James Montgomery Stuart; "The Horse as an Instrument of Gambling," by Louis Henry Cousins; "The Trial of Jesus Christ," by Alexander Taylor Innes; "The Proposed Industrial University," by Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt; "The Divine Guidance of the Church," (a plea for calmness under present controversies,) by Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttleton; "Neglected Aspects of the Drink Question," by A. M. Gray; "A Chapter on the French Renaissance," by Mrs. Mark Pattison; "The Relation of the English People to the War," by Dr. Edward A. Freeman, and numerous short essays and notices.

—The *Examiner* says, apropos of Julian Hawthorne's *Garth*: "We have to thank Mr. Hawthorne for having, at a time when any kind of work, the flimsiest and most unfinished, seems to be thought good enough to go to the making up of a novel, added one more to the not too large list of writers who labor to produce a thoughtful and thoroughly artistic work—one that, while always remaining a novel, and never invading the domains of the philosophical treatise, is worthy of careful study and earnest criticism. Mr. Hawthorne is not without faults, but his merits are many and striking, and it may be safely said that, if he will but take the trouble, he can make the one disappear as surely as he can heighten and cultivate the other."

—If Prof. Henry Morley goes on as he has begun in the introductory paper on "Recent Literature," in the August number of the *Nineteenth Century*, the eyes of all readers will be directed to his department. He announces that his purpose will be "to find how some of our best books stand related to the living energies of our own time, as well as to collect shorter notes upon books that are worth attention." His present contribution is the tracing of the spirit of the age from its beginning in the French Revolution, "as a central line of energy working in a definite direction within all intellectual work," down to the the distinctive characteristics of contemporary authors. It is notable for its clear line of thought, for the freshness of its criticism, and for its bold and strong grasp of an author's main purpose and point.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*The Elite Private Address and Carriage Directory*. 1877-8.

—*Two Kisses*. By Hawley Smart. Boston: Loring, publisher. 1877. Paper.

—*Aliunde; or, Love Ventures*. New-York: Charles P. Somerby. 1877. 8vo, paper.

—*The Johnson Manor*. A Tale of Olden Time in New-York. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877.

—*Travelers' Complete Note-book and Souvenir of Travel*. New-York: Souvenir Publishing Company. 1877.

—*Favorite Poems*. By Percy Bysshe Shelley. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Vest-pocket Series.

—*In Memoriam*. By Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Vest-pocket Series.

—*Favorite Poems*. By Thomas Moore. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Vest-pocket Series.

—*Until the Day Break*. A Novel. By Mrs. J. M. D. Bartlett, ("Birch Arnold.") Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. 1877.

—*The National Songs of Servia*. Translated by Owen Meredith. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Vest-pocket Series.

—*My Three Conversations with Miss Chester*. By Frederic Beecher Perkins. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877. Paper.

—*A History of the United States of America*. By Josiah W. Leeds. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 468 pages.

—*Annual Report of the Board of Police Justices of the City of New-York for the Year ending Oct. 31, 1876*. New-York: Martin B. Brown. 1877.

—*The Practitioner*. A Journal of Therapeutics and General Health. Edited by T. Lander Brunton, M. D., F. R. S. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.:

—*Poems*. By Samuel B. Sumner and Charles A. Sumner. With portraits. New-York: The Authors' Publishing Company. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 494 pages.

—*Memoirs of John Quincy Adams*. Edited by Charles Francis Adams. Volume XII. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877. Royal 8vo, cloth, 536 pages.

—*Jurisprudence and its Relation to the Social Sciences*. By Denis Caulfield Heron, Q. C. San Francisco: Sumner, Whitney & Co. New-York: Hurd & Houghton. 1877.

—*The Life of Christ*. By J. W. Farrar, D. D., Canon of Westminster. Parts 9, 10, 11, and 12. Complete in 32 parts. New-York: Cassell, Petter & Galpin and E. P. Dutton & Co.

—*Natural Law*. An Essay on Ethics. By Edith Simcox. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Cloth, 8vo, 362 pages. The English and Foreign Philosophical Library, Volume IV.

—*The Jukes. A Study in Crime, Pauperism, Disease, and Heredity*. By R. L. Dugdale. With an introduction by Elisha Harris, M. D. Third edition revised. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877.

—*Serpent and Siva Worship and Mythology*. By Hyde Clarke, M. A. I., and C. Staniland Wake, M. A. I. Edited by Alexander Wilder, M. D. New-York: J. W. Bouton. 1877. 8vo, paper, 48 pages.

THE CITY SAVINGS BANKS.

EIGHT MORE STATEMENTS.

IMPROVED CONDITION OF NEARLY EVERY INSTITUTION, AS SHOWN BY THE SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—The following eight reports comprise the third installment of the semi-annual statement of the City savings banks. With the remainder will be given a recapitulation of the aggregates, which will be of especial interest to the friends of the various institutions.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages			$7,897,355 38
Stock investments, viz:			
	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
U. S.	$1,848,715 55	$1,926,930 00	
States other than N. Y.	206,165 28	135,930 00	
Cities in this State.	5,249,116 25	5,304,810 00	
Counties in this State.	699,073 50	717,015 00	
Total	$8,003,070 58	$8,144,685 00	8,003,070 58
Banking-house and lot at cost			151,127 10
Other real estate at cost			272,335 56
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			208,403 32
Cash on hand			131,808 82
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			141,614 42
Interest due and accrued			331,795 36
Insurance paid for account of mortgagors			213 60
Total resources			$17,137,224 23

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$15,591,010 94
Surplus	1,546,213 29
Total liabilities	$17,137,224 23

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 30,940.
Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $22,390.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $3,169 98.
Rate of interest paid to depositors for last six months, 5 and 6 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $14,712,938 20; surplus, $1,419,006 74; open accounts, 29,730.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages			$73,150 00
Stock investments, viz.:			
	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Cities in this State	$90,100 00	$94,700	
Towns in this State	20,222 50	21,060	
Total	$110,322 50	$115,760	110,322 50
Real estate at cost			$3,292 15
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			6,538 25
Cash on hand			4,185 24
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			5,437 50
Interest due and accrued			3,845 59
Insurance			44 87
Fixtures			5,169 58
Total resources			$211,995 66

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$207,152 63
Surplus	4,843 03
Total liabilities	$211,995 66

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 1,321.
Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $1,038.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $1,836 28.
Rate of interest paid to depositors for last six months, 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $217,204 11; surplus, $3,107 45; open accounts, 1,335.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages			$341,000 00
Stock investments, viz:			
	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
U. States	$45,190 00	$43,601 25	
Cities in this State	606,653 75	634,151 00	
Counties in this State.	5,175 00	5,925 00	
Towns in this State	23,500 00	23,500 00	
Total	$680,518 75	$707,177 25	680,518 75
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by law			1,100 00
Banking-house and lot, at cost			63,412 42
Other real estate, at cost			18,177 48
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			60,931 43
Cash on hand			15,345 99
Interest due and accrued			10,209 09
Total resources			$1,190,695 16

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$1,091,687 87
Surplus	99,007 29
Total liabilities	$1,190,695 16

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 6,518.
Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $2,900.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $1,427 05.
Rate of interest paid to depositors for last six months, 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $1,152,727,46; surplus, $73,966 98; open accounts, 6,592.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages			$864,831 12
Stock investments, viz.:			
	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
U. States	$188,226 00	$180,235 00	
States other than N.Y.	113,447 00	118,061 00	
Cities in this State.	577,765 00	633,586 50	
Villages in this State.	5,025 00	5,250 00	
Total	$874,463 00	$937,132 50	874,453 00
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by law			39,630 00
Real estate at cost			80,655 02
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			60,244 87
Cash on hand			41,802 46
Amount loaned on collaterals			40,880 50
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			62,879 50
Interest due and accrued			46,791 00
Other assets			17,140 25
Total resources			$2,129,217 72

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$2,016,109 70
Interest accrued on deposits to July 1, 1877	42,852 32
Surplus	70,255 70
Total liabilities	$2,129,217 72

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 33,275.
Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $8,960.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $7,402 97.
Rate of interest paid to depositors for last six months, 4 and 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $2,011,903 64; surplus, $91,620 21; open accounts, 32,530.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages			$4,119,383 00
Stock investments, viz:			
	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$2,702,920 78	$2,750,863 75	
New-York State	533,655 00	617,315 00	
States other than N. Y.	857,199 97	923,997 50	
Cities in this State	4,088,706 00	4,344,465 00	
Counties in this State	86,700 00	89,250 00	
Total	$8,276,181 75	$8,725,891 25	8,276,181 75
Banking-house and lot at cost			121,084 56
Other real estate at cost			36,176 51
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			1,180,227 97
Cash on hand			48,424 21
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			449,709 50
Interest due and accrued			207,393 44
Premiums of insurance			260 84
Total resources			$14,438,709 88

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$12,829,618 50
Surplus	1,609,091 38
Total liabilities	$14,438,709 88

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 34,204.
Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $16,468 19.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $5,883 88.
Rate of interest paid to depositors for last six months, 4 and 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $12,329,200 39; surplus, $1,339,580 09; open accounts, 33,162.

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages			$76,500 00
Stock investments, viz.:			
	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$5,268 75	$5,268 75	
Cities in this State	81,785 00	84,180 00	
Counties in this State	12,270 00	12,420 00	
Total	$99,323 75	$101,868 75	99,323 75
Real estate at cost			41,295 45
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			1,491 24
Cash on hand			1,243 95
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			2,546 00
Interest due and accrued			2,186 27
Other assets			1,845 42
Total resources			$226,431 08

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$220,531 73
Surplus	5,899 35
Total liabilities	$226,431 08

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 2,154.
Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $1,200.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $729 18.
Rate of interest paid depositors for last six months, 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $940,385 85; surplus, $5,671 43; open accounts, 2,182.

BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages			$5,184,650 00
Stock investments, viz.:			
	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$12,350,843 78	$12,752,075 00	
New-York State	3,379,116 50	3,456,125 00	
States other than N.Y.	268,185 00	271,018 75	
Cities in this State.	4,223,819 80	4,450,471 16	
Co'nt's in this State.	631,680 00	663,680 00	
Total	$20,848,185 08	$21,613,369 91	20,848,185 08
Banking-house and lot at cost, (market value, $75,000)			175,000 00
Other real estate at cost			72,818 42
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			628,326 52
Cash on hand			50,000 00
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			597,184 83
Interest due and accrued			98,848 19
Total resources			$27,654,813 04

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$24,042,284 30
Surplus	3,612,528 74
Total liabilities	$27,654,813 04

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 72,203.
Salaries paid by the bank for the last six months, $23,374 98.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $4,718 47.
Rate of interest paid to depositors for last six months, 4 and 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $23,540,218 20; surplus, $3,859,256 28; open accounts, 71,613.

MORRISANIA SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages			$90,945 00
Stock investments, viz.:			
Cities in this			
	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
State	$3,000 00	$3,240 00	
Towns in this State	18,810 00	19,355 00	
Total	$21,800 00	$22,595 00	21,800 00
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by law			1,500 00
Real estate at cost			15,111 49
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			24,335 34
Cash on hand			5,957 01
Loan on Louisiana 8 per cent. bonds, made Sept. 23, 1871			1,865 65
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			695 00
Interest due and accrued			3,126 31
Rents accrued			29 45
Furniture and fixtures			3,741 94
Total resources			$169,307 19

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$160,598 58
Surplus	8,608 61
Total liabilities	$169,207 19

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 1,349.
Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $969.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $1,143 26.
Rate of interest paid to depositors for last six months, 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $171,551 15; surplus, $8,603 51; open accounts, 1,480.

A KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

AN UNOFFENDING YOUNG GIRL KILLED IN THE DARK, AT THE DOOR OF HER OWN RESIDENCE, BY COWARDLY VILLAINS—ARREST OF THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY AND AN EX-SHERIFF.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

VEVAY, Ind., Aug. 12.

On the 17th of July another was added to the many crimes for which the Commonwealth of Kentucky must answer. The victim was an innocent young girl of 16 years. Three persons have been arrested on suspicion that they are the guilty parties. The facts, as your correspondent has been able to gather them, are these: William Anderson owned and lived upon a small piece of land at Worthville, in Carroll County, Ky., about seven miles from Carrollton, the county seat. He had given a mortgage on the property to Theodore Bates, who foreclosed, and the property was sold by a Master Commissioner, Joseph Myrick, Sheriff of the county, becoming the purchaser. Myrick obtained a writ of possession and dispossessed Anderson, who moved into another house within 50 yards of the one he vacated. Within 10 days after Myrick got possession of the house it was burned, by whom is not known. It is supposed that Myrick believed the house was burned by Anderson, or some member of his family. After the burning of the house, a notice was posted in Worthville, informing Anderson that he must leave Carroll County, and threatening vengeance if he did not. The notice was signed "Citizens of Carroll County." This notice was brought to the attention of Anderson, and was followed by one from him, giving notice that he was not to be intimidated by the "Citizens of Carroll County," and they could come on when they pleased, as he was prepared for them.

Within a few days after this, on the 17th of July, the house of Mr. Anderson was visited at 2 o'clock in the morning by a party of armed men. A son-in-law of Anderson being sick and wakeful, heard a noise, and called to Miss Carrie Anderson to wake her father and brothers—as those on guard about the house. She got up and waked the family, and while they were getting up she opened the door. Four shots were fired at her by the villains outside, and she fell mortally wounded and died within a few hours. Immediately after the shots were fired the clatter of horses' hoofs was heard on the road, but none were seen. On going out they found that the house was on fire. It had been fired by means of a ball of candle-wick saturated with coal-oil or turpentine, being placed under the weather-boarding and a match applied. The fire had gained but little headway, and was easily quenched.

The young lady who was so foully murdered had lived a blameless life, giving offense to none. The Governor of the State offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderers. This was increased to $1,000 by private subscription of some of the good citizens of the county. On Friday a warrant was issued for the arrest of Joseph Myrick, the Sheriff of the county, his brother-in-law, Charles Gardner, and James Sulenger. Constable William Hawkins arrested Myrick and Gardner immediately, and took them before Judge Fisher, of the Quarterly Court. The trial was postponed until Tuesday, Aug. 14, at 2 o'clock. Sulenger gave himself up on Saturday. The prisoners were placed in charge of Constable Hawkins and ordered to be kept under guard. They were not confined in jail. Sulenger is an ex-Sheriff of the county, having served four years. Myrick is the present Sheriff, and is now serving his second term of two years. The accused are all men of moderate means, and respectable. Myrick is a dangerous man, always ready to draw his pistol at the slightest provocation. The commission of the crime has no political significance. All of the parties are Democrats. The Kuklux plan of giving notice was adopted—nothing more.

Mr. Anderson, who has suffered so terribly by the crime, stood high in Carroll County 10 years ago. Since then he has met with misfortunes, and his property, of which he owned considerable, has been taken from him. The sale under which Myrick bought took from him and his family their home, and left them in poverty. He and his sons have been somewhat dissipated, but no crime has been charged against them. They have never been regarded as quarrelsome or dangerous. The daughter who was killed has left an enviable name. No one has aught to say against her.

THE HATED ORANGE.

The Montreal *Witness* of Monday says: "Our worthy Mayor has not got over his attack of Orange-phobia. Yesterday morning he received in exchange for currency of the Dominion a number of City Passenger Railway tickets, but on perceiving that they were of the hated orange tint he fell into an alarming rage, much to the surprise of those about him, and after calling the company a pack of '—— Orange rascals,' and declaring that if was a fresh insult offered to the Roman Catholics of Montreal, asked why they had the impudence to print tickets in that orange. Being referred to the President of the company up stairs, that obliging gentleman informed his Worship that no insult was intended to himself or his co-religionists by the orange-colored tickets, they having been printed indiscriminately in various colors. His Worship then condescended to take blue tickets in place of the yellow ones, after which he made his exit in a most dignified manner. It is stated that the President after this little episode immediately destroyed about 20,000 of the wrath-provoking tickets."

FROST FORMED BY GASOLINE.

The Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise* says: "The gasoline used by the Peoples' Gas Company of this city arrives here in iron cylinders much resembling large casks. The gasoline is confined in these iron casks by means of an iron bung, screwed in place. The gasoline is so volatile and evaporates so rapidly when with the small room there is for evaporation when these casks are used, that a ring of crystals of frost is found about the bungs of each on their arrival here. When gasoline is shipped in wooden casks the evaporation is much more rapid and the quantity of frost formed is proportionately greater. Wooden casks are often found to have lost one-third of their contents by evaporation."

DOING WELL.

The *New-Jerusalem Messenger* says: "The accumulation of material wealth is made the test of national and of individual prosperity. 'Doing well' is making money. A 'good man' is one who can pay his debts, and whom it is safe to trust. 'Good times' are those in which men make money easily and rapidly. A 'successful man' is one who has been 'fortunate' in some speculation or investment. The aim of business men generally is to get the largest return for the least outlay and labor. The idea of use to one's self or to others does not enter into the minds of the great mass of men, whatever may be their professions."

LAW REPORTS.

A TRADESMAN AND HIS CUSTOMER.

THE TRANSACTION BETWEEN AN EAST-SIDE MERCHANT AND HIS PATRON—ACCUSED OF FLEECING THE LATTER OF MONEY—JUSTICE KILBRETH'S OPINION.

Some suggestive features were presented in the complaint of Ellen Gallighan, a storekeeper, against one of the firm of Nathan & H. Morgenroth, dealers in gentlemen's furnishing goods, of No. 217 Avenue A, made before Justice Kilbreth, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. It appears from Ellen's statement that on Wednesday last she visited the store of the defendant for the purpose of purchasing a shirt and a necktie. The articles amounted to 70 cents, and Ellen handed the defendant a $2 bill in payment. This, according to her version, he placed in the money-till, and said that he had not change for it. She thereupon took a 50-cent piece from her pocket, and said that she had enough for the shirt, and that he might keep the necktie and she would get it another time. He took the additional money and the neck-tie, but did manifest any disposition to return her the bill. Finally, seeing her waiting, he asked her "what she was doing there," and upon her explaining that she was waiting for the $2 bill, he said excitedly that he had returned it to her. She insisted that he had not, however, and offered to be searched in order to settle the matter. He grew angry at this, and told her to "clear out," which she refused to do, saying that if she left the store he would claim that she had lost the money in the street, and ended by declaring that she would wait until the "boss" came in, not knowing that the defendant was one of the proprietors of the store. An officer was called, in the meantime, and upon his arrival Ellen conversed with him and with the defendant, but being unable to make a settlement finally said that she would have to take the matter to court and settle it there. She asked the defendant to look in the drawer and see if the money was there, but he refused. Before going to court yesterday she called again upon the defendant and asked him kindly to look in the drawer, as it was possible that he had made a mistake about the bill not being there, adding that she didn't want to go to court if such a step could be avoided. The defendant again refused abruptly to do as she requested, and she thereupon had a summons issued against him.

Morgenroth, upon appearing in court, was represented by two attorneys, one of whom appeared for him in the morning, the other taking charge of his case in the afternoon. He strove desperately to impeach the character of the complainant. He asserted, through his counsel, (in both cases being obliged to take back the charges,) that the officer had told him that he (the officer) would not believe Ellen on her oath, as she was an "old rounder," and also stated that she had not made an offer to be searched. Both these statements were contradicted by the officer in question. Morgenroth further charged that after receiving the 50-cent piece from Ellen for the shirt, he had demanded the return of the necktie, and she told him she did not have it, whereupon he reached down and took it from her basket. It having been proved that she had no basket, Morgenroth said, "Well, it might have been concealed about her dress," an assertion that Ellen quietly denied. He also said that he had told her, when she had asked for her money, that "he had been cheated too often in that way, and she couldn't come that game on him."

After hearing this testimony, Justice Kilbreth gave it as his unreserved opinion that Morgenroth had Ellen's money, and should give it up, but added that, in the absence of positive proof, he was unable to do anything in the matter. Morgenroth was advised by his counsel that if he thought he had the money he had better return it, as it would injure his business if he did not. He replied, however, in a selfish manner, that he "didn't want to give away money to people whom it didn't belong to," and walked out of court.

THE LIBEL AGAINST THE DENMARK.

SPECIFICATION OF THE CHARGES FILED BY UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY WOODFORD—SEIZURE OF THE VESSEL—BONDS TO BE GIVEN TO-DAY.

United States District Attorney Woodford filed yesterday in the United States District Court, in the usual form, a libel against the steamer Denmark, of the National Line, in order to secure her condemnation on account of the alleged smuggling operations carried on by certain of the officers and employes of the company in the interest of the silk smuggling Ring. The libel has seven specifications, all being worded in the same form, with the exception of the dates, the character of the goods, and the amounts of their value. The first specification recites that Robert P. Williams, the Master of the vessel, brought into this port on the 21st of August, 1874, laces of the value of $1,066, which were not entered on the vessel's manifest; and that for this the Master became liable to a penalty equal in amount to the value of the goods; that the laces were unladen without a permit, and that for this, the Master became subject to a penalty of $400, and the vessel became liable to forfeiture. The other specifications charge consecutively in the same language: That on Oct. 6, 1874, silks and laces of the value of $3,300 were brought into this port on the vessel; on Jan. 12, 1875, laces of the value of $2,400; on March 1, 1875, silks of the value of $2,800; on May 11, 1875, silks and laces of the value of $6,000; on Jan. 9, 1877, laces valued at $3,300; and on June 23, 1877, silks valued at $6,600, making a total of $18,666 worth of silks and laces unladen from the vessel, in continuation, asks for the condemnation and sale of the vessel, and distribution of the proceeds as provided by law. The process against the vessel has been made returnable on the 4th prox. before Judge Blatchford.

The Denmark was to have sailed from Pier No. 51, North River, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, but she was seized just before the hour of sailing by United States Deputy Marshal Dowley, under a monition issued out of the United States District Court to United States Marshal Payn, in virtue of the libel which had been filed by United States District Attorney Woodford. Of course, the seizure caused great annoyance to the passengers who were about to depart in her, but Mr. Hurst, the agent of the line, promised to make such arrangements for their departure as would cause little delay. He and Mr. John Chetwood, the counsel for the company, went to the United States District Attorney's office and had a conference with District Attorney Woodford, the result of which was that the vessel would be bonded and allowed to depart, so soon as she could be appraised. This, of course, would take some little time, but District Attor

The New York Times.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 17, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—PINK DOMINOS.—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Linda Dietz.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—AN SIN.—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

PARK THEATRE.—BABY.—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorne, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day in the Middle States, north-west to south-west winds, rising and stationary pressure and temperature, clear, or partly clear weather.

Judge WEST opened the Republican campaign in Ohio last night by a somewhat remarkable speech. On the labor question the Republican candidate is learning to talk sanely. He has grasped the idea recently set forth in these columns that the true adjustment between the claims of capital and labor is to be found in giving the laborer an interest in the prosperity of the industrial enterprise to whose profits he contributes. Judge WEST calls this plan "a graduated scale of compensation conditioned on net earnings," and he repudiates the idea that it would vest labor with any proprietary rights in the capital employed, or that it could be enforced by compulsory legislation. It must be obvious, however, that it would require a previous understanding as to the amount of capital on which profits had to be declared, and that representatives of both capital and labor must, by joint consent, be invested with powers to settle all questions relating to the actual income which is to be the ultimate wage-standard. It would, in fact, closely resemble the system which in some of the English mining districts has created permanent Boards of Arbitration between employers and employed with the most satisfactory results. Its application in this country has been, as yet, on too limited a scale to furnish any data as to its general adaptability to our industrial necessities.

In his references to financial questions Judge West makes at least an approach to sound doctrine. In fact, he comes so near the rational theory of insisting that the Government shall with all convenient speed retire the unemployed surplus of its demand notes, that it is surprising he should not have fairly espoused it. He thinks the present system of free banking, as authorized by existing laws, "the best ever devised by the wit of man," and he takes very direct issue against the platform on which he was nominated by pointing out the absurdity of attempting to maintain two standard metallic dollars differing in value. Altogether, the "key-note" of the Ohio campaign has a most reassuring sound.

What civil service reform means, as practiced by Tammany Hall, may be gathered from certain facts regarding KELLY'S latest appointees presented in another column. The entire batch are quite worthy of forming part of the present administration of the City finances. Like their official head, they belong to the lowest order of ward politicians, and the level of their intelligence and fitness for transacting the details of public business is probably on a par with that of our alleged City Controller. Yet it is from the author of such appointments that the people of New-York are asked to look for the blessings of good government, because he is the accepted autocrat of an organization which is supported by the ignorance, the vice, and the superstition of the City, and is therefore supposed to represent a majority of the Democratic Party of New-York.

Another of the Ring thieves—WILLIAM E. KING, who was Deputy Commissioner of Public Works under TWEED—has been relieved from prosecution. Some fifteen indictments were found against KING, and, like some of his superiors, he has discovered that in the multitude of accusations there is safety. It reads like ancient history now to recall the fact that there was once a Bureau of Municipal Correction which had at its head the names of eminent lawyers, and whose declared purpose was to send the members of the Tammany Ring and their accomplices to State Prison. The eminent lawyers have dropped out, leaving behind them a mass of very instructive legal pleadings—in civil and criminal cases—for the benefit of posterity, and certain claims for necessary expenses for the instruction of their contemporaries. We presume that the Bureau of Municipal Correction has ceased to exist both in name and in fact, but its place has evidently been supplied by a Bureau of Municipal Compounding, of which Mr. WHEELER H. PECKHAM seems to be the responsible agent, by whom no reasonable offer for evading the penalties of felony is ever refused.

Special correspondence of THE TIMES from Sistova, printed on another page, gives some new and interesting points about the battle of Plevna. Our correspondent, who is disposed to estimate lightly the quality of the Russian fighting material in "the affair," says that the Russians do not affect to deny that they were badly beaten. But if OSMAN Pasha really had only 8,000 or 10,000 men, as now reported, the defeat was a disgraceful one. All accounts agree in putting the Russian force at a much higher figure than this, and a correspondent with the Russian column says that their infantry alone numbered 32,000. OSMAN Pasha's presence at Plevna is explained by the statement that he was marching to the relief of Nikopolis when the fall of that place occurred, whereupon he turned to the right with his little Army, and was fortunate enough to defend Plevna against the terrible assault which speedily followed.

Little Greece is very much in earnest with her war preparations, whatever they may be intended for. Greeks are recalled from various countries in which they have been sojourning, and volunteering is being conducted with such spirit that certain volunteers from Egypt have got into trouble with the Government of the Khédive, which claims that they are subjects of the Porte. The Greek Government has raised a new loan, which nets about $13,000,000 to the national Treasury; one-half of this sum has been voted to the extraordinary needs of the Army and Navy. Arms and equipments for 100,000 men are provided, and a national defense committee has 45,000 muzzle-loaders and a considerable sum of money. What Greece can possibly want so many arms for nobody can guess, but the fuss of preparation goes on amid prodigious din, just as though the plucky little kingdom had an Army and a policy.

EUROPEAN WAR AND TRADE.

The best authorities are now agreed that the wheat crop of the United States is to be an unusually large one. The dealers of Chicago indulge the anticipation that it will exceed by 17,000,000 bushels that of any preceding year—an anticipation which is not sustained by more conservative estimates, but which shows to what extent the prospect of a very large crop is believed in. The good crop being taken for granted, it remains to determine what are the prospects of disposing of the surplus, and in this question the effect of the obstinate conflict in South-eastern Europe is necessarily the most important factor. That the war has already continued beyond the period which was generally allowed it when it broke out is well known. The immediate effect upon the supplies of wheat from the countries engaged has, therefore, been greater than could have been reasonably expected. And it is now evident that the combatants are much more nearly matched than was at first supposed; that there is no ground for thinking that Russia can close the campaign successfully before the approach of hard weather will compel her to suspend operations, and to be content with holding the ground she has gained; and that neither will the check to the wheat supply nor the increased consumption by the armies lessen for the remainder of the time in which the American harvest must be marketed.

On the other hand, while the war has not spread, as it was anticipated that it would should the Turks hold out, yet the general mind of Europe is far from being relieved of the apprehension that it will yet spread, and trade throughout the Continent, in everything but breadstuffs, is under the cloud of that apprehension. The uncertainty as to an extensive conflict, complicated by the minor but important consideration of the political confusion in France, has tended to paralyze business. The English journals complain bitterly of the showing of the last six months' trade returns, and look forward with no cheerful glance to the coming Fall. The significance of this state of things, with reference to the disposal of our wheat surplus, is that unless there is an actual spread of war, increasing consumption and reducing production, the general disquietude in business circles and the uncertainty as to the future are unfavorable to our interests. Other things being equal, the demand for food is best when general trade is best, and falls off under commercial stagnation. Men actually eat less, and they turn, when they can, to cheaper forms of food.

Coming down to more definite calculations, we find that the principal demand for American wheat is from England. That busy little island, with its 25,000,000 of people, in spite of the miseries under which, according to Senator CONKLING, they are suffering, manages to consume each year some 181,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which their own land produces only about 109,000,000, leaving 72,000,000 to be provided from foreign countries. According to the Board of Trade returns published in the last issue of the *Economist* of London, the imports of wheat into the United Kingdom for the past six months of 1877 show an increase over those of the corresponding six months of 1876 of 511,225 hundredweight or 852,040 bushels. But in this increase the United States have not shared. On the contrary, the receipts from this country in 1876—first half—were 17,914,338 bushels, while for the first half of 1877 they fell to 16,360,900 bushels. An interesting feature of these statistics, moreover, is the change in the relative proportions of the wheat sent from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In the first half of 1876, of the 17,914,338 bushels imported from the United States, the Atlantic coast furnished about five-ninths, or 9,949,043 bushels, while the Pacific coast furnished the remainder, or 7,965,625 bushels. In the first half of 1877, of the 16,360,900 bushels imported from this country, the Atlantic States provided only 4,486,721 bushels, or 28 per cent., while the Pacific coast provided 11,844,160 bushels. From the other countries contributing to the English supply, there was an increase of about 20 per cent. from Russia, 50 per cent. from Germany, the imports from France were quintupled, those from British India were doubled, and there was a falling off only from our own country, Turkey, and the Turkish provinces, and Egypt, and from Australia.

Bearing in mind that the returns of the Board of Trade for 1877 cover only the first six months of the year, and that the Russo-Turkish war had not yet had time to exert any marked influence on prices; also bearing in mind that the imports were necessarily drawn from the portion of last year's crops remaining over, and from the Spring wheat, we think the general conclusion is that there will be a demand from abroad sufficient to enable us to market even our very large crop at fair prices, but that it would be unreasonable to expect that prices will go very much higher. Foreign stocks have unquestionably been largely reduced. "The closing of Turkish and Black Sea ports," says the *Economist*, "immediately stops a tenth part of our (English) supplies." The crop in France is only fair; the increased consumption caused by a Russian Army wintering south of the Danube must be considerable; and, while the increased production of Germany and British India is notable, it is not in all more than one-tenth of the English demand, and not more than one-fifth of the ordinary American contribution to that demand. If our exporters keep their heads cool and deal fairly with the market, there is a good prospect for American interests. But it is not one to justify "kite-flying."

A NEW KIND OF POLITICS.

It is at least satisfactory to know where to look for subsidy-hunters. Heretofore they have approached the National Treasury in such cunning guise that they were not readily discovered. It seems that we are now about to have raids on the Treasury as the chief subjects of political discussion. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* puts the case very neatly when it says that political questions for some time to come will be "exclusively materialistic." Speaking for the South-west, as that journal undoubtedly does, it means that the Texas-Pacific Railroad, the building of the Mississippi levees, and various other little jobs will be politics enough for that region. It is a novel turn of affairs: how the good old-fashioned Bourbon of Kentucky can possibly forego the resolutions of '98, the principles of JEFFERSON, and the Constitution-as-it-was, and adhere only to a mere money question, is a mystery. One would suppose that a race of Democrats brought up to believe that the Federal Government is a necessary inconvenience could not be brought, like *Colonel Sellers*, to "go in for the old flag and an appropriation." But, unless all signs fail, they have come at last to this complexion. "Materialistic questions" have displaced the principles of the aged party.

A great deal has lately been said about the decline of parties, but we do not remember anything quite so conclusive on that point as the acknowledgement of the *Courier-Journal*. Parties have certainly come to a pretty pass when they have nothing better for a political creed than a quiet determination to get money out of the Treasury. The Government, say the South-western Democrats, must build a railroad for us, reclaim the Mississippi bottom lands, give us the Mexican trade, and improve the harbors of the Gulf coast. Unless this is done without opposition, the hungry petitioners will organize a party on a "materialistic" basis, and fight it out on that line. The colored persons in Louisiana who thought that "forty acres and a mule" would be theirs if they voted right were not more confident of speedy wealth than the materialistic politicians. Mr. RANDALL has observed this tendency of his party in the South and West, and he encourages it for admirable reasons. The Texas Pacific Road, he says, in the airy fashion of one who is sure of what he says, will be built speedily. It is only a question of routes; when this is settled the money will be poured out of the Treasury. So of the wasted acres lying beneath Mississippi's overflow; they will be reclaimed by the General Government. The same beneficent agency will snatch the trade of Mexico for the immediate use of Galveston, New-Orleans, and Vicksburg. And any man who disputes the expediency of all these schemes "is no friend of the South." Let us add that any man who opposes these proposed subsidies is no friend of SAMUEL J. RANDALL, candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Indeed, Mr. RANDALL has such strong faith in the predominance of materialistic politics that he has quite distanced all competitors in zeal for giving everybody everything. He practically announces his readiness to head a party which shall be organized on the simple plan of getting all the public money possible. What is a Government for, ask the materialists of the Randall school, but to pay out money to all who want it? Such inconsiderable affairs as ways and means, revenue dues, and taxes do not disturb these political economists. The Government is to build vast works, and if it cannot raise the money except by taxation, so much the worse for the Government. The work must be done, and the money must be forthcoming, no matter about the mode of raising it.

The Grangers organized a party on "exclusively materialistic questions" not long since. We may well ask, with Breitman, Where is that party now? It filled the land with noise, but died after setting on foot a mischief which finally ended in a great and disastrous railroad strike. That party was organized to compel railroads to carry freight at low rates; when the rates were lowered and the party had died, the corporations tried to recoup their losses by cutting the wages of their employes. The strike was the consequence. The blanket had been made too short at both ends; but the party of material ideas had gained its point. If the South-western Democrats, or anybody else, propose to go in for a party of subsidies, they are simply organizing more confusion and ruin. Money does not grow apace like an ill weed. To appropriate the public money is to prepare new burdens of taxation. And more taxation is just what our people do not want and will not endure. It will not make it any more attractive to disguise it under the euphemism of "materialistic politics."

THE GROWTH OF TASTE.

The growth of taste in the Republic during the last twenty or twenty-five years, especially in the last ten, has certainly been remarkable. Since the foundation of our independence we have always been liberal in expenditure to a point of prodigality; we have always wished to have the best, which we have usually interpreted as the costliest. Our love of glitter and display has invariably struck, and still strikes, Europeans, who are now forced to admit, however, that we are steadily toning down. We have generally preferred show to substantiality, making the latter entirely secondary, and our prejudice in its behalf continues strong. But we have begun to understand the relations of things, the laws of harmony, the congruity of colors, and we should be ashamed to-day of what we admired and imitated but very recently.

Blind following of the French, whom we have been accustomed to look on as the sole arbiters of good taste, has done us harm. We have been inclined to think that any and all copying from the French must be more than safe; that it must be improving and desirable. They have in many respects mastered the art of elegance, but in trying to reproduce them we have been, as commonly happens, felicitous mainly with their faults. New-York demonstrates this. No city on either side of the sea has so general a resemblance to Paris. The same rage for glass and gilt, the same excess of outside decoration, the same prevalence of stucco, the same tendency to distract from blemishes by strong lights, are conspicuous here as there. But we have no churches like the Panthéon or Madeleine, no theatre like the Français, no Police system, no sewers approaching those of Paris. The resemblance is for the most part superficial: we do not undertake to go deeper, and grapple with difficulties that she has overcome.

Happily, we are throwing off this allegiance to France and turning our attention more to English modes and ways, as becomes a people largely descended from English stock. We are not imitating these, however; we are taking what they have good and fitting and combining it with what is specially our own. We have gone beyond the period of servile following. In matters of taste we have, without neglecting or despising any source of advantage, broadly and intelligently set up for ourselves, and from an eclectic independence, as it may be called, we have reason to hope that the spirit of improvement will be progressive. We have thrown down our idol of uniformity and broken it in fragments. We have recognized in architecture and art the need and benefit of diversity. We have learned that form to be graceful must be elastic, and that all true beauty must have innumerable shapes and colors.

It is not very long since all the private residences in villages and all county houses were wooden, rectangular, and glaring white. Now they are of stone and brick as well, irregular, varied, many-hued. Cemeteries and gardens were railed or fenced in—regular, stiff, painfully monotonous. There were certain patterns of monuments and head-stones, most of them hideous, and these were reproduced even to the vile rhymes, the whole country over. The virtues of good women were commemorated, and the vices of bad men denied in marble grotesqueness and prosodial stupidity that canceled the virtues of one and atoned for the vices of the other. Grounds that might have been attractive were rendered repulsive by bald uniformity. Every hollyhock had its appointed place, and each clump of peonies stood squarely at right angles to bunches of portulaca, and kept awake all night in anxiety lest they should deviate from a mathematically straight line with whole rows of phlox religiously prim. Now railings and fences are in many places removed, along with carved burlesques and puritanic beds of unchanging flowers. Some of the terrors of death have been banished; gardens begin to look inviting to the eye, and offer temptations to wandering feet. Common sense and grace, nearer of kin than is usually supposed, have joined hands, and are slowly walking over the altering land with faces full of hope.

Building in cities is better and more rationally done; streets are laid out with a view to comfort and conformity; parks are losing their deformities; fountains are ceasing to be so ugly as to make us forget the beautiful streams they cast up. Our cherished notions of the household have been abandoned. We have come to believe that home is a place to enjoy as well as to eat and sleep in; that it is not absolutely essential that every piece of furniture in a room shall be alike and riveted to a given point in the carpet. We have learned that where there is little money, culture and taste can make some amends; that a few knickknacks well disposed will add more to the brightness and ease of an apartment than hundreds of dollars ignorantly spent. We have relinquished the old New-England fashion, born of inflexible Calvinism and doubt of nature's beneficence, which demanded that each clumsy centre-table should support a family Bible and an astral lamp, and that about it should be half a dozen stiff-backed chairs, ever on guard to prevent a hair-cloth sofa, formed to remind one of his sins, from budging out of its predestined place. Calvinism is no longer expressed in furniture. The different pieces dare to differ; to get out of appointed corners and arrange themselves in easy position. Pictures, engravings, carved brackets, hanging baskets, have crept in, and now the soft sunshine pours through the open windows as if it no longer feared to disturb an eternal plan. Taste, in short, has invaded our homes, and made them pleasanter, even with smaller means, than we should have thought possible a few years ago.

Our hotels have been unable to resist the advance. They no longer shine—the best of them at least—in red plush chairs and sofas, in big vases of artificial flowers, in huge marble-topped tables, in kaleidoscopic carpets, in amorphous shapes and distracting colors. They are subdued from their pompous past; they are quietly ordered and appointed; they do not offend our sense of propriety at every turn. Even toward the frontier the change is observable. Taste is stealing into the high-ways and by-ways, working miracles with the simplest agencies, and steadily, if slowly, reforming and regenerating what once seemed to be an unæsthetic land.

THE "WORLD" AS A DETECTIVE.

Encouraged by its success in proving that ex-Mayor HALL had been murdered in the "slums" of Brooklyn, the *World* has made a second effort as an amateur detective, and has this time discovered the man who committed the murder of which PESACH RUBENSTEIN was guilty. The story of this new discovery was told in yesterday's *World* in the usual "superb English" of that paper, and was read with great interest by from twelve to seventeen distinct persons. The matter being one of obviously great importance, it ought to be brought to the attention of the public, and we therefore proceed to give the substance of the *World's* narrative.

Some time since "it came to the knowledge" of a *World* reporter that a young woman living in what the *World* delicately describes as a "house" in this City, was acquainted with the real murderer of the woman whom RUBENSTEIN was convicted of having killed. With a moral heroism which defied the misconstruction of the wicked, the reporter sought the young woman, and learned from her that a drunken man, notoriously addicted to playing the piano, had confessed to her that he was the murderer not only of SARA ALEXANDER but of a large assortment of European and American women. Arrangements were thereupon effected by which the depraved pianist was made to rehearse his confession to the girl within hearing of the reporter, or in other words while the latter was concealed under the bed. The wretch—meaning, of course, the pianist—made the reporter's blood run cold by avowing a horrible love for stabbing beautiful women and watching the flow of their blood. It was, so he confessed, his peculiar method of showing his love for the sex, and he tried to lure the young person with whom he was in conversation to accompany him to some secluded rural locality for the purpose of social and friendly murder. In his confession he asserted that he had stolen RUBENSTEIN'S boots and knife on the day of the murder, and had returned them after the murder was committed. That he did not mention having also borrowed RUBENSTEIN'S face and figure was undoubtedly a mere accident, for inasmuch as RUBENSTEIN was seen by several witnesses in company with the girl just previous to her murder it is clear that the fiendish pianist must have borrowed RUBENSTEIN'S body as well as his boots and knife.

Coming from such trustworthy sources as a "young person," a drunken pianist, and the *World*, this story cannot be doubted. If it is not true, either the young person, the pianist, or the *World* has told what is not true, either of which suppositions is well-nigh unthinkable. Moreover, the story bears all the marks of unquestionable truth. Nothing is more probable than that a murderer should voluntarily confess his crime for the purpose of amusing a young woman. This is the well-known and constant habit of murderers, and accounts for the fact that so few of them are ever discovered by the Police. As to the testimony of the numerous witnesses who saw RUBENSTEIN with SARA ALEXANDER on their way to the spot where the crime was committed, they were deceived by the astute conduct of the pianist, who had disguised himself with RUBENSTEIN'S body and boots. The *World* has rendered a great service in thus detecting an atrocious murderer, and has, if anything, surpassed the magnificent skill with which it unraveled the Hall mystery.

It might naturally be supposed that the *World* would be content to rest upon its worthily won laurels, but those who are best acquainted with the character of that able but modest journal know that it is tireless in the performance of duty. It is understood that at an early day it will publish—or rather print—a full account of a horrible and hitherto unsuspected murder. It recently came to the knowledge of a *World* reporter that a small girl, aged 7, residing in a dwelling in the upper part of this City, had committed a murder of more than usual atrocity. The reporter instantly went to the dwelling, and, concealing himself under a bed in the nursery, was soon rewarded by the entrance of the girl who, talking to herself after the manner of astute criminals, made the significant and blood-curdling remark that she "smelt the blood of an Englishman." This terrific phrase she repeated at intervals in a monotonous tone, thus plainly showing the workings of a guilty conscience. Presently five other small children entered, and the girl, seating herself on the bed, began to tell them a story which was evidently the confession of a crime committed by her, since she constantly spoke in the first person, and represented herself as the actor in the tragedy described. She told how she had been shut up by a tall and objectionable man; how she had escaped by a clever strategem, and sought refuge in a cave. The tall man, discovering her flight, pursued her, dressed chiefly in his Arctic overshoes. Fatigued by a long journey, he lay down to sleep in the mouth of the identical cave in which the girl was concealed, and as soon as he was asleep she cut off his head with her penknife, put on his Arctic overshoes, and, returning to his house, murdered his wife in cold blood. After this terrible confession was ended, the children left the nursery with a view to lunch, and the *World* reporter, more dead than alive, crept out from under the bed, and hastened to prepare the story for publication—that is to say, for printing—in the columns of his paper. Of course, as soon as the story appears, and is copied and published in some newspaper, the Police will take immediate measures to think what they had better do about it. The name of the young but hardened murderer is said to be Thumb, and the reporter noticed that in the course of her confession she called herself "Tom," the name being doubtless a nickname conferred upon her by her playmates. It is a comfort to reflect that the *World* will soon drag this wretched creature to justice, and this thought will lessen the shock with which the public will learn of a frightful and hitherto successfully concealed crime.

OBITUARY.

EX-PRESIDENT SMITH, OF DARTMOUTH.

Rev. Dr. Asa Dodge Smith, ex-President of Dartmouth College, and formerly Pastor of the Fourteenth-Street Presbyterian Church in this City, died at Hanover, N. H., yesterday. He was a prominent figure among the clergy of New-York during his long pastorate, and his Presidency of Dartmouth has given him a wide and eminent reputation among educators and educated men. A college President, especially if his term of service has been extended or conspicuously successful, cannot drop away unnoticed. There are those who knew him, who have felt the value of his friendship and his assistance, and who, in the impressible, formative, student period of their lives, under the favoring circumstances of this peculiar relation of instructor and pupil, have gathered and stored away indelible impressions of the personality of the college head, which news like this which comes to-day of President Smith will vividly recall. In the reminiscences of those who graduated under him, and even in hasty, vague impressions or imaginings of the present, Dr. Smith will always be the President; it is impossible for them to conceive of the college as under the direction of another hand, except by a conscious exertion of memory. And he had qualities, official and private, which entitle him to the grateful remembrance of Dartmouth men.

Dr. Smith was born at Amherst, N. H., Sept. 21, 1804, and at the time of his death had reached the ripe age of 73. His early youth was that of a poor lad, and he knew what toil was in the very beginning of life, for his academic and college education was paid for out of his own earnings. Like so many who came after him to that institution, where boys come ragged and without a cent and graduate sometimes a few hundred dollars ahead, he "worked his way through college." He graduated in the Class of 1830, which was also that of Judge David Aiken, of Massachusetts. Theology was the profession for which he was preparing, and in 1834 he graduated at the Andover Seminary. He did not wait long for a call. On the 2d of November, 1834, he was installed over the body which later became known as the Fourteenth-Street Presbyterian Church in this City; at that time, however, the church was further down town. The congregation was a large and wealthy one, and included many prominent and influential citizens. Dr. Smith's pastorate continued for 29 years, covering a period remarkable for the growth of religious thought and the increase of the exactions made by the pews upon the pulpit. It was a signally satisfactory and uniting pastorate to the church, and when he resigned the position to enter a higher and wider sphere of influence, he carried with him the undiminished love of his people. Before his departure from the City a banquet was given him by his friends, which was, we believe, the first formal reunion of Dartmouth graduates in this City. He resigned his pastorate on the 15th of October, 1863, and three days later was inaugurated President of Dartmouth College.

He succeeded the venerable Dr. Nathan Lord, whose long Presidency of the college, beginning in 1828, in which he showed eminent wisdom and masterly intellectual abilities, terminated with his resignation at the annual Commencement in 1863. Dr. Lord's period of usefulness was by no means at an end, but for a variety of reasons, among which were the views held and publicly expressed by President Lord upon religious and political subjects, the Trustees considered a change desirable. It was at a time in the nation's history when the public feeling at the North—from which the college drew most of its students—was keenly sensitive upon the subject of slavery and other topics associated with the civil war, then at its height, and the success of the institution was thought to depend upon its being under the direction of a man entirely in sympathy with the masses at the North. The choice of the Trustees fell on Dr. Smith; and if the enhancement of the material prosperity of Dartmouth was one of the chief ends they had in view, the wisdom of their choice has been abundantly revealed. President Smith carried with him from this City a sum of money raised by subscription for the college, the interest of which paid his salary. He entered upon his office duties with a due appreciation of their exacting nature, and an acquaintance, already considerable, with the peculiarities of youth; though this was doubtless much enlarged by his 14 years' experience with many hundred boys and young men. His consecration to college work was entire. He had no private life, no existence separate from Dartmouth. In his kindness of heart and readiness to listen at all times to the requests of students, he permitted his fixed hours for interviews to be overrun, and there was hardly an hour in the day he was not called upon at his house by three or four or a dozen members of the college. In vacation, even, he often denied himself needed rest, that he might give his attention to the affairs of the college.

As a financial provider he met with a degree of success totally unprecedented in the history of the college. The two Wheelocks and their immediate successors urged its needs when the silver dollar of our fathers was a larger coin than it is now, and harder to get, and they met with a generous response; but President Smith surpassed them. The languid finances of the institution revived at his touch, and he kept them in a condition of vigorous and effective vitality throughout his Presidency. It used to be said that whenever President Smith heard of a rich man who was hastening toward the grave he would take the first train for that man's home and make sure that he didn't get out of the world till he had remembered Dartmouth munificently. Certain it is that his personal influence secured many important gifts and benefactions to the college. The reputation of the institution was greatly extended under his administration. From 1860 to 1868 the average number of students in the graduating classes was 50: the Class of '71 numbered 70 men; that of '72, 69, and that of '73, 72.

In disciplinary matters President Smith's methods were quite unlike those of his predecessor, Dr. Lord. The latter seemed never to admit the possibility of gross infractions of the college laws; but when they did occur he punished them with more than judicial indifference to the personality or position of the offender, and with a severity not to be forgotten. If any extraordinary circumstance aroused a rebellious outbreak he suppressed it by the irresistible force of his personal majesty, aided, to some extent, by terrible blows from a stout cane that he had a habit of carrying. President Smith, though never tolerating disobedience to college laws, was less severe. He was the considerate father rather than the stern Judge. He was ready to consider palliating circumstances—penitence, promises, parents—and if the dignity of the law were not likely to suffer, he could commute expulsion to suspension, or pardon, conditionally. At what may be called the Faculty Assizes, when the whole body of instructors sat as a jury of special inquest to discover the author of some piece of mischief or immorality, President Smith was as fertile in expedients as the most experienced detective or criminal lawyer, and the offender who escaped detection did so only by the exercise of superior cunning. With the exception of rare occasions, when violent ebullitions of class rivalry made the students forgetful of everything but their adversaries, their demeanor toward him was always reverent and respectful.

The severity of his labors wore upon him perceptibly before he had been many years in the college, and in the Winter of 1869-70 he was warned by symptoms of softening of the brain that a respite was imperatively demanded by his system. He spent three months on the Island of Jamaica during that Winter, and was enabled to continue at his post thereafter until last February, when a further and marked failing of his health compelled him to present his resignation to the Trustees, who reluctantly accepted it. He was succeeded by Prof. Samuel C. Bartlett, of Chicago, who was inaugurated at the last Commencement. However creditable to a man in the flush and prime of life may be his heroic readiness to die in the harness, if die he must, it seems unjust, in the case of a man like President Smith, that the end of labor and the end of life may not be separated by a period of rest, a calm interval for contemplative review of the completed life-task. It is to be regretted that his ambition to continue at his labors denied him this joy and privilege.

We have thus far made no mention of his qualities as a clergyman. He was an eminently pious man, and a theologian of the old school. Doctrines, dogmas, beliefs, seemed to him more appropriate themes for pulpit consideration than modern instances. But though speculative theology largely engaged his mind, he possessed the power of apt application. His baccalaureate discourses were rich in precepts for the moral guidance of the young men to whom they were addressed, and religion was never to him too lofty a thing for daily life.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Hon. Raleigh T. Daniel, Attorney-General of Virginia, died in Richmond at 4:30 o'clock yesterday evening, after two days' illness, from hemorrhage of the bowels, aged 72. He was renominated for the same position by the Conservative Convention last week, at which time he was in apparent vigorous health, and made one of the best speeches before that body in accepting the nomination. He had been in public life over 40 years, during which time he had held numerous places of the highest trust, and was recognized as one of the foremost legal minds in the State.

GENERAL NOTES.

Through the violent death of her husband, Mrs. Lafayette Maupin, of Athens, Ga., is a widow at the age of 15.

In a sermon on a recent Sunday, a New-Haven clergyman expressed the opinion that to a rich man hell must be "peculiarly horrible."

The Schoharie *Republican* makes the statement that an Albany lady a few years since, when in her 58th year, gave birth to a 10-pound boy.

Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa, was badly poisoned last week by eating cabbage that had grown near a potato field on which Paris Green had been scattered. He has recovered.

The Geneva *Courier* says that the Trustees of Hobart College have made good use of the Summer vacation by improving the grounds, building a boat-house, laying out a ball ground, &c.

The Adams Express Company has withdrawn its agents and messengers from the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad also, and the business will be carried on by the railroad company through its freight department.

Some exasperated passengers in a Milwaukee street-car, instead of "paying the box" left their nickels upon the seats, thus mutely protesting against the failure of the mean-spirited company to employ conductors.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* estimates from reliable data that the wheat crop of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas for 1877 will be 56,000,000 bushels larger than it was in 1876. The quality is also super-excellent.

Commissioner Green B. Raum has informed an inquirer in Lawrence, Mass., that he is not required to pay special tax for selling, in his official capacity of Deputy Sheriff, liquors, tobacco, or cigars attached on mesne process or levied upon by virtue of an execution.

Somehow a story has got out in North Carolina that Gov. Zeb Vance is giving $5 and a chromo to every boy named after him, and he is accordingly being pestered by exceedingly complimentary letters from innumerable namesakes in all parts of the State.

Senator McDonald, of Indiana, has expressed to a reporter of the Chicago *Times* the opinion that the railroads have outgrown the narrow limits of the State authority which created them, and that the National Government will have to protect them precisely as it protects commerce on lakes and rivers.

The New-Orleans *Democrat* says that the story "respecting the heroic bearing of Don Cameron on the 2d of March, when sent for by Grant and asked why the order for the withdrawal of the United States troops from the State-house had not been sent forward," is emphatically denied by Gen. Grant's most intimate personal and political friend in New-Orleans, who was in Washington City at the time.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* thus expresses itself: "Property must be hedged with safeguards that can defy the fury of communism. Labor must have a guarantee of justice that will satisfy the fair-minded working man of his security from oppression. The spirit of a mob cannot be tolerated for a moment, no matter in what cause, without the immediate danger of death to all liberty and all law."

Jewish circles in Augusta, Ga., are excited by a story that a Hebrew named Seligman Zimmers, who died in the City Hospital on Saturday at the age of 80 years, was baptized by a priest according to the rites of the Catholic Church shortly before his demise. The Sisters of Mercy have charge of the hospital under a contract with the City Council. Upon demand they gave up the body to the Jews, but said that the Catholic Church "would take the soul."

By some unaccountable mistake, Dr. Ephraim M. Epstein, of Cincinnati, caused the death of his little son, aged 3½ years. On Monday evening he drove to a drug store, and from his buggy ordered "six grains of sulphate of morphine," which was supplied to him and properly labeled. With his mind occupied by other matters, he returned home, and laboring under the delusion that he had purchased quinine, administered three grains of the drug to the sick child. Soon the mistake was discovered, and physicians were summoned. The child rallied under their treatment, and was supposed to be out of danger until Tuesday morning, when a relapse occurred, and, with an unfinished prayer on his lips, the little sufferer died.

In a careless moment the Boston *Transcript* editorially says: "But 'the eyes of the universe,' as the Delaware orator said," &c. The *Transcript* must have had an indistinct recollection of an episode in the Johnson impeachment trial in mind, which it may not be uninteresting to recall. A Delaware man, George H. Karzenar, was being interrogated, and, speaking of "*Ad interim*" Thomas, testified: "He said he was a Delaware boy, and I said to him: 'General, the eyes of Delaware are on you.' I told him that Delaware would require him to stand firm. He said he would; he was standing firm, and wouldn't disappoint his friends; and in a day or two, or three days, or a short time, he would kick that fellow [Stanton] out."

Speaking of the proposed State Convention of supporters of the President's policy, the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* says: "Most of the friends of President Hayes in this section whom we have seen doubt the wisdom of holding such a convention, and favor—as they are confident President Hayes would—an earnest support of the Republican ticket. They take the ground, in which we decidedly concur, that any attempt to disorganize the Republican Party at this time would be injurious to the party, the country, and President Hayes himself. They believe that there are no differences in the Republican ranks which will not be reconciled by the progress of events. But while those friends of President Hayes whom we have seen take this sensible ground, they expect to be met in a similar spirit, and ask that the open assaults which are being made on the President in some Republican quarters shall cease."

READJUSTMENT IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. William Mahone, the leading defeated candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Virginia, was serenaded upon his return to his home in Petersburg, and in responding said: "In the result, my fellow-citizens, I shall be content if no one feels more disappointment than I do. For myself I have no regret other than that which sympathizes with the failure of that hope which a generous partiality and personal devotion had centered upon me. The end we reached was in the pursuit of that line of policy which had been considerately formed at the beginning, formed without reference or prejudice to persons, but with distinct respect to your better interests and a due regard to the just claims of another great section of the Commonwealth. To your own grand division of the State, whose people have never faltered in any cause of party or of patriotism, or to the Valley of Virginia was in all fairness due the honor which your patriotism would have conferred upon me. And so, fellow-citizens, it was determined by my friends (and I most cordially approved their decision) to yield the chances of a personal promotion to that sense of justice and to that wisdom of policy which your public conduct has ever displayed. You thereby recognized and enforced that principle of reciprocity between the sections which, in the distribution of public honors, has been too long and too often disregarded. Fellow-citizens, this canvass has uncovered a most important issue—one which concerns the harmony of our Conservative Party and the very life of our State. Upon that grave question, that of the public debt, I have to repeat here, in the most solemn manner, my conviction of the correctness of the

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S INDIAN POLICY.

HIS RECENT CONSULTATION WITH THE CANADIAN SECRETARY—HOW THE CANADIAN INDIANS ARE TREATED—A PLAN DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO OUR OWN—ARMY OFFICERS TO TAKE CHARGE OF EXTREME OUTPOSTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—In the Associated Press dispatches from Canada this morning was a statement from Secretary Mills, of the Interior Department of the Dominion, in which he says that President Hayes consulted with him during his recent visit here in regard to the Canadian policy of dealing with the Indians, and announced his intention of changing the Indian policy of the United States so as to incorporate in it the main features of the Canadian system. It is only true so far as it relates to the consultation, in which Secretary Schurz and Commissioner Smith took part, but in so important a matter as this the President will not take hasty action. Congressional legislation also is necessary to bring about any important alterations in the existing system of treating our Indians. Some features may be borrowed from the Canadian plan, however, and that at once. The Canadian Indians are not confined to reservations, but are allowed to roam about at will. They are not fed by the government, but support themselves, principally by hunting, an annual stipend and some supplies being, however, distributed to them by Indian agents, of which there are 30. They are brought to trial for offenses committed upon each other or upon white men, and a white man is liable to punishment for offenses committed upon an Indian. To carry out these rules there is a system of magistracy among the Indians, the magistrates trying all offenders brought before them by the mounted Police, a body of 300 who ride through the country preserving law and order and making arrests. Ammunition and arms are distributed and sold to the Indians by the agents.

This plan, it will be seen, is diametrically opposite to the system of our Government; and there are many reasons why it cannot be introduced into the United States. There are also many reasons why the Canadian Indians should be more easily managed than ours. One is that there is plenty of game in the vast country over which they roam, and hunters are not allowed to ruthlessly slaughter any. The Indians can, therefore, always support themselves. Another strong reason is that their country is not entered by emigrants, and the fights which generally ensue when these two elements come in contact are avoided. It is probable that the President will hereafter have army officers detailed to take charge of the extreme outposts and retire the agents. It is believed that he will also recommend in his annual Message the establishment of a code of laws for the punishment of Indians guilty of crimes.

OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Just before the President's departure yesterday he approved the sentence of the courts-martial of Capt. James H. Stewart and Capt. John W. Eckles, both of the Fifteenth Infantry. They were tried at Sante Fé last month, Capt. Stewart for drunkenness and Capt. Eckles for trying to corrupt a Council of Administration. It seems that a candidate for the post sutlership at Fort Wingate, New-Mexico, offered Eckles $3,000 to secure the appointment for him. Eckles offered a portion of this sum to the Council of Administration, who were to appoint the sutler. Eckles was a Lieutenant in a volunteer regiment from Delaware, and at the close of the war was assigned to the regular Army. He served faithfully, and received several wounds. Stewart is from Nevada, and was Captain in a California volunteer regiment during the war.

When the last class graduated from West Point there were 26 cadets for whom there were no vacancies in the Army, and they were assigned to different regiments as Brevet Second Lieutenants. Since then vacancies have occurred, and these cadets are now all assigned.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.

The receipts from internal revenue today were $356,608 34, and from Customs, $266,844 23.

Mr. E. J. Smith, Surveyor-General of Montana, has been suspended. The charges preferred are misdemeanors in office.

The total number of postage stamps of all kinds and denominations, stamped envelopes, and newspaper wrappers issued by the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30 was 1,060,253,909, the value of which was $26,525,836 47.

Mr. H. S. Martin, senior Special Agent of the Treasury Department: Albert Miller, from the office of Commissioner of Customs, and Henry Dunlap, from the Customs division of the Secretary's office, constitute the commission to examine into the affairs of the New-York Custom-house.

It is known here that the parties who are now complaining of Secretary Sherman and Morton, Bliss & Co. had formed a syndicate of their own, had held conferences with the Secretary, and had offered Morton, Bliss & Co., and other members of the present syndicate, an interest in their syndicate, before the Rothschilds and associates had made any proposition to the Secretary for the new 4 per cent. bonds.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $12,335,096 89; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,160,858; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $58,785,000; coin, (including $39,251,600 in coin certificates,) $102,046,855 69; outstanding legal tenders, $359,094,220.

The Department of State has received a commercial report of late date published by the British Government, in which the Consul of that power at Zanzibar says that "at the time the American gold dollar was legalized as the monetary unit, it was anticipated that English sovereigns would be imported in sufficient numbers to counterpoise the impetus given to the introduction of the American coin. This, however, did not prove to be the case, and the English sovereign has, consequently, been demonetized. It is now so rare in Zanzibar that it cannot be purchased under $4 93, and remittances on England can only be effected, therefore, at heavy loss. The fictitious value of the American gold dollar being now fixed by usage, no fresh importations of English sovereigns would suffice to solve the difficulty, as they would inevitably be undervalued."

Several counterfeit coins have recently been presented at the Treasury Department by bankers and others, who, coming into possession of them and being doubtful of their genuineness, have sent them to the department for examination. A counterfeit eagle was among the coins recently handed over the counter of the cash room for recognition, and was sent to the Assay Office at the Mint for a report, and the Assayer returned 7.20 the proceeds of the eagle. It was not made from a genuine or fac simile die, and was not a filled piece. It was a good imitation of the genuine, but too thick. It is not improbable that there are quite a number of these coins made from a forged die in circulation. The weight of the coin was right, but the fineness instead of being 900 was only 647. Another counterfeit eagle made of type-metal washed with gold was received to-day. The washing is very thin, and the thickness and lightness of the coin would of itself show that it was not genuine.

A dispatch from the United States Minister to Greece to the State Department asserts that the United States can now and henceforth control to a large extent the grain markets of Europe. He says: "Russia has been our only competitor in this trade. Under the most favorable circumstances for Russia (as has been so clearly demonstrated in the report sent by the Odessa Committee on Trade and Manufactures to the Council for Trade and Manufactures at St. Petersburg) the United States has had the advantage of that great cereal producing country. Our machinery, railroad system, elevators, and simple Customs regulations, combined, have enabled us to place our grain on shipboard 15 per cent. less than could be done in the ports of Russia. The gigantic war in which that nation is now engaged cannot certainly lessen those advantages. With such an outlook it is not too much to assert that with reasonable efforts on our part we can control the English, French and Italian markets. Anticipating the future course of this trade, British capitalists are now building six of the largest size iron vessels for the transportation of breadstuffs from our shores on English account. We should not only strain every nerve to meet the increased demands of Europe for breadstuffs, but we should also supply ships to carry the same."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received a letter from a drug firm in New-York asking to be informed whether they are right or wrong in assuming that sample vials containing a limited quantity of a medicinal preparation, distributed by them free of charge to doctors and chemists for examination and analysis, such vials having no commercial value and not salable, are not required to have a revenue stamp attached. In reply they are informed that an article liable to stamp tax under Schedule A requires to be stamped before it is removed from the place of manufacture for gratuitous distribution. Removal from the place of manufacture, under the circumstances described, would be a removal for consumption or use, and all articles removed for consumption or use must be stamped. Such has been the uniform ruling of the Internal Revenue Office, affirmed by a published opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, to whom the question of liability of sample packages of medicines not sold, but distributed gratuitously, was submitted for an opinion.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

An adaptation of the French comédie-vaudeville, called "Les Dominos Roses," was made known at the Union-Square Theatre yesterday evening. It introduces a dozen personages, is divided into three acts, and is called, as in Paris, "Pink Dominos." The cause of good taste and of art would be best served, perhaps, if the present notice of the play began and ended with this record of fact. The reader, however, may desire more enlightenment on the subject than so hurried a dismissal would enable him to receive, and if he does not understand that a piece so summarily disposed of is, in our judgment, scarcely worth witnessing, it may be well to supply grounds for our belief that "Pink Dominos" does not call for either commendation or serious criticism. Its material is old, its characters are commonplace, and the development of its story is by no means indicative of the labor of a skilled hand. Thus much for the value of the play as a work of art. On purely æsthetic grounds it is a most disagreeable achievement. The spectacle presented by two wives who make assignations in public gardens with their husbands, and change partners in private supper rooms with an *insouciance* which would be marvelous if it were not disgusting, can hardly be termed edifying. Upon the French stage, transactions of this sort lose half of their significance by the deftness with which they are carried on by both authors and actors. To hint at matters of the kind is reprehensible enough, but to paint them in broad colors before an English-speaking audience is a still more serious affair. English writers and players are like children toying with fire when they emulate their Gallic masters in this direction. Everything in "Pink Dominos," from the stealthy glances of *Joskin Tubbs* into the album, in the first scene, until *Rebecca* enters the old man's service, when the dénouement is reached, has a flavor of coarseness which makes the immorality of the theme plainer and more offensive. The ligatness and suppleness of the French tongue, and its wonderful aptness to conceal and yet suggest what it is meant to convey, are, of course, wanting in Mr. Alberry's version of "Les Dominos Roses." And what is yet more singular is that while the adapter has not sought to do much with the dialogue of his adaptation, he has not attempted to modify—or at least has not succeeded in modifying—the Parisian climax of each act so as to make it accord with the exactions of an English play-goer. Hence, both the second and third acts last evening, closed heavily, and, in technical terms, went, as to their final incidents, without a hand. Of the stuff of which the comédie-vaudeville under notice has been wrought enough has been said to render an elaborate description superfluous. "Pink Dominos" reminds one, at the outset, of Goldoni's "Carnival of Venice," and the whole second act is but an imitation of "Forbidden Fruit," which, as we need not remind the habitual reader, was an olla podrida of the most composite character. The actors, though they formed what is conventionally called a strong cast, lacked, last night, the lightness of touch essential to their respective tasks. Mr. Coghlan, who has a rôle far beneath his merit, appeared most at home as *Charles Greythorne*, and a Mr. Geddens, whose name, by some singular mishap, was omitted from the programme, portrayed with commendable ease *Henry Tubbs* a youthful aspirant to, the honors of a roué. The remaining performances, viewed from the actual needs of the piece, were not good. Mr. Jennings' *Joskin Tubbs* was simply an uncommonly unclean satyr of the period, and Misses Agnes Booth and Linda Dietz, as the two wives, were chiefly conspicuous by their artificiality. *Rebecca*, a hypocritical sewing-maid, was represented by Miss Maud Harrison with a premeditation of manner and a variety of attitude that would have done no discredit to a débutante's personation of *Lady Macbeth*. Mr. Stephenson, we have only to add, made all that could be made of *Sir Percy*, the second of the erring husbands; Mrs. E. J. Phillips supplied a very quiet, dignified, and appropriate picture of *Mrs. Tubbs*, and Mr. Herbert, as *Brisket*, contributed a character-sketch of some cleverness. The novelty, let us mention in conclusion, was received with boisterous merriment when we recall the enduring popularity of sundry pieces brought forth during the past few years, and notable, from a critical standpoint, only because of their flimsiness or their vulgarity, we should not like to predict that it will not have as profitable an existence on the American as it has already had on the British stage.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ODD-FELLOWS

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows will commence in this city Tuesday, Aug. 21, and will extend over four days. The sessions will be held in Dickey's Newburg Opera-house, and commence each day at 9 o'clock A. M. The present Most Worthy Grand Master John F. Van Nort, Esq., resides here, the place where the Grand Lodge was first organized, 40 years ago. The lodges of this order now existing in New-York State number 465, and each of these lodges has a regular and a proxy representation to the Grand Lodge. Several excursions of Odd-fellows from New-York, Brooklyn, and elsewhere have already been planned to come here on steamers during the meeting. Besides these, Grand Sire Stokes, of Philadelphia, the head of the Grand Lodge of the United States of America, officers of the Grand Lodges of the States adjoining New-York, the Most Worthy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, Canada, and others of about equal eminence in the order, will be in attendance. On the first day of the session the present Grand Master, Mr. Van Nort, will vacate that position, and Right Worthy Deputy Grand Master George W. Dilks, of New-York, will be installed as his successor. The present Right Worthy Grand Warden, Charles G. Fairman, of the Elmira *Advertiser*, who, like Mr. Dilks, had no opponent in the election in June, will be installed as the Right Worthy Deputy Grand Master for the ensuing term. The returns of the election for the other offices, Grand Warden, Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, and Grand Representative, will be canvassed after the organization, and the elections determined, after which the successful candidates will be installed. The Grand Lodge, and all others of the order, will be handsomely entertained while here by the local lodges of the city, some two or three in number. They have already engaged the "Johnes" place, a splendid villa just south of Washington's head-quarters, and which overlooks the western banks of the Hudson.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—In the session of the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters of the United States, held here to-day, Pittsburg was selected as the next place of meeting, and a new form of installation work was exemplified. The High Court officials were then elected, as follows: C. R., L. M. Etris; S. C. A., W. R. Laywell; C. S., James Bentley; C. S. W., S. Cohen; C. J. W., John Wardle; C. S. B., John Goode; C. J. B., A. Zell Williams. The court partook of a banquet at Continental Hall to-night.

PORT STANLEY, Ontario, Aug. 16.—As the steamer Flora was returning from Cleveland last night, David Smith, of Petersville, who was asleep on deck, suddenly rose, went to the side of the vessel, fell overboard, and was drowned.

RELIGIOUS ASSEMBLIES.

RATIONALISM IN GERMANY.

ITS RAPID DECLINE IN THE UNIVERSITIES—THE EFFECT OF GERMAN THOUGHT ON WESTERN VIEWS—STRUGGLES IN THE REALMS OF THOUGHT—A LECTURE BEFORE THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Rev. Joseph Cook, in opening to-day, in answer to a question, gave his opinion of Chautauqua. It is, said he, an achievement—a promise of great things. The central thought in this great Summer university is to cause the student of the Bible to study natural science, and the student of natural science to study the Bible. Under the culture of Chautauqua, which is not a university in the German, or English, or even in the American sense; but, nevertheless, a university which will shorten the reign of small politicians, and of small things of all kinds. Mr. Cook, after answering this question, proceeded to deliver his lecture on the decline of rationalism in the German universities, and the effect of German thought on Western views of the observance of the Sabbath. Mr. Cook said, in substance, that it is a suggestive sign of the times that in proportion to the population Great Britain has but one university student to five in Germany. Modern thought comes from Germany. We have now no foreign lands. Modern thinkers of all countries are coming together. In recent events we have glimpses of God's hand in German history. Science without earnestness and earnestness without science were the two halves of German thought a century ago. Now, to ask in Germany, which has a State Church, whether a man is a Christian one must use expletives, while in England and America, thank God, by a Christian is meant a converted man. In Germany the theological student is too often graduated from religion rather than in it. Theolock once said to me, "We have no devotional meeting in Germany worth the name." The Germans were a noble, earnest, and sincere, but religiously neglected, people. They had suffered from contagion from France—in Paris—in a week. The speaker was cured of all intellectual respect for French skepticism. The average France is not Parisian, and yet Paris is France. The average Paris is a city of little boys of mature age. There is nothing good in Paris, but elegance. Eternity is not visible from it. Germany was for a hundred years the fighting ground for the rabble of the old nations.

Mr. Cook gave a sketch of the history of Germany's struggles on battle-fields and in the realms of thought. When in Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, the peasant German refuses to support religion. Remember that Germany has had a State Church for 500 years. Christlieb says that for 200 years Christianity has grown weak from the unity of Church and State. Lack of free discussion gave rise to German rationalism. German editors write with nooses around their necks. In Germany learned men who have anything to say are invited to say it to the students of a German university. Rationalistic churches have developed German rationalism. Catholicism, covering all South Germany, has also promoted German rationality by opposing men of correct and progressive religious ideas. The present German empire may yet defend these ideas at the cannon's mouth. Now, in the most learned land of the globe—Germany—rationalism is potent only among the slightly educated classes. In the universities the rationalistic lecture-rooms are empty, and the evangelical lecture-rooms are crowded. Berlin is theologically led by Dorner and other evangelical men. This was also true of Leipsic and Halle. Leipsic is the Princeton of Germany. At Heidelberg, Schenkel's lecture-room contains nine, eight, or seven students. He is the subtlest and most dangerous of German skeptics. Schenkel was steeped with beer and permeated with tobacco smoke. Mr. Cook paid a compliment to Theolock, now gone from this world. Theolock said to Mr. Cook: "Nobody can deny that there has been a great reaction against rationalism in Germany." The soul of a German university is freedom to teach and freedom to think. Dorner, of Berlin, said, in Germany, if a man is a materialist, we think he is not educated. King William and his Queen recently entertained an evangelical alliance from Connecticut. The Germans are serious men. We should feel kindly toward all Germans, and we should encourage the formation of English-speaking German churches. Let us stand by the German Lutherans, and not be afraid of denominational peculiarities. The German is naturally one of the most religious of human beings. We must gradually educate Germans to observe the Sabbath; but you cannot do this till you teach your railway kings not to run their trains on that day. Little by little, in one or two generations, the Germans will become thoroughly Americanized. It was divinely intended that Christianity should be sifted in these latter days, and that the sifting should be the end of doubt.

Dr. Vincent said at the close: "Joseph Cook has been a great blessing in Chautauqua. God bless him. Let us give him the Chautauqua salute." The immense audience then greeted him with the waving of handkerchiefs, presenting a picturesque spectacle. Rev. Ira O. Bedwell, of Buffalo, then lectured on "The Conflict of Ages." At 7 P. M., in the hotel, a banquet was given by the Chautauqua Alumni Association, at which brief addresses were delivered. At 8 o'clock, J. C. Worden, of Steubenville, Ohio, delivered the annual address before the association, after which there was a social reunion, with music and fireworks.

THE SING SING CAMP-MEETING.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES ON THE GROUNDS—SCENES AND INCIDENTS—RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.

The third day of the Sing Sing Camp-meeting opened very auspiciously as far as the weather was concerned. Early in the morning carriage and wagon loads of people began to arrive at the grounds from the surrounding towns, and before noon the number in attendance had been augmented to about 500, making the total now in the tents and cottages about 1,000. The regular services of the day were opened by Rev. Dr. Porter, of Brooklyn, who preached a fervent sermon to a large congregation. At 1 o'clock a children's meeting was held in one of the tents, which was conducted by Brother Ely and Sister W. K. Moore, of this City. While the children's meeting was in progress, another interesting exhibition was going on in the Duane Methodist Episcopal Prayer-meeting tent near by. Here was a very full meeting, conducted by Dr. Morehouse. The distinctive feature of the occasion was the familiarity with which the Deity was approached. The appeals of Dr. Morehouse to the contrite sinners were irresistible. Youths and maidens rose *en masse* to be prayed for, and the fervent entreaties to God of the earnest brethren for the souls of the penitents generally had such an effect on the sinners themselves that it brought them to the anxious seat in tears and tribulation. The last convert was a delicate dark-eyed boy of perhaps 12 years. His over-strained sensibilities were assiduously worked upon by the zealous brethren until the poor boy, bursting into a passion of sobs and tears, declared love for Christ. The meeting was brought to a culminating point by a very extraordinary prayer delivered by Brother Alexander Stewart, (colored,) of Philadelphia, who has for several years been a constant attendant at the Sing Sing Camp-meeting. When he began his prayer his voice and thoughts were perfectly under his control, but as he advanced the emotional temperament peculiar to the negro, and the warm imagination with which nature had endowed him, combined to throw him into a state of ecstacy in which the living presence of the Creator was brought so forcibly before his mind's eye that he failed to express his feelings in a connected manner. During this year's meeting so far no other exhibition of old-fashioned Methodism has occurred.

At 2 o'clock a meeting was opened under the trees in front of the officiating clergymen's cottage. It was presided over by Rev. Dr. Porter. Rev. Dr. Hawkhurst had begun to preach a sermon when the rain commenced falling in torrents, and his audience had to flee for shelter. The meeting was then resumed in a frame structure known as the "Tabernacle." Remarks and prayers were made by several of the clergymen and brethren, but they did not partake of the enthusiastic character of those delivered at the Duane Prayer-meeting. Among the exhorters was a young colored man named Ialay Walden, a student at the Dutch Reformed Seminary, at New-Brunswick, N. J. Services were also held in the evening, which were largely attended. The Widow Van Cott will take charge of the services to-day, remaining until to-morrow. During her stay she will preach several times, and it is anticipated that her reputation as a revivalist will attract 5,000 or 6,000 hearers. Several hundred conversions are also expected, and by Saturday every tent and cottage on the ground, it is believed, will be occupied. Of the 122 tents on the grounds but four remain yet unrented.

THE OCEAN GROVE CAMP-MEETING.

The interesting ceremonies of the camp-meeting in the woods are observed at Ocean Grove, N. J., by nearly 12,000 persons, whose homes are located in distant cities throughout the country. The services were opened yesterday morning with a young people's meeting in Dr. Ward's tent, and a meeting for the promotion of holiness, led by Sister E. Smith. Both were well attended. At the pavilion service, at 10:30 A. M., Rev. W. B. Wood, of Philadelphia, delivered a sermon from Ephesians, i., 3, on the temporal and spiritual blessings of God. He urged his hearers to avoid the disheartning theory that this world is but a wilderness, and that no joy but that mingled with sin can be found. He said that his Bible taught him that one of the heavenly places in Christ, referred to in the text, is this bright world of ours. God means us to be happy here to the best of our ability; it is His wish, as we are marching through Immanuel's ground to fairer worlds on high. Every one could make a heaven of their own on earth if they would put their trust in God alone. Those who wanted to go to heaven simply to escape the toils and troubles here had not reached any very high ideas of Christianity and religion. God's grace and mercy could lift all their trials from their minds, and show them the clear unclouded pathway to the Celestial City. During the afternoon an alternation of sunshine and thunder-storm prevailed, but did not disturb the attendance at the meetings. At 3:30 o'clock Rev. H. B. Bleeby, of Nassau, New-Providence, preached to a large number, taking his text from Acts ix., 6. His remarks were confined solely to what Christ expects us to do on earth, what constituted the duties of the Christian, and how lukewarm and unreliable many were in their walks with God. He showed that while there was a great revival in the cause of Christ, not one-quarter of the work had been accomplished, and closed by urging a closer walk with God for God's cause. In the evening not less than 5,000 persons assembled at the pavilion to hear Rev. S. H. C. Smith, who preached from Romans, xiii., 10, "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor; therefore, love is the fulfilling of the law." The usual prayer and exhortation meeting followed.

THE AMATEUR OARSMEN.

LOCAL BOATING CLUBS GETTING EVEN WITH THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION—A METROPOLITAN ORGANIZATION FORMED—A REGATTA TO BE HELD IN THIS VICINITY DURING THE FALL.

A short time ago a call was issued to the amateur oarsmen of this City and vicinity, signed by the Presidents of the leading boat clubs, for a meeting to consider, and if advisable change, the custom which has obtained of recent years of locating the annual regattas of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen outside of the Metropolis. The dissatisfaction on this head is locally wid-espread, it being considered unjust in the extreme that New-York and surrounding cities and towns should be called upon or expected to furnish first-class crews and defray the greater part of the expense of these affairs without receiving a corresponding share of the profits to be derived from them. Locating the regatta of this year at Detroit, where it is now in progress, was particularly distasteful to the boating interest hereabout, and was the immediate cause of the call being issued. In response to the invitation of the Presidents, between 40 and 50 gentlemen met at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last evening. They represented the following clubs out of the 60 or more which belong in this neighborhood: Nassau, of Harlem; Hesper, of Staten Island; Bayonne, of Bayonne; Vesper, of Yonkers; Neptune, of Staten Island; Knickerbocker Athletic, of New-York; Columbia College; Viking, of Newark; Brighton, of Newark; Nautilus, of Harlem; Mystic, of Newark; Nereid, of Brooklyn; Viking, of Elizabeth; Triton, of Newark; Dauntless, of Harlem; Argonauts, of Bergen Point. Mr. E. E. Sage, of the Columbia College Club, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. R. L. Neville, of the Nautilus Club, Secretary. A Committee on Permanent Organization, consisting of the Chairman and Messrs. A. S. Mann, Argonauts Club; J. P. Earle, Nereid Club; S. A. Smith, Triton Club, and Thomas P. Fearson, Vesper Club, was appointed, by which a constitution was submitted. The committee recommended that the constitution of the existing National Association of Amateur Oarsmen be adopted, after the following alterations and amendments had been made: The name to be changed to the Metropolitan Association of Amateur Oarsmen; periodical regattas to be held in the vicinity of New-York; an Executive Committee of nine to be appointed, in which each section represented in the association should have its proportionate membership; the appointment of a Qualification Committee; no voting by proxy to be allowed in meetings of the association or any of its committees; the membership of the association to be limited to clubs within a radius of 50 miles from New-York. After some discussion the proposed changes were agreed to, and the constitution adopted as a whole. The nomination of an Executive Committee being next in order, Messrs. Foote, of Harlem; Johnson, of Staten Island; Flint, of Brooklyn; Smith, of Newark, and Fearon, of Yonkers, were appointed to select names and present them to the meeting. They reported the following persons, who were elected to serve for one year: Harlem boat clubs, E. E. Sage, J. G. Foote, R. L. Neville; Kill von Kull boat clubs, O. T. Johnson, E. A. Mann; Brooklyn boat clubs, Joseph P. Earle; Yonkers boat clubs, J. H. Keeler; Newark boat clubs, A. Smith, J. R. Dunning. It was definitely decided that a regatta should be held this Fall, and the Executive Committee was instructed to consider the matter with reference to the proper time and place, and report at the next meeting, which will be held at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel on the evening of the 30th inst. This will be an important meeting, as the Executive Committee will then also report the names of the officers for the ensuing year, and a Regatta Committee will be appointed to carry out any recommendations that may be made touching formal sport in the Fall.

THE GRAND DUKE OPERA-HOUSE.

FORMAL OPENING LAST EVENING—AN EVENT IN BAXTER-STREET—THE PROGRAMME PRESENTED TO THE BOOTBLACKS.

The vicinity of Worth and Baxter streets is hardly the place in which a stranger would expect to find an opera-house, but not only is there one there, but it bears a name no less lofty than the "Grand Duke!" The entrance is on Worth-street, two doors from Baxter, and over the gate is a large black sign, upon which, in letters of gold, appears the name. The pleasure-seeker, having entered this gate, descends several devious flights of wooden steps, and, before he is aware of it, finds himself in the lobby. Another door passed, and the auditorium is reached. If the visitor happened, however, to be late last evening his chances of passing the last door were not the best, for it was the opening night at the Grand Duke, and great was the multitude there gathered. The parquet and dress circle—there are no galleries in which to imprison an audience in case of fire—will seat from 80 to 100 according to the estimate of the manager, but he did not say in how many layers the audience is usually placed. About eight wooden benches constitute the parquet, and the dress-circle is composed of as many more raised ones. The decoration of the room has not yet been completed, nor is all the scenery prepared. There are now three drop-curtains for use in parlor, kitchen, and country scenes. These are permanent, but the shifting scenes are the ones that were used last year. It is believed by the managers that everything will be in readiness in the course of a few days.

The programme last night was varied, and opened, after music by the orchestra, consisting of a flute and an accordeon, with "The Wrong Man," in which Teddy Sullivan appeared as *Harry Pimbroke*, George Hawthorne as *Alonzo Beeneke*, and Miles O'Reilly as *Uncle Neddy*. In this play *Pimbroke* and *Beeneke* are two young dandies who concluded that it would be a good joke to play certain tricks upon *Uncle Neddy*, who is a gentleman of color, and a dealer in kindling-wood, but they soon discovered much to their discomfiture and the delight of the audience, that they have taken "The Wrong Man." This play was particularly pleasing to an urchin who, with his blacking-box, had improvised an orchestra chair. Then followed Master Winn in his "great contortion act," at which the astonishment of the audience knew no bounds. Master McKay sang two character songs—"Spitz Dog" and "Since Terry Learned to Slang"—and was loudly applauded. In the play "Tom and Jerry," Edward Wesley and Pete P. Miles, two colored servants, quarrel for the possession of Teddy Sullivan, a "weary traveler," and finally divide him and conduct him to two rooms to sleep—wonderment among the audience, and a voice, "Golly!" Next came two well-received songs by Michael Casey: a play, "Big Four," in which George Hawthorne, Teddy Sullivan, P. Miles, Edward Warley, and Miles O'Reilly took part; "Original Dancing Moke," by Miles O'Reilly; comical Irish songs by Sinclair Wilson, and an overture by the orchestra, which closed the performance. Throughout the evening the auditors were hearty in demonstration of their approval of the programme, and the applause, resounding to the street above, inspired in the hearts of many a determination to black more boots and sell more "extras," and so be able to patronize the opera.

The house is under the general management of Mr. Peter Connors, under whom are: Charles Fallon, Business Manager; George Hawthorne, Stage Manager, and John Cotter, Treasurer. Teddy Sullivan is scenic artist. The ushers last evening were Michael Keheler and John McCormick. The programme will be the same for the remainder of the week.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 16.—A platform in front of Stoddard's, on Bay-street, gave way this afternoon under the weight of an iron safe which was being moved. Dennis Willis, colored, was instantly killed. John W. Reilly had both his legs broken, and John Daley, Richard Brode, and five negroes were injured.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.

A FIGHT BETWEEN THE KICKAPOOS AND LIPANS—MORE CATTLE-THIEVING—DESPERATE ATTACK BY INDIANS ON A RANCHMAN.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 16.—A special dispatch to the Galveston *News* reports the occurrence of a fight in Mexico recently between the Kickapoos and Lipan Indians, in which 17 Lipans were killed. Mexican troops are concentrating at Camargo opposite Ringgold Barracks. A special dispatch from Fort Clark to the same paper says that Mexican cattle thieves drove 150 head of cattle across the Rio Grande on the 14th inst.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Department of State is in receipt, through the War Department, of a copy of a sworn statement made by a ranchman named John M. Leary, detailing an account of an attack made upon him near Camp Wood, Edwards County, Texas, by a body of Indians led by a Mexican. On June 21, Leary, with George and Robert Johnson, was at work in a pasture belonging to J. B. Johnson. About 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Johnsons having left him about five minutes previously, Leary found himself suddenly confronted by 15 Indians. Being on the ground beside his wagon at the time he was taken completely by surprise, but springing to his feet he drew his revolver and commenced firing upon those nearest him, they firing in return. There being no retreat for him he kept firing upon his assailants until he was severely wounded in the right wrist. When they saw him take his revolver in his left hand they charged upon him, but on his succeeding in cocking his revolver by pressing the lock against the wagon bed, they rushed back into the bushes, he firing his last shot after them. Just then the horse was struck by a bullet, and the team, consisting of a horse and a mule, started off on a run. Being thus left exposed, Leary, with the Indians in pursuit, started after the team, and in his efforts to stop them was struck by the wagon pole and severely injured. Taking advantage of a wild sweep made by the team, which for the moment covered him from the eyes of his pursuers, he dropped into a dense live-oak thicket and hid. The horse falling dead, the Indians soon overtook the team, cut the mule loose, threw a lariat over his head, and retracing their steps were soon in front of where Leary was hidden in the thicket. Just then George Johnson rode into sight, and seeing the Indians, halted and fired one shot at them. As soon as he saw they meant fight he wheeled his horse and galloped off to the camp of the Texan Rangers, two and a half miles distant. The Indians then held a hurried consultation in full view of Leary, and from their dress and appearance he is satisfied they were all Indians with one exception, a man about 25 years of age, who was undoubtedly a Mexican. After their hurried council they started off precipitately due west, evidently fearing the rangers, and when the latter rode up in about an hour the Indians had escaped.

TRIAL OF SUPERINTENDENT ELLIS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—In the Senate this morning Mr. Chapman continued the argument for Ellis, contending that only error of judgment is chargeable in the matter of the Third-Avenue Bank. He hoped for the passage of an amended law which would have the new provision authorizing the emerging of small banks in larger ones. He closed by drawing a sketch of the kind of man it seemed was required by the prosecution for Superintendent of the Bank Department at a salary of $5,000 a year. He must be familiar with all the Revised Statutes and United States bankrupt laws, and all the decisions in books on the Bankrupt law, expert accountant, familiar with the condition of all banks; know what his clerks are doing; contents of all books and papers; value of all real estate and bonds and mortgages thereon; also prices of stocks; amount of cash deposited in each bank; amount deposited; amounts paid out; what Trustees and clerks are doing; whether any of them are stealing; whether stocks and real estate and other property is going up or down, and how much. In fine, he must be possessed of omniscience and foreknowledge of things to come, and must appoint examiners equally qualified with himself, and all the expense of his department is to be $17,000 a year.

Mr. McGuire followed Mr. Chapman, summing up for Mr. Ellis. He asked why the prosecution had not called John Black, who preferred the charges and carried on the prosecution before the committee. He criticised the words of Senator Harris, asserting the right of the Senate to dismiss the Superintendent without trial. Govs. Hoffman and Dix called the attention of the Legislature repeatedly to the savings banks, and asked to have the laws and objectionable charters amended. Superintendents Howell and Ellis have also repeatedly urged the Legislature to have the charters altered for the greater safety of depositors. As long as the savings bank Trustees keep up to the letter of the law the Superintendent has no power to interfere. There had been no change in the securities of the Third-Avenue Bank between 1873 and 1875. But the cause of their failure was being loaded down with real estate which shrank. A Receiver sold some stocks higher than Reid valued them. The speaker took up the history of the bank from 1867. It held over $1,000,000 in State bonds. He then read from Howell's report of 1872 recommending Messrs. Reid and Aldrich as the examiners. The idea of adding to the cost of the banking-house originated in 1868, and the attention of the Legislature was called to it by the then Superintendent, Mr. Schuyler.

LONG BRANCH SERVANTS IN TROUBLE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Since the season opened at Long Branch the proprietors of the West End Hotel have been missing many articles of value. Through the efforts of Detective Dunne, in communication with Detectives McDevitt and McElfresh of this city, the thieves have been discovered. The corps of colored servants was from Washington, and having families here the premises of the suspected parties were searched by the detectives, and carpets, bed-clothing, table-linen, oil-cloth, &c., were found by them; and at the express office three champagne baskets closely packed with fine table-linen, silverware, jewelry, and other articles which have been missed by guests at that hotel. The accused parties have been arrested, including John Matthews, the head waiter, who as a self-constituted preacher held religious services at Long Branch for the benefit of the servants of the hotel on Sundays.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The first caisson of the Poughkeepsie bridge is now resting upon a firm foundation 110 feet below high-water mark, and the concrete to support the masonry is being rapidly placed in it. A large force of men are at work, and granite abutments on two caissons will be built 20 feet above high-water mark before ice appears.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR CONCLAVE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 16.—The rumor that has been widely circulated that the hotel accommodations of this city are inadequate for the number that will attend the conclave of Knights Templar to be held here Aug. 28, is entirely without foundation. The Hotel Committee are prepared to furnish comfortable quarters to all who will notify them that they will occupy the same.

THE PRESIDENT INVITED TO ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—A large number of prominent citizens uniting in an invitation to President Hayes to visit this city while in the vicinity, the President said he would not decline such an invitation, but his engagements were such at this time that he could not accept it. He would, however, take an early opportunity to visit Albany.

THE REPUBLICANS OF MAINE.

ALFRED, Me., Aug. 16.—The York County Republican Convention to-day refused to entertain a resolution offered from the floor indorsing President Hayes.

THE UNITED CALEDONIANS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—At the meeting of the North American United Caledonian Association held here, the proposition to amend the by-laws so that "all competitors at annual games must be members of Caledonian clubs or societies, and no honorary member shall have the right to compete in the games of any club," was, after a long discussion, defeated. The place for the next annual meeting was fixed as Jersey City, N. J. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, J. B. McIntyre, St. Catharine's, Ontario; First Vice-President, Alexander Campbell, Jersey City, N. J.; Second Vice President, Chief Tain, Hamilton, Ontario; Secretary, George Bertram, Philadelphia, Penn.; Assistant Secretary, Robert Hendrig, Albany, N. Y.; Treasurer, Thomas Waddell, Pittston, Penn.

THE RAILROAD STRIKERS.

TRIAL OF THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL MEN BEFORE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR — TESTIMONY OF ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.

The trial of the Central Railroad strikers, before Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet, for contempt of court, was continued yesterday. Joseph Case, engineer, testified that his train was stopped at Flagtown on the 26th of July; a number of the strikers got upon his engine and told him to take his train to Flemington, but not to run out next day—that if he did his life would be in danger; thought Knott, one of the defendants, was the man who spoke to him. Hugh McLaren, engineer, testified that a party of brakemen got upon his engine at

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$20,000 L. & N.cons... 96 | 100 Erie Railway..... 9
5,000 N.Y.C. G. 6s.. 89½ | 100 do..... 9⅛
3 Nat'l Bk. & Ind... 425 | 400 Mich. Central..... 50
100 Pac. Mail..... 22⅝ | 200 do..... 50⅛
100 do..... c. 22¾ | 400 do..... 50⅜
500 do..... 22¾ | 200 do..... 50⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H..... 95¾ | 300 do..... 50⅜
100 do..... 95¾ | 1100 do..... 50⅜
800 do..... 96 | 1100 do..... 51
10 do..... 95⅝ | 400 do..... 51⅛
400 do..... 96 | 300 do..... 51⅜
100 do..... 96⅛ | 100 do..... 51⅝
100 West. Union..... 77 | 500 do..... 51
500 do..... 76⅝ | 100 do..... 50⅞
1700 do..... 76½ | 100 do..... 50⅝
800 do..... 76¾ | 100 do..... c. 50⅞
100 do..... 76⅜ | 30 do..... s3. 50
300 do..... 76¼ | 400 do..... 50⅛
200 do..... 77 | 100 do..... 50⅜
3000 do..... 77 | 100 do..... 50⅝
600 do..... 77⅛ | 200 do..... 50⅞
1000 do..... 77 | 100 do..... 50⅝
100 do..... 76⅞ | 100 do..... 51
200 do..... 76¾ | 300 D., L. & W..... 43¾
200 do..... 76⅞ | 400 do..... 44
400 do..... 77⅜ | 200 do..... 43⅞
400 do..... 77⅜ | 100 do..... c. 43⅞
300 do..... 77½ | 100 do..... 43¾
200 do..... 77½ | 100 do..... 43⅞
200 do..... s3. 77½ | 200 North-western..... 94¾
100 do..... c. 77½ | 100 do..... 95
500 do..... 77¾ | 200 do..... 95⅛
1400 do..... 77¾ | 100 do..... 95¼
100 do..... 77⅞ | 300 North-west pf..... 56
200 do..... 77⅞ | 100 do..... 56⅛
700 do..... 77⅞ | 100 do..... 56¼
100 do..... 77⅞ | 100 do..... 56⅜
200 do..... 77⅞ | 100 D., L. & W..... 44¾
200 do..... 77⅞ | 300 do..... 44⅞
200 do..... 77⅞ | 200 do..... 44⅞
200 do..... 77⅞ | 1300 do..... 44¾
200 do..... c. 78 | 400 do..... 44⅝
500 do..... 78 | 200 do..... 44¾
100 do..... 78⅛ | 100 Chi. & N..... 89¾
200 do..... 78⅝ | 200 C. & N. W..... 84½
200 do..... 78½ | 200 C.&N.W.pf..... 56¼
200 Adams Ex..... 95 | 200 do..... 56
125 do..... 95¾ | 200 do..... 56¾
30 Wells-Fargo..... 84 | 200 do..... 55⅝
700 Pacific M..... 28 | 300 do..... 55⅞
100 do..... 28⅛ | 100 do..... 55⅞
200 do..... 28¼ | 200 do..... 56
700 do..... 28⅜ | 100 do..... 56⅛
100 do..... 28⅜ | 100 do..... 56¼
200 do..... 28⅜ | 100 do..... 56⅜
100 do..... 28⅜ | 200 do..... 56⅝
100 do..... 28⅜ | 100 C. & R. I..... 97⅜
400 do..... 28⅜ | 200 do..... 97⅜
500 N. Y. C. & H..... 96¼ | 100 do..... 97⅜
100 P., Ft. W. & Chi..... 97½ | 100 do..... 97⅜
do..... 87½ | 100 do..... 97⅝
25 do..... 87⅜ | 200 Morris & Es..... 71¾
500 Mich. Cent..... 51⅛ | 100 A. & T. H. pf..... 15
100 do..... 51⅝ | 100 O. & Miss..... 4
200 do..... 51¾ | 100 do..... 4⅛
100 do..... 52 | 100 do..... 4
800 do..... 52¼ | 300 Han. & St. J..... 12
75 do..... 52⅜ | 100 H. & St. J. pf..... 28¾
800 do..... 52⅝ | 200 do..... 28¾
100 do..... 52⅝ | 200 do..... b3. 28½
500 do..... 52⅝ | 100 do..... 28⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Vir. 6s, con..... 100 | 100 H. & St. J..... 11¾
1 Nat'l Bk..... 673 | 100 do..... 12⅜
1,000 C., B. & Q. 8s.. 114⅜ | 100 do..... b60. 12⅜
100 Del. & Had..... 44⅞ | 100 do..... b8. 12⅛
200 At. & Pac. T..... 22⅜ | 2300 Lake Shore..... 55⅛
400 N. Y. C. & H..... 96¼ | 2080 do..... s3. 55⅜
200 do..... 96¼ | 400 do..... 55⅜
200 do..... 96¼ | 1500 do..... 55⅝
100 West. Union..... 78⅝ | 600 do..... s3. 55⅝
200 do..... 78½ | 2300 do..... 56
50 do..... 78⅝ | 1400 do..... 56⅛
100 do..... 78¼ | 200 do..... 56⅜
400 do..... 78¼ | 500 do..... 56⅝
300 Erie Railway..... 9⅛ | 100 do..... 57
200 do..... b10. 9¼ | 200 do..... 57⅛
100 Adams Ex..... b3. 95 | 300 do..... 57⅜
1000 Pacific Mail..... 23⅛ | 300 St. Paul..... b3. 27
200 do..... 23⅝ | 1000 do..... 27
100 do..... 23⅝ | 1000 do..... 27
300 do..... 23⅝ | 100 St. Paul pf..... 63⅝
100 do..... 23⅝ | 100 do..... 64
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SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCOTIA....WED., Aug. 22 | ALGERIA....WED., Sept. 5
RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 29 | BOTHNIA...WED., Sept. 12

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 18
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 22

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 18 | MOSEL.....Sat. Sept. 1
MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 25 | DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 8
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
California...Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Victoria...Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
Ethiopia...Aug. 25, 6 A. M. | Devonia...Sept. 8, 6 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Alsatia...Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Elysia...Aug. 29, 9 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R:
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain, Sat., Aug 18, 12 M. | England, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M. | Thuringia, Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Denmark, Aug. 11, 9:30 A. M. | Canada, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's office No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEZ, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 4 P. M.
AMERIQUE, POUZOLS.....Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANGLINE, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 25, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
H. EVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Friday, Aug. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Sept. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wednesday, Aug. 15
For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 8 Bowling-green, New-York.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.
International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 9 A. M. and Portland at 9 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me., and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrew's, Fredericton, Shediac, Mirimichi, and Bathurst, N. B. Wharf, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is distinctly cooler and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO, McIVER.....Saturday, Aug. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, PEASE.....Wednesday, Aug. 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TIMBERMAN.....Wed'day, Sept. 5
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO, McIVER.....Saturday, Aug. 25
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Sept. 3 and Sept. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
P. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SOMMERANIA.....Aug. 23 | SILESIA.....Sept. 6
WIELAND.....Aug. 30 | SUEVIA.....Sept. 13
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
GUNHART & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BROS.
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 26, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 3 Battery-place.

L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:30, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 3 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
8:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at No. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. H. WEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS Leave New-York, from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, from Brooklyn, at 4:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05, 6:42 P. M. For Smithtown, &c., Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 9:44, 11:30 A.M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10, 11:30 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Tickets Office, No. 3 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:30, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

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FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-street Depot for Boston, at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES S. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.
Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.
Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 6:30 A. M.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 9 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORON.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 14th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 14th...6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 15th...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 15th...6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 16th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 16th...6:30 A. M.
Friday, 17th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 17th...6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 18th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 18th...6:30 A. M.
Monday, 20th...11:00 A. M.	Monday, 20th...6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st...9:00 A. M.	Monday, 20th...3:30 P. M.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. BARKER.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 14th...8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 14th...12:00 M.
Wednesday, 15th8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 15th...12:30 P. M.
Thursday, 16th...8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 16th...1:30 P. M.
Friday, 17th.....10:00 A. M.	Friday, 17th.....3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 18th...11:30 A. M.	Saturday, 18th...3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 19th.....8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 19th.....4:00 P. M.
Monday, 20th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st...6:30 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 23 R. (daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 344 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY. LLOYD'S HARBELTON JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 35d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.
Tickets to all landings, 50 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

A.—MARY POWELL.—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn, by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 23d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 90 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. Free transfer for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL-RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28, N. R., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:50 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.

Returning, leave Nantucket, 3:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive at New-York, 5:30 A. M. the next day.
GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.
Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boat, leaving Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) daily at 5:15 P. M.
FARE ONLY $1 50.
and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA VIA PEOPLE'S LINE FROM PIER NO. 41 N. R.—Large, steady, well-ventilated boats. Fare to Saratoga, $2 70; Excursion Tickets, good during season, to Albany and return, $2; Saratoga and return, $4 40. Races commence at Saratoga July 31.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received for sale at Desbrosses and 413 Broadway, and from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

ROMDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Cleave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—CHARLES S. FARNELL and EDMUND RANDOLPH ROBINSON, as Trustees under the deed of marriage settlement of James Thomson and Bella Thomson, his wife, plaintiffs, against Caroline Marcher, Emma Marcher, Bennett King, Emily Marcher, Samuel H. Denton, Jane Lee Gay, Leah J. Hart, James Sharkey, Dr. E. W. Bayette, Defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Number 102 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 11, 1877.
JOHN M. SCRIBNER, JR., Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, this 12th day of June, 1877. JOHN M. SCRIBNER, JR.,
au10-law6wF Plaintiffs' Attorney.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE AND with unusual facilities of information in Wall-street affairs, would like to make the acquaintance of a party who can furnish $1,000 or $2,500, for which handsome returns would be realized; A No. 1 references given. Address MORTIMER, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FIFTEEN PER CENT. — $3,000 TO $5,000 wanted in perfectly safe, legitimate business; money secured and profit guaranteed equal to 15 per cent.; references. Address INVESTMENT, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A JUDICIOUS, ACTIVE MAN WITH about $3,000, to invest in the completion of an honorable enterprise which promises to be profitable. Address W. J., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.
Full collegiate course; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; village is distinguished for refinement; the college is a home where parents may with entire confidence entrust their daughters; term commences Sept. 12, 1877. Send for catalogue.
Rev. EDWARD S. FRISBEE, President.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—24th year, opens Sept. 10. 20 instructors. 11 departments. College preparatory, English and business courses for gentlemen. For ladies, college course, with baccalaureate degree. Primary department. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

READY FOR WORK.
PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, will reopen for the year on MONDAY, Sept. 3. The Principal will be in his office daily, during August from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
S. S. PACKARD.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA HAVING REmoved her French and English Boarding-school for young ladies from Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, to Morristown, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19. Terms for board, tuition in English, French, and Latin, $360 per annum.

MRS. GARRETSON,
Assisted by Miss THURSTON, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 52 West 47th-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars sent on application.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, ENGlish, and German Home Academy for young ladies and Conservatory of Music, Dear Park-av., Babylon, Long Island. French always spoken; music taught by an eminent pianiste.

NO. 9 WEST 32D-ST.—MISS ANNA C. BRACKETT and Miss IDA M. ELIOT'S School for Girls from 6 to 21, will reopen TUESDAY, Oct. 2; prepares for any college or university if desired. For circulars and full information apply as above.

HENRY W.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ANOTHER EXILE TO COME HOME.

THE PROSECUTION AGAINST WILLIAM E. KING ABANDONED—NOLLE PROSEQUIS ENTERED ON ALL OF THE INDICTMENTS—NO REASONS GIVEN FOR THE COURSE ADOPTED.

District Attorney Phelps, who is summering at Watch Hill, R. I., yesterday sent to Chief Clerk Clark, by special messenger, a letter stating that he had been in communication with Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham respecting the indictments against William E. King, and that it was determined to enter a nolle prosequi in each of the indictments. In accordance with these instructions, Mr. Clark had the following indorsement written on each of the 14 indictments against King:

At the request of the Attorney-General, the Corporation Counsel, and Mr. Peckham, special counsel for the people, as expressed in the letter of the latter to the District Attorney, dated Aug. 14, 1877, a nolle prosequi is entered, with leave of the court, upon this indictment, as to William E. King.

BENJAMIN K. PHELPS, District Attorney.
Per MOSES P. CLARK, Chief Clerk.
Aug. 16, 1877.

The indictments were then taken into the Court of General Sessions, where Judge Sutherland ordered a nolle prosequi to be entered on each.

The indictments against King are all for obtaining money by false pretenses, and charge the accused and his "Ring" confederates with getting large sums of money from the City Treasury by obtaining the signatures of A. Oakey Hall, Mayor, and Wilson Small, Deputy Superintendent of Supplies and Repairs, to fraudulent bills; Andrew J. Garvey and Ingersoll & Co.—the former for supplies used in the alteration of the aqueduct, the latter for carpets and furniture alleged to have been supplied to the courts and public offices. It is charged in the indictments that Tweed, Connolly, and King obtained the signature of Mayor Hall to all of Ingersoll's fraudulent bills; and that King and Ingersoll procured the certification of Wilson Small to the correctness of Garvey's claim for $126,707 59. In indictments Nos. 1 and 2, King and Ingersoll are jointly implicated; indictments Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, are against William M. Tweed, Richard B. Connolly, and William E. King; in Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, William M. Tweed, Richard B. Connolly, Peter B. Sweeny, and William E. King are jointly charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.

Not a particle of information could be obtained of the motives which induced the Attorney-General, the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Peckham, and District Attorney Phelps, to abandon the criminal proceedings against King, as all the gentlemen named were absent from the City. In the absence of any other explanation, it is supposed that King, being anxious to return to the City, has either made restitution in money or volunteered to become a witness for the people. King was one of Tweed's many protégés. He originally filled a minor position around the City Hall; but was picked up by Tweed and elevated to a position in the Street Department. He subsequently became the confidential agent of the "Boss" when the latter became President of the Department of Public Works, and was used as the medium through which Tweed carried on his transactions with the other "Ring" thieves, and the channel through which flowed back "the Boss's" share of the spoils. Also occupied under Tweed, in the Department of Public Works, a position similar to that filled by Watson under Connolly in the Finance Department, and was reputed to have received a considerable share of the "Ring" plunder. At the break up of the Ring, which followed the exposures of THE TIMES, King fled to Europe, and was until lately residing in London.

KELLY'S RECENT APPOINTMENTS.

REMOVING EFFICIENT OFFICERS TO MAKE ROOM FOR WARD POLITICIANS—GENERAL CHARACTER OF SOME OF THESE MEN—INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS NOT AT ALL PLEASED WITH KELLY'S ACTS.

Independent Democrats express a good deal of dissatisfaction at the action of John Kelly in removing efficient employes connected with the Controller's Department, and appointing in their places men whose only recommendation is that they are active ward politicians of the Tammany stripe. But, of course, Kelly has to take care of his "heelers," and where they are concerned the public interests are to him a secondary consideration. Besides, the men removed were suspected of being friends of ex-Controller Green, or independent voters, and Kelly does not want any such people around him, however efficient they may be in their respective spheres of duty. Some of the appointments made have even surprised many members of Kelly's General Committee. They think that better selections might have been made from their ranks. The general character of some of the men recently appointed may be gathered from what follows:

Daniel Williams, who is appointed Deputy Collector of City Revenue, at a salary of $1,300 per annum, is a butcher by trade, but does not now follow that respectable occupation. He is a member of Kelly's General Committee, a professional ward politician, and well known in sporting circles as "Dandy" Williams.

John Keenan, the new Clerk of Washington Market, at a salary of $1,200 per annum, keeps two rum shops in the Eleventh Ward—one on the corner of Avenue C and Eleventh-street. He has served Tammany Hall faithfully as a member of the State Assembly, and is a member of Kelly's General Committee and an active, political worker in his "district."

James Carraher, appointed Deputy Collector in the Bureau for Collection of the City Revenue, at a salary of $1,170 per annum, *dis* a Deputy Sheriff, a member of Kelly's General Committee, and notorious as a ward politician of the olden style.

Albert Elterich, appointed clerk in the Bureau of Collection of Arrears, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, is a German politician of the Eighth Assembly District, who has always been so eager for office that he has been first on one side of the political fence and then on the other. He suffered defeat in his district several years ago as an "Independent" Republican candidate for the Assembly.

William H. McCabe was a clerk of the Common Council until Jan. 1 last, when he resigned for other employment. A useful politician to Kelly in his district, he has been appointed for that reason a clerk in the Controller's office, at a salary of $1,000 per annum.

Daniel Scully, appointed assistant clerk in the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears, at $1,000 per annum, was formerly a clerk in Part 1 of the Superior Court, and was removed by County Clerk Walsh. He is an active worker for Kelly in the Fourth Ward, and for that reason has been rewarded.

Nobody seems to know or is willing to give any information concerning the previous employments or antecedents of the persons whose appointments are officially recorded in the *City Record*, as follows:

James Doyle, clerk in Controller's office, at a salary of $1,000 per annum; John G. Harper, assistant clerk in the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears, at $1,000 per annum; Adam Effler, messenger in the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears, at $2 70 per day; John F. Gouldsbury, clerk in Controller's office, at a salary of $1,000 per annum; Thomas Daw and Michael F. Burke, assistant clerks in the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears, at salaries of $1,000 each per annum. These appointees are all known to be active "machine" politicians in their districts, and subservient tools of the Tammany Hall Committee on Organization. Mr. John N. Cornell, who has been discharged from the clerkship of Washington Market to make room for Keenan, the Tammany rumseller, is at a loss to know why he was removed, and, as was stated in THE TIMES of last Monday, the respectable butchers of the market are surprised and somewhat indignant at his treatment.

Several members of the Tammany Hall General Committee, commenting upon Kelly's action in making appointments, express views that do not argue well for harmony in their ranks. They say that Kelly has "lost his head" in his fear of losing influence with his followers, and is yielding to the clamor for place of the worst elements in the organization, and the more respectable portion are becoming rapidly alienated from him. As for the independent Democratic voters, they are more confirmed in their hostility to Tammany Hall than they have ever been, and are hopeful of victory in November if the opposition to Kelly's "machine" is properly organized.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

At a meeting of the creditors of Dennis Clark, who keeps a general store at Unionville, N. Y., held before Register Little, William M. Sayer, of Goshen, was elected Assignee in Bankruptcy.

Frederick Lewis, who was appointed Receiver of the firm of Isaacs & Hackes, wholesale clothing salers, at No. 447 Broadway, owing to disputes between the members of the firm, has ordered the sale of all the stock at auction to-day.

A circular has been issued by the Hardware Board of Trade announcing that the Directors have appointed a committee of the creditors of Hamilton & Co., hardware merchants, of Toledo, Ohio, suspended recently, owing over $160,000, who are now investigating the affairs of the concern, and request that the New-York creditors delay all action for the present.

Register Little has received a voluntary petition in bankruptcy from George M. Wheeler, a large grain dealer at No. 54 Cliff-street. He owes over $250,000, one-third of which is due to the banks, and $80,000 to firms in England. The largest creditors are the following: Caswall & Co., Sheffield, England, $45,000; Hurd, Dawson & Hardy, Yorkshire, England, $24,563; Seigers of F. S. Comstock & Co., $20,000; Union National Bank of Pittsburg, $20,000; Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank of Pittsburg, $15,000; Amoskeag National Bank, of Manchester, N. H., $15,000; American Exchange National Bank, of New-York, $8,000; Charles Kneeland, $8,000; S. G. Wheeler, Jr., $18,104.

THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED—A STATEMENT BY COUNSEL IN REFERENCE TO THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK.

The little excitement occasioned by the rumor concerning the condition of the Long Island Savings Bank had almost died out yesterday. About 50 of the 5,000 depositors called at the bank during the day and drew $10 each, the highest sum obtainable without a notice of 60 days. A few gave notice that they would withdraw their deposits at the expiration of 60 days, and a number of large depositors, after consulting with the Directors and receiving satisfactory proof of the sound condition of the bank, left without drawing any money or giving any notice of withdrawal. The following additional statement in reference to the affairs of the bank was given for publication yesterday by the bank's counsel, acting under the advice of the Directors:

"It is perhaps unnecessary to add anything to the explanations which have already been made concerning the report of the affairs of the Long Island Savings Bank, which appeared in a New-York paper of Wednesday, and yet a brief supplemental explanation may be justified. In the report of the Examiner the cost of the real estate belonging to the bank, at East New-York, is put at $8,036, while the report of the bank made to the department six months later put the cost of the real estate, besides the banking building, at $12,657 29, and an explanation of the discrepancy between these two sums is asked for. It is as this: When, in May, the Examiner made his report, the only real estate besides the banking building held by the bank was the East New-York property, the cost of which was the amount stated. After this report had been made, however, and before the report of the bank made in January following, another piece of property, situated in Brooklyn, had been sold on a foreclosure of a mortgage, and bid in by the bank at a cost of $4,621 29, that being the exact amount of the discrepancy referred to. Thus it is seen that this error occurred by its being assumed that the bank on the 1st of January, 1877, had acquired no other property beyond that which it held in May, 1876. Again: The bank report of January, 1876, states the amount of cash on hand and on deposit to have been $45,544, while the Examiner in May, six months later, found only $13,534 cash on hand, and it is stated that 'an explanation of this difference of the statements of cash on hand is needed.' The simple statement of these facts would seem to be sufficient. On the 1st day of January, 1876, interest became due to depositors, and there was, therefore, then on hand an additional amount to be appropriated for that purpose and to pay depositors, there being usually more money withdrawn at that period. All this amount, excepting, of course, a sum sufficient for the ordinary transactions of the bank, was invested before the following May, it being the practice to keep all moneys invested not required for that purpose. This disposes of the only points of difference pointed out between the two reports, and for which an explanation seemed to be required. The investments and securities of the bank are unexceptionable, the only ground of criticism being the investment in the banking building, which shows for itself, and in regard to which our situation is not unlike that of most savings banks of modern creation which have made similar investments."

THE SILK OPERATIVES.

FAILURE TO EFFECT A COMPROMISE—THE STRIKE NOT YET ENDED.

About 100 of the striking silk weavers lately employed at Messrs. J. N. Stearns & Co.'s manufactory on Forty-second-street and Third-avenue, held a meeting yesterday afternoon on First-avenue, near Forty-first-street, to devise measures for ending the unpleasant situation they have been placed in by the late reduction of their wages. A large number of these operatives were trained weavers, who learned their trade in mills at Manchester and other manufacturing towns in England, and they were induced to come to this country by the representations of Messrs. Stearns' agents that they would receive steady employment and fair wages. They feel much mortified at the successive reductions of their wages, and say they wish they were back in the Old Country, or somewhere else out of New-York. They say while house rent, provisions, and nearly all the necessaries of life are nearly as high as they were three or four years ago, the wages of the operatives have been steadily reduced, until they find it barely possible to make a living. They are aware, they admit, that the times are very dull, and that business of nearly all kinds is much depressed, but they think some unfair distinction has been made against their class, to which they are unwilling to submit. After some discussion as to the best course to pursue, a committee of 10 was appointed to wait on the proprietors and ascertain whether it would not be possible to effect a compromise. The deputation found Mr. Stearns at the factory, and after representing to him the impossibility of making a decent support out of the wages to which they now had been reduced, they asked if he would not reconsider the matter and restore their old wages, or, at least, meet the weavers "half way." He told the girls that he could not make an advance of 1 cent, and he advised them, during these hard times, to rent a tenement-house in common, and all live together.

"What shall we buy the furniture with?" they asked.

"Oh, you can do without furniture. You will have to live on the floor awhile." He also told them that if they were not satisfied with their pay they could go to Paterson and see if they could do any better.

When the committee returned to the meeting and reported their lack of success, the girls gave vent to some very bitter expressions, and resolved to continue the strike. They say they have offers of assistance from the operatives of Paterson, and though the latter are on very low wages, they can still do something for their fellow-laborers in New-York.

DEATH OF CONSTANTINE BOLIANO.

RESULT OF AN ASSAULT IN MARCH LAST—JACOB RUSSO, THE ASSAILANT, IN PRISON FOR FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

On the 22d of March last Jacob Russo feloniously assaulted an Italian named Constantine Boliano, at No. 43 Sullivan-street, and upon trial before Judge Gildersleeve was convicted, and sentenced to State Prison for three years. The circumstances were these: Boliano was an ice-cream peddler, and with Russo and Joseph Oberti occupied one room at the above number. John Boliano, a brother of Constantine, occupied an adjoining room. Constantine Boliano, according to Russo's statement, owed him $50. After trying several times unsuccessfully to collect the money, Russo made up his mind to compel its payment at the point of a pistol. At 11 o'clock on the night of March 22, his two room-mates being asleep, Russo arose, and going over to Constantine Boliano's bed, awakened him, and, pointing the pistol at him, demanded the money. A scuffle ensued, and Russo, after vainly attempting to discharge the pistol as the Italian clubbed him with it until he was helpless. Boliano was sent to Chambers-Street Hospital, where he only remained a couple of days, and then left with his head bandaged carefully. The man, although suffering the most intense pain, bore it in the hope of recovery. But his condition grew gradually worse, and on the 7th inst. he was taken to Roosevelt Hospital in a helpless and dying state. He lingered there for three days, and died on Friday last. The post-mortem examination showed that the skull of deceased was badly fractured, and had a piece of bone a third of an inch in diameter crushed in upon the brain, and that particles of the broken bone had worked their way into the brain and produced an abscess, from which he died. The Coroner's jury yesterday returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

THE POOL OF THE TRUNK LINES.

A story was printed in one of the morning journals yesterday to the effect that because the Canada Southern and Wabash Railroads had recently reduced their freight rates, the pool formed by the four great trunk lines—the Erie, New-York Central, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio—for the apportionment of westward-bound freight, would inevitably be destroyed. At the freight offices of the Erie Railway it was said that the newspaper which printed the story was "making a mountain out of a mole-hill." Mr. Albert Fink, the Commissioner of the trunk lines, was not at his office in the afternoon, but a TIMES reporter was informed there that the reductions made by the two Western railroads would have no effect upon the agreement between the trunk lines. There was said to be no agreement concerning the apportionment of freight between the Western railroads, although a meeting to form a pool was held recently by representatives of some of those roads at Niagara Falls.

NOT A CASE OF ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Mrs. Mary Wance died on Wednesday night at 9:05 at her residence, No. 241 Second-street, and Dr. Moritz, her attending physician, sent in word yesterday morning to the Board of Health that she had died of Asiatic cholera. This caused considerable excitement, and Dr. Nagle, Deputy Register of Records of the Board of Health, sent a notice to Dr. Moritz requesting a statement from him of the case. In reply, Dr. Moritz sent Dr. Nagle a report, in which, after describing the symptoms, he said it was his firm belief that the case, "if it was not, at least resembled, one of Asiatic cholera." The case was given in charge of the Coroner, and Deputy Coroner McWhinnie yesterday afternoon held a post-mortem examination of the body. The result was stated by the Deputy Coroner as follows:

"The cause of the death of Mrs. Mary Wance was pneumonia, due to Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, the diarrhea being dependent thereon."

Dr. Moritz attended the post-mortem, and appended to the report the following statement:

"I was present at the post-mortem examination on the body of Mrs. Mary Wance made by Deputy Coroner McWhinnie, and from that examination I am of opinion that the cause of death was Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, diarrhea and other symptoms being intercurrent affections. From the general symptoms while I attended the deceased before death, which resembled Asiatic cholera so much, I deemed it my duty to report the case to the Board of Health as I did."

THE RACING AT SARATOGA.

THIRD DAY OF THE SECOND MEETING.

THREE FLAT RACES AND A RUN OVER HURDLES—ONLY ONE FAVORITE SUCCESSFUL—DEAD HEAT FOR THE GRINSTEAD STAKES—THE RACING IN DETAIL.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—With fine weather and a track the third day of the second meeting has passed off with success. There was the usual large and fashionable attendance, and there was no dissatisfaction expressed at the starting in the several events. Mr. D. J. Crouse, of Ohio, officiated, and was successful. Only one of the favorites was successful, and the outsiders were therefore in high glee. In the mutual pools the value of the winning tickets were as follows: First race—dead heat—Magenta $4 10, Spartan $12 10; second race—Vera Cruz $13 80; third race—Madge $59 10; fourth race—Redding $9 70; second heat, $6 50.

THE GRINSTEAD STAKES.

The first race was the Grinstead stakes for 2-year olds, one of the new fixed events opened last year. There were 30 nominations, and five of them faced the starter as follows: F. Smythe's Wade Hampton, George L. Lorillard's Duke of Magenta, Pierre Lorillard's Spartan and Bertha, and James A. Grinstead's by Alarm, dam by War Dance. In the pools, just before the start, the Duke of Magenta brought $200, Pierre Lorillard's pair $85, Grinstead's colt $55, and Wade Hampton $26. When they were gathered in the shute, Duke of Magenta began to cut up as usual and delayed the start, and when there was an opportunity to get him off Wade Hampton held back, and so there were several false attempts. Finally the flag fell, with Grinstead's colt in the lead, Bertha second, Duke of Magenta third, Wade Hampton fourth, and Spartan fifth. As they ran down the shute Duke of Magenta passed Bertha, and assumed the second place, but Grinstead's colt, turning into the regular track at the half-mile pole, was a length and a half in advance of Duke of Magenta, and there was also half a length of daylight between the latter and Bertha, while Spartan had passed Wade Hampton, and was lapping his stable companion. The pace was very fast round the lower turn, and the Grinstead colt still maintained his lead of Magenta, while Spartan had passed into the third place. There was half a length of daylight between all of them until they turned into the home stretch, when Magenta closed upon the Grinstead colt very fast, and was in the lead at the furlong pole, while Spartan was soon second at Duke of Magenta's tail. Under the whip, Spartan came and closed rapidly at every jump, and when they reached the goal it looked from the reporters' stand that the Duke had won it by a head, but the judges gave it a dead heat. Grinstead's colt was third, two lengths behind. Bertha fourth, and Wade Hampton fifth. The time was 1:16¾—very fast.

George Lorillard being sick and not on the course, it was decided by his representative and Pierre Lorillard to divide the bets made with it the pools, so that those who had tickets in the mutual pools on Duke of Magenta lost money, as he was a great favorite, while the Spartan tickets were worth over $12.

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

The next event to be decided was a dash of a mile and three-quarters for all ages, which brought out four competitors, in Carr & Co.'s Viceroy, George L. Lorillard's Tom Ochiltree, L. A. Hitchcock's Glasgow, and James T. Williams' Vera Cruz. In the pools, Ochiltree brought $375, Vera Cruz $175, Viceroy $65, Glasgow $45. When the flag fell they were off well together, but none of them cared to make the running. Finally, Lakeland sent Glasgow to the front, and when they entered the regular track at the half-mile pole he was leading four lengths, and Viceroy was second, four lengths before Ochiltree, who was the same distance in advance of Vera Cruz. They came around the lower turn in this manner, all strung out, with Ochiltree and Vera Cruz under a pull, and when they passed the judges' stand, finishing the first three-quarters of a mile, Glasgow was showing two lengths in advance of Viceroy, and he four lengths in front of Tom Ochiltree, who was the same distance ahead of Vera Cruz. Going round the turn the pace became a little better, and the rear ones began to close upon Glasgow, who was but a length and a half in front at the quarter pole, Viceroy still second, two lengths ahead of Ochiltree, who was the same distance before Vera Cruz. Going along the back stretch they ran still faster, and Viceroy moved closer upon Glasgow, Viceroy getting to his tail; but at the half-mile pole Glasgow got away once more, and led at that point a length and a half, Viceroy still second, and three lengths away from Ochiltree, with a length of daylight between the latter and Vera Cruz. As they came round the lower turn the race commenced as Vera Cruz moved up to Ochiltree and the pair began to close on the leaders. In the meantime Viceroy had passed Glasgow and turned into the homestretch with the lead, which he maintained to the furlong pole, but the others were in a line close upon him. Then Ochiltree and Vera Cruz came to the front, and there was a close struggle between them, resulting in a victory for Vera Cruz by half a head in the slow time of 3:17. Four lengths behind came Viceroy, third, two lengths in front of Glasgow.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

The third event was a dash of a mile and an eighth, with allowances to beaten horses and maidens, for which there were eight entries, but only five of them sported colors, viz.: Bowie's Mary, George Lorillard's Ambush, Longstaff's Higgins, Smythe's Madge, and McDaniel's Sister of Mercy; and this was the third dump for the backers of the favorites. In the final pools Higgins became the favorite, and brought $215, Mary, $210; Ambush, $200; Sister of Mercy, $115, and Madge, $100. They were started from the furlong pole, and when the flag fell they were all off together, with the exception of Higgins, who was last. Coming up, Mary immediately assumed the lead, and reached the stand a length in front of Madge, who was three lengths before Sister of Mercy, who was a length ahead of Ambush, he being half a length before Higgins. In this order they went round the turn, but Mary increased her lead and passed the quarter pole two and a half lengths before Madge, who was two lengths ahead of Higgins and Sister of Mercy, while Ambush was in the rear. As they raced along the back stretch Madge closed upon Mary, and at the half-mile pole the latter led her but a length and a half, and at the tail of Madge was Sister of Mercy, a length in front of Higgins. Coming round the lower turn, Mary remained in the lead, and was still in front when turning into the home stretch, but Madge was closing up on her very rapidly, and at the mile distance stand they were on even terms. Madge succeeded in passing the goal a winner by a neck in 2:01¼, Mary second, Sister of Mercy third, Higgins fourth, and Ambush fifth. This was the first victory for Madge this year and only the third race won by Mr. Smythe since the beginning of the season.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The concluding affair of the day was a handicap hurdle race of mile heats, which had six entries, viz.: L. Hart's Redding, C. J. Callaway's Audubon, John Lawler's Moonstone, Charles Reed's Senator M., J. S. Cattanach's Bencher, and Daley Brothers' Dandelion. The previous excellent running of Redding made him a prominent favorite, and in the pools he brought $325; Bencher, $80; Moonstone, $70; Audubon, $60; Senator M., $35, and Dandelion, $30. There was considerable delay in consequence of Bencher's non-appearance when called by the judges, but just as they were going to start without him, he came upon the track. At the first attempt they were sent off well together, with Moonstone first and Senator M. second. Audubon went to the front and led the others over the first hurdle, but after safely landing on the other side Bencher immediately ran to the front, getting a lead of two lengths ahead of Redding and Audubon, who were on even terms. Redding and Moonstone, however, soon passed Bencher, and when they reached the quarter-pole Redding was a half length before Moonstone, who was half a length in advance of Bencher, he being three lengths before Audubon. Redding kept the lead along the back stretch over the two hurdles, and was followed by Bencher, with Senator M. third. In this manner they passed the half-mile pole. On the lower turn Redding took a decided lead and was never headed, winning the heat by two lengths in 1:53¾, Moonstone second, a head in front of Bencher third, six lengths ahead of Dandelion fourth, Senator M. fifth, and Audubon sixth.

Second Heat.—Redding brought $100 and the field $26. Another long delay was caused by the obstinacy of Bencher, who kept rearing and jumping in front of the stand, and causing much hilarity among the spectators. The attendants finally got him to the starting post with a rope, and the flag fell with him in the rear. Moonstone was first over the hurdle, Audubon second, and Dandelion third, but going round the turn Dandelion went to the front, and at the quarter pole showed two lengths before Redding, who was three lengths ahead of Audubon. Dandelion kept the lead over the two hurdles on the back stretch to the half-mile pole, but on the lower turn Redding came to the front, and there he remained, winning the heat and race easily by three lengths in 1:53, Moonstone second, two lengths ahead of Dandelion third, Senator M. fourth, and Audubon fifth, and Bencher distanced.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted resolutions establishing two new ferries—one from Fulton Market to Mott Haven, and the other from Peck-slip to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with intermediate landings at or near Eighty-fourth-street, East River. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were then authorized to sell the franchises of the ferries thus established at public auction. Alderman Morris presented an ordinance, which was approved, allowing persons clad in bathing suits to bathe in the North and East Rivers. The resolution of Aldermen Shiels requesting the United States Steam-boat Inspectors to compel owners of excursion boats to place hand-rails upon their gang-planks so as to prevent accidents was also adopted. A communication was received from Major-Gen. Shaler, referring to the recent services of the National Guard in preserving order in this City, and requesting that proper armories be provided for them, in pursuance of the law which authorizes the Mayor, the Controller, and the President of the Board of Aldermen to have armory buildings erected on lands belonging to the City other than the public parks. The communication was referred to the Committee on County Affairs. The Committee on Finance presented a report reciting that there was no appropriation out of which they could defray the expenses of entertaining the Governors of the various States on their proposed visit to this City. The report was approved. A number of communications were received from the Mayor, vetoing resolutions permitting persons to erect stands on the sidewalks, all such resolutions having been pronounced illegal by the Corporation Counsel. The board then adjourned until the first Tuesday in September.

MILITARY RIFLE PRACTICE.

THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT AT CREEDMOOR—OPENING OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ENCAMPMENT.

The members of the Twenty-third Regiment in the third class, or those who had not won "marksman's" badges, went to Creedmoor yesterday for rifle practice, under command of Major A. C. Barnes. There were 170 men present in fatigue uniform, who went to the range by the 9:30 train. Upon reaching the grounds, it was found that the Brigade Inspector, Major Manning, was absent, and had not sent a representative. Capt. Burton, Regimental Inspector, was therefore compelled to perform the duplex duties of Brigade and Regimental Inspector, with the additional inconvenience of finding that no scoring blanks had been provided for the use of the command. However, the Captain remarked, "we got along first rate without him," (the Brigade Inspector.) The behavior of the troops was excellent, and perfect discipline was maintained. Every movement of the regiment as a body was conducted with an amount of precision not often seen at Creedmoor. After the practice had been concluded, line was formed, and the march back to the cars was conducted as carefully as it would be on parade occasions. The shooting was very poor, but this was probably due to the circumstance that all of the best shots have long since won "marksmen's" badges and were not allowed to shoot again. Out of 170 men only 98 qualified in the second class by making 25 out of a possible 50 points, at 100 and 150 yards, and of that number there were but seven qualifications for the first class who will be permitted to shoot for "Marksman's" badges. Twenty scorers were provided for the occasion by the Forty-seventh Regiment, under command of Lieut. Harrison. The scores at 300 and 400 yards were as follows, the highest attainable number being 50 points:

Private Stanton	27	Private Riell	25
Sergt. Graham	27	Private Werner	25
Sergt. Nixsen	27	Private Richardson	25
Sergt. McClellan	25		

The shooting was impaired somewhat by a heavy shower of rain which lasted for about half an hour, but did not interrupt the practice.

The officers of the Forty-seventh Regiment had an informal "opening" of their encampment on the range yesterday afternoon. Lieut.-Col. Brownell extended the hospitalities of the occasion to a number of invited guests, and a fine dinner was provided for the party. The regimental and national colors were hoisted from a staff opposite to the entrance of the officers' tent, while the halyards were adorned with guidons and small flags of different nationalities. The main tent incloses a very handsome apartment. Matting covers the floor, and tables, chairs, and other articles of furniture combine to render the place comfortable. Back of the officers' tent is a kitchen provided with a range and all necessary cooking utensils, while the work of cleaning and repairing guns is performed in a separate tent set aside for the purpose. It is intended by the officers to offer every convenience to the regimental team in order to induce them to spend as much time as possible in practicing before the Fall shooting takes place, as the officers hope to secure a prize worthy of the trouble and expense which they are now submitting to, thus placing their marksmen among the first in the State.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE.

TESTIMONY AS TO THE VALUE OF REAL ESTATE IN RICHMOND, VA.—ITS DEPRESSED CONDITION.

The case of the Attorney-General against the Universal Life Insurance Company was continued yesterday before the Referee, J. V. French. Deputy Attorney-General Paige examined P. W. Grubb, of Richmond, in relation to the Ballard Hotel property in that city. The witness said that he had been familiar with Richmond property since 1856, and that he valued the property in question at $40,000, but said that it might bring $50,000 under very favorable circumstances. He considered the structure well built and finished, and it was in a good location for hotel property. In the cross-examination, conducted by Mr. Vanderpoel, the witness stated that the real estate market in Virginia was dull. It had commenced to decline in 1873, and continued to go downward until the present year, when it was lower and duller than he ever knew it to be. There was some property on the principal business streets that could be sold for as good a price at the present time as ever, but the majority of real estate would not bring more than half of the assessed valuation; indeed, he had known property in the immediate neighborhood of the Ballard Hotel to sell for as much as one-half of the assessed valuation. In Virginia they have two classes of assessment officer—State and Municipal—and the figures of each differ to so great a degree that the Legislature last year passed a law to prevent a higher assessment than that made by the State Assessors. The hotel property which he valued at $40,000 was assessed on the books of the City Assessor at $81,600, and on the books of the State Assessors a little over one third of that amount. The witness was of the opinion that the terms of payment greatly affected the price of property in the City of Richmond, and that persons owning property in that city were anxious to hold on to what they had rather than to part with it in the present depressed state of the market.

Mr. M. Coleman, Deputy Tax Commissioner of this City, was next called, and testified to the value of New-York City real estate. His testimony was similar to that given by Mr. William Laimbeer the day previous. He and Mr. Laimbeer had made the examination of the property held by the insurance company together, and their estimations of the values of the different parcels had not varied on improved property in any case more than $2,000. He stated that the City Assessors were instructed, in making their assessments, to put a fair value upon property, and in relation as to their estimation, the property would bring in a forced sale. The examination was then adjourned until to-day.

HOBOKEN TURTLE CLUB.

ANNUAL REPAST AT MACOMB'S DAM—AWARDING THE PRIZE FOR THE LARGEST APPETITE—INGREDIENTS OF THE SOUP.

Two hundred members and invited guests of the Hoboken Turtle Club sat down to dinner yesterday afternoon in the tasteful little pavilion of the club, on Central-avenue, just above Macomb's Dam. At one end of the room was a huge turtle-shell, suspended against the wall, bearing the inscription, "Hoboken Turtle Club, 1796—1877," with the motto:

"Congenial souls, where'er they meet,
In social terms each other greet."

Attached to each of the posts running through the centre of the building was the monogram of the club—a miniature turtle flanked by the gilded letters "H. C." The soup, which formed the chief feature of the repast, might have done credit to the cook of Lucullus. Among its ingredients were 600 pounds of turtle meat, a dozen calves' heads, 48 calves' feet, and a vast quantity of parsley, onions, leeks, and other vegetables. A gallon of fine old brandy and another of sherry were added previous to serving, "just to give it a flavor." Three hundred boiled eggs, freed from the shells, were prepared for crumbling in the soup as soon as served. At 4 o'clock sharp the guests took their seats, and for more than an hour the orders for "more soup" continued to keep the score of waiters in attendance at their busiest. President A. L. Ashman presided, supported by Secretary George B. Deane, Jr., and other officers. Among those present were Hon. Thomas E. Stewart, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, John I. Gilbert, Major W. H. Lange, George W. Bush, Capt. L. M. Black, Dunpan F. Curry, Theodore Fromuth, James A. Flack, Frank Ferguson, George W. Hinchman, John J. Levy, William King, Lewis Schlamm, George S. Schultz, Lewis A. Sayre, Alonzo Taylor, F. A. Ridabock, William Wills, and ex-Alderman E. Gilon. After full justice had been done the repast, the cloth was withdrawn, and the President arose and gravely announced that the committee, by a unanimous vote, had awarded the vegetable bouquet for the person eating the largest number of plates of soup to Mr. Edward Gilon. [Cheers and laughter.] The "bouquet," carefully constructed of beets, onions, and other appropriate vegetables, was thereupon presented to the ex-Alderman, who acknowledged it in a few good-humored remarks, thanking the committee, but adding that they had really honored him above his deserts, since his friend, Mr. Charles P. Shaw, had taken at least two plates to his one. [Laughter.] An old drinking-song, entitled "A Cup of Generous Wine," was capitally rendered by a volunteer quartet, after which short addresses were delivered by Col. Thomas E. Stewart, Dr. I. I. Hayes, John I. Gilbert, Duncan F. Curry, and others. Mr. Arthur Cook sang "The Rose of Killarney" and the "Sweet By and By," and Capt. L. M. Black and Dr. Fleming contributed social reminiscences of "contemporaneous human interest."

At 7 o'clock the party broke up in good order and in the best of spirits. George Frank Hall acted as Chairman of the Cooking Committee, which comprised 50 members of the club. The caterers were Thompson C. Dunn and John Tarbell. Twenty-six hours were occupied in preparing the soup, which was unanimously pronounced to be the finest ever served in the history of the club.

A breakfast of turtle steaks was given at the clubhouse at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, at which 100 members were present.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 16.—The Attorney-General has decided that the Treasurer was not authorized to pay the Constitutional Convention any amount above the $25,000 appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of defraying expenses incurred. This amount was expended several days since.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Customs officials seized a 10-gallon cask of gin on the steam-ship Vaterland, from Antwerp, yesterday.

The annual festival of Typographical Union No. 6 will be held in Sulzer's East River Park the afternoon and evening of Monday next.

Ann Jane Tucker, aged 15, died yesterday at her parents' residence, No. 256 Spring-street, from burns accidentally received by her clothes taking fire from a cigar while on the steam-boat Arrowsmith on Monday last.

United States Deputy Marshal Holmes put on board the Austrian bark Formosa, which left for Trieste yesterday afternoon, Giovanni Martinolich, one of her crew, who is charged with having mutinied and attempted to shoot the first mate. He is sent home to be tried in Austria.

A telegram was received yesterday afternoon at the Central Office from Marshal William Jameson, of the Englewood Protection Society, informing Superintendent Walling that he had succeeded in recovering all the valuable property stolen in the night of the 11th inst. from the residence of Mr. Augustus Floyd, at Englewood, N. J. No further particulars were given.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have posted the following proposed amendment to rule 4 of the by-laws, to go into effect Aug. 27: "All parties paying differences shall be allowed a discount from the date of payment to the first day of the month named in the contract, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum." The time now is to within five days of the expiration of the contract.

The Committee of Twenty-Three of the new Republican party, met last night at Science Hall to receive the formal returns from the various Assembly Districts of the primary meetings held last Tuesday night. The names already published were handed in and accepted. Mr. Henry C. Robinson then formally dissolved the old committee, and announced that the New General Committee would be called together next week.

David R. Burns, one of the oldest and best known of down-town business men, died on Wednesday, in his 78th year. He was a broker in whiskies and highwines for 30 or 40 years, and a member of the Produce Exchange since its inauguration up to within six months ago, when he retired owing to failing health. He was very highly respected. His funeral will take place this morning, from his late residence, Avenue A, near Eighty-seventh-street.

The funeral of the late George Parbury Pollen will take place at 11 o'clock to-day in Grace Church, and the remains will be conveyed to Green-Wood for burial. Mr. Pollen was for many years in business in this City, in connection with Robert Colgate, and was instrumental in establishing the whitelead business in Brooklyn. Mr. Pollen was a successful merchant and amassed a handsome fortune. He was one of the Directors of the Equitable Fire Insurance Company.

Creditors in this city and on Staten Island having relinquished all proceedings against the owners of the Canadian yacht Countess of Dufferin, she was released yesterday and hauled from the dry dock at the foot of Rector-street. A full supply of stores has been laid in, and this morning she will sail for Montreal unless further proceedings be instituted against her. The expense of holding the yacht since the 21st of July has been between $2,000 and $3,000, and the case remains about as it was when the suits were began.

United States Deputy Marshal John Robinson boarded the American brig C. C. Sweeney yesterday on her arrival at this port from Havre, and took to the Ludlow-Street Jail A. Harling, Thomas Williams, John Webber, and Neils Olsen, four of the crew, who are to be held as witnesses against John Williams, William Davis, Edward Smith, and Thorwald Andersen, four other members of the crew, who are charged with having murdered Henry Harris, a mate of the vessel, and who are expected to arrive in a few days on another vessel, having been sent home in irons by the American Consul.

Henry Singler, of Newark, who for several weeks has been working in Burt's shoe factory, was arrested and locked up in Ludlow-Street Jail yesterday on a charge of having by false swearing caused the arrest of some of the society men. The strike in the factory still continues. Mr. Burt says he would rather give up business than re-employ the union men, and the men say that they were forced to strike for refusing to

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE PHILADELPHIA CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE INVESTIGATION INTO ITS MANAGEMENT—GLARING FRAUDS REVEALED BY THE COMMISSION—ARTICLES STOLEN AND SOLD—THE PRESENT COLLECTOR'S MANAGEMENT ALL RIGHT—THE APPRAISER'S OFFICE IN A BAD WAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—In common with the rest of the Custom-houses in the country, there will no doubt soon be a revolution in the management of the one at Philadelphia, so far as some of the heads of the subordinate bureaus are concerned. The Commission which has been investigating how it has been run for the past six years have made some interesting developments, and that body will hold its concluding sessions next week, when the final report will be framed and forwarded to the department here. Mr. A. P. Tutton, formerly Supervisor of Revenue, is now Collector of the Port, and the evidence shows that for the some eight months which he has had control of affairs the Custom-House Department has been better managed than under any previous Collector, and more money has been returned to the Government. The most glaring frauds have been perpetrated in the Appraiser's Department, of which Major Moore, of West Chester, is the Chief. It was sworn to that excessive sampling was carried on there, to an extent hardly to be believed. Gallons of molasses and 10 and 20 pounds of sugar would be taken from a single hogshead or barrel, and sent up to the Appraiser's office. Here the articles would be kept until enough was secured to make up a hogshead or barrel of a particular kind, and then it would be sold by the Government officers or else sent to friends in various parts of Philadelphia. The enormity of this stealing is apparent when it is known that up to last December 140 hogsheads of molasses and sugar had thus been purloined and disposed of. With cargoes of wines and liquors it was still worse. The officers would take one bottle from each case of wine or brandy. A regular bar-room was opened on the first floor of the Appraiser's building on Second-street, where the friends of the officials held high carnival and drank free liquor. Quite a quantity of these stolen wines and liquors was traced to the residences of heads of bureaus who reside outside of Philadelphia.

The office of Collector, before Mr. Tutton assumed the place, had been a sinecure, his various predecessors spending a few hours a day there, and allowing the clerks to run it. As a result of this system, it was shown that numbers of them were engaged in business outside, and used the Custom-house as their place for receiving callers. The Surveyor's Department will most undoubtedly receive a thorough overhauling. E. O Goodrich is Surveyor; Hiram Goodrich, (a brother,) Deputy Surveyor, and there is still another brother connected with Assistant Treasurer Eyster's department. Under the Civil Service rules, but one of these can remain in office. Charges were made that cases of wine were sent to the residences of the Goodriches, as well as other articles, on which the duty had not been paid. It was through their instrumentality, assisted by Appraiser Moore, that Special Agent Ayre, who at first was a member of the Commission, was removed. Ayre had some time ago made an investigation of these two departments. These parties objected to his sitting in judgment upon them again, because they did not believe an unbiased conclusion could be reached with him there. So the department here transferred him. From what can be learned, it is not probable that there will be a great reduction in the working force, except in the abolition of the Naval Office, which is a sinecure. When Collector Tutton went into office he reduced the expenses some $30,000 a year, which had been thrown away.

There is a strong probability that the office of the Collector of the Port of Camden, opposite to Philadelphia, will be abolished. William Robeson, a brother to the late Secretary of the Navy, occupies that position. In his place there will be put an Inspector, who will be competent to transact all the duties required. The Commission has not agreed upon a plan for the reorganization of the Custom-house, but will commence work upon that next Tuesday.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

THE MARINE CORPS REVIEWED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY—THE EFFICIENCY OF THE FORCE COMMENDED BY GEN. HANCOCK AND OTHERS—NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The two battalions of marines from this city and Norfolk, recently on duty in Pennsylvania and Maryland, were reviewed at noon to-day by the Secretary of the Navy, in front of the Navy Department. The battalions numbered about 275 men in fatigue uniform. They were under command of Col. Heywood, and headed by the full Marine Band. They presented a very soldierly appearance. The Secretary occupied a position on the west portico of the building, and he was given a marching salute as the troops passed up Seventeenth-street. Accompanying the Secretary were Col. McCawley, commandant of the Marine Corps, and the chiefs of the several bureaus in the Navy Department, among them Rear-Admiral Norvell, Commodore Shufeldt, and Paymaster-General Watmough. The Secretary expressed himself much pleased with the fine appearance of both officers and men. This morning the Secretary addressed the following letter to Col. McCawley, commandant of the Marine Corps:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 17, 1877.

SIR: The department has received from Major-Gen. Hancock an official order, wherein he bestows the highest praise upon the marines who have just returned from Maryland and Pennsylvania under the command of Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Heywood, and Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Forney. The Major-General expresses his high appreciation of the excellent conduct and soldierly qualities "of both officers and men," and adds that "citizens and soldiers are uniting in admiration of the soldierly bearing, excellent discipline, and devotion to duty displayed by them while at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Reading."

The Secretary of War has also forwarded to the department a copy of a report from Col. and Surgeon J. M. Cuyler, Medical Director of the Division of the Atlantic, who, in accordance with instructions, inspects the sanitary condition of the detachment of marines at Reading, Penn., in which Medical Director Cuyler says:

The sanitary state of the command is excellent, and the officers evidently take great pride in looking after the health and comfort of the men. I do not recollect of ever having seen a more soldiery set of men, or a more orderly and well-behaved set, proving that they are under most excellent discipline. These men seemed to be so well taken care of by their officers that I really cannot see what the Major-General commanding can do to add to their health or comfort. It is quite remarkable that men performing such service are able to keep themselves and their arms, &c., so very clean and neat." This was to be expected from the well-established character of the marines, but is none the less gratifying to the department, and it desires to express, through you, to both officers and men its high appreciation of them, and to assure them of its readiness to cooperate in the adoption of any measures necessary to their comfort and an increase of their efficiency. They are the most important arm of the national defense, and the readiness with which they have responded to the recent summons of the department to aid in the suppression of unlawful combinations of men, no less than the proficiency in discipline, proves that they may be confidently relied upon whenever the public exigency shall call them into active service. Respectfully,

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

Col. CHARLES G. MCCAWLEY, Commandant Marine Corps, Head-quarters, Washington City.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Siegfried has been detached from the Naval Hospital at New-York and ordered to the receiving-ship Wyoming, at Washington. Assistant Surgeon E. H. Green has been detached from duty with the marines and placed on waiting orders. Acting Gunner Patrick Lynch has been ordered to the Washington Navy-yard for instruction in the Ordnance Department. Mate John McManus is ordered to duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

COMPLETION OF THE SITTING BULL COMMISSION—WHAT THEY PROPOSE TO DO—A DISPATCH FROM GEN. GIBBON—THE NEZ PERCES BEING CLOSELY PURSUED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Sitting Bull Commission was completed to-day by the acceptance of Mr. John McNeil, a merchant of St. Louis, who becomes a member on condition that he pays his own expenses. The other member of the commission will be Gen. Terry, of the Department of Dakota. Capt. Corbin, of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, who has recently been on duty at the White House as military secretary to President Hayes, will act as clerk. Gen. Terry will be in Washington in a day or two, and after receiving his instructions will proceed at once to Chicago, where he will be joined by Mr. McNeil. The commission will then proceed to Bismarck by the Northern Pacific Railroad, and from there by boat to Fort Peck, or some other point on the Upper Missouri. The party will then be escorted by a strong cavalry guard to the boundary of the British Province. Here they will be met by a company of the Canadian mounted Police, the scouts of which are to guide them to Sitting Bull, who is said to be encamped near Lake Pekopee, about 80 miles north of the forty-ninth parallel. The military escort, furnished by the United States Government, will remain in camp on the frontier until the return of the members of the commission. It is probable that the party will reach Sitting Bull's camp by the 12th of September. The commission will be instructed to guarantee him immunity from punishment for his past murders and other crimes upon the same terms to which Crazy Horse and other Sioux chiefs agreed. He will, of course, be required to surrender all his arms and ponies and go on a reservation. The commander of the mounted Police will have power to represent the Canadian Government in the consultation.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17.—The following was received this morning at military head-quarters:

DEER LODGE, Montana Territory, Aug. 15.
Gen. Terry, Commanding Department, St. Paul:

Have just arrived. Wounded getting along well, thanks to prompt assistance sent by the citizens of Helena, Deer Lodge, and Butte. They will reach here in three days. Gen. Howard left the battle-field in pursuit day before yesterday. Only 50 of his infantry were up, and I sent with him three officers and 50 men. I met Norwood's company of Second Cavalry on the Big Hole, and he is probably with Howard by this time. Cushing's two companies of artillery passed here this morning in wagons, and I have ordered them to push down the stage road at 40 miles a day, if their stock will stand it. Have also telegraphed the commanding officer at Fort Hall to start some of the Bannocks up toward Lemhi and the mountain passes to get information as to which way the Nez Perrés are heading. They cannot travel rapidly with their wounded, and next time they are struck they will be ruined. Many thanks for your cordial recognition of our services in your dispatch of the 13th, received yesterday.

JOHN GIBBON,
Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 17.—It is expected that a delegation of Indian chiefs, including Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Little Big Man, and other prominent chiefs of various tribes, will shortly visit Washington for the purpose of having a conference with the President.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

STATEMENT SHOWING THEIR CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON JUNE 22.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The following is an abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the United States at the close of business on Friday, June 22, 1877:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$898,049,006 63
Overdrafts	3,682,409 40
United States bonds to secure circulation	337,754,100 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	14,971,000 00
United States bonds on hand	32,344,450 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	35,653,330 29
Due from approved reserve agents	82,077,882 38
Due from other national banks	44,567,303 63
Due from State banks and bankers	11,246,349 79
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	44,818,722 07
Current expenses and taxes paid	7,910,864 84
Premiums paid	10,329,698 34
Checks and other cash items	10,095,677 23
Exchanges for Clearing-house	57,864,354 86
Bills of other national banks	20,182,948 00
Fractional currency	1,053,845 20
Legal tender notes	78,004,386 00
Specie	21,393,129 55
United States certificates for legal-tender notes	44,410,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund	14,612,333 33
Due from the United States Treasurer	3,340,241 27
Total	$1,774,352,833 81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$481,044,771 00
Surplus fund	124,714,072 93
Other undivided profits	50,508,351 70
National bank notes outstanding	290,002,057 00
State bank notes outstanding	521,620 00
Dividends unpaid	1,398,092 52
Individual deposits	636,267,529 20
United States deposits	7,187,431 67
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	3,710,167 20
Due to other national banks	121,443,601 23
Due to State banks and bankers	48,352,583 90
Notes and bills rediscounted	2,953,128 58
Bills payable	6,249,426 88
Total	$1,774,352,833 81

Number of banks, 2,078.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $319,202 13, and from Customs, $733,449 81.

The Secretary of War will return here this evening or to-morrow from Bennington, where he went to attend the recent celebration.

Dr. William H. Wheeler was to-day appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of North Carolina, vice C. S. Winstead, suspended.

The Post Office Department gives notice that the sailing of the steamer Carondelet from New-York for Havana, with Cuban mails, heretofore announced for the 23d inst., has been indefinitely postponed.

By invitation of the Swedish Government the International Prison Congress will meet at Stockholm in the latter part of August, 1878. The representative of Sweden at Washington has, by direction of his Government, extended an invitation to the Government of the United States to send delegates to the congress, and to take part officially in its proceedings.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $12,567,361 68; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,160,858; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $58,795,000; coin, including $38,685,400 in coin certificates, $102,054,938 99; outstanding legal tenders, $359,094,220.

In the absence of the President the Executive Mansion is almost deserted by visitors. Secretary Rogers and Assistant Private Secretary Pruden, with a force of four clerks, are at their offices every day, engaged in attending to routine work, such as answering letters, filing and referring applications for office, and keeping a thorough record of papers passing through the office, but outside of this regular routine there is little to demand their attention.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular saying: "In order to adjust the numerous accounts to be opened for subscribers to the 4 per cent. consols of 1907 loan upon the books of the Register of the Treasury, and to enable him to have prepared the schedules upon which the first dividend upon registered bonds shall be paid, becoming due on the 1st of October next, it becomes necessary to close the books for transfer and exchange of bonds on the 31st of this month, (August.) It is hoped that in the future the books for this loan will be closed for but 15 days prior to the payments of quarterly dividends, as in the 5 and 4½ per cent. funded loans."

The Spanish Minister, Mr. Mantilla, officially assures the Acting Secretary of State that the Government of Spain is disposed to satisfy the complaints which the United States may desire to make in regard to the cases of the Rising Sun and the Ellen Rizpah, even before they are formulated, and to prevent any cause for similar ones from arising hereafter. It appears that the acts complained of were both committed by the same officer, a subaltern, of a rank equivalent to that of coxswain in our Navy, through misunderstanding or excess of zeal. Mr. Mantilla states that the Spanish Government directs him to give to the Government of the United States the assurance that hereafter all the stipulations of the treaty shall be strictly observed even by the smallest of the Spanish Navy toward any American vessel that may be found along the Cuban coast and within Spanish maritime jurisdiction, and that orders have now been given by the Governor-General to that effect.

Gen. Le Duc, the Commissioner of Agricultural Affairs, has for some time been engaged in the consideration of important matters affecting the sugar interests of the United States, with particular attention to the subject of the increasing growth of that staple in this country. He believes that there can be a saving of more than $60,000,000 a year to this country by the production of the sugar at home that is now imported from abroad. The Commissioner is now in correspondence with sugar planters and others in the South and Southwest, and has also received information from the growers of sugar-beet in support of his views. The general opinion of planters and others is that there can be much heavier productions of sugar in this country than there is at present, and all who have communicated with the Commissioner on the subject avow their earnest anxiety to give him all the benefits of their experience on this subject, and to assist him in his efforts wherever they can.

The commission to examine into the business at the New-Orleans Custom-house say it was elicited in the evidence before them that Havana cigarettes are openly retailed in New-Orleans at $2 50 per box, when their cost to the honest importer, including export duty in Havana, import duty, internal revenue tax, and other charges, is little less than $4 a box, and that under existing circumstances, even the seizure and sale of smuggled cigarettes do not help honest trade, for by a combination on the part of the dealers in these articles, seized cigarettes seldom bring at a United States Marshal's sale more than 6 cents a packet, the Government furnishing a 4-cent revenue stamp for each packet. Thus the dishonest importer, when his smuggled goods are seized and sold, is able to buy them at a Marshal's sale cheaper than he could honestly import them. This evil, to a great extent, no doubt, arises from the excessive duty which Congress has thought fit to impose upon the importation of cigarettes, and will require legislative action to provide a full remedy; but increased vigilance on the part of the revenue officers, and the adoption of the precautions against smuggling recommended by the commission, will, in their opinion, repair to a considerable extent the injury which is now inflicted on the revenue in this regard.

SUPERINTENDENT ELLIS REMOVED.

THE CLOSING ARGUMENT IN THE CASE AND THE VERDICT OF THE SENATE—THE VOTE FOR REMOVAL 21 TO 10—ACQUITTED OF INTENTIONAL WRONG-DOING.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—In the Senate to-day Mr. McGuire continued the summing up for Mr. Ellis, dwelling at length on the clause of the law regarding the discretion given about savings banks which he may deem unsafe. Mr. Ellis called on leading financiers, and advised with them as to the condition and disposition of the Third-Avenue Bank. Does it look like neglect in the Superintendent to have kept up constant correspondence, keeping a close watch on the banks under his orders? Referring to the testimony of Mr. Smith, a clerk in the department, Mr. McGuire stigmatized him as a spy and traitor. Senators were asked to look at the bank reports and see the amounts invested by them in rotten stocks. Take every bank about which testimony has been received, and say, if you can, on which charge Mr. Ellis has been guilty of neglect of duty. As to the Third-Avenue Bank, he exerted unusual watchfulness, and if anything is to be laid to his charge, it amounts to mere errors of judgment. Much time was devoted to the laws regarding statutory officers appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Senate. Mr. McGuire said these charges were got up against Ellis to get a Republican out of office and make place for a Democrat. He said Ellis invited the closest scrutiny. He would not resign under the charges, but would let the Senate decide whether or not he was guilty. Either way, he would not hold the office 24 hours after the case ends.

Mr. Tracy, for the prosecution, began the closing argument. Referring to the statement of Mr. McGuire as to the removal and appointment of officers, he thought the State of New-York had full power to go into the office of one its clerks and make a full examination of his business and ways of management. Of the 10 banks Ellis is said to have closed, the evidence shows that he closed two himself, Lamb, his deputy, closed two, Trustees closed four, and depositors two. Referring to several of the banks, he claimed that the respondent had interposed no defense whatever, either in the testimony or on the argument of counsel, and that in respect to the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, it appeared by the reports that the bank was insolvent for more than two years; that Trustees' notes were given to exactly balance a continually increasing deficiency, and that Ellis never paid any attention whatever to that bank, and it was finally wound up without his interference by a suit of one of its own depositors. These things were not denied or disputed by the respondent. Briefly answering some arguments on law made by Mr. McGuire, he concluded by referring to the brief of testimony on each bank examined, recapitulating points in the testimony of leading witnesses, and claimed that the respondent had given no excuse for not protecting the depositors of the different banks, tracing the history of each bank from the records of the department. He claimed that Ellis had no power to consult the interests of other banks any more than the interests of manufacturers, commerce, or other public interests, but that his duties were confined by statute to protecting the interests of depositors of savings banks. The proof showed that Lamb, the deputy, had been watchful and vigilant in caring for the interests of depositors, and when the knowledge of Ellis gave him power to act he did so promptly; also, that Smith, the accountant, had been faithful in the discharge of his duties, and that no stain rested upon the department save only on Ellis himself, who, by culpable negligence and inefficiency, has caused great losses to depositors. The system itself is a good one, and has been copied in other States. It only needs an efficient head. In Mr. Lamb, the deputy, the Senate can be sure of a man able to conduct the department efficiently as long as it shall be intrusted to him.

At 5:30 P. M. the Senate went into executive session to consider on a verdict.

The Senate remained in session until 8 P. M. and then adjourned, without removing the injunction of secrecy, until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is understood that a resolution, offered by Senator Prince, was adopted, in substance, that the Senate, after hearing all testimony presented at the investigation in the case of De Witt C. Ellis, just concluded, concur with the Governor in the opinion that Mr. Ellis has not been guilty of any intentional wrong in the conduct of the Bank Department.

Mr. Ellis was then removed by the following vote:

For Removal—Messrs. Baden, Bixby, Bradley, Coleman, Gerard, Hammond, Harris, Jacobs, Lamont, Loomis, Morrissey, Robertson, St. John, McCarthy, Sayre, Schoonmaker, Sprague, Starbuck, Tobey, Wagstaff, and Woodin—21.

Against Removal—Messrs. Carpenter, Cole, Doolittle, Emerson, Kennaday, Moore, Prince, Selkreg, Vedder, and Wellman—10.

The nomination of Allen C. Beach as Superintendent, which was sent in by the Governor, was rejected by a vote of 15 to 15.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

CHECKING THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

EGYPTIAN TROOPS IN THE DOBRUDSCHA—ATTEMPT TO CUT OFF THE RUSSIAN COMMUNICATIONS—PREPARATIONS FOR A LONG CAMPAIGN—CARRYING SUPPLIES THROUGH A SEA OF MUD—GENERAL NOTES FROM THE FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent telegraphs as follows: "It is reported here that Prince Hassan, in the Dobrudscha, is marching rapidly with his Egyptian troops, with the object of cutting off the communication of the Russians with Bessarabia. Simultaneously we learn that eight Turkish steamers have received orders to disembark a force north of the Danube mouths with the same object. [Note.—Rumors of this description have been in circulation some time.]

The *Times'* military correspondent at Bucharest says every detail of preparation shows that the Russians have made up their minds for a long war, and are preparing great depots of firewood. The Roumanian Government is also asking tenders for a supply of great quantities of clothing and stores. The same correspondent, commenting on the summoning of the Russian Guard to the seat of war, says the guard was long retained near St. Petersburg on account of probable action on the part of England. Its removal, therefore, is reassuring, as it gives emphasis to the promise that English interests will not be threatened. The same paper's Sistova dispatch says: "A rain of less than 12 hours' duration has rendered the roads at this place over which the Russian supplies are transported a sea of mud, with gaping holes of unknown depth at frequent intervals. This forcibly illustrates the impossibility of the Russian campaign in Turkey after the rainy season has begun. It will be very difficult even to maintain their Armies between the Balkans and the Danube when the Summer weather breaks up. All other accounts concur with the above. The *Times'* correspondent with the Montenegrin Army telegraphs from Aluga, Aug. 15, as follows: "Our outposts report that a Turkish army, consisting of 12 battalions of regulars and several thousand irregulars have begun a movement on Drobniak. The Montenegrin force, which is utterly inadequate to oppose them, will fall back for the protection of the inhabitants until reinforcements arrive. The Turks are probably acting for the relief of Nicsics.

A dispatch received from Shumla says Suleiman Pasha has arrived at Elena.

A dispatch received yesterday from St. Petersburg says: "An official telegram received from the Grand Duke Nicholas shows his head-quarters are now at Gorng Stoudene, (probably the same as Studen, 12 miles south of Sistova.) The telegram states that Gen. Gourkhos' loss from July 14 to Aug. 1 was 10 officers and 181 men killed, 27 officers and 706 men wounded, and 57 missing. The Bulgarian Legion lost 22 officers and 600 men."

The correspondent of the *News* at Vienna sends the following: Two iron-clads, with 2,600 men, are about to leave Constantinople for Crete. It is believed in official quarters that Midhat or Server Pasha will be appointed Ottoman Ambassador at Vienna. Midhat has lately been proposed for the Paris Ambassadorship, but he does not wish to take that post.

The *News* has the following from Berlin: "Seven thousand four hundred Turkish prisoners altogether have passed through Roumania. Prince Bismarck is expected in Berlin for a two days' visit next week, when he will confer with the Emperor."

A Vienna dispatch states that the railways from St. Petersburg to Kischeneff are now carrying 12,000 men daily. A telegram received to-night reports that one of the piers of the railway bridge at Barbosh's has given way, causing great delay.

THE SITUATION IN SERVIA.

THE QUESTION OF TAKING PART IN THE WAR UNDER DISCUSSION—A NEW MINISTRY FORMED—NO CHANGE IN THE POLICY OF NEUTRALITY INTENDED.

VIENNA, Aug. 17.—The *Political Correspondence* says it has received information from a very trustworthy source that the question of Servia taking part in the war has been discussed in the Servian Cabinet. Ministers Miloikovitch and Grovitch did not approve of such an undertaking, but M. Grovitch appears to have since yielded to the influence of M. Ristics.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Reuter's Belgrade dispatch says it was to-day announced that all the Ministers had tendered their resignations. Prince Milan has accepted only those of M. Strotcha, President of the Council, and M. Miloikovitch. M. Ristics has been appointed President of the Council. The telegram gives no reason for this change, but in view of the *Political Correspondence's* news, it is possibly significant with regard to Servia's foreign relations, although there were also known differences in the Cabinet on internal questions.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs that immediately after being appointed President of the Council, Minister Ristics informed the foreign representatives that no change in the policy of neutrality was intended; the Army would not be mobilized at present, and the calling out of the Militia was merely intended to protect the frontier.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

TURKISH VICTORIES AND LONDON CORRESPONDENTS—ALLEGED RUSSIAN ATROCITIES—BISMARCK BELIEVED TO BE BEHIND THE SCENES—THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENT'S PREDICTIONS FULLY REALIZED.

From our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1877.

The war is at last becoming exciting and dramatic. The most bloodthirsty and exacting newspaper reader cannot complain that the belligerents are not doing their best to entertain him. If anybody is to blame it is the correspondents, who do not make enough of the sanguinary incidents going on around them. Reading the letters in the principal dailies, one is led to suppose that the writers are chiefly military men. They seem to occupy themselves chiefly with the technicalities of the war and criticisms on strategical movements. A *Daily News* writer, for example, telegraphs three columns of hard details of the strategy of the recent battles, when he must have been in a position to describe the fighting, its moving accidents, its gallant onslaughts, its splendid feats of valor, its glories, its horrors. But it seems that his duty is to justify the Russian defeat, to make excuses for Russian blunders, and generally to depreciate the generalship and bravery of the Turks. If he could anyhow have converted the series of Ottoman victories into defeats he would have done so, and his editor at home is evidently slightly embarrassed at the earnestness with which his lieutenant has carried the prejudices of the *News* into the active duties of impartial reporting. But even the anti-Turkish editor has at last to admit that the Czar has sustained a series of sharp repulses, for which your special correspondent on the Danube has already prepared your readers. You cannot have failed to notice in his recent correspondence a shrewd and prophetic criticism of the Russian operations, predicting and chronicling, step by step, the disasters which have culminated in the defeat and rout of their principal Army in Europe. What other newspaper correspondents have tried to say in telegrams which have been confiscated by the Russian censors, your representative on the Danube has had the courage to explain in straightforward language, and, what is more, has had the luck to get his letters safely mailed and delivered. While some of your contemporaries have been making light of Russian reverses and putting down the reports of Turkish victories to false telegrams, you have been enabled to follow the true fortunes of both sides; and the calamities which have befallen the ambitious Generals of the Czar cannot have come upon you as very great surprises. The Russians have never done anything in the way of civilization or fighting to entitle them to treat the Turk with hateur and contempt: and they are just now reaping the reward which generally comes of despising a warlike enemy. No great European Generals ever made that fatal mistake. But the Russians are not great Generals, and whether they win or lose the tremendous game in which they are now engaged, the result cannot fail to be almost equally disastrous.

It is no good disguising the fact, useless to deny it—there is a great party in England as anxious to have Great Britain declare war against Russia as the entire nation was 20 years ago. The reported atrocities along the whole line of the Muscovite advance have made a deep impression upon all classes, the more so as they are this week admitted by the *Times* and the *Daily News*, two powerful friends of the Russians, who every morning warn the Government against doing anything which can help the Turk, even in the way of encouraging the Ottoman in his splendid defense of his territory and his honor. The *Daily Telegraph* of yesterday made out its black and bloody case against Russia, not on the evidence of its own correspondents, but from the columns of the Russian special pleaders. A correspondent of the *Times* says: "The strangest and most painful matter in connection with this brutal war is that the brunt of it is really falling on the rural population, and chiefly on the women. The roads are literally lined with fugitives, going they know not where, but flying from the terrors of friend and foe alike. The Turkish population have a double cause for dread—reprisals and vengeance from the Bulgarians or the spear-points of the Cossacks, who, from what we hear of their doings north of the Balkans, are not likely to be very agreeable guests on this side." The following passage is quoted from the correspondence of the *Daily News* itself: "Atrocities, I deeply regret to say, are the order of the day. Only yesterday six Turkish women and children were brought down to Shumla from Rasgrad; one woman, aged 70, was riddled with balls—four were in her body; the rest were wounded by lance-thrusts, the children badly so, and all the wounds were behind."

During the last few weeks, in addition to the special letters which have in many cases passed through my hands from your correspondents with the belligerents, I have had private intimation from them in respect of the charges of massacre, murder, and mutilation made against the Russians, and they only differ from the other authentic accounts in the quality and character of the atrocities described. The Russians have placed themselves on a dead level with the murderers in Bulgaria, who gave the Czar his excuse to march on his traditional foe and trample upon the Treaty of Paris. The present war is waged on both sides with the barbarism of battles in the dark ages, and the great powers of Europe, who look on and raise no hand in defense of helpless non-combatants, who stand by and practically witness the fiendish outraging and mutilation of women and children, are forever disgraced in the calendar. If this is what Christianity has brought Europe to, no wonder God, called upon so patronizingly by Russian Generals before the latest actions, has not deigned to hear the voice of the tyrants who impiously claim the Almighty for a partner in their hellish work.

The cold and uncompromising spirit that dominates Germany, Prince Bismarck, and England's misguided Minister, Gladstone, induced Russia to take her fatal plunge into this sea of blood. History will lay at their door much of the dire mischief which has been done. Gladstone is an honest fanatic, a weak, vain, intellectual theorist; he meant well, no doubt; he had no deep-laid scheme to carry out; he hated the Turk and wanted to get back into office at St. Stephens; and that is all. But Bismarck's plans are his own; they belong to a vast scheme of which the Franco-German war was only one grand feature; he pushed Russia into this war; when the conference promised success, he thwarted it; the moment there seemed a chance of the Council coming to a common agreement in the interest of peace, Bismarck rebuked his ambassador and telegraphed Germany's refusal of the peaceful programme. Possibly this was a concerted movement with Russia. It is certain that the three Emperors—William, the Czar, and Francis Joseph—had come to a preliminary understanding, and it is equally positive that Bismarck wanted Russia to go to war. What his own private reasons were remain to be seen. Whether he was working in the interest of Russia or not will come out later. He has held Austria back by threats and promises. Night nor day has he rested from working against an Austro-English alliance, and if it does not turn out in the end that the power to be benefited by all this is Germany, students of foreign politics have done Prince Bismarck a grave injustice.

If I commence my London letter to-day with the war, it is because the events at the Balkans form the chief current topic of the hour. Even the Irish obstructives in the House of Commons sink into utter insignificance before the war news which is selling the daily and evening journals in millions. Your terrible railway strikes have had a large share of public attention, but the ordinary newspaper readers just now are wading so deep in blood that what would last year have appeared to be an awful business is easily passed over in presence of the cries of "Another great battle, 8,000 Russians killed," "More Turkish atrocities." "Defeat of the Russians along the entire line," "Massacres of Turkish women," and all the other appalling incidents of the warfare bawled by stentorian lungs at every street corner. The latest reports from the seat of war posted up to the last hour of my mailing this letter show that the Russians are in very serious difficulties, and their present position is a curious satire on the letter which appears in to-day's *Times* from Kazanlik of July 20, in which we are assured that "from past experience it would appear that the Turks cannot stand against the Russians even in superior numbers." There is nothing more foolish than this everlasting depreciation of the Turks. "Past experience" is in favor of their courage. History is full of it. The collapse of the veteran troops of Russia in Asia is an experience of the present. The fighting in Servia last year is an experience of the present, for the Servians were supported by Russian volunteers and by Muscovite gold. There never was anything more silly than this elevation of Russian over Turkish courage. Man for man the Turk is a better soldier and a more moral citizen than the Russian. Every traveler knows it. The educated Russians are fine fellows, manly, polite, worthy of the highest respect and consideration; but two-thirds of Russia is still in a state of barbarism, and the rank and file of Turkey are superior in education, in thought and feeling, to the rank and file of Russia. The question of religion is very different to what is usually thought among the general public of America. Russian Christianity is not the Christianity of the United States; it is a Christianity of superstition, of ceremony, of persecution; and the Christianity of Servia and Bulgaria is the darkness of error and doubt, compared even with the vague, uncertain light of the mystic Russian Church. It is curious to watch the editorials of the anti-Turkish papers, and note the effort at impartial treatment which the letters of correspondents receive. Even the *Times* to-day is fain to admit that the Russians have sustained serious defeats, and that nobody knows what may happen before they can retrieve their disasters. "How many impulses, political and social, domestic and foreign, may damage the calculations of those who count on the overthrow of Turkey by the loss of man for man until the weaker population is exhausted!" The *Times* knows well enough that at this moment there is almost a panic in St. Petersburg; that the days of imperial tyranny are numbered; that even the Russians are beginning to think of personal liberty, and that a retreat of the Czar's armies upon the Danube may lead to revolution and anarchy at home. Why not tell the worst of the Russian situation? Constantinople and the Turk have been turned inside out for the eyes of all the world to stare upon. Why this continual screening of and apologizing for the Russian? Is it so necessary that the Czar's case should be always bolstered up when Providence is continually in the mouths of his Generals and Te Deum is chronic in the churches of his capital? The English press is not maintaining its reputation for fairness and judicial wisdom in treating the Eastern crisis as if it were a mere general election, in which one side is to bully and browbeat the other. The Russo-Turkish war is a national question, in which all the world is interested, and it is a war that never ought to have taken place.

The Turkish victories are welcomed by the Government, coming as they do at the close of the session, and at a time when Ministers may have once more to justify themselves before the country. If Austria had made up her mind to ally herself with England and shake off the "benevolent influences" of Germany, Lord Beaconsfield would long ere this have occupied Gallipoli; but as Austrian interests in Europe are more imperilled than English interests, the Premier did not care to run any risk out of mere sympathy for the Turks. I happen to know, and the fact has already gone to you through the cable, that the orders given to the commanders of the transport ships were to sail for India, the troops being for the purpose of the periodical relief of other forces ordered home. This was no doubt done to be prepared for further awkward questions; for the commanders were also ordered to call at Malta, where final telegraphic instructions will await them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has already stated that no extra vote of credit would be necessary to defray these expenses, and the possibility of the Turks being able to take care of themselves, as demonstrated almost as it were at the last moment, may induce the Government to let the session close without asking for a special vote, seeing that they can place in the field 60,000 men without asking the House for another sixpence this year. The only argument against this view is, that once at war, 60,000 might speedily require doubling, and if Ministers care to have a special grant in their back, now is a better time than hereafter. Lord Beaconsfield favors the policy of not raising the question; but the Gladstone party are anxious to demand a categorical explanation of Ministerial intentions in case of certain eventualities before the prorogation. The feeling is gradually gaining ground even among Ministerial supporters that the Government is playing a selfish, not to say a cowardly part, in leaving the Turks to fight the battle of "British interests" single-handed; but Ministers keep their own counsel with firmness and dignity, always, however, leading the nation to believe that they were never more ready to enter upon a big war, but at the same time wishing it to be thoroughly understood that they will maintain their declared neutrality with self-sacrificing devotion. Lord Derby said the other night to an intimate friend of mine, "Russia knows exactly where our neutrality must become hostility; she has thanked us for defining British interests, and I shall be greatly surprised if she does not continue to respect them." The hope that something might be said about the war at the Lord Mayor's dinner is now entirely hopeless, for the Ministerial banquet is put off altogether in consequence of the death of Mr. Ward Hunt. Ministers for the same reason will refrain from eating white-bait at Greenwich this year. Lord Beaconsfield, though still weak, looks much better, and there are keen observers among his admirers who still believe that in regard to the Piggott appointment he let the matter drift into a difficulty in order that he might show friends and foes that his intellectual strength is still unimpaired. It is understood that he, as well as his colleagues, regrets that he was not in the Commons to settle the Irish obstructives, whom Sir Stafford Northcote in his sober moments has decided to leave to Parliament itself, confident in its wisdom, and reliant on its power to regulate the wild proceedings of obstructive minorities who strain the laws of debate in order to win by physical endurance that which they cannot justly claim by argument, by right, or by numbers.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA

RAIN GREATLY NEEDED—PRICES OF GRAIN EXCEEDINGLY HIGH—THE NUMBER RELIEVED AT MADRAS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from the Viceroy of India, dated Aug. 15, states that the general improvement in crop prospects in Madras, Mysore, Bombay, and the North-west was maintained the past week. Rain is still much needed in the Punjab, Rajpootana, and the western part of the north-west provinces. Prices of grain continue exceedingly high throughout the famine districts, but in Madras they are slightly easier than the week preceding, and still are lower in every part of that Presidency than in the worst parts of Bombay and Mysore. The question of grain stocks and supplies continues to cause anxiety. The grain trade at Calcutta is exceedingly active; 90,000 tons of shipping are engaged. The condition of Mysore continues critical. The Governor of Bengal telegraphs concerning the condition of Bombay that prices of grain are slightly easier, but are still very high. An improvement of the situation is retarded by want of general rain. The people are feeling still more the continued pressure of high prices. The difficulty in Bombay is aggravated by the state of Madras and Nizam, and by the inability of the railway to bring forward grain sufficient for the great demand. There has been a further increase in Madras of the numbers relieved of 189,000, making 385,000 increase in the last fortnight. In Mysore, the laborers on the works are decreasing and the charitably relieved increasing. In Bombay, the reverse is occurring, but there is a slight general increase in the totals relieved. In Madras there are 983,000 laborers on the works and 1,001,600 charitably rel

extent sufficient to change the result of the election. I was present, at the request of Gen. Grant, to witness the count, and I assure you, as I have said officially, that the proof of this intimidation, violence, and fraud, extending to murder, cruelty, and outrage in every form, was absolutely conclusive, showing a degree of violence in some of those parishes that was more revolting and barbarous than anything I could conceive of. It was plain that the returning officers had the legal right to pass upon and certify in the first instance who were elected members of the Legislature, and that they were justified by the evidence in excluding bull-dozed parishes, but it was equally clear that their return was not conclusive upon the members elected, and that each House had the constitutional right to pass upon the returns and elections of its members, and to set aside the action of the Returning Board.

The two houses, when organized, had also the power to pass upon the returns of the election of Governor, and they alone and no one else. Neither the President of the United States nor the Returning Board has any power or right to pass upon the election of Governor. And here the difficulty in the Louisiana case commences. Gov. Packard contends that a majority of the two houses, as duly returned, did pass upon that question and declared Mr. Nichols duly elected, but this was stoutly denied by Gov. Nichols. This vital point was strongly asserted and denied by the adverse parties, and the Legislature of Louisiana divided into two hostile bodies, holding separate sessions, each asserting its legal power, and denouncing the other as rebels and traitors. Gov. Packard and his Legislature called the aid of the President, and Grant called out the Army to put down insurrection and domestic violence; and here I confess that if I had been President, instead of Gen. Grant, I would have recognised Packard and sustained him with the full power of the general Government. My intense feeling caused by the atrocities in Louisiana may have unduly influenced me. I think Gen. Grant did think this was his duty. I do not criticise his action, but only state the facts. He would only maintain the peace. He would not recognize Packard as Governor, but I know, what is now an open secret, the strong bent of his mind and at one time his decision was to withdraw the troops, to recognize Nichols and thus end this dangerous contest. He did not do this, but kept the peace. But during these two months the whole condition of affairs had slowly changed in Louisiana. The Government of Packard had dwindled away until scarcely a shadow of strength or authority, except at the State-house, where it was upheld by Federal bayonets. The Government of Nichols had extended its authority over the State and was in full existence as the de facto Government of Louisiana, supported by the great body of the white men and nearly all the wealth and intelligence of the State, and by the tired acquiescence of a large portion of the colored people, some of whom deserted Packard's Legislature and entered that of Gov. Nichols. The delay and hesitation of Gen. Grant had been fatal to Packard, and when Hayes became President the practical question was greatly changed. One thing was clear, that a Legislature had been duly elected in November previous, and was then in existence, though separated into two parts. If the members lawfully elected could be convened, they alone could decide the question of who was Governor without the intervention of troops, and their decision could be supported, if necessary, by the general Government.

The most anxious consideration was given to this question. Days and weeks of anxious deliberation were given to it by the President and his Cabinet. But one way seemed open for a peaceful solution, and that was to gather, if possible, a single Legislature which could be recognized as the depository of the representative will of the people of Louisiana. If this could be done it had the unquestioned right to decide who had been elected Governor, and all other questions would settle themselves. To aid in this object, a commission of the most eminent men, high in position from different States, and distinguished for judicial impartiality, was selected and the result is known to all. They went to Louisiana, and, with great difficulty, brought together the hostile Legislatures, which met, organized, promptly settled the questions in dispute in honor of the Government of Nichols, and thus ended this most dangerous controversy. No other change was made, no other act done except when the solution was almost accomplished, the few troops who had occupied the State-house were withdrawn a few squares away, to their barracks. Thus, in this peaceful appeal to the Legislature of Louisiana, this controversy, which not only endangered the peace and safety of this State, but the peace and safety of the whole people of the United States, was settled. This is the sum and substance of all that was done in the Southern policy, and it is called the President's. Perhaps I ought to state that his policy has a broader motive than a mere settlement of a local election contest. It seeks to bring the North and South again into conditions of harmony and fraternity, and, by a frank appeal to the generous impulses and patriotic feeling of all classes of people in the South, to secure not only peace among themselves, but the equal protection of the laws to all, and security in the enjoyment of political and civil rights.

No doubt the result in Louisiana caused some disappointment to many Republicans throughout the United States, who deeply sympathized with their Republican brethren in that State. I did, and do, share in that feeling, but I have known and yet know that every step taken by President Hayes was right, in strict accordance with his constitutional duty, and from the highest motives of patriotism. Some are foolish enough to talk of his abandoning the colored people and their constitutional rights. President Hayes, from his early manhood, has been an anti-slavery man; in his life was imperilled on many battle-fields in the great cause of liberty, he sympathizes more and will do more for the equal rights of the colored people than those who falsely accuse him, and I believe this day that the policy he has adopted will do more to secure the full practical enforcement of their rights than the employment of an army tenfold greater than the Army of the United States. The equal rights of freedmen are now placed on the same constitutional footing as ours. Unarmed, unorganized, defenceless and ignorant as they have been, they can only realize the full enjoyment of their rights when education dispels their ignorance and teaches them how to defend their rights. The policy of the President will make it possible in the Gulf States for them to secure the aid and sympathy of an influential portion of the whites. It has also secured to them the pledge of honor of the local State Governments to protect every man in full equal, civil, and political rights. No people can be more interested in observing this pledge than the governing white men of the South. The ultimate safety of their life and property depends upon it. The people of the United States will hold them to it, and now, when by this policy of President Hayes they have what they call home rule, upon their self-proclaimed promise that home rule means the equal protection in equal civil and political rights of all, they have to fulfill this promise or stand dishonored before the civilized world. The amendments to the Constitution will stand, and they will be enforced. But it is far better this shall be done by the consent of all, in the interest of all, than by the agency of an army. Constitutional rights can only be secured by legal means. The whole Southern policy of President Hayes is to secure constitutional rights not only by legal but by peaceful means, by an appeal to the interest and honor of all classes; but if this fails, if I do not greatly err, he will not be wanting in the exercise of the powers of his great office to secure the civil rights of all, without distinction of race, color, or condition.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Another question of administration promptly received the attention of President Hayes.

It has been the standing promise of both political parties for 50 years to secure civil service reform without defining what was meant by this phrase—but old abuses grew, and new abuses were devised by which the civil service of the Government was largely made an agency to control the action of parties and to influence the rising or falling fortunes of politicians, while the public service was a secondary consideration. Upon this subject the President had clear and radical views, and has not hesitated, against the opposition of many in his own party, to enter upon the reform of these abuses. Whether true or not, it has been believed that the Custom-house in New-York, the great agency for the collection of the duties on imported goods, was especially open to these abuses, and that the public interests were sacrificed to the advancement of the political and pecuniary interests of individuals. The President directed that a thorough investigation, free from political bias, should be made there by independent men of both parties, aimed not at individuals but at the system itself. It was in the progress of this investigation that he issued the order about which so much complaint has been made. Here it is:

"No offices should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns. Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. No assessment for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed."

This order was promptly met with denunciation as an invasion of the rights of individuals, and its meaning and purport grossly perverted. In the Western country, where our political movements are more free from the influence of office-holders, there has always been a strong popular feeling against the interposition of machine politicians. The people here are abundantly able, without the aid of office-holders, to manage their own conventions, caucuses, and organizations, and it has always been a matter of complaint even in our counties and cities whenever rings of office-holders are formed who are offensively officious in controlling popular conventions, and, as a rule, such things have not been tolerated. But in the great cities the office-holders are selected not only to be active at the election, but to control the election, not to trust to the machinery by which nominations are made and caucuses held. They select delegates to conventions, pay their expenses, control their votes, appear as President, Secretary, or guiding genius of the convention, and thus the whole machinery of politics is an offensive monopoly, offensive to the mass of the people, and tending to prevent the just control of political movements by free, unbiased popular opinon. It was this abuse, the greatest of all, that the President struck directly at. The President has not and never did object to the most active men being appointed to and aspiring for office. He would naturally select from among the most active men in private life those who are to hold public offices, and, other things being equal, would select one of his own party rather than one of the adverse party. At all events, that is my own view. I think it would be a shade dishonorable for a man to seek an office from the party whose success and principles he opposed, though he may accept an office tendered to him. It is natural that, in selecting men for office from the great political organizations composed of large masses of people, friends rather than adversaries should be selected. But there are occasions where the party line should not be drawn, and in all cases where parties put up bad men it is the first bounden duty of every good citizen to refuse to vote for them, and thus compel the selection of the best men for office. But where any one has attained office, either by appointment or election, he ought not to consider that he is therefore to be the ruling, guiding manager of conventions and caucuses with a view to put up this Republican and put down another, or to pull down this Democrat to put up another. He ought to hold his office with seemly modesty, leaving to the people to use the machinery of their own political organizations.

There never was and never will be danger in our system that the necessary movements of the people need the guidance of paid office-holders. Of late the influence of office-holding in politics has grown worse and worse. When, 18 years ago, I heard a prominent member of the House of Representatives declare that it cost him $15,000 to be elected, I was happy to respond for you that if I had spent $500 in securing my election I would have been defeated, and I can say in your presence, for you know it, that the custom then prevailing prevented any large expenditure of money, and that, though four times elected to Congress in this district, I did not, and would not, spend one dollar to further myself, spend any considerable sums on my election. But of late the expenses of popular elections have so increased that we are in danger of the very evils that for a hundred years disgraced the election of the members of the House of Commons, and led to laws of the greatest severity against bribery and corruption. I believe the people to be free, unbiased control of their primary movements in the election of officers, he will have accomplished a work second only in importance to the pacification of the South. The order of the President does not interfere with the right of any officer to vote or to express his views on public questions, either orally or through the press, and I ask your invitation, talk to you to-day, but you would regard it as offensive if I should undertake to manipulate your conventions to secure the nomination of personal friends, or interfere in any way with your free choice in popular movements. And this is all that the order of President Hayes undertakes to prevent.

GENUINE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

I come now to speak of some administrative reforms that are usually the subjects of demagogical promises, but are always an imperative duty, and which I can fairly claim has been faithfully performed by this Administration. The expenses of the Government in many branches were unnecessarily large, and have been reduced with much advantage to you, but it was painful to execute it, from the necessity of discharging a large number of employes. This has been done in all the departments, but mainly in the Treasury Department, which, from the magnitude of its operations, employs throughout the United States about 12,000 persons. In one bureau alone, that of Engraving and Printing, the force was reduced 505 persons, making an annual saving of $360,000. In the New-York Custom-house the numbers of employes has already been reduced 176, making a saving of $255,020, and this process has not yet ended at that port. At Baltimore the number of employes reduced was 52, and the amount saved was $47,297. In the New-Orleans Custom-house the number of employes has been reduced 89, making a saving of $94,545. In San Francisco the reduction, not yet completed, is estimated to amount to $73,440. in Philadelphia to $56,750, and in Boston to $122,740. In other ports of the United States the number of employes reduced is 48, making a saving of $47,154, and 8 Appraisers in ports where their services were no longer needed have been dispensed with, at a saving of $23,500, making a reduction in the Customs service since the 4th of March, 1877, of $721,356 a year. This process will be extended to all the Internal Revenue officers of the United States, with a very large saving of expense. The total annual reduction made thus far in the rents paid by the United States for buildings in public use by the Treasury Department is $58,852, and as leases fall in this reduction will be largely increased. Contracts for cutting the stone for several of the larger public buildings were founded upon the principle of the Government paying to the contractors the cost of the labor and material employed in the cutting and 15 per cent. added thereto. The contract for the erection of the building for the use of the State, War, and Navy Departments was so changed as to reduce its cost over $700,000. Contracts for the supply of cut granite for the court-house at Philadelphia and the Custom-house at Cincinnati have been modified in such manner as will effect a saving of $450,000. Similar changes are to be made in the contract for cut-stone for the St. Louis Custom-house and extension of the Post Office and Sub-Treasury at Boston, which will doubtless be equally favorable to the Government.

A still more dangerous class of payments from the Treasury was for old claims pending in the Treasury Department, many of them founded upon ex parte testimony and believed to be fraudulent. Many of these have been suspended or rejected, and new rules in regard to such claims have been adopted, which will save to the Treasury large sums of money, and I hope Congress may be disposed at its next session to revise the whole mode of accounting and paying these claims, which in many cases exposes the Government to open and glaring fraud. I have only cited these principal cases of administrative reform, which will be made to extend to every branch of the Government, and no doubt will receive the hearty co-operation of Congress. The only rule in the conduct of public business is that which a prudent man would adopt in his own. The Government ought not to be niggardly and stingy in public disbursements; it ought to receive no labor or service that it does not fairly pay for; but a waste of public money not only makes a premium to office-holding, but demoralizes all who are engaged in it. A close and careful readjustment of the civil service upon the basis of correct business principles will bring our national expenditures within the amount of such moderate taxes on whisky, tobacco, and beer, and a reasonably moderate duty on imported goods, as, while furnishing protection to our own industries, will not cripple our commerce or place our industries at a disadvantage in foreign competition. I believe the Administration is perfectly willing to share with Congress in the labor of these essential reforms in our civil service.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

Much the largest reduction in the public expenditure has been effected in the reduction of interest on the public debt. The great body of the public debt is now payable at the pleasure of the United States at par in coin. As this debt now bears an interest of 6 per cent. it is manifest that if money can be borrowed at a less rate the old bonds can be paid off, and the reduced interest lessens to that extent the burden of the debt. Prior to the 1st of March my predecessor had sold $50,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds at par in coin, the proceeds of which had been applied to the redemption of 6 per cent. bonds. Since the 1st of March there have been sold under the Refunding act, $135,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds, and that amount of 6 per cent. bonds have been paid off, or are being paid off and canceled thus saving to the people of the United States $2,025,000 in coin for this year and each year hereafter. In May last I became satisfied that the credit of the Government was so advanced, and the money market was so favorable, that I could sell at par in coin bonds of the United States bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, and, with the sanction of the President, I took the responsibility of withdrawing from sale $100,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds and substituting 4 per cent. bonds. There was great doubt among bankers and business men here and in Europe of the ability to sell these bonds at par, and I had plenty of advice not to undertake the task. Germany, now one of the great powers of the world, had recently offered her 4 per cent. bonds at a discount of more than 5 per cent. The Russian Government, now under the stress of war, was selling its bonds at such a rate that they yielded over 8 per cent. The Portuguese Government had issued a 3 per cent. loan at about 50 per cent. discount. Great Britain, the highest in credit of all the great nations, had sold her 3 per cent. consols at a large discount, and now, although they are a perpetual annuity, they are daily quoted at from 94 to 95 per cent. Still, with the favorable condition of the money market, with industries paralyzed throughout the world, money lying idle in great hoards, with our credit untarnished, our nation confessedly among the leading powers of the world, with great resources I believed that the public interest and public duty demanded that the effort to sell these 4 per cents. bonds should be made, and that it would be successful. This great national loan was opened by popular subscription in the United States on the 16th of June, and within 30 days afterward $67,600,000 were taken in this country and $10,200,000 in Europe, making $77,800,000 sold. This sum, when paid and applied to the purchase of 6 per cent. bonds, will make an annual saving to the people of the United States of $1,556,000. The aggregate of the saving from both classes of bonds since the 1st of March, 1877, will be $3,581,000 a year in coin. And this process of saving has just commenced. We may confidently hope that, if no adverse legislation shall be had, that will injuriously affect the public credit, the entire amount of the public debt bearing interest at over 4 per cent., now amounting to nearly $1,700,000,000, may, as it becomes redeemable, be converted into bonds not exceeding 4 per cent.

THE RETURN TO SPECIE PAYMENTS.

And now, fellow-citizens, this brings me to the question upon which there is so much diversity of opinion, so many strange delusions, and that is, the question of specie payments. What do we mean by this phrase? Is it that we are to have no paper money in circulation? If so I am as much opposed to it as any of you. Is it that we are to retire our greenback circulation? If so I am opposed to it and have often so said. What I mean by specie payments is simply that paper money ought to be made equal to coin, so that when you receive it, it will buy as much beef, corn, or clothing as coin. Now the importance of this cannot be overestimated. A depreciated paper money cheats and robs every man who receives it of a portion of the reward of his labor or production, and in all times it has been treated by statesmen as one of the greatest evils that can befall a people. There are times when such money is unavoidable, as during war or great public calamity, but it has always been the anxious care of statesmen to return again to the solid standard of coin. Therefore it is that specie payments, or a specie standard, is pressed by the great body of intelligent men who study these questions as an indispensable prerequisite for steady business and good times. Now, most of you will agree to all this, and will only differ as to the mode, or time, and manner; but there is a large class of people who believe that paper can be, and ought to be, made into money without any promise or hope of redemption; that a note should be printed, "This is a dollar," and be made a legal tender. I regard this as a mild form of lunacy, and have no disposition to debate with men who indulge in such delusions. They have prevailed to some extent, at times in all countries, and in the gross, but their life has been brief, and they have ever shared the fate of other popular delusions. Congress will never entertain such a proposition, and, if it should, we know that the scheme would not stand a moment before the Supreme Court. That court only maintained the constitutionality of the legal-tender promise to pay a dollar by a divided court, and on the ground that it was issued during the war, as in the nature of a forced loan, to be redeemed upon the payment of a real dollar; that is, so many grains of silver or gold. I therefore dismiss such wild theories, and speak only to those who are willing to assume, as an axiom on this subject, that gold and silver, and promises to pay gold and silver, are all human experience to be the best possible standards of value, and that paper money is simply a promise to pay such coined money, and should be made and kept equal to coined money, by being convertible on demand.

Now, the question is as to the time and mode by which this may be brought about, and on this subject no man should be dogmatic, or stand without yielding upon a plan of his own, but should be willing to give and take, securing the best expedient that public opinion will allow to be adopted. The purpose and obligation to bring our paper money to the standard of coin have been over and over again announced by different acts of Congress, by the platforms of the great political parties of the country. If resolutions and promises would bring about specie payments we should have been there long ago; but the diversity of opinion as to the mode now—12 years after the close of the war—still leaves our paper money at a discount of 10 per cent. Until this uncertainty is removed there will be no new enterprises involving great sums, no active industries, but money will lie idle and watch and wait the changes that may be made before we reach the specie standard. In 1869 Congress pledged the public faith that the United States would pay gold or silver dollars for United States notes. Again, in January, 1875, after more than a year's debate, Congress declared that by the 1st of Jan.uary, 1879, the United States would pay its notes in coin. The Secretary of the Treasury is expressly required to prepare for and maintain the redemption of all United States notes presented at the Treasury on and after that date, and he has been clothed and authorized to use all the surplus revenue, and to sell bonds of the United States bearing 6, 4½, and 5 per cent. interest at par in coin. It is this law, called the Resumption act, now so much discussed in the papers, that imposes upon the office I hold most difficult and important duties, and I am anxious to reply to any attacks made upon me. I am anxious to convey to you personally what I have done and must do in obedience to the provisions of this act. It is said that the law is defective, but, if the great object and policy of the law is right, the machinery of the law could easily be changed by Congress. That resumption can be secured and ought to be secured under this law it will be my purpose to show you, and I shall not hesitate to point out such defects in the law as have occurred to me in its execution.

THE TWO MODES OF RESUMPTION.

There are two modes of resumption—either to diminish the amount of notes to be redeemed, which is commonly called a contraction of the currency, or by the accumulation of coin in the Treasury, to enable the Secretary to maintain resumption. The one practical defect in the law is that the Secretary is not at liberty to sell bonds of the United States for United States notes, but must sell them for coin. As coin is not in circulation among the people, he is practically prohibited from selling bonds to the people, except by an evasion of the law, or through private parties. Bonds are in demand and can readily be sold at par in coin, and still easier at par or at a premium in United States notes. The process of selling for United States notes need not go far before the mere fact that they are receivable for bonds would bring them up to par in coin, and that is specie payments. But the reason of the refusal of Congress to grant this authority, often asked of it, was that it would contract the currency, and this fear of contraction has thus far prevented Congress from granting the easiest, plainest, and surest mode of resumption. To avoid contraction, it provided that national bank notes may be issued without limit as to amount, and that when issued, 80 per cent. of bonds should be returned to the extent of four-fifths of the bank notes issued. This was the only provision for redeeming United States notes that Congress made or would make, and this, it was supposed, would reduce the United States notes to $300,000,000 before Jan. 1, 1879. The actual experiment only proves the folly of the cry we had for more money, more money. It was free bank-ing, free trade in bank notes, unlimited right to everybody to issue more money, but unluckily for visionary theorists, it was money that had to be secured; not wild-cat money, but money that people could sleep upon without fear of breaking. The result was that under free banking the issue of circulation has been less than was expected, and therefore the reduction of United States notes was small. Still there was some reduction. Greenbacks have been retired under the act of January, 1875, to this time to the amount of $22,905,700, and near $29,000,000 of circulation were issued to national banks. Since the 1st of March, 1877, the reduction of United States notes has been $5,145,264, and this reduction was preceded by new circulation issued to banks, amounting to near $6,500,000. I do not say that this is the only reduction of the currency that has happened, but it is the only reduction that was made by the United States. The national banks, under a different law and the very necessity of free banking, are at liberty to retire their currency as well as to increase it, and this has been done by them since the 1st of January, 1875, to the amount of $36,624,612. But this is a reduction effected by each bank, guided by its own interest and the circulation it can safely and prudently maintain. There are now deposited with the Treasury by private corporations, banks, and individuals $57,700,000 of United States notes. Of this there were deposited by the national banks at their last statement, made June 22, $44,450,000, and, they have in the cash reserve held by them $42,500,000 more than the amount required by law, clearly showing that there is no want of currency when demanded for the requirements of business.

THE ISSUE OF SILVER COIN.

Since Jan. 1, 1877, the United States has issued $34,236,000 of silver coin, and has redeemed with that $21,980,000 fractional currency, now almost superseded by silver coin, and also holds $8,160,858 of United States notes for the redemption of fractional currency still outstanding. In this there was no contraction but a substitution of coin for fractional currency. It was an error to make the retirement of United States notes depend upon the issue of bank notes. The two had no relation to each other, but the retirement of United States notes should depend entirely upon the amount necessary to be withdrawn, to advance within the limited time the residue to par in coin, and the simplest mode of doing this was to authorize their conversion into bonds at the pleasure of the holder, the bonds to bear the lowest rate of interest that would in ordinary times be maintained at par in gold. To this the objection is made that we convert a non-interest-bearing note into an interest-bearing note, and that is true; but what right have we as a nation—or has any bank or individual—to force into circulation as money its note upon which it pays no interest? What man, not anyone who issues a promise to pay on demand be made to pay it when demanded, or pay interest thereafter? What right has he in law or justice to insist upon maintaining in circulation his note which he refuses to pay according to his promise, and which he refuses to receive in payment of a note bearing interest? Such circulation can be, and ought to be, maintained at par in coin, with the aid of a moderate coin reserve held in the treasury, and to the extent that this can be done they form the best possible paper money, a debt of the people without interest, of equal value with coin, and more convenient to carry and handle. Beyond this he right to issue paper money, either by the Government or by banks, is a dangerous exercise of power, injurious to all classes, and should not continue a single day beyond the necessities that gave it birth. But, if Congress should see proper to confine the process of resumption to the present law, we have still the second mode of resuming, by accumulating coin especially as that would at time fixed for resumption arrives the Treasury may be able to redeem such notes as are presented. In this respect the Resumption act is as full and liberal as human language can frame it. The Secretary is authorized to prepare for resumption, and for that purpose to use the surplus revenue and sell bonds, and, fortunately, we have plenty of other productions—corn, cotton, wheat, and fabrics, the fruit of our industry, for export. This country is the greatest producer of gold and silver in the world. The balance of foreign trade is in our favor. During the last fiscal year our exports exceeded our imports in gold value the sum of $166,355,855, and this balance is steadily increasing.

INCREASED CROPS AND MANUFACTURES.

This year Providence has blessed us with an enormous crop of almost every production of the farm or plantation, and the foreign demand is largely increased by the Russian war. Russia is our great competitor in supplying Europe with bread, and she now will consume her own products. We have now reached the coin basis in the production of commodities for the foreign market. Our exportation of home fabrics has increased and is increasing, and we are now competing with Manchester and Birmingham in the sale of products that have made those cities famous throughout the world. Our manufactures of cotton, iron, and wool now rival in foreign markets the oldest countries of Europe. We have, during the five months of President Hayes, made an actual accumulation of currency, and of gold and silver coin and bullion, of $44,340,882. From the 1st of May to this time we have added to our coin reserve $20,000,000 by the sale of bonds, without disturbing the money market and with mild steadily on the decline. We have reduced the public debt since the 1st of March the sum of $29,441,924. We have conducted the vast operations of our loans, already referred to, without disturbing the course of trade or causing a shipment in gold. All the fears expressed so often in the papers at these movements have been proved to be groundless. We are now within five degrees of the specie standard. We have still 17 months before us in which to complete the task. The same progress that has been made since the 1st of March continued 12 months longer will certainly bring us to the specie standard. I feel confident in saying to you this day that, if undisturbed, with or without a change of the law, every dollar of United States notes will, before the time fixed for resumption, buy as much as an equal amount in either gold or silver. A construction of the Resumption act has often been pressed upon the department that, if correct, would make it still more easy to carry it into execution. It is insisted that the Secretary has the power, in preparing for resumption, to sell bonds for coin, and then to sell the coin for United States notes to be hoarded in preparation for resumption. The department has not acted upon any such construction, but has sold gold only in the current course of business or for the actual redemption of notes supplied to the offices. In fact, such a power is exercised it should only be in pursuance of the plain will of Congress, and, in the execution of so delicate a duty, no power should be used except such as is clearly given. The act of April, 1876, for the redemption of fractional currency, provides that silver coin may be issued in exchange for United States notes, and such coin is to be kept as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency. This fund and the ordinary currency balance in the Treasury is the only paper money of its own. The coin and legal tenders deposited in the Treasury are the property of private individuals, over which the Treasury has no control.

I have fellow-citizens, I hope without wearisome detail, gone over some points on this question of resumption. It is a dull, but important topic, which affects your daily life, upon which my official duty compels me to act, and I assure you that I have only acted upon the clearest convictions of public interest. The currency of United States notes based upon the public credit, convertible into coin on demand, and so limited in amount and supported by reserves that its convertibility cannot be endangered, and supplemented by a bank currency free and open to all alike, based upon public securities, so that in any event the note holder is safe from loss, always redeemable in coin or United States notes, unlimited in amount except by the wants of business—this is the kind of paper money that will start again the wheels of industry, give sails to your commerce, labor to your artisans. This, indeed, would be the best paper currency in the world. Let this currency be supported by a public credit against which a whisper or a doubt can not be uttered, and your public debt will be reduced to its lowest possible burden of interest, and will become the great depository of the savings of labor, the trustee of the widow and orphan, the safe rest of capital not employed in active industries. These, as I understand them, are the great financial objects of this Administration, and, with your permission and the sanction of Congress, the President may hope to celebrate his outgoing with your debt reduced to 4 per cent., and every note of the United States worth par in the best coin issued from the mint. You now occupy the forefront of this battle. I beseech you to uphold his hands, and not let the delusions of the hour or the temporary langnor of business, which you share with the civilized world, turn you from a policy which you have sanctioned and can now hope to realize.

THE GENERAL DEPRESSION IN TRADE.

It is very common, fellow-citizens, to hold the Government responsible for hard times caused by the ebb and flow of trade and production. If the crop fails, the Administration is abused. If wages or prices fall, the Government is blamed. If production exceeds the market made by consumption, it is easier to abuse some officer of the Government than to find out the real cause. And so it happens that, under any Government, whatever may be its form, if a panic, or hard times, or over production, or a pestilence, famine, or plague comes, the men in office are made the scapegoats for troubles which it is far beyond their power either to produce or remedy. And so now, when throughout the world trade is languishing and wages have fallen, and industry does not meet its usual reward, it is quite common for gogues to say, "Turn out the Administration and put us in, and all will be lovely." Such arguments are only fit for fools. Human governments can have but little influence over the causes that produce the rise and fall of prices, the abundance or want of employment. These are governed by higher laws and the pupets that for the time hold official authority have as little influence over these great movements as flies have over the revolving wheel. At this time our country is the most prosperous in the world, though we suffer, to some extent, from the same causes that bring stagnation to the industries of all commercial countries. I have here copious extracts from English, Belgian, German, and French papers, all nations of wealth and power, in profound peace, and all showing extreme adversity and depression in trade and prices. The iron trade in England has passed through extreme depression. During its course some of the largest and wealthiest manufacturing concerns had to succumb to the severe reaction, while operatives suffered in the greatest degree by the increased supply of labor and greatly diminished prices. The iron trade in England has fallen nearly 50 per cent. The Belgian iron trade was almost extinguished and the workmen employed were driven to other pursuits. This industry is the great one that has suffered most in our own country, while we are rapidly recovering by unbounded natural resources, and by force of production. I have before me an English paper showing that the exports of Manchester cotton fabrics, especially to the United States, have been largely reduced. The amount of cotton goods shipped to this country has been reduced in five years from 129,000,000 yards to 59,000,000 yards; of woolen goods from 6,000,000 yards to 1,478,000 yards, while our own production has enormously increased, and we are now exporting both cotton and woolens. In Germany, of 32 companies enumerated in a table I have before me only six show any dividend whatever for the year, and the aggregate accounts show a loss of $1,800,000 on the year's operations. Of the silk trade in France, which is one of the great branches of their industry, it appears, from a paper I have before me, that there are about 30,000 silk looms at Lyons, and nearly one-half of these are now idle. The number of weavers now out of employment is roughly estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000. I might follow these general statements by picturing the distress in all these great and rich countries, compared with which the greatest suffering of our people is insignificant. With us the worst is over. And the vast industry which gives employment to the great body of our people—that of agriculture—is now extremely prosperous. It is a common saying that "the farmers are growing rich," and as they grow rich other industries will thrive, and trade revive. To attribute the distresses, which I know you suffer in common with the rest of mankind, to any causes growing out of the administration of our Government is the extreme folly. Unlike the laws of most European countries, our laws are framed, as far as possible, to promote industry, to protect labor, and distribute wealth. Here we give to every man the same privileges, civil and political, whether he be rich or poor, or whatever may be his condition. He must enter into competition with others, but he has no discriminations against him. The remedy for periodical depressions no human mind can point out or administer. That must be the result of time, of industry, of economy. No doubt soon industry will revive, and we may expect a season of prosperity. The poor do not suffer alone from hard times. The first blow must fall upon those who have property investments, which are swept away, and then the evil falls upon all classes alike. All that you can ask of the Government is that it will administer the limited powers conferred upon it with the same prudence and economy that you would expect of private citizens, doing all it can within limited powers to confer the greatest good upon the greatest number. This, I believe, is now being done by the National Government.

THE LABOR STRIKES DISCUSSED.

Every man of you is deeply interested in the strength and power of this Government, though its operations may be far from you. This was shown in the important services rendered by the General Government in the recent wide-extended strikes by the employes of railroads, which reached from Philadelphia to New-Orleans, affected all the great trunk lines of the country, and for a time paralyzed several powerful States. For a time it threatened civil war and anarchy, and caused a large destruction of life and property. The Administration was called upon by the Governors of West Virginia and Maryland, two Democratic States, to aid in putting down domestic violence. Our small army was scattered over the Western country. The last House of Representatives had refused to appropriate for pay or supplies for the Army, lest, forsooth, it might be used in a State to put down domestic violence. These calls were promptly met by President Hayes, and by a judicious use of the small force at his command, by the skilful action of the officers in command, especially of Gen. Hancock and Gen. Schofield, the regular Army was the chief means of suppressing domestic violence extending to many States, and which could almost be classified as civil war. No just man will withhold from the Administration fair praise for a difficult task well done. These strikes bring prominently into American politics the contest between capital and labor that for many years disturbed Great Britain, and was the foundation of the scenes of the Reign of Terror during the French Revolution in 1793. Happily, in this country our strikes have been local and unimportant, but the great change made in our industries since the war, and the enormous enlargement of our mining and manufacturing industries—the great increase in the number of corporations and their extended power and influence, compel us to consider this question, and, if possible, to find a remedy. When labor is chiefly confined to the cultivation of the soil on separate farms, no contest between capital and labor can arise, and where, as in former times, our mechanics were independent artisans, each working either alone or with a few others in shops scattered through the country, there could be no such trouble. But when great corporations or individuals employ large numbers of persons who depend upon their daily labor for their daily bread, and whose wages may be affected at any time by the will of the capitalist, there has been, and always will be, an irrepressible conflict between the man who furnishes or directs the capital and the laborer who does the work. When to this is added the fact that, by recent consolidations, great railroad companies have been formed, each doing a transportation business larger than the whole transportation on the Mississippi or on the lakes in the North, with the power in the officers of the company to change at pleasure the rate of freight and the wages of employes, it was inevitable that the conflict would some time come between the corporations and the employes.

ENORMOUS POWER OF THE RAILROAD KINGS.

Let me illustrate the enormous power that is now practically concentrated within the will of four men. When the war broke out the common cry of the West was that no rebel cannon should threaten the commerce of the Mississippi Valley. Our commerce should flow untaxed to the sea. The entire tonnage passing any given point on the Mississippi River is now estimated to be 3,000,000 tons. The great lakes on the north have been spoken of since the discovery of America as being the wonderful provision of nature for the vast internal commerce of the continent. The whole tonnage passing at a given point on the line of the lakes is about 3,000,000 tons. The Erie Canal in New-York, from Buffalo to Albany, has been extolled as a work of master statesmen, which has contributed more to the interior development of this country than any other single work. Clinton has immortalized his name as the author of the New-York canals, including Erie, at 4,172,179 tons. These three water arteries of commerce—two natural and one artificial—furnish a tonnage of 10,172,179 tons, and a few years ago were practically the sole means of transit between the East and the West and the North and the South. Now, within a very few years, and mainly since the close of the war, there have been built up four grand trunk lines of railway reaching from the Atlantic seaboard far away into the West, with their lines in all directions like the branches of great trees, whose termination extends to almost every town in the Mississippi Valley or the Pacific slope, with a commerce so vast that, in comparison with it, the great water lines of communication become insignificant.

	Tons.
The Erie Railway carried last year	5,022,911
New-York Central Railway carried last year	6,803,880
Pennsylvania Railroad carried last year	9,922,911
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad carried last year, (estimated)	5,000,000
Or an aggregate of	27,649,502

Being nearly three times as much as the entire commerce by water. This immense commerce, which touches the business and home and life of every citizen of the United States, East or West, within the reach of its influence, is controlled in all its parts by the ultimate will of four men; for though there are many agents employed in this vast business, with boards of Directors and intermediate Superintendents, yet, practically, the executive and controlling power of these vast corporations rests with their Presidents, whose will or pleasure may raise the freight on produce, and thus affect every farmer in the land, or may raise or lower the wages of every employe, and thus affect the bread and life of every one dependent upon these laboring men. It is just to say that the gentlemen holding these important positions are among the ablest and most sagacious of the business men of this country, but they must necessarily be governed in the main by the interests of the corporations they represent, and must look to those interests as the dominating and controlling motive that must guide their acts. A few years ago the freight on those roads was deemed to be unusually high, and this aroused the whole farming interest of the West under the name of Grangers, who were able to secure hostile legislation in some of the States, and so to control public opinion that the freights in due time were reduced. But, more potent than all, the sudden depression of business caused by the panic of 1873 led to a rivalry and competition between these great lines that in a short time reduced the rates for freight and passengers below the actual cost of the business, thus tending to destroy the capital invested in more than two-thirds of the railway lines of the United States, and greatly crippling the financial condition of the trunk lines. These corporations have endeavored in various ways to make such agreements, but either because they were not faithfully observed, or from the inherent difficulty of making combinations between powerful rivals, these agreements have been successively broken and abandoned, and now it may be said that, on an average, the amount received for freight and passengers does not pay the actual cost of running the lines. The result has been that the railroad companies, not willing to see their property entirely destroyed, have gradually reduced the rates of wages of the employes until, if we can believe what has been said, in some cases they are barely sufficient to pay for the merest necessaries of life. Hence the strikes. In fact, it has come to this under our republican system of government, which depends upon the will of the majority, could not long survive the condition of affairs developed by these strikes. Macaulay and Allison have both described, in prophetic language, the effects of a struggle between capital and labor in a Government like ours, but, like most English writers, they overlooked the strong conservative power in a Government by the people, where the majority must always be independent farmers, mechanics, and working men who have respect for law, religion, and order. We have, no doubt, large numbers of men who will not reason about this matter, but will rush to the ballot-box to crush out what they regard as wrongs, but the great body of our people have always shown sufficient moderation and intelligence to lead them to find a peaceful and proper remedy for all the ills which life may develop. And now, fellow-citizens, I beg you not to believe that this is an easy task, and not to reject counsels of moderation and forbearance because they are those of his hire, and, in this country especially, should always receive enough to maintain his family in decency and comfort. But we cannot secure this great blessing by intimidating capital, by burning houses, by preventing other people from laboring, or by any violence or crime. Capital, when threatened, shrinks away, and poor labor cannot be employed without capital. You can only encourage its employment by a reasonable prospect of a just reward in the way of interest or profit.

THE FIXING OF FREIGHT RATES BY LAW ADVOCATED.

I will not undertake in this speech to state ideas that have become convictions, that are not now entertained for the first time, because it would take too long; but my conclusion was, years ago, when this subject was under debate in the Senate, that the framers of the Constitution had wisely provided an arbiter to govern, by general laws, inter-State railways, and may in this way prevent controversies between capital and labor where they affect the commerce of the country. That arbiter is the Congress of the United States. No State is broad enough to deal with this question, for these railroad lines extend through many States. No local authority can deal with it, because the local authorities may be overawed, or under the influence of passion or resentment. Mayors and Governors, and local Militia are well enough for the ordinary protection of society, but they are not fitted to deal with a contest between great bodies of citizens in the same community, where the divisions are so wide and broad as to amount to domestic violence or civil war. The national Government is expressly authorized to aid a State in putting down domestic violence, and the Congress of the United States is expressly authorized to regulate the commerce between foreign nations and the several States, and the commerce thus provided for is now conducted

WHAT THE MAILS BRING.

EXPORTING DEAD CHINAMEN.

A STARTLING PROCLAMATION FROM THE "MANSION OF DIVINE BLISS"—BASE INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE GONE INTO THE BUSINESS OF SENDING DEAD CELESTIALS HOME WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Aug 9.

A chinese society with the poetic title of "The Mansion of Divine Bliss Bone Company of the Golden Mountains," whose head-quarters are in this city, has issued a proclamation whose tangled letters in black and red now ornament all the dead walls in the Chinese quarter. The following is a literal translation:

"In order to debar the people from injuring benignity, vexing affairs, and wounding our customs, we are goaded into instituting a set of rules conducive to order and the protection of our usual affairs. All the friends gone before created fortunes. Their hearts were very eager and profits followed. The living cannot cause our patriot neighbors to chat about joyous affairs in their domestic halls, but the dead sigh for their native village far away, where they may enjoy the flavor of offerings from their sons and grandsons. But notwithstanding that between the living and the dead a path intervenes, a man and his ghost are of the same nature. All the patriot neighbors and friends were agitated on account of pity for the hidden ones. Hence was raised up the Mansion of Divine Bliss, for exhuming, assorting, and exporting remains. Now, this Mansion was established in the 3d year (1858) in the beginning with King-shen (1860) it continued removing remains till Jen-shu, (1862.) Thus has it acquired merit. Remains not yet fleshless, the muscles being yet unmetamorphosed, were bequeathed to time. 'Now,' thinks the Assorter to himself, 'if cycles and moons flow by unobserved, and I should rest after 10 years from assorting remains, my desire to perambulate, grapple and remove being satiated, my bill of expenses would then amount to myriads.' Who can be an exemplar of rigid law and do such thing! But, oh! regret; the Mansion's treasury was hollow, and its property tied to misery, and all the towns urging us to assort remains with an impetuosity like sparkling fire. Therefore the business-house delegates assembling in congress resolved to recommence exhuming and exporting, and to elect one thoroughly experienced in dangers by land, in perils by sea, and mature in his knowledge of men in all the towns and villages, who should export them to purchase warrants by subscription—a true one that could be continually traded. Now, of the patriot neighbors and business houses there were hundreds of seals electing the man Kah Ming, supposing that by the strength of his genius he could pretty much conquer his office. Kah Ming, concurring with the people's decision, put forth three business houses as surety to reassure the people, and the two parties joined in a contract which tends as evidence that from date he and they are mutually at peace. Who dare shoulder the wrath of spirits gone before, by turning his back on the righteous decision before his eyes, and when he has risen up and done as could he still do more? Now some villains have united in a cabal, and having banded with foreigners they have deranged the five constant virtues, and in a neighboring town they desire to exhume and remove remains. They have become vicious even beyond their own imaginations, and have come to rape the remains of the people ought to mount this opportunity and with their seals and wealth slay even their auxiliaries. They are detestable; therefore join ye with this Mansion, and let us institute some rules and regulations. If the villains will not hear these injunctions, then they violate a public prohibition; they morow-mindedly insult Kah Ming, our patriot friends, the managers of the business houses, and men in general. We must search them out, catch them, and present them to the court to be severely dealt with, and whatever the expense it shall be met by this Mansion to the last farthing. In vigorously exercising elves we tranquilize men's minds and make ourselves spirits to be born; and when we have completed this beautiful model the gods will assent. They will perfect, bless, and favor us, and will abundantly increase our wealth in beauty like the glorious shining stars.

"H. I. Tung Chee, 11th year and middle decade of the 8th moon. Set up by the Mansion of Divine Bliss."

LEWIS BROOKS' GIFTS.

SOME OF HIS CHARITABLE DONATIONS—PROBABLE DISPOSITION OF HIS PROPERTY.

From the Rochester Union, Aug. 15.

It will undoubtedly surprise the majority of persons who were acquainted with the deceased gentleman to learn that he died intestate. Since his death a thorough search has been made to find a document giving particulars as to how he wished to dispose of his wealth, but not a scrap is to be found anywhere. A schedule of the personal property has been made, and it amounts to $539,550. The real estate is valued at $40,000, making him worth in the neighborhood of $600,000. The charitable institutions are the ones who will suffer the most by this oversight, as it is a well-known fact that Mr. Brooks intended to leave several of them valuable legacies. He had for several years regarded these institutions as among the most valuable in the community, and had always sustained them liberally. During the past few years of his life he gave in the neighborhood of $200,000 to various institutions at home and abroad. He was a man who preferred not to let his left hand know what his right dispensed, and nothing mortified him more than to see his name appear in print in connection with any of these gifts. His most intimate friends give as the reason of his making no will that he did not realize his approaching end. The evening previous to his demise he was well enough to be around, and felt as strong as usual. Retiring to bed he slept soundly till 9 o'clock next morning, when the valet was awakened. He was then noticed that a great change had come over him, and Dr. Moore was sent for. By 11 o'clock he was unconscious, and never rallied. Had time been granted him he would undoubtedly have made a suitable disposition of his large means, but now the property will be divided between the nearest relatives, who consist of two brothers and one sister, also a son of a niece, but under the law the third generation has no representation in the personal property, although it has in the real estate. The charitable donations of Mr. Brooks have extended over a period of years, and for the past 20 the various charities have had reason each year to be thankful for his generosity. Among the larger amounts donated by him may be mentioned the sum of $5,000 to Prof. Ward for his cabinet in the Rochester University. This gift was made in 1861. In 1870 he gave the Homer Academy $1,200. In 1876 he gave Prof. Ward $50,000 toward establishing a cabinet of natural sciences at the University of Virginia, which with the subsequent gifts of his executors' donation of $13,155. In the same year he also presented the Washington and Lee University in Virginia with $25,000. Last year he gave the Industrial School $5,000, the City Hospital $10,000, St. Mary's Hospital $10,000, and the Female Charitable Society $5,000. The annual gifts include the Home for Friendless, Orphan Asylum, Industrial School, Female Charitable Society, &c., amounting from $50 to $250 each, would, if aggregated, amount to a large sum.

WATER-SPOUTS ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

The Chicago *Times* of the 15th says: "Capt. Myers, of the schooner J. W. Doane, reports that he encountered a water-spout a little below Grosse Point and about 10 miles off the land, between 4:30 and 5 o'clock on yesterday morning. He was on deck at the time, and had his attention directed to what appeared to be a squall rapidly traveling from north-north-west in a direction about south-south-east. While watching the rapid approach of this cloud, he observed a peculiar commotion along the surface of the water, and soon saw a column of water lifted in spiral form to a height of at least 100 feet, expanding into crescent shape at the top of the column was reached. Fearing that his vessel might be struck by the spout, Capt. Myers ordered the man at the wheel to keep her headed well away, and thus kept a respectable distance between himself and the dangerous phenomenal customer. He estimates the time between the formation of the spout and its disappearance at 20 minutes. Capt. Jerome McBride of the steam barge Tempest, furnished a similar report to the *Times* reporter last evening. He said he saw not only one but two spouts about 5 o'clock in the morning, some distance outside of and below Grosse Point. They formed about the same time, and traveled in the same direction at the rate of about 20 miles an hour, a distance of three miles, perhaps, intervening between them. One of the spouts appeared to be within little more than a quarter's range of the Tempest, when it passed, and the column appeared to be fully 100 feet high and 15 feet through. They were funnel-shaped, spreading at the top, and leaving a trail of crescent shape. The spouts traveled from the north-west in a south-easterly direction. Water-spouts are rare phenomena on the lakes, notwithstanding the violent squalls which frequently pass over them, and therefore these deserve mention."

MIGRATING SQUALID NORTH CAROLINIANS.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Democrat* of Monday says: "Six families, who started from Randolph County, N. C., about two months ago, landed in the country a short distance from Germantown Saturday. These families each had a small one-horse spring wagon to transport their goods and give them an occasional ride, the men and women for the most part making the journey on foot. It has been our fortune to meet a motley and squalid a crowd before. One of the wagons was drawn by a lame horse; the man who walked by the side of the wagon was lame; the dog which trudged along under the wagon limped on three feet; the female who sat in the front of the wagon was blind of an eye; the two children who looked out on either side of the wagon had faces so horribly dirty that it could not be told whether they were white or black, and the near hind wheel of the vehicle had been replaced with a fence rail. The other 'teams' were not in much better plight."

THE LESSON BEING TAUGHT.

The Natchez (Miss.) *Democrat* says: "Two gentlemen of this city, having recently associated themselves together for the purpose of doing a general real estate business, had a number of posters struck off and distributed throughout the North and West. They spoke of the 'delightful climate, productive soil, and a people who will welcome the practical farmers of the West with open handed hospitality;' where no man is ostracized for his political opinions. One of these posters has been recently returned to the firm in this city from which it emanated with the following indorsement: 'Have been there and some of our friends have been welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves'."

GEN. GIBBON'S FIGHT.

DETAILS OF HIS ENCOUNTER, AIDED BY A HANDFUL OF SOLDIERS, WITH THE SAVAGES—DEATH OF LIEUT. BRADLEY.

From the Chicago Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The following particulars of Gen. Gibbon's fight are received: Gibbon's command came up within six miles of the Indian camp on the 7th. On the 8th Lieut. Bradley and his party managed to get near enough to the camp to observe the Indians, and in the middle of the night this force passed within a mile or so of the Indian camp, where Gen. Gibbon and the main body joined them. A short while after one of the Lieutenants crawled down and reconnoitred the Indian position. The central camp was located across a bend on the north fork of the Big Hole River. The lodges numbered 89. The stream was thickly fringed with willows, and the lodges were pitched on the south side. Gibbon came up on the north side. His force was formed upon a high bar, 100 yards from the Indian camp, where they remained until daybreak. Just as daylight had fairly appeared, a single Indian on horseback started the main herd of ponies, numbering 700 or 800. He did not suspect the presence of the whites, but rode so close to Bradley's command that the Lieutenant saw they would be discovered, and it was no time to take chances, so they opened fire on the Indian, killing him and his horse. After firing they instantly started for the Indian camp. Arriving at the willows that lined the stream an Indian rose up and fired at Lieut. Bradley, killing him upon the spot. The Indian was immediately riddled with bullets. Before arriving at the willows Gibbon had cautioned Bradley about entering the brush, and his men called out to him, 'Hold, Lieutenant, don't go in there,' but the fearless soldier led on. The soldiers charged across the stream and into the Indian camp before the Indians had time to escape from their lodges.

The attack was a complete success, but these shots had aroused the Indians, who were sleeping on their arms and ready for fight at the suddenness of the shock surprised them. The Indians rushed out in the wildest confusion, the men with guns, boys with knives, and squaws with pistols, all fighting desperately. The Indians were well armed, and had plenty of ammunition. Among the lodges desperate hand-to-hand fighting was carried on for an hour and a half. By this time the Indians had recovered from their surprise. They outnumbered the soldiers largely, and now began to fight with desperation. They fell back into the brush and to high points commanding the camp, and kept up a galling fire on the command, who then endeavored to burn the camp. The canvas lodges were burned, but the skin lodges could not be fired, and the grass and the brush was too green to take fire. Continued occupation of the camp was useless. Under direction of Gibbon the men moved toward a wooded point, about half a mile off, near the cañon from which the Indians had come down.

The Indians, seeing the movement, endeavored to intercept the command, but the cool-headed General ordered them to fight their way. His horse was killed, and he was shot through the calf of the leg. But all the men got in, and covering themselves as well as possible, a bushwhacking fight commenced. The Indians took their usual tactics, and their sharpshooting was lively and fierce. Gibbon expected his howitzer to join him here, but the fight had begun earlier than expected, and the howitzer moved too far down the mountain side. The Indians discovered it, and a party of them charged the little squad of six men who had charge of the piece, killing two and driving the others to the howitzer's contents, fired and loaded again, and after the second fire the Sergeant threw the gun from the trunions and died beside the dismantled piece. The other Sergeant was wounded, but, with the four men, escaped to the command. The Indians dared not charge on the howitzer again.

White Bird was plainly heard and seen endeavoring to animate the Indians to charge upon the command, but in vain. He could not bring them to it. Gibbon's command to his men was not to expose themselves and to save their ammunition. The sharpshooting was excellent, and whenever an Indian exposed himself he got it. So, while they retorted in skillful style. The Indians circled all around Gen. Gibbon's position, posted their sharpshooters in the woods above him and at every available point, to pick off the men. They would raise their fiercest war-cry and advance upon the fortified party until they would come within range of the soldiers' rifles, when they would balk. Gen. Gibbon, seeing a large band of Indians going in the direction of his supply train, feared it might be captured. Kirkendall, who had charge of the train, fortified and made such a formidable show with his little squad that the small band of Indians who went back on the train did not attack him. They were too much occupied with Gibbon to spare any large number. The fight kept up until dark, the Indians in the meantime moving their lodges and gathering up their wounded and such of the dead as were not covered by Gibbon's rifles, and when night came on the scene, leaving a few stragglers to keep up the rear, retreated in a south-westerly direction.

Many remarkable incidents occurred. It was, after the first regular onset, an individual fight. Gen. Gibbon used his rifle like the rest, and officers and soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder, with rifles in their hands. Men were giving each other warning of Indians who were aiming at them, and shooting Indians who were aiming at their comrades. Soldiers and citizens were mixed together. Sergt. Wilson does not remember to have heard any command save the order of brave, cool-headed Gen. Gibbon, which was "Boys, don't waste your ammunition." The Indians used every device to draw the soldiers' fire and waste their ammunition. A half-breed boy in Gibbon's camp heard a chief call to his men to charge; that the white men's ammunition was almost gone.

The above is an imperfect account of one of the most desperate Indian fights on record. They were a brave band, that gallant little force, that fought and defeated the Indians at the Big Hole Pass. They were only a handful of men and outnumbered almost two to one; but Gibbon had been ordered to strike, and it was a fierce and telling blow he struck the Indians—such a blow as they never before received. Gen. Gibbon had marched his infantry over 200 miles from Fort Shaw, and left everything behind. He now sent out for aid for the wounded. Gen. Howard was notified, who rapidly pushed forward with his scouts, and reached Gibbon on Saturday. The Warm Spring Indians, with Howard, on arriving in sight of the field, set up a howl, and began to scalp the Nez Percés. The Nez Percés did not scalp or mutilate the dead who fell in the charge on the camp.

AN IMMIGRANT GIRL'S SAD STORY.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* of Tuesday contains this story: "A few days since, upon the arrival of an eastern-bound train, a young Irish girl, neatly dressed, with a pleasant and not unprepossessing face, accosted Detective Schroeder at the Union Depot. She said she was alone in the city, and wanted to be directed to a certain street. She showed the officer a piece of paper, upon which was written a name and address, the latter being No. 73 Conlough-street. Of course, no such street was to be found in the city, and, upon questioning the girl for further particulars, Schroeder obtained the following story: A few weeks since the girl, who is about 20 years of age, left Ireland for America. On board the vessel she became acquainted with a young man who claimed to be a Scotchman, and who fell in love with her. Upon their arrival in New-York the young man protested his devotion to her, and under promise of marriage seduced her. she staying with him three days in New-York. When he left New-York City he told her he would send her money in a few days, and she could come to Cleveland and he would marry her. A short time after he left the City he sent her a letter, inclosing $9 with the above directions upon it. Her trunk was left at Castle Garden, and, borrowing $9 upon it, she came to this city in search of the man who had promised to make her his wife. Upon hearing the story, Officer Schroeder was puzzled as to the course to pursue, as no such street could be found, and without some address it was almost impossible to find the man. Happening to step into the Lake Shore baggage-room, the girl saw and recognized a chest which she said belonged to her lover, which he had brought with him from the East and had not as yet removed from the depot. The officer directed the baggage men to keep a sharp outlook for the man inquiring for the chest, and in that way succeeded in gaining an interview with him when he called for his baggage. By questioning he found out where the young fellow lived, but without telling him anything concerning the inquiry that had been made for him. He then directed the girl to the place where the young man lived, and on Friday, when going out to see him, she visited his boarding place again, and was told by his landlady not to come any more. That the man does not intend to marry her seems certain, although she still has faith in him; but, whatever is done, the girl is still in the city, penniless, ruined, and with no friends. She left her entire clothing at Castle Garden, with a $9 mortgage upon it, and has with her only the clothes she wears. She seems honest, simple, and willing to work for her living."

A SNAKE IN THE ATTIC.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* gets the following snake story from Vassalboro', that State: "Delia, Vesta, and Armina, daughters of the late Jethro Gardiner, of Vassalboro', have been in the habit of keeping their pet canary birds in the attic of the house, away from the naughty cats, and, as was supposed, away from all other enemies of the pet bird race. There the little ones have been hatched and nursed, and there they have learned to sing their baby songs, to the delight of the anxious mother birds and the household of sisters. The other day, to her great consternation, one of the ladies discovered, while entering the attic, a huge, spotted adder reclining in coils on a chair, with fierce eyes glaring intently at a group of birds, expecting momentarily to secure one for a good meal. The big brother of the family was summoned to the scene, and his snakeship's meditations were disturbed by death. The reptile measured three feet in length. How it ever found its way into the attic, and what actuated it to make the excursion, are unsolved mysteries in the Gardiner family and neighborhood. The house is of two stories, and the attic is above them."

LAW REPORTS.

REDUCING A BANK'S STOCK.

AN INTERESTING DECISION BY JUDGE VAN HOESEN ON A NOVEL POINT—A NATIONAL BANK CANNOT RETAIN MONEY ON STOCK WHICH IS RETIRED.

Judge Van Hoesen, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday rendered an interesting decision in the case of Nathan Seelye against the New-York Exchange National Bank. The plaintiff, it seems, is the owner of 25 of the 5,000 shares of the bank's stock. On Dec. 20, 1876, the stockholders met and passed a resolution to the effect that the capital stock of the bank should be reduced from $500,000 to $300,000, but that only $100,000 of the reduction should be paid in cash to the stockholders, the other $100,000 to be held as a surplus. By the resolution the stockholders were directed to relinquish two-fifths of their shares pro rata. Upon Seelye's declining to acquiesce in the arrangement, the bank officers refused to pay him the par value of two-fifths of his stock after he had surrendered his certificate, and they also refused to transfer his stock on the books of the bank unless he assented to the condition imposed. Seelye thereupon brought suit to compel them to do so, and the case was recently submitted. Judge Van Hoesen, in his opinion, says, among other things, "The principal question in this case is whether a national bank may, after reducing the amount of its capital stock, retain as a surplus or for other purposes the whole or any portion of the money which it received for the stock that is retired. The defendant reduced its capital stock from $500,000 to $300,000. What is to become of the $200,000 which was subscribed and paid for the stock that has been called in? Must it be paid to the stockholders who surrender the retiring stock, or may it be retained by the bank? A certificate of stock is merely the evidence of an interest in dividends as they are declared, and of a right to pro rata distribution of the effects of the corporation on hand at the expiration of the charter. If the defendant had determined to discontinue business and wind up its affairs, there is no doubt that the shareholders would be entitled to a distribution of whatever assets of the corporation might remain after its debts had been paid. If, instead of surrendering all its corporate powers, a corporation, by reducing its capital stock, relinquishes a portion of them, it seems to me that the shareholders may properly claim a distribution of the money which the corporate body has no longer the right to use as capital. The abandonment by a corporation of all its corporate rights gives the stockholders a right to the distribution of all the net assets. Why should not an abandonment of a portion of those rights give the stockholders a right of distribution pro tanto? Of course, the capital stock has been impaired, the amount to be returned to the stockholders must be diminished.

It is said that the capital of the defendant has not been impaired, but that the Directors deem it advantageous to retain as a surplus one-half of the amount which was subscribed and paid for the stock which has been retired. The reason assigned is not, in my opinion, any justification for withholding from the plaintiff his share of the money that was paid in exchange for the stock that is retired. That money was paid as capital, and if it be no longer needed for that purpose, and if it be not required for the payment of debts, it has accomplished the end for which it was subscribed, and it ought to be returned to the shareholders. The bank has gone out of existence as a corporation with a capital of $500,000. So far as the $200,000 of reduced stock is concerned, the corporation must be considered as having surrendered its charter and wound up its business. This being so, there is no room for any power to leave to the stockholders who own the retired stock. * * * It would be strange if capital—capital which has accomplished its mission—could be diverted from its owners, and used against their protest to build up a surplus fund, when even a dividend, once declared, cannot be. The question is not, as has been said, whether or not the defendant should be compelled to pay the plaintiff the value of five shares, the amount which the Directors have determined to retain as a surplus. If ordering judgment for the value of those shares would bring the litigation to a close, I should go no further than make such an order. But, it appears to be necessary to provide for the indemnification of the plaintiff for the loss of his 25 shares, the transfer of which the bank refused to make upon its books. If I should order judgment merely for the value of the five shares, it is possible that the defendant would refuse to give the plaintiff a new certificate for 25 shares and to pay him the $500 which the Directors have ordered to be paid to those who consent to relinquish two-fifths of their shares. To give the plaintiff complete redress, it seems to me to be necessary to order judgment for the value of the whole 25 shares. The defendant is liable for that value, having refused to permit the shares to be transferred upon its books."

AN OLD CRIMINAL ON TRIAL.

THE CASE OF "JIM BRADY" IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—THE TRIAL POSTPONED UNTIL MONDAY NEXT.

The case of the notorious "Jim" Brady, alias "Albany Jim," alias James H. Morrison, alias Oscar D. Petersen, was called by Assistant District Attorney William Herring, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. The expected trial of the accused had attracted quite a crowd of spectators, who were anxious to hear the recital of his many crimes, and an artist connected with one of the local papers was present to sketch the scene. Brady was attended by his counsel, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and James D. McClelland. He was arraigned on three indictments—one for shooting Edward Bromfield, of No. 333 West Fourteenth-street; one for shooting Officer George H. Paddock, of the Broadway Squad; and one for stealing gentlemen's furnishing goods, valued at $25, from Ward's shirt store, No. 1,212 Broadway, in all of which he pretended a plea of not guilty. On Aug. 2 Brady was arrested by Officer Paddock, on a charge of stealing the articles in question from Ward's store, and pretended to be willing to go to the station-house. At Twenty-ninth-street, however, he drew a Derringer, fired at the officer, grazing his cheek, and fled. The officer gave chase, and was joined by Officers Ketner, Frost, and Smith. Brady's flight was continued to 2d and fire as he ran, and his fire was returned by the officers, one of whom struck him in the leg. After a final volley and a lively chase around Madison-square the desperado was arrested on Fourth-avenue, and taken to the station-house. Bromfield, inflicting a slight wound. Brady, who gave the name of Oscar D. Petersen, was committed to the Tombs on three charges, in default of $22,000 bail, and immediately set to work to alter his appearance. He shaved off his flowing beard and moustache, and donned working men's attire instead of the fashionable suit in which he was arrested. Notwithstanding this transformation, he was identified as "Jim Brady," or "Albany Jim," who was twice sent to State Prison for burglary, and had escaped from that institution once with "Johnny the Greek." He is charged with being connected with the Northampton Bank robbery, the robbery of the Bank of the Metropolis, the Wellsborough (Penn.) National Bank robbery, and the attempt to blow up the Post Office at Danbury, Conn.

After the identity of Brady had been fully established a demand was made for his transfer to Kings County, where he was "wanted" to answer a charge of being one of three men who gagged and bound Arthur J. Heaney, a pawnbroker, at No. 214 Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, and robbed him of $12,000 worth of jewelry. Inasmuch, however, as the prisoner could, upon conviction on the three indictments found against him in connection with the affair of Aug. 2, be sentenced to terms aggregating 35 years in the State Prison, District Attorney Phelps determined to retain him in his own jurisdiction and place him on trial immediately. The first indictment to be tried is that charging the prisoner with shooting at Mr. Bromfield. Counsel strenuously argued for a postponement of the trial, contending that they had not had time to procure the attendance of their witnesses, being of the opinion that the case would not be tried this term. Assistant District Attorney Herring opposed any adjournment, claiming that the defense had been afforded ample time to prepare their case, had they wished to do so. Finally Judge Sutherland allowed the matter to go over until Monday, when Brady will be placed on trial on all three indictments. Brady has given notice that he should plead guilty and diminish his punishment. The defense will try to prove that Mr. Bromfield was not shot by Brady, but was struck by a ball from one of the pistols fired by the officers.

SENTENCED FOR ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

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AN OLD CRIMINAL ON TRIAL.

THE CASE OF "JIM BRADY" IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—THE TRIAL POSTPONED UNTIL MONDAY NEXT.

The case of the notorious "Jim" Brady, alias "Albany Jim," alias James H. Morrison, alias Oscar D. Petersen, was called by Assistant District Attorney William Herring, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. The expected trial of the accused had attracted quite a crowd of spectators, who were anxious to hear the recital of his many crimes, and an artist connected with one of the local papers was present to sketch the scene. Brady was attended by his counsel, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and James D. McClelland. He was arraigned on three indictments—one for shooting Edward Bromfield, of No. 333 West Fourteenth-street; one for shooting Officer George H. Paddock, of the Broadway Squad; and one for stealing gentlemen's furnishing goods, valued at $25, from Ward's shirt store, No. 1,212 Broadway, in all of which he pretended a plea of not guilty. On Aug. 2 Brady was arrested by Officer Paddock, on a charge of stealing the articles in question from Ward's store, and pretended to be willing to go to the station-house. At Twenty-ninth-street, however, he drew a Derringer, fired at the officer, grazing his cheek, and fled. The officer gave chase, and was joined by Officers Ketner, Frost, and Smith. Brady's flight was continued to 2d and fire as he ran, and his fire was returned by the officers, one of whom struck him in the leg. After a final volley and a lively chase around Madison-square the desperado was arrested on Fourth-avenue, and taken to the station-house. Bromfield, inflicting a slight wound. Brady, who gave the name of Oscar D. Petersen, was committed to the Tombs on three charges, in default of $22,000 bail, and immediately set to work to alter his appearance. He shaved off his flowing beard and moustache, and donned working men's attire instead of the fashionable suit in which he was arrested. Notwithstanding this transformation, he was identified as "Jim Brady," or "Albany Jim," who was twice sent to State Prison for burglary, and had escaped from that institution once with "Johnny the Greek." He is charged with being connected with the Northampton Bank robbery, the robbery of the Bank of the Metropolis, the Wellsborough (Penn.) National Bank robbery, and the attempt to blow up the Post Office at Danbury, Conn.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 18, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Pink Dominos—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Dietz. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—An Ass—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—Baby—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorne, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Oddealities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Blue Beard—Orange Blossoms—Miss Lydia Thompson and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day in the Middle States, the lake regions and New-England, north-west to south-west winds, stationary or higher temperature and pressure, partly cloudy or clear weather, and occasional light local rains.

While acquitting Bank Superintendent Ellis of intentional wrong-doing, the Senate, by a vote of 21 to 10, has concurred with the Governor in removing him. The Senate is evidently convinced that a man capable of such mistakes of judgment as were made by Mr. Ellis is unfit for the very delicate and difficult duties of his position. We are glad to find that it has been impossible to convince a majority of the Senate that these duties could be safely intrusted to Mr. Allen C. Beach. A hack politician of the most commonplace order of ability, whose name suggests the worst days of the Tweed Democracy, and whose record is tainted with complicity in the transactions of the Canal Ring, would not be the kind of man to attract public confidence at a time when a very exceptional kind of ability and probity is needed in the office of Bank Superintendent. The public is in no mood to see one of the most important of official trusts made the subject of low intrigues for the division of political patronage, and Gov. Robinson will hardly improve his character by this fresh evidence of the facility with which he can be manipulated by the least reputable members of his party.

Perhaps sufficient attention has not been given to the fact that during the first six months of this year the savings banks of New-York and Brooklyn show an aggregate increase in deposits, in the number of depositors, and in their surplus. This is certainly a very encouraging feature, and is suggestive of conclusions about the present condition of the laboring class somewhat different from those which have been recently drawn. It is, of course, possible that the relatively high interest and perfect security afforded by most of our savings banks have tempted a class of depositors who usually put their money into stocks and bonds. But after all deductions on that score, it is at least obvious that working men and women have not been compelled to draw on their savings to any considerable extent, and that is, of itself, matter for congratulation in these times.

There will be no armed invasion of Canada, as some have feared, by the diplomatic embassy to Sitting Bull. The commission is complete, a St. Louis patriot, who is to pay his own expenses, being the latest member to be appointed. The commission will be received on the border by a body of Canadian mounted Police, and thence escorted to the camp of the aboriginal statesman and warrior. Sitting Bull is to have complete amnesty, but he cannot be "reconstructed" with his arms and ponies in his possession. These will be such hard terms to the Indian mind that there is really little chance of their acceptance. The very fact that an embassy goes to visit him will be likely to give the Indian unnecessarily lofty ideas of his importance.

President MacMahon has been making a speech in which he disavows being the friend or ally of any party in the present contest. All he desires, he says, is to uphold the principles which are the foundations of society. Those principles, he declares, are just now in great jeopardy. There is such a wide difference of opinion as to what principles do form the foundations of society, taking the world altogether, that the gallant Marshal's notions may be partisan after all. In some parts of the globe, for example, men believe that society would not last over night if each man were not allowed as many wives as he wanted, and whom he could flog as often as he pleased. This is not true of France, but a great many estimable people in that country do believe that when the many are not governed by the few, or by one man, chaos has come again, and society has literally "gone to everlasting smash." Perhaps the Marshal-President is not one of these; but if he should happen to be, he could yet say with entire consistency that he was only upholding the aforesaid fundamental principles.

The *World* recently called attention to the fact that Gov. Robinson vetoed the bills reducing official salaries and putting a stop to the increase of the Municipal debt in this City because these bills had failed to secure the approval of the majority of the City members, i. e., the Tammany delegation, in the Legislature. Whereupon the *Staats Zeitung* pointed out that it would be the duty of all citizens who desired the reforms vetoed by Gov. Robinson to send to the Legislature next Winter a majority of members pledged to support measures of retrenchment; in other words, that Tammany Hall must be deprived of the power of denying all legislative relief to the tax-payers of New-York. But the *World* is not quite content with this issue. It now finds that Gov. Robinson had another and most logical reason for vetoing these bills, viz., that the City did not have its constitutional quota of representatives in the Legislature. It is plain that this is a reason which will be as good or as bad next season as it was last, and that if the *World's* inference may be accepted we shall have to get rid of Gov. Robinson before New-York is able to reduce its expenditures or stop the increase of its debt. A repetition of the Governor's performances of last session would render that mode of relief as easy as it would be imperative. Only, in spite of the *World*, we still believe in the possibility of a shorter cut to Municipal reform.

Turkey is encompassed by three neutrals—Persia on the east, Servia on the west, and Greece on the south—all ostensibly at peace with her, but all, in reality, much more "armed" than "neutral." The Shah's dread of England and Servia's dread of Austria have hitherto kept both from openly siding with Russia; but they have done what they could. Persia can furnish secret supplies to the Russian troops in Armenia, and shut her eyes while they traverse a corner of her territory to fall upon Mukhtar Pasha's right flank. Servia can keep her 50,000 soldiers in readiness to strike for the Czar on the first chance of doing so with impunity. The potential force of Greece is more formidable still. The character of her "neutrality" sufficiently shows itself in the recent equipment of armed cruisers, the march of volunteers to the border, the mobilization of 15,000 men, and the war agitation which is shaking every street of Athens, from the Marathon Gate to the Piræus railway depot. While outwardly at peace with her ancient enemy, she can drain the latter's life-blood by "unsanctioned" privateering, and by "volunteer" contingents in Thessaly and Epirus. At a time when Turkey's greatest advantage is the undisputed command of the sea, it is no light evil for her to be threatened once more by the daring buccaneers who baffled her ablest officers in 1866-7. At a time when the Sultan's proclamation of an "extraordinary levy" shows that every available man has already gone to the front, it is no trifle to be menaced at once by a Thessalian rising and a Cretan insurrection, with Greece able and willing to assist both.

THE NEW ASPECT OF THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

The speech of Judge West at Bellefontaine and that of Secretary Sherman at Mansfield give another color to the Republican campaign in Ohio. The trimming and nonsensical resolutions of which the platform was chiefly composed were brushed aside by the candidate for Governor in a way which will command general respect from those who believe in frankness in politics and honesty in finance. And now Mr. Sherman, while disclaiming all purpose to influence the issues of the campaign, has made so full, so clear, and so manly an exposition of the past policy and future purpose of the Administration, that it cannot fail to command the general attention of the country, as well as to give a tone of much needed elevation to the issues to be decided in Ohio this Fall. The contest has in fact been lifted out of its position as a mere sectional squabble between two factions of demagogues, and has assumed a character which will secure for it the warmest interest throughout the ranks of the National Republican Party. So far as the Administration can be said to be interested in the verdict to be given in Ohio, it is in a way which redounds entirely to its credit; so far as it is likely to be affected by that verdict, it will be in a way that makes defeat as honorable as victory.

We are not concerned about the logical consistency of a campaign which starts with a resolution demanding that silver shall be a legal tender for all debts except where otherwise provided by law, and that both silver and gold shall be kept in circulation with a fixed interchangeable value, and in which the head of the ticket in his first set speech demonstrates the absurdity of both demands. Nor need we waste time in trying to find out why the vital question of resumption was ignored in the platform but very boldly and on the whole judiciously treated by the chief candidate. The main point is that the type of Ohio Republicanism represented by Mr. Stanley Matthews has given place to something more nearly akin to statesmanship and common sense; that the State in which Rutherford B. Hayes achieved deserved fame as the champion of public honor and individual honesty is not, even for the sake of a doubtful victory, to be given over by his party to the cowardly tactics of trading politicians, and the transparent trickery of demagogues. The Ohio campaign must rise to the standard of Judge West's latest speech just as certainly as did the national campaign to the standard of Mr. Hayes' letter of acceptance. The Cleveland platform will be even less frequently referred to than was that of Cincinnati, for while the President's letter of acceptance merely gave familiar and emphatic interpretation to the stereotyped phrases of the national platform, the resolutions of the State Convention have been reconstructed by the bold deliverance of Judge West.

Mr. Sherman's speech comes in opportunely to aid in clearing the minds and stiffening the resolves of the doubting Thomases of Ohio. An Administration for which so much can, with justice, be said, need not go chaffering and higgling for the indorsement of any State Convention. It is safe in the confidence and respect of a generous and fair-minded people. We like the history of the surrender in South Carolina and Louisiana as given by Mr. Sherman as little as when we found occasion to comment on the steps by which that surrender was brought about. But we feel as certain as does Mr. Sherman that in all his Southern policy the President has been actuated by "the highest motives of patriotism," and that, should his policy be demonstrated a failure, he will use all the powers of his office to protect the colored people in the exercise of their rights as citizens. The more immediate and practical question of emancipating the civil service from political manipulation, and of making such administrative reforms as shall lessen the cost of Government and increase its efficiency, gives Mr. Sherman a text on which he makes some very satisfactory remarks. The public service, conducted on business principles, and the national expenditures so reduced as to be within the limit of taxes chiefly raised from articles of luxury—these are the statesmanlike aims to which Mr. Sherman pledges the Administration, and for which he bespeaks the aid of Congress. On these points, Mr. Sherman's practice has not been entirely above criticism; but, if he is prepared to adhere to them in both the spirit and the letter, he will certainly carry with him the support and approval of the majority of the people of the United States.

The Secretary of the Treasury may be excused from being a little over-sanguine about the success of the four per cent. loan, especially since he has been able in five months and a half to effect, by his refunding and redemption operations, a saving equal to three millions and a half a year. What is rather more to the purpose is that the Secretary gives no indication of doubt or wavering as to his success in carrying out the provisions of the Resumption act; that, speaking in a State where the most egregious financial follies find ready converts, he made no concession to the advocates of inflation or to the much more respectable class which declaims against the policy of contraction. Further, in a State whose most influential newspapers, and a very large proportion of whose voters, demand the remonetization of silver, he was at least able to avoid giving the slightest countenance to the feasibility of a demand whose very statement involves a contradiction. He would have done better to have treated the question in the only way in which the chief financial officer of the United States should treat it. But, in other respects, the Secretary has developed so rapidly of late that it would perhaps be expecting too much to look as yet for decided views from him on the vexed question of silver. Mr. Sherman agrees with The Times in thinking that our railway system has outgrown the regulation of State laws, and must be taken in hand by Congress, and points out that the question to be settled is chiefly that at which State Legislatures have tinkered with more or less success—the establishment of maximum rates of freight. What are the agencies through which the law may best take cognizance of the regulation of railroad traffic is a question whose discussion may be fitly postponed. That no worse agencies can possibly be devised than those which at present control the business will be generally conceded. On the whole, Mr. Sherman's speech is not only a most opportune contribution to the literature of the Ohio campaign, but is also a very reassuring political manifesto for the country at large.

THE WANE OF SUMMER.

Astronomically, our Summer does not end until the beginning of the vernal equinox, or about Sept. 22. The calendar includes June, July, and August as the Summer months. But in this latitude Summer has begun to wane when the 15th of August has passed. It is difficult to say just when we reach the grand climacteric, the supreme moment of Summer. In the heart of New-England, for example, the face of nature has already assumed an autumnal appearance. In less than two weeks from now the forests of the White Mountains will have put on that glory of color which is peculiar to a region where the leaves ripen early and suddenly. In this City some of the trees in the parks are showing a green and yellow melancholy, notably the elm, which becomes early discouraged. The beech trees exhibit signs of fatigue also, and the maples shed that part of their foliage which was first from the bud last Spring, though these trees hold their own bravely, and keep their orange and scarlet banners waving until the untimely snows fall. The sturdy oaks hold on to life and verdure longest, and are green when all the dryads and hamadryads are sombre in brown and purple. The wayfarer through the Central Park, however, if in melancholy mood, will find abundant suggestion in the dead leaves of various species which strew the greensward. It is undeniable that Summer is on the wane.

In the matter of temperature, to be sure, the difference between this week and the week before is not strikingly perceptible. But the days are growing shorter and the sun rays are daily becoming more slanting as they strike the earth. We shall have more very hot days, likely enough, just as we had a few early in May, long before we had any right to expect any—unless we forgot "the singular weather" which we have every year. But the nights will steadily grow cooler, and it is not likely that we shall have any more of those terrible nights which brought affliction and sleeplessness in July. Probably most of our readers, certainly those in and near New-York, have yet lively recollections of a famous Thursday night, July 26, when the thermometer marked 95° during the day, 86° at sundown, and not below 80° all night. That was a night to be recalled with a shudder of discomfort, even when the frosts of December nip the nose of the unwary sleeper. It was a night when rest was absolutely out of the reach of mortal man. We shall have no more such, but in a week or two the occasional blanket will be spread for the Winter solstice, and the long hot hours of darkness will be remembered only as a fevered dream.

But, take it altogether, we have not had a specially hot Summer. The first two weeks in July gave us a range of 85°, 86°, and 87° as the highest average of the thermometer, which is not so bad for this latitude. The Fourth, as we remember it, was a cool, delightful day; and tradition invariably declares that Independence Day should be the hottest of the year. About the middle of July, however, the midsummer heat was at its height. Then the mercury mounted to 90°. On the 16th it was 92°; Aug. 10 it was 89°, and on the 12th it was 90° again. But these were exceptional days, and the thermometer has marked 90° not many times during the season. To be sure, the mercury is not always conclusive to the fretful person who says that "it is hotter than it seems in dog-days." Now, the dog-days, according to modern almanac-makers, extend from July 24 to Aug. 24. Therefore, though we are on the down-hill of Summer, we have a few more days in which the dog-star rages. It is in this period that we must expect that subtle heat which does not so much rain down in the fierce blaze of the sun as creep on the wings of a moist and sultry air. There is a breeze which does not cool, a moisture which debilitates, a zephyr which is steamy. We get these in the dog-days, when bannisters, door-knobs, and all polished surfaces, like the enmities of the late Jim Fisk, Jr., are "cold and clammy to the touch," and when everything rusts that will rust, and the mortal frame discharges perspiration at every pore. Then the air is "muggy"—that is, we suppose, like the air of a mug with the lid down. Strictly speaking, we are yet in the dog-days and the "doldrums," as the sailors say. Nevertheless, we declare that the worst is over, and that the Summer has been short, and, on the whole, more endurable than we might have reasonably expected. We may consider ourselves fortunate if we always get off as well.

Although the phenomena of the seasons' changes are perennially repeated, they never lose their striking quality. Before we know it, the hot streets will be filled with ice and snow. The brief Summer burns out fiercely, and the blasts of Winter surprise us. It was only yesterday that Araminta and Mary Jane were packing their muslins and lawns for the seaside? To-day they are coming home, limp, bedraggled, sunburned as to noses, and slightly out of temper, but generally better for their short vacation. The Summer is over before our plans for its enjoyment are fully complete. This year the sea-side has undoubtedly had the best of it. Perhaps the railroad strike demoralized interior travel. Perhaps the sea-side is less expensive to reach and to stay by; and the times are no longer flush. At any rate, from Long Branch to Mount Desert, the sea-shore has never been so crowded since the waves began to break on rock and sand. The sea-side inn-keepers only lament that the season began so late and is closing so early, as if it were not always so. Now, many sensible people will hie to the mountains where the pathetic glory of the closing year will shortly be revealed. Possibly, a lesson of death and decay will not come amiss after the glitter and eternal youth of the sea. But, aside from all sentimental considerations, it is undeniable that the tonic which may now be absorbed in the mountains is better than any elsewhere found. Next comes the killing frost of Winter, the hospitable fire-side of home, and the rapid flight of our Northern seasons. Fortunately, we are not bored with a perpetual Summer where there is a hideous uniformity from January to December. The frosts are terrible, to be sure, and the heat of Summer is fierce as fire. But both of these are soon over, and while we are complaining a change for the better has come.

PURIFYING THE STAGE.

At last an organized effort is to be made to elevate and purify the stage. This, at least, is the ostensible purpose of an association which has recently been formed somewhere in New-England, having, it is fair to presume, its immediate cause in those exhibitions so dear to the heart of the Harvard student. The association has sufficiently developed itself to elect as its President its chief promoter, and from him the statement comes that all who wish may become regular members by an annual payment of one dollar. Thus far the course of the society is clear and well defined; but beyond the object, the President, and the assessment, there is a vague indefiniteness concerning which only oracular information is vouchsafed. Something is said about holding public meetings, issuing tracts, and influencing the daily press in the various great cities of this country; but it is certain that no definite plan of action has been decided upon, and this amounts to a confession, if the originators are honest, that while recognizing the evil they know of no satisfactory means of combating it.

The moral or immoral tendency of theatrical performances has been a subject of discussion from a very early historical time, and in common with a number of other ethical questions continues to be debated through each succeeding generation without getting any nearer a settlement. Indeed, it is hard to see how the question can be finally answered until human nature has so far changed as to make both question and answer of no importance. The highest authority states that the stage is to hold a mirror up to nature, and in so doing it is clearly performing its chief function; yet there is reason for thinking that this very act constitutes the ground of offense. In spite of many improvements, human nature has not been sufficiently sublimated to be a sweet and pleasant thing for concrete analyzation. The theatre is not a Sunday-school or a church gathering, where certain eminent virtues are allowed to obscure equally well-rooted vices; and, therefore, as in every day life, man's besetting sins are given on the stage with that positiveness that belongs to them. It cannot be said that in its entirety this is overdone; indeed, it has been claimed by a careful writer that the world, as exemplified on the stage of to-day, is a better and purer one than that in which we are living and of which we form a part. It might be added that characterizations of the salient features in the lives of most men and women would produce either very silly farces or very sad dramas.

It is an undeniable fact that the improvement in stage morals has kept pace with social progress. Even with an interval of nearly two thousand years, one can hardly credit the accounts of those dramatical performances at the time of the Roman Empire, where the supposed irregularities of gods and goddesses were given with startling fidelity. It has been noticed that the condemnation of the early Christian Church gave a semblance of decency to theatrical representations peculiarly characteristic of the age. It will be readily admitted that the advance since that time has been immense; and in coming down to a more recent period, it is found that but few plays written three hundred years ago can now be given on account of the higher moral tone of the auditors.

The chief difficulty with which theatre-goers have to contend has been the uncertain character of the performances given at any one theatre. Thus it has often been the case that the so-called legitimate drama has been sandwiched between seasons in which the performances were clearly of a prurient order. But even in this respect, in a great Metropolis like our own, a clear line of demarkation soon takes place; and if not the case in smaller cities it can at least be claimed with us that from the name of the theatre one can judge very fairly of the character of the plays there enacted. Whatever improvement there is beyond this will have to take place in the audience before it is reflected on the stage. Like the passion for intoxicating drinks, the cure, after a certain amount of regulation, lies not so much in banishing the stimulant as in correcting the natural tendency. For this reason a society which should aim to elevate and purify the stage would have to begin by elevating and purifying the human race, and, as there is no short-cut road by which this end may be attained, those who claim a speedy success may be set down as impostors, and none the less so because they may often have imposed upon themselves.

THE CONCERTINA.

There is a so-called musical instrument which is variously known as the accordion, the concertina, or the harmonica. It is modeled upon the common domestic cat. If a cat is either violently squeezed together or pulled out to an unusual length the result is a note, or series of notes, of peculiar sharpness and of a reed-like quality. There is no malignant musician who is not well acquainted with the cat's capabilities as a sound producer, but few men can play on a cat in a way to satisfy a critical audience. Indeed, the cat is probably the most difficult of all musical instruments, and, though small boys frequently attempt to play it, an accomplished cat virtuoso is extremely rare. As a substitute for the cat, some nameless villain, many years ago, invented the concertina. This nefarious instrument is played by alternately squeezing and pulling it precisely as though it were a cat, and the sound which it gives forth is a very close imitation of the sound of the former instrument, although a trifle more nasal in its *timbre*. Unfortunately, the concertina is as easy to master as the cat is difficult; and it is hence the favorite instrument of the idle and depraved. One small boy of 10 years of age has often, with the aid of a single concertina, depopulated a whole neighborhood. The instrument does not, it is true, produce as immediate an effect as does the cornet, and hence the latter instrument is preferred by land speculators who desire to rapidly depress the value of real estate in any given locality. Still, the concertina is sure, even if it is comparatively slow, and there is no surer way of making a handsome fortune than to move into a small house in a good neighborhood, with a small boy who plays the concertina; to buy up the surrounding property at a nominal figure as fast as its owners fly, or are removed to the lunatic asylum, and to then publicly kill the boy to restore confidence and create a rise in the value of the property. Many of our richest and best men have amassed their wealth in precisely this way; and while small boys and concertinas remain as cheap as they now are, the business will be open to all persons of moderate means.

It is generally conceded that lightning is one of the ablest of natural phenomena. The ease with which lightning can find a man in the dark; the celerity with which it can pursue him, and the efficiency with which it can strike, have been in all ages the themes of admiration among those who have seen other people attract the attention of the electric fluid. There is nothing that kills a man as thoroughly as does lightning, and it moreover frequently paints a beautiful picture on the breast or back of its victim, and throws it in gratuitously, just as if it were a prize chromo. Scientific persons tell us that a man was once struck by lightning while walking along a country road in France, and that no trace of him was ever afterward found; the intense heat having instantly dissipated him in the form of gases. This beautiful anecdote has comforted thousands of oppressed souls who have remembered it when thunder-storms to which their creditors were exposed were in progress, and it is greatly to be wished that it rested upon some better authority than the assertion of mere scientific persons.

The reader may not at once perceive the connection between concertinas and lightning. Indeed, the lightning has hitherto deplorably failed to connect with the concertina. There is probably not a man living who has not thought what a blessed thing it would be were lightning to invariably hit persons engaging in playing the concertina. In view of the failure of the lightning to strike concertina-players, superficial observers have ventured to hint that the splendid capabilities of electricity have been wasted, while infidels have boldly denied that lightning is any benefit whatever to mankind. What is obviously wanted is a closer connection between lightning and the concertina. The man who tries to play the latter should be made to feel that he is trifling with the former, and that the moment the lightning can get a fair aim at him his crime will be swiftly and fittingly punished.

There has recently occurred a joyful incident in New-England which will revive public confidence in lightning and kindle hope in the breasts of suffering humanity. During a thunder-shower in a New-Hampshire town, a bold, bad man, who was doubtless either an atheist or a positivist, stood at his front door and played the concertina in a way that was little short of blasphemy. He had played that instrument with impunity for many years, and he believed that vengeance had forgotten him, and that he was safe. Suddenly, a blinding flash of lightning darted from the sky and hit him fairly in the mouth. Then the electricity ran cheerfully down his body, scorching him in a way that would have brought smiles to the face of even a deaf person, and finally passing off through the toes of his boots, rendered those organs henceforth useless. The man was not entirely killed, but he was severely injured, and his neighbors are still quite hopeful as to his case. Of course, the incident is generally regarded by the religious part of the community as an instance of the direct punishment of crime, and it will probably be a fruitful theme for sermons and tracts. All good men will rejoice at it and accept it as an evidence that the lightning is henceforth prepared to do its whole duty, and is to be hoped that it will prove a salutary warning to those who are now habitually guilty of playing the concertina.

GENERAL NOTES.

The aggregate value of all taxable property assessed in Illinois is $892,342,308.

The body of John E. Daily, the murdered San Francisco broker, is on its way to New-Haven for burial.

The Cumberland County (Me.) Republican Convention adopted resolutions indorsing President Hayes' policy.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention neglected to pass the customary resolution indorsing the present State Administration.

The Elmira *Advertiser* says that Hon. Abijah J. Wellman, of Alleghany County, declines a nomination for re-election to the State Senate.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* has a rumor that a Staunton Republican is to be the "independent" candidate against Col. Holliday for the Governorship.

United States Senator Conover, of Florida, has just made an enjoyable trip, with a few personal friends, to Havana, in the United States revenue cutter Crawford.

The Wytheville (Va.) *Enterprise* says that snow fell on Walker's Mountain, Bland County, that State, on Thursday, Aug. 9. It rained below in the valley at the time.

The Wilmington (Ohio) *Journal* alleges that a colored boy there lately rode a distance of 10 miles on a velocipede in 30 minutes. Possibly the velocipede rode on a railroad car.

A Boston man offers to serve up to customers at his restaurant a new fish. It is known to Bostonians as the Glyptocephalus Cynoglossus, and to ordinary people as a Craig flounder.

A Texas paper claims that its State has now 1,750,000 inhabitants, and predicts that by 1880 it will have more than 2,000,000, and be entitled to 20 representatives in Congress.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* is a 28-column paper, and that its readers may readily know precisely what they get, heads the matter contained in one quarter of a column "Facts."

Gov. Grover, of Oregon, loaned $12,000 of the State's educational funds to himself, and it is alleged that it was upon insufficient security, and that the accruing interest has not been paid.

San Francisco drummers evade the payment of the license fee required in Nevada by persuading customers to write their orders on postal cards, which they furnish and then mail to their firms.

Report comes from Virginia that an Administration ticket for State officers will be run in opposition to the Democratic. Its supporters will oppose repudiation and demand reform in the State Administration.

In view of the statements made by Mr. Randall's Southern friends, the Rochester *Union* says that he ought not to receive one single vote for Speaker in the Democratic caucus unless he declares himself opposed to subsidies.

A mass convention of members of tax-payers' associations in New-Jersey is to be held in Trenton on Saturday, Sept. 1, to make distinctive nominations, irrespective of party, for the State offices to be voted for in November, should such a course be decided to be advisable.

A delegate convention of the Woman Suffragists of Massachusetts is called to meet in Boston Oct. 9, to consider their political duties in the coming campaign, and, if expedient, to make nominations for State officers. A Prohibitory State Convention is to be held in Worcester, Sept. 12.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says that there is one plantation near that city which is suffering very much from drought, while adjoining places east and west of it have enjoyed good rains. Last year the case was reversed, the place alluded to having plenty of rain and the others getting none.

Mr. Gideon Palmer, of New Brunswick, who has never had less than six ships engaged in foreign voyages during the past 20 years, has never insured them, and has never lost a vessel. He has always built them, and his custom has been to sell those which were getting old, and replace them with new ones.

Robert Toombs seems to have been misrepresented in one thing, for he publicly said, in the Georgia Constitutional Convention on the 14th inst., that while some things had not gone to suit his judgment, yet, as a whole, if the convention proceeds as well as it has done, he shall approve and stand by its work.

In a Texas paper of recent date we read: "Yesterday a darkey came into Gale & Bright's drug store, and told Mr. B. that while he was at the colored camp-meeting, near town, the devil appeared in their midst, with seven heads, and a crown on each head. The meeting broke up in a panic, the preacher being the first one to run."

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* must be put among the opponents of the proposed new Constitution of that State. In its issue of the 15th inst. it says: "We have carefully read the proceedings of the Convention, and we feel satisfied that they will offer a Constitution that few who have the interest of the State at heart can vote to adopt."

The charter of the City of Memphis, Tenn., requires that a tax of 10 cents on the $100 be levied for the support of the public schools, but the Democratic City Council has reduced the tax to 5 cents, which, the *Appeal* says, will be wholly inadequate for the requirements of the city schools. However, it measures the love the Democrats have for education.

A Connecticut minister, preaching against extravagance in dress, told the women of his congregation that they ought not to wear any better clothes than those worn by members of his own family. And the most exasperated women in that congregation to-day are his wife and daughters. "Just as if they didn't dress as well as anybody, they would like to know."

The Coroner's jury in San Francisco, in the case of Leslie C. Hanks, the murderer, returned a verdict that he came to his death in the cell of the City Prison from the effects of a gunshot wound through the heart, inflicted by himself with suicidal intent, and that sufficient precautions on the part of the officers on duty were not taken to prevent such occurrence.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Col. George F. Usher, a leading citizen of Bristol, R. I., and for many years commercial agent of the Haytien Government in New-York, died Thursday night.

RETURNING FROM VERMONT

THE BENNINGTON CELEBRATION.

HARD WORK TO GET HOME—THE RAILROAD FACILITIES INADEQUATE TO THE EMERGENCY—VEXATIOUS DELAYS—THE HOOSIC JUNCTION ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 17.—To-day has been occupied exclusively in the attempt of the crowd to get away from Bennington. They found it was no easy thing to come, and possibly a little more difficult to get away. No railroad nearer to Bennington than Troy has anything but a single track, and the problem presented to the railroad men was how to carry 50,000 people into a remote and out of the way town up in the mountains, and to bring them back again within the space of three days, and to do this on a single line of rails. It would be too much to say that they did it successfully. They have done it, and that is all that can be said, and with only one accident, which the courage of a young telegraph operator prevented from being a frightful disaster. To meet the extra requirements of the celebration the railroad authorities had to borrow 300 cars and a number of engines, and engineers ran trains over the road who had never seen it until they got their orders to start. There has been little attempt to run on time. The trains have been moved by telegraph, and the delays are numerous and long. The train which leaves Bennington at 1:05 P. M. was recommended by residents as a fast train, making close connection at Troy, and few stops from there to New-York. A large crowd assembled to take this train, so large in fact that some open platform cars, hastily fitted with rough pine seats, were made to do duty as passenger cars. The train had only run a few miles, and reached a junction of some sort, when it came to a dead stop and waited there for nearly an hour. Starting again, it ran to Hoosic Junction, where it was to connect with another train. This, of course, had gone, and the passengers had the pleasure of waiting on a side track until 4 o'clock, when a train from North Adams came up and began to hitch on. Just as the start was about to be made another train came in from Bennington, and they commenced pulling and hauling, swearing and shouting, and as the result of it the cars of the second train were also hitched on. The long train then made a start and crawled down to Troy by 6:30. Passengers who left Bennington at 1 o'clock should have arrived at Troy at 2:25. Of course, all connections were lost, and the pleasure-seekers had to wait for the night train. Trains running north out of Bennington to Rutland, Burlington, and St. Albans, have been just as much crowded and as long delayed as those running to Troy. While waiting at Hoosic Junction this afternoon the passengers were cheered by the sight of the débris from the accident of Tuesday, and several of them related their experiences in that affair. One man, who stood on the rear platform of the rear car, jumped off when he saw that a crash was inevitable, just in time to save himself. There were no lights and no flagman, and the switchman was busy at something else than the switch. The evident confusion and uncertainty which seemed to prevail this afternoon when the second train came in from Bennington did not tend to impart confidence to those of the passengers who saw it, and the remark of a brakeman, who had been listening to the shouting and signaling of contradictory orders, seemed to tell the whole story: "The trouble here," said he, viciously swinging off his brake, "is that every one of them is a station agent."

Bennington, Vt., Aug. 17.—There is much confusion incident to the departure from Vermont's Centennial fields, and early in the morning the departure of the New-Hampshire guests and their military was the signal for a general stampede. The visiting troops have all gone. At the Vermont Veteran Camps business meeting was held, and the following officers were elected: Gen. William Wells, of Burlington, President; John W. Clark and F. E. Smith, of Montpelier, Vice-Presidents. The next reunion will be held at Montpelier during the second week in August, 1878. Col. Hooper's regiment of uniformed veterans took up the line of march this forenoon to their homes across the Green Mountains, where they will arrive to-morrow afternoon, encamping on the mountains to-night. This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock occurred the grand review and inspection of the First Regiment of the National Guard of Vermont before his Excellency Gov. Fairbanks. This was one of the most brilliant displays ever made by Col. Peck's regiment since their organization, and was the event in the history of their eight days' muster on Bennington fields and "Camp Stark." To-night the town was again brilliantly illuminated. To-morrow the regiment will break camp, closing all the exercises connected with the Vermont Centennial celebration.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

A RECEPTION TO THE DISTINGUISHED PARTY AT GOV. PAGE'S RESIDENCE IN RUTLAND—THE NIGHT SPENT AT BRATTLEBORO—THE CABINET OFFICERS AT WINDSOR.

Rutland, Vt., Aug. 17.—President Hayes and party arrived in Rutland about 9 o'clock last evening, on a special train. They left Bennington at 6 o'clock, and the journey up was a succession of ovations, the people gathering at every station and cheering the party. At 8 o'clock the depot was filled with an anxious crowd of men, women, and children, who broke out into cheers whenever an engine headlight showed itself down the track. As soon as the train arrived, President Hayes was escorted to a carriage by ex-Gov. John B. Page, the remainder of the party following, and was driven rapidly up Washington-street to Gov. Page's mansion on Main-street. Here they were received by Mrs. Page and her friends—a large number of young ladies, arranged upon both sides of the hall, strewing the floor with flowers as the party entered. After a lunch had been served the doors of the house were thrown open, and about 1,000 people availed themselves of the opportunity of meeting the President. The reception lasted an hour and a half. The house was beautifully decorated with flowers within, but the outer decorations and illuminations were somewhat marred by the drizzling rain. The Sherman Band, which accompanied the party from Bennington, furnished the music. At the close of the reception the party sat down to an elegant supper, immediately after which they were escorted to the depot, where a special train was awaiting them to convey them to Brattleboro, via Bellows Falls. The Presidential party, as it arrived in Rutland, consisted of President Hayes, Mrs. Hayes, Webb Hayes, Birchard Hayes, Miss Foote, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bigelow, of West Brattleboro, Vt.; Secretaries Evarts, Key, and Devens; Hon. E. W. Stoughton and wife; Gov. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, and his staff; Cols. Estey, of Brattleboro, Goulding and Sheldon, of Rutland, and Mrs. Sheldon and two children. The same party, with the exception of Gov. Van Zandt, left on the special train. Secretaries Evarts, Devens, and Key leave the train at Bellows Falls, and go to Windsor to spend the Sabbath with Secretary Evarts, where they are to be joined on Saturday night by the President and the remainder of the Presidential party on their return from Brattleboro.

Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 17.—When President Hayes left Bellows Falls at 1:37 this morning the occupants of his car had been reduced to a family party, consisting of the President and Mrs. Hayes, Mr. Webb Hayes, Mr. Birchard Hayes, Miss Foote, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bigelow, cousins of the President, and Capt. Wheeler, United States Army. Ex-Gov. Smith has placed his private car at the disposal of Secretary Evarts, and it will be retained for the use of the President and the Cabinet during their stay in Vermont. At Bellows Falls the train, consisting only of the car Bellevue and a baggage car, entered upon the Vermont Valley Railroad, and the run from Bellows Falls to Brattleboro, a distance of 24 miles, was made in 39 minutes. The President and the ladies of the party retired for the night soon after leaving Rutland, but it being ascertained that the making up of trains in the yard at Brattleboro, accompanied by the switching of cars and the blowing of whistles, would disturb the party, it was decided to convey them to the Brooks House, where they might enjoy an uninterrupted night's rest. Their arrival at the hotel was entirely unexpected; nevertheless apartments were assigned the party on the parlor floor. About 8 o'clock they arose, and breakfast was served in a quiet way at 8:45. At 9:39 carriages were driven to the door, where a few hundred persons had gathered, and a stark

was made for the home of Austin Birchard, the President's uncle, in Fayetteville.

The party returned about 5 o'clock and went at once to West Brattleboro, where the President gave a reception at the house of Mr. Bigelow. A few minutes after 8 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Hayes returned to Brattleboro and at 9:30 o'clock gave a reception at the Brooks House. The President was most enthusiastically received by a large concourse of people, and after about an hour consumed in the customary hand-shaking, in response to calls from a large crowd, delivered an address from the balcony in the following words:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I hope you will not expect me to make a speech to-night. I have endeavored to treat each one of you to a shake of the hand; and, perhaps, that is my share. I suppose I have shaken hands with as many as 4,000 people, and you have heard my voice; so I shall now, with your permission, bid you good night.

The Presidential party will leave here to-morrow morning for Windsor, accompanied as far as Bellows Falls by the Brattleboro Committee. At Claremont Secretary Evarts is expected to meet the President and take him in his private carriage through the village of Windsor to his farm, while the rest of the party will continue on to Windsor in the cars. The President and family will be the guests of Secretary Evarts over Sunday.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 17.—The following is understood to be the programme of President Hayes' visit to New-Hampshire: He will be met at Wells River by Gov. Prescott and party on Monday forenoon. They will proceed to the Fabyan House; thence to Mount Washington and back. On Tuesday they will make a tour through the White Mountain Notch, returning to the Crawford House for dinner, and thence to Plymouth to remain over night. On Wednesday morning they will leave Plymouth, making short calls at Wier's Landing and Ashland, and arrive in this city about noon. The President will be received at the depot by the City Government, and taken about town in a carriage escorted by the Amoskeag Veterans, the Militia, Grand Army of the Republic, and Fire Department. Lunch will be served at 1 o'clock in the Eagle Hotel, at which the City Government and invited guests will be present. At 3 o'clock a reception will be given at the State-house, and at 8 o'clock in the evening a levee will take place at White's Opera-house. During Wednesday night the President will be the guest of Hon. Onslow Stearns. On Thursday morning he will leave the city and visit Manchester and Nashua en route for Washington.

WINDSOR, Vt., Aug. 17.—Secretary Evarts and Postmaster-General Key, with Attorney-General Devens, arrived in Windsor this noon from Brattleboro on the regular train, in company with Hon. E. W. Stoughton, and proceeded to the residence of Mr. Stoughton, whose guests, with the exception of Mr. Evarts, they will remain over the Sabbath. The President and party will arrive here Saturday noon on a special train from Brattleboro, and will remain as guests of Secretary Evarts till Monday. On Saturday afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, a reception will be given by the President at the Summer residence of Mr. Evarts, where great preparations are in progress for the event, as it is expected that a great crowd from Vermont and New-Hampshire will assemble to give the President a cordial greeting. Secretary McCrary left the party at Bennington for Washington on official business.

This afternoon Mr. Evarts, with his four-in-hand, took Attorney-General Devens and Postmaster-General Key out to view some of the beauties of scenery in and around Windsor. It is now expected that Secretary Evarts will meet the Presidential party at Claremont Junction, and take them to Windsor with his carriages, thus enabling the President to see some of the most attractive scenery in the Green Mountains and Granite State.

YELLOW FEVER AT HAVANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—At a meeting of the Board of Health to-day the Secretary read the following letter:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL, HAVANA, Aug. 17, 1877.

SIR: Your letter of the 31st ult. is received, and I am able to inform you that the sanitary condition of this city is as satisfactory as could be expected, considering the season of the year and the excessively hot weather. Up to date, 12 cases of yellow fever have been reported from on board of four American and British vessels in the harbor. Of these, four cases have proved fatal. The remaining cases are in the hospital, and will probably recover. In the civil hospitals of the city there are, so far as I can learn, about 40 cases, which is comparatively a small number for the present month. There are other cases at the military hospital and private practice, but I have not been able to ascertain the number. The disease may be considered epidemic to a limited extent, but of a mild type compared with former seasons. I am, Sir, respectfully,

HENRY C. HALL, Consul-General.

Dr. Chopin stated that there was no sickness at Quarantine Station, and that no cases of yellow fever had occurred in the city or among the shipping in the harbor.

STATE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The annual meeting of the State Association of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the State of New-York will be held at Hudson, Sept. 20 to 24. The meeting for organization will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Thursday, at 3:30 P. M. Delegates will be expected from each association in the State. Pastors of churches, Professors and teachers in colleges and schools, and young men interested, are invited. Several prominent Christian workers from other States have been invited, and addresses on topics suggested by the programme will also be made by leading association workers in the State. The Hudson Association extend entertainment to all who attend the convention.

PROPOSED TEMPERANCE MEETING.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Extensive preparations are in progress for a Temperance Parliament, which will meet at Thousand Island Park on the 21st inst. Rev. M. F. Crafts, the conductor of the parliament, is on the ground superintending arrangements. Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, has lately been added to the list of speakers, and will lecture the opening evening and afternoon of Aug. 22. Large excursion parties from points in Central New-York come daily, and projected excursions are expected during the sessions of the parliament from Toronto, Kingston, Syracuse, and other points.

ANOTHER PLANET DISCOVERED.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 17.—The following communication was received this morning from Prof. James C. Watson, of the Michigan University Observatory at Ann Arbor: "On the night of Aug. 8 I found in the constellation Capricorn a planet hitherto unknown. On account of smoky and cloudy weather I did not succeed in observing it accurately until last night. It is now in right ascension 21 hours and 14 minutes, and in declination 15° and 47' south. It shines like a star of the tenth magnitude, and is moving west and north.

RAILROAD CONFERENCE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—At the annual meeting to-day, at the Grand Union Hotel, of the managers and others interested in Southern and South-western railroads, E. W. Cole, President of the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway, was reappointed Chairman, and F. R. Scott, President of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, was reappointed Secretary. After discussing the questions referred to in the call of July, a General Committee was appointed, with power to appoint sub-committees, to report on various topics of railroad management to a meeting to be held here Aug. 15, 1878. The attendance was quite large.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17.—Thomas S. Kirk, dealer in iron, &c., on Lake-street, went into bankruptcy to-day. His preferred debts are $134; secured, $20.600; unsecured, $95,770. Joseph Sherwin, packer, late of the firm of Reid & Sherwin, also went into bankruptcy. His secured debts are $78,350; unsecured, $44,055, of which a number are due to parties in Havre, Glasgow, Liverpool, Antwerp, and other foreign cities.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 17.—Elaborate preparations are being made for the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee in this city Sept. 5 and 6. A Committee of Arrangements, composed of ex-soldiers, and a Citizens' Committee of 50 have been appointed. President Hayes and the members of the Cabinet have been invited and are expected to attend. Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Schofield, Logan, and other prominent officers are also expected.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION IN GEORGIA

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—The Constitutional Convention, after a long discussion, has decided to give the Legislature power to regulate freights and fares on railroads.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE RECENT LABOR TROUBLES.

RESUMPTION OF WORK IN MARYLAND COLLIERIES—A CONVENTION TO ORGANIZE A WORKING MEN'S PARTY—LETTER FROM GOV. CARROLL TO PRESIDENT HAYES.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 17.—The Consolidation, American, and Borden Companies, three of the largest in the mining region, will resume work to-morrow at 55 cents, the rate demanded by the miners. Only one company, the Maryland, will then be idle. Shipments will be by rail, no settlement of canal freights being made. Thomas Williams was arrested by the Sheriff at Frostburg to-day on a charge of conspiring to prevent the miners from working, and stoning Fisher's house on Monday night. The first charge was not sustained by the evidence, but he was held on the second in $500 bail to appear before the court in October.

A convention to organize the Working Men's Party of Alleghany County was held here to-day. Delegations from all the city districts and five of the remaining 11 districts were present. After organizing, the convention went into secret session, excluding reporters. In secret session a platform was adopted calling upon all in favor of bettering the condition of the laboring classes to join in the movement opposing the national bank system and advocating the issue of all money by the General Government; opposing class legislation and unequal taxation; favoring legislation making paper money equal in value with specie; favoring a tariff to protect home industry; advocating a railroad law making pro rata rates, and favoring Sunday laws. An Executive Committee of 24 was appointed, and the convention adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—Gov. Carroll to-day forwarded the following letter to the President:

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 17, 1877.

To his Excellency Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States:

SIR: The disorders existing in this State in July last upon the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—an inter-State railway—resulted in domestic violence and the interruption of commerce and intercourse by that route. As the Legislature could not be convened, these evils imposed upon me the constitutional obligation to require from your Excellency the employment of such portions of the forces of the United States as might be necessary to assist the civil and military power of this State in the enforcement of its laws. Subsequent obstruction to the free passage of boats upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, a public inter-State highway, culminating in serious criminal offenses, made it necessary to employ portions of the State and the United States forces to open this highway and to repress such offenders. I am very happy to say that although the disorders in question extended through a long belt of territory and threatened public evils of the gravest nature, the presence of the civil and military forces of the State and of the Federal forces, invoked for their repression, has been sufficient to restore order in this State without great destruction of property, and without other loss of life than that which unhappily occurred in the City of Baltimore at the outbreak of a sudden riot. Tranquillity having been restored, I have given the necessary orders for the dismissal of the State troops from active service, and have expressed to them and to the Police force of this city the public sense of the exemplary manner in which their duties have been discharged. I desire, before the orders are executed for the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from the particular service to which they have been applied, to express also the public sense of the fidelity, good judgment, and discretion with which the duties intrusted to them have been performed. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, JOHN LEE CARROLL.

DESTROYED FREIGHT.

THE AGENTS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY NOT TO MAKE A POLICY FOR THE CORPORATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 17.—The following was issued to-day from the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad, concerning freight destroyed by the rioters at Pittsburg, and sent to all the general division freight agents of the company:

"In answer to the many questions and inquiries that are being made by shippers and consignees as to the intention of the company relative to the loss and damage of freight by fire, &c., occasioned by the late riotous mob at Pittsburg, we have instructed our division freight agents to answer substantially as follows, viz: The whole matter relating to the losses sustained by the railroad company and shippers awaits the consideration of the legal advisers of the company, who will determine the ultimate steps of its managing officers. The questions are of so grave a character, and present such a variety of circumstances, that the company must have time to determine them. In order that uniformity and harmony of action may be taken by the line officers and agents, as well as division freight agents, we would suggest that you convey this information to such leading agents as you see proper to advise. Shippers of east-bound, and consignees of west-bound freight, should be advised of freight burned or destroyed when you have knowledge of the fact furnished you by the proper officers of the line. In doing so you will, of course, not undertake to indicate a policy for the railroad companies to follow in this matter. It should be reasonably satisfactory to the inquirer, and quite sufficient for the time being, for you to reply discreetly and substantially as noted above. In due time, undoubtedly, the course to be pursued by the companies will be fully determined, and all concerned properly advised."

HEAVY SWINDLE IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17.—About a year ago Charles and Joseph Metzler formed a copartnership here in the notion and job lot business. The latter partner had not enjoyed a very good reputation financially or morally. Quite a trade was worked up and the firm prospered. About a month ago Charles Metzler went to New-York to buy goods. While in that City he was urged by the partner here to buy very liberally, and it now appears that the grossest deception was practiced by Joseph, who, by a peculiar system of book-keeping, represented the sales here largely in excess of what they were by false entries. In consequence, about $15,000 worth of goods were bought in New-York upon their representations and shipped here. When the goods were received they were secretly sold by Joseph Metzler, and the funds pocketed. Letters containing checks were also taken possession of by him, as were also drafts received from country customers. He also exchanged checks for several thousand dollars with friends about town, giving judgment notes as security. After getting all he could into his hands he quietly left town a few nights ago, and, accompanied by his father-in-law, fled to Canada. He took about $15,000 in cash. The creditors, who live mainly in New-York, have taken steps to wind up the affairs of the concern.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 7.—The stockholders of the Atlas Fire Insurance Company to-day voted to accept the recommendation of the Board of Directors that the business of the company be wound up. The Directors will meet to-morrow to decide whether to carry risks to maturity or reinsure them.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 17.—The statement in these dispatches, a day or two ago, that the Franklin Insurance Company, of Wheeling; the Old Dominion, of Richmond; the Residence, of Cleveland; the Homestead, of Watertown, N.Y., and the Missouri Valley Life, of Leavenworth, Kan., had been debarred from doing further business in this State proves to have been incorrect. State Insurance Commissioner W. S. Reefe announces officially that these companies voluntarily withdrew their business from Missouri, and were not debarred, as previously stated.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Justice Landon has issued an order to the Universal Life Insurance Company to show cause why a Receiver to take charge of its business should not be appointed. The answer is to be made to Justice Landon, at Schenectady, Aug. 21. The application grows out of the case of the North American Life Insurance Company, and the Receivership is to continue during the pendency of that action.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 17.—A published dispatch, dated St. Louis, Aug. 15, states that the Homestead Fire Insurance Company, of Watertown, N. Y., is debarred from further prosecution of business in Missouri. This is untrue. The Homestead is perfectly sound and withdrew from Missouri voluntarily owing to a lack of business.

OTTAWA, Canada, Aug. 17.—The Inspector of Insurance has issued his report, which shows that American life companies have received in premiums from Canadian policy holders since 1869 the sum of $17,948,987. Last year they received $1,497,612; Canadian companies, $1,768,543; British companies, $597,155. The Inspector closes his report with the remark regarding life insurance that the best protection for policy-holders would be afforded by the Government itself undertaking the functions of life insurance until the Life bill of the last session of Parliament is in full operation, which will not be until after March 31, 1878. The returns of life companies cannot be as satisfactory as he would desire.

THE LOCOMOTIVE BROTHERHOOD.

DOUBLE-DEALING WITH STRIKERS—ORDERING MEN TO QUIT WORK, AND THEN LETTING THEM STARVE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 17, 1877.

The locomotive engineers, who were employed on the Reading Railroad last April, and who went out on a strike because President Gowen issued an order damanding that all engineers in the employ of the company should renounce their allegiance with the Brotherhood, are now denouncing the organization known as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in unmeasured terms as a fraud. Some 35 of the men forsook their positions, on the promise of receiving $60 per month, until they obtained employment elsewhere. But two of the 35 have thus far succeeded. About 25 of those left are in a starving condition, their families in want, and living on charity. This is a veritable fact, vouched for by a number of responsible persons and the evidence presented to your correspondent. Instead of paying the $60 per month as promised, a member received but $63 in four months, and that in installments of $5, $10, and $15 at a time. When they applied for more they were informed that the Brotherhood was poor and had no money, and that nothing could be done for them. In conversation with Mr. Emmanuel Richards, one of the sufferers, who was persuaded to join the strikers, it was learned that the Brotherhood of Engineers throughout the country are now paying in $3 per month from each man who has work to support those who are out of employment, but that very little of the money comes to Philadelphia, except to a select coterie, who monopolize it all. He says that numbers of the men refuse to pay the assessment, and that there is a growing dissatisfaction among the men regarding the Brotherhood, amounting to so much that they regard each other with suspicion and put no faith in one another. The strikers have been compelled to pawn and sell their household goods, and are in absolute penury, brought about by the double-dealing of the Brotherhood. In this view of the matter, those who are out do not believe there will be a general strike, for if there is they would to a man apply for the vacant positions. Further, the Brotherhood has exhausted its funds, and could not carry on a war against the railroad companies.

IN DEFENCE OF MAJOR PURNELL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You unintentionally did great injustice to a faithful soldier, a valuable officer of the Government, an enterprising and generous citizen, and a man of the purest integrity, when you published in your Tuesday's issue a communication from the Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* in the interest of Frank L. Britton, who last Friday attempted to assassinate Thomas F. Purnell, United States Marshal, of Austin, Texas.

Major Purnell was a loyal and distinguished soldier during the entire war of the rebellion. Since his appointment, during the early part of Grant's Administration, he has discharged his laborious and perilous duties with unusual ability, under peculiarly trying circumstances, and although he has repeatedly been the subject of attack from the most unscrupulous and malignant of enemies, and although charges of the most ponderous character, backed by such men as ex-Gov. Davis and his nephew—the would-be assassin—have been made against him at Washington, Major Purnell, while he has ever challenged the utmost scrutiny in his case, has in every instance put his enemies to shame, and stood before the world vindicated and indorsed by the Administration as an honest, able, and trustworthy man.

The article in the Evansville *Journal* abounds in misstatements, many of them self-evident. I shall refer to only two or three. The author of the article admits that ever since Major Purnell's appointment as United States Marshal, Davis and this Britton have repeatedly been to Washington to get him removed; they have, in every instance failed, because, they say, "Mrs. Purnell was an adopted daughter of Bishop Ames, who had a very strong influence with the Administration, whether exerted or not." This is a singular imputation to lay upon the character and honor of President Grant, as well as upon the Attorney-General and other officials under him. How will he attempt to account for his failure with the present Administration? The article states that the "Hon." Frank L. Britton "came out unscathed in the affray," and in Britton's telegram to his brother he states, "I have acted strictly in self-defense." United States District-Attorney A. J. Evans, of Austin, Texas, telegraphs to Hon. Charles Devens, Attorney-General at Washington, and published in Saturday's TIMES, that "no blame is attached to Purnell." All accounts from Austin agree that Purnell was unarmed, and the attack was unprovoked. Major Purnell was just recovering from a protracted illness; was so terribly and emaciated that at the time the villain Britton sought him out to murder him he weighed but 108 pounds. Britton says "he acted strictly in self-defense." So said the innocent wolf, crimson with the blood of his victim of the fold.

The facts are simply these: Major Purnell is a valuable officer of the Government, a prominent Republican, popular, and loyally sustained by his party at home, except by a few disaffected ones of the Davis-Britton faction, who have made many attempts to get him removed by making false charges against him at Washington. They have always failed, for the most obvious reasons. Latterly they have attempted to deceive the new Administration with a rehash of old charges and new ones of recent manufacture. They were as unsuccessful as before. None of their stories were believed in Washington. Britton, who is in the interest of Davis, his nephew, and a member of his family, went home rebuked and discomfited, lay in wait for his victim, and shot him twice, aiming deliberately at his heart with the intention of killing him.

The following is an extract from a letter from one of the first citizens of Austin, Texas, to a friend of Marshal Purnell in this City:

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 10, 1877.

Major Purnell was going quietly along the street attending to his business this afternoon, when Britton accosted him and shot him twice, while the Major was unarmed. The whole city seem ready as one man to go to the jail, take out the assassin and hang him to a lamp-post, and I say amen! The entire city are in the deepest sympathy with Major Purnell, and they are now hurriedly and constantly riding to his residence by the hundred to learn his condition and tender their sympathy. He has the best surgical attention in Austin. I have just had an interview with one of them, and I am glad to inform you that reports of his wounds is dangerous. Both balls have been found—one passed through the left arm, near the shoulder joint, and the other, passing around the fifth rib, was cut out of the back. He is now quite comfortable. * *

W. H. D.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1877.

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For the Gulf States, stationary or higher pressure and temperature, south and east winds, partly cloudy weather, and in the south-west numerous local rains, possibly followed by falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, northerly, veering to southerly winds, cooler, followed by warmer, clear, or partly clear weather, stationary or lower pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, south-east winds, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

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SPORTS ON LAND AND WATER

ROWING AT DETROIT.

THE NORTH-WESTERN AMATEURS AT WORK—SCULLING ON THE DETROIT RIVER—A STUBBORN CONTEST BETWEEN THE EMERALDS AND SHOWAECAEMETTES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 17.—This has been the finest day of the regatta week, being technically the first day of the ninth annual regatta of the North-western Amateur Rowing Association. The weather has been superb, the water absolutely smooth, the crowd larger by several thousands than on any previous day, and the carrying out of the programme prompt and thoroughly satisfactory. Henry W. Garfield, Secretary of the National Association, acted as umpire. The first race was for junior double sculls, one mile up stream and return, crews from two Monroe clubs, Floral City and Showaecaemettes, competing. The race was a close one throughout, both clubs steering somewhat wildly, and turning the upper stake-boat at about the same time. But down the home stretch the Floral City crew managed to secure a length's lead, and won by that distance in 16m. 30s. The senior single-scull race followed, open to all, one mile up stream and return, Frank Yates, of Grand Haven; W. F. Sandway, of Rochester, and J. M. O'Donnell, of New-Orleans, starting. Yates, who had pulled out of every preceding race during week, after figuring in the pools as favorite, came to the front in this, pulled in his old style, and proved an easy winner in 14m. 37s. The race between the other two was close, and the New-Orleans man came in ahead by 10 seconds, but was put last by the umpire for having turned the wrong stake-boat.

The senior four-oared race was then called, the competitors being the Emerald crew, of Saginaw, which won the mile and a half straight-way championship in the National Association on Wednesday, in the unsurpassed time of 7m. 50s., and the Showaecaemette crew, of Monroe, which were victors in yesterday's three-mile race over six competitors, in 18m. 46s., the Emerald crew four seconds later. The Monroe crew are French watermen, accustomed to daily boating, and trained to pull a stroke of almost incredible quickness. This race was magnificent throughout. Down the course the Emeralds held to a steady, long stroke of about 36, the Monroe men averaging 40, and the turn was slightly to the advantage of the former crew. But all the way home the Frenchmen pulled their jerky stroke at the rate of about 48 to the minute with telling effect. It was amazing to see the velocity of their oars and the strength with which they managed to put into such quick action. The Emeralds did not relax the powerful rowing which has made their crew repeated victors in North-western boating, but the endurance of the Showaecaemettes told in the end, and opposite the grand stand they managed to give the Emeralds their water, and won by two lengths in 18m. 37½s. amid tremendous cheering. This was altogether the finest contest of the week, and the phenomenal rowing of the winners aroused the most demonstrative enthusiasm of the spectators.

The sport of the day closed with another capital race over the same course for the junior six-oared championship. The crews competing were the Excelsior and Zephyr Clubs, of Detroit, and the Unions, of Toledo. The Excelsiors fell to the rear steadily, and were a poor third, but the race between the other two was stubborn and close throughout and hotly contested. At the finish both crews spurted for 1,000 feet, amid great encouragement, the Zephyrs finally winning by a length in 18m. 34s. The crowd then dispersed, the day's programme having been completed on time and without a mistake.

THE PALISADE BOAT CLUB REGATTA.

A FINE DAY'S SPORT ON THE HUDSON—FOUR WELL-CONTESTED EVENTS—THE WINNERS IN EACH RACE.

The fifth annual regatta of the Palisade Boat Club, of Yonkers, came off yesterday afternoon on the Hudson River opposite that city, and was witnessed by a large number of the friends of the association, from the decks of the steamer Fort Lee, which followed in the wake of the contestants in the different races. There were present representatives from the Dauntless, Highland, Cohoes, Resolute, and Vesper Rowing Clubs. The course was from Schiefflin's Dock at Yonkers, to a point opposite Glenwood, a distance of two miles. The referee was Mr. John W. Oliver, and the judges, Victor G. Audobon, a son of the celebrated ornithologist, and William McFarlane, the latter being also the starter. The time-keepers were M. Freeborn and J. Marion Pollock, of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. There were six events on the programme, but two of them—the senior and junior single sculls—had to be omitted on account of the roughness of the water, which rendered it altogether unfit for shell racing. The tide was running up, and all of the races were consequently started from the lower end of the course. The first race was for double sculls in working boats, open to residents of Yonkers and members of the Palisade Boat Club. The starters with William Allison and F. Post, Jere Clarke and Albert Post, and D. Fisher and C. Rider. Clark and A. Post were distanced after pulling about three-quarters of a mile, and Fisher and Rider won in 13m. 21½s., beating Allison and F. Post a few lengths. Then followed a one mile race between the eight-oared barges Resolute and Palisade. The crew of the former was as follows: F. W. Ritter, bow; H. W. Williams, J. A. Decker, W. Affleck, H. T. Keyser, W. B. Moore, W. E. Drummon, A. Moffat, stroke, and M. F. Rowe, coxswain. Below are the names of the crew of the Palisade: W. H. Stewart, bow; J. Moffat, H. H. Thayer, Otto Sarony, Isaiah Frazier, W. H. Guernsey, R. G. Jackson, W. H. Myers, stroke, and E. M. Jackson coxswain. The Resolute barge has sliding seats, while those of the Palisade are stationary. In consequence of this advantage the former crossed the finishing line three lengths ahead, its time being 5m. 9½s. That of the Palisade was 5m. 33⅓s.

The third event was for pair-oared gigs; distance, one mile. The following gigs entered: The Brunette, S. S. Leo, bow; C. C. Shaw, stroke, and E. Logan, Jr., coxswain, and the Blonde, A. O. Lawrence, bow; G. De F. Underhill, stroke, and J. A. Decker, coxswain. The former won in 6m. 16s., beating the latter about six lengths. The regatta was concluded with a race of two miles, for four-oared shells, which proved the most interesting event of the day, and which was a most remarkable contest. The following are the entries:

Shell M. F. Rowe—H. H. Thayer, bow; A. O. Lawrence, 2; Isaiah Frazier, 3; C. H. Harriott, stroke.

Shell Uncle Ben—G. De F. Underhill, bow; W. H. Stewart, 2; A. Moffat, 3; R. G. Jackson, stroke.

Shell H. T. Keyser—H. T. Keyser, bow; S. S. Leo, 2; W. H. Guernsey, 3; W. H. Meyers, stroke.

The start was a very even one, but before three-quarters of a mile had been pulled the H. T. Keyser accosted him and shot him twice, while the Major was unarmed. The whole city seem ready as one man to go to the jail, take out the assassin and hang him to a lamp-post, and I say amen! The entire city are in the deepest sympathy with Major Purnell, and they are now hurriedly and constantly riding to his residence by the hundred to learn his condition and tender their sympathy. He has the best surgical attention in Austin. I have just had an interview with one of them, and I am glad to inform you that reports of his wounds is dangerous. Both balls have been found—one passed through the left arm, near the shoulder joint, and the other, passing around the fifth rib, was cut out of the back. He is now quite comfortable. * *

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Louisvilles and Bostons to-day resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 6 to 1.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 17.—Rhode Islands, 6; Mutuals, of Washington, 0.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Auburns beat the Crickets here to-day by a score of 4 to 3.

THE RACING AT SARATOGA.

A NEW STARTER SECURED TO FILL THE PLACE OCCUPIED BY MR. PURYEAR—THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY'S SPORT—AN EXTRA DAY'S SPORT—THE BETTING.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The announcement of a series of extra races is in itself indicative of a successful racing season here. The starting has been the only source of complaint which has at all disturbed the equanimity of the public. The duties of starter, however, have been intrusted to Mr. D. J. Crouse, of Chillicothe, Ohio, in place of Mr. Puryear, and his efforts yesterday were so successful that there is strong hope of a better state of affairs in the future. From a conversation had with Mr. Crouse this morning your correspondent is satisfied that he thoroughly appreciates the requirements of the position, and everybody appears to have confidence in his impartiality. No reasonable person expects a first-class start every time, but a continual series of blunders is inexcusable and will not be tolerated. The programme for to-morrow, the fourth day of the regular meeting, is an exceedingly interesting one. The first race is a sweepstakes for all ages, $15 entrance, play or pay, with $300 added; the second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes. There are allowances to maidens, and the distance is three-quarters of a mile. Seven have been entered for this, as follows: Virginius, 118 pounds; Dan K., 105 pounds; African Maid, 110 pounds; Rhadamanthus, 122 pounds; Bertram, 118 pounds; Bradamante, 103 pounds, and the Glen Athol filly of McDaniel, 103 pounds. The second event will be a dash of a mile and an eighth, for 3-year olds, to carry 105 pounds, with allowances to mares and geldings, for a purse of $500, the entries for which are Dan K., Bradamante, Oriole, and Major Barker; and this is to be followed by a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each if not declared out, with $600 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; two miles. Six horses have accepted the weights imposed by the handicapper, and embrace Carr & Co.'s Viceroy, 112 pounds; Bryson's Galway, 110 pounds; George L. Lorillard's Ambush, 104 pounds; L. A. Hitchcock's Glasgow, 104 pounds; L. Hart's Clemmie G., 104 pounds, and Clabaugh's Cloverbrook, 94 pounds. These weights ought to make a very close contest between the horses mentioned. The concluding affair will be a selling race of a mile and a quarter, with the usual allowances; and Rappahannock, entered to be sold for $500, to carry 101 pounds; Cardinal Wolsey, for $1,000, 93 pounds; Mechanic, for $1,000, 96 pounds, and the brother to Willie Burke, for $750, 91 pounds.

On Monday next it is proposed to give an extra day's racing, for which the following programme has been promulgated, viz.: First Race—Purse, $300, of which $50 to the second horse, for maiden 2-year olds; three-quarters of a mile. Second Race—Purse, $350, of which $50 to the second horse, the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500; if entered to be sold for $1,000, allowed 7 pounds; if for $750, 12 pounds; for $500, 17 pounds; for $300, 21 pounds; one mile and five furlongs. Third Race—Purse, $300, of which $50 to the second horse; horses beaten and not having won a race at Saratoga this year, and all maidens allowed 7 pounds. One mile. Fourth race—Purse $350, of which $50 to the second horse, for three-year olds, beaten and not having won a race at Saratoga this season. Colts to carry 112 pounds, and fillies 107 pounds. One mile and a quarter. The entrance is free in all the above purses, and horses entered in them must start, unless, for satisfactory reasons, excused by the judges.

The sweepstakes for 2-year olds, $250 entrance fee, play or pay, with $400 added, for quarters of a mile, to be run on next Monday week, has three nominations—Mr. Astor's Pride of the Village, Pierre Lorillard's Pique, and Johnson & Co.'s Bramble. This race was the result of the controversy which ensued after Pride of the Village won the Kentucky Stakes, the Bramble party wishing that colt to again take the measure of Mr. Astor's magnificent filly. The 3-year-old stake, with the same conditions, did not fill, there being but one entry. That vicious beast Boncher has been ruled off the course for his outrageous conduct on several occasions, particularly in the hurdle race yesterday. This action of the association has caused much merriment at the expense of Dr. Caltawach, owner of the horse. It is the first time in the history of the turf that a horse has been ruled off for bad behavior. However, it became necessary for the association to take this action in order to save human life, as Boncher is entirely worthless, and has more than once come very near killing his rider and attendants. The ladies will miss his vicious presence, as he always created a sensation. There was a large attendance of speculators at the track this afternoon to buy pools on to-morrow's events, the entries realizing the following figures:

THREE-QUARTERS.

Virginius	$65	$50	Bertram	$15	$15
Rhadamanthus	61	45	Glen Athol, filly	11	8
Dan K.	50	40	African Maid	8	6

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

Oriole	$50		Major Barker	$35	

Neither Bradamante nor Dan K. were sold in this race, as the owners would not declare their intentions in which race they would start.

TWO MILES.

Viceroy	$50	$75	Cloverbrook	$40	$45
Galway	40	51	Glasgow	33	30
Clemmie G.	40	50	Ambush	25	27

SELLING RACE.

Rappahannock	$50	$25	Mechanic	$35	$21
Cardinal Wolsey	50	20	Brother to Burke	10	9

POOL-SELLING AT HOBOKEN.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 So. Pac. 1st.. 73¾ | 100 St. Paul..... 28⅞
4,000 Un. Pac. l g.c.109⅝ | 500 do.....b3. 27
1,000 do.....c.108¾ | 3000 Lake Shore..... 56½
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.104¾ | 500 do.....50
1,000 N. Y. C.6s,'83.103¾ | 400 do.....56
100 Erie Railway.....c. 9½ | 1500 do.....56⅜
100 do.....s3. 9⅝ | 800 do.....56½
200 do.....s3. 9¾ | 200 do.....56⅝
400 N. Y. C. & H..... 96¾ | 300 do.....56⅝
140 do.....96⅝ | 1500 do.....56⅞
500 do.....97 | 500 do.....56¾
200 do.....97⅛ | 600 do.....56⅞
900 do.....97⅜ | 100 H. & St. J..... 12⅝
1000 do.....97½ | 100 do.....12¾
500 Del. & Hud..... 46 | 10 do.....12
200 do.....46¼ | 300 North-western..... 24¾
700 do.....46⅜ | 800 do.....24⅞
200 do.....46⅝ | 1000 do.....25
200 do.....46⅜ | 100 do.....25⅛
200 do.....46¾ | 500 do.....25⅜
100 do.....46½ | 500 do.....25⅝
30 do.....46 | 100 do.....25⅛
200 do.....46¼ | 300 North-west pf..... 57⅞
100 do.....46⅜ | 400 do.....57⅝
100 do.....46¾ | 1000 do.....57
100 do.....46⅞ | 200 Morris & Es..... 72
300 do.....47 | 20 do.....c. 71¾
1100 Pacific Mail..... 23¼ | 23 do.....73
100 do.....23⅜ | 1300 do.....73
300 do.....23½ | 200 do.....72⅜
100 do.....23⅝ | 40 do.....73⅛
1100 do.....23¾ | 200 do.....73
500 West. Union..... 78 | 200 do.....73⅜
300 do.....78⅛ | 200 D., L. & W..... 45⅜
300 do.....78¼ | 300 do.....45⅝
1000 do.....78⅜ | 500 do.....46
200 do.....78⅝ | 500 do.....46¼
300 do.....78¾ | 200 do.....46½
300 do.....78⅞ | 200 do.....46¾
100 do.....c. 78⅞ | 200 do.....46⅞
500 do.....79 | 200 do.....47
1000 do.....79⅛ | 400 do.....47⅛
900 do.....79¼ | 200 do.....47¼
10 do.....c. 79⅜ | 1000 do.....47⅜
100 do.....c. 79⅝ | 200 do.....47½
100 O. & Miss.....b3. 4½ | 600 do.....b3. 46
100 do.....4¾ | 600 do.....47
300 do.....4⅞ | 600 do.....47⅛
400 do.....5 | 200 do.....47¼
300 do.....5⅛ | 200 do.....47⅜
300 do.....5¼ | 200 do.....47½
100 do.....5⅜ | 100 do.....47⅝
1100 do.....5⅝ | 600 do.....48
300 do.....5⅞ | 500 do.....48⅛
200 do.....6 | 100 Rock Island.....s3. 97
500 do.....6⅛ | 200 do.....97⅜
1100 do.....6¼ | 200 do.....97½
200 do.....6⅜ | 200 do.....97⅝
300 do.....6½ | 200 do.....97¾
300 do.....6⅝ | 100 Mor. & Es.....b3. 73
500 do.....6¾ | 200 do.....73⅛
1500 do.....6⅞ | 100 do.....73¼
1000 do.....7 | 700 Del., L. & West.... 48
400 do.....7⅛ | 400 do.....48⅛
108 U. S. Express.....s3. 43½ | 100 do.....48¼
200 Pac. Mail..... 23⅞ | 200 do.....48⅜
300 do.....23⅞ | 1200 do.....48⅝
100 do.....23⅝ | 200 do.....48¾
100 do.....23¾ | 200 do.....48⅞
200 do.....23¾ | 200 do.....49
200 do.....23⅝ | 200 do.....48⅞
200 do.....23⅝ | 300 do.....49
200 do.....23⅝ | 200 do.....48⅞
300 do.....23⅝ | 25 do.....48⅝
100 do.....23½ | 500 do.....48⅝
300 do.....23⅜ | 500 do.....48⅜
100 do.....23⅜ | 800 do.....48⅜
100 do.....23⅜ | 200 do.....48⅜
100 Rock Island.....s3. 97⅜ | 500 do.....48⅜
200 do.....97⅜ | 100 do.....48¼
100 do.....97⅜ | 100 do.....48⅛
100 do.....97⅜ | 200 do.....48⅛
100 do.....97⅜ | 100 do.....48⅛
100 do.....97⅜ | 100 do.....48⅛
100 do.....97⅜ | 100

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lloyd. Masey, U. S. E., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept 8, at 4 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and music-room are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unobtainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 44, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCOTHIA....WED., Aug. 22 | ALGERIA....WED., Sept. 5
RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 29 | ROTHNIA..WED., Sept. 12

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 37 SOUTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 18
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 22
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North-River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodation; second cabin, reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
NECKAR.....Sat. Aug. 18 | MOSEL.....Sat. Sept. 1
MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 25 | DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
From Pier No. 46 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low-est rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
California....Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Victoria....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
Ethiopia....Aug. 25, 6 A. M. | Devonia....Sept. 8, 6 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $26.
NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Alsatia....Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Elysia....Aug. 29, 9 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to state-room; steerage, $29; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVEPOOL.
Spain, Sat., Aug 18, 12 M. | England, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M. | The Queen, Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Denmark, Aug. 11, 9:30 A. M. | Canada, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts issued at low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 4 P. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzols.....Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sawyliez, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 18, Pier 48 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. Cheesman, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Aug. 25, Pier 48 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, Pier 48 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent, A. & G. R. R. Agent, N. R., foot of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Friday, Aug. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Sept. 1
From San Francisco to Honolulu, Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wednesday, Aug. 15

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.
International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 9 A. M. and Portland at 4 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me., and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrew's, Fredericton, Shediac, Mirimichi, and Bathurst, N. B. Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent, End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Aug. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Drake.....Wednesday, Aug. 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Timerman.....Wed'sday, Sept. 5
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
via Havana Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Aug. 25

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Sept. 3 and Sept. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
POMMERANIA.....Aug. 30 | SILESIA.....Sept. 6
WESTPHALIA.....Aug. 30 | SUEVIA.....Sept. 13

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
BERNARD & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, Assignee of ERASTUS B. BLOOM, a bankrupt, will sell at public vendue, on the premises, at Bloomsbury, in the township of Bethlehem, in the County of Hunterdon, and State of New-Jersey, on MONDAY, the 10th day of September next, at 12 o'clock M., the Drug Store in bulk, and will, &c., of said bankrupt. Attendance and conditions on day of sale by
JOHN P. CHAMBERLIN, Assignee.
Dated, Aug. 16, 1877. 14-law1sw

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 4 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 9:20, 9, (8:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily: 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (8:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 6:30, 7, and 11:50 P. M. and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot. Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars to Saratoga.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 338 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS
Leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, from Brooklyn, at 4:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:06 P. M.; Sunday, 8:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43, P. M.;—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only;—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 5:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 338 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Dunkirk; sleeping-coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cars in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3:5 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For Providence and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M., night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.
Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORON.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 14th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 14th...6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 15th.3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 15th.6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 16th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 16th...6:30 A. M.
Friday, 17th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 17th.....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 18th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 18th...6:30 A. M.
Monday, 20th...11:00 A. M.	Monday, 20th.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st....9:00 A. M.	Monday, 20th.....3:30 P. M.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. BARKER.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 14th...8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 14th...12:00 M.
Wednesday, 15th.8:00 A. M.	Wednday, 15th..12:30 P. M.
Thursday, 16th...9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 16th...1:30 P. M.
Friday, 17th.....10:00 A. M.	Friday, 17th.....2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 18th...11:30 A. M.	Saturday, 18th...3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 19th.....8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 19th.....4:00 P. M.
Monday, 20th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st....6:30 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY
and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 N. R. (daily Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., N. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY. LLOYD'S DOCK, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st, at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 23d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.
Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

A.—MARY POWELL.—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn, by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 3:45 P. M., and 23d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamer leaves Catherine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer* for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,
And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M. (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28, N. R., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included,) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.
New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9.
New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.
Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.
GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.
The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boat, leaving Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) daily at 5:15 P. M.

FARE ONLY $1 50.
and prices of state-rooms greatly reduced.
Messrs. Stirling, Sands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA VIA PEOPLE'S LINE FROM PIER NO. 41 N. R.—Large, steady, well-ventilated boats. Fare to Saratoga, $2 70; Excursion Tickets, good during season, to Albany and return, $2; Saratoga and return, $4 40. Races commence at Saratoga July 21.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave New-York, Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York, Ossining, & R. R. and West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R., are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free.

INSTRUCTION.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,
NO. 25 WEST 46TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
Reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 20. Circulars and references sent on application.

French spoken fluently in one year. (Kindergarten.) Ladies' fancy sewing, singing, pencil, water-color, needle-work, &c., included in the tuition.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Kindergarten, No. 27 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
C. A. MILER, Principal,
WILL BE REOPENED SEPT. 10.
For circular apply at No. 202 Madison-av., where Mr. Miller can be found after Sept. 1, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.
Full collegiate course; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; village is distinguished for refinement and culture; the purpose may with entire confidence intrust their daughters; term commences Sept. 12, 1877. Send for catalogue.
Rev. EDWARD S. FRISBEE, President.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCHOOL,
NO. 448 MADISON-AV.
Preparation for College, Scientific Schools, or Business.
Hours of session, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Hour for study only, (optional,) 8:30 to 9:30 A. M.
Term begins Tuesday, Sept. 25.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—24th year, opens Sept. 10. 20 instructors. 11 departments. Collegiate preparatory, English, and business courses for gentlemen. For ladies, college course, with baccalaureate degree. Primary department. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

READY FOR WORK.
PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, will reopen for the year on MONDAY, Sept. 3. The Principal will be in his office daily, during August from 9 A. M. to 4. P. M.
S. S. PACKARD.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA HAVING REmoved her French and English Boarding-school for young ladies from Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, to Morristown, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19. Terms for board and tuition in English, French, and Latin, $360 per annum.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., New-York. Fourteenth year opens Sept. 19. Circulars may be obtained at 37 West 23d-st., 1 to 3 P. M., or at the school.

$200.—STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A select school for boys under 14, will reopen Sept. 17. Circulars and information can be obtained from GEO. J. WITHINGTON, No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, English, and German Home Academy for young ladies and Conservatory of Music, Deer Park-av., Babylon, Long Island. French always spoken; music taught by an eminent pianiste.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.—MISS ANNA C. BRACKETT and Miss IDA ELIOT'S School for Girls from 6 to 21, will reopen TUESDAY, Oct. 2; prepares for any college or university if desired. For circulars and full information apply as above.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen Sept. 18; regular collegiate course; languages, music, and painting; terms moderate. For circular address
Miss S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

WILSON COLLEGE FOR LADIES, CHAMBERSBURG, PENN.
Address Rev. W. T. WYLIE, President.

STAMFORD, CONN.
Mrs. RICHARDSON'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 24.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S BOARDING SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 11; preparation of boys for college a specialty; see the *Nation*, Aug. 9. For circulars address PRINCIPAL, 54 New-York Ave., Jamaica, L. I.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. For circular address
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—MISS MONTFORT'S School for Young Ladies reopens Sept. 19, 1877. Send for circular.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, Worcester, Mass., begins its twenty-second year Sept. 11, 1877. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Putnam's, No. 152 5th-av.

MLLE. D'ORREMIEULX AND MISS KEITH, French boarding and day school, No. 277 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 25.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Boarding-school for boys. For catalogues apply to the Principal, Rev. A

CITY POLITICAL MATTERS.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

THE MOVEMENT TO HARMONIZE THE REPUBLICAN RANKS—A SESSION MONOPOLIZED BY MALCONTENTS FROM THE FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—ANOTHER APPEAL TO BE MADE TO THE AGGRIEVED.

The Committee on Reform, appointed by the Republican Central Committee under resolution of Jan. 16, 1877, met in Republican Hall last evening to listen to suggestions toward facilitating the participation of all Republicans in primary elections, and to the expression of grievances in the management of Republican associations. There was a good attendance of outsiders, but, as it afterward turned out, it was exclusively composed of dissatisfied members of the Fifteenth District Association. Mr. George Bliss, Chairman, presided. He read the call for the meeting and asked for suggestions under the first part of the resolution, whose bearing he decided to be to provide for amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the General Committee or of the district organizations. None were offered. The second part of the resolution was then taken up. Mr. Bliss said that the object of the resolution was not so much to remedy individual abuses under the present form of organization, as, by calling attention to them, to make a change of organization. The next hour was mainly occupied in listening to charges and reiterations of charges against Mr. Henry G. Leask's method of conducting the Fifteenth District Association. He was accused of striking names from the roll without authority, and a formidable list was handed in, and it was asserted that he never accounted for moneys received by him for assessments for political purposes. The malcontents were determined to ventilate themselves, and the Chairman had all he could do to keep them within the rules. One gentleman, Mr. Montgomery, said that the members had not been able to see the roll for years. They appointed a committee to wait on the President, but he refused to let them see it. Mr. Bliss said that the Secretary was the proper person to apply to. The same gentleman spoke of the difficulty that existed in choosing inspectors for the annual election, and asked the committee to send three inspectors to the district. Mr. Bliss answered that they would have as much right to send Tilden to Washington as President. Mr. Robert Miller said that Mr. Leask had arbitrarily adjourned a meeting because something was said that displeased him. He asked Mr. Bliss whether that was right. Mr. Bliss answered pleasantly that he was not there to be catechised. Mr. Miller went on to charge that the roll had not been posted in the association room at either primary, and that only one day's notice had been given of the last primary. He said that they had come to the committee because they could obtain no remedy in the association. Mr. Bliss said they had a right to appeal to the Central Association, where a remedy would doubtless be found. Mr. Miller said they had given a protest to the President for transmission to the Central Association, but they were afraid it would not be sent. Mr. Bliss explained that they were at liberty to send it direct. Mr. Abram Lent at length arose to inquire whether the committee proposed to investigate the abuses of every district association. If so, they would not get through in two years. Mr. Bliss answered that in an informal conversation the committee had agreed to hear all statements of grievances, and then, having formed an opinion as to how long it would take to investigate them severally, to decide whether to take action or refer the matter to a subcommittee. This committee proposed to look only into such evils as could not be remedied by the General Committee.

Mr. Canfield, present Acting President of the Fifteenth District Association, here stepped forward and said that he had examined the roll of the association, and had found on it many of the names which had been mentioned as having been stricken off. Mr. Hunter said if that were true, what guarantee existed that the names would not be objected to as they were before? Mr. Bliss answered, none whatever, but added that those so treated had an undoubted right to appeal and upset an election gained by any such tactics. A Mr. McGinley, also from the Fifteenth, gave the following as his experience at a recent primary election: He went to the polls with an opposition ticket in his hand, and was turned away on the ground that his name was not on the roll. He got a Leask ticket, and returning, his name was readily found on the roll, and every facility was accorded him to vote. Instead of doing so, he went back and got another opposition ticket, but was again repulsed. He then was prevented this time because he was "too saucy." William H. Corris charged that whereas he, a member of the association, was prevented from voting at the same primary, another man, not a member, who voted for Tilden at the general election from Indiana to Gramercy Park, was allowed to vote. Mr. Bliss inquired the man's name. Mr. Corris answered that it was Robert Hayes. Mr. Bliss thought that was not a good name to vote for Tilden.

Mr. Lent said that many Republicans had complained that they were not able to join district organizations, but none of them were present to substantiate their statements. Mr. Bliss said in response that some time ago he had occasion to examine into a similar series of complaints. During the previous year 73 Republicans had complained that they had not been allowed to join district organizations. He found that in 43 cases the grounds of refusal were good, 11 not being naturalized citizens. Not one of the lot had ever taken sufficient interest in the matter to appeal to the Central Committee. He also found that the rolls of the District Associations contained between 13,000 and 14,000 names, a larger showing than in any other locality in the State. The names of men who took an interest in the organizations was shown by the fact that although there was no contest 6,200 votes were cast for delegates to the State Committee that year. Of the 14,000 over 4,000 had joined during the year, and of the 14,000 but 949 were office-holders under the State, City, and nation. Mr. Bliss said he mentioned these facts to show that the complaints that were made were largely without foundation. In his own district, he wrote previous to last election to a gentleman who is one of the most prominent, if not the most prominent of the dissatisfied Republicans, offering, if he intended to vote for Gov. Hayes, to propose him and have him elected a member of the district organization; also to guarantee the election of any of his friends who would make similar promises. The letter remained unanswered for six weeks until a mutual friend suggested that it would be a good thing in order to heal dissensions to nominate the gentleman named for Assembly. Then the latter said he had been taking time to consult his friends. But that was the last of it. This, said Mr. Bliss in conclusion, shows the sincerity of some of the complaints in question.

There being no more grievances the committee went into executive session. On motion of Mr. Lent the Chairman was authorized to address those whom he might suppose to have grievances and urge them to send in statements in writing at the next meeting. The committee then adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

MR. VANDERBILT'S GIFT.

On the 1st of August Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, President of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, addressed a letter to the employes of his company in which he directed that $100,000 be paid to them as a recognition of their loyalty and faithfulness during the strike, which affected almost every other road in the country. The amount was to be divided ratably, according to their position on the pay-roll, among all the employes, excepting executive and departmental officers, and such as were not directly engaged in operating the road. The apportionment of this sum was placed in the hands of Mr. Isaac P. Chambers, the General Auditor. He has completed it, and says that out of the 11,000 men 8,904 will participate in the gift. The division as made by him gives the passenger conductors each $20; train baggagemen, $10; brakemen, $9; freight conductors, $15; engineers, $30; firemen, $15; flagmen, $8; switchmen, $8; laborers and watchmen, $7; mechanics, $14; foremen, $18; track foremen, $11; all others, $9. This is just about equivalent to three months' reduction of the 10 per cent.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

During the week in which the several regiments in the National Guard were under arms, the military authorities were afforded a good opportunity to test the advantages or disadvantages possessed by the armories occupied by the larger regiments. Among the armories which possessed disadvantages outnumbering its advantages at the rate of two to one was that occupied by the Fifth Regiment. The building is situated in West Twenty-third-street. Its location is delightful. It is surrounded by tall ailanthus trees, which shade the front and relieve the sombreness of the building itself. But the building was never designed for an armory, is having been a church up to a few years ago. The old stained-glass windows which did duty at that time still adorn the edifice, but are too opaque to admit the amount of light necessary for health and comfort. The present armory occupies the upper portion of the building, a floor having been built from the level of the gallery floor to the opposite side of the church. This forms a room scarcely large enough for two companies to drill in, and totally inadequate to the uses of a regiment. During the week the men were under arms they were huddled together like cattle, and the noxious fumes arising from the stable below caused a great deal of sickness, which the regimental surgeon, Dr. Messemer, had great difficulty in successfully combating. He states that he has yet several patients in the hospital who were prostrated during the week of active, or rather inactive, service under arms. An effort is being made to obtain the armory at present occupied by the Seventh Regiment, after the latter shall have moved into its new quarters. As that time is somewhat distant, it would be better if the Board of Aldermen would assign more agreeable and healthy quarters to the regiment at once.

THE SING SING CAMP-MEETING.

DISAPPOINTMENT AT THE ABSENCE OF MRS. VAN COTT—IMPRESSIVE SERVICES ON THE GROUNDS.

The character of the services at the Sing Sing camp-meeting yesterday did not materially differ from those of the preceding three days. The announcement that Mrs. Van Cott would conduct the services of the day had the effect of attracting thither an unusual number of visitors, who went to the grounds in all kinds of conveyances, from the handsome family carriage to the uncouth and infinitely less comfortable country wagon. Mrs. Van Cott did not attend, however, being unavoidably detained in this City by illness contracted while conducting revival meetings at Pitman Grove, N. J. A telegram to that effect was received from her in the forenoon, and was read by Rev. Mr. Moorhouse at the preaching service. Her absence, although unquestionably a disappointment to a portion of the assemblage on the grounds, did not to any perceptible degree dampen the enthusiasm and religious fervor of the occupants of the tent. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Porter, of Brooklyn, assisted by Rev. Mr. Moorhouse, one of the most assiduous workers on the grounds. At the morning meeting, which was opened at 8 o'clock Rev. Mr. Maclain, of Sing Sing, preached, selecting as his text Romans xii. 1. "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice." At 1 o'clock the children were gathered together in one of the large public tents, where a service of song was held under the superintendence of Miss Sarah Aston, of Parkville, Long Island, and Miss Duncan, of New-York. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered by Rev. Mr. Davies, the evangelist, Rev. Mr. Aston, Miss Aston, and Mrs. Moore. Meanwhile other meetings were held in tents throughout the grounds, and repentant groups kneeling around the mourners' benches were prayed for with extraordinary fervency. Later in the afternoon the entire congregation assembled in that part of the grove directly fronting the cottage set apart for the officiating ministers, to listen to a sermon preached by Rev. Henry Aston, of Parkville, Long Island, who selected as his theme, "Be Ready," and in the course of his remarks impressed upon his hearers the necessity of being ever ready for the last call, and that while in time of fellow-creatures. At the conclusion of his discourse the exercises assumed the aspect of a primitive Methodist experience and prayer meeting. Sinners were exhorted to approach the anxious bench, and no fewer than 20 persons expressed sincere penitence. One convert, a woman, was extremely demonstrative in her declarations of repentence, working herself into such an ecstacy that she was finally led swooning from the bench. While several clergymen alternately prayed and exhorted, others remained in the outskirts of the congregation entreating sinners to approach and be prayed for.

THE OCEAN GROVE CAMP-MEETING.

Bishop Peck, of California, presided at the Holiness meeting at Ocean Grove yesterday morning. Brother Martin, the well-known Sunday-school worker of Philadelphia, made an earnest appeal to the workers in God's vineyard to remember the spiritual welfare. Having given themselves to God, they no longer belong to others, and should realize the obligations they have assumed, not to be content with their own salvation, but work steadfastly for the saving of others. At 10:30 A. M. an immense congregation assembled in the auditorium to hear a sermon by Rev. J. Simmons, of Brooklyn, N. Y., from the Second Chronicles, vii., 1, "Now when Solomon had made an end of praying, the fire came down from heaven and consumed the burnt offering and the sacrifice; and the glory of the Lord filled the house." He told of the building of the Temple and its prayer of consecration, and compared it with the living temple of the body. He urged that it be not defiled, and that the moral structure be raised on a wall of good foundation, so that when its consecration prayer was ended God would accept the offering of the soul. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon there was a meeting of the children, which was largely attended. Mrs. Elizabeth Smith led an experience meeting of great interest, and at 3:30 o'clock Rev. J. Wagg preached from Matthew xi., 12. In the evening a sermon was delivered by Rev. J. Cox. Bishop Peck will probably preach Sunday morning. The influx of visitors from the neighboring cities and watering places far exceeds in numbers that of previous years, and every one who comes seems to feel the hallowed influences that surround them in this seaside home of Methodism.

THE NEW-JERSEY STRIKERS ON TRIAL.

The evidence in the case of the Central Railroad strikers was concluded before Vice Chancellor Van Fleet yesterday. Thomas L. Titus, ex-Mayor of Phillipsburg, testified that he knew James Schwartz; witness was at the depot on the morning of July 25; saw a passenger car pushed on to a side track, but did not see Schwartz pushing it, nor did he see any of the men on trial doing so. On cross-examination witness said the car he alluded to was detached from a passenger train; at the time Schwartz stood about 25 feet from him. Charles Nixon, a Phillipsburg policeman, on duty at the depot on the 26th of July, testified that he saw a car pushed on to a siding, and that Schwartz had no hand in pushing it; was talking to Schwartz before the car was moved; Schwartz could scarcely have assisted in moving the car without his seeing him; heard a man say the car should not go out, but he was not one of the defendants. The defense then rested. Mr. Schrump summed up for the defense, reviewing the evidence briefly, and contending that it was insufficient to prove that Matthews or Snyder was guilty of contempt. Schwartz, he said, was tired of the strike long before it was over, and signed his name to an agreement to go to work. He afterward earned his name, it is true, but it was under threats and fears of personal violence. The signing of that agreement, he considered, pursed Schwartz of his contempt. The evidence against Shine was that he merely assisted in transferring passengers from one car to another, which was no interference with travel. The evidence in his favor was that he took no part in the strike.

AN HONORABLE FAILURE.

The creditors of Thomas & Co., woolen dealers, who failed last month, held a private meeting in the office of J. L. Hill, No. 20 Nassau-street, yesterday afternoon. A statement was submitted showing nominal assets of $571,000, and nominal liabilities of $491,000. A suggestion was made that the individual members of the firm be discharged, they having given up everything and designing to go into business again. A paper to that effect was drawn up and was signed by some of the largest creditors of the concern. It is expected that all will sign it. Some were not present and others were representatives of corporations without power to sign. A committee was appointed to investigate the affairs of the firm, and also of the New-England Manufacturing Company, and report at a future meeting. Four-fifths of the stock of the New-England Company is owned by Mr. L. W. Thomas. It has assets of $300,000, and owes but one other creditor besides Mr. Thomas, with the exception of a mortgage of $25,000. It is thought that a compromise will be effected. The gentlemen present at the meeting unanimously agreed that they never knew so honorable a failure.

THE NEWARK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Charges have been made against Chief Benedict, of the Newark Fire Department, in relation to a recent purchase of horses for the department's use, and a Committee of the Common Council, appointed to investigate the matter, met yesterday to hear evidence. The horses were purchased in Pennsylvania, and it was urged that better horses could have been bought in Newark. Alderman Holzworth testified yesterday that Chief Benedict had insisted that a man named Meyer should buy the horses on commission, and that the horses so purchased were short-winded and unable to pull an engine up hill. It was further testified that there was no proof that Chief Benedict had been paid anything by Meyer; but it was said that the veterinary surgeon employed by the chief to examine the horses was only a "jockey," and unfit for the work. In favor of the Chief was the testimony of E. B. Leverich, a truck maker of New-York, who said that he had been employed to build a truck for the department, and that, as Mr. Benedict had refused to accept a commission from him, he had expended an additional $50 in work on the truck.

FLOATING HOSPITAL FUND.

The fruit-dealers of the City have contributed the following amounts through Brown & Seccomb to pay expenses of the annual fruit trade excursion of the Floating Hospital, which will take place on Tuesday next: Brown & Seccomb, $25; James Hawkeworth, $25; Wiley, Wickes & Wing, $25; Hills Brothers, $10; L. M. Luther & Co., $10; Gossler & Co., $10; Maxfield & Co., $5; Mills & Everett, $5; Hall & Keddie, $5; Paddock & Fowler, $5; John Hasaloop, $3; James Martin, $2; George Buckman, $1; S. Offenhiser, $1; Hunt & Voorhees, $1; J. P. Denninger, $1; Cash, $1; James Campbell, $1; S. D. Gilman, $1; Phelps Brothers & Co., $25; Sgobel & Day, $25; Galway & Casado, $25; Charles Parsons & Sons, $10; M. Dean & Co., $10; Meachham & Farnham, $10; McDowell Pierce, $5; Young & Wegman, $5; Dudley, Clapp & Doe, $5; Blackwell Brothers, $3; Thomas Rawlinson, $1; Hubbs & Horwood, $1; Cash, Brush, Jas. Brennan & Quinn, $1; William Rollins & Son, $1; M. Lane, $1; R. C. Curtis, $1; D. L. Gardner, $1. Total, $268.

REPORTED PREMATURE BURIAL.

The Watertown *Dispatch* of the 14th inst. says: "A story comes to us from Edwards, St. Lawrence County, that a man there had apparently died one day last week and the funeral was held in regular time. After lowering the coffin into the grave, the sexton began to shovel in the earth and had got about a foot of it upon the coffin, when he heard some movement inside the casket. He called the friends back, the coffin was brought up again, opened, and it was found that the man had turned over on his face, but was dead. He was evidently alive when put into the coffin."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE WEEHAWKEN QUARRYMEN.

CONTINUATION OF THE COMBINATION—A SCALE OF PRICES ADOPTED—AN APPEAL TO THE TAX-PAYERS AND PROPERTY-OWNERS OF NEW-YORK CITY.

The combination among the Hudson County, N. J., quarrymen for a rise in the price of the blue-stone paving-stone blocks, which was formally organized at Weehawken on Tuesday last, still continues, and the action of the previous meeting was confirmed at the adjourned meeting held at Weehawken yesterday afternoon by the adoption of a scale of prices, and also of a resolution to continue the combination at least until Tuesday next. The meeting was more largely attended than the one of Tuesday last, there being between 100 and 200 quarrymen present, including delegates from West Hoboken, Hudson City, and elsewhere. The quarrymen of Fort Lee were not represented, but a note was read from them, containing a pledge on their part to abide by the action of the meeting, whatever it might be. The spokesman for the West Hoboken delegation stated that they would also abide by the decision of the meeting, provided the other quarrymen of his section would do so.

A committee was appointed to fix upon a scale of prices to be hereafter charged for blocks, and after a brief consultation reported the following, which was unanimously adopted: For specification blocks, 8 by 12 inches, $30 per 1,000, at the quarries; for corporation blocks, 6 by 8 inches, and for square blocks, $15 per 1,000, at the quarries. The prices paid for these blocks is now $18 and $12 per 1,000 respectively. Long wrangle then ensued upon a motion to continue the strike until Tuesday next at 4 P. M. Much feeling was manifested and considerable opposition was displayed on the part of a few men, who seemed determined to stem the tide. A division of the house was finally called for, and the result was that the resolution to suspend work was carried by a very decisive vote, four only voting in the negative.

A preamble and series of resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted, setting forth that the strong competition among contractors for street-paving materials had reduced the prices of blue-stone paving blocks, within the past five years, from $3 50 to $1 27 per square yard, and that while the former was now the price paid for the fruits of their labor, which amounts to about $22 per 1,000, the City is paying $65 per 1,000 for granite blocks from New-England, which, in reality, do not make so good a pavement as the Jersey blocks, and calling upon the City authorities and upon the property-owners and tax-payers of this City to consider, not only the grievances of the quarrymen, but their own interests as well, in the matter. The Chairman of the meeting, in bringing the resolutions before the body, indorsed them in a speech in which he said that he was sure those interested in the paving of the streets of New-York, as tax-payers and property-owners, were not aware of the actual facts in the case. He said that nearly all the granite-workers of Hudson County were residents of New-York City, and that they were unjustly treated and actually starved out for the benefit of New-England capitalists, and that, too, to the detriment of the City's best interest in the matter of street-paving.

A vote of thanks was passed to the blacksmiths for opening their shops and operating with the quarrymen, and the meeting adjourned, to meet again at the same place on Tuesday next, at 2 P. M. It may be stated that the authorities of the Weehawken Ferry Company, who own the quarries and receive $3 per 1,000 royalty for all the blocks shipped across the river, appear to be in sympathy with the quarrymen, and will willing to grant them every facility for obtaining a fair remuneration for their labor. Hence, no action has been taken, such as the giving out of abandoned quarries and the forcible opening of blacksmith-shops, as was threatened would be done by the Superintendent of the quarries on Tuesday last. Several loads of stone were brought across the river yesterday by contractor Kelly, but the Weehawken quarrymen state that they were procured somewhere outside their jurisdiction, and that the supply was pretty nearly exhausted.

THE ENGLEWOOD BURGLARY.

MERRITT'S EXAMINATION SET DOWN FOR TUESDAY NEXT—ALL PARTIES RETICENT.

The announcement in an afternoon paper that Justice Mackay, of Englewood, N. J., was to proceed yesterday afternoon with the examination of George Merritt, who is held on suspicion of complicity in the burglary at Mr. Floyd's house, on Sunday morning last, caused several newspaper men to go to Englewood in the hope of obtaining fresh developments in regard to the mysterious affair, but the hope was not realized. Some of the officers of the Protective Association held a private consultation while awaiting the return of Chief Marshal Jameson from New-York, and the examination was set down for Tuesday. Although the door of the court-room had been guarded with the utmost zeal, President Mackay declared that they had only "been buzzing." The most adroit questioning failed to elicit any information, although the Society is evidently in possession of evidence which has not been made public. No amount of persuasion will induce Mr. Mackay to admit a reporter to the presence of the prisoner, not even in the hope that he [the reporter] might be recognized as one of the burglars. Mr. Floyd will give no clue as to who it was that restored his property. He is fully convinced of the man's sincerity. The man declared to Mr. Floyd that he himself had committed a burglary. When asked what would be done if the burglary was repeated by the same men, the man replied, shaking his fist, "You should have them, if I had to go to China!" A few articles are missing from among the goods returned, but they are such as Mr. Floyd's opinion might have been lost. It now appears possible that the man whom News Agent Chamberlain met near Weehawken Ferry with Mr. Floyd's horse and buggy may have been Merritt, although if it was he must have returned speedily to the house in order to have been seen by the cook when she started to give the alarm, Chamberlain's description of the man, so far as he is able to give one, answers to Merritt. It is probable that the prisoner will be represented by counsel at the examination. His father has been sent for.

A WOMAN MURDERED IN HOBOKEN.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the body of Mrs. Mary Eckert was found lying in an alley-way adjoining her house, on Paterson, near Clinton-avenue, West Hoboken. She was unconscious, and died a few minutes later. She had evidently received her injuries by falling from the windows of her room on the third floor of the building, and her husband, Henry, a German silk weaver, was arrested on suspicion of having thrown her out. Eckert is very much addicted to the use of liquor, and when in his cups his violence knows no bounds. He has frequently, while under the influence of drink, beaten his wife, and she has more than once been compelled to seek Police protection. He was released only a few days ago from the County Jail, where he had served a term for brutal treatment of his wife. Thursday night Eckert took a number of friends to his house. They drank much, and at midnight he started to accompany them to their homes. When he returned his neighbors heard him quarreling with his wife. Several heard a heavy fall, as of a body to the floor, and one of the witnesses declares that he heard Mrs. Eckert pleading for her life. A few minutes later Alexander Stolt, a resident of the next house, heard some one fall into the alley-way, and, on looking out, saw the body of Mrs. Eckert lying on the stone pavement. In her descent her head had struck a beam stretched across the alley-way, covering it with blood. She was carried into the house, but died before recovering consciousness. When the officers went in to arrest Eckert he pretended to be asleep. When he was informed that she was dying he said, gruffly, "Oh, let her go to ——!" Coroner Crane made a cursory examination yesterday. He found several bruises on her body, as though made with a boot-heel. Her left arm was broken in three places, and there was a ghastly wound on her head. Soon after Eckert had been locked up in the town hall, a party of silk weavers gathered about and freely announced their determination to rescue him. An extra force of constables was sworn in to protect the jail, and the plan, if it was indeed seriously entertained, was frustrated. Eckert was afterward removed to the County Jail.

A PROPOSED NEW LIQUOR LAW.

The bureau of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society has sent out to the wine and liquor dealers of this City a circular and a list of questions, on the answers to which they propose, after consultation with the brewers and Excise Commissioners, to base the draft of a bill regulating the liquor question, whose passage they intend to press in the next Legislature. They say that it is their opinion "that the evil of intemperance is not to be overcome by prohibitory enactments," and they say that "the action of Mr. Hollender, in October last, in causing the arrest of the Board of Excise Commissioners, having led to a quasi-enforcement of the existing antiquated and absurd License law, it has become sufficiently evident that the Legislature of this State, at its next session, should be urged to enact a law whose provisions shall bear some proportion to the ends meant to be carried out by it." They suggest the propriety of calling meetings of the trade in each ward of the City for the purpose of organizing in such a way as to make sure of being listened to when they go to Albany with their bill. They ask that at each ward meeting a committee be appointed to answer the questions propounded, and forward the answers to the Secretary of the society.

A DOCTOR IN TROUBLE.

The love of strong drink has brought an ex-member of the Brooklyn Board of Health to the criminal dock in the Williamsburg Police Court. Dr. George W. Hull, of No. 103 Milton-street, Greenpoint, was ordered to be apprehended by Justice Elliott yesterday, on complaint of Mr. William Murray, of No. 180 Java-street, who makes the following accusation against him: "Thursday afternoon he, the Doctor, arrested me for driving a sick horse. He said that he was an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. On the way to the Greenpoint station he demanded $10, saying 'we might as well fix the case ourselves.' I only had $2, which I gave him, and he then let me go. Before he went away from me he threw the horse down, telling me that I would either have to kill him or have him removed within an hour. To escape more trouble and annoyance I had the horse shot." Justice Elliott said, on giving the warrant for the arrest, "That man will do anything to obtain liquor." The Doctor was at one time considered among the best practitioners in his profession.

A SWIFT CHASE AFTER A BURGLAR.

HE IS ARRESTED BY SERGT. HAMILTON—HIS ACCOMPLICE SUBSEQUENTLY CAPTURED, AND BOTH HELD FOR TRIAL.

Thursday afternoon about 2 o'clock there was a burglary committed at No. 1,099 Fourth-avenue. Three men entered the apartments of Mr. William McEmbler, at the above number, during his absence, by means of skeleton keys, and stole therefrom an opera-glass valued at $50 and a quantity of jewelry, ornaments, and clothing valued at $200. They were seen going in by a Mr. John Meyer. He did not suspect anything wrong at the time, because their manner denoted that they belonged there. But when he saw them coming out with bundles concealed under their clothes he made up his mind that they had committed a robbery, and he followed them. They separated on the way over to Third-avenue, one returning without any of the stolen goods and the other two going to Third-avenue, where they hailed a car and got aboard. Meyer followed the two and boarded the same car. When the thieves saw him in the car they arose to leave, and Meyer raised the alarm and requested the conductor to have the thieves arrested. Thereupon they jumped off the car, and ran away in different directions, dropping their numerous bundles along their routes. The cry of "Stop thief!" was immediately sent along with great vigor after both of them, and the streets soon became crowded with excited people. Sergt. Hamilton, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, happened to be standing in his front door as one of the burglars, followed by a crowd, passed, and he joined in the chase after him. The pursued, being fleet of foot, and the Sergeant, being the winner of many Police foot races, the crowd was soon distanced, and the question of speed lay between the officer and the burglar. The latter led the way across Sixty-second-street to Lexington-avenue, down to Sixty-first-street, and back to Fourth-avenue, down that thoroughfare to Fifty-ninth-street, then over to Lexington-avenue again, and down to Fifty-eighth-street, across that to near Third-avenue. By this time the Sergeant had gained so much on his man that the thief resorted to tactics, and dodged into the hallway of a tenement-house, and run up stairs all the way to the roof, closely pursued by Hamilton, who was gaining ground all the time. Just as the man reached the roof the officer came upon him, when he made a plunge down the centre of the adjoining house, which was situated near by. Hamilton caught him by the coat-tails and pulled him back with such force that both the coat-skirts broke off in the officer's hands, and he fell backward down the stairs they had just ascended, with the thief on top of him. Neither was much hurt, but the burglar got first to his feet and ran down stairs, closely followed by the Sergeant. The thief ran out of the house, followed by Hamilton, and was tripped up by the officer at the corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, arrested, and taken to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, where he was locked up. Meyer came over and identified him as one of the burglars. Then going with the Sergeant they hunted up the other burglar. They succeeded in finding him during the evening on Sixth-avenue, at the corner of Thirteenth-street, and he was also locked up. Both prisoners were arraigned yesterday, before Justice Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court. The first one in the name as Thomas Jones, an Irish barber, of No. 309 Spring-street, and the second as Andrew C. Lynch, an iron-worker, of No. 15 Abingdon-square. They were each committed for trial, in default of $2,000 bail, for burglary in the second degree. Their accomplice has not been heard from. The stolen property was all picked up along the route of flight, and all identified by Mr. McEmbler.

INDISCRIMINATE CHARITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The good objects desired and the happy results attained by the managers of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild are fully realized and acknowledged by most physicians in the City. To accomplish the greatest good to the greatest number with the least possible expense is the object which should be constantly sought by the Trustees of the Guild.

In two directions I believe an improvement may be made in the manner of conducting these excursions, first in expense, second in the moral effect upon the mothers and friends of the sick children:

First—To save a large per cent. of the expense of each trip no food should be furnished to any but the sick. In other words, oblige all adults to provide their own lunch.

Second—The effect of providing a free ride and free lunch to people who are able to pay for the latter, is but to educate people to become paupers.

Many of the physicians who have received tickets for distribution know full well that often women apply for these tickets who are abundantly able to provide for their own families, and that they desire a free ride and free lunch for themselves, not for their children. Many a woman in good circumstances, for the poorer classes, will borrow a baby for the occasion.

The crowding and wrangling of these same women at lunch time on some of the early excursions was truly disgusting, to say the least. I believe we should all be more careful in our indiscriminate charities.

DR. H. T. H.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 10, 1877.

SAVINGS BANKS' SURPLUSES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading your article on City savings banks in this morning's paper I notice that you say "from the indications the present July statement will be a pleasing one to the patrons of these institutions," and so it is, if a large surplus is an indication. We will select one of the nine institutions which reported; say the "Metropolitan Savings Bank," because of its seemingly large surplus. In studying the report, however, I find that among its resources it includes:

Banking-house and lot at cost	$243,364 71
Other real estate at cost	155,235 05
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost	34,282 33

If it is not an impertinent question, I should like to know what the present market value of the "banking-house and lot" and "other real estate" is? I ask this because if that property has depreciated should it not be so mentioned? If it has depreciated since it was bought, it is evident that the surplus is just so much less. This prompted me to verify this is the fact that they place their stocks at the market value, whereas the banking-house and lot and other real estate is quoted at cost. R. E. W.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1877.

THE SAUGERTIES CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are some misstatements in the "Plea for Saugerties," in your issue of the 8th inst., having a tendency to mislead and confuse parties intending to visit the Catskills. Saugerties is not the "great thoroughfare between the Hudson and the Catskills." I doubt very much if five persons out of a hundred visiting the Catskills land there, and have yet to hear of one regular stage line from Saugerties to the mountains. Any one desiring to visit that part of the Catskills south of the Canterskill Clove—a region comparatively destitute of hotels or boarding-houses—would undoubtedly find it more convenient to land at Saugerties or Kingston, but those who intend visiting that section of the Catskill Mountains frequented by Summer boarders will save from five to twelve miles of carriage riding and one to three hours' time by landing at Catskill, from which point there are four regular stage lines and a large number of other conveyances to all parts of the Catskill region. One reason why the Saugerties Long Dock is not, and never will be, the great thoroughfare, is that it is just 12 miles too far down the river. A comparison of tickets sold for each place by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad and the steamers of the Day Line would be satisfactory to CATSKILL.

CATSKILL, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1877.

THE GARBAGE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The periodical excitements that the public are treated to by the Police Board on the subject of the removal of garbage suggests to me a similar discussion which, not so frequently, has arisen with reference to the disposition of our dead, and also suggests a remedy which, in the former case, can with greater facility and without prejudice be employed than in the latter—I mean cremation. Furnaces can be built, I have little doubt, in convenient locations that would with less trouble and expense accomplish fully what is now so wretchedly performed. The furnaces will cost to build less than two steamers, and the fuel required less in the former than would be used in sailing the latter, and the labor, as compared one with the other, would certainly be favorable to my plan, both in expense and health, while the residue after the process could be sold at a fair figure. S.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1877.

THE OLD STORY.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I live in Twenty-fifth-street, between Madison Park and Fourth-avenue. Some four or five of Commissioner Campbell's men are fooling around this block, pretending to patch the pavement. They have been at it now some two or three weeks, and have put in four or five patches from one to two yards square. At this rate the job will be completed about Christmas. It disgusts one to see the way these men "sojer." Either one of them does not do two good hours' work a day. I paid $254 to pave in front of my house some three or four years ago. It was a Ring contract, I suppose. Now the pavement is worn out, and we are again grievously swindled in repairing it. D.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 10, 1877.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Yesterday afternoon Officer John Musgrave, of the Fourth Precinct, rescued William Williams, aged 28, of Brooklyn, from drowning at Pier No. 27 East River.

Last evening at 7 o'clock Thomas Martin, aged 16 months, of No. 221 East Forty-seventh-street, was drowned in a tub of water into which he fell while playing around it.

At a meeting of the Twenty-first Ward Republicans on Thursday evening, resolutions were adopted in favor of non-partisan civil service, and indorsing the administration of President Hayes.

Moses M. Wheelock, Chairman of the Stock Exchange, who failed recently, has resigned. An election to fill the vacancy will be held next Tuesday. It is said that the successful candidate will be Major George W. McLean.

An ordinance to prevent vendors of fish, charcoal, and other commodities from blowing horns in the streets, is before a committee of the Board of Aldermen for consideration.

The failure of J. C. Atterbury, a broker, was announced on the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon. It is a small affair, involving less than $2,000. He was short of Western Union.

During a quarrel with her husband at a late hour on Thursday night, at No. 715 Sixth-street, Margaret Donnelly fell against the stove in the apartment and fractured her lower jaw. She was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

The estimate of the expenses of the Common Council for 1878 is $114,500, and for the Marine Court $116,850. These appear to be high figures for little work. The usual list of supernumeraries appears in the estimate of the Common Council.

Emma Muller, of No. 18 Forsyth-street, struck Charles Robinson in the face with a lager-beer glass during a quarrel at a late hour on Thursday night, injuring him severely. Robinson was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Emma was arrested.

Rev. F. S. DeHass, D. D., late United States Consul at Jerusalem, and formerly Pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church at Washington, will preach in the great Tabernacle at Sea Cliff to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. He will talk on Palestine.

Officer Pierce, of the Eleventh Precinct, yesterday morning found the dead body of a child 9 days old in a vacant canal-boat at the foot of Stanton-street. The body was cut open from the neck, in front, clear down to the lower extremity of the abdomen. The Coroner was notified, and took charge of the case.

Yesterday morning August Schen, of No. 281 Mulberry-street, and Michael Sweeny, of same place, had a fight, when Sweeny drew a knife and stabbed his opponent twice, once in the left and once in the right side. The wounds are both quite serious. Sweeny was arrested and locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, and Schen was attended at home.

The committee having in charge the Fall meeting and the international match at Creedmoor had a short meeting yesterday. It was decided to give the printing of programmes to a responsible party who would supply a neat pamphlet bill gratuitously to the public during the tournament. The committee decided to visit Creedmoor next Wednesday for the purpose of selecting an available site for a grand stand.

George Parbury Pollen, a well-known merchant of this City, died at his late residence in Waverley-place, on Tuesday last, at the age of 73 years. His remains, which were inclosed in a handsome silver-mounted rosewood coffin, were taken to Grace Church at 11 o'clock yesterday. Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and Rev. J. C. Lobbitts read the Episcopal service for the dead, and the body was taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

The Committee of Fellowship, Ordination, and Discipline in the case of Rev. C. P. McCarthy find that the first, second, and sixth charges are sustained, and that the third, fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, and ninth charges are not sustained, and upon these findings they adjudge "said McCarthy to be guilty of unministerial conduct, and of violation of the conditions on which fellowship were given, and our decision is that he be reprimanded by the Presiding Bishop of the convention."

The tanks at the Aquarium are rapidly being restocked with fishes to replace those which were poisoned some time since. There arrived, yesterday, a number of finny curiosities, such as harvest fishes, Lafayette fishes, banded or shark pilots, curious looking fishes called "monkeys," whose shape resembles closely a sheet of silver, and whose profile is precisely that of the animal after which it is named; hound fishes, pipe fishes, of the family of hippocampi, and file fishes, which look as if they had been compressed laterally until they were not thicker than a copper penny, and others whose names have not yet been ascertained.

The Committee on Grain of the Produce Exchange have called the attention of buyers of oats on the track to Rule No. 3 of the general rules as governing sales upon the track, as well as grain sold at any other place in the port. The rule says that sales of grain made before 3 P. M. shall be considered as confirmed, when the grain is so located that an examination can be had promptly, unless notice of rejection be given before 5:30 P. M. Sales of grain reported as not prime shall be deemed to be made on examination of bulk, and rejection shall be reported before 5:30 P M. A disposition has been shown to ignore these regulation, and disputes have arisen.

BROOKLYN.

There will be music at Prospect Park this afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock.

Dr. Edward F. Mordaugh has been appointed an ambulance surgeon by the Board of Health.

Next Tues

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 8091. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

A GREAT BATTLE DAILY EXPECTED.

THE RUSSIANS IF SUCCESSFUL, READY FOR PEACE—UNEASINESS OF THE CZAR—REMOVAL OF HIS HEAD-QUARTERS—THE LITTLE FORCE AT SCHIPKA PASS IN GREAT DANGER—ACTIVITY OF IRREGULAR TURKISH HORSEMEN—SERIOUS AGITATION IN GALICIA—THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—I have just received a letter from the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, dated Bucharest, Tuesday, Aug. 14, in which he says that the main hope of the Russians now is that they may succeed in winning a decisive victory at Tirnova, and that in case success should crown their efforts the Czar will be ready to agree upon terms of peace at once. The Emperor of all the Russias is not entirely hopeful of final success in the campaign now going on beyond the Danube. It is said he constantly upbraids his advisers, both military and civil, for having led him to make war against Turkey. To those around him he is continually repeating the warning of the Emperor Nicholas, his father, that a nation should never make war except to repel invasion. Alexander II. will not forget the prophecy that he will never live to see the sixtieth anniversary of his birthday. He still seems in constant fear of assassination, and it is almost impossible for a stranger to penetrate to his head-quarters. His sixtieth birthday anniversary will, if he lives, occur April 29, 1878.

The same correspondent states that the Czar has removed his head-quarters to a town known as Schauchmashla. The place does not appear on any of the maps, but it is located at the junction of two roads leading the one to Plevna, the other to Biela, both connecting at Sistova, and lies a few miles to the north of Tirnova. This retrograde movement of the Emperor and his staff is ostensibly to conduct the pending operations, but is really to avoid the possibility of being cut off from his line of retreat in case of another defeat of his army.

Hafiz Pasha is reported marching on Schipka Pass with a strong force of Turkish troops. The pass is still held by a small remnant of the gallant division led by Gen. Gourkho, which made some time since such a brilliant but seemingly fruitless raid across the Balkans. Gen. Gourkho's forces are certainly in a most critical position. With Suleiman Pasha and a strong army to the south and Hafiz Pasha to the north of them, they can hardly escape capture, if not total annihilation.

A small force of Russian soldiers are still guarding Nikopolis, or rather the ruins of that place. They have no easy duty to perform, however, for Bashi-Bazouks and other Turkish irregular horsemen pay nightly and bloody visits to the outposts. They come from the direction of Plevna, and succeed in doing much injury to the troops in front of Nikopolis.

The news of a serious agitation in Galicia, a province of Austria lying between the Carpathian Mountains and the Russian frontier, reaches me from a trusty correspondent. The news is reported as of a most critical character. A Polish revolution is momentarily expected, and, altogether, the outlook for the Russian Empire is by no means encouraging.

The compassionate fund which is being raised in this city in aid of the Turkish cause has already reached a considerable sum. The fund was started by Baroness Burdett Coutts, and the money is pouring into the treasury quite rapidly. The fund thus raised will be distributed among the suffering families of those who are serving in the Turkish Armies.

Midhat Pasha's reconciliation with the Sultan is looked upon as entirely unfavorable to an early peace. The latest news from the front is to the effect that the belligerent forces are standing face to face, and are anxiously awaiting the word to engage in a general battle. The Russian Army is believed to be favorably situated for the struggle, and all are confident of success except the Czar, who, though evidently despondent, is really anxious for an immediate and supreme effort on the part of his forces.

THE IMPERIAL GUARD OF RUSSIA.

GEN. GOURKHO'S DECLARATION — OSMAN PASHA IN A DIFFICULT SITUATION—WAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THE GUARDS FROM ST. PETERSBURG — EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE EXPECTED REINFORCEMENTS.

VIENNA, Aug. 18.—The *Political Correspondence* has a Bucharest telegram saying: "Gen. Gourkho declares that the Russian positions, from the Danube to the Schipka Pass, are so strong that the Turks do not dare to venture an attack. Both armies are constantly intrenching themselves. The Turks especially hold a wonderfully strong position at Plevna, but Osman Pasha is, nevertheless, in a difficult situation, because the numerous cavalry attached to the 80,000 Russians confronting him completely cut off his communications with Sopha and capture his convoys of ammunition and provisions. The Russians will not undertake operations until the whole guard arrives from St. Petersburg. This signifies a pause of a fortnight or three weeks.

(The Russian Imperial Guard consists of three divisions of infantry, to each of which is attached a brigade of field artillery, a brigade of rifles, and three divisions of cavalry. Each division of infantry, again, consists of two brigades, each brigade comprising two regiments, of four battalions each. The brigade of artillery attached to each division bears the same number as this latter, and consists of six batteries of eight guns each. Of these batteries, the first, second, and third are armed with 9-pounder, the fourth, fifth, and sixth with 4-pounder guns. The total number of men in each division of infantry of the guard, including the artillery brigade, the artillery park, and the divisional ambulance, amounts to 20,384; each division being able to place, when its war establishment is complete, 15,360 bayonets and 48 guns in front line. Each division of cavalry comprises two brigades, each formed of two regiments of cavalry and two horse artillery batteries of six guns. The total number of men in such a division amounts to 4,079, and it can place in the field 2,499 sabres and 12 guns. Finally, the brigade of rifles of the Guard consists of four battalions, numbering in all 3,816 men, and placing 3,040 bayonets in front line. Altogether, therefore, the Imperial Guard of Russia numbers 77,097 of all ranks and arms of the service, and, provided that all its units are completed to their full war strength, can place in the field 49,120 bayonets, 7,497 sabres, 144 field pieces, and 36 horse-artillery guns. The commander of the Guard is the Czarewitch, holding the rank of General of Infantry, and his chief of the staff is Lieut.-Gen. Count Voronzoff-Dashkoff. The commander of the First Division of infantry is Lieut.-Gen. Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovich; of the Second Division, Lieut.-Gen. Tjetcheff; of the Third Division, Lieut.-Gen. Kataleï; of the Brigade of Rifles, Major-Gen. Ellis; of the First Division of cavalry, Lieut.-Gen. Count Mussin Pujkin, and of the Second Division of cavalry, Lieut.-Gen. Gourkho.)

OPERATIONS ALONG THE FRONT.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF RUSTCHUK — THE TURKISH BATTERIES SILENCED—TURKS LANDED IN THE DOBRUDSCHA—TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS RAISED FOR THE PORTE—REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF BULGARIA.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Official dispatches received at St. Pesterburg state that the Russian batteries at Giurgevo silenced the Turkish batteries at Rustchuk on the 15th inst. There was slight successful fighting on the 16th on the right bank of the river near Rustchuk.

A dispatch received yesterday from Rustchuk says: "The Russian bombardment continues. Two hundred shells have fallen in the town, and 20 persons have been killed. A Russian reconnoitring party has been repulsed near the River Lom."

A dispatch from Bucharest says: "Eight vessels landed Turks in the Dobrudscha on Friday. The Russians are marching to oppose them."

Advices from Constantinople, by way of Berlin, state that the Ottoman Bank has succeeded in placing a loan which will net the Porte $12,000,000.

A Bucharest dispatch says: "Prince Tcherkasski has removed the seat of Government of Bulgaria from Tirnova to Sistova."

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

NO PREPARATIONS MADE BY THE RUSSIANS AGAINST BAD WEATHER—FORWARDING SUPPLIES THROUGH THE MUD—EVACUATING THE DOBRUDSCHA—NEWS FROM THE CAUCASUS—GREAT EVENTS TO BE EXPECTED.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Advices from Bucharest and Sistova show that the Russians have made no preparation against bad weather. Even the flat, sandy island, over which is an approach more than a mile long to the ponton bridges, shows no sign of road-making, although 100 infantry soldiers have idled away the time there for several months. It is now a mass of mud, as the wagons have kneaded its surface seeking passable places. A few days' labor of a regiment of infantry would have made across this island, over which pass all the supplies for the Army of Bulgaria, a road capable of enduring an unlimited amount of rain and traffic. On the Sistova side where the roads to Biela and Tirnova run up the steep hill-sides, there was also no preparation. Short but severe showers on Wednesday night caught the Russian Army Service Department utterly unprepared. After the roads had been made virtually impassable in many places, fatigue parties were turned out on the Sistova hills to cut a new road and make ill-directed efforts to fill the chasms in the old ones with willow bushwood. The weather has been exceedingly dry for months, consequently the roads were very hard. If rain of one night's duration could produce effects such as described, it may easily be imagined what will be the consequence when a number of heavy rainfalls occur in rapid succession. A part of the Dobrudscha force has already passed through Roumania and again crossed the Danube about 10 miles above Rustchuk, but operations on the other side are delayed by rain which has rendered all the roads practically impassable for artillery and trains. A great part of the line of communication with the Army is over mere cart tracks, beaten into dust in fine weather, and churned into deep mud when it rains. Wood is scarce in the country now occupied by the Russians, and the enormous forces about to be encamped in the heart of Bulgaria will probably leave it as bare as the allies left the plains before Sebastopol. During the occupation of the Dobrudscha lately, the sick were sent back at the rate of 300 per day, and there are signs of increasing sickness within the lines on the other side of the Danube.

The news that Suleiman Pasha is fairly across the Balkans seems to be confirmed from several sources. Reuter's Shumla agent says a portion of his army has arrived at Ilyana, (Ellnar.) Another Shumla correspondent says he is before Plevna. However this may be, it seems evident that he either is or shortly will be in communication with Osman Pasha, or Lieut.-Gen. Mehemet Ali, or both. Suleiman Pasha seems to have brought his infantry and cavalry through Ferditza and Haien Passes, and his artillery through Demi Capon Pass, that road being better for the transport of guns. Shipka Pass, which is still held by the Russians, was blockaded at the southern entrance, and will probably have to be evacuated, unless the Russians attack and defeat one of the three Turkish corps which now form a semi-circle from Rasgrad to Plevna.

Some critics appear to think that Russian advantage lies in continued inaction and further concentration; but the increasing ravages of disease in the Russian camp is an offset against the arrival of reinforcements, and may compel their Generals to attack Plevna or Rasgrad before strategical considerations would authorize such an undertaking. It is reported also that public opinion in Russia is powerfully affected by the failure before Plevna. Echoes of this dissatisfaction may reach the army in the field and tend to tempt the military advisers of the Emperor to urge some enterprise that might well be deferred till stronger forces can be arranged. Thus, it is not impossible that active operations may be resumed before they are justly warranted. The establishment of the Imperial Head-quarters at Studen would seem to point to a closer connection between the Emperor and the Grand Duke Nicholas, and, perhaps, to presage the presence of the head of the Army at some determined and obstinate assault on the intrenchments of Osman Pasha.

From the Caucasus it is reported that the Ingurl column, under Gen. Alchasoff, continued its advance and arrived Aug. 12 near Atora, on the river Yodora, where preparations were made for effecting a passage, and the cavalry of the column crossed over to the right bank; but these operations are not likely to have much influence on the general military situation in Armenia. In that direction, as in Europe, the Russian leaders appear to desire reinforcements with which to resume the offensive, while their opponents are unable or unwilling to take active steps to profit by the quiet of their adversaries. A correspondent of the Berlin *National Zeitung* writes from Adrianople that it is probable Mukhtar Pasha will be surrounded and compelled to surrender. The London *Times* correspondent, who has been watching the operations in Abchasia, writes under date of Aug. 3: "I am now about to return to Alexandropol, I am told to expect great events; but, although troops have passed up that way, I belive Ardahan more likely to be the scene of the next operations. Gen. Melikoff, who has hitherto commanded in person, is now to place himself under the orders of the Grand Duke Michael. So it is possible that operations may be preparing which will again attract the principal interest of the campaign to the neighborhood of Kars, Batoum, and Ardahan.

THE RUSSIAN PLANS CRITICISED.

A BULGARIAN STAMPEDE FROM SISTOVA—GENERAL ORDER FROM THE CZAR—A PECULIAR RELIGIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE—THE OPERATIONS OF GEN. GOURKHO—HOW PLEVNA WAS RECAPTURED BY THE TURKS—AN ARMY WITHOUT A GENERAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SIMNITZA, Monday, July 30, 1877.

I did not get out with the cavalry, as I had been led to hope that I should, and I am once more on Wallachian soil, and I shall be back again in Bucharest in a day or two; and except for the grandeur of the thing and the fine effect produced by the heading of this letter—being some Bulgarian name—my readers will not lose anything by my return to the capital.

On the afternoon of Sunday an unusually large convoy of wounded came in, and instead of being at least partially unloaded at the local hospitals, was sent at once across the river; and a little later, those of the sick and wounded who were in the Sistova Ambulance and could bear the journey were, in their turn, transported over the bridge to Simnitza, and the natives, by whom the first proceeding had been unnoticed, began to wonder what was the matter. So, indeed, did every one else, and a feeling of uneasiness gradually grew upon us and became general, although we were far from expecting anything like a serious disaster, when we read the following proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief, communicated to the army with the flourish of many trumpets.

"Hurrah! The defile of Schipka is ours! My son, the Grand Duke Nicholas, has at this very moment brought to me the glorious tidings. The Regiment of One fought on the day before yesterday with incredible bravery, against 14 battalions of the enemy. This regiment and its escort of 30 Cossacks has lost 100 killed and wounded. Two officers were killed and five wounded.

"On the same day Gen. Gourkho captured the village of Kasanlik and the village of Schipka. To-day the Regiment of One has again assumed the offensive, but the Turks fled without resistance and without firing a shot. At 4 P. M. the Turkish troops came again in sight of the Regiment of One. The Turks fled westward, abandoning three standards, eight cannons, and their arms. The panic is immense. The defile of Schipka is at this moment occupied by the Regiment of One, with two cannon."

Now this model of general orders was conceived and born on or about the 19th of July, and has probably been communicated to the outside world some days ago, but the Army was kept in ignorance, simply, I should think, in order that its glad tidings should divert attention from the very disagreeable proceedings at Plevna, whose details, as they are obtained from some of the camp followers, of whom a legion in the shape of teamsters and sutlers accompany every column, are more and more disastrous. But of this and of several other performances of a like unsatisfactory character I will speak later; at present I have to do with Sistova only. There was no particular agitation at the head-quarters of the town; the evacuation of the patients from the hospital was effected very quietly, and no unusual number of aides-de-camps or orderlies went about with dispatches, but a very dusty and travel-stained troop of Cossacks, acting as escort to a staff officer, came in toward the afternoon, and as soon as his arrival was known the natives began to gather together in groups, evidently in a state of great alarm, and with pale faces—that is, with as much pallor as can be seen under the layers of the bronze and dirt of successive years—discussed the situation. As I may not have another opportunity, let me state one peculiar circumstance about this interesting people, for whom so much sympathy has been claimed and expended. According to the "discipline" of the Bulgarian Church, with the exception of a bath of salt given to each new-born infant so soon as he comes into the world, "it is a deadly sin to wash a male child until he shall have attained the age of 7 years," and the only bath permitted to a female during her lifetime is that which she must take on the eve of her marriage. There is no exaggeration in this statement; it will be confirmed by all who have really passed some time among these people, and I give it in order to explain my repeated use of the appellation "dirty," as uncleanliness in every form appears to be, with cowardice, the chief characteristic of the race. The night was probably an anxious one for many of these worthies, whose consciences, not being particularly at ease as to their proceedings with the Turkish population after the capture of the town, suggested painful apprehensions of reprisals should the Mosiem get back. They were, indeed, not unlike in their position to the colored persons in the Red River settlement when the great expedition retreated in disorder after the battle of Mansfield, and may be said to be in the situation of the man who stood between the Devil and the Dead Sea. I suppose that they made up their minds during the hours of darkness, for as soon as it was daylight and circulation was permitted by the Russian guard, quite a general exodus began, "dug outs" were at a premium, and men, women, and children got away as fast as did the children of Israel from those bloody Egyptians, and, like them, carried away as much of the heathen's spoil as they had been able to collect during their two or three days' pillage. They are bivouacking aronnd Simnitza at present, and do not add much to the beauty and comfort of this little Wallachian town, already almost uninhabitable from the unusual call upon its limited resources in the way of food and lodging.

Since the 19th of July affairs have gone very badly with the invaders, who, after the forcing of the Schipka Pass, have met with an uninterrupted series of disasters. The importance of the results attained by the column operating in the Balkans has been greatly overrated. On the 13th inst. Gen. Gourkho's Division of 4,000 dragoons approached the base of the mountains. On the 14th he occupied, without resistance, the village of Ainkeni, repulsing in the evening an attempt of the Turks to retake the position. On the 15th he sent out reconnoissances in several directions. One of these, consisting of three squadrons of Cossacks, fell in with the enemy near Yeni-Saghra and held its ground until a reinforcement of dragoons and horse artillery came to its relief, when the Turks retired. On the 16th he moved on Kasanlik, but was stopped at the village of Ouflani, where there was a sharp fight, in which the Osmanli lost 2,000 killed and wounded, a standard, three cannon, and 500 prisoners. The Russian losses here are, as usual, not given, but they must have been heavy, as the position was intrenched and was only carried after several hours' severe fighting, and by the assistance of several regiments of infantry which had been sent over from Tirnova to reinforce the column. On the 17th Gen. Gourkho occupied Kasanlik, and on the same evening carried the Schipka pass by a front attack. On the 18th he moved on Tradza and captured the first line of defenses, halting at 700 yards from the second line on the appearance of a white flag, and ceasing fire immediately, whereupon the Turks reopened the engagement, which terminated, without any decisive result, at nightfall. Next morning—the 19th July—an officer came over with a flag of truce from the Pasha to treat for a capitulation with Gen. Gourkho, who gave the enemy until midday to make up his mind to an unconditional surrender or extermination. At the expiration of the delay granted, the Russians, receiving no reply, rushed to the assault, and found that the Turks had got away by some of the mountain paths—it is supposed in a westerly direction—leaving their camp and several cannon, and, according to Russian accounts, a number of horribly mutilated corpses. This was the final exploit of a very gallant raid which has given the Grand Duke possession of the important defiles of Toundji and Kasanlik as far as Baldidar, on the southern side of the Balkans. Unfortunately, this column is numerically very weak, and as recent events render almost an impossibility its reinforcement from the main army, its present position is very critical.

While these operations were going on another Russian column, the division of Gen. Schilder-Schuldner, occupied the town of Plevna, where, as a base, an operation with the rest of Krüdener's corps from Nikopolis was contemplated upon Widdin. On the morning of the 19th Osman Pasha attacked Plevna, and drove out the enemy, who was imperfectly protected by advanced guards and was in reality surprised. On the 20th the Russians sent up a brigade to retake the position, and were repulsed. On the 23d another attempt, also with a brigade only, was made, and was again unsuccessful. The German Colonels who commanded the two regiments, in all nearly 5,000 strong, lost their heads, allowed themselves to be outflanked, and were defeated. Both the Colonels were killed, and only 230 men succeeded in getting back to the reserves, which were never brought into action. On the 28th the Russians attacked again, and on this occasion in force, for the rest of Krüdener's corps, although on the march to Rahova, was brought over in hot haste, and the garrison of Nikopolis replaced by a Roumanian division under Gen. Mano. But, although they fought with all their accustomed gallantry, the action, which lasted until the night of the 29th July, was again a Turkish victory. This succession of defeats is the cause of the Bulgarian stampede from Sistova.

In the first engagements Osman Pasha's troops were inferior in numbers to the Schilder-Schuldner Division, had it been brought entirely into action, but since then he must have been reinforced, although I still fail to understand how these reinforcements could have reached him, as, unless Mehemet Ali has broken through the Russian lines, as would only be possible if the combat at Rasgrad on the 27th July is more important than has been represented, not more than 10,000 fresh troops could have been collected in the Villayet of Widdin. At all events, the results of this series of engagements are of capital importance. The advance of the Russian centre is stopped, and the junction of Raouf Pasha's Army with that of Suleiman Pasha from Adrianople, in all 60,000 men, is assured. The Turkish plans at present appear to have for their objective the recapture of their positions along the Jantra, which they abandoned so hastily under the imbecile Abdul Kerim. The main Russian army in Bulgaria proper occupies a triangle, with its apex at the Schipka pass, and a very narrow base along the Danube. From the nature of the battle at Rasgrad and of another at Osman Bazar, it looks as though Mehemet Ali contemplated a movement on the Russian right wing from Plevna, and on their left from Shumla, either of which, if successful, would seriously compromise his enemy's line of retreat. Indeed, so grave are the apprehensions entertained for the safety of the head-quarters of the Czar, who is at Biela, and rumors of his capture are already current, that the Roumanians who were only intended to be kept in Nikopolis, have been ordered to go to the assistance of Gen. Krüdener's corps at Plevna. This last is the gravest feature in the case, for Gen. Mano would not have been called into the field if any imperial troops had been available. As it is, these poor fellows will only add to the slaughter, as none of them, including even their General—who I am told is a very good theorician—have ever been in action, and it is asking a great deal of green troops to send them against intrenchments the first time they go under fire. According to the best authority, there are now 25,000 Russians and 27,000 Turks facing each other on the line between Plevna and Lovdstcha, with the advantages of position in favor of the Turks, who hold the towns and all the high ground east of the Osma Valley. A general battle must necessarily take place within a few days, if it is not, as I believe, being fought now. Its results will be known by telegraph long before this letter reaches its destination, and although I will not venture to predict their nature, I may assert that on the issue of this battle will depend the fate of the first campaign, which so far must be a severe blow to the pretensions of those amateur strategists who, from ignorance or a desire to curry favor with the Russians, have so obstinately predicted a simple "walk over" for their friends, and who sneered at and snubbed professional soldiers for presuming to call into question their superior intelligence.

The intrepidity and steadiness of the Russian soldier, the chivalrous gallantry of his officers, is beyond all praise, but as an army Russia's legions have not made one step forward since 1854. Rifled muskets were in their infantry then, rifled cannon were unknown, breech-loaders were undreamed of, and yet we see all the old mistakes and errors even of 1828—bad enough then, but infinitely worse now that modern ingenuity has increased the range of firearms—repeated in every detail. Their successful operations against the Therkiss and the Turkoman, which, like those of the French against Kabyles and Bedouin, were supposed to be a good training school for the young generation of officers, have been the ruin of their army, for it has taught them, as the French were taught, to despise and undervalue their enemy. Since the Crimean war the Russians have never been pitted against any civilized foe, where great masses were brought in presence, and now that their old fogy chiefs find themselves with those masses in their hands, they are utterly at a loss how to use them. As early as 1840 Marshal von Moltke, to whom the extraordinary successes of the German Army have given a kind of infallibility in military matters, signaled the difficulties attendant upon a campaign against the Turks. He showed where they erred in 1828 and 1829, and proved, algebraically almost, that they could never be completely and rapidly successful unless their operations were commenced upon a much greater scale than had hitherto been their custom. But, as a little learning is always a most dangerous thing, these people profited by the letter of the advice, but had not the intelligence to understand its spirit. Gen. Nepokoïtchsky had read Moltke's books, and had seen how he had been successful in his enterprise against Paris, although he had ventured on its siege with Metz still untaken in his rear, and he thought that he could go and do likewise, and, simply masking the quadrilateral, could march on victoriously to Adrianople, forgetting that the Germans had already had an apprenticeship to their new tactics in the campaigns against Denmark and Austria; that Russia's legions can no more be compared with those of Germany than can the greasy warriors of King John of Abyssinia, and that the incapacity of the French Generals, even more than his own transcendent abilities, secured the success of a series of operations which, against other enemy than the disorganized, badly commanded French, would have had a very different issue, and that, with the enterprise and initiative of American troops, the leaguers of Paris would have never left the country except as exchanged prisoners.

Strategically and tactically, every conception has been faulty and every execution defective. Three hundred thousand men crossed the Pruth; 240,000, according to their own accounts, are on Turkish territory, and with what results! Their splendid army has been broken up into fragments; they have moved along eccentric, divergent outer lines, where each step forward removed each fraction further from its base, and from all possibility of mutual support. They have fought their troops in driblets, and now, after nearly six weeks occupation of the outskirts of the enemy's country, they can only register in their favor the passage of an undefended river, the capture of a petty fortress by a force double the numbers of its garrison, and a successful raid to a position in the Balkans which one more defeat will render untenable. They have no organized commissariat, they are without money, and, what is worse than all, notwithstanding their courage, perseverance, and daring, they are without one single General who is capable of successfully commanding a brigade. I always supposed that there would be great and serious obstacles to overcome before their triumph was assured; but I never anticipated so utter a collapse. I prophesied at the beginning of the war that if not more than 150,000 Russians reached the second line of the Turkish defense, not many of them would ever get back to the Danube, and the occurrences of the past 10 days fully justify my calculations, which were based, not upon partiality or prejudice, but upon a knowledge of the country and of the qualities of the Turkish soldier.

PROMPT CAPTURE OF A THIEF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18.—The Police received this afternoon a hand-bill from Red Hook, N. Y., describing a stolen horse and top-buggy, owned by Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, of that place, and giving a description of the thief. Within two hours after the fellow arrived here and offered to make a trade at a carriage repository, was promptly arrested, and will be delivered to the New-York authorities. He gives the name of David Turner, and admits that he stole the horse. The team is a valuable one.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

SOCIAL SCANDAL IN MILWAUKEE.

A MOTHER'S ATTEMPT TO SECURE POSSESSION OF HER CHILD—AN EX-CONGRESSMAN IN COURT—HIS RESPONSE TO A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS—THE LADY'S SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 18.—Ex-Congressman Alexander Mitchell, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, was brought into court to-day on a writ of habeas corpus issued in behalf of his daughter in-law to secure possession of her child, Mrs. Mitchell having commenced a suit for divorce from Alexander Mitchell's son John. The pair have lived unhappily together for years. The husband has been more or less dissipated and bad-tempered. His wife, who is a beautiful woman, has also been addicted to drink. Some weeks ago, according to the story told by John Mitchell's friends, he protested against the visits of a certain man to his house. High words were indulged in by himself and wife, and during the progress of the discussion the man who was the subject of their trouble came in. He remained till a late hour, and as he took his leave Mrs. Mitchell accompanied him outside the door. The husband then coolly turned the key, leaving her shut out. The residence of the couple is some miles from town. Mrs. Mitchell went to the stable, got a horse, and came to the city. Since then she has never been back to her home. The couple have two children—one the inmate of an institution for feeble-minded; the other is 2 years old, and is in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, its grandparents. It is to secure possession of this child that proceedings were brought. Mr. Mitchell, in response to the writ, relates that he has the custody of the child by virtue of a power of attorney from the father; that the child now has a comfortable home with him; that Bianca C. Mitchell, the mother, is unfit to have control of the child; that she has for a number of years been addicted to an inordinate use of liquor, has often been very drunk, and by reason of her excessive drinking has become unfit to have the care of the child; that through the use of liquor she has become violent and harsh in temper, and that the morals and health of the child would be endangered in her hands; that he has offered to let her see the child at reasonable times, and that she has left it for days without care or attention. Mrs. Mitchell makes denial of the allegations, and says when she left the child four days at a time it had the care of a competent nurse. She denies that she is unfit to have the custody of the child, and says that prior to her marriage she never tasted liquor, but that after marriage, finding her husband to be a confirmed drunkard, and upon his frequent solicitations, and his surrounding her with drinking associations, she frequently drank in his company, but she has now, and for a long time, entirely abandoned the use of all kinds of liquor. She denies that Alexander Mitchell offered to allow her to see her child, and says she was refused permission to see it on the 5th inst., its birthday; that John L. Mitchell is unfit to have control of the child by reason of his habitual drunkenness and adulterous life.

In her complaint for divorce, Mrs. Mitchell alleges drunkenness, cruelty, and adultery. The case has been adjourned 10 days, the child to remain in the custody of its grandfather till then. The troubles of the Mitchell family have created a great sensation. John L. Mitchell is an only son of Alexander Mitchell, and a man of considerable ability in science, and is an enthusiastic agriculturist and horseman. He is a member of the State Senate, has recently been supposed to have cancer of the stomach, and has taken to drink. The loss of five children had much to do with and increase this infirmity. Both are unquestionably to blame. Mrs. Mitchell was poor when she married, but beautiful and intelligent. The marriage was bitterly opposed by the Mitchells, and there never has been any feeling of great friendliness between the two families.

THE VINELAND BURIAL CASE.

A PUBLIC MEETING AND ITS RESULT—BISHOP CORRIGAN'S ACTION IN THE CONTROVERSY—MRS. MAGGIOLI STANDS FIRM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., Aug. 18.—The meeting held here on Friday evening to give expression to the sympathy of the citizens of Vineland for Mrs. Maggioli, and to the popular feeling in regard to the threatened disinterment of the body of her husband, was not a complete success, if to make it a success it was necessary that there should be perfect unanimity of opinion on the subject. The sentiment of the audience, which was a large and apparently interested one, was about equally divided as to the expediency or inexpediency of any public action at this stage of affairs, because Rev. Father Vivet had been deterred from carrying out his threat by the articles already published in the newspapers, had receded from his first position, and there was no present danger of an attempted removal of the body. All shades of opinion were represented in the audience, and the resolutions expressive of sympathy and "indignation," which were finally adopted as the sense of the meeting, were earnestly discussed from all points of view, and came near being tabled. They were only passed at last by a bare majority. This morning Father Vivet returned from Newark, where he had been to consult Bishop Corrigan. He brought with him the final decision of the Bishop in regard to the case, which plainly shows that the right reverend gentleman wishes to wash his hands of the matter, but the reference of the whole subject of dispute for settlement to the two women most nearly interested is not likely to be a speedy method of disposing of the question. Father Vivet gave the following, over his own signature, as the Bishop's ultimatum:

After consultation with the right reverend Bishop, I am authorized to propose to Mrs. Maggioli to remove her husband from the place that belongs to Mrs. James Gregory, and to give her another grave if she complies with the regulation of the cemetery. Should Mrs. Maggioli refuse to remove her husband the case would then be settled between Mrs. Gregory and Mrs. Maggioli. P. VIVET,
Pastor Roman Catholic Church."

The following was appended as a supplementary note of admonitory counsel from the Bishop, with a view of influencing Mrs. Maggioli's decision:

"The right reverend Bishop hopes that Mrs. Maggioli, understanding that the grave belongs to Mrs. James Gregory, will certainly, as a dutiful member of her Church, comply with his wishes and see her pastor, Rev. P. Vivet, in regard to a new grave, in accordance with the regulations of the cemetery."

Mrs. Maggioli, when interviewed this afternoon with reference to the Bishop's action, stated, through Mr. Rossetti, the gentleman who represented her in a friendly way, and who acted as interpreter, that she was irrevocably opposed to the exhumation of her husband's body under any circumstances, and would not consent to a thing of this kind unless obliged to. She also stated that within a day or two emissaries of Father Vivet had approached her, and sought by threats and expostulations to effect a change of her purpose, but that no arguments or menaces would move her. Mr. E. M. Turner, the attorney of the Italian Committee and Mrs. Maggioli in this matter, stated to the reporter that as the case stood at present a compromise was impossible until it was proved beyond the shadow of a possible doubt, that Mrs. Gregory had a valid claim upon this lot, where Maggioli was interred. His body would not, in any case, be moved until late in the season. As the most the claim was only a permit to bury, and Mrs. Gregory's claim covered the unoccupied lot between her husband's and Maggioli's grave, and not that grave. If there should be the least reason to believe that there would be an attempt to exhume the corpse, he would get out a perpetual injunction against the Bishop, the priest, and Mrs. Gregory. The law in the case was plain and unmistakable, and he would see that there was no violation of it. To-day, after his return from Newark, Father Vivet sought a conference with Mrs. Maggioli, in order that he might convey to her Bishop Corrigan's judgment in the matter. She refused to have any discourse with him, and referred him to the committee of gentlemen who act as her advisers. With these gentlemen Father Vivet declined to have dealings. After this rebuff he went to Lawyer Turner's office, and read to him, from the Vineland *Weekly* of to-day, the copy of the Bishop's decision. Mr. Turner informed him that he would return him an answer in writing next Monday or Tuesday.

A GANG OF FORGERS ARRESTED.

NEW-YORK DETECTIVES IN CHICAGO—THREE MEN AND $36,000 CAPTURED—OPERATING ON A MAGNIGICENT SCALE—A CITY BANK CLERK SAID TO BE ONE OF THE GANG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 18.—About two weeks ago Col. Austin, a banker, of Dover, N. H., accompanied by Jayne, the New-York Government detective, arrived here from New-York, and at once placed themselves in communication with one of the constables attached to the office of Justice Pollak. For 10 days these three only knew what was wanted. On Wednesday of this week, however, their business was so well under way that they were compelled to divulge a portion of it before taking the final steps. Warrants were then sworn out for the arrest of three men on a charge of forgery. One of the checks alleged to have been forged was for $26,000, while the others were for more moderate sums—$8,000 and the like. On Thursday evening the constable arrested two of the accused at the Sherman House, and took them to rooms in the Grand Pacific Hotel, where they were securely guarded. After being taken to the Grand Pacific, the officers deposited with the clerk, for safe keeping, $36,000 in bills taken from the prisoners. Of course, these manœuvres excited great suspicion, and the circumstances attending their arrest were finally made public.

It appears that the two men, whose names are said to be Nelson A. Gesner, E. B. Weston, and another man — E. T. Henderson — who was arrested in Michigan at the same time, are alleged to be members of a gang of forgers whose operations have been conducted on a magnificent scale, and have extended to all parts of the country. So successful have they been that they are said to have realized more than $450,000 within the last year. The head of the gang is a New-York banker or bank clerk. Henderson, who also goes by the name of Stevens, is a business man and general speculator. He is acknowledged to be the head and front of the forgery business, in these cases doing all the fine work. The plan has been for one or more to go to some place and engage in business, making themselves "solid" with the business community, and then begin their operations. Two of the parties now under arrest here were recently operating in Burlington, Iowa, from whence they came to Chicago. Another party has been in Minneapolis, Minn.; a fifth in St. Louis, and a sixth in Indianapolis. Friday night one of the party, known as "Col." Ed. Orvis, was arrested in St. Louis. The Indianapolis man was also captured yesterday, and the one in Minneapolis would have been taken ere this, but got away on a river steamer before the officers could get hands on him. The New-York bank man has been watched for months, and can be taken in at any time. The New-York detectives have been working up the case for four months, and but for the accidental departure of their Minneapolis man at the very last moment previous to his intended seizure, every known member of the gang would have been arrested.

The three prisoners operating here have been in Chicago about three weeks, and in that time have "bagged," it is said, $4,600 from the Third National Bank, and as nearly as can be learned $100,000 from other sources. The bank people are extremely reticent on the subject. The three men in custody are charged with having, among other work of their kind, passed a forged check for $26,986 75, purporting to have been issued by Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New-York City; also a check drawn by the New-York Life Insurance Company, amount unknown; also with raising a draft issued by a Milwaukee bank on the Third National of this city from $460 to $4,600. By the check-raising system the Minneapolis operator is reported to have swindled the Lake City National Bank of Lake City, Minn., out of $60,000. Gesner is said to have formerly been a Paymaster in the Army. Officers have been sent out to intercept the Minneapolis member of the gang.

The forged check of Winslow, Lanier & Co. was drawn on the Third National Bank of New-York, and the check of the New-York Life Insurance Company was drawn on the Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and was for an amount approximating $40,000. Henderson or Stevens had just come up from Rahway, N. J., to Michigan with his family for the purpose of spending a few weeks in the country. No requisition was had for the arrest of the prisoner, as the parties in New-York interested in making the arrest were afraid of the affair leaking out through the Attorney-General's office in that State. Austin and Jayne, with Gesner and Weston, left for New-York on the 5:15 train this afternoon, while Henderson, alias Stevens, went on from Michigan. Gesner is the man who did the mechanical work, washing drafts and raising the same. He was quite recently a member of the Minnesota Legislature. Weston had a number of washed checks and other papers on his person when arrested. Henderson has no particular habitation, and while he is known to have been long engaged in crooked work, has never before been "run in" by the detectives. There is one party who had not been arrested at the latest advices here. He is the one who passes the forged checks, and is known to be in New-York. Late developments show that the reports that the forgers reaped a harvest here are not true. Their operations were carried on chiefly in New-York and Minnesota.

FATAL TUG-BOAT EXPLOSION.

APPALLING ACCIDENT IN HAMPTON ROADS—THREE MEN KILLED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 18.—An appalling accident occured this morning, by which three men were instantly killed and a valuable tug-boat blown to pieces. The tug Matt White, Capt. Dick Blunt, which has been towing on James River for some time past, came into the Roads yesterday afternoon and went over to the Rip Raps, where she tied up alongside of the wharf for the night. The Captain and crew retired as usual, with the fires banked, and this morning the engineer, a Mr. James, got up to attend to them. Capt. Blunt got up about 5 o'clock, took his glass, and, after a careful look, finding nothing new in sight, turned in to take another nap. Hardly had he returned to his berth when the explosion took place with deafening noise, blowing the whole forward part of the vessel to atoms, and she sunk at the wharf where she lay. Mr. Allen, watchman on the Rip Raps, at once went to the scene of disaster, and succeeded in rescuing the mate and one fireman, who were not seriously injured.

The pilot-boat Phantom also went to their assistance, and found the débris from the wreck scattered over perhaps an acre of space. The whole forward

were commenced on Monday. Six hundred delegates were present from the different courts and districts throughout England. Among the subjects discussed were certain changes in the Constitution of the order proposed by the Subsidiary High Court of the United States, which the Council decided against, because proper notice of the proposition had not been given by the American brethren. One of the most interesting of the many attractions at the Alexandra Palace on Monday was the collection of falcons and hawks belonging to Capt. F. S. Dugmore, who has recently shown us that the royal and picturesque game of hawking has not yet died out. The game was a popular pastime even in the days of Harold the King, and the old pictures of English and French chivalry are full of reminiscences of it. Capt. Dugmore's birds are well trained, and their exhibitions at "dead lures" give one a complete idea of the sport in its integrity. It is believed that Messrs. Roberts, the new lessees of the Alexandra Palace, are making the rival of Sydenham pay. The Westminster Aquarium Directors have declined their offer to farm that establishment, the Directors of which continue to hold stormy meetings to consider and provide for the losses which have been made by the management. Mr. Robertson appears to be working hard in obtaining new attractions, and his supporters say the establishment during the last few months has been conducted at a profit for the first time. "Zazel," a graceful young lady, who is fired from a cannon, the invention of an American doctor, is the hit of the season, though Pongo, the gorilla, threatens to divide the honors of the time with her. Buckland, the naturalist who opposes Darwin's theory, has been invited to lecture on Pongo. If he complies, an effort will be made to get Darwin to answer him. A controversy of this kind, conducted in the monkey's presence, would be peculiarly interesting.

"The Dead Secret," said to have been written by Mr. Wilkie Collins for the Lyceum Theatre, is not solely the work of that popular novelist and dramatist. Mrs. Bateman (who did the version of "Fanchette," produced during the first days of her husband's management of this theatre) is the real author or adapter of "The Dead Secret." Mr. Collins has revised it. In addition to his dramatic version of "The Moonstone," to be produced at the Olympic, Mr. Collins is writing a new and original drama for Miss Ada Cavendish. Mme. Celeste, who must be nearly 70, is to play the boy in Wills' version of "Peveril of the Peak," for which they are now painting the scenery at Drury Lane. Mme. Celeste was the heroine of many of the most successful melodramas played at the Adelphi in the heyday of Webster's management. Her *Miami* in "The Green Bushes" is a delightful memory to scores of gray-headed play-goers; but it is neither fair to herself, her reputation, nor to the public, this proposed melancholy burlesque of youth.

Mr. Burgess, of Moore and Burgess' Minstrels, gave a garden party at his pretty house near Finchley on Tuesday, to welcome home Mrs. and Mr. Farjeon. A large company, connected chiefly with dramatic art, assembled together on the occasion. Mr. Joseph Jefferson was present during the early part of the evening. "The happy pair" looked well, and it is said they intend to accompany Mr. Jefferson to the United States in the Autumn. Everybody is sorry that this great artist did not appear at the Haymarket in some important piece. Farces are all very well for Toole and Terry, but Jefferson is enshrined in a higher niche of art than that into which low comedians are placed. He does not, he says, give us his versions of some of the great modern creations of English fiction, such as *Newman Noggs*, because his English audiences might not consider them true to the London ideal; but I think he would find his public here quite as ready to accept and recognize the merits of the great actor in whatever rôle he selected, whether they agreed with his own particular views of a particular character or not. For example, many of Mr. Henry Irving's most sincere admirers object to his *Macbeth* and to his *Othello*, but they accept his interpretations as highly interesting and instructive, and his earnestness is found sufficient to carry any part he may select to play. Mr. Jefferson would make no mistake if he played his entire *repertoire* in England, where he occupies with Irving the foremost rank. His *Rip* is regarded by judicious critics as a finer performance than Salvini's *Othello*, and his artistic repose has had a considerable effect upon English acting. The best artists in London have been content to sit at the feet of Jefferson and take lessons. Next season Mr. Irving will play *Louis XI.*, in which the late Charles Kean made his one single great success, his peculiarities of gait and elocution falling naturally into the striking individuality of the part.

Mr. Paul Merritt, who has found so much hearty encouragement in the criticisms of "Stolen Kisses," has just produced a new comedy called "Daughters of Eve," at Birmingham. The work is said to be inferior to "Stolen Kisses." Mr. H. J. Byron is writing a new comedy to follow "Our Boys," which is to run under any circumstances for 1,000 nights. Mr. F. C. Burnaud is at work for the Alhambra. His burlesque book on Burnaby's *Ride to Khiva* is a success. "Brass" is to be done at the Haymarket. Mr. Rowe is here making the necessary arrangements. Miss Lafontain (Mrs. Graves) has announced her intention of retiring from the stage. The "Marriage Settlement" is said to be on a very liberal scale. The St. James, Queen's, and Royalty Theatres are still "to be let," though it is reputed that Miss Hodson will once more take on herself the cares of management at the Long Acre House, which has been handsomely decorated by tenants who have gone into the Queen's jubilant and full of hope, to leave it bankrupt in purse and equally ruined in reputation. Mr. John Coleman, however, is still struggling valiantly to retrieve his fortunes with "Henry V.," in the Provinces. The Opera Comique has in the hands of the decorators. If "Lilac" which has been so successful at Liverpool, can hold its own in this purely comedy theatre, the management will have great reason to be satisfied with their enterprise.

DISLIKE OF NORTHERN TEACHERS.

A GENTLE CROPPING-OUT OF ANIMOSITY IN THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ATLANTA—DEMAND FOR SECTIONAL EDUCATION.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Atlanta, Ga., an institution for the education of colored youth, has lately made a report to the Governor of the State, in the course of which it is said: "This race have naturally strong local attachments, but they evidently do not love the home institutions of Georgia as directed by the whites. Our State is a large patron of this institution, and she can be interested in it only so far as it sends out to her intelligent, moral, and patriotic citizens. To accomplish this and furnish noble citizens from a race necessarily degraded by recent bondage, as yet almost untaught, and with circumstances and influences wholly unfavorable, is a task of the proportions as it would be noble in purpose. Your board had constantly in view the ends to be attained and the difficulties in the way. They also found neatness and order in the school-room, far in advance of what is usually found in the academies and colleges of the whites. The pupils were exceedingly docile and respectful, and showed an appreciation of the proprieties and a love for the harmonious and beautiful which few, knowing the race, would have thought possible. Indeed, the board are constrained to say that the mental training was very satisfactory. These pupils will certainly exert a tremendous influence over their race, as to whether that influence will be for good or ill is as yet mere problematical. Heretofore most of the surroundings of these people have tended to drag them away from us, to alienate their affections from the State, and embitter them against her institutions. This has been most unfortunate for State and people, and it is highly important than their influence and love be secured to the Home Government. Until this is done they will always be indifferent and troublesome citizens. The carpet-baggers and others who exerted a bad influence are now powerless, or nearly so, and if the pupils from this school be patriotic and true the race may furnish the State many valuable citizens. Members of the board thought that the animus of the pupils this year seemed much better. Formerly their feelings were clearly against us, almost wholly alienated—so much so, indeed, that the propriety of withdrawing the State aid and using it for a normal school taught by our own people has been discussed and pressed. But the board think now such a course would be unwise, as it would create dissatisfaction and further alienation, because they accepted this aid in lieu of their claim on the Government land scrip. They seem much attached to the school, and for the present they will take instruction from Northern teachers more readily and confidently than they would from us. The board suggest, however, that our authorities insist that these Northern teachers do not try to alienate them from old masters and homes, and from their native State, or even use such instruction, or place around them such influences (by sectional books, &c.,) as will have that tendency. Probably the present teachers are not so careful in this respect as the interests of this people and of our State demand."

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 18.—The steam-tug Mat White while towing a boat on the James River at an early hour this morning blew up near the Rip Raps. Capt. Blunt, engineer James, and one fireman are missing.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 18.—The fishing schooner Bell, of Gloucester, during a thick fog last evening went ashore on Duck Island and became a total wreck. The crew were saved. She was insured for $600 in Provincetown.

MONTREAL, Aug. 18.—Silks valued at $20,000 were stolen from the wholesale dry-goods house of T. J. Claxton & Co., by two employes named Sinclair McCoy and John Harvey, who had as an accomplice the notorious thief Vesburgh. McCoy and Harvey were arrested this afternoon.

WASHINGTON.

DEPARTMENTAL AND OTHER AFFAIRS

MR. OLIVER FISKE SEEKING A REAPPOINTMENT—SECRETARIES SCHURZ AND MCCRARY—THE COLORED SUGARS—NAVAL INTELLIGENCE—TREASURY ITEMS—THE MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENT — TIMBER LANDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Mr. Oliver Fiske has made application to the President and Attorney-General for reappointment to the Marshalship of the Southern District of New-York. In his application he incloses a pamphlet containing a number of old charges against the present Marshal, Mr. Payne.

Secretary Schurz left Washington this afternoon for Summit, N. J., where his family is spending the Summer. He will return on Monday. Secretary McCrary returned from Vermont this morning.

OUR INDIAN FOES.

THE SITTING BULL COMMISSION—WHERE THE NEZ PERCES WERE LAST SEEN—HOWARD MOVING INTO GEN. CROOK'S DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A dispatch received from Gen. Terry, of the Sitting Bull Commission, announces that he cannot reach here for his instructions until Wednesday or Thursday next. The commission will not leave Chicago till the 27th inst.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The following dispatch from Gen. McDowell, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, was received at the War Department this morning:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 17.

To the Adjutant-General of the United States Army, Washington:

Gen. Howard telegraphs on the 14th inst., from near Bannock City, that to-day he would enter the Department of the Platte in pursuit of hostile Indians who were near Lake Henry, apparently making eastward for the buffalo country through the National Park. Gens. Sheridan and Crook have been advised. McDOWELL, Major-General.

Acting Indian Agent Danielson writes to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of the 8th inst., detailing the shooting of two white men by a Bannock Indian, who had put on his war paint, mounted his pony, and was just starting out to join Chief Joseph. The Bannocks expressed great regret at the occurrence, and at last accounts were in pursuit of the murderer.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE AND ORDERS—DEPARTMENTAL AFFAIRS—IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI—TREASURY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Dispatches received at the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Reynolds, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, give an interesting account of the celebration of the Fourth of July by the officers and crews of the United States vessels in those waters. At night our vessels were illuminated, and other foreign ships of war joined in the illumination as a mark of courtesy to the United States. The United States steamer Alert arrived at Hong Kong on the 24 h of July from her late cruise to the Dampier Straits. This vessel, it will be remembered, was sent out by Admrali Reynolds some time ago to search for 10 or 12 persons reported to have been shipwrecked and found shelter on an island near the Dampier Straits. Admiral Reynolds had not received the particulars of the cruise at the time he wrote.

Special Agent Chamberlin has submitted his report of an investigation of alleged fraudulent colored sugars imported at the Ports of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. He finds that this class of sugars are imported at all the ports named, but in larger quantities at New-York than elsewhere. He consulted sugar merchants and refiners at all of the ports named, and all of them concur in the statement that the Demerara sugars known in the market reports as "Clark crystals," are artificially colored for the American market for the purpose of reducing the rate of duty thereon. These sugars will polarize higher than any other sugars known to the trade, and if their importation is to be allowed without check by the Government it will work great injury to refiners who do not use them, and reduce the amount of duties collected very largely. Many persons engaged in the sugar trade state that these Demerara sugars are refined almost to the purity of rock candy by the same process used in purging the crystals from impurities, but it is doubtful whether they should be classed as refined sugars in the commercial sense.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill of Aug. 14, 1876, appropriated $100,000 for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River, provided that the appropriation shall not be available whenever and so long as there shall be an open channel of 18 feet of water, at mean tide, to and from the sea, through the south pass of the river to the port of New-Orleans. Gen. Brown, the engineer officer in charge of the work, has reported to the Secretary of War that the survey has been made and a channel of 250 feet in width and 18 feet in depth exists. The Secretary of War has, therefore, directed that all further expenditures of the $100,000, above referred to, be suspended, and the order has been transmitted to Major Howell, the officer in charge of all improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi except the Eads jetties at the south pass.

In response to a communication from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in reference to depredations upon the public timber lands of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior has directed that clerks be detailed from the land office, or a sufficient number of persons be employed to visit the different States and Territories where depredations have been committed, with instructions to obtain such accurate and specific information as may be obtainable in reference to the nature, extent, and amount of such depredations, the persons by whom and when committed, and that weekly reports be required to be transmitted to the Commissioner, and forwarded to the Secretary.

Lieut.-Commander H. C. Neilds has been detached from command of the Nahant, at League Island, Penn., and placed on waiting orders; Lieuts. John K. Winn and F. G. Hyde, Master F. E. Upton, Assistant Surgeon C. J. Nourse, Passed Assistant Engineer Jefferson Brown, Assistant Engineer W. H. Nauman, and Gunner E. J. Waugh have been detached from the Nahant and placed on waiting orders. Ensign Winslow Allderdice has been detached from the Nahant and ordered to the training-ship Constitution. Passed Assistant Engineer William A. Windsor and Assistant Engineer B. R. Leitch have been detached from the Lehigh, at Norfolk, and placed on waiting orders.

United States Attorney Mayer, of the Northern District of Alabama, is in the city, and it is stated that his resignation has been requested. No information, however, can be obtained at the General's office on the subject, but it seems to be understood among a number of prominent Southerners here that a change will be made not only in the office of the United States Attorney, but in that of the United States Marshal also, which position is now filled by George Turner. Of course, no action will be taken until the return of the President and Attorney-General Devens next week.

Charges were recently filed with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue against Tobacco Inspector J. H. Vananken, of Petersburg, Va., stating that while he was Treasurer of Sussex County, Va., he had guilty knowledge of, and participation in, a defalcation in his office. An investigation was ordered by the Treasury Department, which has resulted in a dismissal of the charges, it being shown that the misappropriation of funds was by a subordinate, entirely without any knowledge by the Treasurer, and that that officer repaid the stolen funds to the county.

The receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, were as follows:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$950,000	$1,286,000
Boston	1,388,000	1,712,000
Philadelphia	404,000	165,000
Miscellaneous	1,242,000	1,088.000
Total	$3,984,000	$4,251,000

Receipts to-day, $721,000.

Assistant Engineer F. J. Hoffman has been detached from the Montauk and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Engineer J. D. Sloane has been detached from the Passaic and ordered to the Swatara; Assistant Engineer J. F. Mickley has been detached from the Passaic and ordered to the Montauk; Passed Assistant Engineer Robert Crawford has been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy; Passed Assistant Engineer George J. B. Burnah has been ordered to special duty at Chester, Penn.

Several samples of sugars that have been examined by Treasury officers have been received here, showing that in some cases a coloring process has evidently been employed with a view to evade proper tariff on the merchandise. Treasury experts will make a careful investigation of the reports to this effect, and early action will be taken by the department to recover all duties that may have been avoided by wrong process.

The Post Office Department announces that the steam-ship Cassini will be dispatched from New-York direct to Pernambuco and Bahia on the 23d inst., conveying United States mails for Brazil and the River Platte. The rates for such matter are as follows: Single rate letter postage, 10 cents; newspapers and postal cards, 4 cents each; other printed matter, 4 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

The Treasurer now holds $337,590,650 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $18,651,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited to secure bank circulation for the week ending Aug. 18, $1,385; amount withdrawn for the same period, $1,392,950. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, $314,988,170; gold notes, $1,425,770.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $12,255,254 45; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,160,858; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $58,895,000; coin, $102,091,579 25, (including coin certificates, $38,930,100;) outstanding legal tenders, $359,094,220.

A land case involving the title of the State of Kansas to over 236,000 acres of land, being the aggregate of the grant to the State under the act of 1861 admitting Kansas into the Union, has been decided by the Interior Department in favor of the State of Kansas.

The Treasury Department has received the report on weighers and gaugers in the New-York Custom-house made by the commission investigating the officers of that office.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $360,292 02, and from Customs, $614,946 67.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS YESTERDAY —AN EVENING OF SONG CLOSING THE DAY.

FAIR POINT, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., of Stamford, Conn., at 8:30 delivered a very entertaining and instructive address on "Studies in Human Nature." In the pavilion, at 11 o'clock, in response to a request unanimously adopted by the Assembly, Rev. John H. Vincent, D. D., general director of the exercises here, delivered the companion lecture to that known as "That Boy," entitled "That Boy's Sister," to one of the largest audiences that has ever gathered at Fair Point, and his appearance on the platform was greeted with applause. The Rector stated that he should speak to-day of woman in childhood and in maturer age, of woman's sphere, of woman's work, of woman's power, and proceeded to read a fascinating story about Gertrude Oliver, with a robust and sturdy moral. In the reception of the lecture, Mr. Vincent enjoyed an ovation from the multitude present.

At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, of New-York, assisted by Dr. C. A. Doremus, gave a lecture on "The Spirits of the Air," illustrated by scientific apparatus. The Professor at the onset stated that Prof. Latimer, of Rochester, N. Y., now here, pronounces the water of Chautauqua Lake the purest he has ever seen. At 4 o'clock, Mr. Frank Beard, of New-York, drew a number of caricatures on some of the people at Chautauqua, which greatly pleased the audience. At 7 o'clock, Miss Edith K. Session, daughter of Hon. W. A. Session, of Panama, recited Trowbridge's "Vagabond" with excellent effect. The day closed with an evening of song by Philip Phillips and the Young Apollo Club of New-York.

THE QUAKERS OF ULSTER COUNTY.

ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE FRIENDS' SOCIETY—A GREAT GALA DAY IN SOUTHERN ULSTER —THE SECT INCREASING.

RONDOUT, Aug. 18.—The Friends of Lower Ulster are making ready for their annual picnic, which is held in James H. Coutant's grove, two miles from the village of Modena, on the 31st of this month. This is the great event of the year with this sect, and annually draws to the grove every Quaker in the county and a large concourse of outsiders, so that the assemblage usually numbers between 5,000 and 10,000 people. The exercises last all day, and are furnished by the children of the Sabbath-schools. These schools are pronounced by the County Missionary the best in the county. The entire family attend the regular Sunday sessions, the older members taking as much interest as the children. The latter are trained during the greater portion of the year for the public exercises at the grove, especially in loud speaking, and even the younger lads succeed in making themselves distinctly heard by the most of the assembly. The exercises are held on a stand erected in the centre of the grove, which is put in order specially for the annual picnic. There is no singing by the schools, but a great variety of declamations, dialogues, and like efforts, which are listened to with great delight by all who can get within the circle of hearing distance. It is noted that the children in performing some of the pieces have a subdued fondness for stylish colors, and in one piece a couple of years ago, a "rainbow" exercise was presented in which all the colors were given in the dresses.

For the older people the best speakers in the sect—that of the orthodox Quakers—are secured, and the speaking is always of a high order. The Friends are very numerous in the Towns of Marlborough and Plattekill, and there are a large number in Seloyd, New-Paltz, Shawangunk, and Gardiner. The denomination is extending in Ulster County, and is stronger than it was a few years ago. At a lately revived meeting-house on Rosendale Plains, which is supplied by a committee from the lower towns. A few years since the Friends would not allow musical instruments in their houses, and opposed Sunday-schools, but now they have seven schools in the county, and pianos can be found in their dwellings. There is no singing in the schools, but it is not forbidden, and if anybody be moved to strike up a hymn, it is freely permitted. The Friends are now taking pains to give their children a classical education, and their evangelists are doing the largest work, in proportion to their numbers, of any in the country. The Quakers are universally held as among the most worthy of our citizens. Their hospitality has become proverbial, and no traveler or solicitor of alms is ever turned away from their doors empty-handed. None of the Friends are ever found in the poor-house. They are very exact in their dealings, but no charge is ever made for entertainment of strangers whom they furnish with food and lodging.

GREAT SUNDAY-SCHOOL GATHERING.

RONDOUT, Aug. 18.—The Sunday-school Convention at Nesley Grove, near Neelytown, in Orange County, was the first ever held in the county, but it proved a great success, drawing largely from all parts of Orange and the lower towns of Ulster. Thursday was children's day, and on that day the schools were very largely represented, the spacious amphitheatre used as an auditorium being full to its remotest part, and it is estimated that there were fully 7,000 persons present. The wagons of those who came from the immediate vicinity covered three acres of ground, and the cars brought immense loads. The grove is very convenient of access, the cars running within a couple of rods of the entrance to the grove. The exercises were in charge of Prof. William F. Sherwin, a Newark composer of Sunday-school music, and Rev. Dr. Fish entertained the children with a large collection of views in Palestine and a display of Oriental costumes, which afforded them great delight. Speeches were delivered by Revs. Dickson, Fletcher and King. The convention was in every respect a success, and will probably be made an annual one. The regular campmeeting of the Newburg district commences at this grove on the 24th and continues till the 31st inst., at which some of the most eminent men in the Methodist denomination will be present, and every church in the district will be represented.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 18.—A society to be auxiliary to the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of New-York was organized on Wednesday evening in the village of Saugerties. Its object is the prevention of crime, and, as far as practicable, the eradication of the sources and causes of crime and vice by all suitable and legal methods, especially by the suppression of tippling-houses, and by the enforcement of all laws relating to such subjects. Officers of the society were elected and a large membership obtained. Application will at once be made to the parent society to become auxiliary.

RACING IN A RAIN-STORM.

EXCELLENT SPORT AT SARATOGA.

FOURTH DAY OF THE AUGUST MEETING—FOUR RACES ON THE FLAT WITNESSED BY A LARGE CROWD OF SPECTATORS—THREE RUNS WON BY AN ENGLISH JOCKEY—THE SUMMARIES—MONDAY'S PROGRAMME.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The fourth day of the August meeting did not dawn propitiously, for the rain which fell during the early hours of the morning was disappointing to the thousands who expected to enjoy a fine day's sport to finish up the week. However, the rain ceased in time to avoid a postponement, but heavy banks of cloud continued to hang about the horizon, and occasioned much anxiety. Shortly after 11 o'clock the sun made its appearance, the ladies ventured to make the journey to the course, and the grand stand was again crowded with a brilliant array of spectators, which was an agreeable surprise to the managers. The sport furnished was trully excellent, and made more exciting by a furious rain-storm which prevailed while the two-mile race was under way. The favorites made a little better show to-day, and two of them brought their backers out safely. Evans, the English jockey, was very fortunate in winning the first three races, which will enhance his reputation greatly, as he showed considerable skill. The three-quarter dash was taken by Rhadamanthus in 1:15½, which, with 122 pounds up, is by far the best race yet run. The mutual pools paid $12 60. The second race was taken by Oriole, beating Bradamante, the favorite, very easily, and the tickets on her paid $19 80. Galway won the two miles in the mud, his first victory here, and the fortunate possessors of his tickets won $28 80. The favorite Rappahannock captured the selling race, and the tickets on him were worth $11 80. Indeed, a more successful day has not been seen on this course during the present meeting, and the spectators left apparently delighted with the entertainment, as doubtless many of them had never seen a race in a storm. The following are the details of the sport:

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The day's entertainment began with a dash of three-quarters of a mile, with allowances to maidens of 4 years old and upward. There were seven entries, but as Dan K. and Rhadamanthus were also entered in the second race, the speculators not in the confidence of those stables were somewhat chary of putting their money on. When the jockeys weighed in, however, Bradamante was discovered to be the only absentee, and those who appeared to receive the attention of the starter were Virginius, Dan K., African Maid, Rhadamanthus, Bertram, and the Glen Athol filly. In the pools Rhadamanthus was the favorite, a three-quarter dash is his forte. He brought $200, while the Western colt, Dan K., was well supported as a strong second choice at $165, Virginius at $155, Bertram for $60, and the field, comprising African Maid and the Glen Athol filly, at $40. They were mustered in the chute, and there was a long delay before they could be got in line, owing to the fractious disposition of Virginius, and the determination of Sayres to get off first with Dan K. It was now 12:30, and the people began to manifest their impatience, when Mr. Crouse succeeded in getting them off, but somewhat straggling, Rhadamanthus being first, Dan K. second, Bertram third, African Maid fourth, Glen Athol fifth, and Virginius in the rear. As they ran down the chute Virginius ran up to the third place, but fell back again behind African Maid. Turning into the regular track at the half-mile pole, Rhadamanthus was but a neck in front of Dan K., who was two lengths ahead of African Maid, followed by Virginius. As they ran around the lower turn, Dan K. got even with Rhadamanthus, and then forged to the front of the favorite half a length, while a length and a half behind was African Maid, leading Virginius half a length. Dan K. turned into the home stretch still leading Rhadamanthus, but the pace was a killing one, and after reaching the furlong-pole Dan K. showed the white feather, and Rhadamanthus came away to a most commanding lead. Then Virginius passed Dan K. and endeavored to get near to Rhadamanthus, but without success, the latter beating him out by three lengths, in the remarkable time of 1:15½, the best three-quarters ever run with the weight.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

The second event of the day was the dash of a mile and an eighth for 3-year olds, which had four nominations, and three of them faced the starter. Although Bradamante carried a penalty of seven pounds, she was the commanding favorite and brought her backers no grief. She sold in the pools for $225, Oriole $135, and Major Barker $65. They were started from the furlong pole on even terms, and when they came to the stand Major Barker and Oriole were head and head, a length and a half in front of Bradamante. Going round the turn Major Barker rushed to the front, and took a lead of a length ahead of Oriole, who was two lengths in advance of Bradamante. When they reached the quarter pole Major Barker was still a length in front of Oriole, while Bradamante had fallen three lengths behind. When they began the journey down the back stretch Evans let Oriole have her head, and she speedily moved up and passed Barker, and then continued to open the gap until they reached the half-mile pole, where Oriole was three lengths ahead. Coming round the lower turn, Bradamante gave Barker the go-by as he showed signal of distress, and began the chase after Oriole. She gradually closed upon the latter until Oriole led a length at the three-quarter pole; but when they turned into the stretch Oriole still held the advantage. On the straight run home Walker used every effort to get Bradamante up to Oriole, but it was useless, and when he drew his whip there was great cheering among the friends of the Maryland stable, as it was evident that the Southern favorite was beaten. Oriole won it in hand by a length, and Major Barker was beaten off some 20 lengths. The time was 1:59.

THE TWO MILES.

The next event to be decided was a free handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, of two miles, which brought out Viceroy, Galway, Ambush, Glasgow, Clemmie G., and Cloverbrook. As the horses came upon the track a heavy storm, which had been threatening for some time, broke over the course, and the rain pelted down pitilessly, wetting the jockeys through to the skin. In the pools Viceroy was the favorite at $150, Cloverbrook bringing $135, Galway $100, Clemmie G. $100, Glasgow $70, and Ambush $60. Under the protection of an umbrella, Mr. Crouse was fortunate in giving them a good start, and away they ran through the rain, with Glasgow slightly in front of Clemmie, with the others close together. Running around the turn Clemmie G. went to the front, and took a decided lead of two lengths, Cloverbrook going to the second place, followed by Ambush, the others in a ruck. As they proceeded to the quarter pole the storm increased, and the rain poured mercilessly until the colors of the jockeys' garments became barely visible, even with a powerful glass. They were running in the same order past the quarter, and when they reached the half-mile pole the stretch Clemmie G. increased her lead to three lengths, while Ambush took the second place from Cloverbrook, and Barbee was whipping him to warm him up to his work. He closed with the others upon Clemmie G., and when they reached the half-mile pole the latter was showing the route two lengths ahead of Ambush, who was half a length before Cloverbrook, followed by the others in a ruck. The first three ran in the same order round the lower turn, and Clemmie G. led them to the furlong pole. They came up the stretch splash! splash! splash! throwing the mud without regard to consequences. The course was reduced to a river by this time, and they were received with much applause as they finished the first mile, which was run in 1:46. Ambush was leading by half a length, Clemmie G. second, a length in advance of Viceroy and Galway, who were head and head, followed by Cloverbrook, who had been pulled back, and Glasgow two lengths in the rear. Going round the turn again, Ambush pushed out a length in front of Clemmie G., who was the same distance before Galway, who was leading Viceroy by a neck, and at their heels was Cloverbrook. They were in the same positions at the quarter pole, but as they went along the back stretch Evans urged Galway to the front, and he was soon showing a lead of half a length; but Ambush came up again, and for moments they were on even terms, three lengths ahead of Clemmie G. At the half-mile pole Galway was in the lead again, and on the lower turn he pushed a full length in the van, and threw mud, as if in disdain, upon his pursuers, who were Viceroy, Ambush, and Clemmie G., on even terms with Cloverbrook, just behind them, and Glasgow pumped out a dozen or more lengths behind. When they came splashing and wallowing up the stretch again Galway remained in front. Cloverbrook came up on the inside gamely and Clemmie G. on the outside of the track, both looking very dangerous. There was a splendid struggle through the mud between the trio, which aroused the enthusiasm of the spectators to a high pitch, Galway, however, succeeding in reaching the goal half a length in front of Cloverbrook, who was a neck ahead of Clemmie G, with Ambush fourth, close up, Viceroy fifth, and Glasgow beaten off. The time was 3:40¼, which was an excellent race under the circumstances. The jockeys were soaked with water, and some of them presented a sorry sight with their faces and clothes bespattered with mud.

THE SELLING RACE.

The concluding event of the day was a selling race of a mile and a quarter, for all ages, which brought out Rappahannock, Cardinal Wolsey, Mechanic, and the brother to Willie Burke. Rappahannock had much the best of the weights, and was, therefore, the favorite at $323; Cardinal Wolsey, $265; Brother to Burke, $105, and Mechanic, $95. They had a good start from the three-quarter pole after once breaking away, and coming up the stretch Mechanic forced the pace, but Rappahannock was not going to let the youngster get far away from him. When they reached the stand Mechanic was leading Rappahannock half a length, and two lengths behind the latter was Cardinal Wolsey, half a length in advance of Smythe's colt. As they went round the turn Mechanic passed a length in front of Rappahannock, but the latter gradually closed upon him, and when they reached the quarter pole they were on even terms, two lengths in front of Wolsey. When they began the journey along the back stretch Mechanic again shook off Rappahannock, but the effort cost him dear, for he began to squirm a little further on, and when they reached the half-mile pole Rappahannock was leading him two lengths, while Wolsey and Smythe's colt closed upon him. On the lower turn Rappahannock led his competitors (who were together) a length and a half, and when they turned into the home stretch he had them all beaten, especially Mechanic, who fell back to the rear. At the furlong pole both Wolsey and Smythe's colt made a spurt, but they could not reach Rappahannock, who, coming on his stride, won the race by four lengths in 2:16¼. There was a close and exciting struggle for second honors, which were won by Wolsey by a head from the Baywood colt. The winner was offered at auction, as usual, but there being no bid over the price for which he was entered, $500, Mr. Doswell retained him.

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Sweepstakes: $15 entrance, play or pay, with $300 added; the second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes. Maidens, if 4 years old, allowed three pounds; if 5 years old or upward, seven pounds. Winners after 25th June, of any race closed in 1877, at any other than the Saratoga course, to carry seven pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

Dwyer Brothers' blk. h. Rhadamanthus, 5 years, by Leamington, out of Nemesis, by imp. Eclipse, 122 pounds. Evans..... 1
J. E. Brewster & Co.'s blk. c. Virginia, 4 years, by Virgil, out of Lute, 118 pounds. Barbee..... 2
J. W. Crawford's b. g. Dan K., 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Jennie June, 105 pounds. Sayres..... 3
J. H. Harbeck's br. c. Bertram, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of imp. Bernice, 118 pounds. Sparling..... 0
Charles Reed's b. f. African Maid, by Magador, out of Simple Maid; 110 pounds. Scott..... 0
D. McDaniel's ch. f. Glen Athol, out of Sally Watson; 103 pounds. Barrett..... 0
Dixon & Wimmer's ch. f. Bradamante, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Brenna..... dr.
Time—1:15½.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $500, for 3-year olds; to carry 105 pounds, with allowances to mares and geldings. Winners after 25th of June, of any race closed in 1877, at any other than the Saratoga course, to carry 12 pounds extra; other winners this year, of any single race of the value of $1,000, seven pounds extra. One mile and an eighth.

Oden Bowie's ch. f. Oriole, 3 years, by Kingfisher, out of My Maryland, 100 pounds. Evans..... 1
Dixon & Wimmer's ch. f. Bradamante, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Brenna, 107 pounds. Walker..... 2
D. McDaniel's b. c. Major Barker, 3 years, by Asteroid, out of Schottische, 105 pounds. Spellman..... 3
J. W. Crawford & Co.'s br. Dank, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Jennie June, 102 pounds. Sayres..... dr.
Time—1:59.

THIRD RACE.—Free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $600 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; horses having run after 25th June, for any race closed in 1877, at any other than the Saratoga course, excluded; entries to be made at the course by 4 P. M. on Thursday, 16th August; weights to appear by 10 A. M., and declarations to be made by 12 M. on the following day; two miles.

G. B. Bryson's ch. h. Galway, aged, by Concord, out of Maudina, 110 pounds. Evans..... 1
E. A. Clabaugh's ch. h. Cloverbrook, 3 years, by Vauxhall, out of Maudina, 93 pounds. Barrett..... 2
L. Hart's ch. f. Clemmie G., 3 years, by War Dance, out of Alexandra; 104 pounds. Sparling..... 3
Carr & Co's. b. c. Viceroy, 4 years, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Ronic, 112 pounds. Hughes..... 0
G. L. Lorillard's br. c. Ambush, 4 years, by Australian, out of Dolly Morgan, 104 pounds. Sayres..... 0
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Glasgow, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Ida Dickey, 104 pounds. Spillman.. 0
Time—3:40¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $300; entrance free; the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500; if entered to be sold for $1,000, allowed 7 pounds; if for $750, 12 pounds; if for $500, 17 pounds; if for $300, 21 pounds; horses having run at any other than the Saratoga Course, since the 25th of June, for any race closed in 1877, excluded; horses entered for this race must start, unless for satisfactory reasons excused by the Judges; one mile and a quarter.

T. W. Doswell's ch. c. Rappahannock, 4 years, by King Lear, out of Fannie Washington; 101 pounds. Spillman..... 1
C. Reed's ch. c. Cardinal Wolsey, 3 years, by Hampton Court, out of Echo; 90 pounds. Barrett..... 2
F. Smythe's ch. c., 3 years, by Baywood, out of Katinka, by Australian; 91 pounds. Whitely..... 3
D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Ambush, 3 years, by Chilliothe, out of Mattie C.; 96 pounds. Schillenger..... 0
Time—2:16¼.

MONDAY'S PROGRAMME.

For Monday, the extra day, there will be four races, the entries for which closed to-day and promise excellent sport. In the three-quarter dash for maiden 2-year olds, which is the initial event, there are five entries, as follows: F. Smythe's ch. f. Telephone, by Asteroid, 107 pounds; Charles Reed's br. c. E. N. Robinson, by Wynnstayer, 110 pounds; D. McDaniel's b. f. by War Dance, out of Fly, by Planet, 107 pounds; D. D. Withers' br. f. by Lexington, out of Invercauld, 107 pounds, and Rice & Co.'s b. c. Duncan F. Kenner, 110 pounds. The second affair is a dash of a mile, for which are entered Madge, 6 years, 119 pounds; Sister of Mercy, 4 years, 106 pounds; W. I. Higgins, 3 years, 96 pounds; Mary, 4 years, 106 pounds; Lady Salyers, 3 years, 98 pounds; Mechanic, 3 years, 96 pounds; Dandy, (late Dandelion,) 3 years, 93 pounds, and Dr. Livingstone, 3 years, 93 pounds. The third race is a dash of a mile and a quarter, for 3-year olds, the entries for which are Bushwhacker, 109 pounds; Brother to Willie Burke, 112 pounds; McDaniel's ch. f. by Glen Athol, 107 pounds; Bombast, 109 pounds, and Mechanic, 112 pounds. The selling race of a mile and five furlongs has T. W. Doswell's Rappahannock, 101 pounds; George Longstaff's Partnership, 114 pounds; D. J. Crouse's Auburn, 90 pounds. Pools were

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE VETERANS OF THE GRAND ARMY

MELTING NAPOLEON'S ASHES FROM ST. HELENA.

(FROM THEOPHILE GAUTIER.)

Bored, and thus forced out of my room,
Along the Boulevard I passed,
Around me hung December's gloom,
The wind was cold, the showers drove fast.

Then straight I saw (how strange the sight!)
Escaped from their grim dwelling-place,
Trampling through mud in sorry plight,
Ghosts at midday, ghosts face to face.

Night is the time when shades have power,
While German moonlight silvers all,
Within some old and tottering tower,
To flit across the pillared hall.

'Tis night when fairies from the floods
In drippling robes rise like a breath,
Then drag beneath their lily buds
Some boy whom they have danced to death

'Twas night, if Zedlitz singeth true,
When (half-seen shade) the Emperor
Marshaled in line, for that review,
The shades of Austerlitz once more.

But spectres in the public street,
Scarce from the play-house paces two,
Veiled nor by mist, nor windy sheet
Who stand there wearied and wet through.

Well may we wonder as we gaze;
Three grumbling phantoms hover dim,
In uniform of other days,
One ex-guard, two hussars with him.

Not these the slain, who, though they die,
Still hear through earth Napoleon's drum;
But veterans of a time gone by,
Waked up to see his relics come.

Who, since that last, that fatal fight,
Have grown, or fat, or lean and grim;
Whose uniforms, unless too tight,
Float wide around each wasted limb.

Oh noble rags, still like a star
To you the Cross of Honor clings,
Sublimely ludicrous, ye are
Grander than purple worn by Kings!

A nerveless plume, as if with fear,
Trembles above the bearskin frayed;
Moth-fretted the pelisse is, near
Those holes by hostile bullets made;

The leathern overalls, too large,
Round the shrunk thigh in wrinkles fall,
And rusty sabres, wearying charge,
Drag on the ground, or beat the wall.

The next one is grotesque, with chest
Stretching a coat two small by half;
But for the stripes that deck his breast,
At the old war-wolf we might laugh.

My brothers, mock them not too much;
Rather salute, with heads low bent,
These heroes of an Iliad, such
As Homer never could invent.

Greet each bald head with reverence due,
For on brows, bronzed by many a clime,
A lengthening scar oft reddens through
The lines that have been dug by time.

Their skins, by a strange blackness, tell
Of Egypt's heat, and blinding light;
Russia's snow-powder, as it fell
Has kept those thin locks ever white.

Their hands may tremble; yes, still keen
The cold of Beresina bites;
They limp, for long the march between
Cairo and Wilna's frozen heights.

They droop, bent double, since in war
No sheets but flags for sleep had they;
The helpless sleeve may flutter, for
A round shot tore the arm away.

Laugh not, though round them leaps and jeers
The howling street-boy with delight;
They were the day of those proud years,—
The evenings we—perchance the night.

They recollect, if we forget,
Lancers in red, exguard in blue,
And worship, at his column met,
The only God they ever knew.

Proud of the pains endured so long,
Grateful for miseries nobly borne—
They feel the heart of France beat strong
Under that clothing soiled and worn.

Our tears then check the smile that played,
To see this strange pomp on its way—
The Empire's ghostly masquerade—
Dim as a ball when dawns the day.

Through skies which yet her splendors fill,
The Eagle of our armies old,
From depths of glory, burning still,
Spreads over them her wings of gold.

—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

MY HEROINE.

CHAPTER I.

When the *Argus* failed I felt I must do something extraordinary or perish; there was no other alternative. I could not leap from the sinking ship on to some firmer deck. No sentimental idea of devotion to the vessel which bore my fortunes would have deterred me; but the fact was that the sinking ship when sound had not made itself particularly agreeable to that ephemeral fleet of paper argosies which seeks daily or weekly the Golden Fleece of the largest circulation. The *Argus* has been something of a privateer, not to say a pirate. It dearly loved a shot beneath the water-mark of a passing companion. It boarded and scuttled a new publication on the slightest provocation. It delighted in pointing out the weak spots of the leviathans, and did not spare the cockle-shells. When the *Times* tacked more than once in the week it was jubilant. When the *Telegraph* took on board its autumnal sea-serpent it laughed lustily. Nothing escaped it, not an inverted *e*, nor a flaw in logic. And consequently it could not be called a popular organ. A man grows to identify himself with the paper he reads. He will smile at first when you tell him his oracle is mendacious or meaningless; but he ends by considering that you have called him a fool or a liar, and feels tenderly toward you accordingly. At least I know I was a marked man several months before the *Argus* failed. I had aired my title of dramatic critic of the *Argus* in rather too many clubs and theatres. It procured me the acquaintance of several clean-shaven gentlemen, and ladies whose complexions would not bear daylight unaided. It afforded me a few opportunities for informing the British public that some were "promising," some "conscientious artistes," "youthful and talented interpreters," &c. But it did not shed any perceptible lustre on my onward path. Indeed, it closed every door through which a man may pass to Pactolus and Parnassus. Not a chum who had not on some occasion been "cut up" in the *Argus*, and reflected forthwith, "Vallance does everything there; he has either written the article or suggested it." Not a journal where I was known that had not been criticised, or worse, worsted, by the bellicose publication with which I was identified. I was the critic of the *Argus*. I bore the brand of Cain.

I realized all this with a feeling of some discomfort on the dull Autumn morning when, with the last check from the baneful organ in my pocket, I left Fleet-street, and turned westward to the club to dine. Only dinner, the diurnal *consolatrix afflictorum*, could relieve me; so I had resolved to order it early. Besides, they would know all about the catastrophe at the club, and their lamentations might take a painfully satirical form if I waited for the general dinner hour.

I went through a carefully composed *menu* with perfect calm. I took coffee in the smoking-room, and, the sedative manilla aiding, contemplated the future with tolerable placidity. Nothing on the *Zero*—we chaffed their chief proprietor when he was elected for St. Swithin's—good joke, that, about "it never rains." Ferrars might do something on the *Century*, but he owes money to Sidcumb, and I rather think we pricked Sidcumb's bubble company to death. The *Pavilion*—closed ever since I said that Mlle. Machine talked like a drum and danced like the stick. The *Hedgehog*—Lord Courleroy holds it in his hand, and we said he imitated Vance. The *Trumpeter*—they would eat me if I applied to them. When an editor has a wife who writes, shun the ill-bred organ that laughs at her. The *Piccadilly Post*—no, it's no use. There's not a door open; the *Argus* has peered through too many key-holes. It's all up with Stephen Vallance, unless—ha, there's something to be done there—unless he writes a novel. Not much work, a novel, with very broad margins. Brass would publish it. Something out of the way—quiet, sober, like Black; rustic—that's it; an idyl. Lots of scenery, word-painting, peasant life. Well noticed, it will bring me back to life, and show people I am capable of better things than playing the gladiator in the Republic of Letters. They call it a republic, but it's the most limited monarchy I ever knew.

I had quite decided upon a novel as the instrument of my rehabilitation when I reached my chambers. The letters I found there confirmed me in my resolution, and added thereunto an amendment. The first ran as follows:

SIR: We regret to inform you that unless your several accounts with our firm, the total of which amounts to £65, as the bills already forwarded will prove, have been fully settled at the end of the current month, we shall be obliged to place the matter in the hands of our solicitor. We remain, yours, obediently, JONES & SON, Tailors.

The second appealed to me thus:

SIR: Having several heavy bills to meet at the end of the current month, we shall feel obliged if you will remit without delay the sum of 47 pounds 11 shillings, being the amount due to us for divers cases of Roederer, Chablis, and claret, furnished to you during the past year. We remain yours, respectfully,

BROWN, ROBINSON & Co., Wine Merchants.

The third was longer and somewhat less peremptory:

MY DEAR STEPHEN: I must really, as an old friend of your father's, do what I can to prevent you wrecking your best chances in life like an angry school-boy. I can understand your grievance against your uncle, and, as you know, have not scrupled to tell him so. You fell in love with your cousin; nothing more natural. He insulted you by imputing to you the mercenary motives of a hungry fortune-seeker; nothing more unjustifiable. But three years have elapsed. You have forgotten the boyish love affair, so has Emily. You know your uncle's hobby; if an archangel came down to woo Emily, Vallance would suspect that he wanted his 6,000 a year and Vallance Place in paradise. Your pride ought to be healed by this time. You are destroying all the worldly advantages your name and position give you by this continued show of resentment. You devote yourself to journalism, which Vallance hates, being the one reader of *John Bull* extant. You avow your connection with the *Argus*, above all things a journal he regards as revolutionary, atheistical, and generally subversive of everything. Only yesterday he handed me the paper with a scowl. It contained that article, a virulent piece of satire against Justices' justice. It is a capital caricature of Henry Vallance, J. P., but do you think it is likely to keep your name in your uncle's will? I don't know whether you wrote it, but he is convinced you did, and I am convinced you won't undeceive him. My dear boy, I don't want you to pay court to your uncle for the three or four hundred a year he might leave you. But be reasonable. You are five-and-twenty. You want a small income to help you at the bar. Emily's wedding is fixed for this Winter. Run down here for a few week's shooting. Your uncle will forget everything, even the *Argus*, at the first friendly word, and you will return with your future assured. Ever yours, GEO. SILAS.

This last letter disquieted me the least. It was the last of a long series of similar warnings. I had not forgiven, and did not intend to forgive. I had fought against my fancy—it was but a fancy, though I thought it perpetual adoration at the time. I had thought of her money with savage resentment, and then, having scarcely spoken to her of anything more serious than croquet and waltzes, I had gone to her father frankly, like the romantic idiot I was, and talked about asking him nothing, living on what I could make at the bar; and he turned on me with stupid, blundering brutality, called me a heiress-hunter, and an idle scamp waiting for dead men's shoes. No, I would not forgive him the burning shame of that moment. I gave him up from that day. Not all Silas' sage exhortations—Silas is the local doctor, and was my father's friend—would make me feel a whit less fierce and unforgiving when I thought of the blind old Squire's insult. My father was the younger brother, all but penniless, and penniless I would remain if my own labor could not enrich me.

The other letters were not so easily disposed of. The failure of the *Argus* meant the stoppage of my unique bank. I had saved a modest sum, sufficient to help me over my *morte saison*, but these peremptory missives entirely altered the aspect of my affairs, financially considered. I could pay both tradesmen, but what would become of me afterward? Sage, middle-aged fathers of families would advise with a few apt moral admonitions; but if I paid these creditors I must make others. Shylock for Shylock. I prefer the one you know, whose temper you are familiar with, whose hand on your bell is recognizable, whose step on your staircase betrays him. So I resolved to keep my name on the books of Messrs. Jones, Brown & Robinson, only I sent them each a certain sum on account, and resolved to winter at Dieppe.

The season was definitely over. I was glad to see on issuing from the Custom-house. I was the only *voyageur pour Dieppe*. The rambling old town looked desolate and half asleep. The piquè costumes of my countrywomen had departed in enormous trunks; the *gommeux* were reintegrated in Paris; the Russians had joined those multitudinous embassies all traveling Muscovites seem to belong to; the Americans had dispersed everywhere. I was gloriously alone; so alone, so exceptional, that a pensive Lieutenant of Chasseurs (the Ninth Chasseurs formed the garrison) saluted me with a "Bon jour, Monsieur," as he might have done to a solitary European met by chance in the desert.

Here I felt were the scenes and actors I wanted. I did not need the guide-book to ascertain that the Pollet had a peculiar population of its own—inhabitants that never mixed with those of the Right Faubourg, that benefited in no way by the incursions of Summer visitors, that prayed in their own chapels, bought in their own shops, earned their living in their own primitive way, and looked askance like Normans who remembered Jean Bart on Anglo-Saxons in tweed. I resolved to conquer the Pollet. I crept into it gradually, dressed in rough serge, never exhibiting more than one 10-sous piece at a time, smoking *caporal de cantine* in an unobtrusive Gambier pipe. I democratized myself, and in a few days I had exchanged friendly words with several wrinkled old net-menders and hideous witches knitting on their doorsteps.

I had returned from one of these visits, and was climbing the ramparts for a brisk walk before dinner. The trees were almost bare. I walked on a thick carpet of russet leaves, and a strong salt breeze filled my nostrils with that faint odor of sea-weed, of things far off and inaccessible, that sets one longing for change, that breathes the spirit of a small Columbus into one. I stood in the semi-circle of one of the bastions and looked seaward, and felt my trifling newspaper wit, my *papier-mâché* idols of Fleet-street and Paternoster-row, to be very small indeed. Then behind me, behind the grass-grown battery at my back, I heard a quiet voice—a woman's voice, fresh, and with the slow Norman nasal twang in it:

"Bon soir. A demain."

There was no answer. I liked the voice; I was lonely and not very rich, nor universally famous. Scattered remnants of lachrymose sentimentality collected in me. I was in one of those moods when a man wants a guardian angel, and forgets that guardian angels bear children who require perambulators and decent schooling. I turned and met her as she issued from the shadow of the earthwork. She belonged to well-to-do fisher-folk. I divined immediately, and the fisher-folk were lucky progenitors. I added presently. A cotton *fichu* crossed her breast, a short black skirt, blue worsted stockings, and clumsy shoes with buckles—the costume is not seductive on paper, and yet I can find nothing amiss in it even now. The face had a bonny air of candor and quietude, not meek nor saintlike, very womanly, rather coquettish at times, but still very youthful—that vague air of having just awoke that country lasses have in France more often than in England, where the country is becoming more suburban every day, and where lasses are young ladies and play "Madame Angot" on the pianoforte. She had brown eyes, which she screwed up at you inquiringly; tawny hair that was never smooth, albeit it have received no suspect she used some primitive species of bandoline, manufactured by local authorities on the cosmetic arts. Her face was a little freckled, her hands brown and plump, her feet small and agile despite the clumsy shoes. A Parisian milliner and hairdresser would have made her a very ordinary soubrette of a sober lady-like kind; but as she was in her own domain she would have outshone the soubrette's mistress.

She glanced at me as I stood aside to let her pass. There was not much in the glance; it was fearless and slightly critical, that was all. But it told me that she was accustomed to be abroad alone, that she knew how to protect herself, and would not faint or fly if a stranger in masculine garb ventured to keep her in sight. She descended the Grande Rue, and turned aside at the Market-place and entered Saint Pierre. I followed her. It was dusk, and the little side chapels, filled with miniature ships and nets and figure-heads, were quite dark. She stopped in one, and knelt for a few moments. As we returned, in the nave a young fisherman met her, spoke to her, and they went their way together. But again she glanced at me as the red-baize door swung behind us, and I fancied the glance was more curious than before; not more indignant.

The next day I went to the Pollet, and halted before No. 13 Rue de la Poissonnerie. It was an old house, lit by small windows with leaden frames. I studied it attentively, for in that house I intended to live for the next four months, to write my novel and lay the foundation of my fortune. There were dimity curtains at all the windows, and flowers at all but one. I passed and repassed several times; then I entered a small wine shop opposite, and seated myself at the rough wooden table of the common room. In an hour I had remarked that nobody had appeared at the flowerless window, while the other rooms were apparently inhabited. My mind was made up. I crossed the narrow street, and lifted the latch of No. 13. An old woman in the kitchen and sitting-room raised her head from the satuce-pan, wherein a *soupe aux choux* was simmering. I raised my hat and invented an excuse.

"I am told, Madame, that you have a room to let."

"We have a room, true; but—but—I don't know. My daughter will tell you. Annette, Annette, descend; a monsieur wants to know—"

The rest was lost in the clatter of wooden shoes on the staircase. Annette presented herself, and Annette I had met on the ramparts yesterday. She appeared not to recognize me, and turned composedly to her mother, inquiring what was my errand. I explained.

"My father has thought of letting the room: you are right, monsieur. Indeed he did let it about a year ago to an English artist. Monsieur is English?"

I assented. My accent is flagrantly insular. She continued calmly:

"I dare say my father would let it—for some time, monsieur comprehends? Not for a week or two. Does Monsieur stay long here?"

"During the Winter; four months or so."

"*Eh bien, on pourra s'arranger.* Here is my father."

The father wore a very stiff costume, of what looked like sail-cloth. He had been a sailor, I could see, but had long since retired from active service. He had a pen behind his ear, and appeared to have been perspiring copiously over some species of book-keeping, and to feel immensely relieved at having an excuse for laying down the pen, with which he had been tattooing himself from his finger-tips to his elbows.

Mademoiselle Annette explained that I was English—when her father looked at me more in pity than in anger; and that I wanted a room—whereat he smiled, and rubbed his ink-stained hands.

"My nephew Hervé used to occupy it," he said, slowly and evasively, like a true Norman. "But he grew up; the young birds leave the nest directly they can fly, eh, Monsieur? and now he lodges on the port when he's not at sea. We are not lodging-house keepers, you see, Monsieur. I did let the room to an English artist, but that was only to oblige him, just as I might do for you, Monsieur."

I did not inquire what special reasons the old man had for obliging me, but passed rapidly on to the more practical part of the negotiations; that is to say, I named a rather high sum as the value I placed upon the vacant room, and tendered the *denier à Dieu*. Thereupon my landlord informed me that his name was Le Houx, and that I could instal myself when I chose. Mlle. Annette showed me up to my room. It was a small, low chamber, dark, immaculately clean, and pervaded by a faint odor of tarpaulin and mackerel. Nothing here at all suggestive of the gayly-papered, unsympathetic little hotel bed-room, ornamented with pictorial supplements of *L'Illustration* and the usual "Napoleon at Areoli." A Puritanic apartment, a place to dream in, to work in steadily, intently—the very study I was seeking. Annette was looping up the dimity curtain, saying that when the sun shone the room was quite gay. I did not look at her—she seemed such a slight and simple little body, a glance might ruffle or intimidate her. But as she turned away from the window I saw that she was perfectly composed, provokingly ignorant of the fact that I was not an ordinary lodger, to be satisfied with clean sheets and punctuality in the matter of shaving-water.

"Do you often walk on the ramparts, Mademoiselle?"

She did not color, but she eyed me attentively for a moment, and then answered, quietly:

"That depends. I take aunt her coffee and snuff—aunt lives near Arques—now and then, and I generally turn aside at the Château coming home."

"I think I saw you there yesterday. You are right, the ramparts are the best place for a quiet, solitary walk. We men who write books or paint pictures like the sea as much as your father can like it."

"Monsieur writes—writes things that are printed?" she said; and I guessed that she had no very great reverence for men who write things that are printed.

"That is my *métier*—not a wonderfully profitable one."

"Ah, I don't know. I once saw some writers from Paris. They wore velvet coats. They had such beautiful ladies with them. But they made too much noise. And then the ladies knocked them with their parasols. I didn't like them at all."

I guessed that my Parisian confréres were not accompanied by patterns of the domestic virtues, and hastened to disclaim any connection with them. Annette appeared satisfied, but not greatly impressed. I heard her down stairs answer her mother's inquiries with a curt—

"He writes books in Engiish. It must be *horriblement difficile*."

CHAPTER II.

I met Le Houx frequently. He was delighted to have the slightest excuse for leaving his little office, and sauntering up the pier, chatting with the boatmen and sailors, calling the bare-legged old fishfags by their names as they tugged a smack into port, and acting as umpire in the disputes that invariably occurred when the ladies were paid and retired with their 5 sous. I was soon familiar with him. I did not object to hear my countrymen abused, and learned with wonderful promptitude the names and numbers of every smack in which he was interested. Regularly every evening at the clock struck 7 the cousin Hervé appeared, uttered solemnly "Bon soir, la compagnie," and sat down to play piquet with Le Houx. At 10, with another "Bon soir, la compagnie," he departed. I was generally part of *la compagnie*; but I doubt whether his salutation included me. I was not long in perceiving that Annette and Hervé were destined to marry, according to M. and Mme. le Houx. But there was not much courtship. The young sailor brought a few flowers now and then; and occasionally, when he had been fishing in the port presented a string of red mullet to his aunt, with the laconic observation that "Annette liked them." Annette talked to him gayly, in familiar sisterly fashion. I never saw her move or color when he entered, or heard her say more concerning his offering than, "Oh, the pretty flowers!" and "Let's have these mullet *marinés*." And yet she would take his arm to go to mass; she would sit beside him at supper on Sunday, and listen without impatience to her father's time-honored pleasantries on the subject of youth and love and marriage. I heard them with less complacency. I had sketched the plan of my novel; I had written the introductory chapter; but the plan would not fit my personages; Annette would not pair off with Hervé after the vicissitudes I had imagined. I could make nothing of him; and it irritated me to try. It was not an idyl I had before me: it was a low-life *mésalliance*—the worst possible *mésalliance*—that of mind and character. The young fisher was brave and comely enough on the deck of his lugger La Vigie; but Annette beside him—Annette with her little hand on his horny palm, answering his surly, clownish utterances with her low and quiet voice—it was a monstrous fiction. I was not going to rewrite *Beauty and the Beast*.

"Annette," I said one day—a dull December day, when the mother was busy at her fortnightly *savonnage* in the yard—"Annette, will you be married before I go?"

She colored, and all the staid little airs of self-possession seemed to fall away from her like a garment. She came and stood by me at the high window-shelf.

"Going! you are going, Monsieur Vallance? But why do you ask me that—about marrying?"

Why did I speak of it? why, indeed, unless it was under the promptings of that perverse mood that makes a man tear the bandage from his wound, spell out deliberately the sentence that condemns him?

"Why, my child, you are *fiancée*. You must marry soon. Hervé must be impatient."

The words stuck in my throat. I rose impatiently and looked out of window. He was there, at the wine-shop opposite, smoking over his *demi-litre*. She spoke; I would not look at her.

"Monsieur, Monsieur Ste—phen?"—shyly and hesitatingly she pronounced the English name—"don't think wrong of me. I am *fiancée*—what they call *fiancée*, I suppose; but—but—oh, I can't marry him—I can't, I can't!"

I turned. She was crying—not with sobs or gasps, but crying as though some cold crust of pride were melting away, as though her poor child's heart was breaking, too. The struggle was over. I could not help it. I took her hands and drew her to me.

"Mignonne, mignonne, tu dois m'aimes un peu; je t'aime moi à en devenir fou."

Not even now would I have that moment otherwise. Her class does not cultivate the art of appearing "so surprised" at a declaration like that I had just made. There is a primitive frankness in its welcome and rebuff. She gave herself up entirely—forgot the mother in the courtyard, the cousin over the way—and returned my kiss without shame or shrinking. It was I who, first awoke to a perception of the dangers of the situation. I raised my eyes from her face to meet Hervé's gaze turned interrogatively in our direction.

"It's only the cousin," she said, smiling.

The cousin crossed the road, entered the room, and uttered his usual "Bon soir, la compagnie," with an air of surly suspicion. That suspicion, I saw, became certainty—certainty of his defeat—after he had scanned our faces; and the handsome features of *le cousin* Hervé wore an unpleasant look as he retired with a muttered excuse.

"The cousin is not pleased," I said, "he guesses everything. He will watch us. Where can we meet, *chérie*?—on the ramparts, where I saw you first?"

She shook her head decisively.

"Not there! It is too cold—too far. On the road to Puys."

Then she added seriously:

"But why should Hervé watch us? He will know everything shortly. Why should we hide? *Le Père* must know."

Ay, why should we hide? I did not answer her question then, for Madame appeared with an armful of damp linen; and up stairs I found it difficult to frame a satisfactory response even to myself. The *père* must know. Of course he must; and so must Henry Vallance, of Vallance Place, Hants, J. P., and my club friends, and the major part of those irresponsible directors of public opinion whom I chattered with in the stalls on first nights. I began to realize the practical meaning of the scene just enacted. I did not regret one word of my part in it; I did not hesitate; I had not one doubt of her or of myself for one instant. Of that I am convinced. But I was embarrassed with my happiness. I knew not how to fit it into my life, to give it breathing-room in the moving, modern, artificial existence that I must, sooner or later, resume. I could not picture myself presenting Annette in a bonnet to Gaunt of the *Thunderer*, escorting her to the Academy, following her train between the stalls at the Opera. What would the half-dozen supremely self-satisfied country families with which the Vallances are connected think of Mrs. Stephen Vallance? Mrs. Stephen Vallance! Could the little Normande, in frilled cap and worsted stockings, ever present a piece of pasteboard bearing those syllables? And the financial side of the question was quite as distracting. I was to all appearance a *parti* for the Pollet. But in truth I could not determine how the *parti* was to describe his means of existence to the *beaupère*; and I winced as I bestowed that august title on M. le Houx.

But I had forgotten all the difficulties when I met her, on the afternoon of the next day, on the road to Puys—a steep, bleak road skirting the cliffs, winding, dipping, and rising as though it had been designed by half a dozen officials of the Ponts et Chaussées, utterly at variance as to where it should go. Annette had not forgotten her question, however. She took my arm with proud elation, and wanted to know whether I was very *spirituel* when I wrote, and if I ever talked about things she could understand.

I described literature as a profession as clearly and succintly as I could; and, divested of the lofty adjectives with which we usually ornament the subject, it looked wonderfully like any other business.

"But you are rich, and so young! It must be delightful to write. See the *père*; he has been working more than 40 years; and what has he got!—a *méchante barque de pêcheur* or two."

"Annette dear, indeed I am not rich—indeed you must not believe that. I have scarcely a hundred pounds in the world. I write for my living—my living is not your father's, you know. If Hervé, for instance, had been brought up as I have been, he couldn't have lived for a month as he has been living for years."

"I see," she said reflectively. "*Pauvre ami*; and I have nothing to give him—not even a white hand he'd be ashamed of."

And she extended her hand disparagingly. As I kissed it, she said softly:

"But I have only my love."

She resumed in a moment.

"But you have *de la famille*? You are not quite alone?"

"I have an uncle—a *milord* rich and mighty. But we quarreled; he insulted me. I would rather die than ask anything of him."

And I told her the story of the feud. How her cheeks flamed! how the pride of her race spoke in the soft brown eyes! When I finished she threw her arms about my neck, and cried indignantly.

"*Moi je l'aurai tué le lâche!* And he bears your name!"

"Henry Vallance, Vallance Place, Hants," I answered, laughing at her vehement denunciation.

The novel progressed rapidly. My love, the new gladness of my life, gave me courage—gave me genius, perhaps, for the moment. For once I could read what I had written and feel satisfied. It was arranged that I should speak to Le Houx directly the book was in the printer's hands. It was approaching completion, when I suddenly stopped short at an incident that necessitated some practical experience of a fisherman's life at sea. I was at the Grand Café—the *café* favored by officers of the garrison—when Lieutenant Chasseloup suddenly observed between two absinthes:

"There's a stupid account in the *Gaulois* of a night passed on board a fishing-smack. I have done the thing myself; the writer's quite wrong."

I had become slightly acquainted with the lively Lieutenant of chasseurs, who saluted me on my arrival. He was Parisian, knew a little English, was well versed in light literature of a better class than Paul de Kock, and altogether seemed something of a living link between my present life and civilization.

"Indeed!" I exclaimed; and an easy solution of my literary difficulty presented itself to my mind. "I should like to try a night at sea on board a smack. Would a fisherman take me, do you think?"

"I don't know. They are a terribly independent lot. They won't accept any money for the favor, and hate to have a *bourgeois* in their way."

"But if you could present me to the skipper who accommodated you."

"Willingly. But, *au fait*, you know him. It is Hervé le Houx."

My friend the Lieutenant knew more about me than I had told him. He added apologetically:

"I see Le Houx now and then; he brings fish for the mess to the castle. I think he told me you were staying at his uncle's house."

I assented.

"Ask Hervé—he'll be delighted; and now is your time. The nights are dark. It will be picturesque *en diable*."

I adopted his suggestion, and the next day asked Hervé on what night he could receive me. He had accomplished the nightly piquet as regularly as ever during the foregoing month, but he had not the same air of stolid confidence; and moreover I was told he had begun to drink abnormal quantities of the thin Dieppe *piquette* obtained from the slopes surrounding the town. It seemed a cruel injustice to ascribe any moral phenomenon to the influence of the local vintage. You must be Dieppois, and possessed moreover of a strong determination to avoid the *ennui* of going to bed slightly sober before you can order the thin claret sold in the Pollet with anything like confidence as to the result. Having made up your mind, having resolved upon inebriety at any cost, you can achieve your purpose after several hours of strenuous ingurgitation. With patience and practice, I suppose a man could brutalize himself with *fleur d'oranges*; a slightly smaller effort, and one can produce intoxication with the Pollet *vin*. I am unable to say whether Hervé made that effort frequently, but I heard at all hours M. le Houx lamenting to his wife and neighbors that the "*garçon* was going wrong." I had not much communication with the *garçon*, and was absolutely indifferent as to his moral transformation. He scowled at me now and then with a loose, lumbering movement of his shoulders; but I regarded that as a natural and pardonable manifestation of jealousy. I knew that he had divined our secret, and I was puzzled to account for the fact that he had not divulged it. But in spite of surly looks and laconic answers, we were good friends enough to warrant me in requesting him to receive me on board the Vigie some dull December night, when the dangerous side of his profession would be most visible. He did not assent at first. My proposition appeared to trouble, even to irritate, him. There was not much in the lugger; I should be put to serious inconvenience, taken from my work for a couple of days perhaps. And then, with a side-long glance of suspicion, he added:

"And there is nothing worth seeing; that is to say, if monsieur only wants to join us *en simple curieux*."

"Surely," I replied. "I don't want to organize a smuggling expedition, and I have no piratical intentions with regard to the Vigie."

"Very well," he said reluctantly, "as monsieur wishes; only I am afraid he will be disappointed—*ynti*, I am afraid.

On the night of Christmas eve I was up stairs in my little room, abusing Marshal MacMahon, at two pounds a column, for a doctrinaire weekly of gloomy views on all subjects not connected with land-tenure reform, when I heard Hervé's voice below. He was hailing me.

"Monsieur Vallance! *Cela va-t-il pour ce soir?*"

I bade him come up. He was shiny and crackling in oilskin, and wore a fur cap with lappets. Annette had gone to the midnight mass, having begged me not to accompany her. To be seen at church with a monsieur was a public announcement of a forthcoming marriage, or of something worse in the past. Hervé would not sit down, and declined the brandy and water I suggested as an appropriate refreshment in such weather.

"There's no time to lose," he said awkwardly, watching me put a few things into a bag and struggle into top-boots and a pilot-coat. "The tide will be out in an hour, and I must hurry on board. Claude and Barnabé aren't worth a *liard* left to themselves."

Outside a thin drizzling rain was falling, like a substanstial and peculiarly penetrating mist. Hervé explained that he hoped to be back by this time to-morrow night; and seeing what weather we were likely to have, I was rather pleased to reflect that my experience would last but 24 hours. I slipped and scrambled on to the deck of the lugger. Everything I touched was icy cold, sticky, and smelled of fish. Claude and Barnabé were at work at the windlass, lightening the labor with a lugubrious chant that to my mind suggested shipwreck, empty nets, every calamity incidental to navigation and fishing.

Once past Notre Dame de Bon Secour, where the sailors signed themselves; once at sea, plunging and rolling with cracking cordage and groaning spars, I began to experience the restless longing of the landsman for something new—an incident, a danger—the itching to do something, to free one's self from the paralysis of the mere passenger, conveyed inert from port to port like a bale of merchandise. Hervé was taciturn, and answered my questions as briefly as possible. The information extracted from Claude and Barnabé was conveyed in such an uncouth dialect, and enveloped in such an abundance of technicalities, that one must have studied the theory of navigation and lived in the Pollet for several years to be able to profit by it. I turned in at dawn, stretched myself (if the process of fitting oneself into the rough wooden coffin that served as bed can be so so described) in the bunk prepared for me, and fell asleep, dreaming of the novel and Annette.

I awoke at midday. Hervé was sitting opposite me eating bread and cheese, with a large clasp-knife open before him. He said nothing as I sat up, yawned, and proceeded to draw on my boots, but shut his knife quickly, and put it in his pocket.

"Well, what fortune?" I said cheerily, opening my bag and extracting therefrom Lyons sausage sandwiches and three bottles of Burgundy, with which I purposed regaling the crew.

"Oh, good," he answered; "a fine haul at every *coup*."

I offered my provisions. He shook his head and finished his bread and cheese. The wine tempted him, I could see, but he refused it. Did some old social law of the Pollet forbid a man to break bread or touch glasses with his rival? We mounted the steep companion-ladder together. The sea was gray and sullen; the night would be equally. I could see the dim uncertain line of the Sussex coast, a dot or two in the distance—that was all. The nets came up at regular intervals full, as the skipper had said. Claude and Barnabé were scaly from head to foot, like very swarthy and dirty harlequins. I saw shining, quivering masses in the baskets in the tank. I began to perceive that the realities of the hardy fisher's life are not exactly photographed by Opéra Comique librettists.

This Christmas Day was the longest I ever spent. I essayed a little fishing on my own account, and gave it up in despair. When night came on I introduced my Burgundy to MM. Claude and Barnabé, and Hervé completed the feast with a flask of brandy. The skipper did not seem afraid of what was likely to ensue; he remained on deck. There was nothing festive about his speech or manner, albeit I noticed that during the day he took frequent pulls at a stone jar that emitted strong spirituous odors. The men were becoming noisy, and their *patois* was not rendered more intelligible by brandy and Burgundy. I went on deck, and found that we were making for Dieppe, but very slowly. Hervé was at the helm; the breeze was freshening every moment, and the lugger quivered and plunged under shortened sail. I stood in the bows and watched the white crests divide, with showers of spray hissing and spitting as our stem cut through them. Then a man came from below and took the helm, and Hervé was beside me, sullenly staring into the sullen waters.

I made a light remark about the rising squall. I was heartily sick of my experiment. The darkness, the black slimy deck, the squalor, the surly coarseness of the drinkers, and this man's lowering face irritated and disquieted me. I repeated my remark, and added angrily, "The storm seems to deafen you." He looked up; I could not see his face, but it scowled threateningly, I was sure. He said slowly, chewing his words:

"And Annette is praying for her *beau monsieur* out in the storm."

I thought the stone jar had taken effect, and answered tranquilly:

"Annette's prayers don't matter to you or to me. Turn in and get some rest; you'll need all your strength to-night."

"I have watched you—watched you night and day; I have seen it all—the pretty *scènes d'amour* on the road over the cliffs.

He was sober, and in earnest.

"Well, what of that? You have played the spy. You know that she will be my wife; that is enough. No more of her from you to me."

"Bah! your love making—what do I care about it? It isn't that, man. I was to marry Annette," he went on doggedly; "the *père* Le Houx is *à son aise*. I should have had his schooner, built in '68, La Marianne; I should have gone to Holland—to Sweden—been quit of this cursed herring and mackerel. *Corps de Dieu!* and you have stolen it all!"

"Annette's well rid of you, if that is all you regret."

"Listen. We are making for Newhaven; you will land there. Below you will take pen and ink and write to her, saying that you can't marry her; and you'll swear by your virgin, if you have got one, never to return to Dieppe. Do you hear?"

"I hear. You are mad. I shall land at Newhaven, if you like, but to take the steamer to Dieppe."

"You will never land anywhere!"

And his hand was at my throat, bending me backward over the bulwark, pressing me into the jaws of death. I could not cry out; I was half strangled; the salt spray blinded me. I struck out desperately at hazard, and then there was deeper night than before—the maddening gurgle of water in my ears, the sharp salt taste in my mouth and nostrils. I came panting to the surface, and the keen wintry wind seemed to freeze my hair into an icy cap as my head rose above the surface. I heard Hervé's cry:

"*L'Anglais* overboard!"

The lugger was making good speed, and I was a bad swimmer in the fairest of weather. I tried to float; the waves choked me at every moment. I heard voices on board the Vigie, angry voices it seemed to me.

"It is madness. You can't live a moment in such a sea."

"I'll try, *tout de même*—such good Burgundy he gave us."

"*Dépeche-toi*, Claude. I'll rig up a rope for you."

The voices rose; a brief violent discussion was going on. The first speakers were Claude and Barnabé, I imagined. Then I heard faint sounds of a struggle; then something plunged into the sea, and I remember nothing more.

CHAPTER III.

My first recollection is of my own quiet little room in the Pollet. Somebody in soft cloth *brodequins* moved across it now and then. I felt faint of heart and mind, powerless to realize what had happened to me for many, many years.

"Some one there?" I said at last in English.

"Emily!"

It was the first woman's name I could remember. I am not romantic, even on a sick bed. I said Emily because, being for the nonce a school-boy with a bad attack of measles, it seemed natural that the companion of my sick chamber should bear that name. Emily Vallance! She had undergone an extraordinary change, though. She had developed into a small shapely young woman, with short skirts, and worsted stockings, and cotton *fichus*. She came to my bedside and said softly:

"*Doucement doucement*; you are getting well."

Of course I was, and getting lazy, too; for it seemed delightful to be lying there at full length, warm, and thinking of nothing. My head was cooler, my brain clearer, when I next woke. Emily was Annette unmistakably!

"I have been ill a long while," I said, with that supreme indifference to time and season and locality which is one of the chief delights of sickness—a delight I would almost catch the typhus to experience.

She studied me critically for a moment. Her face was pale and tired and melancholy. I stretched out my hand to her, and she came and whispered, satisfied that I was sane and really getting well:

"A long while, *pauvre enfant*, and so ill!"

I had had a sharp attack of rheumatic fever that lasted three weeks, during which I had been delirous. But, once the fever spent, my recovery was rapid. I was young, of vigorous constitution, active habits, and I rebounded from a three week's sick bed with all the elasticity such advantages give one. And yet it was pleasant there, in the curtained room, my desk and papers in sight, and in my mind all the vague dreams, the shapeless poems, the skeletons of books and essays they evoked. Annette could not be with me so often after the first days of convalescence. *Les convenances* were studied slightly, even in the Pollet. Madame le Houx allowed her to come up once or twice a day, to warm my tisane—tisane of guimauve, of poppies, of gentian, it was their panacea—to bring my letters, dust the room, &c. She opened the letters, and answered them for me when my correspondent could be safely addressed in French. I found, poor child, that she had been studying English, and really with marvelous results. She could understand the general import of the most barbarous business missive in which "Yours to hand" and "Acct. curr't." were not too frequent. And she had accomplished this all alone, with the sole intuition of love.

"I could not bear to hear you speak and not understand," she said, in the broken hesitating English which I correct.

"And nobody has given you lessons?"

"Nobody. Who could, here, to a simple fisherman's daughter? I have lesson books. The curé lent me some, and an English lodger we once had left a few volumes."

I had not spoken of the night passed on board the Vigie, and Hervé's name had not been mentioned. I had risen, and was sitting in

intend to be, a candidate for the young lady's hand."

The Lieutenant bowed and looked less solemn, only remarking parenthetically,

"I had two brother officers waiting on the port to act as our seconds. But I am sincerely delighted that there is no necessity for crossing swords with a gentleman for whose character and general sentiments I have the highest esteem."

And then there was a fino flourish of neat little complements, after which I ordered absinthe and cigars. Why should I undeceive him? She would make a famous garrison belle.

So I left Dieppe. The novel is one of the great successes of the season. "That is a tender idyllic picture of primitive womanhood," say the critics. "The character of Babette is charming and wonderfully true." "The author is most happy in his delineation of the simple, artless, bewitching little fisher-girl, his heroine." These are some of the opinions of the blind pitiless press.

If the reviewers had only known how each word of pain went to the author's heart and tore open the old wound, they would have been more merciful, and abused him a little.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

ACHILLES OVER THE TRENCH.

ILIAD, XVIII. 202.

So saying, light-foot Iris pass'd away.
Then rose Achilles dear to Zeus: and round
The warrior's puissant shoulders Pallas flung
Her fringed ægis, and around his head
The glorious goddess wreath'd a golden cloud,
And from it lighted an all-shining flame.
As when a smoke from a city goes to heaven
Far off from out an island girt by foes,
All day the men contend in grievous war
From their own city, and with set of sun
Their fires flame thickly, and aloft the glare
Flies streaming, if perchance the neighbors round
May see, and sail to help them in the war;
So from his head the splendor went to heaven.
From wall to dyke he stept, he stood, nor join'd
The Achæans—honoring his wise mother's word—
There standing, shouted; Pallas far away
Call'd; and a boundless panic shook the foe.
For like the clear voice when a trumpet shrills,
Blown by the fierce beleaguerers of a town,
So rang the clear voice of Æacidès;
And when the brazen cry of Æacidès
Was heard among the Trojans, all their hearts
Were troubled, and the full-maned horses whirl'd
The chariots backward, knowing griefs at hand;
And sheer-astounded were the charioteers
To see the dread, unweariable fire
That always o'er the great Peleion's head
Burned, for the bright-eyed goddess made it burn.
Thrice from the dyke he sent his mighty shout,
Thrice backward reel'd the Trojans and allies;
And there and then twelve of their noblest died
Among their spears and chariots.
—*Alfred Tennyson in the Nineteenth Century.*

DISRAELI AND SEMITIC INFLUENCE.—It has been shown over and over again that the rule of the Turk is something different in kind from the worst rule of any European power—that it is not government, not even misgovernment, but simply organized brigandage. It has been shown over and over again that the Turk has never done anything to legalize his possession of the lands which he has conquered, that the Ottomans in Europe still remain, as they were 500 years back, an invading horde, an army of occupation. This sober and strictly accurate statement of an undoubted historical fact is so inconvenient to the votaries of the evil cause that they always speak of it as a rhetorical figure. Equally inconvenient is any statement of the real cause why our present Government shows such zeal on behalf of the oppressor, the real cause why we seem constantly to be on the brink of war to maintain him in the power of oppression. The plain cause is a cause which is purely sentimental, the Hebrew sympathies of Lord Beaconsfield. But we are told that it is unbecoming, that it is ungenerous, to taunt any man with his descent, his religion, or anything of the kind. And so it is when it is a mere taunt. But to point out an important political fact, however unpleasant to this or that man, is neither unbecoming nor ungenerous. No one has a word to say against a Jew, whether by descent or by religion, simply on the ground of his descent or his religion. There are Jews whose descent and whose religion do not hinder them from being very good Englishmen, and against such Jews no one would wish to speak a word. But the charge against Lord Beaconsfield is that he has never become an Englishman, that he has never become a European, that he remains the man of Asian mysteries, with feelings and policy distinctly Asiatic. We can understand, we can almost respect his position; but it is a position which cannot be endured in the Minister of England or of any European nation. Lord Beaconsfield's zeal for his own people is the best thing about him, the one thing about which he is really in earnest. But we must be equally in earnest the other way. The whole talk of Lord Beaconsfield, the slandering of Servia, the bragging against Russia, is the talk of an Asiatic. Throughout the East the Jew and the Turk are banded together against the European, and Lord Beaconsfield, as a man of the East, naturally takes the Asiatic side. So throughout Western Europe, wherever the Jew has influence, the cause of the Turk finds supporters. The fact is clear to every one who knows anything of the newspaper press either of England or of the Continent. As there are some Turks who behaved with humanity through all the horrors, and who have been punished by their own rulers for their humanity, so there are some Jews who, to their great honor, have taken another line, and who have stood forth as boldly for the cause of the oppressed as any Christian. But Jewish influence, as a rule, means Turkish influence, just as Turkish influence means the influence, not of the good Turks, but of the bad. Only in England Jewish influence is unhappily found in higher places than it is found anywhere else. This "Semitic instinct"—to use a phrase whose author I know not, but which the Turkish party seem to think it clever to put in inverted commas—is of itself quite enough to account for the policy of a Cabinet led by Lord Beaconsfield. The two things the statement of which so greatly offends the Mohammedan mind in England do thus exactly fit into one another; they are in truth related to one another as cause and effect. We are called upon to uphold an invading horde in the possession of the lands and houses of other nations; and the reason why we are called on to uphold them is, because we have at the head of the English Cabinet a man of a nation which has always found its interest in supporting the dominion of that invading horde. The two facts are plain enough; but it is not at all wonderful that those to whom they are inconvenient should wince a little at the statement of them. But it may be that the Semitic instinct is not all; there may be something too in the mere love of startling people, the mere love of surprise and mischief. And there may be something in what has been irreverently called Lord Beaconsfield's "policy of old clo'." A great part of his political career has been nothing else than stealing the clothes, or, to drop metaphor, adopting the measures, of the Liberal Party. And in stealing their clothes, he sometimes shows a certain tendency to steal their rags also. —*E. A. Freeman, in the Contemporary Review.*

DOM PEDRO.—The Emperor of Brazil is the only hereditary ruler in South America. The anomaly of his situation is sufficiently obvious, and the prospects of his heir are shadowy in the extreme. The republican system is popular with the unprincipled and ambitious men who usually occupy themselves with the affairs of government in the newly settled countries on the verge of the civilized world. The possibility of his own election to the Presidency of his State is present to the mind of many a competitor for power; and all are ready to combine against the hereditary principle which shuts the door impartially against all aspirants. The Empire of Brazil is held together but loosely by the existing constitution. It is rather a federation of separate States under an Emperor, than a compact and homogeneous empire. If the empire were to be transformed hereafter into a republic, it would be split up into several independent States. Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, and Rio de Janeiro, would each become the seat of a separate government, and a new focus of intrigue and rapacity. The reasons why a republican rather than a monarchical form of government would be adopted are not far to seek. "Those who speculate on 'change," says Burke, "always make a great number among people of rank and fortune, as well as among the low and indigent." How true is this remark in reference to the affairs of the Old World, and how inevitable is such a condition of men's minds in a new and unsettled community. The personal influence of the present ruler is the chief security for the maintenance of the imperial style and the monarchical form of government of Brazil. The Emperor, as his habits of life during his visits to Europe testify, is endued with untiring energy. He manifests a deep interest in schools, and frequently opens new educational establishments and training colleges in person. By these manifestations of solicitude for their social elevation, the hearts of the Brazilians are won over to the imperial cause. We know the good effect in England of royal visits to the city and the provincial towns, and of manifestations of sympathy from high quarters with the great cause of social improvement. At the date of our visit the religious question was uppermost in the public mind in Brazil. Freemasonry flourishes throughout the Empire, and the Pope had recently promulgated an edict that all Freemasons were to be deprived of the privileges of membership of the Church of Rome. The course which the Emperor would take was a subject of deeply interesting speculation. It was the opinion of many that his throne would be rudely shaken should he lend his support to the papal edict of exclusion, directed against a body of men who are strongly imbued with liberal, not to say republican, ideas.—*T. Brassey—The Nineteenth Century.*

TYROLESE DANCING.—Mr. Baillie Grohman gives us an account of a wedding which he attended in Brandenburg, a little Alpine hamlet in the valley of the same name. He had to traverse a narrow bridle-path, which was covered with snow to the depth of three and in some places four or five feet; it was a seven hours' battle with the snow before he reached the inn of the village, in which the weddings are always held. He was moved to overcome these difficulties, because he had promised to honor the wedding of a charming young peasant girl with a special protégé of his own. "Countless outstretched hands," he says, "brawny and muscular, small and plump, clean and dirty, were immediately stretched out to greet me." It was Sunday, and the eve of the wedding-day; the bar-room, or *gaststube*, was filled with young and old, fair and ugly Brandenburgers. It is not usually the custom to dance on the eve of the wedding day, but, at his special request, his old patron, the "Herr Vicar," very soon put the musicians at work. In the dancing-room he was immediately surrounded by a group of young fellows offering him, as a mark of courtesy, their bright-eyed lasses. Finding a choice easy, he was soon dancing the *pas seul*—that is, one couple dances round the room, while the others line the walls and fall in at its termination. In Brandenburg and in some other valleys, the male dancer encircles the waist of his partner with both arms, while she embraces him with both arms round the neck. For the first few minutes of every dance the motion of the whole group is slow, and the floor trembles beneath the iron-shod shoes of these immense fellows. Suddenly the music changes, and with it the entire aspect of the room. The man, letting go his partner, begins a series of gymnastic capers and jumps; their heavy frames display an unlooked-for agility. One of the commonest movements is to throw one's self on one's knees, fold both arms over the chest, and bend backward until the back of the head touches the floor, and gives a few sounding raps on the hard boards; then, with one jerk, the man regains his erect position without touching the floor with his hands. In another movement the man kneels down, and with his bare knees beats a sounding rat-ta-ta-tat on the floor. To jump high up in the air and come down upon the knees with full force, is very common. All these capers are accompanied with loud, shrill whistling and peculiar smacking sounds of the lips and tongue, in imitation of the sounds made by the black cock and capercailzie. The sounding slaps on the muscular thighs and on the iron-shod soles of the heavy shoes by their great, horny hands, the crowing, loud shouts, snatches of song, intermingled with shrill whistling and furious stamping of the feet with the greatest possible force upon the floor, produce a prodigious din. In Brandenburg and one or two other Tyrolese valleys which have a particularly muscular fair sex, the girl, at the conclusion of her partner's feats, catches him by his braces, and, aided by a corresponding jerky action of the man, hoists him up bodily. The youth, balancing himself with both hands on her shoulders, treads the ceiling of the low room to the music, while she continues her dance round the floor. The men are strapping fellows, and it must be muscular young women who can perform this feat. There are sometimes four or five men hoisted at a time, and the singular spectacle adds much to the striking appearance of the ball-room. The girls are fond of smoking, and are seen treading the places of the dance with a cigar or pipe between their lips. The dances are short, and follow each other closely. The intervals between them are filled by the *Schnaderhüpfel*, a short song or series of rhymes, sung by a man, expressive of derision or defiance toward some rival. It is sung by one of the dancers standing in front of the slightly raised platform upon which the musicians sit; his sweetheart stands by his side with downcast eyes and profuse blushes on her cheeks. The object of its affront will compose his rhymed reply with great rapidity. In this way rival bards will continue to throw contempt on one another for a considerable length of time. The girl, if there should be no refrain to her lover's song, has to stand in silence by his side. Love is the subject of most of these songs. A girl changing lovers, or refusing the hand of an ardent wooer, forms a frequent and welcome subject for *Schnaderhüpfel*. The songs are generally of very dubious morality. It is not every young fellow, however, who has skill enough to improvise one of these compositions. A good many have to be satisfied with singing one of the usual national lays, and in this the sweetheart joins.—*Appleton's Journal.*

MRS. SIDDONS.—It was Mrs. Siddons who first commenced that pernicious star system which has done as much as anything to sap the very foundations of the theatrical profession, and as soon as the London season was over she scoured the provinces for fame—and money. At Dublin she was again opposed by Mrs. Crawford, who, as the wife of the supreme favorite Barry, had been immensely popular; and the Dublinites rallied around their old love, preferring her to the younger actress. Mrs. Siddons' engagement was not a success, she hated the place and the people, and her opinions oozing out were quite sufficient to render her unpopular. The press wrote her down and ridiculed the emotion her performances excited. One of these skits is worth transcribing: "On Saturday Mrs. Siddons, about whom all the world has been talking, exposed her beautiful, adamantine, soft, and comely person, for the first time, in the Theatre Royal, Smock-alley. The house was crowded with hundreds more than it could hold, with thousands of admiring spectators that went away without a sight. * * * She was nature itself—she was the most exquisite work of art. * * * Several fainted, even before the curtain drew up. * * * The fiddlers in the orchestra blubbered like hungry children crying for their bread and butter; and when the bell rang for music between the acts the tears ran from the bassoon player's eyes in such showers that they choked the finger-stops, and, making a spout of the instrument, poured in such a torrent upon the first fiddler's book that, not seeing the overture was in two sharps, the leader of the band actually played it in two flats; but the sobs and sighs of the groaning audience and the noise of the corks drawn from the smelling-bottles prevented the mistake being discovered. * * * The briny pond in the pit was three feet deep, and the people who were obliged to stand upon the benches were in that position up to their ankles in tears. An act of Parliament to prevent her playing will certainly pass, for she has infected the volunteers, and they sit reading "The Fatal Marriage," crying and roaring all the time. May the curses of an insulted nation pursue the gentlemen of the college, the gentlemen of the Bar, and the Peers and Peeresses that hissed her on the second night. True it is that Mr. Garrick never could make anything of her, and pronounced her below mediocrity; true it is the London audience did not like her. But what of that?" The Scotch capital more than recompensed her for the slights of the Irish. Yet on her first night in Edinburgh, the house, although crammed, was freezing; scene after scene the audience sat like mutes, and after one of her greatest efforts a single voice exclaimed from the pit in a tone of judicial calmness, "That's nae sae bad!" But on her second visit the Scotch went as mad as the Londoners. In one day 2,557 people applied for the 650 seats at the disposal of the management; the doors were besieged at noon, and footmen took their stand at the box entrance as soon as the play was over, to secure their masters' places for the following night. Even the Church Synod arranged its meetings according to her performances.—*Temple Bar.*

THEOPHILE GAUTIER AS A PAINTER.—One day Theophile Gautier determined to take to his old business. Perhaps the author had an indigestion brought on by having furnished too much copy! He had conceived some kind of an idea about an allegorical figure, the size of life, which was to be called "La Mélancolie." All this happened in 1867. Gautier set his heart on having the picture received in the *salon* of that year. "We will see if the jury won't accept it!" he cried. When I ventured to suggest to Gautier that it was highly probable that he himself would be a member of the jury, he replied: "Oh! if that is all I shall forward my resignation, at once, and will sign my work with a false name. Quick, some of you, bring me a canvas and colors." At first Gautier went to work with a will. A sketch was made, his youngest daughter serving as a model. But the copy—the copy in oil! That was an effort which set at naught all the aspirations of the master. Now Theophile Gautier was not a man to pass from his study to his atélier, or from atélier to study, without mental shock. Somewhat prone to indecision, Gautier was quickly disenchanted. There were certain materialistic obstacles which he could not overcome. The painting was never accomplished. The study of "La Mélancolie" is now in my possession, and I would not exchange it for a Rembrandt. I must, however, declare that it hardly justifies Gautier's regret in regard to his having abandoned his early love. Or his painter's palet there is not to be found a thousandth part of the glowing colors his inkstand produced. The strangest thing about this art-work was that this limner of words, who drew such glorious tints, such halos of light from a simple phrase, was entirely dull, even flat, in painting. His drawing, it is true, had good qualities, though he was somewhat cold. To conclude, a whole picture of Theophile Gautier's was not worth a single page of his writing.—*Emile Bergerat, in L'Art.*

ETIQUETTE.—If fine manners are naturally associated with rank, the supposition would be that the higher the rank the finer the manners. It would then follow that the guest of honor, who was also the stranger, would take precedence of all others. It is therefore bewildering to learn that when the Prince of Wales recently gave a dinner to Gen. Grant the distinguished visitor brought up the rear of the procession to the dining-room. We are but boors in etiquette; yet if the Prince of Wales had been the guest of honor of the President of the United States he would not have been permitted to close the march to dinner; and he would have preceded, not as Prince, but as guest; for it would be equally true of untitled Mr. Bright or Mr. Gladstone as of a Prince. Courtesy is a poor thing if it cannot dispense, upon due occasion, with the rigidity of ceremonial forms. It is rumored that the American Minister in England was long absorbed in the task of arranging Gen. Grant's invitations, so that he should not be apparently insulted by being treated at entertainments given in his honor with less consideration than any other guest. This is hardly credible to an unsophisticated American, because he cannot comprehend either that an English gentleman should offer or an American gentleman accept such a situation. The rutes of really good society, whether titled or untitled, are everywhere the same in regard to certain essential points, and it is a pity if they are violated in the house of a Prince. To invite an untitled man into titled company, upon an occasion of pure ceremony, where titles determine precedence, is to invite him to go behind. If a Prince gives a dinner in honor of an untitled guest, he is bound to honor him chiefly, and he invites the company merely to help him render the honor. If, therefore, it be true that the Prince of Wales gave a dinner specially to Gen. Grant, and permitted the greater part of the company to precede him to the table, Gen. Grant should quietly have left the house, and all the more if, as is constantly said, etiquette and forms are real things to European society. For if that be so, the significance of the situation was that an American without a title, however illustrious, however honored at home, and the especial guest of the occasion, is not to be recognized as the equal of titled people. Probably, if the story be true, Gen. Grant was not troubled; but if English gentlemen are required by etiquette to acquiesce in so flagrant a discourtesy they are greatly to be pitied.—*Harper's Magazine.*

BECKET'S DRAWERS AND MIRACLES.—The quarrel between Becket and the King of England became the topic of the hour throughout Europe. Which was right and which was wrong, what the Pope would do or ought to do, and whether England would join Germany in the schism—these questions were the theme of perpetual discussions in council and conclave, were debated in universities, and were fought over at convent and castle dinner-tables. Opinions were so divided that, in a cause which concerned Heaven so nearly, people were looking for Heaven to give some sign. As facts were wanting, legend took the place of them, and stories began to spread, either at the time or immediately after, of direct and picturesque manifestations of grace which had been vouchsafed in Becket's favor. It was said that when dining with Pope Alexander he had twice unconsciously turned water into wine. At Pontigny he had been graciously visited by our Lady herself. He had left England ill provided with clothes. His wardrobe was in disorder; his drawers especially, besides being dirty, were in holes. He was specially delicate in such matters, and was too modest to confess his difficulties. He stayed at home one day alone to do the repairs himself. He was pricking his fingers and succeeding indifferently, when our Lady—who, as the biographers tell us, had been taught to sew when she was at Nazareth—came in, sat down, took the drawers out of the Archbishop's hand, mended them excellently, and went as she had come. The Archbishop had not recognized his visitor. Soon after a singular case of Church discipline was referred to his decision. A young Frenchman, specially devoted to the Virgin Mary, had built a chapel in her honor not far from Pontigny, had placed her image over the altar, and had obtained authorization himself that he might make his daily offerings there. But he neither would nor could repeat any mass but the mass of the Virgin. The authorities reprimanded him, but to no purpose. Our Lady filled his soul, and left no room for any other object. The irregularity was flagrant—the devotion was commendable. Becket was consulted as to what should be done, and Becket sent for the offender and gently put before him that he was making a scandal which must positively cease. The youth rushed away in despair, and flung himself before our Lady's image, declaring that his love was for her and for her alone. She must save him from interference, or he would pull the chapel down, do other wild and desperate things. The eyes of the image began to smile, the neck bent, the lips opened. "Have no fear, *carissime*," it said, "go to the Archbishop. Entreat again to be allowed to continue your devotions to me. If he refuses, ask him if he remembers who mended his drawers." We may guess how the story ended.—*J. A. Froude in the Nineteenth Century.*

PASKIEWITSCH'S CAMPAIGNS.—The campaigns of Prince Paskiewitsch, first against the Persians, and subsequently against the Turks in 1828 and 1829, were certainly the most brilliant achievements performed in this century by a Russian Army; and they differ from all other Russian military operations in this respect—that instead of being accomplished by large masses of troops, and at a great sacrifice of life, they were performed by very small columns admirably handled. Paskiewitsch never had more than 25,000 men under his orders in Asia or more than 12,000 in the field. Yet he took Kars (then very imperfectly fortified) by surprise and assault in four days; he took Akhiska, after a splendid defense; he reduced Bayazid, and captured 313 guns, 195 standards, and 8,000 prisoners. The whole Russian force engaged in that campaign was 18,000 men, their loss 3,200, as much by plague and bad climate as the sword. Yet even to obtain supplies for this small force was a work of great difficulty, for the theatre of war afforded no resources whatever. In the Winter which preceded the campaign of 1829 Paskiewitsch formed much more extended designs, and it is possible that his plan of operations against Turkey is that which the Russians are now executing. They succeeded in forcing the passes of the Suganlook, which are in fact concentric Alpine ranges, scarcely less difficult of passage than the Swiss passes, and much less peopled or known; and thus they reached Erzeroum, which is incapable of defense against a numerous army. A commander in possession of the plateau of Erzeroum may turn his forces at pleasure against any part of Asia. Paskiewitsch might, if he had possessed sufficient force in 1829, have descended upon Trebisond by way of Baivurt, which is 82 miles from the former city; but here he was checked by the extreme difficulty of crossing the Gisour Daug and by the slenderness of his own resources. The warlike tribes of Adschara and Lazi at that time signally repulsed every attempt of the Russianz to invade their country; the Christian invaders were repulsed, and at the first retrograde movement of the Russians the whole Mohammedan population rose. Peace was shortly afterward concluded, and the acquisitions of Russia were confined to the Pashalik of Akhaltzik. Gen. Monteith observes with truth that in those campaigns the Russian forces were quite inadequate to the task assigned to them. Diebitsch reached Adrianople with only 25,000 or 30,000 men; Paskiewitsch could barely maintain his position in Asia with 15,000.—*Edinburgh Review.*

SECRET SOCIETIES IN RUSSIA.—In April, 1875, a peasant, who was at the same time a factory-worker, informed the Police that certain persons were distributing revolutionary pamphlets among the people of the factory where he was employed, and as a proof of what he said he produced some pamphlets which he had himself received. This led to an investigation, by which it was found that a number of young men and women, evidently belonging to the educated classes, were employed as common laborers in several factories, and were disseminating revolutionary ideas by means of pamphlets and conversation. Arrests followed, and it was soon discovered that these agitators belonged to a large secret association, which had its centre in Moscow and local branches in Ivanovo, Tula, and Kief. In Ivanovo, for instance—a manufacturing town about 100 miles to the north-east of Moscow—the Police found a room inhabited by three young men and four young women, all of whom, though belonging to the educated classes, had the appearance of ordinary factory-workers, prepared their own food, did with their own hands all the domestic work, and sought to avoid everything that could distinguish them from the laboring population. In the room were found 245 copies of revolutionary pamphlets, a considerable sum of money, a large amount of correspondence in cipher, and several forged passports. How many members the society contained it is impossible to say, for some eluded the vigilance of the Police; but many were arrested, and ultimately 47 were condemned. Of these, 11 were nobles, seven were sons of village priests, and the remainder belonged to the lower classes—that is to say, the small officials, burghers, and peasants. The average age of the prisoners was rather less than 24—the oldest being 36, and the youngest under 17! Only five were more than 25 years of age, and none of these five were ringleaders. The female element was represented by no less than 15 young persons, whose average age was under 22. Two or three of these, to judge by their photographs, were of decidedly prepossessing appearance, and apparently little fitted for taking an active part in wholesale massacres, such as the society talked about organizing. It would be interesting to inquire how it has come about that there are in Russia young ladies of prepossessing appearance, respectable family, and considerable education who are ready to enter upon wild sanguinary enterprises which inevitably lead in the long run to the House of Correction or the mines of Siberia; but I must postpone this investigation to a more convenient season. For the present suffice it to say that there are such young ladies in Russia, and that several of them were condemned as founders and active members of the society in question. The character and aims of the society are clearly depicted in the documentary and oral evidence produced at the trial. According to the fundamental principles, there should exist among the members absolute equality, complete mutual responsibility, and full confidence and openness with regard to the affairs of the organization. Among the conditions of admission we find that the candidate should be willing to devote himself entirely to revolutionary activity; that he should be ready to cut all ties, whether of love or friendship, for the good cause; that he should possess great powers of self-sacrifice and the capacity for keeping secrets; and that he should consent to become, when necessary, a common laborer in a factory. The desire to preserve absolute equality is well illustrated by the regulations regarding the administration; the office-bearers are not to be chosen by election, but all members are to be office-bearers in turn, and to be changed every month. The ultimate aim of the society seems to have been to destroy the existing social order and to replace it by one in which there should be no private property and no distinction of class or wealth—or, as it is put in one place, "to found on the ruins of social organization which at present exists the empire of the working classes." The means by which the necessary revolution is to be effected are carefully enumerated in one of the documents seized by the authorities. Each member, it is there explained, has the greatest liberty as to the means, but he is to leave nothing undone to forward the cause of the revolution. For the guidance of the inexperienced the following means are recommended: Simple conversation, dissemination of pamphlets, the exciting of discontent, the formation of organized groups, the foundation of funds and libraries. These, taken together, constitute, in the terminology of revolutionary science, "propaganda." Besides it, there should be "agitation." The difference between propaganda and agitation, we are informed, consists in this, that the former aims at enlightening the masses regarding the true nature of the revolutionary cause, while the latter aims at exciting an individual or group to direct revolutionary activity. In time of peace "pure agitation" is to be carried on by means of organized bands, the purpose of which is to frighten the Government and the privileged classes; to draw away the attention of the Government from other forms of revolutionary activity; to raise the spirit of the people, and thereby render it more fit to accept the revolutionary ideas; to obtain pecuniary means for the activity of the society, and to liberate those who have been imprisoned. The tendency of the bands should always be "purely socialistico-revolutionary"—whatever that may mean. In time of revolution, the members should give to all movements every assistance in their power, and impress upon them "a socialistico-revolutionary character." The central administration and the local branches should form connections with publishers, and take steps to secure a regular supply of prohibited books from abroad. Such are a few characteristic extracts from a document that might fairly be called a treatise on revolutionology.—*D. Wallace Mackenzie, in the Fortnightly Review.*

INFERNAL MACHINES.—The French have had much to do with (so-called) infernal machines, which, under various forms, have been employed to assassinate successive sovereigns, but happily failed in the wicked attempt, though not without inflicting injuries on onlookers. In 1804, when Napoleon thought that he had England pretty nearly in his grasp, a catamaran expedition was fitted out by the English to act against him. This catamaran was an oblong water-proof box lined with lead; it contained fifteen hundred pounds of gunpowder, various inflammable substances, clockwork to produce an explosion at a given moment, and ballast to steady it. Being towed toward an enemy's ship and left for the tide to float it onward, it would cling to the ship by means of grappling-irons buoyed up with cork; and in a given number of minutes the clockwork, acting on a trigger, would explode the combustibles. Such at least was the theory; but the chances of failure were found to be too numerous and varied in practice. Some years after this, Col. Colt, the inventor of the celebrated revolver, devoted a great deal of time to this subject of infernal machines, making many combinations which were useful as hints to later contrivers. In 1809, when Lord Cochrane was engaged against the French in the Bay of Biscay, he employed a destroyer most formidable in character. He filled a number of empty puncheons with about fifty thousand pounds of powder; on the tops of these puncheons were placed three hundred and fifty explosive shells, with fuses, and upward of two thousand hand grenades among and between them. The whole were bound and jammed together with cables, wedges, and sand, on board a small vessel called the Devastator. A fifteen minute time-fuse being ignited, the crew (Cochrane himself, a Lieutenant, and four seaman) rowed away quickly in a boat. The infernal monster did not produce quite the kind of mischief intended; the explosion was one of the most tremendous ever heard; but the enemy's ships were rather too far away to be materially damaged, while Cochrane lost some of his gallant little crew by over-fatigue and drowning by tumultuous waves.—*Chambers's Journal.*

CRICKETING ANNALS.—As to cricket in foreign parts, the earliest and most remarkable notice of it is found in the *Diary of Henry Teonge, Chaplain on board his Majesty Charles II.'s Ships Assistance, Bristol, and Royal Oak, A. D. 1675–1679.* "This morning early, 6th May, 1676," (near 200 years ago,) "as is the custom all the Summer long, at least 40 of the English, with his worship the Consul, rode out of the city" (Antioch) "about four miles, to a fine valley by a river-side, to recreate themselves. There a princely tent was pitched and we had several pastimes and sports, as duck-hunting, fishing, shooting, hand-ball, cricket, and then a noble dinner, brought thither with great plenty of all sorts of wines, punch, and lemonade; and at 6 o'clock we returned, all in good order, but soundly tired and weary." But to come nearer to modern practice, nearly 100 years ago we read of an attempt to astonish the natives in France with an All-England Eleven. The Duke of Dorset was Ambassador to France in 1784, and wrote to Yalden, Captain of the County Eleven at Chertsey, to select an eleven to go over and show a specimen of the game at Paris. The eleven were got together, and had actually traveled as far as Dover, with the Earl of Tankerville at their head, when they unfortunately met the Duke of Dorset coming home. He was flying before the first outbreak of the French Revolution. About 60 years passed away, when Mr. Pickering—the gentleman famed as the finest field at cover over seen, for he could return a ball indifferently as he picked it up right or left—being in the United States, arranged a series of matches with an All-England Eleven. This eleven was a very powerful one. It comprised Hayward, Carpenter, George Parr, Diver, E. H. Stephenson, Lockyer, Caffyn, Grundy, Wisden, Julius Cæsar, and John Lillywhite. Every man could bat well and field well; and though as bowlers there were Jackson, Wisden, Hayward, Caffyn, and Grundy, worthy of any eleven, still Parr's slow bowling proved sometimes more effective still, because, as we have often seen, slows when new are not as easy as they seem. Soon after, Messrs. Spiers & Pond arranged with the then Secretary of the Surrey Club to choose an eleven for a series of matches in Australia, and an eleven not so worthy of England went out, with Griffith, T. Hearne, Roger Iddison, Lawrence, E. Stephenson, Bennett, and Mortlock. A Sheriff's officer appeared at the last moment on board at Gravesend, and it was with difficulty that Mr. Miller, who happened to be present, could collect cash, as checks were refused, to settle the affair. The man in danger returned with about £400. in pocket from the trip, a lucky hit for a man so impecunious to have missed. This speculation was followed in 1863 by an eleven chosen by George Parr, at that time Captain of the Nottingham eleven, with Mr. E. M. Grace, Hayward, Carpenter, Tarrant, Parr, Jackson, R. C. Tinley, Alfred Clarke, Caffyn, Julius Cæsar, Tom Lockyer, and Anderson. This was as good an eleven as to professionals as could be found, save that Daft was conspicuous by his absence.—*London Society.*

ETON.—Were the question to be asked me, did I consider that Eton College, as it now is, fulfills any of the original intentions of King Henry in founding it, I should answer, "No." I should answer "No" as distinctly as I should were I to be asked if, in my opinion, Christ's Hospital at present fulfills the intentions of Edward VI. in founding it, or any of the other great foundation schools of England the original intentions of their founders in creating them. I should say of Eton that at present it is the most aristocratic school in England, probably in the whole world, and that, in its elements, it is utterly opposed to the school conceived by Henry, and by him decreed "to endure to all time." True, it retains one essential feature of the King's scheme, in that it continues to afford gratuitous board, lodging, and education to scholars, but not to poor scholars; on the contrary, to scholars whose parents must expend considerable sums in having their sons "crammed" to the proper "passing" point, far more considerable indeed than most parents of "poor scholars" could possibly afford. And when I view the form in which the now annual competitions for election at Eton some 80 or 90 youths usually present themselves to compete for about 12 vacancies, the value that is attached to success at the examination by parents may be very fairly estimated. In order that the reader may understand clearly the nature of the benefits based upon Henry's scheme, now remaining open to the English youth, it will be convenient that it should be here pointed out what these are. The last Monday in each July is what is known at Eton as "Election Monday," when any boy of British parentage, who has reached his twelfth year, and not passed his fifteenth birthday, and who can produce certificates of good moral character and necessary evidence as to birth, may present himself for election to the "college." It is to be understood that it is open to all boys within certain limits, and whose parents can afford the expense to enter at Eton as "oppidans," or boys not entitled on the foundation; but for the benefits of the college of King Henry, every youth is now elected in competitive examination, and on election will become one of the "King's scholars," so called, of whom there are some 70 in number. As vacancies in this number occur, these are again filled up at "election." The King's scholars live by themselves, in a range of buildings within the college—a magnificent exchange for the dreariness and discomfort of "Long Chamber"—and are exempted from all payments for board, lodging, and education during their stay at Eton, which continues generally until the "election" next after the scholar's nineteenth birthday. At King's College, Cambridge, appropriated, under Henry's scheme, to the scholars of Eton, are 24 scholarships of the annual value of £80, with "commons," rooms, and tuition free, tenable until the degree of A. M. is reached. As vacancies upon the list of elected scholars occur, they are filled up by King's scholars from Eton, who have themselves qualified in examination for the honor. So it will be seen that there is a relic of the charitable scheme propounded by Henry still belonging to his College of Eton. And it seems worthy of record, as evidence of the maintenance of the King's foundation, notwithstanding the silent efforts of the aristocratic spirit of English wealth to destroy it, that the King's scholars alone keep up the reputation of Eton for learning. I say alone, because it seems to be a very rare event happening in her history to find one of the "oppidans" (of whom we shall have something to say presently) occupying the place of "captain of the school," or, to be more explanatory, head-boy. Moreover, in examining the school-lists for the past year, it was with peculiar gratification I found that the King's scholars in nearly every instance appeared as leading the several school classes. The peculiar gratification I found in noting this had arisen from a deeply-imbued desire to recognize everywhere—and to cry a cheer wherever I find its claims are recognized and acknowledged—the majesty, if I may use the expression, of learning. And for this reason I feel almost tempted to ask pardon for the covert sneer implied in the remark that the parents of Eton's "poor scholars" are generally of the moneyed classes, because, finding those scholars so ably recognizing and so properly defining the true position of learning, it can be no reflection upon them, but must rather stand to their honor that their parents are moneyed people.—*Appleton's Journal.*

TAGLIONI AND ELSSLER.—"'La Sylphide' marks a ballet epoch," says Mr. Chorley in his *Musical Recollections*, "as a work that introduced an element of delicate fantasy and fairyism into the most artificial of all dramatic exhibitions, one which to some degree poetized it. After 'La Sylphide' were to come 'La Fille de Danube' and 'Giselle' (containing some of Adolphe Adam's best music,) 'L'Ombre and a score of ballets, in which the changes were rung on Naid and Nereid life on the ill-assorted love of some creature of the elements for an earthly mortal. The purity and ethereal grace of Mlle. Taglioni's style suggested the opening of this vein, as it also founded a school of imitators. Then her mimic powers, however elegant, were limited. Her face had few changes. Her character dances, as in "Guillaume Tell,' 'La Bayadère,' were new and graceful; but their seduction and piquancy were to be outdone. When she touched our cold English ground, however, the Sylph excited as much enthusiasm as the most idolized songstress can now do. But," he adds, "there was a little sameness in her effects. Mlle. Elssler's dignified and triumphal beauty of face and form would have made her remarkable whatever dress she wore, in whatever world she appeared. There was more, however, of the Circe than of the Diana in her smile. A mistress of the grand and artificial art of dancing, she possessed many more resources than Mlle. Taglioni. * * * The exquisite management of her bust and arms (one of the hardest things to acquire in dancing) set her apart from every one whom I have seen before or since. Nothing in execution was too daring for her, nothing too pointed. If Mlle. Taglioni flew, she flashed. The one floated on to the stage like a nymph, the other showered every sparkling fascination round her like a sorceress. Her versatility, too, was complete: she had every style, every national humor under her feet—she could be Spaniard for the Spaniards, or Russian for the Northerns, or Neapolitan for those who love the delicious Tarantula. But beyond these Mlle. Elssler, as an actress, commanded powers of high and subtle rarity." Speaking of her acting in the ballet of "The Gypsy," upon which Ralfe founded his "Bohemian Girl," and of the scene in which she dances a minuet to distract attention from her lover, who is concealed herd by in danger of his life, the same writer continues: "Few things have been seen more fearful than the cold and measured grace of Mlle. Fanny Elssler in this juncture, than the manner in which every step was watched, every gesture allowed its right time, so that neither hurry nor flattery might be detected, than the sat smile, the vigilant ear, the quivering lips controlling itself. It was by representations such as these that Fanny Elssler gradually established a fame among the few as well as the many which could hardly been built up by no *pirouettes* nor *entrechats*, but in right of which she is enrolled among the great dramatic artists of the century." One of her greatest triumphs was in the ballet of the "Tarantula," which is the story of a girl who pretends to be tarantula-mad that she may dance an elderly suitor into declining her hand. "The manner in which she wrought its whimsical scenes up to a climax; the grace, the daring, the incessant brilliancy, the feverish buoancy, and the sly humor with which she managed to let the public into the secret that her madness was only feigned, raised this ridiculous farce to the level of a work of art." In private life it is said that the most prudish man or woman might have passed days in her society without being recalled to any recollection of the scanty stage dress, and the attitudes more fitted for sculpture than for social life; in short, by any look, gesture, or allusion belonging to the dancer's craft. Upon visiting America she created an astounding furore. Divines offered her their pews at meeting-houses; students serenaded her; rich men showered gold and diamonds upon her instead of bouquets.—*Belgravia.*

FRENCH CAVALRY AT SEDAN.—LETTER FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.—In the London *Athenæum* of July 28 the following correspondence appears:

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 6, 1877.

In the *Athenæum* of June 2 I read a long review of Col. Denison's *History of Cavalry*, and must say I was greatly interested; more particularly with that portion where Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan is mentioned as having described the defeat of a cavalry regiment by infantry skirmishers at Sedan. I at once wrote to Sheridan on the subject. After calling his attention to the book, (a copy of which I regret I have not yet seen,) and to your long criticism, I continued, I should like to know if you have been correctly quoted in this matter. If so, will you please to inform me as to the pace of the charge; also how it was that a line of skirmishers could resist—in fact, destroy—a regiment of hussars? Were you in a position where you could see that which is related as coming from your lips, or was it told you by some officer who was on the skirmish line? I should like

WASHINGTON MARKET.

HOW THE NEW CLERK DOES HIS DUTY

THE BUTCHERS COMPLAINING OF HIS NEGLECT—THE DANGER OF UNSOUND MEAT BEING OFFERED FOR SALE—MR. KEENAN PAYING MORE ATTENTION TO POLITICS THAN TO THE DUTIES OF HIS OFFICE—VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW—THE MARKET PROPERTY.

A few days ago Mr. John Keenan, the new Clerk of Washington Market, who was appointed by the Controllar at the instance of the Tammany men in his district, was the centre of a group of butchers at one of the booths near Vesey-street. He was hilarious to the last degree, but he seemed to appreciate the fact that the removal of his predecessor, Mr. Cornell, was not gracefully taken by the market men. There was quite a difference between them. Mr. Cornell had been in the victualing business for 40 years, while his successor, it appears, was occupied in selling rum. The stand-holders naturally took sides with Mr. Cornell. One of them said to the new Clerk:

"Mr. Keenan, you've come down pretty late today. Its now nearly 9 o'clock." "That's nothing," replied Keenan, "I've had some other business on hand."

"But this market requires a Clerk here all the time." "Oh, that's all right," said Keenan, laughing, "I have to go away to-day, and I'll have to go away to-morrow, also."

"But you should leave somebody to do your duty." "There's no occasion to do that," exclaimed the new Clerk. "I'm going on a political picnic today, and I'm to be at another political picnic to-morrow. You've got to attend to these little things, you know."

"Yes; but ain't you afraid of Gen. Varian, the Superintendent of Markets? He may fine you or haul you up for being away." "Gen. Varian," said Keenan contemptuously, "I got my place from bigger men than he is, and therefore he can't do anything against me."

Then Keenan strutted past the group of butchers on his way to a political picnic on the Boulevards, fully aware that his salary was running on.

A TIMES reporter called upon an old Washington-Market butcher in order to ascertain what effect the appointment of the new market officers had upon the stand-holders. "They are afraid," said he, "to say much about it except among themselves. You know that the public markets are under the control of the Finance Department, and therefore it would be dangerous to have our names mentioned in connection with any opposition to the new officials who might, perhaps, persecute us if they found out that we were hostile to them. But I know the sentiments of the stand-holders. I know that they have been utterly disappointed at the removal of Mr. Thorne, the Deputy Collector, and Mr. Cornell, especially, as the men who were selected to succeed them are inexperienced and unworthy of their places."

"What are the duties of the Clerk of the Market?" "It is a very important position," replied the butcher. "A clerk is charged with the duty of seizing any impure meat or food of any kind that he may find exposed on the stalls. All the reputable men in the market are opposed to selling tainted meats, but there are others who are willing to take the risk, and a market clerk has got to get up bright and early to catch them. This is the season when there is most danger on that point."

"Don't Keenan look after the matter?" "Keenan came down one or two mornings here at 7 o'clock. That's too late by an hour to catch the bob-veal men, because they get rid of their stock between 3 and 5 o'clock. All seizures of such stuff have been made before the hour at which Keenan makes his appearance. I remember that when Mr. Cornell was clerk he came down at 2 o'clock one morning and captured 1,600 pounds of the stuff, just as it was about to be sold. If it had been used, there would have been a good deal of sickness in this City, as well as additional loss of life. The ex-Superintendent, Mr. Devoe, too, was very active in such matters. Impure meat cannot be sold in Washington Market while he was Superintendent."

"Is it sold now?" "I can't tell, as I have not been around among the stands; but there is no one to prevent it being sold."

"Then Keenan don't perform his duty?" "He does not, and his neglect may result in scattering impure meat, and consequent disease, in many parts of this City. I've seen known a time when more facilities existed for selling tainted food than there are now. And here is another thing. Suppose a reputable butcher here should see bob-veal or tainted meat exposed; he has got no power to seize it, and, as the Clerk of the Market is not to be found, there is no one to prevent the stuff from being sold. You will find that every market man is of the opinion that a market official should be on hand all the time, so as to hear complaints or see that good and wholesome food is sold. But I have seen Mr. Keenan very seldom among us, and when he does appear it is only like a flying visit. If the stand-holders had an opportunity to speak, without any prospect of being injured, they would petition for the appointment of better men than have been selected." "Last Monday," continued the stand-holder, "Keenan gave permission to persons to keep stands on the sidewalks. That, you know, is in violation of the law. There are some stands on Vesey-street where eels are sold at from 8 to 10 cents a pound—much less than the wholesale price. Of course they are sour, and calculated to injure health. Keenan heard the men shouting out the price, but he didn't examine the stuff. It is not to be expected that he should know much about the matter, especially as it is said that he is a liquor-dealer. Besides, if he had any capacity he thinks more of politics than of his duties. In fact, he seems to want to keep the place and do little or nothing, and the result may be that immense quantities of rotten or tainted meats may be dispensed from this market to every portion of this City. The market never had a better set of officers than those who were removed. In Dick Connolly's time he put perfect leeches over us, and they robbed us right and left. We raised about $130,000 to put a roof on the market, and the fellows put it in their pockets. At that time stands were taken from their owners without the slightest ceremony."

"What about West Washington Market?" "Mr. Romaine attends to that, and so long as he is there no impure meat is likely to be sold in it."

From these facts it would appear that the health, if not the lives, of many persons in this City depends upon the administration of Mr. John Keenan, the Tammany Clerk of Washington Market, and that, so far as he is concerned, he has not taken any precautions whatever to prevent the sale of unwholesome or impure meats in that great store-house of animal food. His official duty, it would appear, is to attend political picnics, and to be an active worker for Tammany in his district. He is, perhaps, a good specimen of all the new appointees. It is pertinent here to give an extract from a report made by Mr. Devoe, the ex-Superintendent of Markets, on the subject of the introduction of unwholesome meat into the markets of this City:

"Large quantities of improper and unwholesome articles of various kinds are daily introduced into this City, and offered for sale to our citizens as wholesome food; no doubt there are many persons who have sufficient knowledge of good articles of food to enable them to select for themselves, but there are thousands who possess little of such knowledge or none at all, especially of meats, and generality take for granted that what is offered for sale as any place in our City cannot but be good, as they feel assured that either the venders would not be allowed to expose unwholesome food for sale, or that proper officers had inspected it before or after it had come into the possession of such venders; although the general appearance of such provisions may not meet their views, yet, on the strong assertions of salesmen, who think, perhaps, that the purchasers care little for quality or the leanness or fatness of such meat, they purchase it because it can be bought at a much lower price. Our City receives her supplies at the many depots from various sources. With the good and wholesome supplies are too often found large quantities of the flesh of very young calves, which otherwise, had they been left with the cow some three or four weeks longer, or received other proper nourishment, would have produced at least twice the quantity of a proper, marketable food. It was found that when our raid upon this young or bob veal began last Spring many of the dealers in public markets imagined (I mean those who had long been engaged in selling this kind of stuff) that they could not pay their fees, and would have to stop their business, because they conceived that they would be unable to pay the price for wholesome veal from calves of a proper age. Information as to what they received in answer was that in four weeks' time they would have good and wholesome meat, not liable to seizure, at so low a price as would satisfy them from its profits, and at the same time not be liable to suspension from their stands. This proved to be true, and has continued so to the present period. Beyond our public markets there is nothing to protect our citizens from these impositions, except in cases where the vender proves to be an honest and a conscientious person. The beef seized was from animals that had died from natural causes, sometimes from disease and in others from injury, or had been slaughtered in a bruised and feverish condition, or were poor or thin in flesh, owing to disease or starvation; the veal was from calves that had died either a natural death or of starvation, or from very young calves, called bobveal—that is, calves killed within two or three weeks; the flesh then is found in a flabby, viscid condition, not yet having changed by proper nourishment; it remains the first natural flesh, and presents therefore a very unwholesome appearance as food that no person would eat unless upon the very verge of starvation; mutton or lamb from sheep or lambs dying a natural death from causes, or having been slaughtered in a trampled or bruised condition, or killed within two or three weeks of pork, which is often from hogs smothered in rail cars, especially in cold weather, and in or nearly in a dying condition when slaughtered. Chickens and fowls often spoil, or become unsalable and musty from long carriage and sudden change of weather, when a process of washing with a preparation to make them appear fresh is resorted to. These make up the list, with bushels of stale meat too often found hanging in stalls for sale, of pork, stale fish, oysters, clams, lobsters, &c.; and of vegetables too numerous to detail, and of which an account is impossible."

So long as such officers as Keenan are in charge of the markets, it is not likely that any precautions will be used similar to those taken by ex-Superintendent Devoe to prevent the sale of such stuff as he describes. It is claimed by many persons that the rents of the stands in all the markets at present are as high as they should be. A number of the stand-holders assert that they should be reduced, but the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are indisposed to accommodate them. Washington Market, to which Mr. John Keenan has been assigned as Clerk, pays 20 per cent. on the assessed valuation of the property, and also defrays the expenses of all the other markets. The stands are rented at from $3 to $7 per week, and the rents in the other markets are about in the same proportion. At present it would appear that the markets are to be used less to minister to the necessities of the people than to those of the active workers of Tammany in the various districts. They are simply to be used to furnish patronage to ward politicians, whose services at active workers depended upon their appointment. It would, perhaps, have been well for this City if all the market property had been sold some years ago and the business of victualing turned over to private enterprise as it is in other cities. If it had been thus disposed of the Metropolis would have been less in danger of diseases from impure meats than it is now under the new régime.

THE CITY'S DUMPING-GROUND.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS TO BE TAKEN TO OBTAIN POSSESSION OF BARREN ISLAND—THE LESSEES TO BE DISPOSSESSED—SQUATTERS WHO DEFY BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE OWNERS.

The legal fight for the possession of Barren Island as a City dumping-ground threatens to become both lengthened and complicated. The island itself is about three miles long, and from a mile to a mile and a half broad. The property at either end is owned by Frank Swift and Andrew J. White, contractors, who have erected a fat-rendering establishment at the eastern end, and put up other improvements. The City's property embraces about 120 acres in the centre, and has a history dating back to the days of the Ring. It originally belonged to a Mr. Coleman—the former partner of Mr. Stetson, the proprietor of the Astor House—and was by him sold to the notorious "Hugh" Smith for $4,000. The property, once in his hands, Mr. Smith found no difficulty in procuring the passage of an act by the Legislature permitting its purchase by the City for $40,000, thus netting no less than $36,000 to the ingenious owner. Nothing was done by the Corporation to reclaim or take care of the property, and it soon fell into the hands of a colony of squatters, who took their goats, pigs, and other live stock with them, and made the island even more dreary and disagreeable than before. A liquor saloon was also started, and the hamlet gave every indication of developing into a permanent settlement. Meantime, difficulties arose between the lessees and Messrs. Swift & White, the latter complaining that the new-comers were a nuisance as well as constant trespassers on their land. In 1876 the contractors warned the New-York authorities that they would begin legal proceedings to compel the City to fence in its property if the squatters upon it continued to molest them. At last the Corporation Counsel in despair decided to sell the plot at auction, but no one would buy it, and the matter was finally settled by leasing it to Messrs. Swift & White for two years at an annual rent of $400. The contractors paid 80 per cent. of the first year's rent as a deposit, but finding that they could not evict the squatter colony, refused to pay any more until the City should drive out the trespassers and give them possession. On the 19th of July last the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund passed the following resolution:

Whereas, George F. Swift and Andrew J. White have refused to comply with the terms of the lease of lands at Barren Island, leased to them for the term of two years from May 1, 1876, (being between 100 and 120 acres of land,) and have paid no rent therefor, with the exception of 20 per cent. which was collected on the day of sale; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the lease made with George F. Swift and Andrew J. White for premises on Barren Island be and is canceled and declared void, and that the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to take immediate steps to remove Messrs. Swift & White from the occupation of said lands.

Resolved, That all of the land on Barren Island owned by the City of New-York be set apart for the use of the Police Department of the City of New-York as a dumping ground, and that such department be authorized to take possession of said premises upon Messrs. Swift & White having been ejected therefrom.

Owing to the ignorance of the Corporation Counsel and his assistants, who imagined that Barren Island was in the town of Gravesend, whereas it is in the town of Flatlands, the lessees were not served with the notice of dispossessment until yesterday. Mr. A. J. White stated to a TIMES reporter that he would be only too glad if the City would take possession of the land, provided it would fence it in, and protect him from the incursions of the squatters. He added that there were about 100 of the latter, including women and children, and that the City would have no easy time dispossessing them. "All I want," said Mr. White, "is my $90 back—$80 deposit and $10 au tion fee. We have never been able to use this land anyhow. The sand men from Rockaway have come and taken as many as 80 loads of sand at a time. Yesterday, until the tide has threatened to break through and overflow us. In any event, we intend to make the City build a fence around its plot and keep the inhabitants from interfering with us."

As yet the Street-cleaning Bureau has not availed itself of the permission of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, and there are indications that if it makes its appearance it will find the inhabitants of Rockaway and the adjacent coast will be up in arms against it. There are already many complaints against the existence of the fat-rendering establishment from the patrons of Rockaway Beach, who say that when the wind blows from that quarter the stench is overpowering. This being the case, the introduction of the decayed offal and refuse from New-York will be likely to largely damage the adjacent property, and probably give rise to much additional litigation.

JOHN FOX IN TROUBLE.

ARRESTED BY HIS WIFE IN A LONG ISLAND TRAIN—WHAT LED TO THE DIFFICULTY.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* of last evening contains the following:

"On Tuesday morning last there was a sensation on the 6:30 train from Merrick for New-York, which has set all the island gossips busy. The passengers in the smoking car were startled by the sharp scream of a woman and the banging of the door between the baggage and smoking compartments. Every eye was turned in the direction from whence the noise came. Standing in the doorway was a large man, his back to the passengers, and facing him a lady small of statue, handsomely dressed, and weeping. She was laboring under great excitement—talking rapidly, and occasionally uttering a shriek. Her left hand, and her parasol in her right, were uncomfortably close to the gentleman's face, and several times he had to move back to escape being struck. The passengers recognized the gentleman at the first glance as Ex-Senator Fox, of New-York, and many of them recognized the lady as his wife. A gentleman who sat nearest the door says of the scene: "The woman was frenzied with rage; if I had not known her I would have taken her for a lunatic, she behaved so frantically; she shook her hands in her husband's face, and whirled her parasol in the air in the wildest kind of a manner; 'Oh, I've caught you at last, you villain; it's been going on for a long time, but I've caught you and I'll expose you; I've been married to you 12 years, (others think she said 12 months, but that is evidently a mistake,) and in that time you've kept 50 ——; you went away from home last evening to be gone an hour and a half, and you remained away all night; I've long been trying to catch you, and I've succeeded at last.'" Then she accused him of having roomed all night with a young woman residing between Rockville Centre and Baldwin's; that it was not in the house, &c.

Ex-Senator Fox resides at Baldwin's, where he owns a Summer seat that formerly belonged to his wife's father. He has resided there for several Summers, going to the City occasionally. His wife is a lady honored by all her acquaintances, both in New-York and at Baldwin's. It is not long since she lost one of her children, and her friends feared for a few days that her reason would be dethroned. Information of the intimacy of Senator Fox with the girl in question was first conveyed to Mrs. Fox in an anonymous letter from Rockville Centre. She has tried to catch her husband several times, but has failed every time. When Mr. Fox left his home to go to the house of the lady in question, if he did go there, as Mrs. Fox charged, he must have been followed, and word sent back to Mrs. Fox either the same night or early the next morning. A young fellow named Nutting is suspected of having betrayed the ex-Senator, prompted by jealousy. At Jamaica Mr. and Mrs. Fox left the train. She was then tranquil, but weeping. What transpired between them in the depot is not known, but outside there was another stormy scene. Mrs. Fox was crying and scolding Mr. Fox at a lively rate. He tried to push by her, but without effect. He protested that her jealousy was groundless, and that her mind had been made a prey of an enemy. Mrs. Fox lost her temper finally, and struck him with her parasol. The Senator did not lay hands upon her. He evidently felt overcome by shame and sorrow for the spectacle his wife was making of herself. The scandal has created no little excitement on the south side of Long Island. It is talked of in the domestic circles, the bar-rooms, stores, and on the trains. The friends of the Senator and his wife are much pained by the occurrence. The general feeling is that Mrs. Fox was not quite herself, and that she was urged on by some foul-mouthed busybody."

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I take the liberty of asking, through THE TIMES, the corporation of Yale College to inform the Alumni of that institution why, for the first time in 40 years, the name of Samuel Jones Tilden is inserted in the triennial catalogue as a graduate and member of the distinguished Class of 1837. Is it supposed that the name of this great reformer would add lustre to a class that can point to such names as Evarts, Pierrepont, Putnam, Chief Justice Waite, besides an army of Presidents and Professors in colleges, and half a score of Doctors of Divinity? In the annual Cyclopedia for 1876 we are informed that Mr. Tilden entered Yale College in 1833, but soon left that institution and graduated at the University of New-York. His name has never appeared in the triennial of Yale College until this year. As he is not a graduate of Yale, by what authority is his name inserted as a member of the Class of 1837? Is it for his distinguished services in the cause of political reform? If so, why not place the name of Hon. T. P. Benjamin in some class? He entered Yale about that time, but did not remain long, being afflicted with a weakness known as hiccoughania. With as much propriety might his friends claim that his name be inserted among the distinguished graduates of that institution as to place the name of the great "reformer" among the graduates of the Class of 1837.

AN ALUMNUS.

SENATOR MORTON'S ILLNESS.

HIS SYMPTOMS AND PROSPECTS.

THE EFFECT OF LONG-CONTINUED AND UNINTERRUPTED LABOR—WHAT DR. BLISS THINKS OF HIS CASE—INCIDENTS OF HIS RETURN FROM OREGON.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Thursday, Aug. 16, 1877.

When attendant physicians and family friends most familiar with his physical peculiarities confess their inability to make a trustworthy prognosis of Senator Morton's disease, the newspapers must be content to do no better, however anxious the reading world may be to hear definitely of his condition. To deny that he is a very sick man, and that there is peril in the situation, would be to deny what the most hopeful confess. To predict a serious ending, or to doubt the possibility of a restoration to the former degree of health, would be to go further than the most anxious have gone. It is peculiarly a disease of mysterious workings, and it must be left to time to determine to what extent it has taken hold in this case. Meanwhile, leaving the Senator to the watchful care which surrounds him, it will be of interest to look into the origin of his late attack, and the condition in which it leaves him.

The Senator's immediate friends were not a little dubious as to the wisdom of his contemplated trip to Oregon. His labors of the past Winter and Fall, commencing with the arduous Indiana campaign, protracted through the Presidential canvass, and culminating in the fierce strife and intense mental strain of the Electoral contest, had made inroads even upon his powers of endurance, and somewhat impaired a vitality that seemed inexhaustible. It was thought that complete rest through the Summer would best fit him for renewed labors, but the advice was illy suited to the nature of the man. One might as well bid the "unslumbering sea" be motionless as to bid Senator Morton rest from work while the power of work is still in him. All the activity of which his body has been bereft seems to have concentrated in his brain, and to be spurring him on to ceaseless endeavor. Illness cannot reach, paralysis cannot affect, the mighty powers of his intellect. Death may come to him, as it comes to all of us—for the greatest of wills must bow to that—but when it comes it will find him with harness on; and his last blow and his last thought will be not for himself, but for the cause he has loved so well.

The Oregon trip, while arduous enough to have exhausted a man of perfect physique, seemed to result only in the Senator's improvement. He traveled over 8,500 miles. He made a change of the Grover investigation and examined more than 160 witnesses—work which, while not of a very intricate character, required close attention. Yet, daily, as his labors increased so did his apparent health. He traversed Oregon, British Columbia, Washington Territory, and a good part of California. He went everywhere and saw everything, being deeply interested in the character of the crops, the peculiarities of the soil, the mineral resources, and the growth of civilization. His journey was, throughout its course, a perfect ovation. The people received him as one whom they loved and delighted to honor; and their affectionate regard was met by a corresponding interest which served to make the trip one of the pleasantest in the Senator's recollection. "I never enjoyed myself more in my life," was his frequent remark, and the effect upon his general health may be evidenced by the fact of his walking five squares in San Francisco, and of his making a speech of some length at Salem, standing while he spoke.

It is a fact, though it may seem a paradox, that the very improvement in his health contributed to his illness. It is a peculiarity of the man that he cannot be made to pay due regard to his body. The pride of his strength, the glory of his power, are in his mind; and every repartee of his whether it is heard or not, he cheated out of their laugh because they miss a few syllables. But Mr. Toombs seems indifferent to this lionizing, as, indeed, he appears to all things else. Mr. Toombs has not been so violent as many predicted, but his influence in the convention is not so great as we would expect. His speeches there are heard, like all his *post bellum* efforts, more for curiosity than any deeper interest in them. There is a plain tendency to be somewhat overbearing in his actions in the meetings of the Revision Committee, and it is a queer spectacle to see him preside. He usually votes in a loud voice, anyhow, and gets so impatient that he speaks to the clerk in language more fervid than eloquent, and orders him to 'read on.' Once in a while he snubs some young man in the convention debates, but he caught a Tartar when he challenged the vote of Mr. Matthews in the committee on a railroad question because he was a stockholder in some such corporation. The most brilliant things he has said since he came here have been outside the convention. In that body he has not made a remarkable speech, with, perhaps, a single exception. It is a treat, however, to get him at a hotel at night, after an interview with a dozen cocktails, and hear him rattle away as if he were talking against time. Such brilliant flashes of wit, such rare and original figures, such an abounding stock of anecdote and humor make the man strangely attractive. There is a merry twinkle in his eye which, on a good, big heart, and I am glad to feel that he wears all his bad qualities outside where the world sees them, and that in his true self there is much to challenge the admiration, though it escapes the view of those who do not really know the man. He is decidedly the figure of the convention, and his presence there inspires a sentiment both of pride and sorrow. It is not too much even for the whole State to be proud of such a man as he was once, and there are few more pathetic thoughts than that which comes in spite of present admiration to tell us that his glory has faded, and that the volume of his greatness is closed forever; yet he is like Samson, blind and shorn of his strength, and I prefer him to the hosts of gibbering Philistines, who have commenced to ridicule him only since they ceased to fear."

KING'S COUNTY SURROGATE COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the King's County Surrogate's Court before Hon. Abram H. Dailey, Surrogate, duringt he past week,

Wills Proved—Ella A. Fitzgerald, of the City of Jersey City, N. J.; Anna M. Frisch, of the town of New Lots; Michael Purcell, Joseph Robins, Frederick Zankow, Harriet Bemmes, Lewis Dorundeon, Joseph Neimeyer, J. H. Hobart Pinckney, Friedrich Schneider, Frederike Schmid, Nicholas Guillaume, Michael Gerlinger, David Friedrich Christian Hirn, otherwise known as Christian Hirn; Thomas P. Richardson, Gilbert Simson, and Michael Liebtenfels, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Catharine Pigot, Phebe Y. Shelley, Stephen Oran, Catharine Van Brunt, Rebecca Deadman, Alfred Aitken, Barbara Stone, formerly Barbara Porter; Laura Reader, William S. S. Russell, Eliza J. Snively, formerly Josephine Strickland, and Henry G. Ely, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of William Menkemaier were granted to Jacob Pfortzer; of Johanna M. S. Sauter and Anna E. M. Sauter to Jacob Marquardt, and of Charles Dunn to Peter Mooney, all of the County of Kings.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Justice Wheeler, who presided at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court in the absence of Justice Flammer, yesterday afternoon, held Charles Merz, of No. 656 Second-avenue, and Alexander McVitty, of No. 724 First-avenue, each to bail in the sum of $100 for violating the Excise law.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday ordered a reference to Jefferson M. Levy in the suit of Elizabeth Simons against Joseph Simons. The action is brought for an absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's alleged adultery. The parties were married June 29, 1867, and have two children.

John Ryan, aged 25, of No. 503 West Thirty-eighth-street, and John Arthur, aged 20, of No. 322 West Thirty-ninth-street, were committed for trial by Justice Wandell, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for having broken into the lager-beer saloon of John Runar, at No. 436 West Thirty-eighth-street, and stolen therefrom a keg of beer valued at $4.

Ann Schischole, of Twenty-first-street and First-avenue, was yesterday arranged before Justice Flammer, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, on a charge of burglary preferred by Wilhelmina Schrimer, of No. 706 Third-avenue. The complainant testified that she found the prisoner in her apartments at 2 o'clock in the morning. Justice Flammer held her in default of $1,000 bail.

Henry Jones, alias "Chapper," who was recently released from Sing Sing, where he had served two years and six months for grand larceny, was caught on Friday night by Patrolman Mulligan, of the Eighth Precinct, leaving the store of David Heyburn, No. 547 Broome-street, with a scale and a quantity of cash cord which he had stolen. He was committed for trial by Justice Wandell in default of $300 bail.

Mary Wright, a scrub-woman employed at the New-York Hospital, was arrested yesterday by Detective King, of the Central Office, charged with having stolen bed-linen valued at $50 from the hospital. Pawn-tickets representing a number of the stolen sheets and pillow-slips were found in her possession. On complaint of Dr. Welde, the Superintendent of the institution, Justice Wandell remanded the accused for examination.

Michael Wilson, the burglar, who on the 4th inst. attempted to enter the house of Mr. Nestlage, No. 165 Barrow-street, and received severe injuries by falling from the fire-escape on the third-story, was taken from the New-York Hospital yesterday and arraigned before Justice Wandell, who committed him for trial in default of $2,000 bail. He was returned to the hospital, where he will remain until he has fully recovered from his injuries.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday granted an order requiring the society known as the Ancient Order of Hibernians to show cause, on the 27th inst., why a mandamus should not issue to compel them to reinstate over 150 members who were expelled in Kings County. The trouble grew out of the expulsion of the Kings County delegate to the General Convention of the order, because of failure to prepare the financial statement of his district.

John Murphy, a boatman, of No. 372 Hudson-street, was arrested by Detective Doyle, of the Sixteenth Precinct, on Friday, who found him in a small boat in the North River, having in his possession a quantity of rope valued at $100, which it was subsequently found had been stolen from a derrick belonging to Walter S. Van Vorst, a contractor, at Broadway and Eighty-fourth-street. On complaint of Mr. Van Vorst, Justice Wandell committed Murphy for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

William Glynn, an employe of the Clarendon Hotel, had occasion to go out of the house during Friday evening. He returned at about 12 o'clock at night and rang the bell for admission. When William Sheridan, another employe of the house, opened the door, Glynn upbraided him for delaying. Words led to blows. Then Sheridan drew a pistol and fired two shots at Glynn, neither of which took effect. Sheridan was taken before Justice Flammer, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday morning, and held in $2,000 bonds to answer a charge of felonious assault at the General Sessions.

A MARRIAGE BROUGHT IN QUESTION.

Judge Larremore, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday confirmed the report of the Referee in the remarkable suit of Henry Devoe against Elizabeth Devoe. The action was brought to annul a marriage between the parties on the ground that the defendant had a husband named Flynn living at the time when she married the plaintiff. The defendant answered, denying the charge, and the suit was referred to John M. Barbour, who proceeded to try the case. The plaintiff, in support of his assertions, produced as a witness the Assistant Pastor of St. George's Church, who said he had performed a marriage ceremony in 1871 between a man named Thomas Flynn and one Elizabeth Benish, the latter being the defendant's maiden name. He was, however, unable to identify the defendant, his recollection of faces being bad. The plaintiff and defendant were married in 1875. A man named Lawrence swore that he was present at the time the defendant was married to Flynn. He identified the defendant. A copy of the marriage certificate was offered in evidence, but was ruled out because not properly proved. Flynn's mother, when called as a witness, testified that the defendant had told her that she [the defendant] was married to Flynn. The defendant at the time brought with her a child, about a month old, which she said was Flynn's. A Mrs. Kelly testified that Flynn and the defendant had lived in her house as man and wife. Another witness testified to the christening of the defendant and Flynn's child in a Roman Catholic Church in Fourteenth-street. Flynn, when called on as a witness, testified that he was the husband of the defendant. Col. George H. Hart, the defendant's counsel, purposely left the room, and on his return to cross-examined Flynn as to the physical peculiarities of the defendant, and Flynn failed to make proper responses. His testimony was finally entirely excluded. The defendant produced only one witness, who testified that at the time of the defendant's alleged marriage the latter was not living with Flynn, as had been stated, but with her mother. The trial lasted over a year, and the Referee finally found in favor of the defendant. Judge Larremore confirmed the report on the ground of the want of due diligence by the plaintiff in proceeding with the case.

BREACH OF PROMISE AND CONTEMPT.

The suit for breach of promise of marriage brought by Bertha Banquet, through a guardian, against Adolphe Lissner, was on trial before Judge Sinnott, in the Marine Court yesterday. The plaintiff is about 19 years of age and the defendant is nearly 20 years her senior. She made his acquaintance in the Bowery Garden in November last. Two evenings after their acquaintanceship began he took her to a theatre, and on their way from it he accomplished her ruin. She says he promised to marry her, but he averred that he had made no such promise. He is a married man, and his wife was in court during the proceedings yesterday. The defendant's counsel raised the point that under a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, the defendant, being a married man, could not be held in damages. Judge Sinnott reserved his decision, saying, however, that if there was any law to punish the defendant for his seduction of the plaintiff, he would see that it was enforced. The defendant's counsel asked whether in such event the Judge would send the case to a jury to fix the damages. Judge Sinnott replied that he would depend on whether he thought a jury would be more likely to give heavier damages against the defendant. The proceedings for contempt against Police Capt. Foley and Officer Michael Johnson, of the Tenth Precinct, which grew out of this case, were also before Judge Sinnott. It seems that Deputy Sheriff Finn was given an order for arrest to execute against the defendant. Finn claims his efforts to capture the defendant were resisted by the Police officials and Judge Sinnott therefore issued an order requiring Capt. Foley and Officer Johnson to show cause yesterday why they should not be punished for contempt of court. Owing to the absence of counsel the matter was adjourned to Thursday next.

BREAKING UP DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on Friday night made raids upon the disorderly houses kept by Anna Smith, in West Twenty-seventh-street; Eva Bliss, of the same street, and Hattie Edgerly, in West Thirty-second-street. The proprietors of the two first-named establishments were held for trial in $1,000 bail each, and the men and women found in the houses were discharged. In the case of Hattie Edgerly, the complaint was made by Jacob Tiero, of No. 446 West Thirty-first-street, who alleged that his two daughters had been enticed into the house, and had been there induced to enter upon a life of shame. He went there on Friday night to get the clothing which his unfortunate daughters had left in the house, when Mrs. Edgerly assaulted him and spat in his face. Justice Wandell at Jefferson Market Police Court, fined her $10 and committed her to Blackwell's Island for three months. The inmates of the house were also fined $10 each. James Jackson, a negro, who several years ago murdered his white paramour and then attempted suicide by cutting his throat, since his return from Sing Sing opened a low resort for colored thieves and prostitutes in Thompson-street, which grew to be such a nuisance that Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, made a raid on the place on Friday night, and arrested Jackson. Justice Wandell committed him for trial in default of $500 bail. Capt. McDonnell also raided on the disorderly establishment of Sidney Miller, in Thompson-street, where he arrested seven black women, two white woman, and a negro, who were carousing in the place. They were fined $10 each and sentenced to two months imprisonment each on Blackwell's Island.

DEALING IN COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Deputy Marshal Denbert arrested Israel Bloom, an elderly man, who keeps a hosiery stand at No. 44 Vesey-street, yesterday morning, on a charge of dealing in counterfeit 25-cent coins, a number of which he is suspected of having sold to keepers of small stores who have recently been detected in passing them. He was arraigned before Commissioner Shields, and denied his guilt, saying that his arrest was the result of mistaken identity. He was held for an examination in default of $3,000 bail. His wife, son, and daughter were present when he was committed and exhibited great grief. The daughter declared that her father was innocent, and expressed a wish that he could be discharged and she be imprisoned in his stead.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Dwight vs. McDonnell.—Motion for an adjournment for two weeks granted upon moving party paying expenses of adjournment.

Cahill vs. Cahill.—Report of Referee confirmed.

Bowe vs. Locke.—Exceptions settled.

A PRACTICAL JOKE AT THE TOMBS.

HOW JUSTICE DUFFY "BEAT" THE REPORTERS—WAITING FOR AN IMPORTANT FORGERY CASE.

Justice Duffy, presiding at the Tombs Police Court, played a practical joke on the reporters yesterday. The morning calendar was very light, and no case of importance came before the court. After the court had been adjourned for the morning, the magistrate, his countenance bearing a grave and solemn expression, arose from his chair, and with measured tread approached the desk occupied by the reporters. The latter, noticing that the usually smiling countenance of the Justice was now rather grave and looked as if it bespoke great anxiety on his part, whispered among themselves that there was something "in the wind." Justice Duffy never stands on ceremony, however. He abruptly broke forth, addressing himself in loud tones to one of the reporters as follows: "Tompkins, you haven't got that forgery case, have you?" The mere mention of a forgery case is enough to arouse the most sleepy reporter. One who was taking a comfortable nap jumped to his feet and assumed a highly classical pose. He had a pencil in one hand and a huge note-book, which looked like a family Bible, in the other. He looked around in mute astonishment, wondering what was the cause of all the fuss. After making a reconnoissance in close proximity to the Justice, he asked the gentleman for a tooth-pick. The court was not possessed of the required article, but wishing to oblige the worthy scribe asked the latter gentleman if the gavel, which lay on the desk, would not answer the required purpose. Another reporter, who was all this time getting very impatient, gave expression to his sentiments by saying, "Well, to business Judge. What's the complaint, anyhow; it is strange that if it came up here this morning I shouldn't know anything about it; I have been here all morning." The Justice, in an off-hand manner, laconically replied, "Oh, it's a big forgery case, the affidavits are about a mile and a half long." Tompkins, hearing this, pricked up his ears, and, unlocking his desk to get his manifold paper, found it empty. With affidavits a mile and a half long staring him in the face, he had not one sheet of manifold paper. What was he to do? What thoughts flashed across his mind as he muttered to himself that somebody was going to have a "beat" on him! The Justice remarked that he could not permit the affidavits to be seen just then, but that he would willingly give the essential facts of the case to the public.

Mr. Tompkins now got on his feet and asked the magistrate if he would please not state the case until his return, saying that as it seemed to be important and interesting he would probably use up seven or eight manifold books. Justice Duffy complied, and Tompkins rushed out, taking with him the Justice's hat in mistake, and soon returned, bringing five or six dozen manifold books. He was now fully equipped, but everything and everybody seemed to be in a state of confusion and excitement. A reporter, in trying to get near the magistrate, stumbled over a match which some thoughtless person had carelessly dropped, and by this means collided with the corns of a brother reporter. The Justice evidently thinking that "patience sometimes ceases to be a virtue," asked if all were ready. Simpkins says to Tompkins, "Give room: give room!" The latter complied, and now all were ready, with pencils in hand. Justice Duffy then went on to say: "It seems that a certain speculator, whose name at present I cannot give you, had had a contract for preventing the grasshoppers from trespassing on the railroad tracks out West, in the State of Indiana I believe. He failed to perform his contract, and is now required to furnish bail in $50,000 to keep the peace for six months. There is a law in that State which says that there shall be no blacksmith shop within three miles of the railroad track; this man set up a forge convenient to the track, and by the laws of the State of Indiana is guilty of forgery." The reporters were "beat." this time, but they all swore vengeance on the Justice.

COL. HOLLIDAY SERENADED.

Col. Holliday, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia, was serenaded by his neighbors upon his return home to Winchester, and, in responding, said: "When I look back over the long line of illustrious men, beginning with Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, whom, if elected, I will succeed; when I think of the transcendant memories of my State, known wherever the English language is spoken or read, and rivaling that of any nation that lives in history; when I recall the stories of her triumphs when peace reigned, and of her victories on the field of arms; when I think of her in the days of her prosperity, when refinement and purity prevailed in all her borders and the taint of dishonor came not nigh her escutcheon, and reflect that it falls to my lot now, in this hour of trial, to speak and act in her name and behalf, and uphold her ancient standard—I forget all personal considerations, and self is swallowed up in the sense of vast responsibility. I pray that, should the people confirm the action of the convention, and I put on the robes of office, self may never more appear until they are laid aside. If you are gratified at my elevation, I cannot express to you my gratification at your choice. Here I was born and reared, here all my life has been spent, and here I hope to be buried. You know me better than all the world beside, and you took me with wonderful unanimity and presented me to the people of the State as your choice for Governor. If it be an honor to be chosen by one of the grandest conventions that ever assembled, I regard it as no less an honor to be presented for that choice by such a people as inhabit this valley. But when I leave this quiet town to act as the chief magistrate of this Commonwealth, I shall know no section. While we love our beautiful valley, we love, too, the State of which she is a part, and we have always contributed of our treasure, our labor, and our blood to maintain her prosperity and honor. So now, whether in the mountains, Piedmont, Southside, or by the sea, I shall think only of how I can make Virginia in all her domain happy, prosperous, glorious."

HOW A STATEN ISLAND JUSTICE ACTS.

There was quite an exciting scene in Justice Kane's court-room at Clifton yesterday. Mr. George M.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 19, 1877.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No.* 1,258 *Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day, in the Middle States and New-England, north-west to south-west winds, warmer, clear weather, and stationary or higher pressure.

The weekly averages reported yesterday by the City banks show a decrease in all the items. Specie has fallen off $1,581,000; legal tenders have diminished $398,000, and deposits $2,017,000. This leaves the excess of reserve over legal requirements $12,792,050, not a very high figure under the existing provisions of law and at this season of the year. The week has been a remarkable one in the stock market, especially with reference to railway shares, which have advanced from 4 per cent. to 10 per cent. Comparing the closing prices yesterday with those of last Saturday, it will be seen that New-York Central has risen 5½ per cent., Delaware and Hudson Canal Company 8½ per cent., Panama 9 per cent., and Michigan Central, the highest, 10⅛ per cent., while even the unfortunate Erie forged ahead 2⅛ per cent., and New-Jersey Central was advanced from 10½ to 17⅝. Union Pacific and Illinois Central, alone of the railway stocks, remained nearly stationary. That the rise has been due to manipulation of the markets, with a very slight basis in the state of business, is very well understood. It has been, all the week, what is called a "brokers' market," and such fantastic tricks as have been played during the week with several of the stocks are not likely to draw in the money of outsiders for investment or for speculation.

Our cable dispatch this morning reports that the Czar of Russia is in a state of great anxiety, desiring that an energetic and even desperate movement shall be made by his armies south of the Danube, and that if successful he will then be ready to treat for comparatively moderate terms of peace. This report agrees with other indications of the approach of an effort intended to be decisive, to regain lost ground by the Russian forces. Our readers will find, also, an interesting letter from a correspondent with the Russian Army, which gives, in a most graphic form, the impressions of a keen and intelligent observer. In London, the Baroness BURDETT-COUTTS has taken the lead in a movement to raise money for the relief of the families of those in the Turkish service—a novel and by no means objectionable form for Turcophile sympathies to take.

A lively quarrel between the City and a couple of contractors who occupy Barron (or Barren) Island for fat rendering is going on. The City claims the ground belonging to the corporation, and leased to these contractors, with a view to using the island as a dumping-ground, and the contractors require certain sums which they have paid on the lease, together with the ejectment of a colony of squatters. The latter requirement will not to be easily complied with, as the squatters are of the most tenacious and desperate character, as might be supposed from their choice of a home. We confess to a hope that the squatters and the contractors will retain their hold on the island if the City is to use it as a dumping ground. It is bad enough to have the harbor filled and the channel destroyed by the dumping; but the next generation can dredge a new channel, while a deposit of a few square miles of offal and street-sweepings off our shores would be a source of disease and suffering for which there would be no compensation.

Some curious statements concerning the mode of life adopted by the Polish and Russian Jews in this City, and especially their customs as to marriage and separation, will be found in our columns this morning. The facts are gathered, as will be seen, from Jewish authorities only, and have already occasioned considerable interest among the more intelligent Jews. It will be remembered that it was among this class that the girl SARA ALEXANDER lived, who was murdered near East New-York some 17 months since, and that RUBENSTEIN, who was convicted of the crime, was a Polish Jew. At that time attention was drawn to the peculiar views entertained by this people concerning the relative authority of their own rules of life and the laws of the State. Occasionally one of their number comes into the State courts, either as plaintiff or defendant, but usually their contempt for State laws and their reverence for the decisions of their rabbis are indulged without interference, and as long as they live together in reasonable peace it is probable that only those Jews who are associated with them by ties of religion, and who feel naturally annoyed by their lawless life, will be inclined to take an active interest in their concerns.

Washington Market has been a disgrace to the City for a good many years, and in a variety of ways. It appears likely now, under the guidance of the new Clerk, Mr. JOHN KEENAN, to be a source of considerable danger as well. That official has charge of the inspection of provisions in the market, and possesses the sole authority to seize such as are in a bad condition. It is obvious, that to attend to his duties decently, he should be at his post early, and remain during the hours at which newly-arrived food is disposed of. Mr. KEENAN, however, takes no such strict view of his duties, and employs very little of his time at the market. What he does with the remainder is best known to himself and Mr. KELLY, whose interests he appears to regard as quite above the health of the City. The City Government is under the highest obligation to see that the business of which it assumes control at Washington Market is properly conducted, because the fact that it has control causes purchasers to rely on it. The behavior of Mr. KEENAN is an outrage in every regard.

A reduction has been made in the wages of the drivers and conductors on the Fourth-avenue and Sixth-avenue street-car lines from $2 25 per day to $2. We believe this is an instance in which the public will have sympathy with the laborers, and will hold the employers scarcely justified in their course. The work on the cars is hard; hours are long; responsibility is considerable, and there is much exposure. There has not been, so far as can be ascertained, any large falling off in receipts, while expenses other than wages are much less than they were. The companies, therefore, are driving a hard bargain, and though it makes very little difference to them, they will find travelers on their cars generally disapproving the reduction.

REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY.

There has been a good deal of nonsense published of late about the "representative" character of Tammany Hall, and about the expediency of giving it credit for good intentions until it shows by its candidates this Fall that it entertains any bad ones. Meanwhile Tammany Hall has been purging the local departments of all the employes who have been guilty of showing the slightest spark of political independence, and has been filling their places with a set of persons who, as a rule, are as conspicuous for their lack of character as for their slavish subserviency to JOHN KELLY and the organization which he controls. Tammany represents the Democratic Party of New-York just as faithfully as can be done by a suspicious and narrow-minded system of political despotism, sustained on the one hand by the power and patronage of a great City, and on the other by the continuous and pervasive pressure of a highly-organized scheme of ecclesiastical domination. That the majority of the Democratic voters of New-York are as perfectly content with the one-man power in politics as they are with unreasoning submission to authority in matters of religion, is perfectly possible. That there is a very powerful minority in that party which rebels against the preposterous absurdity of professing Democracy and practicing absolutism, is beyond all question. That Tammany Hall must always be beaten at the polls when this minority makes common cause with Republicans against the nominees of KELLY and his associates needs no demonstration. That it is of the first importance to the prospects of good government in this City that these nominees should be beaten, no matter what their character may be, is almost equally obvious.

We suppose it will be conceded, even by those who deny that JOHN KELLY is in any sense the dictator of the Tammany organization, that he is at least the person whom that organization has of late most delighted to honor. The Controllership of New-York is an office requiring executive ability of a very high order, a mind thoroughly capable of grasping broad principles as well as a multitude of petty details, and an amount of information in regard to laws and legal decisions affecting the City such as very few men have had either the opportunity or the disposition to acquire. We should consider it to be conclusive evidence of the true character and purposes of the Tammany organization when it forces into such a position an illiterate and rather obtuse type of man, totally destitute of either commercial or legal training, who learned politics in the school of the shoulder-hitter and the loafer, and who owes everything he has and is to his success in quartering himself in one capacity or other upon the public. If this is the best that Tammany can do when it is a question of filling the most important office in our City Government, will it be pretended that such an organization can remain supreme in local affairs without bringing their administration into confusion and contempt?

But suppose that KELLY is a totally different person from what we have declared him to be. Suppose, as his ardent admirers declare, that the defects of his early training have been repaired by unremitting study, that his aptitude for finance is as remarkable as his previous ignorance of the multiplication table, that of his pugilistic experience there only remains a resolute aggressiveness in taking care of the public interests, and that he has as fully repented of his share in placing County Auditor WATSON where he could do most harm as he has of his own little irregularities when Sheriff in making illegal charges upon the County. On that theory KELLY would be a type of the able and honest public servants whom Tammany Hall is said to be ready at all times to give us, but he would also be a striking illustration of how impossible it is for any man, however good and great, to prevent himself from being made the tool of the tricksters to whom he owes his political existence.

For what has KELLY done to justify the assumption that he is the able and honest official which the rose-colored theory of Tammany and its nominees involves? The men with whose advancement he has been most closely identified, and in whose cause he has risked even the political prestige of his organization, are CROKER, CALVIN, and PURROY. The first, a leader of the ruffianly class of ward politicians, has been pronounced by Mr. KELLY to be "one of the noblest works of the Creator;" the second, a legal jobber of the type which became so familiar under the régime of the Ring Judges, was raised by KELLY to the office of Surrogate in defiance of the protests of friendly newspapers and of more cautious political associates; and the third, a demagogue of the least scrupulous order who lives by his power to peddle out nominations for petty office, is the person whose appointment as Police Commissioner is so ardently desired by KELLY that he is ready to block the wheels of the entire City Government to accomplish it. Our theory is that KELLY'S preference for such men is quite as natural as his support of men like "TOM" CAMPBELL and "NICK" MULLER as his recent selections for places in his own office, or as was his patronage of the deceased WATSON. But if it be against his will that he pushes unscrupulous and incapable men into positions of public trust, it must be still more obvious that Tammany Hall is an institution whose suppression is an urgent public necessity. Its success in demoralizing a person such as Mr. KELLY'S friends declare him to be, proves that nobody, however good and great, can afford to take its nomination without receiving also its taunt.

THE TURKISH COUNTERMOVE.

Gen. GOURKHO recalled, Kustendje evacuated, the siege of Nicsics raised, twelve Turkish battalions and several thousand irregulars advancing through Montenegro, Rustchuk masked rather than invested, the invaders decimated by sickness, Prince HASSAN and his Egyptians threatening the Russian communications, eight Turkish war-steamers landing troops north of the Danube to assist him—such events, so near the commencement of the Autumn rains, are of heavy import to Russia. The conquest of Roumelia this year is already hopeless; and it is now a question whether she can even achieve that of Bulgaria during the five or six weeks that remain to her before active operations become impossible. Already the conversion of the Sistova highway into a lake of mud by one day's rain has given ominous warning of what is to come, and the hurrying of reinforcements to Kishineff, at the rate of 12,000 men daily, shows that the Czar's Generals fully appreciate the magnitude of the crisis.

Nor will these reinforcements arrive a moment too soon. The formidable countermove by which SULEIMAN Pasha has retaliated Gen. GOURKHO'S brilliant manœuvre is reported by the latest dispatches to be completely successful. A rapid march through the Tvarditza Pass has brought him to Elena, within easy reach of Tirnova on one side and MEHEMET ALI'S outposts on the other, and the Russian main Army, with OSMAN Pasha closing in upon its right along the line from Lovatz (Loftcha) to Selvi, while MEHEMET ALI and SULEIMAN Pasha are preparing to hurl 90,000 men against its left, is thus in serious danger of being caught between two fires.

The encampment of 10,000 Turkish troops on the border of Thessaly, and the rumored dispatch from Constantinople to Crete of two Turkish iron-clads, carrying 2,600 men, mark the growth of the smoldering insurrections secretly fomented by Russia, in order to distract the attention and divide the forces of her antagonist. But this, under existing circumstances, is but a forlorn hope, at best. It would be a serious outbreak indeed that could withdraw a single Turkish battalion from Roumelia or Bulgaria at a crisis like the present. "The danger at hand," says the old Greek proverb, "is worse than that which is afar off;" and the risk of an outbreak in Bagdad or Yemen, in the absence of the regular troops, is trivial compared with that of a decisive Russian victory in Bulgaria. A government *à main forte*, like that of Turkey, may be said to live in an atmosphere of chronic insurrection, and probably thinks as little of the periodical rebellions of Irak and Arabia as its Roman predecessors thought of the rising which invariably followed the withdrawal of a legion from Thrace or Judæa.

The pause of mutual exhaustion must necessarily be a short one; and upon the success or failure of her next movement hangs Russia's whole European campaign. That the Turks will attempt to break the Russian line near Tirnova by a concerted attack on both sides at once is abundantly evident; and should they succeed in doing so, their victory will in all probability be followed by the falling back upon the Danube of all the Russian troops in Bulgaria. But, whichever side may gain the day, the prospect of peace seems further off than ever. The Turks, flushed by their recent successes, are in no mood for yielding; while the immense stores of provisions, clothing, and fire-wood which are being accumulated by the Russians and Roumanians show that they are fully prepared for the continuance of the war, and bent upon fighting it out to the end. Meanwhile the spectators look on with divided sympathies. The English Government and the Hungarian people are for war; the Austrian Government and the English people for peace. The Turks have sunk a Greek cruiser in token that they know how to interpret the "armed neutrality" of the Athenian Cabinet; and the Greeks are retaliating by equipping half a dozen fresh vessels, and sending two more volunteer bands to the border of Thessaly. Italy, despite her rumored understanding with Russia, looks on and makes no sign; while Servia, hampered by the dread of an Austrian occupation, still maintains the attitude of the recruit who, in his first battle, "durst not fire for fear of hitting somebody."

But however faulty may have been the strategy of the invaders, the reproaches leveled at their dilatoriness and want of energy are by no means conformable to strict justice. War is often compared to a game of chess—but a game played with living pieces is burdened with difficulties unknown to its counterpart. In these days of perfect discipline and mathematical regularity of movement, non-military readers are too apt to forget that an army is not a mere machine working in accordance with fixed laws, but an aggregate of sentient units, capable of suffering and dying like other men. The tactician who traces out on his diagram the route of this column and of that fails to take into account hunger, fatigue, bad roads, worn-out shoes, sickness, want of ammunition, floods, broken bridges, and a thousand other foes who never figure on paper. Most men know what it is to walk twenty miles over a heavy country in the teeth of a storm; but what is this to the every-day life of a soldier? He must struggle for days through ankle-deep mud, under a load which few untried men could support for a single march. He must live upon stale black bread, often so hard that it must be soaked ere it can be swallowed at all. He must drink from marshy pools, or from streams trodden into mire by countless hoofs. He must toil over steep, rocky ridges, under a burning sun, every step galling his swollen feet like a stab. He must lie shivering all night in the rain, longing for sunrise to warm his stiffening limbs. All this, and more, have the Russians had to endure; and whatever may be thought of their strategy, their devotion, at least, is beyond all praise.

IMPUDENT CORPORATIONS.

The three or four corporations which control passenger traffic between the City Hall and the upper part of the island are always just about to give us superior facilities. But they never do it. Ever since the public first waked up to the realization of the fact that we are at the mercy of these grasping corporations, promises of better things have been frequent but worthless. There have been various schemes for rapid transit, as it is popularly called. Some of these are utterly impracticable, and some of them propose to take great liberties with the property of citizens and tax-payers. But it is possible to connect the upper and lower parts of New-York by railway lines which shall land passengers at either end in one-half the time now required for the journey. If this cannot be done without injustice to the rights of any citizen, then we are indeed very poorly off. But each movement designed to advance any one of these schemes, good, bad, or indifferent, is met with opposition on the part of the old-fogy corporations already in possession. It is only natural that these concerns should fight for their existence. But they employ tactics which are dishonest, disreputable, and impudent. They pursue a dog-in-the-manger policy, and neither carry passengers expeditiously nor allow others to do so. Just as soon as there is the least chance of a real rapid transit being established, these concerns make a great display of activity. *They* are the only simon-pure friends of rapid transit; and they only have the means and appliances for giving the people the boon which they long have craved. But no sooner is the dreaded rivalry shut off for the time than the extraordinary preparations of the street railroad people cease. All talk of their sort of rapid transit is at an end. Everything relapses into its former tranquillity, and the helpless citizens are dragged about in the same slow and expensive fashion.

A few months since there was a revival of the hopes of rapid transit. Various legal questions were decided favorably to the friends of the new enterprises, and a fresh spirit of determination was infused into them. Of course, the old corporations took the alarm at once. If there was the least prospect that the people would be able to traverse the island in less time than an hour and a half, the street railroads would be panic-stricken. Under their old charter the Second-Avenue Company are allowed to run steam engines (dummies) on their line above Forty-second-street. The managers of the road were at once reported to be in favor of exercising their right to use the dummies, and of asking permission to put steam engines on the lower end of the route. The Third-Avenue Company, distinguished for the pertinacity with which they have pursued all who oppose them, as well as for their bad faith with the public, were galvanized into new activity. They went to the Board of Aldermen with a pitiful plea, and begged to be allowed to employ steam on their road. They were anxious to serve the dear people and would give them rapid transit, out of hand, as it were. This request was granted, and, at the suggestion of THE TIMES, a proviso was inserted requiring the company to separate the car seats by iron arm-pieces, as used in ferry-boat cabins. This requirement did not please the petitioners, who made a wry face when they found their privilege saddled with it. The comfort of their patrons is the very last thing which a street-railroad corporation considers. The Sixth-avenue people, however, distanced all others in their deference to the public good. They built two cars of such an altitude that the passengers on the upper deck could almost look over the tops of the houses along the route. These aerial perches, it was said, were designed for smokers, and the cars were to be run in their interest. Over the whole lofty structure was spread a sort of parachute, which served as an awning. The tremendous edifice, as it rumbled along the avenue, excited the mirth and astonishment of passers-by, and filled the horses with undisguised alarm.

The flurry passed over. In a little while, the prospects of rapid transit were by no means as imminent as they had been. There was an immediate and consequent collapse in the plans of the street railroads. The Second-avenue people languidly declared that they had really never thought of using steam, as it was too expensive. The Third-avenue managers, after all their feverish anxiety to secure the right to use steam engines, announced that "it would cost many thousands of dollars to substitute steam power for horse power." These simple souls, of course, had always supposed that the substitution could be made for nothing. The two traveling caravans yet remained on the Sixth-avenue line, and, at irregular intervals, traversed the long road, branching off at Park-place, as the Vesey-street arch is too low to allow them to pass up to Broadway. Then it came out that the Third-avenue petition was "only a blind" to head off rapid transit. The Third-avenue managers make no secret of it now. In like manner the Sixth-avenue people admit that their three-story structures were built to prevent the Elevated Railroad from crossing their tracks. They claim to own all the space from their tracks up to the zenith, and if their lofty cars were not high enough to strike any line attempted to be built over theirs, they would rig the cars with masts, and then apply for an injunction to prohibit their rivals from interfering with their right of way! The question of the ownership of the sky is not yet decided. But the inevitable litigation will be an impediment and hindrance to rapid transit, and this is all that is immediately intended. The vested interests will fight rapid transit with pertinacity and with the enormous profits of a long continued monopoly.

MISS WILSON'S LEG.

Twenty-seven years ago Miss WILSON, of Pineville, N. C., lost her right leg. She was then young and pretty, and had she merely mislaid her leg every chivalrous Carolinian in the county would have joined in the search for it. Unfortunately, her loss was an irrevocable one. Having unintentionally inserted her leg under the wheel of a heavily-loaded wagon, she found that the once shapely limb was so completely ruined that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss WILSON sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life to a solitary grave.

There never has been any active demand for women with wooden legs. A man with a wooden leg suffers a certain amount of inconvenience, but he loses nothing in character or popularity, whereas a wooden-legged woman is, whether justly or unjustly, under a social ban. In fact, for a woman to lose a leg is ordinarily to lose all hope of marriage. A man who is about to marry cannot be blamed for preferring a whole wife to one partially made of cork—especially as the former costs no more than the latter. A superficial thinker might, perhaps, fancy that a husband whose wife had but one original leg would save fifty per cent. in the price of striped stockings and kid shoes; but a little reflection will show that a cork-leg requires just as much clothing as the usual style of leg, and hence is not an economical contrivance. Of course, it is mean and selfish in a man to permit the presence or absence of a mere trifle of leg to affect his feelings toward an estimable woman; but human nature is weak, and he would be a bold man who could calmly look forward to marrying a woman who might some morning interrupt him while shaving by asking—"James, would you mind handing me my leg? I think you'll find it behind that rocking-chair."

It is alleged by Miss WILSON'S neighbors that as she grew older she grew hard and cynical. This was, perhaps, to have been expected. She saw herself ignored by all marrying men, while girls with half her beauty, and whose sole superiority consisted in a larger number of legs, captured husbands without any difficulty. Gradually she became embittered against her bipedal fellow-creatures, and the local Baptist minister was probably right when he characterized her as a hard-hearted, worldly woman. One day, however, Miss WILSON attended a camp-meeting, and was softened by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshipers, and soon after Pineville was surprised and pleased by the announcement that on next Sunday Sister WILSON would be baptized.

Now, the public performance of the right of baptism by Rev. Mr. WATERS, of the Pineville Eleventh-Day Baptist Church, always drew a large audience. That powerful and agile preacher was admitted to be without a rival as a rapid and effective baptizer. On one occasion, when a Presbyterian minister preaching against baptism by immersion showed that ST. JOHN the Baptist had once baptized a multitude of persons at the rate of two men and a half per minute, and that hence he could not have immersed them, Mr. WATERS publicly baptized twenty-five persons in eight minutes, thus beating ST. JOHN'S best time by two full minutes and completely overthrowing the Presbyterian's argument. With all his unequaled rapidity of execution, he was never careless or inconsiderate. There was a rival Baptist minister in the next county who would sometimes become carried away by his emotions, and would sing an entire verse of a long metre hymn while holding a convert under the water; and although a stalwart teamster who was thus treated once fell from grace, and upsetting his minister in the water held him under until he was nearly drowned, the reverend enthusiast was not cured of his careless habit. When, therefore, Miss WILSON consented to be baptized by the Pineville minister, she knew that she would be treated in a considerate and skillful manner; and the public knew that the spectacle would be well worth witnessing.

It is very easy to say, now that the affair is over, that Miss WILSON ought to have left her cork leg at home. In that case, however, she would have been compelled either to limp to the water on crutches, or to be carried thither by self-sacrificing deacons. Moreover, her appearance in public without her customary leg would have excited a great deal of remark, which would not only have shocked her sensitive feelings but would have detracted from the solemnity of the scene. When, in addition to these facts, we remember that she was a woman residing in a country town, to which champagne baskets rarely penetrated, and was hence presumably ignorant of the scientific fact that cork is light and buoyant, her neglect to remove her cork leg prior to baptism seems entirely excusable.

So long as the water was only two feet deep, Miss WILSON, who weighed fully two hundred pounds, managed to wade toward the minister, but so soon as the latter took her hand and led her into deeper water the cork asserted its buoyancy and Miss WILSON was suddenly reversed. The minister, with much difficulty, placed her on her feet again, and rather surlily requesting her not to do that again, began to make a brief and formal address. Before he had spoken ten words, Miss WILSON, with a wild shriek, fell backward, and her cork leg shot swiftly upon the surface. Perhaps this is the point where a veil should be dropped. To finish the narrative in as few words as possible, it may be said that after half a dozen futile efforts, the attempt to baptize Miss WILSON was abandoned. With all his skill and strength, the minister could not counteract the effort of the cork leg, and could not keep the convert right side up long enough to baptize her. She bore it with patience until the minister called for a fifty-six pound weight, with a view to ballasting her, when she indignantly scrambled ashore, hastened home, and subsequently joined the Presbyterians.

We thus learn that there are times when cork legs conflict with the most important duties. The leg-makers should take a hint from this suggestive incident, and devise a light metallic leg wherewith to supply the Baptist market.

SCANDAL.

The origin of this word would have remained buried in the depths of oblivion had it not been for the spirit and commercial enterprize of the ex-grocer's apprentice and present tomb-explorer, SCHLIEMANN. That busy invader of the graves of all the chief personages present at the siege of Troy has lately discovered a bracelet which, from internal evidence, he declares to have been once the property of a much abused Greek lady, HELEN. Having submitted it to several learned societies and five or six accomplished dragomans, he failed to obtain a satisfactory explanation of certain hieroglyphic characters scratched on the inside. It is true that one dragoman seemed disposed to give a reading, but his curiosity as to SCHLIEMANN'S bankers and the probable money value of the inscriptions, made, as it were, a coolness between the two. SCHLIEMANN, therefore, set to work to unravel this intricate bit of writing, justly considering that whereas he, a mere retired grocer, had, by pure inspiration of genius, laid his pick on the tombs of those illustrious dead whose names had been famous for three thousand years, it were indeed strange if a hieroglyph should baulk him. Nor did it long. Casting his gigantic intellect on the problem with a concentration that would have made CHAMPOLLION shudder, he undid each knot one by one, until the world now basks in an accurate knowledge of the very beginning of that word of dread—scandal.

To scandalize comes, Herr SCHLIEMANN was aware, from the Greek *skandalizein*, and that from *skandalé*—a stumbling-block or trap to catch the unwary. But he also knew that the early and original meaning of *skandalé* was the prop in the trap, not the trap itself, the piece of wood that carried the bait, as in a figure-four trap, and which, when twitched, brought down the trap. This much must be premised in order to understand Herr SCHLIEMANN'S wild delight at the result of the deciphering of the inscription.

The first hieroglyph was a crescent, and in this he at once recognized the cartouche of HELEN. A crescent is the old sign for woman, and Helené is nothing more (with the customary change of H for S—see GRIMM'S law) than *Selené*, Greek for the moon. Next came two pieces of wood transverse. By a flash of clairvoyant power that bridged the gap of centuries he "twigged" at once. HELEN was cross as two sticks. But why? Cross with whom? The next rebus was easy to read; it was the figure of HECUBA, her mother-in-law, the prototype of the Diana of the Ephesians. Ha! SCHLIEMANN was warming, as the children say in the game. Very natural, too, a family jar between mother and married daughter! The rest came out beautifully with the aid of these clues, and revealed a state of affairs in the household of PRIAM such as we would not have believed had we read of it in *Homer*. For he was evidently partial to the Greeks, and no fair witness in a piece of scandal like this. Do you ask what the scandal was? Really, there are peccadilloes that cannot be talked about, no matter how innocent the persons may be who have been charged with their commission. Let it suffice to say that HECTOR was in it.

You see HECUBA had had her eye on HELEN for some time, when, one day, on passing the house of PARIS, that luxurious youth being then off at the bath, a shingle fell from the roof upon her head. "I will shingle you," cried HECUBA, and rushed up stairs sharpening the piece of wood with the back of a fibula which Herr SCHLIEMANN informs us will be found in his next collection. HECUBA'S shingle, or the pointed end of it, was the remote ancestor of our expressions "to be after one with a sharp stick," "a split in the family," &c. But its immediate descendant among the Greeks, (always a race of sad ways,) was the word *skandalé*; for the piece of wood with which she taught HELEN that, though she was born in Greece, she could not live in peace unless she mended her morals—that piece of wood, from its resemblance to the bob of a figure-four trap, started the whole amazing row of words, similes, and phrases which culminated in our favorite word. Prof. MAX MULLER in his forthcoming eleventh volume of *Snips from a Wordy Junk Shop*, will advert to this term with a hearty commendation of Herr SCHLIEMANN'S services to the science of language. He will show how the Latin *scindo*, to cut, correlates to the Greek *skandalé*, and how these, as well as the German *schinden* and the English *skin*, undoubtedly possess a common anthropomorphic ancestor in the obsolete *skrr!* which latter presents a remarkable example of an onomatopoetic root for all words of tearing and gouging. This applies practically to the noise made by the fingernails when furrowing the cheeks of a rival, or, figuratively, to the same scarifying process when used on reputations. Our word *shin*, and, more especially, the boys' game called *shinny*, are manifest derivations from a root that contains the idea of barking or depriving something of its outer integument. There are grave reasons for connecting with the radical the vulgar word *sheeny*, whereby a chosen race is denominated by prejudiced persons like Judge HILTON, who envy them their extraordinary business faculty. The old Erse term *shindy* may be also mentioned, but the list is too long to continue. The reader is referred to Herr SCHLIEMANN'S pamphlet, which will soon be translated into the modern languages, and to the work of MAX MULLER. Meanwhile something is gained when we have arrived at last, through the arduous labors of these indefatigable masters of research, at the root of all scandal.

THE LAST SEEN OF THE INDIANS.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 18.—Nothing has been heard from the Nez Percés Indians since they crossed the Montana stage-road going east, on the afternoon of the 16th, some 30 miles south from Pleasant Valley station. The telegraph line is broken, no doubt cut by the Indians. No stage is running on the section of the road where the Indians crossed. Nothing further has been heard from Gen. Howard. Thirty-five Shoshone Indians left their agency this morning for Fort Hall, en route to assist Gen. Howard.

CUSTOM-HOUSE MANAGEMENT.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSE IN THE TIMES—APPRAISER MOORE'S DENIALS AND ADMISSIONS—HOW CERTAIN NEWSPAPERS ARE TRYING TO COVER UP AFFAIRS—GOOD ADVICE FROM COLLECTOR FULTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1877.

The statements made in THE TIMES of this morning relative to irregularities in the Custom-house, and more especially the Appraiser's department, created quite a sensation and called forth a denial from Major Moore, the Appraiser. The organs of the Camerons here vied with each other to see which could put the case strongest and clear the charges away first. Indeed, the editors of the journals fairly fell over each other in their scramble to denounce as a falsehood the published statements. To fortify his position Major Moore produces a card signed by a number of our best and largest sugar importers, which states that the sampling has not been excessive, and immediately afterward the chief of the Appraiser's department admits that permission was given to his subordinates to collect samples in barrels, and to dispose of them afterward as they desired. While these irregularities may not have all come under the Appraiser's notice, and it is probable they did not, there is no doubt that they were perpetrated in the department. The sequel to the story is this: The merchants complained last December concerning excessive sampling, and Collector Fulton issued orders prescribing how much of each article should be taken. Instead of pounds, as heretofore, he prescribed ounces. A number of the men who were engaged in this business were discharged, but a few managed to maintain their positions, and now they are beginning to tell on each other in the hope of being retained when the changes made at the recommendation of the commission are carried into effect.

Collector Fulton was waited upon to-day, and he said that several reporters had called upon him in reference to the revelations made by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, but that he had not read the article yet. However, he would say, (after a glance at it,) "until the Commissioners' report is made the newspapers had better not deny the statements; he, as Collector, would not attempt to deny anything, and Appraiser Moore had better not deny too much."

THE CARE OF POOR INSANE.

NO MORE WANTED IN THE ORANGE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM—FAILURE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS TO PROVIDE MEANS—THE FEELING IN GOSHEN.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Harvey Goodale, County Superintendent of the Poor, has issued a notice to all magistrates, overseers of the poor, and others concerned, warning them not to send any more insane persons to the County Insane Asylum, over which he has control. This notice is the outcome of the recent failure of the Orange County Board of Supervisors to provide adequate accommodations for the care of the insane now at the county asylum, a number greater than that of the State Asylum at Middletown. A recent act of the Legislature gave the county authorities power to accept patients of this kind from the adjoining Counties of Rockland, Ulster, and Sullivan, and these have found it very convenient to place their insane in Orange's asylum; besides, they have assisted greatly to make it self-sustaining. The refusal of the Supervisors to provide the necessary accommodations has, therefore, not only prevented the adjoining counties from availing themselves of the privileges accorded by the legislative act, but has also created a deep feeling of disapproval from the tax-payers of the county. The Superintendent says that he will receive no more chronic cases, but all acute cases properly chargeable to the county he will take charge of and care for them in State institutions provided for that class. The Superintendent also says that he considers his public notice sufficient to absolve him from all blame and responsibility that may arise from scandal or catastrophe from the present overcrowded condition of the county asylum.

In some quarters there is a strong feeling against the Supervisors for their refusal to provide the proper accommodations, and it is charged that the failure is simply due to the closeness of the board which they have exhibited from time immemorial. On the other hand, it is alleged that the Superintendent is very extravagant at the County-house; that his account is overdrawn about $35,000, and that the annual appropriation this year, which will probably be about $7,000, will have to be doubled for the improvements asked for by him.

THE STATE SENATE ADJOURNED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock. A communication from the Governor was received stating he had no further business for them. The injunction of secrecy was removed from the proceedings of the Ellis trial. Senator Jacobs moved that the next Legislature be requested to pay Mr. Ellis his expenses for defending himself from the bank fund. The motion was opposed by Mr. Gerard as out of the proper province of this session, and for the reason that it would be a stultification of itself after removing the officer for incompetency, and would be a virtual indorsement thereof. Mr. Harris moved to lay the motion on the table as uncalled for, and for the same reasons as given by Mr. Gerard. Mr. Jacobs finally withdrew the motion. At 11 o'clock the Senate voted to adjourn sine die. Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, before announcing the vote, said:

SENATORS: I will not detain you by any formal address at this time when our official relations are about to terminate. I thank you for your courtesies so frequently shown. I hope that I may be permitted always to maintain friendly relations with each of you, and I sincerely wish you prosperity and happiness and an abundant share of public honor.

ALLEGED INSULT TO THE FLAG.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—A letter received from the Captain of the schooner Edward Lee, of Provincetown, by his mother, dated March, gives the following facts: "Sailed from Provincetown Feb. 5, nothing unusual occurring to cause any deviation of a voyage from that usually pursued by whaling vessels until arriving at and while cruising off the south side of Cuba, when the look-out reported a vessel close in to land changing her course, and coming toward them. When within range the vessel, showing the Spanish flag, without any warning whatever, sent up a cloud of smoke, followed by a report, and then there was an explosion of a shell just clear of them astern, which was followed by another of grape-shot. Capt. Atkins immediately crowded on all sail and showed the sailing qualities of his vessel, the Spaniard keeping up a running fire of solid shot. The chase was kept up for some time, but finally abandoned. Capt. Atkins sought other whaling grounds, and the prospect is that he will be obliged to remain out a year longer. He has already sent for provisions and supplies to be shipped to meet him at Western Islands."

WHY A CASHIER COMMITTED SUICIDE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 18.—A special from Westminster, Md., accounting for the suicide of A. D. Schaeffer, Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Westminster, on Tuesday last, says: "The investigation of affairs at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank has concluded. The law of the United States governing national banks forbids the taking of indorsed paper to the extent of more than one-tenth of its capital. The capital of this bank is $75,000, and one tenth would be $7,500. The Cashier took indorsed paper to the extent of many thousand dollars above this amount. When the Bank Examiner, Mr. Adams, made his unexpected appearance on Monday evening last, the knowledge of this overstepping of the law, and the fear of exposure and possible punishment, and the consequent loss of confidence in his integrity, influenced Mr. Schaeffer to take his own life."

DEATH OF AN HONEST MAN.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 18.—Arnold Yates, a well-known colored man, who was for over 25 years a porter of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, died this morning, aged 68. During this quarter of a century he had discharged his duties as bank porter in the most efficient manner, and died respected by the community, an honest man.

PRESIDENT HAYES' TOUR.

FROM BRATTLEBORO TO WINDSOR.

THE PRESIDENT MAKES A SPEECH TO THE BRATTLEBORO PEOPLE—HIS ARRIVAL AT WINDSOE—PUBLIC RECEPTION AT SECRETARY EVARTS' HOUSE—INTENDED VISITS ELSEWHERE.

WINDSOR, Vt., Aug. 18.—The President and family drove in from West Brattleboro, and reached the railroad station at 9 o'clock. The people had gathered in considerable numbers to greet him, and when he appeared upon the platform of Gov. Smith's private car, men, women, and children pressed forward, and were accorded an audience and a shake of the hand. Mrs. Hayes stood at the entrance to the car, and shared the greeting with the President. While waiting for the train to start the President addressed the assembly, who listened to his remarks with the closest attention. He spoke as follows:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: Before I leave you I desire to say what I have hitherto omitted, and if you will kindly permit me to speak two or three sentences I shall be glad to receive your attention. No language is too warm or too strong to express my gratitude for the cordial reception which you have given me and my family in Brattleboro. My family, or rather the Hayes family, came to Brattleboro about 100 years ago; I do not know the exact date. My grandfather was a blacksmith—the only one here, I think, when he came—and the people welcomed him cordially, as they always do so important a personage as the village blacksmith in a newly-settled community.

[A Voice—A blacksmith in a new country is almost as good as a President among us.]

My father left here 60 years ago next month, and moved to Ohio, where I was born; but my older brother and sister were born here. When a boy of 11 years, 43 years ago, I first came to this place on a visit to my uncle John, who then lived in this village. During my visit I walked over the very road by which I rode this morning, and from the very house where I slept last night. The place was beautiful then. There have been many changes since, but the beauty continues and has been enhanced. I hope the beauty and prosperity of Brattleboro will continue to increase, and I hope that again and often I shall come hither to meet you. But I am extending my remarks beyond two or three sentences, and so must close by again thanking you for the hearty welcome you have given me.

The remarks of the President were received with cheers. The band discoursed airs familiar to the President, who thereupon remarked that in this respect the band exceeded any other he had heard in the State. Hand-shaking was renewed, fathers holding up their children, and old and young passing in rapid succession. As the train moved slowly away a colored man took the hand of President Hayes saying, "I worked hard to make you President," to which the latter replied that he hoped he never would regret it. The Presidental party were the recipient of numerous bouquets from the ladies of Brattleboro, a large number of whom, with the leading gentlemen of the town, accompanied the President as far as Bellows' Falls in a special car attached to the train.

At the close of the formalities of the reception the President retired to the piazza, and, after resting a moment, addressed the assembly as follows:

I will speak a few words to the people with whom I have been shaking hands. We never feel quite well acquainted with any one until we have heard each other's voices, and having an opportunity to make the acquaintance of the people of this most delightful part of the United States, we want to talk a little. I do not intend to say much myself, but to call upon several gentlemen who are associated with me in the Government, whom you will be glad to hear. To begin with, I shall call upon the gentleman who conducts the correspondence with foreign Governments, and who writes the high-sounding words in the documents to which I put my signature. If you ever see my name under such documents you must bear in mind that they were written by your neighbor. I hope he is neighborly. I will now introduce Mr. Evarts, the Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr. Evarts, in response to the call of the President, said:

When the President and Mrs. Hayes and family proposed to do me the honor of visiting me in my home in this State, I felt that my neighbors would also appreciate the honor, and be glad to see the President and his charming and graceful wife. It has been a long time since the people of this section had the opportunity of meeting a President who spent any considerable time among them. President Grant passed through on a train, but made no stop. More than 50 years ago a President (Monroe) made a tour through this section, which was not so thickly settled as it is now. I have no doubt that you believed the President when he said that I used more high-sounding words than were necessary. It is not from choice that I do this, but because this is a great nation, and we want to use as large words as other nations do, and wherever you see these high-sounding phrases you will bear in mind that it is the speaking trumpet to be heard across the Atlantic. Now, it is not so much to speak myself as to call upon others to speak, and I have responded to the call of the President, for you can always hear from me. I shall therefore, introduce a gentleman whom you will all respect, with whom we are in perfect accord, and in whom we have that entire confidence which in the olden time belonged to all public men of all sections of the United States, and which should now be felt, while felt, in the hearts of the people North and South. Since we are one people, the relations of which are never to be disturbed nor its confidence shaken, we are no longer to hear about one-half the country governing the other half. In order to prevent that other half from governing it we are to hear only of one Government for one nation which our fathers fought to establish, and we have fought to preserve. I have now the pleasure of introducing Postmaster-General Key, of Tennessee.

On coming forward, Gen. Key was greeted in a most enthusiastic manner. He said:

My friends, I should not tell you the truth if I should say that I appear before you without a feeling of embarrassment, having come from a section of the country remote from this—for this is a large country. Between it and New-England it is always appeared me that there was a strong antagonism. I thought I would come up and help celebrate the battle of Bennington. I remembered that the people of Vermont, New-Hampshire, and South Carolina met side by side in the battlefield, and in convention to frame a Constitution, but slavery led to distracting consequences. New-England was the cradle of liberty, the citadel of liberty, while the South had an interest in the perpetuation of slavery. That question is settled, and to-day New-England ideas prevail in the South, so that all the people of the South are as free as you are, and that gulf which separated us is closed, and I hope the time has arrived when we shall no longer feel that there is any North or South, but that we have one country, which is inseparable. [Loud Cheers.]

Attorney-General Devens was next introduced, and made a brief speech. William Hunt, of Louisiana, was then presented by the President, and was the last speaker of the evening.

President Hayes then remarked that the meeting would now stand adjourned until some other similar occasion occurred for reassembling.

Three strong and enthusiastic cheers were given by the crowd for President Hayes, for Postmaster-General Key, for Attorney-General Devens, for Secretary of State Evarts, and for Mrs. Hayes, and for our country. The band played "The Sweet Bye and Bye," and hundreds of voices took up the refrain.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 18.—The President and party are expected here Thursday, the 23d inst., at 9 A. M., and will be received at the depot by the City Government, Grand Army of the Republic, and citizens. A national salute will be fired at the depot square by the First New-Hampshire Light Battery. After visiting the chief manufacturing establishments, they will be escorted through the city to Smith's Corporation, where a reception will be held for one hour. The President will be the guest of ex-Gov. Smyth, and will remain in the city until 1 P. M.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 18.—Mayor Butler has telegraphed an invitation to the President and party to visit Portland.

LORD DUFFERIN IN MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 18.—The reception of the viceregal party at Selkirk, yesterday, and also that by the Indians of St. Peters, was very enthusiastic. The Governor-General remained at Lower Fort Garry last night, and returned to Silver Heights this morning. He starts on Monday morning for the Mennonite settlement.

THE FRENCH POLITICAL SITUATION.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The *Figaro*, which lately attacked the Duke de Broglie, President of the Council and Minister of Justice, as being an obstacle to the proclamation of a state of siege, now makes a similar complaint against Gen. Berthaut, Minister of War. The semi-official *Moniteur*, which defends Gen. Berthaut, charges Gen. Ducrot, who commands at Bourges, with being the instigator of these attacks. The *Moniteur* thinks it quite allowable that Gen. Ducrot, approving a policy of force, should regret not being in the Cabinet to carry out his programme, but considers it deplorable and serious that he should stimulate a break-up of the ministry.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—M. Gambetta, in his recent speech at Lille, said: "The mere re-election of the 363 would be an inadequate protest against the 16th of May, and would not give sufficient authority for finishing with this policy of oscillation and subterfuge." He expressed the belief that his former estimate of 400 would be exceeded, now that Liberal rivalries had ceased. Recruits had been gained, and the best results would be obtained in the west, centre, and north-west—a part of France hitherto most apathetic, but which now began to talk of liberty and republicanism.

THE WORKING MEN'S PARTY SPLIT.

THE OHIO GRANGERS DISSATISFIED WITH THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM AND NOMINEES—A RIVAL CONVENTION CALLED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 18.—The Grangers of the central and northern part of the State, and the real and only great strength of the Working Men's Party of the State, have taken decided stand against the Cincinnati nominees and platform. The nominees, they say, are not working men, as that term is generally understood, but all of them professional gentlemen; and as to the platform, the rabid Communistic sentiments expressed in it do not find any favor with them. A convention has been called to meet in Columbus, Ohio, on the 13th of September, when it is desired to put some active farmer at they claim, being a real working man. A repthe head of the ticket, a man of this occupation, resentative of this faction has waited upon the nominees of the present State ticket, requested them to resign, and to join in with the Columbus movement. They all refused, and the candidate for Governor, Colbond, intends to open the campaign immediately, fearing further disaffection unless herculean efforts are made to stop it. If this split be not healed it ruins the slight chance the Working Men's Party had for success.

OUTCOME OF THE RIOTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY AND THE LOSERS AT PITTSBURG.

From Our own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1877.

After a session lasting nearly all of yesterday with the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Col. Scott to-day agreed to give audience to the members of the sub-committee of the Maritime Exchange, who desired to ascertain what that railroad company would do concerning their claims for freight destroyed while in transit over the road at Pittsburg. The committee composed Messrs. Theodore Justice, William Brockie, Watson Malone, and C. H. Cummings. It will be seen by the following circular, which is one of the results of the meeting yesterday, and copies of which were handed to the committee by Col. Scott, that the managers of the road will at least make some cheap effort to get rid of the responsibility of the loss. The circular, which is of great importance to merchants, is as follows:

"Parties having claims for goods destroyed by mob and riot on the premises of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the City of Pittsburg, Allegheny County, Penn., on July 21 and 22, 1877, are hereby notified that if their claims are made out according to the following directions and forwarded to the undersigned they will be examined and put into shape and presented by counsel to the proper authorities of said county without expense to the claimant, the said county being responsible to the owners of said goods for such loss. If it should be necessary to institute suit against the county, such suit will be prosecuted by counsel, without charge, upon the execution of the proper power of attorney for that purpose, form of which will be furnished.

First—The name and place of residence of the owner. Where the owner is a firm, the full names of the individuals composing it.

Second—The bill of lading.

Third—Copy of invoice, verified by affidavit of claimant that it is a true copy of the same; that the goods described therein were delivered to the company which issued the bill of lading, and that the purchase price of the goods named therein was the true price paid or agreed to be paid therefor.

Fourth—Affidavit of consignee that he never received the goods, nor any part of them.

"Upon the above evidence being furnished by the claimant, the general freight agent will supplement it by obtaining an affidavit of the clerk of the company issuing the billof lading, showing the date and number of car in which the goods were shipped, and an affidavit of a clerk of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company showing the arrival of such car in the company's yard in Pittsburg, and the destruction of said goods, and the amount of freight and charges due thereon."

The conference lasted some two hours, but beyond explaining the circular minutely, nothing was done, and an adjournment was had until next Tuesday, when the committee will meet Messrs. N. Parker Shortridge, Samuel M. Felton, and Wistar Morris, members of the board, along with Col. Scott, at which time a full discussion will be had.

A VOLUNTEER FORCE TO BE ORGANIZED FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD—ARREST OF STRIKERS—WORKING MEN'S CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 18.—Owing to the inconvenience and loss suffered by many of the officers and men of the National Guard when called into service by entire divisions, and the loss to the State incurred for transportation by the necessity of frequently relieving one division by another, and to avoid the necessity of purchasing equipments for all the troops, and the pay of supernumerary officers, the Governor has decided to relieve all the State troops now in service by a force organized from the present guard, from the officers and men, who are able and willing to volunteer for the present emergency. The Governor had concluded to relieve most of the State troops this week, but the threatening aspect in the mining regions has led to a change of programme. At a conference last night between the Governor and Adjutant-General a general order was drafted calling for two regiments of 10 companies each of volunteers from the present National Guard, to serve for three months.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 18.—The Central Ohio Executive Committee of the Working Men's Industrial Union have issued an address setting forth a platform of principles and recommending that conventions be held in the several counties to nominate county officers and establish Industrial Union clubs in every township and voting precinct, and that they select one delegate to the State Convention to be held in this city Sept. 13, to adopt a platform and nominate State officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Nine men, all former employes of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and who are believed to be the ringleaders in the late disturbances at Easton, were arrested at that place at an early hour this morning by Special Agent Barrett, and brought to this city, and were given a hearing this afternoon before United States Commissioner Smith on the charge of retarding and obstructing the United States mails during the recent disturbances there on July 26. After hearing evidence as to the identification of the prisoners in uncoupling cars and otherwise obstructing the trains, they were each held in $200 bail to answer.

ARREST OF SLEEPING-CAR AGENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 18.—On complaint of President Rauf, of the Woodruff Sleeping-car Company, N. F. Ellsworth, a Superintendent in the employ of the company, and Andrew J. Ross, an agent, were arrested in this city to-day, charged with stealing the funds of the company. It is claimed that Ellsworth has been in the habit of discharging conductors who would not embezzle the funds which they had collected from passengers, and divide with him. The case came on for examination before a Justice of the Peace, but was continued after it was fairly opened. More men are to be arrested, and the case promises to be one of considerable magnitude and interest.

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18.—Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Sill's son, aged 15 years, met with a terrible accident at Stony Creek to-day. He had been there several days for a sea-side trip, and had daily boarded trains on the Shore Line Road to see if he knew any of the passengers from Hartford. While attempting to get off a train after it had started, he swung against a brakeman, who was getting on from the depot platform, and was knocked under the wheels, which passed over and crushed his legs at the ankles so that it was necessary to amputate both. He was brought home on a special train.

A GRAND ILLUMINATION.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass., Aug. 18.—The annual illumination of Oak Bluffs took place to-night, and was the grandest affair ever witnessed on the Vineyard. Twenty streets, besides all the parks, were brilliantly illuminated with calcium lights, lanterns, fire-works, &c., the city for three hours being a blaze of light. Thirty thousand people were present, including Generals McClellan, McMahan, and Hooker, and a large number of notable civilians.

DIVORCES MADE EASY.

HOW THE RABBIS UNTIE THE KNOT.

THE LAWS OF THE STATE DISREGARDED—AN EASY METHOD OF SEVERING THE MARRIAGE TIE—A TALK WITH A LEADING JEW ON THE SUBJECT—MR. DAVID KLEIN'S VIEWS IN SUPPORT OF THE PRACTICE—THE POLISH JEWS AND WHERE THEY WORSHIP.

Some of the prominent Jews of this City, of the class which is represented by the *Jewish Messenger*, have been greatly exercised lately by the freedom with which certain rabbis and other Hebrews of importance with their people among the Polish Jews, and the other poorer classes of Israelites in the districts on the east side of this City, marry and divorce members of their congregations without regard to the laws of the State of New-York, or indeed to any other laws in existence in this country. In the story of the arrest of one Cæsar Bloch, an Alsatian Jew, with an alias, for bigamy, which was printed in the newspapers a few days ago, this freedom in the interpretation of Jewish law in a country where that law is admitted by all well-educated Hebrews to be inferior to State law, was well illustrated. This man, according to the evidence against him, obtained a divorce from one wife without her knowledge on the payment of $5 to one S. Levy, and was immediately married to another woman by a Bleecker-street rabbi, who, it is probable, was equally moderate in his charges. All remonstrance with these people is in vain. They have been taught that the old Jewish law is superior to all other laws, and they have been taught little else; and any one of their people with knowledge enough of Hebrew to recite a few passages of the Talmud is looked up to as a leader who has inherited from the God of Moses the right to interpret the laws.

Mr. I. S. Isaacs, a well-known young lawyer of this City, and one of the editors of the *Jewish Messenger*, in conversation with a TIMES reporter on Friday, said that the ignorance of the Polish Jews, and of many Israelites of other nationalities who live in the densely populated wards on the east side of this City, was lamentable, and it was unfortunate, he said, in his opinion, that the Jewish Church in this country had no ecclesiastical board to govern the whole body, and to decide important questions. Such a body, he said, was possessed by nearly all the Christian denominations, and was an absolute necessity to the Jewish Church. It would come into existence as the Church advanced. The Jewish Church in America, he said, was really in its infancy. There was only one congregation which had been in existence for more than 50 years, and that was the Portuguese congregation of the Nineteenth-Street Synagogue, of which the late Julius J. Lyons was the rabbi. In regard to the freedom with which the eastside rabbis performed the marriage ceremony, he said that they did was consonant with the laws of the Jewish Church, which recognized any marriage as valid when it was performed in the presence of witnesses; and when a certificate was filed with the Registrar of Vital Statistics, the laws of the State of New-York were complied with. "But," said Mr. Isaacs, "the old divorce laws of the Jewish Church have never been abrogated by a council of rabbis. Such a council alone has the power to abrogate laws in the Jewish Church; but among the Jews in the United States these laws have no force superior to the State laws, or, at least, they ought not to have." In certain European countries, he said, these laws were recognized by the Governments. Indeed, if a man immigrated to this country leaving a wife behind him, and, wishing to marry another woman, sent back to Europe a bill of divorce properly made up and signed by a rabbi, his new marriage was sanctioned by the Jews. Mr. Isaacs said that the men who had recently been so promiscuously divorcing members of their congregations and outraging all common decency were not rabbis at all, but merely the head men in some of the many hundreds of societies of Jews on the east side of the City. Perhaps they were sometimes ignorant of the State law, and their followers, he thought, nearly always were. He said that the evil would correct itself with education, and that the poorer classes of Jews in America would become more enlightened under the ministrations of rabbis and Jewish preachers of American birth and education whose advent in the synagogues was a certainty in the near future.

Mr. David Klein, a person of no little importance among the German, Russian, and Polish Jews in this City, lives and has his office on Canal-street, not far from the Bowery. It would not be very easy for anybody seeking for Mr. Klein to miss him if he once got in the neighborhood of his home, for the building is elaborately decorated with red-sign-boards, lettered in white, and setting forth that David Klein dwells there, and that he is a Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for half a dozen States; that he performs marriage ceremonies, and certain religious offices, which are described in Hebrew, as they have no possible interest for Christian readers. Up the steep and narrow flight of stairs in the house thus ornamented a TIMES reporter stumbled on Friday night, and the sound of his uncertain steps brought out upon the landing above a gentleman of some 60 years or thereabouts, short in stature, with gray hair and thin gray beard, who welcomed his visitor warmly, and introduced himself as David Klein. "Rev. David Klein," said he, "rabbi; a Russian by birth, a lawyer by 25 years in this country; put that down. I marry people here," contined Mr. Klein, "for nothing; I perform religious offices for poor persons, and I charge them nothing." When questioned in regard to the matter of divorces, Mr. Klein said that under the Jewish law he granted articles of separation to people of his own faith, and if each of the parties agreed that the other should marry again, who, Mr. Klein wanted to know, was there to prevent their so marrying? He was a lawyer, he said, and he understood all law, and seven languages, but he considered the Jewish law superior to all others.

Mr. Klein read carefully an extract from a Jewish journal published in this City, condemning the very practice which he commended. He said that he did not agree with the writer of that article. "A Jewish Rabbi," he said, "has a right, under the Jewish law in Poland, in Germany, in Russia, in Holland, in Jerusalem—whence we were driven, but where we all expect to go again to our temple which will be rebuilt—to do these things." He said there were about 50,000 Polish, Russian, and German Jews of the poorer classes in New-York. Some of them, he said, belonged to the larger synagogues, but most of them kept together, and had their own burial grounds in Cyprus Hills and other cemeteries, and their own places of worship, as commodious as they could afford. They had two synagogues, Mr. Klein said, on Bayard-street, two on Chrystie-street, one on Henry-street, one on Catharine-street, three or four in the neighborhood of Hester and Ludlow streets, one on Orchard-street, between Hester and Grand streets, one on Attorney-street, and no less than 12 on East Broadway, between Catharine and Market streets, on either side of the way. The acknowledged leader of all these people, Mr. Klein said, was Rabbi Jorahaim Josephs, a Pole, of Ludlow and Hester streets, who was frequently appealed to to act as arbitrator in matters of dispute; and his title, he thought, was granted to him by a higher Power than any in the world. Dr. Moses Maisner, of Henry street, Mr. Klein said, was another rabbi who was held high in the estimation of these Israelites.

The Polish Jews dwelt, Mr. Klein said, for the most part, in such thickly populated neighborhoods as Ludlow and Essex streets, Madison and Bayard streets, and East Broadway, and there were many of them in Baxter-street. In regard to the proselyting of Christians, Mr. Klein said that he did not believe that a Gentile should be admitted to the privileges of the Jewish faith unless he [the Gentile] believed that his salvation depended upon such a change of creed, but if the object of the Christian's desire to become a Jew was to wed a Jewish maiden, Mr. Klein seemed to think that that amounted to the same thing, and, no obstacles being put in the way, the love-lorn Gentile, seeking salvation in a woman, should be admitted to the tribes of Israel. One question Mr. Klein disposed of astutely. Asked if in the case of a man and woman, married in a Christian church, and unable to obtain a divorce under State laws, whether he would favor their admission to the Jewish Church if they desired to be admitted for the sole purpose of obtaining such a divorce, Mr. Klein replied that if they were admitted to the Jewish Church there would be no divorce needed; the man and the woman would both be given new names, and even if they wished to continue their marriage relation they would have to be remarried, according to the Jewish tenets. "Now," said Mr. Klein, "returning to the main subject, if a man and a woman live unhappily together their bonds should be broken. What shall they do? Go to a lawyer? Well, he charges them $50; then their case is put before a Referee, and he charges another $50, and then they have to wait for the Judge's decision. These people are poor. They can't afford this money. And after this is all over, in the Jewish faith, they have to appeal to the higher law, the authority of the Church. Why not do that at once?"

A pretty fair idea of the sort of people these Polish Jews are, may be gained by an evening stroll through the savory neighborhoods in which they dwell. Their Sabbath services are often held in bedrooms in tenement-houses: such places, indeed, are included in the long list of their "synagogues" presented by Mr. Klein. The Minister, with a dingy cloth thrown over his shoulders, chants in Hebrew, or something like it, the service, and his handful of hearers respond with fervor, if not with understanding. Two of their most important places of worship are what are known as the little Chrystie-street and big Chrystie street synagogues. The latter, the Temple Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, is the least important of the two. It is a regular church structure, in a state of more or less dilapidation, with a porch and vestibule, but it has no rabbi. The little synagogue, the Temple Chebra Mikra Kodesh, is situated in the rear of No. 53 Chrystie-street, up two flights of stairs. One hundred persons, perhaps, could be crowded into the room, for which THE TIMES reporter was informed the poor people who worship there pay a yearly rental of $600. At the back of the room, in the centre, is the altar, with its inscriptions in Hebrew, and on either side of it are single seats, each raised upon a platform, the one on the right hand being reserved for the President, and that on the left hand for the Vice-President of the congregation. The Minister who chants the service stands upon a circular pulpit in the middle of the room, and the rabbi, a Russian with a name which he cannot spell himself in any satisfactory manner, when he is not praying or preaching, stands with his back to the congregation, facing the President's chair. There is a gallery for the women; but no women were at the service on Friday night. The minister, robed in dingy white, with a black velvet cap upon his head, chanted in a sonorous voice the service of lamentation for the dead, of sanctifying the Sabbath, and of praise to the Almighty; while the rabbi, in a black silk hat and alpaca coat, prayed once, and bowed his head at intervals during the remainder of the service. The congregation, numbering about 50, was made up of street peddlers and others of that ilk, with dirty, pale-faced, barefooted youngsters, who appeared to follow the service intently in greasy, filthy Hebrew praise books. The ventilation of the room was wretched, and the foul odors were strong and varied. The sonorous baritone of the leader of the service was not unpleasant to the ear, but the inharmonious howls made in the responses were simply horrible. Such is a place where the Polish Jews worship.

FURIOUS STORM IN CONNECTICUT.

SOMETHING LIKE A TORNADO SWEEPS THROUGH HARTFORD—A HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18.—The heaviest rain storm of many years, considering its duration, occurred here this afternoon. Rain began to pour about 1 o'clock, and for over an hour poured in torrents, amid deep peals of thunder and terrific flashes of lightning. As the storm progressed the wind grew in violence, and did much damage, tearing down swuings and branches of trees. Several trees in Bushnell Park were leveled to the ground, and for a considerable distance in a straight line south from the park, and covering a space several rods wide, there was a sweeping gale, which some people who encountered it describe as having the appearance of a whirling mass of black clouds, which, as it passed, enveloped everything in darkness. This tornado tore down shrubbery in door-yards, stripped trees of their leaves, and in one instance broke off at its trunk a good-sized apple tree, having upon it many bushels of apples. Many cellars in various parts of the city were flooded. The Park River, which had been very dry, was speedily filled to its bank's edge. The lightning played so vividly, and was so constant, that it was supposed considerable damage would result from it, but the only place so far reported as having been struck is the residence of Gen. L. A. Dickinson, in the north part of the city. No one was hurt, though all the inmates of the house felt the shock and were alarmed by it. The electric fluid entered several upper rooms, and played queer pranks. One of the oldest citizens says he remembers no storm so severe in 45 years since he has lived here, though in 1869 the great rain-flood storm did more damage, but it was of much longer duration.

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL REUNION.

THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES TO BE REPRESENTED—NO PARTISAN OR POLITICAL SPEECHES.

FREMONT, Ohio, Aug. 18.—The Executive Committee of the Soldiers' National Reunion announce their next meeting for Marietta, Ohio, Sept. 4, 5, 6, and 7. The cannon, ammunition, arms, tents, and 200 stands of regimental colors, provided for by acts of Congress and of the Ohio Legislature, are already on the ground. A number of distinguished Generals, among whom are Gens. Cockerell and Jo Johnston, Gens. Sheridan and Crook, are to be there, and it is expected the President will also attend. The Governor of the State and his staff will be present, and Gov. Young will formally open the camp on the first day. All soldiers of both armies are invited, and no partisan political speeches will be tolerated. Every State will be represented by ex-soldiers of the Union and Confederate Armies.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN LONDON—MINCING-LANE MARKETS—COTTON MILLS RUNNING ON SHORT TIME.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The *Economist* says: "Gold having continued to flow from the bank, and a rise in the rate having been expected, the market rates of discount have further risen. Until Thursday they were close upon 2 per cent., and even then subject to enhancement should the bank rate be raised, but as no rise was made quotations are easier, at 1 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills. If the present drain on the supply of bullion and reserve of the bank continues, there is little doubt what the course of the bank will be. The price of wheat must also be considered. The market value of money has a tendency to follow the market value of grain, and though the influence of the higher price of wheat on the money market this year compared with last may not immediately show itself, yet in the course of time it will be sure to tell. Holiday-time having set in, movements in the stock markets have been few and feeble. Exceptions, however, are to be found in the markets for English, Indian, and American railway securities, where some marked advances have taken place. The tendency of prices has appeared to be downward on the whole since last Saturday, when a general rise ensued on the Ministerial statements concerning British neutrality. Since then the continued withdrawals of gold from the bank, leading to the expectation that a rise to 3 per cent. in the rate might be made, have caused prices to give way, and the Queen's speech on Tuesday had also a somewhat depressing effect. But on Thursday there was a "recovery in speculative markets, which was strengthened by the retention of the bank rate at 2 per cent. On the German Bourse some strength has resulted from the reports of large harvests in Hungary. Investments continue to be made in American Governments. The railroads are benefited by the promise of a large grain traffic."

There are few changes of importance in the Mincing-lane markets. The quotations of rice still tend upward, the Indian famine having further stimulated the demand. There has been a better tone in the tea market during the last few days, and the low rates current for new season's Congou attract more attention. Black leaf sorts are in steady demand. At public sales, Indian teas have found ready buyers, and often at firmer prices than lately. Sugar has fallen quite 20s. per ton on an average, and remains dull. A very moderate supply of plantation Ceylon coffee, by auction, sold at 1s. 2½d. per cwt. advance, other kinds (excepting Mocha, which is lower) being steady. The Netherlands Trading Company advertise 101,100 bags for sale Aug. 22. Spice is unsettled. Saltpetre is again lower.

The *Daily News* states that several cotton mills at Blackburn commenced running on short time yesterday. It is expected that in a few days the movement will become general throughout the Blackburn district.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A Madrid dispatch to the *Times* states that 7,200 men will go to Cuba between now and the 20th of September.

The Inman Line steamer City of Richmond, which sailed from Queenstown yesterday evening with the British Rifle Team, took, besides those named in a previous dispatch, Mr. Peterkin as a reserve. Three ladies also accompany Sir Henry Halford's party.

The *Times*, in its financial article, discussing the service of the foreign debt of the Argentine Confederation, says: "The dividends and drawings on the debt have not been provided for from the revenue, and the prospect of a further deficit is so decided this year that what has been true in the past is plainly true now. The dividends have been met partly by borrowing in London on pledged stock and partly by note issues in Buenos Ayres."

MADRID, Aug. 18.—King Alfonso received Mr. Lowell, the newly-appointed United States Minister to Spain, to-day, with great solemnity. Mr. Lowell spoke in very flattering terms of Spain. The King replied in a similar friendly tone. No allusion was made to Cuba.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 18.—Ex-President Grant has arrived here. He will visit his sister, who married Dr. Cramer, the American minister.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 18.—The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias adjourned at a late hour last night to meet in Indianapolis on the fourth Tuesday in August, 1878. This meeting of the Supreme Lodge has been very pleasant and harmonious, and a large amount of business has been transacted.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURLESQUE AT WALLACK'S.

Miss Lydia Thompson and the company bearing her name appeared at Wallack's The tre, last evening, in the burlesque of "Blue Beard." Their return gathered a large concourse of spectators, and the applause was bounteous. Miss Thompson's representations were never a very fruitful theme for criticism, and familiarity with the subject does not beget eloquence. The circus and pantomime will always interest and amuse throngs of pleasure-seekers, and so will performances of this sort. Their influence does not perhaps say much for the standard taste in great cosmopolitan cities, but it can be urged in their behalf that if Miss Thompson and her associates do not succeed in elevating art, they do not at least lend their hands—or feet—to any transactions calculated to corrupt or offend their audiences. "Blue Beard," which has been acted here time and again, is, like most of its kindred, a mass of glittering nonsense. People clad in fanciful costumes caper about for a couple of hours and exchange puns and sing harmless solos and nocturnes to their hearts' content. Whatever Miss Thompson does is gracefully done, and to the unpracticed eye, at least, she is as comely and as shapely as ever. And Mr. Willie Edouin (as *Zoug-Zoug* and the *Heathen Chinee*) is, if anything, more supple, active, and untiring as a gymnast than before. These two artists bore off the honors, last night, and their antics—for we can apply no other name to acts for which there is not the slightest *raison d'être*, and most of which leave one in doubt as to the chances of survival of the performers after three representations in equally hot weather—caused loud laughter, and were encouraged by enthusiastic plaudits. The remainder of the company, in point of histrionic and vocal talent, is barely respectable. A stupid prefatory comedietta, entitled "Orange Blossoms," showed Mr. Fred. Marshall to be a player of experience, and in the burlesque, Miss Alice Burville supplied evidence of the possession of a pleasant high soprano voice, and of some skill in its use. "Blue Beard," however, has been carefully rehearsed and is placed upon the stage with liberality and taste, and hence the general effect of the representation was good. The same programme is announced for nightly interpretation this week.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

Mlle. Aimée sailed from Havre by the Labrador, yesterday.

"The Poor of New-York" may be witnessed this week at Niblo's Theatre.

Nightly representations of "Pink Dominos" are announced at the Union-Square Theatre.

The usual special Sunday programme will be interpreted at Gilmore's Garden, this evening.

The season at the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera House will begin on Monday evening week.

The last week but one of the run of "Ah Sin" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, will be entered upon to-morrow.

Late arrivals are reported at the New-York Aquarium. Prominent among the newest guests are a monkey-fish and several butter-fishes.

"The Two Orphans" will be acted at Wood's Theatre, this week. Miss Laura Alberta is to personate *Louise* and Miss Alice Harrison *Henriette*.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will commence an engagement at the Eagle Theatre on Monday week. They are to appear in "The Mighty Dollar."

Mr. William Winter returned from Europe by the Britannic, yesterday morning. His friends will be glad to learn that his three months' tour has quite restored him to health.

Mr. H. J. Sargent is still in California, and sundry offers to remain in a managerial capacity in San Francisco may possibly lead to the prolongation of his sojourn there.

The Theatre Comique has been opened for the season under the management of Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, who perform nightly, with the co-operation of a numerous company.

The final performances of "Baby" take place at the Park Theatre, this week. The house will be closed for one week after Saturday next, and, on Sept. 3, Mr. Sothern is to appear there in "The Crushed Tragedian," a play new to local audiences.

The first performance of Joaquin Miller's new play called "The Danites," occurs at the Broadway Theatre, on Wednesday evening next. The distribution of rôles will bring into requisition the services of Messrs. McKee Rankin, Aldrich, Lytell, Vining Bowers, Cogswell, and Ringgold, and those of Misses Kitty Blanchard, Lillie Eldridge, Ida Jeffreys, and Ada Gilman. Fresh scenery has been painted for the occasion by Mr. Matt Morgan, and everything augurs well for the prosperity of the house under its new management.

Miss Kellogg's concert at Saratoga, last week, was unusually successful, and many intending spectators were unable to procure seats on account of the throng. Miss Kellogg's principal numbers were "O luce," and the polonaise from "Mignon," and, of course, all were redemanded. Mr. Carleton, the popular baritone, and Mr. Graf, the new tenor, afforded equal gratification by their respective efforts. The concert was under the capable direction of Mr. C. A. Crosby, of whose co-operation Miss Kellogg has judicially made sure for the coming season.

Mr. Daly announces that the season at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre will begin on Tuesday evening, Sept. 4, when a new drama in five acts entitled "Our City" will be brought out. The cast of the play is not given, but as the company engaged for the season includes Messrs Fisher, Studley, Lewis, Davidge, Barrymore, Drew, Hardenberg, and Fawcett, Misses Dyas, Rigl, Wells, and Cowell, and Mrs. Gilbert—not to mention a score of less prominent artists—it will be understood that the distribution of rôles is not likely to endanger the interest or impressiveness of any performance. In the course of the Winter Miss Davenport, after filling a series of "star engagements" throughout the country, will act at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, but, previous to her reappearance, Mr. Joseph Jefferson is to give there a series of representations which will prove, in all probability, the most notable of the year, in an artistic sense. Mr. Daly's staff for the present season remains unchanged, and Mr. Stephen Fiske is to occupy, as in the immediate past, the responsible position of business manager.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Herr Wilhelmj is unhappily said to be still very ill.

Signor Campanini has signed for the Autumn season at Brescia.

Mlle. Cornélie d'Anka is singing at the Alhambra, in London.

The death is announced at Palermo of Genova, the music publisher.

The Hungarian violinist Rémenyi had returned to Paris from London.

Mme. Marie Cabel, who is suffering from paralysis, is better, but not yet quite well.

Halévy's "Reine de Chypze" has been revived with great splendor at the Paris Opera-house.

Little Miss Jenny Van Zandt, the daughter of Mme. Vanzini, (Van Zandt,) is studying under Lamperti, at Milan.

MM. Léo Delibes and Ernest Guiraud have been decorated with the Cross of Knight of the Legion of Honor.

The famous tenor, Tichatschek, celebrated, at Dresden, on the 12th of July, the seventieth anniversary of his birth.

The youngest daughter of M. and Mme. Viardot is about to marry M. Fauré, maître-de-chappelle at the Paris Madeleine.

Miss Rose Leclercq has made arrangements to reappear in London in September, as the heroine of "Liz; or, That Lass of Lowrie's."

M. Ambroise Thomas was, by decree dated dated July 26, nominated a member of the Superior Commission for International Exhibitions.

The season of the two Italian Opera-houses in London is at an end. At both theatres the campaign is said to have been disastrous for the speculators in stalls and boxes.

Next season will probably witness the London début of Herr Standigl, a son of the once famous basso. Young Standigl is also a basso profundo, and is a pupil of Herr Rokitansky.

The London *World* supplies the following list of adaptations from the French now delighting metropolitan play-goers: Lyceum Theatre, "Le Courrier de Lyon;" Haymarket, "Un Mari à la Campagne; Adelphi, "Les Pauvres de Paris;" Olympic, "Le Portefeuille Rouge;" Prince of Wales', "Le Village;" Gaiety, "Les Oiseaux de Proie;" Globe, "Montjoye;" Criterion, "Les Dominos Roses;" Alhambra, "Orphée aux Enfers."

M. Maurel has been engaged for Messrs. Gatti's promenade concerts at Covent

BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE.

CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN.

THE GENERALSHIP OVERBALANCED BY THE LAZINESS OF THE BRITISH OFFICERS—THEIR MOVEMENTS WITHOUT UNITY OF DESIGN—THE FAULT THAT OF THE ENGLISH MINISTRY—MANY SUGGESTIONS NOT FOUND IN THE HISTORIES.

Dunlap, the original historian and demonstrator of the glories of the State of New-York, (vol. 2, p. 116,) weighs with judgment and decides with justice as to the relative merits, advantages, and results of the victories gained on the 6th of August on the Mohawk by the New-Yorkers, and on the 16th of August on the Walloomscoick by the troops partly from the soil of New-England and partly from that of New-York. He says:

"Thus was Burgoyne's right arm withered (at Oriskany,) and the left, which he had stretched as far as (Sancoick, misnamed) Bennington, was arrested by our old friend Stark, of Bunker Hill memory, who had been roused by the calls of Gen. Schuyler. Burgoyne, thus paralyzed in his right and grievously wounded in his left arm, was now about to receive a stunning blow by the desertion of his superior, Howe, on whose assistance he depended not only for success, but absolute safety and escape."

Howe's operations, although physically remote from those of Burgoyne, are nevertheless, so closely connected with them morally, or influentially, that whoever attempts to present the latter cannot avoid considering the former. Any student of history who will examine matters closely in the light of recent revelations in English books, while keeping before him previous histories and contemporary publications, must feel satisfied that Howe himself intended, and the British Ministry contemplated, a combination of mutually supporting operations on the part of all their forces in America during the Summer of 1777. Why Howe altered his own original plan to extend assistance to Burgoyne is one of those incomprehensible aberrations which we must attribute to the interference of a higher power. The Bible informs us that lying spirits were allowed to influence priests, prophets, and rulers, to indnce them to walk into the pit dug for them. The ancients believed that their gods brought similar results about by clumsier but more poetical machinery. Moderns account for inexplicable fickleness of purpose, failure, folly, and a thousand results which pass mere human calculations, by attributing them, according as the different classes believe, to accident, luck, fortune, fate, destiny, or as the Germans say, *schicksal*—the most expressive word. Christians justly say, Providence.

THE FICTION OF HISTORICAL WRITINGS.

In reading over the spread-eagle accounts in the newspapers and magazines of the battles of this centennial year, the impression is absolutely painful to any "truth lover" or "truth teller." Take the account of Bennington in *Harper's Magazine* for September: it reads like a chapter from an historical novel—a romance, not history. America owes everything to God, and very little to men—with few exceptions—that is, the men it glorifies to-day; and this people, if they will not give to Him the glory which is due to Him, owe to Him at least the tribute of truth. Reading these articles with the authorities open all around, a student of revolutionary history feels the full force of the words of Michelet, when he says that in France, down to a very late period, almost the last decade, chroniclers dared to deny true history, give the lie to tradition, to contemporaneous testimony, to the concordance of "memoirs," to the very personal avowals of the grand actors in the events treated; so that the majority of honest men and sound thinkers threw history aside and preferred romance, as being more truthful. Let no man deceive himself. It was not to American valor or generalship that America owes its independence, but to British contempt, or rather under-estimate of American valor, and to British Ministerial, and too often executive, absence of anything like common sense.

Howe, as far as theory goes, was an able man; he could plan a battle as well as any one; he was a brave soldier; in council he was an excellent strategist. Remembering all this, it is impossible to account for his movements in July, August, and September, 1777, otherwise than by believing that God, who has always protected and preserved this people, intended he should act as he did. If he had done otherwise the fate of the colonies must have been decided adversely to them. The British Ministry, however, cannot shift the blame entirely upon Howe, because it left him without the orders which would have rendered his madness inexcusable. The truth was not clearly revealed until within the twelvemonth. To comprehend the internal working of the British combined operations of 1777, or to render them comprehensible, is a terrible task. The closer they are examined the more they appear to be a budget of blundering. To Howe, as chief, everything seems to have been confided; consequently, if the home government had not meddled there could be no excuse for him. The only mitigation of his responsibility is to be found in the fact that in this day of slow sailing ships, 61 years before the Sirius and Great Western steamships crossed the Atlantic in 1838, and 81 years before the Atlantic Cable was in working order, 1858, communication to and fro required months. Already in 1776 and 1777, Lord George Germaine* wrote to Gen. Carleton, referring him to Sir William Howe, and directing both Burgoyne and St. Leger to look to him for instructions. It does not appear that St. Leger ever communicated with Howe, and on the 20th of August Burgoyne complains of his want of correspondence with Sir William Howe; that he has no latitude in his orders; and that his orders are positive to "force a junction with Sir William Howe." All Burgoyne did learn from Howe was that "his [the latter's] intention is for Pennsylvania," which certainly was not reassuring to Burgoyne. Whether or no Burgoyne was in doubt as to advancing or retreating at Skeneseborough, he certainly wrote in a most desponding tone from Saratoga, 10 weeks afterward, and nearly as many days before his first battle.

CARELESS DELAY OF DISPATCHES.

Lord Edward Fitzmaurice, in his *Life of William, Earl of Shelburne*, presents some pages of remarks on Lord George Sackville, afterward Lord George Germaine, Secretary of State for the Colonies. (I. vi., 344-363,) which display the miserable character of the man, who had more than anyone else to do with the result of deciding the American Revolution adversely to his own Government, which had confided so high a trust to him. The Earl of Shelburne, [Fitzmaurice, I. 358,] says:

"The best plan, [for the operations of 1877,] which was formed in the office was one which was given in by Gen. [English, not the American,] Arnold. The inconsistent orders given to Gens. Howe and Burgoyne could not be accounted for except in a way which it must be difficult for any person who is not conversant with the negligence of office [in Great Britain] to comprehend. Among many singularities the Lord George Germaine had a particular aversion to being put out of his way on any occasion; he had fixed to go into Kent or Northamptonshire at a particular hour, and to call on his way at his office to sign the dispatches, all of which had been settled, to both these referrals. By some mistake those to Gen. Howe were not fair copied, and upon his growing impatient at it, the officer, which was a very idle one, promised to send it to the country after him, while they dispatched the others to Gen. Burgoyne, expecting that the others could be expedited before the packet sailed with the first, which, however, by some mistake, sailed without them, and the wind detained the vessel which was ordered to carry the rest. Hence came Gen. Burgoyne's defeat, the French declaration, and the loss of the thirteen colonies. It might appear incredible if his own secretary and the most respectable persons in office had not assured me of the fact; but corroborations of it that it can be accounted for in no other way. It requires as much experience in business to comprehend the very trifling causes which have produced the greatest events as it does strength of reason to develop the deepest design."

Thus it appears that Howe's eccentric action was in a great measure due to Lord George Germaine, the British Colonial Secretary. This aristocratic sybarite, not finding the dispatches for Gen. Howe ready for his signature, bowled off to take his pleasure at his country seat, leaving them unsigned. Consequently they had to lose the mail and remain over for another packet. Communication between England and America was then extremely slow and most unreliable. The same packet should have carried the order to Howe as well as to Burgoyne. Those for Burgoyne being signed in time, went; those for Howe were laid over in consequence of Lord Germaine's unprincipled procrastination. Burgoyne got his orders and pushed ahead. Howe did not get his orders, and went off on a tangent around Cape Charles, hundreds of miles away in an opposite direction, and left Burgoyne to his fate. This realizes the justice of the fiery proof hurled at Stanley by Richard III., a misrepresented King, who with all his imputed crimes, was an excellent commander:

"What do they [Stanley's troops] in the North,
When they should serve their sovereign in the West?"

BURGOYNE'S AND HOWE'S UNFORTUNATE MOVEMENTS.

Already at Skenesborough, before he had cut loose from Lake Champlain, Burgoyne felt in his soul that he had lost his game; was "Burgoyned." What is still more strange, if Lord Fitzmaurice in his *Life of the Earl of Shelburne* is correct, the Opposition in England knew it also before he [Burgoyne] reached the North River, and kept it hidden in their acrid bosoms to envenom their attacks upon the British Cabinet as soon as Parliament opened in the Fall. When the Ministry announced the triumph of Burgoyne, the opposition were laughing in their sleeves, because they were aware of the catastrophe, actual or immediate, which lost the 13 colonies its richest jewel—to the British Crown.* At the very same time that Burgoyne advanced against Ticonderoga, Howe was evacuating New-Jersey. On the 5th of July he began to embark his army—some 17,000 to 20,000 men—on a fleet of about 300 (250 or 267) transports and vessels of war, and until the 23d remained with them thus cooped up within Sandy Hook. Clinton was left behind at New-York with 17 battalions, a regiment of cavalry, and certain loyalist organizations. There were seven other battalions posted in Rhode Island. With the force at his command Clinton might have done much to relieve Burgoyne, but the epithet "indolent," applied to Howe, equally fitted Clinton, who possessed as an additional characteristic a certain nervous timidity. On the 23d Howe put to sea. Seven weary days were occupied in beating to the Capes of the Delaware; 26 more in tacking, ("lavvering," as the elegant Bancroft expresses it,) to the southward, rounding Cape Charles, sailing up Chesapeake Bay and past Swan's Point, reaching the head of Elk River navigation for heavy ships, or six miles below Elktown, in Maryland, 54 miles south of Philadelphia. Howe landed between 17,000 and 18,000 effective, and is claimed to have had very nearly 20,000 troops, all first-class, selected men, perfectly appointed and supplied. Howe's movements from the 1st of July to the 22d of August bothered and baffled Washington. Howe had first turned his prows toward the North or Hudson River; then up the East River, and finally stood out to sea. To the head of the first menace Washington hurried Lord Stirling with his division up to Peekskill; after the last he did not seem to know what was up. About the 1st of August he learned that Howe was off the Chops of Delaware Bay. Even yet he feared that this might be a feint, and Howe might yet put about to succor Burgoyne. On the 22d of August, after marching and counter-marching in the extreme heat, and in the greatest anxiety, an express brought news that the British fleet had entered Chesapeake Bay. On the 24th Washington led his soldiery, sporting sprigs of green, through Philadelphia, and on the 25th was at Wilmington, Del.

THE LANDING OF HOWE'S ARMY.

Whoever will open a map of the United States and look at the configuration of the coast from Cape May round Cape Charles and up Chesapeake Bay to its remotest head, even if he is devoid of the slightest military knowledge, while provided with the least gleam of common sense, must ask himself the question why Sir William Howe did not land on the Delaware Coast when he was at the mouth of the Delaware Bay, instead of beating to the southward against head winds, stifling and banging to death his bat or baw, mount, and draught horses by a circumnavigation of over 300 miles of which 150 was about as difficult as sailing vessels could encounter. A military critic has asked why he did not land at Newcastle, near the mouth of the Delaware River, where the neck of land is narrowest and it is only from 15 to 17 miles across to Elktown, where he did disembark. At Newcastle he would have been just as far from Philadelphia as at head of Elk. Conceding, however, the greatest difficulties imaginable, sufficient to debar Howe's ascent to Newcastle, there was nothing to prevent his disembarking at some eligible spot between Cape Henlopen and Bombay Hook. If he had done so midway he would have been within 30 miles as near to the Brandywine, and just as near to where he first encountered the Americans, just north of Elktown. On the 30th of July Howe was off the mouth of Delaware Bay, and Washington still at Corriel's Ferry, 30 to 35 miles north-west of Philadelphia in an air-line. By the 1st of August Howe could have got his troops ashore, and Washington on this day was in the suburbs of Philadelphia. Consequently, although the battle might not have taken place near Wilmington, it might have come off a few miles further south. Still, it is most likely it would have been fought just where it was fought, because Washington fell back behind the Brandywine to make it serve as a west ditch to selected defensive position. As Howe had only been about a week at sea when he might have landed, his men would not have had time to suffer from the hardships of a sea voyage, nor what was more important, as it turned out, he would not have lost his horses. The latter consequence of his protracted voyage prevented him from harvesting the enormous fruits of the brilliant victory he was to gain within six weeks, on the 11th of September. There is no need of entering into a further discussion of this matter, but to the simplest kind of judgment this was another of the demonstrations of a General who often evinced so much intelligence that it would appear as if at every crisis of his fortune his mind was clouded and his judgment led by fate. This is the only explanation of which his conduct is susceptible.

THE BATTLE AND WASHINGTON'S DEFEAT.

Nothing is so difficult as to fix the strength of the opposing forces in this war. Fault-finding Adams credited to Washington greater numbers than were at the disposition of Howe—17,000 is furnished as one estimate; others sink this to 11,000. It is likely the relative strength was not so unequal, counting heads. In quality there is no doubt that Howe had every advantage. On the 25th of August Howe disembarked. The alacrity of the country people in removing them saved the supplies he expected to capture in large quantities near Elktown, 54 miles south of Philadelphia. On the 6th of September the armies were not over nine miles apart. On the 9th, Washington retired behind the Brandywine, which unites with the Christiana Creek at Wilmington, and thus finds its way into Delaware Bay, two miles below the junction. On the 11th, Howe made admirable dispositions for the battle which was to give him the possession of Philadelphia. These somewhat resemble Burnside's arrangements at Fredericksburg, December, 1862, where Franklin should have played the part of the noble and victorious Cornwallis. One column under Knyphausen made a demonstration toward the American left and Chad's Ford; the other, second, under Cornwallis, made a circuit to the British left, crossed at Rimton's and Jeffries' Fords, seven miles above Chad's, turned the American left at Birmingham Meeting-house, routed it, and pursued it until after dark. Meanwhile Knyphausen crossed at Chad's Ford, pressed forward audaciously, and the battle was irretrievably lost for Washington. In killed, wounded, and prisoners the Americans lost 1,300, likewise 10 brass guns and a howitzer. The British loss was but 71 killed and 400 wounded. The sacrifice of his horses, occasioned by the long voyage against head winds, so crippled Howe's cavalry that he was in no condition to pursue his victory. He should have been done. Washington rallied his discomfited troops on the night of the 11th of September at Chester, eight to ten miles from the battle-field, and about 15 miles from Philadelphia. Thence he marched to Germantown, at that time a long suburban village, now an integral portion of Philadelphia. On the 19th, Washington passed the Schuylkill at Parker's Ford. On the 25th Howe encamped at Germantown, and on the 26th Cornwallis was in possession of Philadelphia.

Meanwhile, on the night of the 20th September, occurred the famous surprise known as the "massacre at Paoli's Tavern." This was a sad affair. Wayne was lying in the woods with 1,500 men and four guns, having been detached for the very purpose of guarding the Howe army from falling in the Brandywine, when the would-be biter was bitten. To the British Major-Gen. Grey, with the Forty-second and Forty-fourth Regiments, supported by Col. Musgrave, with the Fortieth and Fifty-fifth, was intrusted the duty of cutting them off. The *camisado* was almost a complete success. Over 300 Americans were killed with the bayonet, (not a shot was fired,) wounded, or captured. At first Wayne was very much blamed, but a court-martial subsequently exonerated him and commended him for preventing a greater catastrophe. A beautiful plan of this action was published by W. Faden, Charing Cross, London, 1st July, 1778. Lafayette, who, although wounded, displayed the greatest intrepidity at the Brandywine, considers Howe's failure to press the pursuit the same night as the greatest British fault of the war.

HOWE'S DELAY WASHINGTON'S OPPORTUNITY.

Displaying ordinary alacrity, Washington's Army, if not broken up, must have suffered terribly. There is no excuse for Howe as far as military judgment is concerned. He is excused, but that he needs such excuses as are urged condemns his inaction. There are circumstances associated with the battle which indicate more clearly than the battle itself the difficulties of the day, and make more wonderful the rescue of the American Army from entire destruction. Washington, who had served as chief officer when served under Sir William Howe, Sir Henry Clinton, and the Marquess Cornwallis, wrote a *History of the Revolution* which ranks with that of Gordon, the American historian of the same event. He modestly remarks (I., 293:) "The victory does not seem to have been improved to the degree which circumstances appear to have admitted." He then goes on to show as concisely and as clearly that nothing could have saved Washington if Howe had simply acted or moved in obedience to the lowest scale of instinct in a commander. He says:

"When the left column of the British [under Lord Cornwallis] had turned Washington's left flank, his [the latter's] whole army was hemmed in; Gen. Knyphausen and the Brandywine in front; Sir William Howe and Lord Cornwallis on his right; the Delaware in his rear, and the Christiana River on his left. He was oblieed to retreat 23 miles to Philadelphia, when the British lay within 18 miles of it. Had the Commander-in-Chief detached Gen. Knyphausen's column in pursuit early next morning, Gen. Washington might with ease have been intercepted, either at the heights of Crum Creek, nine miles; at Derby, 14; or at Philadelphia, 18 miles from the British camp; or the Schuylkill might have been passed at Gray's Ferry, only 70 yards over; and Philadelphia, with the American magazines, taken, had not the pontoons been improvidently left at New-York as useless. Any one of these movements, it was thought, might have been attended with the total destruction of the American Army. For some reason, however, which it is impossible to divine, the Commander-in-Chief employed himself for several days in making slight movements, which could not possibly produce any important benefits to the British cause."

If there is any fault in a General greater than want of courage and ability—the two last are presumable in a soldier—it is laziness. The besetting sin of the British Generals was exactly this, and in the "Castle of Indolence" even Howe would have taken the prize. Thus Howe's rolling off on an eccentric orbit in order, according to explanation, to save Burgoyne, in reality delivered him up to Gates. Washington, although baffled, perplexed, and harassed, was not deceived. Howe violated one of the first principles of war. He followed exterior lines to an objective. Washington obeyed the rules of military science, moved on interior lines, and, although defeated, effected the purpose, for Cornwallis, always subordinated to inefficiency, was the best British General; the best American, by far, was Washington. ANCHOR.

THE STRIKE IN ST. LOUIS.

COMMENTS OF THE MAYOR IN HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE TO THE CITY COUNCILS.

Mayor Overstolz, of St. Louis, in his annual Message, submitted to the City Councils on Friday, devotes much attention to the recent strikes. He says: "The late 'strike' among railroad employes inflicted immense losses on the business interests of the country, and, with its accompanying agitation among the laboring classes and desperate rioting at Pittsburg, Baltimore, Chicago, and other cities, put to a sudden and severe test the strength of municipal Governments, and the ability and determination of the authorities and law-abiding citizens to enforce the laws and suppress mob violence. In the presence of the terrible scenes enacted at Pittsburg, and the sanguinary conflicts in other cities, involving the sacrifice of many lives, it is a just cause for congratulation that our own city has come through this troublous and menacing period without any similar experiences. Here no lives have been lost and no property destroyed. The 'strike' at East St. Louis caused a total suspension of business on all railroads centering there. All Eastern freights were completely stopped, and this necessarily entailed a heavy loss upon our merchants. The commerce of a great metropolis was almost wholly blocked for nearly a week, as during that period the strikers held uncontrolled sway in East St. Louis and over all railroad property there, and the authorities of this city and State were powerless to interfere to remove the blockade without outstepping the jurisdiction of the State, although the volunteer forces at their command afforded abundant means of dispersing the unlawful assemblages assuming to control the railroads. It is evident, therefore, that no responsibility can attach to the Government of the city or State for the non-removal of the blockade existing in another State, and it continued until broken Saturday, July 28, by United States troops under Gen. Davis, and the operation of trains was resumed under the protection of Illinois Militia, which arrived on Sunday following. St. Louis suffered in common with most other great railroad centres of the country from the interruption of business, but not heavily in any other way, and we avoided adding to our losses scenes of violence, bloodshed, and destruction of property. I ascribe this remarkable immunity almost entirely to the prompt answer given to my proclamation calling for volunteer forces. In a single day thousands of citizens of all classes sprang forward to maintain the honor and peace of the city, and arming and organization were the work of a few hours, and the same afternoon companies of well-equipped volunteer soldiery were available for guard and patrol duty. The influence of the railroad 'strike' quickly pervaded the trades and day laborers, and the result was that an immense body of men quit work about the same time in this city, while the news of the excitement drew within our limits a large number of tramps and other idle and dangerous characters. This crested in a few hours a threatening crisis unknown in the history of the city. Police duty, numbering but little over 325 men available for immediate duty, although admirable in spirit and discipline, could not be handled effectively in a large city with bodies of excited men moving in different directions. The armory of the force and the public buildings required constant protection, and the force had to be kept on duty day and night to assist the Governor at any actual outbreak that might occur. This state of affairs necessitated the call for volunteers, which was so promptly and nobly responded to, and whose organization was perfected with marvelous celerity. The United States authorities at the arsenal supplied us with some arms and ammunition, and Gov. Phelps, who came in person to assist the City Government by his presence and counsels, ordered 2,000 Springfield rifles with the necessary accoutrements and ammunition to be brought here from Jefferson City for the use of our volunteers, and by this liberal aid the organization and arming of the force were consummated. It is not necessary to review details any further. We had no riots in St. Louis, for, except the visiting of some factories and mills by lawless crowds who intimidated the operatives into temporarily quitting work, no other acts of disturbance were committed, and these would not for one moment have been allowed had the Police forces been available for such other duties to interfere. After the volunteer forces were organized they could not have been even attempted.

Every large city that has suffered during the recent strike and riots has acquired a new experience as to defects in its municipal system that should be remedied. In St. Louis the lesson most strongly enforced is the necessity of increasing the ranks of the force. I have more than once pointed out to the old Council the inadequacy of our Police as to numbers, and the fact was generally admitted, the only difficulty being the additional expense, which is not an insurmountable objection. In several cities of approximate size to St. Louis in the United States the Police force is more than double the strength of ours, and as we have certainly no peculiar immunity from disorderly elements, this disparity is remarkable. Our force, as at present constituted, when divided for day and night service, hardly admits of 150 men available for active duty at any one time, inasmuch as there is always a proportion sick and absent on leave, while those on guard duty at the stations and elsewhere must remain at their posts. Of course, during an emergency the whole force can be called out at once, but that leaves the city entirely unprotected, and does away with the relief force, which could only be done temporarily. I recommend this subject to the attention of the assembly for early consideration.

I also recommend that the establishment of an armory at the Four Courts be authorized, and a sufficient appropriation made to provide for its fitting up, and regulations prescribed for its care and management. In this armory will be stored such arms as may belong to the city, and the arms of such of the militia companies desiring to use it. Such a central armory, controlled and guarded in a public building, is greatly needed, and, I think, can be provided without any serious expense.

The organization of a permanent Militia force is a great security to a State, and it will be a valuable result if recent occurrences assist toward such an organization. In this city there is a great desire to organize companies not subject to the requirements of the regular Militia, but always available for duty in the protection of the city. How far it may be practicable or desirable to give the City Government control of such organizations, and pass an ordinance on the subject, I have not had opportunity to fully inquire, but I recommend the subject to the Assembly for any action that may be found advisable. Such organizations would be in the nature of city home guards, and would, when formally called out, be under the control of the city authorities. I further recommend that the Assembly mature and pass an ordinance regulating public processions, in accordance with Section 10, Article 16, of the charter, so as to prevent their interference with public traffic, and to promote the good order of the city."

THE SUGAR BUSINESS.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In view of the discussions which have recently appeared in several of the daily journals in relation to sugar, I give you below the actual figures—so far as it is possible to obtain them—regarding the production, &c., of that article in Cuba. They are taken from the annual comparative statement of the sugar and molasses crops of that island issued on the 1st inst. by Messrs. Zaldo & Co., of Havana:

The sugar crop for 1877 is equivalent in tons to 498,000, against 572,000 in 1876, 699,900 in 1875, 666,000 in 1874, 738,000 in 1873, 667,836 in 1872, 527,000 in 1871, 684,032 in 1870, 664,155 in 1869, and 710,609 in 1868, thus showing that the crop for 1877 is 73,600 tons, or about 13 per cent. less than in 1876, and nearly 25 per cent. less than the average crops of the nine years previous.

The molasses crop for 1877 is equivalent in tons to 100,675, against 145,000 in 1876, 191,985 in 1875, 143,032 in 1874, 175,000 in 1873, 200,450 in 1872, 163,812 in 1871, 225,123 in 1870, 233,985 in 1869, and 265,024 in 1868. Here, again, is a deficiency of 49,496 tons, or about 33 per cent. less than in 1876, and nearly 48 per cent. less than the average crop of the years mentioned.

The exports of sugar to the United States from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1877, were 329,233 tons, against 382,369 in 1876, 400,931 in 1875, 425,873 in 1874, and 361,711 in 1873. To Europe during the same period they were 33,030 tons, against 96,900 in 1876, 163,193 in 1875, 122,208 in 1874, and 145,454 in 1873.

The stock on hand July 31, 1877, was 105,059 tons, against 63,545 in 1876, 101,630 in 1875, 70,011 in 1874, and 144,499 in 1873.

These figures show that the exports to the United States from Jan. 1 to July 31 were about 14 per cent. less than during the same period in 1876, and 19 per cent. less than the average of the first seven months of the four years previous; while to Europe they were 65 per cent. less than in 1876, and 75 per cent. less than the average of the corresponding time. On the other hand, the stock on July 31 was 67 per cent. larger than that of 1876, and about 11 per cent. above the average of the four preceding years.

Considering the present condition of the island, and the difficulty of obtaining labor, the prospects are not favorable for an increased yield of sugar in the immediate future. SEMILLERO.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 17, 1877.

A QUICKSILVER MINE SWINDLE.

A BOLD CONFIDENCE OPERATOR OPENS NEGOTIATIONS IN SAN FRANCISCO WITH A MYTHICAL LONDON STOCK BROKER AND FLEECES HIS OWN FRIENDS—A CONFEDERATE MANAGES TO GET OUT OF THE WAY AND AVOIDS ARREST.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 10.

A mining swindle was most thoroughly ventilated in the Police Court yesterday, one of the parties engaged in it being held to answer to a charge of conspiracy to defraud. Some months ago, P. E. Peel, of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, who was one of the principal owners in the Etna Quicksilver Mine, of Napa County, informed his friends that he had placed the mine in the hands of an agent, Frank Bashmer, in England, with instructions to sell it. Months passed by and nothing was heard from it. At last Peel said that a sale had been effected, and procured a written agreement, properly signed and sealed, between P. E. Peel and Frank Bashmer, his agent, by which the latter bound himself to pay £65,000 to Peel upon receiving a warranty deed of the property, and a full abstract of location and title as far back as 1862. Two-thirds of the stock was to be delivered over by Peel on the day of sale, to be paid for at the rate of £65,000 for 30,000 shares of stock. The remaining third could be bought at the same figure. This is signed by F. Bashmer, P. E. Peel, James Thornton, Theodore Holbrook, and Alfred Landers.

Peel, therefore, went around among his friends telling them of the sale, and showing them how they could make money by buying up the stock of the bankrupt company and selling it at an advance of about 800 per cent. As he was implicitly trusted by his friends, and, moreover, as he produced documentary evidence to substantiate his declarations, they advanced him money to buy the required controlling interest in the stock. Peel had evidently insisted upon a delay of some kind, and in order to make the whole appear consistent, had written a letter from his agent, Bashmer, dated Victoria Hotel, London, June 24, 1876, in which Bashmer wished Peel to buy all the land adjacent to the mine, in order that the land of the new company might be connected. He wished Peel to notify the Etna Company of the sale, saying that as he had received news of the sale some 50 days before the Etna Company, he thought that he had time to recover himself. He did not relish delays of any kind in business. But, as Peel insisted upon delay, he had made different arrangements, and James Thornton, the principal mover in the purchase, and one of the leaders in the enterprise, would go to San Francisco and settle with Peel upon the basis of the contract, while he would also attend to other mining business. Thornton, Bashmer says in his letter, intends to make an extensive tour through Mexico, where he and his associates are largely interested in mining enterprises. He would also examine mining property in Colima, with a view to purchase. He would not be in San Francisco until September or October, so that Peel would have time enough to look out for his own interests. If there was any difficulty in obtaining a deed from the Etna Company, Thornton expected to be able to get a controlling interest in the stock at the figure mentioned in the contract. Thornton, Bashmer wrote, was a thorough business man, and had experience in mining, having been 20 years in Peru. He was possessed of unlimited means to invest in mining operations when he thinks that it can be made profitable. If Peel could raise money enough to get control of the stock, he was advised to go to Virginia City and see John Klug, and make use of the letter. He wished Peel to hold on to Thornton, and control his motions until he had got control of the stock.

In the meantime Peel had secured from John Slitz, Nathaniel Jones, Barney Webb, N. W. Hall, W. S. Barpee, C. E. Palmer, J. M. Stowe, R. M. Jones, D. E. Cameron, and A. Sherburne $16,830 for the purchase of stock, while they had expended $5,000 in other ways. At last the following letter was received:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4, 1876.

A. Sherburn & Co.:

The great man, James Thornton, has arrived, and we are going up to the mine this afternoon or to-morrow morning, and then I presume we will know our doom. I shall try to get him to come over to Walnut Creek on our way back to see the country; if not, I will drop you a note from some way station on Napa or Vallejo. Hope some of you to be here when it comes to a settlement. Are you all dead? I have written twice and no answer. Hoping everything comes out all right, I remain yours, respectfully,

P. E. PEEL.

Some of the gentlemen interested visited Thornton in this city after his arrival. They found him at the International Hotel, and were surprised to learn that a man representing so much money should stop at such a place. In a short time Thornton had to go to Virginia City, and when he returned he took elegant quarters at the Palace Hotel, and surrounded himself with maps of Mexican and Peruvian mines.

A letter was received by Thornton in February from Holbrook & Co., stated London Stock Exchange. They said that the letters, maps, &c., relating to the mine had been received and only considered, but that it was impossible to forward the money by Feb. 20, on account of the death of Mr. Holbrook's partner, which had affected the financial affairs of the firm considerably. He could now assume only one-tenth of this original subscription, but Thomas Gregory would take the remainder. He requested a more complete statement of the property. Gregory was a very careful man, and therefore the description must be minute.

An extension of 60 days was agreed upon, putting off until April 22 the day of settlement, at which time Gregory's man would be there to take possession. Bashmer was inquired after. He was supposed to have been upon a train which was wrecked, and in case he was he would never be seen again, as some of the dead could not be recognized.

The affair hung fire for some months, when, in April, a long letter was received by Thornton, his correspondents, Messrs. Holbrook & Co., giving reasons for supposing that the whole transaction was a fraud, but stating that they would stand by their agreement if it could be proved that the mine was all that Bashmer had represented to them. But they recalled Thornton to London.

Peel still represented that negotiations were still in progress, but his friends, mistrusting that something was wrong, wrote to Holbrook, Landers & Co., in London, and had their letter returned. They then wrote to a responsible firm in London, and received the information that there was no such firm as Holbrook & Landers in the city. It was found out that the postmark on the envelopes of the letters represented to have been received from the mythical firm of Holbrook, Landers & Co., had been ingeniously forged by Thornton and his confederates. They at once caused the arrest of the so-called James Thornton, whose name is P. C. Davis, but Peel has disappeared. To-day Davis stated that he had merely been hired by Peel to represent Thornton, for the sum of $75. As the Court could not determine that he had a greater interest in the affair than he stated, his bail was fixed at only $5,000. Davis was at one time Superintendent of the Etna Mine.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Hartford *Post* of Friday evening says: "Work on the new Trinity College buildings, which are the only ones to be erected this year, and which will form the west side of the central quadrangle of the finished group, is being carried on by a small force of men, comprising 27 masons and 10 or a dozen carpenters. Many of the rooms are being plastered, and several fine mantels have been put in place, the handsomest of which is in one of the rooms on the first floor of the south building. It is of sandstone, and reaches nearly to the ceiling, forming a fire-place higher than a man's head. The most important work being done at present is the putting in place of the apparatus which is to heat both buildings. This consists of three large boilers, set underground in the cellar of the central gateway, which will unite the two wings. The foundation of a large circular chimney to connect with the boiler fires is laid, but as the building of which it is a part will not be completed at present it will not be run up, but a tall smoke-stack of cast-iron will do duty as a temporary draught-persuader. The slate roofs are capped with ornamental red tiles imported from London for the purpose, and between many of the large upper story windows are small domes, topped by slender gilded bannerets bearing the single-headed Prussian eagle. The chapel, which is located in the upper story of the south wing, will be a very cosy room. It is crossed by five arches of carved wood resting at the side on stone brackets. The approaches to the Campus are being put into condition for travel. Altogether, the Trustees may be congratulated on having selected such a fine site for their future college, and on having secured such good talent to carry out their designs."

A FAMILY NEARLY EXTINCT.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday says: "Among the obituary notices published in our paper this morning is that of Arthur St. Clair, who died a day or two ago, in his eighty-fifth year, at Penn Square, Montgomery County, and is to be buried this morning. He was the grandson of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, of Revolutionary fame, and the last of the family that bore the name of St. Clair, except the venerable Mrs. David Boyd, who still resides in graceful old age in Philadelphia. Gen. St. Clair was a native of Scotland, born 1734, and grandson of the Earl Roslyn of that day. He studied medicine under the great John Hunter, but gave up practice to enter the army, coming to America as an ensign, and serving in the British Army under Amherst at Louisburg and under Wolfe at Quebec. Resigning his British commission, he settled in the Ligonier Valley, Western Pennsylvania, in 1764. His Revolutionary and subsequent public services at Trenton, Princeton, and elsewhere are familiar. Just before the adoption of the Constitution he was President of Congress, and was Governor of the famous North-west Territory from 1787 to 1802. Of his three sons, Arthur St. Clair settled in Ohio, John Murray St. Clair settled in Westmoreland County, Penn., on the old homestead, and Daniel St. Clair settled in Montgomery County, Penn. This last was the father of the venerable Arthur St. Clair, just deceased, who was born, resided during his whole life, and died on the same farm in Montgomery County."

CREEDMOOR FALL MEETING.

PROGRAMME OF MATCHES.

FIFTEEN EVENTS TO BE CONTESTED—PRIZES FOR LONG, SHORT, AND MID RANGE SHOOTING—MAJOR FULTON'S NEW MATCH EXCEEDING THE PRESENT LONG RANGE CONTESTS.

The following is the programme for the Creedmoor Fall meeting:

COMPETITION I.

Judd Match.—Weapon, any military rifle; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; rounds, seven; entrance fee $1; open to all comers. Prizes—First, a trophy, value $50; second, a trophy, value $30; third, life membership N. R. A., transferable by winner, value $25; fourth, cash $15; fifth, cash $10; sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth, each cash $5, $20; tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth—each cash $3—$33. In all 20 prizes; value, $183.

COMPETITION II.

Short Range Match.—Open to all comers; weapon, any rifle; distance, 200 yards; seven rounds; position, standing; entrance fee $1. Prizes—First and second, to be presented by Capt. W. C. Casey, and announced in a special programme, value $100; third, a life membership, N. R. A., transferable by winner, value $25; fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh, each cash $10, value $40; eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh, each cash $5, value $20; twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth, each cash $3, value $27. In all 20 prizes; value, $262.

COMPETITION III.

Gatling Match.—Open to teams of 12 men from any regiment or battalion of the National Guard State of New-York in the uniform of their corps; weapon, Remington State military rifle; distance, 500 yards; rounds, seven; position, any; entrance fee, $1 each competitor. Prizes—First—To the regiment whose team makes the highest score, a Gatling gun, presented by the Gatling Gun Company, valued at $2,000; to be won twice (not necessarily consecutive) before becoming the winner's property; the gun to be held for the year by the winning corps, $2,000. Second—To the regiment whose team makes the second highest score, a trophy, $100. Third—To the regiment whose team makes the third highest score, a trophy, value $50. Three prizes; value, $2,150.

COMPETITION IV.

The Champion's Match.—Open to all comers; weapon, any rifle or rifles; distance, 200, 500, and 1,000 yards; rounds, 10 at each distance; position, standing at 200 yards, any at 500 and 1,000 yards; entrance fee, $2. Prizes—First, second, and third, gold medals of the National Rifle Association; fourth, cash $25; fifth, cash $20; sixth, cash $15; seventh, cash, $10; eighth, ninth and tenth, each cash $5—$15. Three medals, and cash, $35.

COMPETITION V.

Cavalry Match.—Open to teams of seven from any troop or other organization, armed with carbines, of the U. S. S. N. Y. in the uniform of their corps; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; rounds, seven; weapon, State military carbine, with either carbine or 50 calibre rifle ammunition; entrance fee, $1. Prizes—First, to the troop whose team makes the highest aggregate score, a silver-plated water-cooler, value $100. Second, to the troop whose team makes the second highest aggregate score, a silver-plated water-cooler, value $100. Third, to the troop whose team makes the third highest score, a trophy, value $50. Fourth, to the regiment or battalion whose team makes the fourth highest aggregate score, a prize; value, $50. Four prizes, value, $250.

COMPETITION VI.

New-York State National Guard Match.—Open to teams of 12 from each regiment or battalion of infantry of the New-York National Guard of the State, in uniform. Distance, 200 and 500 yards; position, standing at 200, any at 500; weapon, Remington rifle, State model; rounds, five; entrance fee, $1 each man. Where two or more teams from any of the divisions of the National Guard (excluding the First and Second Divisions) shall participate in the above match, the one of such teams making the highest score shall be presented with the prize offered by the State to such division, (vesting $100,) unless a separate competition shall have been provided for by the Inspector of Rifle Practice of such division. Prizes—First—To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the highest aggregate score. The New-York State prize, a trophy presented by the Commander-in-Chief, on behalf of the State of New-York; value, $400. Second—To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the second highest aggregate score, a trophy; value, $300. Third—To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the third highest aggregate score, a trophy; value, $75. Fourth—To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the fourth highest aggregate score, a prize; value, $50. Four prizes, value, $725.

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THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE STATE OF THE MARKET.

Although peaches are increasing in quantity, their price still remains high. Pears are also still dear, and are not of good quality, with the exception of the Bartletts, which are of fine appearance, but expensive. Melons and cantaloupes are plentiful, and are becoming cheaper. Grapes are still scarce, of poor quality, and high. Berries are fast disappearing, and are increasing in price. The plums in market are as yet comparatively poor in quality, their price remaining about the same as last week. Meat of all kinds is low and plentiful, the retail dealers, indeed, complaining that their supply largely exceeds the demand. In fish, the trade is still confined to the same varieties that have formed the stock during the past few weeks, nothing new being expected until the Western fish begin to come in. The stock in market is somewhat scarcer than it was a week or so ago, and the price has risen in a corresponding degree. The demand is increasing, however. In general produce, such as butter, cheese, eggs, &c., there is no perceptible change in the demand or the prices of last week. Vegetables are very plentiful and very cheap, with the single exception of sweet potatoes, which are not only small in size and poor in quality, but high in price. Corn is abundant. Beans are selling cheap, as are also potatoes and tomatoes, the supply of both of which is abundant in quantity and good in quality. Game and poultry are still comparatively high-priced, and the former is scarce.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

CODFISH BALLS.—The desiccated codfish put up in boxes is the best, and equally cheap; as it is already cooked and shredded, all disagreeable odor is avoided; it can be prepared for the breakfast-table in 20 minutes; add as much boiled and mashed potatoes as fish; the potatoes are best cold, with a lump of butter, and moistened with a little milk; if they are to be extra nice, add one or two beaten eggs, according to the quantity of potatoes and fish; make them into balls or cakes with floured hands, and then melt some lard in a frying-pan to a boiling heat, and fry the cakes to a good brown.—MOLLIE.

TO MAKE SALT COD-FISH BALLS.—One-third of a salt cod-fish and six potatoes; the cod-fish to be the best of its kind, (Isles of Shoals fish preferable,) and the potatoes ripe and mealy. Put the fish in a gallon of water and let it come to the boiling point. Boil and peel the potatoes. Chop the fish fine and mix with it the potato mashed in half pound of butter, half tea-cupful of milk, and two eggs. Make with the hand into oblong balls, roll in fine bread crumb, and fry in boiling lard. Remove each cake carefully with a skimmer, and serve at once while hot.—HESTER DANA.

TO MAKE DEVILED CRABS.—Take 2 crabs, plunge them into boiling water, and boil 30 minutes; break open the crab-shells, reject the poison-ous part, and pick carefully from the fine inner shell, and save the coral-colored outer shell to cook them in. Make a dressing of one tablespoonful of butter and one of flour; place the flour and butter together in a stewpan, put over the fire, and braid together. Then add three beaten eggs, one teacupful of milk, and season with cayenne pepper and salt. Mix this dressing well with the crab, place it in the shells to bake, first scattering bread-crumbs over the top and small bits of butter at frequent intervals. Bake 20 minutes.—HESTER DANA.

TO COOK EGG-PLANT.—Select of nice ripe egg-plants a sufficient quantity; cut off the ends; cut, transversely, in slices one inch thick; cook without grease or any other thing whatsoever, on a hot griddle or frying-pan: when cooked through and nicely browned dress with butter and salt, and serve hot, piping hot.

CURRANT JELLY.—I will give my own receipt for making jelly, as if it is closely followed it is sure of success. If the juice is boiled too long it becomes "syrupy," and will not be improved by boiling. If after standing five or six hours the jelly is not firm enough, set the glasses containing it in the hot sun, and cover them with pieces of window glass to keep out the flies and dust. At night set them indoors again, and wipe off the moisture that has collected on the underside of the glass. Repeat this every day until the jelly becomes as firm as desired. I have tasted very fine currant jelly that only boiled three minutes, but never having followed that receipt myself I cannot recommend it. Put the fruit into a jar and place it in a kettle of warm water; let it boil until the fruit is crushed, keeping the kettle well covered; then strain through a stout cloth, allowing one pound of fine white sugar to a pint of juice; set this juice on the fire alone, and while it is boiling heat the sugar in the oven—spread it on tin pans, and stir occasionally to keep it from burning; boil the juice just 20 minutes, and then stir in the hot sugar as soon as the sugar melts and the syrup has boiled up for an instant remove it at once from the fire; having rolled the glasses in hot water to prevent their cracking, pour the scalding liquor into them; when it is cold put brandied tissue paper on top of the jelly, and paste thick paper closely over the glass and keep in a dry place.—MOLLIE.

CURRANT JELLY, II.—The mistake made in the currant jelly alluded to in last week's issue was perhaps owing to a slow fire. The reciept rarely, if ever, fails. One method is to boil 10 minutes before, and 10 minutes after putting in the sugar, but a darker jelly is the result. Perhaps boiling your "syrup" briskly for from five to ten minutes may correct it. Observe the moment that it looks rich and "ropy," and remove. Throw aside your glass covers to the jelly tumblers; place over each a paper, or even two papers, dipped in alcohol or brandy, and paste pliable brown paper over tightly.—ETTA.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

TOMATO CATSUP.—Cut one peck of ripe tomatoes in halves, boil them in a porcelain kettle until the pulp is all dissolved, then strain them well through a hair sieve and set the liquor on to boil, adding one ounce of salt, one of mace, one tablespoonful of black pepper, one teaspoonful of red pepper, one tablespoonful of ground cloves, five of ground mustard; let them all boil together for five or six hours, and stir them most of the time. Let the mixture stand eight or 10 hours in a cool place, add one pint of vinegar, and then bottle it; seal the corks and keep in a cool, dark place.—MOLLIE.

TO MAKE TOMATO CATSUP, II.—Take one gallon peeled tomatoes, four pods of red pepper; cook until tender and strain through a coarse sieve; then stir in thoroughly four tablespoonfuls of salt, four tablespoonfuls of ground black pepper, three tablespoonfuls of white mustard-seed, half a tablespoonful of allspice, and one pint of vinegar; simmer slowly three or four hours; bottle while hot, and cork tight, and the preparation will keep good for years. It can also be made in Winter time by using canned tomatoes and dried red pepper pods.—L. S. D.

TOMATO CATSUP, III.—Cut tomatoes in pieces; boil slightly; strain the juice and add the spices and the proportion of vinegar of a pint to three gallons of juice, and boil down very thick; can hardly get it too thick; add plenty of red pepper, and in bottling leave the depth of half an inch to be entirely filled with black pepper. Then drive in the corks and dip each bottle into melted sealing wax. This is the method adopted at bottling factories, and cannot fail to keep the catsup. Never let catsup burn in the boiling.—ETTA.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD.—Strictly diet on oat-meal porridge, lean beef, plain vegetables, fruit and Graham bread. Eat no wheat bread or pastry or puddings; no butter or grease whatever. Butter and cheese secretly poison many systems. Drink weak lemonade. Eat regularly, and the drier the food the better. Food floating in grease refuses to digest. Substitute clear water—not ice water—for tea or coffee. On retiring, apply cold cream or beef fat to the complexion. Take the oils externally instead of internally.—M. D.

GOOD-TEMPLAR BEER.—One pint of bran, a handful of hops, some twigs of spruce, hemlock, or cedar, a little sassafras, roots of burdock, plantain, dock and dandelion; boil and strain, and add a spoonful of ginger molasses and a cupful of yeast. The above will make a gallon.—PICKWICK.

GINGER BEER.—One cup of ginger, one pint of molasses, one pail and a half of water, and a cupful of lively yeast, slightly warm; bottle and cork securely.—PICKWICK.

WHITE SPRUCE BEER.—Three pounds of loaf-sugar, five gallons of water, with essence spruce to taste, a cupful of good yeast, and some lemon peel.—PICKWICK.

SMALL BEER.—A handful of hops to a pail of water, a pint of bran, half a pint of molasses, one cupful yeast, a spoonful of ginger.—PICKWICK.

HARVEST DRINK.—Five gallons of water, half a gallon of molasses, one quart of vinegar, and two ounces of powdered ginger.—PICKWICK.

TO REMOVE SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.—When the eyebrows join, which is very unbecoming, they should have the hair taken from with a tweezers, and after a while it will stop growing, leaving no mark. Apply cold water after its use. Never use a razor, as it increases the growth, makes it coarse, and leaves an ugly blue mark, as was the case when that detestable fashion of shaving the forehead was in vogue. Hair in the nostril may be removed the same way; but, before using the tweezer, rub on some white wood ashes. For hair on the arms wear a white flannel sleeve at night. The gum of ivy is considered a good remedy, as is also elder-flower water.—SEA BREEZE.

RECEIPT FOR GOLDEN HAIR.—Since golden hair is so much in favor, it is well for mothers to know that they can preserve the golden color of their children's locks by a persistent and careful washing with castile soap and water. The hair should be braided and dipped repeatedly into the suds, and then wiped with a towel. This should be performed once in three or four days, and if persevered in, though the roots of the hair may darken as the child grows older, the mass will keep its sunny tints as long as the owner wishes.—L. M. B.

A HEAD-WASH.—Sage tea is one of the very best preparations for washing and dressing the hair. The hair should be carefully brushed and braided in two firm braids, and the roots rubbed with a sponge dipped in lukewarm sage tea. The braids can then be washed and dried with a towel. This preserves the color of the hair, and keeps the scalp clean.—L. M. B.

TO CURE FRECKLES.—Mix together two ounces of lemon juice, a half-dram of powdered borax, and one dram of sugar, and allow them to stand in a bottle for a few days. Rub occasionally over the face and hands.—PICKWICK.

TO CURE PIMPLES AND ERUPTIONS.—Dilute corrosive sublimate with oil of almonds. A few days' application will remove them.—PICKWICK.

TROUBLESOME FEET.—Persons troubled with feet that perspire or smell offensive, can effect a permanent cure by bathing them every night, or oftener, in a strong solution of borax, using a tablespoonful of pulverized borax to a basin of water; two or three weeks of such treatment will probably be found sufficient.—MOLLIE.

TO REMOVE TANNIN STAINS.—Lemon juice and table salt well spread on; then bleach in the hot sun, and keep wetting the spots with the preparation.—MOLLIE.

TO BLEACH A STRAW HAT.—First scrub it well in water, softened with borax, using very little soap; then rinse it in borax water, using a teaspoonful of powdered borax to a basin of water; bleach it in the sun for two or three days; if the hat is very yellow, a little lemon juice rubbed on will prove effective.—MOLLIE.

TO CORRECT A STOOPING GAIT.—Have prepared a "crown" or band of iron—to rest around the head, but not on it—of a weight that can be worn without discomfort, but will compel the wearer to walk erect and with care. Practice daily in a long hall, and throw the shoulders well back.—M. D.

TO PURIFY RANCID OIL.—Heat with a little calcined magnesia, and it will be restored to original purity.—PICKWICK.

TO PURIFY WATER.—Sprinkle a little powdered alum in the water, and in a few hours all impurities will be precipitated to the bottom, leaving the water pure and clear as spring water.—PICKWICK.

TO REMOVE THE SMELL OF BOILING CABBAGE.—Place a small piece of charcoal in the pot.

BUG POISON.—Take one pint of turpentine, one pint of alcohol, and one ounce gum camphor; dissolve the camphor in the alcohol and then add the turpentine, shaking well before using; use large size sewing-machine oiler to put it on with; fill every crack and crevice with it before taking the bedstead apart, and it will remove both the vermin and their eggs.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to sweeten meat that has become tainted. If charcoal is to be used, state quantity of charcoal and water, and give the time required, &c.

How does "Mollie" make soft icing for cake, and cocoanut icing, and gelatine icing?

How to keep salad and tomatoes fresh the second day.

How to make chocolate eclairs.

How to select sweet, good corn.

How to boil sweet corn so that it will eat soft.

How to make a good cup of coffee.

A receipt for preserving green ginger.

How to make alcohol pickles.

How to make chocolate cream drops and caramels.

How to cure a bunion.

How to remove a scar.

A receipt for dyeing white ribbons brown.

How to restore the color of a dark silk which has lain unused for years, and has in consequence become covered with small yellow spots.

Will Mollie tell what she makes out of the pith of primrose stalks?

How to kill or drive away Croton bugs.

A good receipt to destroy fleas on dogs.

HOW TO LIVE ON A DOLLAR A DAY.

SOME EXTRAVAGANT ITEMS IN MARY FOREST'S HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE—PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS OF ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am interested in an article on the question of living, in your last Sunday's issue, by Mary Forest, of Newark. I much fear that that dear sister belongs to that vast throng of whom Mr. Greeley used to say that whether their income was $1 a day or $1 a minute it was equally inadequate to supply their wants. Without stopping to discuss the nonsense attributed to Mr. Beecher about living on $1 a day, I would like to show Sister Mary how she can make her money go a deal further than in the way she indicates in her table of expenses. Mary begins thus: Rent, weekly, $2. That item should be $1, or certainly not more than $1 25. Second—Barrel wood, 25 cents. That item is extravagant. A barrel of wood used for kindling ought to last three weeks at least. Third—Two palls of coal, 16 cents. If 16 cents' worth of coal lasts a week, then, certainly Mary is economical on coal; but coal by the pailful anyway is a dear way of getting fuel. Next, burial society, 22 cents. Put that money in the saving bank. Mary, and attend to your own funerals. Next, oat-meal, 14 cents; that item you would do well to double on account of the children. Next, two pounds of butter, 60 cents; make that one pound at 25 cents. Next, three and a half pounds of sugar, 40 cents; surely that can be cut down to two pounds, at 10 cents per pound, 20 cents. Two cakes of, soap, 14 cents. Mary, if you could only buy a box ahead you could save half that item. Next, soda one pound, 3 cents; that ought to last two weeks. Next, tea, 25 cents; I guess that is about right, Mary. Next, NEW-YORK TIMES, 6 cents; I only pay 3. Next, New-York *Weekly*, 6 cents; that is 6 cents thrown away. Next, shaving, 10 cents. My husband shaves himself, and has done so for 25 years. Next, milk, 42 cents; that is right, and might be increased with economy for the children's sake. Next, two quarts of potatoes, daily, 14 cents. I buy potatoes at 50 cents per bushel, about 1½ cents per quart. Next, two 8-cent loaves daily; that seems to me dear, for the reason that I make my own bread. Meat, 20 cents, or $1 40 per week. That is high, and should be not more than $1. Passing the small items, comes the beer, 37 cents. O, dear, Mary, how can you spend 37 cents for beer! That is out of all bounds! If you want to retain your good looks, and not be a big, fat, gross, soggy woman like the English women, (when they pass 35 or 40,) give up the beer and take cold water or a little more tea instead. Now, Mary, do not ask Mr. Beecher, or any one else to write a book about what you shall eat and drink, but just go squarely to work to cut your garment according to your cloth, and resolve to live within your income, whatever it may be, whether $1 or $5 a day. I grant you will find it very hard to solve the first problem, but you may depend that "where there's a will there's a way." The writer of this knows how it is herself, and now, happily, though early years of rigid self-denial and close economy, she can afford to spend more than A DOLLAR A DAY.

A VEGETARIAN'S VIEWS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Reading in the Sunday edition of THE NEW-YORK TIMES an article signed Mary Forrest, and bearing the title, "The Problem of Living on a Dollar a Day," and feeling much interest in the subject, I venture to call, through your paper, the attention of the writer to a little English publication, *How to Live on Sixpence a Day*, by F. L. Nichols, M. D. London: Longmans. It has been reprinted in New-York by a publisher of the name of Redfield, under the title, *How to Live for a Dime a Day*; price, 10 cents. I tried to procure a dozen copies, with the intention to distribute it where it could do the most good, but could not find more than a couple. It seems to be out of print. If some philanthropist with a well-garnished purse would cause it to be reprinted and scatter some thousands of numbers broadcast over the country, he would do a great deal of good, I think, as in the present time people will be more disposed to listen to sober truth. In short and precise language, with a cool and sober mind that only looks for truth, the well-known and experienced Doctor gives a great deal of light on that most important food question, with practical directions and suggestions, and corrects the established fallacies and superstitions which blind the general views on this subject. I myself, with the least possible natural talent for economy and wise saving, and looking mainly for quality and appropriateness to the object in view in the choice of my food, do not use on an average more than 25 cents worth daily, consisting principally of crushed wheat, oat-meal, pearl-barley, plenty of fruit, and occasional vegetables, and would not exchange my meals for Delmonico dinners if offered free of charge. That the doubtful value of flesh meat as food consists only in the faculty of the organism, in case of necessity, of using over again this dead animal substance, (*vulgo* carrion,) which has entered into decay from the moment of the death of the animal, as a muscle-builder, while for that purpose the living vegetable fibrin in the grains, rye, oats, barley—wheaten is superior as brain and nerve builder, its nitrogenous constituent being principally albumen—is infinitely superior in quantity as well as in quality, and one pound of those grains will furnish more nutriment than four pounds of flesh-meat, these are sober, positive facts, which science as well as practical experience attest. The present hard times—hard I suppose on account of the lack of knowledge and education and good habits to meet the requirements of the times—might prove a blessing to the nation, if they would lead to a sounder understanding of the proper needs of physical life. J. A.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1877.

A BOOK THAT TELLS ALL ABOUT IT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The conflict between capital and labor, which has so lately threatened our national prosperity, is far from being settled. Although New-York escaped a violent outbreak, the causes which still distract less fortunate localities are prevalent in our midst. The leaders of all the strikes declared that their action was taken only because they could not support their families upon the wages received by them. The question of feeding his family is the most difficult one the working man has to answer. Will the press help him to solve it by publishing the following offer to show him how to make his dollar, or its fraction, go the furthest in buying healthy food?

I will supply to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and other benevolent societies, stamped title-pages authorizing the publication by them of 50,000 copies of a pamphlet by myself, giving directions how to buy and cook the cheapest and most nourishing kinds of foods so as to produce hearty meals for families of six at an average cost of 15 cents for each meal. The only condition being that the societies publishing the pamphlets shall distribute them gratuitously to all working people applying for them, whose wages do not exceed $1 50 per day. JULIET CORSON,

No. 8 St. Mark's-place.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The chief bugler of the Fifth Regiment, Andrew Hornbostle, has been elected First Lieutenant of Company E in that command.

At a meeting of the Third Brigade Examining Board last Monday night, First Lieut. Charles Nelson, ex-Quartermaster, and Second Lieut. Patrick Farrelly passed with flying colors.

At a meeting of the officers of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Albany, last Tuesday evening, Lieut.-Col. Severence was promoted Colonel; Major Krank, Lieutenant-Colonel, and August Tolle was elected Major.

The left wings of the several regiments comprising the Second Brigade, Gen. Frederick Vilmar commanding, will engage in rifle practice at Creedmoor to-morrow. Gen. Vilmar and staff will assemble at the ferry, foot of Thirty-fourth-street, at 8:30 A. M.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, Capt. Louis Sandhusen commanding, will have a Summer night's festival at Myrtle-Avenue Park, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 28. A target match with carbines will be one of the features of the entertainment.

Company C, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Capt. John Pedroncelli commanding, has issued a general challenge to any company in the Second Division to contest a rifle match at 200 and 500 yards; teams to consist of five or six men. Of course there will be several acceptances of that challenge.

Second Lieut. George G. Hart, of Company F, Twelfth Regiment, has been elected First Lieutenant of Company I in the same command, vice Vannett, resigned. Private Julius Bamberger, of Company K, has been dropped from the roll in compliance with orders from First Division Headquarters.

Major Joseph D. Bryant, Surgeon of the Seventy-first Regiment, has received the appointment of Professor of Anatomy at Bellevue Hospital. He will not, however, sever his connection with the regiment. This command is taking the proper measures for sending a representative team to Creedmoor this Fall. Major McAlpin is organizing a party to visit the Adirondacks for the purpose of hunting deer during the latter part of September.

Rev. Morgan Dix, in a communication to Quartermaster Weed, of the Seventh Regiment, says: "I inclose a small contribution toward the new armory for the Seventh Regiment, and only wish that I could do much more, being convinced, in view of recent occurrences, that in making this gift I am aiding the cause of peace, social order, intellectual and religious progress, and public security. In the hope that you may receive donations amply adequate to the object in view."

The following officers in the First and Second Divisions were commissioned during the month of July: Third Regiment Cavalry—Second-Lieut. William Horn; Eighth Regiment Infantry—Capt. Charles P. Kreizer, Assistant Surgeon; Eleventh Regiment—Capt. Henry Freitag, Capt. George Doerenberger, Second-Lieut. George Bischel; Thirty-second Regiment—Capt. Henry Schuchardt, First-Lieut. William Grotz, and Second-Lieut. Charles Yunghahn. During the same period the resignations of the following officers were accepted: First-Lieut. B. H. Herts, Ninth Regiment, and Capt. Max Leitzbach, Eleventh Regiment.

Col. David E. Austen commanding the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, has made the following appointments on his staff in addition to the Adjutant who was announced last Sunday; Gustave A. Jahn, Commissary of Subsistence; Edward R. Trussell, Quartermaster; Dr. Charles A. Alcott, late 1st Lieutenant of Company D, Seventh, to be Surgeon; Capt. J. Frederick Ackerman, Inspector of Rifle Practice, (reappointed;) Dr. James A. Leary, Assistant Surgeon. At an election held in Company E last Tuesday evening, ex-Capt. Henry Baisden and Private Thomas E. Moran were respectively elected First and Second Lieutenants.

Mr. Joseph H. Porter, Secretary of the American Rifle Association, Pelhamville, announces that the "De Peyster" badge will be shot for early in September. It must be confessed that the American Rifle Association does not use much judgment in arranging its matches. During next month the marksmen of this City will have all the shooting they want at Creedmoor, which is more accessible, less expensive, and a more interesting place than Glendrake range; consequently the only patrons of Glendrake from this City will be those who ride a "mortgage" on the "De Peyster" badge. Had the American Association fixed their date a little earlier, or should they postpone it until toward the 1st of October, and then have the matches upon days which do not conflict with short-range match days at Creedmoor, a good-sized party from New-York might be counted on as certain.

In compliance with division orders, the troops of the First Brigade will complete their rifle practice for the season as follows: One-half of the men in the Fifth, Twelfth, and Twenty-second Regiments, who are still in the third class, will go to Creedmoor for practice on Thursday, Aug. 30, and the other half will go on Monday, Sept. 17. The detachments are ordered to assemble at their respective armories in time to leave Hunter's Point for the range at 9:03 A. M. Col. Josiah Porter, of the Twenty-second Regiment, will command the detachments on the 30th inst., and Major William G. Wilson, of the Twelfth, will assume command on Sept. 17. Major M. J. B. Messemer, Surgeon of the Fifth, will accompany the troops as medical officer on the 30th inst., and Major Arthur T. Hills, Surgeon of the Twelfth, will perform similar duties on Sept. 17.

Company A, Ninth Regiment, has decided not to go to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, upon the excursion which had been planned previous to the "riot week." Capt. Cottman has written a letter to Capt. Zacher, of Company G, Seventy-fourth Regiment, whose guest Company A was to have been, in which he says: "We greatly regret the necessity of announcing to you our compulsory renunciation of the pleasure we had promised ourselves in visiting Buffalo this month. The severe labors of the command at West Albany has compelled a large majority of the company to forego any vacation, as their employers insist on their making up for lost time. We tender you our most hearty thanks for the kind and generous disposition you have evinced in the preparation for our reception, and indulge in the hope that next Summer we shall meet with no obstacle to deprive us of the enjoyment of your warm hospitality."

Company H, Capt. Welcker, Fifth Regiment Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., had an afternoon and evening festival at Landman's Hamilton Park, Third-avenue and Sixty-ninth-street, on Thursday, Aug. 16. There were numerous visitors present, both military and civic, among others the Regimental Surgeon, Dr. M. J. Messemer, who arrived toward evening and remained about an hour. During this time he was constantly surrounded by a number of the officers and men of the company, who complained of having suffered more or less ever since their recent confinement at the armory. The team of that company practiced at Creedmoor last Monday and Friday at 200 and 500 yards, and will practice every Friday hereafter. Drum-Major C. Berchet, Major M. J. Messemer, M. D., (Regimental Surgeon,) Capts. Strippell, Diegel and Koss, and Lieut. Hoecker, formerly of the Ninth Regiment, and Sergt. Glor, late of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, among others composed the team.

The *Army and Navy Journal* went out of its way a few days ago to attack the other military papers who supply it with most of its National Guard news in the following choice language: "Some daily and weekly papers, in their so-called 'military columns,' present a great deal of personal scandal and gossip about excursions and uniforms, petti-fogging points about manuals of arms, and other matters of no real moment which they call 'news,' and on which they secure a large circulation among the 'fuss and feathers' members of the State troops." Any one who has been in the habit of reading that so-called "military journal" for a considerable period must have seen that its "news," at least so far as the First and Second Divisions are concerned, is nearly always published after it has appeared in this column, and it might secure the "large circulation" which it appears to begrudge the dailies publishing "military columns," by occasionally printing legitimate "news" of its own.

Battery K, Artillery, held a pic-nic and Summer night's festival at Elm Park, Thirty-second-street and Ninth-avenue, last Wednesday evening. Major Hoelzie and his officers entertained their guests in royal style, and everything passed off smoothly. The Separate Troop Cavalry, 28 men, Major Karl Klein commanding, arrived at the park at 5 P. M., and was greeted with a salute from the guns of the battery. The arrival of Battery B and Washington Grey Cavalry, at 8 P. M., was similarly announced, and after the visiting soldiers had been entertained at dinner by the officers of Battery K, all hands joined in the dance, in which Corp. Jacob Plats, of the Separate Troop, exhibited his usual grace as a "terpsichorean." The Washington Grey Troop was represented by 20 members, and 25 members of Battery B were present. Among other prominent guests present were Gen. Vilmar, of the Second Brigade; Col. Carl Jussen, Col. C. B. Mitchell, and Col. Iselin, of Gen. Shaler's staff, and Capt. Heubner, formerly of Battery K. Battery K had a fine dress-parade at 6 o'clock.

Ex-Capt. William J. Harding has been appointed Adjutant Twenty-second Infantry, vice Waydell promoted; a position which he formerly filled for a period of over three years with great ability. Adjutant Harding has a good record. He enlisted in Company B July 15, 1867; was commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant Oct. 11, 1869, which position he filled to the satisfaction of his commander until elected Captain of Company B, Jan. 7, 1873, vice Colfax resigned. He was commissioned Captain Jan. 21, 1873; mustered as Captain Oct. 17, 1873, by Major Hall, Brigade Inspector, and was discharged Jan. 20, 1876. Besides the foregoing, Adjutant Harding has an excellent regular army record, which he has reason to be proud of. It is generally admitted by the regiment that Capt. Harding was the best Adjutant that the Twenty-second ever had, and the "Defendams" may be congratulated on having him again in that position. Recruiting is actively progressing in this command, and blanks caused by discharges and other causes are rapidly being filled up.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, will assemble at the armory in citizen's dress on Tuesday evening, 21st instant, to sign the pay-rolls for State service during the late riots. It is important that every member who performed duty on that occasion should be present. The commandant in orders expresses his high appreciation for the promptness with which they responded to the order of the Commander-in-Chief for troops to suppress the riots existing in the interior of the State, as well as the discipline and spirit shown by officers and men while on duty, in sustaining the honor and reputation of the National Guard. Commandants of Companies H and I are directed in orders to detail five men to act as scorers at Creedmoor on Thursday, 23d instant, to report at Thirty-fourth-Street Ferry at 8:15 A. M.

Col. Hermann Uhl, Paymaster-General of the troops in this State, has issued a circular to the several organizations as follows: "The following instructions for making out the pay-rolls of the several organizations of the National Guard of the State of New-York, called into service by recent orders of the Commander-in-Chief, will be strictly complied with: 'All rolls must be made out in triplicate, and signed by the person himself to whom pay is due, in the column headed "Signatures," and his signature must be witnessed, preferably by a commissioned officer of the troop, battery, or company to which such person is attached. The officer who witnesses the signature will sign his name in the column headed "Witness." These rolls must be filled out only for pay proper; charges for transportation, subsistence, &c., must be made out on separate bills, in triplicate, receipted and transmitted to the Adjutant-General through the commandant of the division, as directed in circular No. 2, dated Adjutant-General's office, July 30, 1877. Pay for two additional days will be allowed to the commandant of each company for preparation of the rolls. It is expected that the utmost dispatch will be used in the completion of these rolls, so that payment may be made with as little delay as possible.'"

The Seventh Regiment and the Veteran Association of the National Guard will have a joint parade on Thursday, Sept. 27, on which occasion the corner-stone of the new armory will be laid. This ceremony will probably be performed by the Governor or the Mayor, who will also review the troops. Of course the active regiment will turn out very near its full strength to honor such an important event, and Col. Pond and Adjt. Bostwick, of the Veteran Association, are endeavoring to secure a large representation of uniformed members of the corps. The number already provided with uniforms is something over 275, and there is no good reason why the corps should not parade 500 uniformed members on that occasion. The effort upon the public of such a display of disciplined Militia would go a long way toward procuring the necessary funds for continuing and completing the work of erecting the new armory. The cellar has been dug and the foundation walls have been completed up to the weather table, the cost being $30,000. Already $93,573 have been subscribed, and over two-thirds of that amount has been paid in. Probably no further work will be done on the building until Spring, when the contract for putting up the front building will be awarded. The Veterans will assemble at Delmonicos at 2 o'clock on the day of the parade, and the line of march will be taken directly up Fifth-avenue.

The First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, had quite a pleasant excursion last week. Leaving New-Haven by the steamer Granite State, it arrived at Long Branch at 7 o'clock Thursday morning. After stacking arms on the lawn in front of the United States Hotel, the men enjoyed a salt water bath previous to being entertained at dinner by the proprietors of the United States Hotel. At 2:30 P. M. a dress parade was performed on the lawn, and then terminated the festivities, for before the command, "parade is dismissed," was given, the rain, which had been threatening for some time, came down in torrents, and the men being compelled to take their departure were thoroughly drenched before they reached the boat. Upon arriving in this City the regiment was met by the Ninth, under whose escort a line of march was taken to the plaza, where both commands were reviewed by Gen. Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, and staff. Of the latter there were present Col. Van Wyck, Major Earle, Major Powell, Major Koch, Major Orvis, Capt. Webb, Capt. Scott, Capt. Bernat and Capt. Gilsey. The Ninth was equalized in 10 companies of 20 files front, and marched handsomely. One Captain failed to salute the reviewing officer, but otherwise no errors were apparent. The equalization of the First Regiment was six companies of 16 and two of 14 files front. Their marching was not up to the standard, and three of the Cadets neglected to salute the reviewing officer. The evening was spent in mutual enjoyment by both commands, and at midnight the First Regiment departed for Connecticut.

Col. David E. Austen, in a circular assuming command of the Thirteenth Regiment, pays a compliment to the past record of his new command, and closes with the following pithy remarks: "A rigid discipline, essential to the successful management of any well-conducted military organization, will be enforced with both officers and members, and no excuse will prevent any breach of military discipline or orders being tried in the proper way before the legally constituted authority. To aid in these efforts cooperation is requested, and to you, as gentlemen and citizen soldiers, having a high ambition to excel, no further appeal will be considered necessary than that which is now made to your honor and pride. Governing yourselves by a love for your regiment, jealous of your own success, and actuated by all the higher impulses which control man in his contact with his fellow, no cloud can darken your escutcheon; and, while your ambition should be to revive all the proud old memories of the past, you will find that success follows all well-directed effort, and will attend the future of the 'Old Thirteenth.'" This command will go to Creedmoor for rifle practice next Friday. The regular head-quarter nights of the regiment will hereafter be on Fridays, and the last evenings of the months of March, June, September, and December. The following members have received honorable discharges: Second Lieut. James H. McDonald, Ordnance Sergt. Edward J. Smith; Privates Joseph Adams, Thomas Dumbleton, Charles A. Ernst, Henry Linesburgh, Jr., Jacob S. Merkert, and Himan Smith, Jr., Company C; Charles F. Stephenson, Company I, and Charles H. Brown, Company H, by reason of expiration of term of service. For various reasons the following members have been expelled: Privates Henry Butman, Darius F. Brown, and Abram Van Tassel, Company H; Samuel N. Gillespie, Edward Cotterell, and William B. Turner, Company K; H. J. Bill, and Peter Lawrence, Company A. Sergt. George W. Smith, of Company I, has been reduced to the ranks at his own request.

SLAUGHTERING CATTLE WITH DYNAMITE.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 24 says: "An interesting experiment was made last week at a horse-slaughtering establishment at Dudley, with the view of testing a new system of slaughtering cattle by means of dynamite, and thus putting them out of existence more speedily and with less suffering than by the ordinary pole-axe. Two large powerful horses and a donkey (disabled for work) were ranged in a line about half a yard apart, under a shed, the donkey being placed in the centre. A small primer of dynamite, with an electric fuse attached, was then placed on each of their foreheads and fastened in position by a piece of string under the jaw. The wires were then coupled up in circuit, and attached to the electric machine, which stood about five yards in front. The handle of the machine being then turned, an electric current was discharged, which exploded the three charges simultaneously, and the animals instantly fell dead without a struggle. The whole affair was over in two minutes, and the experiment appears to have been a perfect success. It was conducted by Mr. Johnson, agent for Nobel's Explosives Company, Glasgow, assisted by Mr. Harris, one of the dynamite instructors. By this means, it is stated, any number, even a hundred or more, cattle may be instantly killed by the same current of electricity. There cannot be a doubt that the present system of slaughtering cattle is open to the charge of being cruel and barbarous, and the slightest want of skill on the part of the slaughterer often subjects the unhappy beasts to horrible torture. Any attempt to extinguish life painlessly is a step in the right direction, not only as regards cattle, but also as regards criminals sentenced to capital punishment, whose case equally deserves consideration."

COAL MINERS' WAGES.

President Gowen, of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, has written the following letter in reference to the adjustment of miners' wages for August: "We have received notice that three of our collieries have been drawn among the five to determine the rate of wages for August. Under our agreement with the men the price of coal of the preceding month establishes the rate of wages for the succeeding one, and thus the wages for August would be based upon the price of coal in July, which was probably the lowest of the year. As there has been already some advance of prices in August, and will probably be a much larger advance in September, and as our men have behaved so well during the recent troubles, I feel disposed to give them the benefit of the advance of prices as they occur, and not to take advantage of the strict terms of our contract, under which we would have the right to pay August wages based upon July prices. We will, therefore, not make any return at the usual time of July prices, but if the men continue to behave as well as they have done, we will, at the end of August, return the higher prices of that month for the wages of August and so on during the year, and I have but little doubt that the individual coal operators will unite with us in this course."

AN OLD COUPLE'S WHOOPING-COUGH.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* of Friday says: "Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Bradbury, an aged couple living on Pine-street, have been married about 55 years, reared a large family of children that were subject to the diseases of childhood including whooping-cough, without taking that disease themselves. Some months since Mr. Bradbury and wife, while visiting a daughter who had children sick with the whooping-cough, took it from them, and have been severely afflicted with it, particularly Mrs. Bradbury, for some two months."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 C., C.&I.C. 1st	28	500	Wab. P. Rec.		6¼
1,000 do.	27	200	Lake Shore		57⅝
10,000 do.	30	200	do.		57⅝
1,000 do.	29⅜	500	do.	s3.	57¾
100 West. Union	78⅝	100	do.		57⅛
900 do.	78¾	100	do.	s3.	57
200 do.	c 78¾	200	do.		56⅞
1100 do.	78⅞	100	do.	s3.	56⅝
600 do.	s3. 79⅜	600	do.		56⅞
100 do.	79⅛	338	do.		57
1200 do.	79⅜	100	do.		57⅛
500 do.	79⅜	800	do.	s3.	57¼
700 do.	79¼	700	do.		57⅜
100 At. & Pac. T.	21¾	100	do.		57
50 do.	22	300	do.		57⅛
50 N. Y. C. & H.	97	600	do.		57⅝
200 do.	97¼	50	North-western		25⅜
100 do.	1220		do.		25¾
323 do.	97	100	do.		23⅞
100 do.	96⅞	700	North-west. pf.		57⅜
100 do.	97	400	do.		57¾
100 do.	97¼	200	do.		57¼
300 do.	s3. 97¼	400	do.		57⅜
100 do.	97¾	400	do.		58
600 do.	98¼	300	do.		58¼
100 do.	97⅞	300	do.		58¼
100 do.	97¾	100	St. Paul		27
100 Pacific Mail	b3. 23¾	100	do.		26⅞
200 do.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Including some important facts mostly omitted in the smaller histories. By JOSIAH W. LEEDS. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1877.

Mr. Leeds has put together a handy book of American history, designed for general reading and for academies, which is to bring into prominence points of really great importance to the nation, but which have received from most historians very little notice. He recalls his own experience of the study of history in a school of Philadelphia, where the pupils were exercised in rehearsing the wars of their country, although they were residing in the City of "Brotherly Love." Each boy was furnished with a memorandum-book, and required to transcribe briefly the battles of the Revolution and of the War of 1812. In consequence of this drill the boys remained extremely ignorant as to matters relative to the Indians, the slaves, and other things of equal bearing on the well-being of the country, while they knew all the battles fought by our forefathers. It also resulted in an intensely partisan feeling, so that the name of "British" or "Mexican" became a hateful sound. "Indeed," says Mr. Leeds, "our principal concern appeared to be to learn how much greater was the battle-loss in killed and wounded on the part of the British than was that of the Americans. The moral loss occasioned by a state of warfare, together with the exceeding expensiveness, we had no conception of." Mr. Leeds wishes, therefore, to supply the grave defects of other histories by giving their legitimate value to the arts of peace, to political movements, and to relegate wars to their just position as mere disturbing agents in the true march of the country toward prosperity and renown. He points out the evil effect on young persons of accustoming their minds to glory in deeds of bloodshed, and advocates the employment of careful and intelligent comparisons whereby pupils will discover in what direction the country is drifting; whether we, as a people, are in danger of becoming corrupt by any low estimate of honor, truth, or equality of rights.

A history written on this plan, and condensed into the limits of an octavo, is necessarily somewhat dry. Enthusiasm is readily aroused in the heart of a boy by tales of war, but when it comes to cotton-gins and Calhoun his attention will be hard to fix. Mr. Leeds is not a smooth or picturesque historian, but his purpose is good and his book solid and straightforward. We should judge it much more appropriate as a text book for academies than for the general reader, but even the latter will find much of interest. The standpoint from which Mr. Leeds writes makes a good deal that is old novel in appearance. He is a consistent advocate of peace, and does not spare to call a conqueror a pirate and murderer because his victims were red men. The slave question is not neglected, and, in the last 10 years, the question of temperance. From his use of Second month for February, Third month for March, &c., we suppose Mr. Leeds belongs to the Society of Friends.

ALIUNDE; OR, LOVE VENTURES. New-York: CHARLES P. SOMERBY. 1877.

Harry Julian and his friends Tom and Dick capsize in the South Pacific and land on an island of coral, fruit trees, and cockatoos, where all the native men are Apollos and the women dreams of beauty. They marry the island girls and become persons of note in the highly-colored landscape. In course of time they go with the natives to another island, where the chief of the archipelago is to be elected. At this point it becomes manifest that the story is a framework in which a satire of the United States Government is set. Allusions to persons and things in Washington become frequent, and when we reach "Toldano" as the choice of one party, and "Hawassi" as the candidate of the other, we are sure that this is not intended for a mere dime novel or book of boys' adventure, but a political satire. Grant is brought in as Naalato, and his "bull pups" afford heavy sport. Senator Morton is named outright. The political deadlock of last Winter is parodied by the contest between Toldanoans and followers of Hawassi. The latter answer all appeals by saying "We can't go under the lids!" meaning the lids of the boxes containing votes. Religious subjects are also ventilated in connection with an effort on the part of Tom, Dick, and Harry, who are of different denominations, to convert the chief of the island on which they were wrecked. The wit is as watery as the landscape in this sketchy book of fiction, and no surprise will be felt when persons are found who attribute its authorship to Hon. S. S. Cox. The writer purports to be a Government clerk at Washington.

ARISTOTLE. By Sir ALEXANDER GRANT, Principal of the University of Edinburgh. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1877.

Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M. A., has been editing a series of ancient classics for English readers, each volume of small size and condensed in character. It began with volumes of the Iliad and Odyssey, by the editor, as well as Virgil, Cicero, Aristophanes, and Lucian. A supplementary series was then undertaken, of which the present volume is one. Sir Alexander Grant begins with a sketch of Aristotle's life, and tells the eventful history of his writings; how they were bequeathed to a nephew, and by him to a favorite pupil, who took them from Athens over into Asia Minor, and there buried them; how they eventually got to Rome, and were edited there according to the methods then in vogue. Chapter III. commences on the "Organon," or instrument which formed the porch to Aristotle's marvelous system of human knowledge. In succeeding chapters we are told, concisely and clearly, about the several great divisions in the philosopher's work, and the last chaptor is devoted to a sketch of the course since the Christian era of those ideas first stated or first written down by Aristotle. The whole book is written in a very sober and clear spirit, and is well adapted to the needs of students just about to enter on the reading of Aristotle; it will give them a comprehensive oversight of the man and his services to human thought. Another and much larger class of people to whom this and the other volumes of this series ought to be very acceptable are those who cannot give the time to read Aristotle in translation.

THE ART JOURNAL.

—The steel engravings for the *Art Journal* of August are three in number, and, as usual, comprise two pictures by comparatively modern painters, and an engraving of a statue by a modern sculptor. All three are distinctively English, and show their origin in the London *Art Journal*, of which our publication is in parts a duplicate. The frontispiece is by J. H. Robinson, from a picture made about 1838 by C. W. Cole, of the Royal Academy, representing a young mother of a pronounced English type of beauty, holding a young child in her arms. Sir Edwin Landseer is the other painter, and the example of his work is not devoid of the stag and Highlander which grace most pictures by the same hand, though they are subordinate figures to a large fir tree with thick, gnarled limbs. It is a pencil study of an ancient tree. The piece of statuary is a figure, by T. Brock, of the preacher Baxter. One hand points to heaven, the other holds a book. The engraver is T. W. Hunt. Illustrated articles comprise an artistic biography of Edmund J. Niemann, an eighth paper on the scenery of the Pacific Railway, and another chapter on "Norway," by R. R. Pritchett, F. S. A. A painting by Vincente Palmaroli, a Spanish painter, called "Souvenir of Granada" is reproduced in a large woodcut. Paintings by Palmaroli have been exhibited in the Goupil Gallery. The American painter who comes in for a notice and illustration is William T. Richards. The series on pottery, by C. W. Elliott, is continued, and the interesting subject of symbols of the seasons and months represented in early art is again taken up. The author is Rev. Charles Boutell, M. A., and the illustrations show additional carvings from the *misereres* seats in the Worcester Cathedral, cut in 1395. There is more to read about the Paris *Salon* of 1877, from the pen of Lucy H. Hooper, and Charles E. Pascoe discourses further on "Art in London." There is also a second notice of the London Royal Academy Exhibition. Millais has a new picture on exhibition in London, representing the clandestine interview between Effie Deans and Geordie Stannton, in Scott's *Heart of Mid-Lothian*. The work is to be engraved, and the *Art Journal* says that it is sure to make an interesting, touching, and popular print.

HARPER'S MAZAZINE.

The September number of *Harper's* has a pleasant piece of writing by Helen S. Conant descriptive of the life, person, and works of the Venetian painter Titian Vecellio. It is founded on two lives of the painter, one by J. A. Crowe and G. B. Cavalcaselle, the other by Josiah Gilbert, and referring more particularly to the mountainous district to the north of Venice which gave Titian birth. This was the District of Cadore, and his native village was called Pieve. Mrs. Conant gives a wood-cut of Titian's picture of the battle of Cadore, which checked the advance of the Austrians into Italy in 1507. The first sketch of Titian for one of the most prominent figures in the foreground is also supplied. Several other famous works by him are here in the coarse print of wood-cuts: The "Madonna and Angels," from the Uffizi in Florence; "Artless and Sated Love," from the Borghese at Rome; the "Assumption of the Virgin," the "Head of the Christ of the Tribute-money," the "Martyrdom of St. Peter," "Presentation of the Virgin," and a number more. Patriotic as well as timely is the paper that follows. H. W. Herrick tells about "Gen. Stark and the Battle of Bennington," the centennial anniversary of which has recently been celebrated in Vermont. After Stark had won the battle and been made a full Brigadier-General he appears to have suffered from horse-thieves, possibly on account of his newly-acquired reputation; for the *Connecticut Courant* of Oct. 7, 1777, has the following notice:

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Stole from me the subscriber, from Wallooms-cook, in the time of action, the 16th of August last, a brown mare, five years old, had a star in her forehead. Also, a doe-skin seated saddle, blue housing trim'd with white, and a curbed bridle. It is earnestly requested of all committees of safety and others in authority to exert themselves to recover said thief and mare, so that he may be brought to justice, and the mare brought to me; and the person, whoever he be, shall receive the above reward for both, and for the mare alone one-half of that sum. How scandalous, how disgraceful and ignominious must it appear to all friendly and generous souls to have such sly, artful, designing villains enter into the field in the time of action in order to pillage, plifer, and plunder from their children when engaged in battle. JOHN STARK, B. D. G.

BENNINGTON, 11th Sept., 1777.

John Muir contributes a paper on a "Snow-storm on Mount Shasta," with various wood-cuts of places and points of interest. He gives a list of the coniferous trees found growing upon Mount Shasta, and enters into the subject of vegetation generally. He distinguishes three botanic zones on the mountains, an Alpine, a fir, and a chapparal zone. The Alpine zone is made up of dwarf pines, heath-worts, stiff, wiry carices, lichens, and red snow. At an elevation of 9,500 feet, the pines are only three or four feet high, and are close-pressed and level, as if crushed by Winter snow and shorn off by the icy winds. Dwarf daisies and carices attain an elevation of 11,000 feet on favorable slopes, while beyond this is a scanty growth of lichens and red snow. Then we are told of the sufferings of the writer and his guide when overtaken by a storm on the summit. As Shasta is a nearly extinct volcano there are places where the ground is hot. In such a spot the two men lay for 17 hours without covering of any kind, while the snow fell and the wind reduced their animal heat to a minimum. Further illustrated articles are descriptions of the lading of a ship in New-York, and the principal points of scenery on Prince Edward Island. The New-York local article is by Ernest Ingersoll, the other by S. G. W. Benjamin. Harriet Prescott Spofford contributes a good-sized piece of verse, with two illustrations by Alfred Fredericks, and Horace E. Scudder tells about the classical schools which send the crack scholars of each freshman year to Yale and Harvard. College men will be interested in his account of the preparatory schools at Andover, Exeter, and Quincy. The last is a comparatively new foundation which aims at results according to the most modern theories of sub-collegiate education. Prof. Draper has a sixth installment of his popular expositions of some scientific experiments. They are as interesting as ever, but the term popular will have to be a good deal stretched to cover some portions of the text. Scientific and mathematical terms are used that few people know anything about except those who have recently studied in the fields to which they refer. Leonard W. Bacon has a noticeable paper on "American Workmen From a European Point of View," in which he takes up the statements of the Commissioners from Switzerland to the Centennial Exhibition, by which they recently alarmed the manufacturers of that country and France with detailed accounts of the increasing superiority of American manufactured goods. Mr. Bacon says, in regard to the opinions in Switzerland:

"At first thought it was supposed that the superior advantages of the American manufacturer arose from his use of machinery for operations that continue in the Old World to be wrought out by hand-work. If this were all, or nearly all, it would be an easy matter to import or to imitate the machinery—there are no patent laws in Switzerland—and, by combining capital in great establishments, to go on with their business with the double advantage of the low wages and abundant skilled labor of the Old World and the organization and appliances of the New. One eminent American house, however, with ample capital had made this hopeful but expensive experiment. The finest business edifice in Geneva was built, three or four years ago by Americans, and crowded with the best American watch-making machinery. The most skillful Geneva watchmakers were sought for at high wages—high, that is, for Switzerland, but low for America—and the world looked for a splendid success. But the beautiful building is now let out in lodgings, and the machines are advertised for sale. Evidently the secret of American success lay in something else. I have followed the conjectures and proposals of the Swiss newspapers on this point with great interest. They demand patent laws for the encouragement of invention, schools of technical instruction for artisans, relief from the interruption of work by Militia service, and other Governmental palliatives; but they do not touch the main point of the superiority of the American manufactories, *and that is the personal superiority of the American workman.*"

The late historian Motley contributed as far back as 1839 several poems and translations to newspapers of this City. Among others was *New World*, published by Park Benjamin, and the *New-Yorker*. In the columns of the latter certain verses of his have been found by Mr. Park Benjamin, Jr., by following a hint contained in an old letter of Motley to his father. These are reproduced in the September *Harper*, together with other material by the same hand. Mr. Benjamin also prints "Lines Written at Syracuse," an original poem by Motley which has some fine stanzas. Fiction pure and simple is supplied by Mrs. E. T. Corbett in a short story called "Shadows," and by Miss E. A. Mooney in one called "Ma'mselle." Annie T. Howells writes "A Visit to a Country House, and What Came of it," while R. D. Blackmore is still contributing his serial called "Erema; or, My Father's Sin."

THE PYRENEAN VALLEYS.

FROM GAY PARIS TO QUIET LUCHON.

TRAVERSING A WINE-GROWING REGION—A PEACEFUL PEOPLE RETURNING FROM THE HARVEST—EXCELLENT AND ABUNDANT CROPS—BROOK TROUT IN THE MOUNTAIN STREAMS—A JOURNEY THROUGH A PICTURESQUE COUNTRY.

From our Own Correspondent.

LUCHON, Pyrenees, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1877.

I have now had a week's rest in this splendid mountain air. The greatest trouble with it is the distance from Paris; but one is really recompensed for the wearisome journey on arriving. The air is pure, healthful, and bracing, the scenery is magnificent. We left Paris at 8 o'clock in the evening, and when morning came were very far into the interior. The fields were in magnificent condition, and the harvesters were at work in every direction. The crops are excellent, and, fortunately for France, unusually abundant. At Toulouse we had a rest of two hours, and then took the line of the Compagnie de Midi for the Pyrenees. Rain began to fall when we were crossing the vine-covered plains beyond Toulouse, and dense masses of cloud hung about the mountains, sometimes descending low enough to fill the valleys with mist, sometimes rising to the peaks, and concealing the summits from our view. It was late in the afternoon when we arrived at Montréjeau, after traversing a broad and fertile plain, a wine-growing region, and here we changed cars again, taking the road which winds about the mountains in a most wonderful manner, and terminates at Bagnères-de-Luchon, not far from the Spanish frontier.

The trip up from Montréjeau was delightful. The sun was lost to sight behind the mountains, the tops of which were brilliantly tinted, while the valley lay in a soft shadow very agreeable to the eyes. Night was near at hand, and the people were returning from their day's work in the field, driving their animals home, and in the hamlets the peasant girls were gathering for their evening gossip with the gars who hung modestly about them. After the giddy whirl of Paris life it rejoiced one to see this quiet, peaceful, and laborious population, content to labor in their beautiful green valleys, without occupying themselves with the rest of the world. To them it makes very little difference what the Government of Paris may be, for, like the Vicar of Bray, they do not care what King reigns so long as they are left in peace. Whatever the name of the Chief of State, they are satisfied, for Monsieur le Maire is always there to care for their births, marriages, and deaths, and the Receiver comes round regularly for his taxes. But a majority of the people in this section are Bonapartist, not because they have any Imperialist proclivities, but because Napoleon took good care to have their communal roads repaired, and it was he who pushed the railway through for the purpose of giving them access to a market.

The Pyrenean valleys are very beautiful. They are watered by streams that are clear as crystal, along which lie green and verdant meadows rich enough to gladden the heart of any farmer. The pasturage is superb, and I was surprised to find so few cattle. A traveling companion explained that the live stock of these mountain farmers remains in the hills during the whole Summer, and descend when the crops are gathered in to feed upon the grass in the valleys. A few milch cows and goats are kept near the hamlet, and as we approached Luchon we saw them coming down the hillsides in every direction in response to the horns of the shepherds. After passing the Valley of the Garonne the railway enters the Valley de la Pique, one of the most picturesque sections of country that I have ever seen. There are small hamlets in every valley, and between them splendid farms, nicely tended and cultivated. But, as in all mountainous regions, there is a great deal of waste land, or land which cannot be cultivated. The mountain sides are covered with low scrub-by pines in some places, and in others by beeches that only grow to a certain height. Above the woody ones come rocky towers rising towards the clouds, and here and there small oases, in which herds of cattle or flocks of sheep are quietly feeding. The mountains are the property of the Commune, and, as barren as they appear, they bring in a handsome revenue. In the first place there is the wood, which is cut off annually and sent to market. Secondly, the farmers who send their cattle into the mountains to feed upon the communal lands pay a small sum per head for the privilege. This forms the chief revenue of the Commune, and not only pays the expenses of administration, but leaves a margin for repairing the roads. The Pique is a beautiful little river, with a very rapid descent, full of rocks and cascades, and, I may add, full of the beautiful spotted brook trout so abundant in America. Great quantities of them are taken in the Pique, but not enough to supply the demand. They are regarded everywhere as a great delicacy. Small trout are captured in most of the mountain streams, and every day basketsful are brought across the Spanish frontier.

It was late in the evening when we arrived at the station of Luchon, but still light enough to see the town and its surroundings. "Lying in a smiling valley, sheltered by high mountains, two towns are indolently stretched out upon the banks of a torrent," the guide-book of Luchon says, and it adds that they are the daughters of the same father, though of different appearance and tastes. In plain language this means that there is the old town of Luchon with its native population, and beside it the new town with its hotels, its casino, its thermal establishments, and its villas. It is by the old town that we arrive, and after passing through its narrow and tortuous streets we enter the main avenue of the modern fashionable watering-place. There was no difficulty about getting rooms, for the town is far from full, and, although the season is already far advanced, rich strangers fail to put in an appearance. The inhabitants are complaining bitterly. The hotels are nearly empty, and the mountain guides say that they have never had so little to do. The truth is that this is mainly due to the grasping disposition of the people. Any one who has once fallen into the hands of a Luchon landlord will not be apt to be caught a second time, for the charges are simply outrageous. People of modest fortunes can no longer pay their annual visits to the watering-places as in days gone by, for a week's stay eats up the money laid by for a month's visit to the country. One can have very little sympathy, therefore, for the people who now complain of a dull season. Next year there will be still fewer people at Luchon, and the rich will hire the villas that lie about the town rather than have the vexation of being overcharged in the hotels.

A GOOD STAND-UP FIGHT.

The Richmond (Va.) *State* thus expresses its views: "It is quite refreshing in these days to see a fair stand-up fist-fight. It recalls the 'better and purer days of the Republic,' when our young men never thought of resorting to any less chivalric and manly mode of settling their difficulties which could not be settled without a fight. It is so much better than to use pistols or knives, and other weapons of the murderer. We almost regretted to see the two young men separated yesterday by their friends; they stood up so well, and fought so manfully and pluckily, it was quite delightful. For a few moments they fairly rained blows on each other's heads and faces, but neither seemed to be very badly punished, nor was either disposed to give in when they were separated. It is, of course, a bad practice, this fighting; but then it is harmless and respectable compared to shooting and cutting, which are rapidly declining in respectability, and going out of fashion. As nobody was hurt peace was made, and nothing further came of this little fisticuff."

ROBBERIES IN LOCKPORT.

The Lockport *Journal* gives the following account of an attempt to rob a bank in that city during the firemen's parade on Wednesday: "Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while the firemen's procession was passing on Main-street, a most daring attempt was made to rob the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of this city. Secretary Babcock was alone in charge of the bank during the day, and had passed around in front of the counter for a few moments, during which time the thief stole in at a back window and skulking behind the counter, was not observed till he was leaving the front desk with a package of money. He was then spied by Secretary Babcock, and a lively race commenced. Both rushed for the back door, which the scoundrel had unbolted and left ajar on entering. Mr. Babcock grasped the fellow's coat, but his hold was broken at the foot of the stairs. The thief ran up the alley in front of Ferguson's warehouse, and turned up the second alley from the bank to Main-street, where he walked into Scribner's store, and all at once appeared an interested spectator of the street parade. Mr. Babcock followed closely, never losing sight of him, and collared him in the store and took the money from him, with which he returned to the bank, after seeing that the fellow was in the hands of an officer. The thief was conveyed to jail and was this morning arraigned before Justice McDonough, and committed to appear before the next Grand Jury. He gives his name as Eugene Johnson, of Cleveland, Ohio." During Wednesday morning some unknown person entered from the rear the store of Mr. N. W. Phelps, of Lockport, and while the attention of the owner was called to the front, stole from a desk a pocket-book containing $4,000 in notes and a small amount of currency. There was no clue to the robber. The residence of Mr. Charles Stukins, No. 925 Niagara-street, Lockport, was also entered by burglars on Wednesday, and $10 stolen.

APRIL FOOL JOKES.

MR. B. P. SHILLABER DESCRIBES A FEW OF THESE WHICH HAVE DECEIVED BOSTON PEOPLE.

From the Boston Post, Aug. 15.

Of practical jokes the old *Post* was prolific, and the 1st of April afforded a fitting occasion for putting them upon the town. People were more credulous then, as it seems at this distance, and bit very readily at the gulls, those shrewd enough to escape being very willing to help on the deception for the benefit of their friends. But the tricks were of a character to justify belief in them, possessing, as they did, an intellectual finish, and, though disturbing the eminent gravity of the "sold" for a time, were admitted to be very clever by the victims, who found themselves with a host of sympathizers, and laughed away the annoyance. Foremost among these was the great cave sell, which completely carried the crowd. It came with such a seductive force that incredulity was narcotized, and almost everybody who read it was added to the holocaust of victims.

The story ran that a gang of workmen on the Common, while removing a tree, had discovered upon the spot where the tree stood a trap-door of stone, with a rusty iron ring, and upon lifting this, which was accomplished with difficulty, a stone stairway was revealed leading to a square chamber or cave about six feet deep and the same diameter, formed of hown stone. Herein, it is said, had been found jewels and old coin in abundance, with weapons that had long gone to rust, and with the rest, an old dagger with a jeweled handle, which had been found sticking between the two layers of the stones. There were, also, other features which I cannot recall, but half would have been sufficient to put Boston on the anxious seat. It was rainy, that 1st of April, the Legislature was in session, and it was an animated scene that the Common presented, roofed with umbrellas, sheltering pilgrims on their way to the new-found cell. A procession of grave legislators marched solemnly down under their green gingham, while philosophers, archæologists, numismatists, antiquarians of all qualities, and the public generally paid tribute to the *Post's* ingenuity. Many of those now living who took that walk in the rain will admit the character of this water-colored picture.

Sells as perfect as this, of course, could not occur very frequently, but a few years thereafter, when the Franklin statue was on the tapis, a model of the statue in clay was announced on a first of April, which was stated to be on exhibition in the yard before the City Hall. It was criticised severely. Its pose was imperfect, its likeness miserable, its anatomy all wrong—there was scarcely a commendable point which the fierce critic would recognize. This excited public curiosity, and admirers or judges of art went to see for themselves. One of the publishers of the *Post*, who took his paper with his coffee, came down to the office early in the morning, with anger in his face and the *Post* in his hand. "What does this mean?" he cried, excitedly; who gave out that account of the statue? 'Tis a lie—a wicked lie. I've been on all sides of City Hall, and there's no statue there." Philip, with a very demure countenance, suggested that, as it was the 1st of April, it might be a sell, and, after a moment's reflection, the irate proprietor plunged down stairs, murmuring as he went, "Schenck's Balsam crowded out by—April fool hoax!"

But these sells, ingenious as they were, paled before the sublime audacity of one that happened under the old régime, which should, perhaps, have been given first, but to which the ones described serve as a very proper introduction. It was known as "The Atlas Extra" hoax, and had a reactionary as well as direct effect. The Colonel came down early on the morning of the 1st of April, and was attracted by a crowd reading something posted on the wall opposite the *Post* office. He sent Phil, over to ascertain what it was, who returned immediately and reported that it was an *Atlas* extra, containing an account of the arrival during the night, in 10 days from Liverpool, of the ship Steiglitz—one of the most notoriously slow ships in the world—with late news from Europe. There were riots in Ireland, an overthrow of the Ministry in England, a revolution in France, a disastrous eruption of Vesuvius in Italy, an inundation in Switzerland, a massacre in Turkey, and confusion generally all over the world. In consequence of all this stocks had fallen fearfully, the markets were unsettled, and ships had arrived and cleared, abroad, in a most miraculous manner, showing the most alarming commercial status the world had ever known. Phil. assured the Colonel that it must be a hoax, and he had just made up his mind to laugh about it when Horton, the editor of the *Atlas*, rushed in and accused the *Post* hands of issuing the *Atlas* extra. The Colonel denied the charge strenuously, but Horton insisted, and showed that it was printed on the *Post* type, and bore unmistakable marks of its paternity. There was a little question of honor involved here, and investigation was commenced by both editors to find out the culprits. The foreman was examined, who affirmed that he locked the form up at the customary time, the men having gone, after which he had, he said, blown out the lights and gone home. The press-man had worked his form off and done the same. The men were interrogated, but none knew anything about it, and the examination showed more cases of injured innocence than were ever before gathered together under one roof. Proof-sheets and tympan impressions were sought for, but not a trace of any criminating thing could be found. The Colonel was very indignant ostensibly, but down under his vest there was a streak of fun that boiled his denunciatory words, and at last the matter of the extra was hushed—or distributed.

Years afterward little Phil. told the story regarding it. The conspirators watched for the disappearance of the lights in the *Post* office after midnight, when they returned, and each took a part to set up as it came to him, and each one took that part which was most familiar to him. The result was as described. All was distributed after it was printed, quite a number of the extras were sent off by mail, and the balance posted up for the morning mail. The secret of the authorship of Junius was not better kept by the public printer, and the mystery never would have been solved but for Phil., who was one of the conspirators.

Sells, however, are not considered the brightest kind of wit nowadays. People have grown more wary, and an April fool hoax is liable to fail, or else react, like the Australian boomerang, and "plague the inventor" by proving him the fool.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

ITS INFLUENCE IN THE IOWA CAMPAIGN—SPEECH BY HON. JOHN H. GEAR, THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Times, Aug. 12.

Last Thursday evening Hon. John H. Gear, Republican nominee for Governor, made his opening speech at Springdale, a small Quaker town 20 miles from Iowa City. It is everywhere known that the Quakers are very strict upon the temperance question, and a few unchastened and over-wise and angelic beings having set afloat the story that Mr. Gear was a "free lover" on the liquor question, personally, politically, and legislatively, this Society of Friends invited him to speak to them on this and other questions of interest with that plainness and unreserve which is characteristic of the genuine Quaker. They asked that he explain the accusations which a dozen or so of millennial gentry had put afloat against him, which he did with a directness, unreserve, and fullness that left nothing to be desired by reasonable men.

After discussing several of the prominent political questions before the people, Mr. Gear said to his audience—and the house was crowded to its utmost—that if any gentleman desired to interrogate him as to his past or present political record then was the opportunity. In response to questions propounded to him by several of those who then addressed to him the invitation to speak, Mr. Gear replied that once, several years ago, he took a quantity of whisky on a debt when engaged in the grocery business in Burlington, just as any prudent gentleman present would have done under similar circumstances, and sold it again. He also said that he sometimes drank liquor, but when the opposition or any one else charged that he ever used liquor to the extent of inebriation, they charged a falsehood. The prohibition element of the Republican Party, who opposed Mr. Gear's nomination and threatened the nomination of a prohibitory candidate, relied upon the strength and influence of the Quaker element in the State in this behalf, but at the close of Mr. Gear's speech these leading Quaker Republicans, who were undetermined as to their duty, called upon him and assured him that his speech, as well as his answer to their interrogations, was satisfactory to them, and they should support him. Mr. Gear's entire audience was favorably impressed with his able and intelligent discussion of the political questions of the day, and of State matters, as well as with the candid and frank manner in which he disposed of the anti-temperance charges made against him by the opposing press of the State.

PREACHERS' MISTAKES.

Zion's Herald tells the story that at a "protracted meeting" in W., some years since, a young local preacher of very good presence and of more than ordinary abilities expressed some surprise that a certain minister had been received into the Conference that year; for, said he, "I heard him announce his text from our Lord's Gospel by St. Ezekiel." That local preacher, however, in the evening, announced his text as in "Paul's letter to Peter," fourth chapter and eighth verse! "The end of all things is at an end; be ye sober and watch unto prayer." Frequently repeating in his discourse "the end of all things is at an end," a minister present seconded the pulpit and, on the next repetition, pulled his coat and said: "Hand, brother, hand!" The preacher in his warmth and earnestness turned to the congregation and said: "The brother behind me says hand; but no matter, head, hand or foot, I tell you 'the end of all things is at an end; be ye sober an' watch unto prayer!'"

THE FASHIONS.

LATEST PARISIAN DECREES.

MODERATION IN TRIMMING—NEW USES FOR LACES — CHILDREN'S DRESSES — BABY SUITS—A BRIDAL ATTIRE—BRACELETS AGAIN IN FAVOR.

As early mention is always made of all the eccentricities of fashion, it is but just that the same should be done if by accident a sensible mode prevails. The use of very little trimming for morning and traveling suits is certainly very sensible. Of what possible use can a heavily-trimmed skirt or an elaborate tunique be in a railroad car or for ordinary morning walking purposes? They only incommode the wearer, and certainly have not that style and appearance of good taste which less pretentious articles possess. It can with perfect safety be predicted that the handsome woolen Fall suits will be trimmed but sparingly. The style of trimming of more expensive and dressy suits remains about the same. The breton vest is heavily trimmed, and is a great addition to drap d'été suits.

The carelessly-draped polonaise is one of the greatest novelties. Everything symmetrical is now considered as common. The scarfs hang plainly and gracefully, which is quite a contrast to the elaborate manner in which they were draped but a short time since. White dresses, which are made in many different woolen fabrics, are trimmed with colored velvets, such as plum, blue, brown, and bronze. The bands, vest, and sleeves are of velvet. A great addition to the white woolen suit is a vest embroidered in the color of the velvet, and corresponding revers and cuffs.

Many ladies now use their handsome white laces for fichus-mantelets, with long ends, either crossing over in the back or falling straight in front. These fichus add greatly to the elegance of a toilet. Mantles trimmed with dentelle de Paris, combined with fringe and jet, are as much worn as ever. But the deep, handsome laces are not employed for this purpose, being only used for scarfs over dresses. Elegant lace flounces had best be reserved, as their turn for use will certainly come. Meanwhile, the most fashionable ladies have not the slightest scruple in employing dentelle de Paris for their Sicilliennes, mantles, and confections generally.

A rich embroidery in all colors is now made upon white lace. A mantille-visite, lately made with this lace, attracted great attention. Each flower of the design is worked with tastefully-shaded silk, looking like a handsome chenille embroidery. The "mantille zita" is used with all evening sea-side toilets. It is of black, white, and tilleul blonde.

Heavy materials are not *de rigueur* for evening toilets. Light faille or taffetas, plain and façonnés foulards, gauze, barége, grenadine, and organdie are the materials chosen for this purpose. Low-necked dresses are not in nearly so much favor for hops as watering-places as they are for city entertainments, the half-low style being preferred. This includes the waist open in front and the waist cut low underneath, with the high-neck waist of some light, thin fabric. The Parisian robe "Haydée," made in this style, is quite showy. First comes the white taffetas princess dress, cut low in the neck. The sleeves are short; the long train has its lower part trimmed with a full "chicorée" ruching of the same goods. A second dress of barége covers the one just described. It is cut high in the neck and cut out in the middle in front. Around the train, up the fronts, and on the neck is a fringe made of silk and silver intermixed. The middle of the back is raised in puffs forming a cascade. They are separated one from the other by this silvered fringe. The sides are joined to the front, and draped and fastened over the taffetas apron, and the points fall over each other; they are trimmed with silvered fringe. The sleeves, "à la Juive," are long, square, and open, and also trimmed with fringe. These show the bare arm. A very popular way of making the waists is to close them in the neck by means of a ruching and bow, and then have the waist open, forming quite a large square. The square is trimmed around with narrow white lace. The middle of the waist extends up, forming a point, and thus dividing the square into two parts. This point is trimmed with bows; it extends all the way down the front of the waist. The style is equally well adapted to the princess dress and to the polonaise.

"Guimpes" are worn over all waists. These articles and chemisettes have been brought into use by the waists being cut open in breton style. The chemisettes are of colored silk, and the guimpes, which close in the back, are made in all ways. Some of them are wholly of lace. The breton costume is rapidly meeting with the fate of all such popular fashions and becoming common. It is likely to be succeeded by the costume "serbe," with a tight-fitting waist, and an apron in front, and cut up on the sides about four inches high. The back of the skirt is very finely shirred.

At some fashionable Parisian entertainments dresses have been seen with plain skirts, pointed waists, and flat sleeves. This style of dress, made of light faille, with a scarf of the same material, is very elegant.

Children are now dressed with much simplicity. The garments are made more with a view to comfort than they have been for some time past. Almost all the little ones' dresses are cut straight and half tight-fitting. They are not elaborately trimmed. These loose dresses leave perfect freedom to the limbs, as it should be when children are concerned. A suit for a little girl consists of a skirt trimmed with one flounce only, and a large half tight-fitting paletop. This garment is cut rather shorter in the back than in front, and is trimmed simply with a band of galloon. Down the front is a row of buttons matching the galloon in color. The band is placed on either in a bias or straight. For out-door wear the small cape, consisting of three or four collars, completes the suit. Gathered blouses are also worn by misses. They are gathered against a square piece on the upper part of the blouse. The blouse is taken in to the waist by a leather belt. The "veste marine" (a kind of Garibaldian waist) is also much worn. It is gathered in the waist and sewed to a belt which closes in front. It has a large turned-down collar. The sleeves are either gathered on the wrist or plaited on the lower part, in which case there is no wristband. The skirt worn with this waist is of the same goods and cut in straight breadths, which are gathered in to the belt of the waist.

A dress for a miss 14 years of age can be made in a brown taffetas skirt with a tilleul foulard polonaise. The skirt is trimmed with a plaited flounce. The polonaise has a princess back, raised in a puff fastened under a ribbon bow. The front opens in bias shape, forming on one side a basque, while the other side hangs plain. The polonaise is trimmed with a brown bias band and English embroidery in the same color. This trimming also extends up the middle of the apron, and trims the basque. Up the fronts are brown buttons. The open square in the neck is trimmed with a bias taffetas band and embroidery. The taffetas sleeves have foulard cuffs trimmed like the remainder of the suit. Over the cuffs are two broad bands of taffetas, placed a short distance apart, and tied on the outside in a bow. The costume marin is worn principally by boys. The handsomest are of white linen and "coutil anglais." The coat, which hangs over the trousers, has a deep, navy-blue sailor-collar. The cuffs, which match the collar, comes below the sleeves of the coat, which are plaited on the ends in three or five small flat plaits reaching up the sleeve and about two inches high. The sailor hat generally worn with the suit is of straw, trimmed with dark blue ribbon falling in long ends. Boys in Paris wear white suits almost exclusively. Between the ages of 12 and 14, the full suit, consisting of coat, vest, and trousers, is worn. A row of buttons closes the coat down the front. A red cravat with long ends is generally worn to relieve the monotony of this pure white suit.

A suit for a baby from 3 to 5 years of age can be of écru linen trimmed with blue linen worked with white. The front forms a narrow plastron with groups of mother-of-pearl buttons on either side. The middle of the back is plaited in fan shape, with each plait fastened down. On the lower part of the dress are two flounces, one of embroidered blue linen and the other of plaited écru linen. The plaited flounce which surmounts the embroidered one has a blue ribbon bow on the back. The linen sailor-collar is scalloped and trimmed with blue linen embroidery. The sleeves are finished at the wrist with a scalloped cuff.

A handsome bridal dress may be of white taffetas. The skirt has a train falling very full at the end, and drawn in in the back by means of a shirring. The border is scalloped and bound with satin. Under the scallops is a gauze plaiting. The polonaise is princess shape. From the bust down the middle of the back is a large revers which turns over on the left side. The right side is draped under this revers. The borders of the polonaise are scalloped and have a gauze plaiting underneath. The waist closes down the front by means of very small buttons. In front is a long spray of orange blossoms, starting from a bouquet which is placed near the neck. The sleeves are open on the outside of the wrist and scalloped. Underneath are two ruffles in imitation of the skirt trimming. The long voile à la Juive is of Brussels lace, and falls over a wreath of orange blossoms.

There is a new Parisian fashion for riding habits, which is probably suggested by the great heat. The habit is of iron-gray toile de soie. This material falls in to the figure, according perfectly with the present fashions. It also possesses the advantage of being very cool. This material is much more becoming than cloth, which is in reality only suitable for gentlemen.

In addition to the porte-bonheur, bracelets are to be worn. This is a welcome fashion, as bracelets are much prettier.

THE NORTH OF NORWAY.

AN ADVENTURESOME MINNEAPOLIS YOUNG WOMAN DESCRIBES HER JOURNEYINGS—SURPRISING WEALTH OF THE FARMERS.

From the Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune, Aug. 14.

The following is by a well-known young lady of Minneapolis, who is exploring, for her amusement and pleasure, the north of Norway. It is a very interesting sketch:

"You will wonder where this town Neblungenoes exists, as I, too, should have done a week ago. 'Tis far up in Norway, not a town at all, in fact, only a station where we are resting a few hours. A Mrs. Gillis (a young woman from New-York) and her sister, Miss Parker, and I left Hamburg for a journey through Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Our first point, Copenhagen, was an easy and pleasant journey. The city, with its Thorwaldsen Gallery, its gallery of northern antiquities, and its many interesting excursions and its new people (at least to us travelers) was charming. Not speaking Danish did not trouble us in the least, as we found almost everybody speaking English. [As we are continually on the wing I had to stop without finishing this.] Now we are at Trondhjem far up in the north, and to-morrow shall be on our way to the jumping-off place, namely, the North Cape.

"We have just completed a week's journey through the mountains in carioles, and most delightful it has been. This cariole is a vehicle which you see only in Norway, in which one person sits and drives himself or herself over the country. The mountain scenery is of the same character as that of Switz

SHIPPING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 48 latitude, or nothing to the north of 48.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCOTHIA....WED., Aug. 22 | ALGERIA....WED., Sept. 5
*RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 29 | BOTHNIA....WED., Sept. 12

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 22
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 25

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
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Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Sept. 13

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California...Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Victoria...Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
Ethiopia...Aug. 25, 6 A. M. | Devonia...Sept. 8, 6 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $85 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Alsatia....Aug. 18, 1 P. M. | Elysia....Aug. 29, 9 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amounts at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 25 | DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 8
MOSEL.....Sat. Sept. 1 | ODER.....Sat., Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low-est rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to state-room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 57 North River. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain, Sat., Aug 18, 12 M. | England, Sat., Sep. 8, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M. | The Queen, Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Denmark, Aug. 11, 9:30 A. M. | Canada, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts payable on demand, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

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ST. LAURENT, LACHENEZ, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 4 P. M.
AMERIQUE, POMPEE....., Wednesday, Aug. 29, 9 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHERMSAY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 25, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 1, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

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Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Friday, Aug. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Sept. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wednesday, Aug. 15

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY. Aug. 22
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LLULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO, McIVOR.....Saturday, Aug. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEAKE.....Wednesday, Aug. 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK, THOMASIAN.....Wed'sday, Sept. 5

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO, McIVOR.....Saturday, Aug. 25
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, SMITH.....Saturday, Sept. 1

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Sept. 3 and Sept. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

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WIELAND.....Aug. 30 | SUEVIA.....Sept. 13

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VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 2 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. Seaside Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEY, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M., arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily: 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 12:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

6:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 253, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sunday, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 12 M., 9 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

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THE NEW
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("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
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BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 9, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
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MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
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NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
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New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10. Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M., arrive in New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

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ALBANY AND TROY,—SUNDAY EVENING about, Citizen's Line, new palace steamer SARATOGA, leaves pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston Railroads and connections. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points. Hudson River Railroad tickets taken for passage.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

A—MARY POWELL—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn, by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 23d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

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FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

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ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Wyack Farry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf, Fulton-ferry,) at 9 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free.

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Between 5th and 6th sts.,
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French, German, and drawing taught in all the classes. Instruction given in the elements of natural history, of chemistry, and of physics, both by lectures and by text-books. Pupils fitted for colleges and for business.

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Four free scholarships in the Stevens Institute of Technology open to the competition of the graduates of the Stevens High School.

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For first and second classes, $100 per annum; for third and fourth classes, $150 per annum. Tuition per term in proportion.

Fall term begins Oct. 3.

For circular or catalogues apply to the Principal.
Prof. EDWARD WALL.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR SAYS: "I TAKE great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge." This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia; $280 a school year for boarding, washing, gas, schooling books, &c. Payable quarterly. No extra charges. Open all Summer. Students admitted at any time. Special individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils. Ten instructors, two graduates of Yale College. For picture of building, gymnasium and circular address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, Harvard University, A.M., Media, Penn. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter.

FRANCIS F. WILSON, A. M., AND JOHN M. KELLOGG, A. M., heads of the Classical and Mathematical Departments of the

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

during the last 12 years, have withdrawn, and will open a school Sept. 17 for the thorough and careful preparation of boys and young men for college, business, or scientific schools. Call or address for the present No. 208 East 72d-st.

READING IN FIVE WEEKS OR NO PAY.

My five weeks' class for beginners—boys or girls—opens Aug. 27 for instruction two **and a** half hours daily; tuition, $10, contingent wholly upon the pupil's being able to **read** within that time, **with comfort**, miscellaneous story books in one syllable; equal to **two years** instruction by ordinary methods. Send for circular and blank agreement. Day yearly classes for boys open Sept. 17. T. D. KELLOGG,
No. 709 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY—A select boarding-school for boys at Sing Sing on Hudson, N. Y. The course of instruction embraces the following branches: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural science; classes are also formed in music, drawing, Fencing, and Elocution; a thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding-school with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 WEST 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK.—Boarders limited to sixteen.—Resident French and German teachers.—English and German Kindergarten in charge of Miss LEONOWENS, assisted by German graduate of Froebel.—Private class for boys.—Classes organized on 26th, 27th, and 28th Sept.—The regular work of the school, including Dr. LABBERTON'S and Mr. CLARENCE COOK'S classes, will begin Oct. 3. Punctual attendance required.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
C. A. MILES, Principal,
WILL BE REOPENED SEPT. 10.

For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be found after Sept. 1, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.

Full collegiate course; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; village is distinguished for refinement; the college is in every respect supplied with entire confidence intrust their daughters' term commences Sept. 12, 1877. Send for catalogue.
Rev. EDWARD S. FRISBEE, President.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 19. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. WM. L. ADAMS, Director.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12; location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious; thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH; careful supervision of cadets. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st., N. Y., or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MME. C. MEARS,
assisted by
Mlle. LOUISE SEE,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 252 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, 1877.

MISS AYRES'
English, French, and German, BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 19, 1877. BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO 10. For circulars address the Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st., New-York City.

MRS. DUREN, FORMERLY OF BROOKLYN Heights, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children in Somerville, N. J. Sept. 10; number of boarders limited to eight; they receive every care and attention—physical, intellectual, moral; French is the language of the family. For circulars, references, &c., address as above.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 49 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Apply by letter until Sept. 6, when Miles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—24th year, opens Sept. 10. 20 instructors. 11 departments. College preparatory, English and business courses for gentlemen. For ladies, college course, with baccalaureate degree. Primary department. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

READY FOR WORK.
PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, will reopen for the year on MONDAY, Sept. 3. The Principal will be in his office daily, during August from 9 A. M. to 4. P. M.

S. S. PACKARD.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA HAVING removed her French and English Boarding-school for young ladies from Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, to Morristown, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19. Terms for board and tuition in English, French, and Latin, $360 per annum.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway.—Cheap private lessons this month. Elegant writing, $5. Practical book-keeping, $10. Business course commences Sept. 3. Four private desks vacant.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, English and German Home Academy for young ladies and Conservatory of Music, Boer Park-av., Babylon, Long Island. French always spoken; music taught by an eminent pianiste.

NO. 2 WEST 38TH-ST.—MISS ANNA C. BRACKETT and Miss IDA M. ELIOT'S School for Girl from 6 to 21, will reopen TUESDAY, Oct. 2; prepares for any college or university if desired. For circulars and full information apply as above.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
The Fall term of this Day and Boarding School for young ladies will open Sept. 19.
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.
No. 138 MONTAGUE-ST., Brooklyn.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A FIRST-class college with superior advantages in regular studies, music and art; expenses very moderate; next session begins Sept. 5. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.
BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Opens TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 1 6th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

A. DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, NO. 681 5TH-AVENUE,
WILL REOPEN OCT. 13.
Private lessons during the Summer.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, CARMEL, N. Y.—A school for both sexes. Healthful, homelike, thorough. Rates reduced. Fall term Sept. 5. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for Young ladies and misses. New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19, 1877.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 19. careful elementary training. excellent facilities in languages and music.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE. HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 10 boys under 14 years; opens Sept. 3; pleasant location; terms moderate. Send for circular.

$150 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION; EPISCopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J.
Rev. T. M. REILLY, Rector.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S BOARDING SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 11; preparation of boys for college a specialty; see the *Nation*, Aug. 9. For circulars address PRINCIPAL, at Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. For circular address
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Putnam's, No. 182 5th-av.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Boarding-school for boys. For catalogues apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.—CADY, WILLSON, AND Wallworth's, south-west corner Union-square, reopens Sept. 3. Write for circulars.

KEEP SELLS THE BEST AND Cheapest Shirts in the world; also Collars, elegant styles, best quality, $1 50 per dozen, six for 75c. No. 623 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' AND BOYS' SCHOOL, NORWOTON, CONN.—Full corps of teachers. Terms, $150 per year. M. J. DAVIS, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.—FALL TERM Reopens Sept. 26. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., Pres't.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—REOPENS SEPT. 10. For catalogues address J. PELHAM, Pelhamville, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—Military Boarding School, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MILITARY INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, N. Y. Limited to 25. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Jamaica, Long Island, reopens Sept. 12; English, classics, French, and German; $325 yearly. E. VIENOT.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.—Home and tuition, $180 per year; both sexes; begins 3d Sept. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Fall term begins Sept. 12. JARED

AN UP-TOWN TRAGEDY.

SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

THE SEQUEL TO A DIVORCE SUIT — AN UNFAITHFUL WIFE DRIVES HER HUSBAND TO INSANITY AND POVERTY — HE ATTEMPTS TO KILL HIS HOUSEKEEPER, AND THEN SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Thomas H. Harding, a coach builder, of One Hundred and Ninth-street, near the Boulevard, committed suicide under peculiar circumstances yesterday morning, after having attempted to murder his housekeeper. Harding's life for the past three years was a very eventful one. On the 22d day of September, 1872, being then one year a widower, with one child, a little girl, he married Miss Jane Elizabeth Beekman, of Castleton, Staten Island. Miss Beekman was a singularly attractive woman. She was a great favorite with all her acquaintances, and was known by the school-mate name of "Libbie." Thomas H. Harding was a well-to-do carriage and wagon builder, whose manufactory was at No. 223 Mercer-street. He owned several valuable pieces of real estate in the City and a good house on One Hundred and Ninth-street, near the Boulevard. Their married life appeared to be happy, until about the middle of July, 1875. At this time Harding got an anonymous note stating that the writer and other persons had seen Mrs. Harding in company with one William Zandt acting in a suspicious manner, in Riverside Park, on the morning of July 14, 1875. The writer stated that he and his friends followed Mrs. Harding and her companion and saw them go into a secluded gully near the foot of One Hundred and Third-street and the Hudson River, and that the couple remained there from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. Harding was much annoyed by this information, and he went to work to ferret out the truth or falsity of the story. The result of his investigations was that he became acquainted with several persons who were ready to testify to the criminal relations of his wife with Zandt. This William Zandt was at this time foreman on the "big pipes" that were being laid on Tenth-avenue, and his district was between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Fourteenth-streets, near to the residence of the Hardings.

When Harding became convinced that Zandt had wronged him, he sought the latter for the purpose of punishing him. Zandt was found at work on Tenth-avenue, at the junction of One Hundred and Tenth-street. This was on the morning of the 24th of July, 1875, between 9 and 10 o'clock. Harding stood upon the bank of fresh earth thrown up by the workmen, and saying to Zandt, "You have disgraced me and my family," fired twice at him. He was arrested before he could shoot again. Zandt was not much hurt, but was shot through the muscle of his left fore arm. Harding was taken to the Thirty-first Precinct Station-house by Officer Troll, and the case came up before Justice Wandell, in the Harlem Police Court, next day. Zandt there appeared against him for felonious assault. Harding was put under bail, which was furnished by Robert W. Thompson, of West Ninety-seventh-street, to appear at court. Zandt also began a suit against Harding at the same time in Marine Court for damages, laying his claims at between $20,000 and $30,000. But he never put in an appearance at the trial of either case, and both were after a while dismissed. On the 6th inst., Harding, who had separated from his wife, brought in the Superior Court, Special Term, an action against her for an absolute divorce on the ground of adultery. In his complaint he set forth that his wife and Zandt had been unduly intimate during the whole year of 1875, but stated as the particular fact their conduct on the preceding 14th of July. Judge Van Vorst, on Sept. 22, referred all the issues in the action to Samuel B. Hard, attorney, No. 318 Broadway, to be by him heard and determined, and not reported merely, as is usually the order. On May 16, 1876, Mr. Hard, having heard the case, decided it in favor of the plaintiff. An appeal was taken from the Referee's decision to Judge Curtis, at Special Term, in July, 1876, and a motion made by the defendant to have the Referee's decision set aside. Judge Curtis, on Oct. 16, 1876, granted the motion, and remanded the case back to the Referee for the taking of further testimony, and subsequently, on Jan. 27, 1877, the same Judge made another order reversing the findings of the Referee, vacating and setting aside the report, and dismissing the plaintiff's case on the merits, with costs, and judgment was entered accordingly.

The main, and almost the only, defense made by Mrs. Harding to the charge of adultery was a motion against her for divorce, was that her husband had condoned her crime by living with her after, she says, he knew it, and between the time he discovered it, on the 14th of July, 1875, and the time he brought the action on the following 6th of August. Harding's rebuttal of this plea consisted in the statement that he was not aware of the crime in this interval, but was investigating its truth or falsity, and that as soon as he was convinced by his investigations that Mrs. Harding was guilty, he separated from her and began the action.

Harding's counsel, ex-Recorder James M. Smith, took an appeal from the last order and judgment of Judge Curtis on March 5, 1877, and the case is still pending. At the beginning of the action for divorce, Mrs. Harding's lawyer made a motion for alimony for her during the trial of the case, and $75 a month were allowed her by the court. The allowance was afterward cut down to $30 per month. Harding always paid the alimony promptly until recently, and he always felt compelled to do so, for he became thoroughly imbued with the idea that the very moment he failed in his payments his wife would secure his incarceration in Ludlow-Street Jail. During the trial the evidence tended to show a singular infatuation on the part of Harding toward his wife. This evidence against her is of a very strong character. Still, Harding is sworn to have repeatedly asserted that "he hoped his wife would be able to clear herself in order that he might take her back." He used to say, the witnesses assert: "Lib must go from me now. I must have a trial. I must have her convicted or guilt proved. If innocent, I will gladly take her to my home again. If guilty, I want no more to do with her." These were his feelings at the beginning of the trial. But as it dragged along various unforeseen results followed that gradually changed Hearding. The disagreeable notoriety of the suit, the disgusting nature of the details, the unfortunate circumstances of publicity, all tended to estrange from Harding that better and richer class of acquaintances whose friendship and patronage he needed, and, in fact, depended on for support in his peculiar business. With their estrangement he saw himself getting slowly, but surely reduced in circumstances, and he felt himself every day growing poorer. At last he experienced difficulty in meeting the regular demands for alimony. The last time he was in his lawyer's office he said: "It will come to this yet, Lib will beat me financially. Before this suit is through I shall be poor, and that will put me in her power. That power will be used mercilessly and in revenge for my exposure of her. I would rather die a thousand times than be 'jailed.' The 'jailed' me nearly crazy—to lose a wife—a home—my friends—my position—my business, and then end up in a miserable jail—all because my wife has gone against me."

Mr. Smith, Harding's lawyer, is firmly of the belief that Harding has for some time past been quite insane. He believes that this insanity is entirely due to the divorce suit and its disagreeable consequences, and particularly to the gloomy ending of it as regards himself, which Harding lately brooded over. The last time Harding was in the office of his lawyer was on the 1st of the present month. Then he owed two months' alimony, $60, and had experienced difficulty in raising the money. He had given a lien on his last piece of property, and had sold a wagon at a sacrifice to get it. He told his lawyer that he didn't know where the next money would come from; saying that he had got to his string's end, having parted with his possessions piece by piece, until now the last was gone, since the trouble began between his wife and him. "And now," said he, "I'll soon be completely in Lib's power."

Yesterday morning being completely "daft," as the neighbors say, Harding got up at 5 o'clock and entered the sleeping-room of his house-keeper, Mrs. Agnes Woods, who has had entire charge of the management of Harding's household affairs since his separation from his own wife. He awakened Mrs. Woods, and, as if addressing his wife, said to her, "Libbie, get up and dress." She ordered him out of the room. She says he was wild and crazy-looking and carried a pistol. Harding then said to her: "Lib, you have ruined me—I shall now ruin you!" and he shot at her. Mrs. Woods jumped up and fled into the street, and Harding shot again at her as she ran down the stairs. One of the bullets took effect in the woman's left shoulder, producing a very painful, but not dangerous wound. When Mrs. Woods reached the street she stood and screamed for help. Mrs. Everett, who lives next door, awakened by her cries, raised her window and told her to run in there, which she did. When Mrs. Woods was safe in Mrs. Everett's, they heard two more pistol shots. An alarm was soon raised along the street, and Officer Scully, of the Thirtieth Precinct, and Smith and Kennard, of the Thirty-first Precinct, came to the place, and going in they found Mr. Harding lying in a bloody and insensible state upon the floor of his bedroom.

They summoned Dr. Utter. He came and made an examination of Harding, and found a bullet wound on the forehead, which was not considered dangerous. But the man seemed unaccountably weak and unable to speak, except occasionally to utter a short cry for help. Dr. Utter would not allow his removal over to the Thirty-first Precinct Station-house, where Mrs. Agnes Woods had sent a complaint against him for felonious assault, but compelled him to be kept a prisoner in his own room. Toward 7 o'clock Harding appeared to improve a little, but he relapsed very soon into such a dangerous condition that an examination of his body was made. This revealed the real cause of the man's condition. A very bad wound was found in the stomach, in the region of the diaphragm, and it was soon ascertained that he was dying from internal hemorrhage. He lingered until 8:45 o'clock, when he died. He no doubt died in the belief that he had killed his wife, whom in his insanity he believed he shot at in the person of Mrs. Woods.

The house in which the tragedy occurred is a very neat two-story frame cottage, which was owned by deceased and occupied by him for the past 11 years. Mrs. Woods, Mr. Harding's housekeeper, although associated with the suicide in various scandalous stories set afloat by his enemies, bears the reputation among her neighbors of a woman who succeeds unusually well in minding her own business. She is apparently about to become a mother soon, and gossip has linked the event with the name of Harding, but so far as can be learned without any reason. Harding's reputation for integrity and industry bore successfully the minute investigation made by THE TIMES reporter, and all his acquaintances whom the reporter met spoke highly of him. One of them said: "The only mistake the man ever made was in taking public action for divorce. It ruined his excellent business, it dwindled away his ample fortune, it destroyed his well-possessed mind, swept away his happy home, and utterly wrecked his magnificent physique."

Deceased was 44 years old at the time of his death, and leaves, besides his wife, Jane Elizbeth, three children—Carrie, by his first wife, aged 8, and George Henry, aged 3, and Thomas E., aged 18 months, both by his second wife. Thomas was born eight months after their separation. Zant, the partner in Mrs. Harding's alleged adultery, is a most repulsive looking man, of a "squatty" build and exceedingly coarse and ugly face. Mrs. Harding, on the other hand, is an uncommonly good-looking and attractive woman, a blonde, with a fine figure and engaging face.

Coroner Ellinger was summoned to hold an inquest over the remains of Harding. Accompanied by Dr. Goldschmidt, his deputy, he repaired to the house, and gave a permit for the removal of the remains to interment. The Coroner also took the statement of Mrs. Agnes Woods, the wounded housekeeper, which was as follows: I reside at One Hundred and Ninth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Boulevard; I have lived with Thomas H. Harding about two years; for the past three months he became greatly troubled in his mind on account of his trouble in business, as well as on account of his divorce suit against his second wife, which was decided against him; he was nervous, excitable, occasionally wild in his actions, and at times melancholic, and would change from one state to another quite frequently; he had a wild look about his eyes; this morning at about 4 or 5 o'clock I was in bed when he came to the bed-room door and said: "Mrs. Woods, come, it's time to get up;" I told him to go out and I would get up; he looked at me with a very wild look; I got frightened, and presently he exclaimed, "Oh, the treachery of woman; Lib, you have ruined me," and with that he seized me by the throat; I struggled with his grasp and struggled away; I then ran down stairs, and when half-way down received a pistol shot from him in the left shoulder; I ran out of the house and went in next door; this is all I know about it; a few minutes afterward I was informed by Mrs. Edwards, next door, that Harding had shot himself and was lying in his room; I have not seen him since.

No further testimony was taken, and the inquest was adjourned until a future day.

WHAT MRS. HARDING'S MOTHER SAYS.

A TIMES reporter last evening visited the home of Mr. George Beekman, the father of Mrs. Harding, on Cedar-avenue, West New-Brighton, Staten Island, and was received by Mrs. Beekman, who expressed her regret at the absence of her daughter. She introduced the reporter to two chubby little blue-eyed boys, the infant sons of the suicide, who, as the elder is scarcely 3 years of age, were not deeply impressed by the tragic affair. Mrs. Beekman was willing enough to talk about the event and the incidents which had led to it. She thought that Judge Curtis' decision in the divorce suit, on the 26th of last July, should be regarded as a proof of her daughter's innocence. Mr. Harding, she asserted, had been living openly with Agnes Woods for two years, and this woman she said, was, in her opinion, the cause of all her daughter's trouble. She had spared no pains to keep old wounds open, and had been constantly fomenting strife. Mrs. Beekman also accused certain relatives of Agnes Woods, named Chapel, of assisting her in her designs against Mrs. Harding's happiness. On the 28th of last February, Mrs. Beekman said, Mrs. Harding went to her husband's home to reclaim some of her personal effects, and Miss Woods had caused her arrest for larceny. Mrs. Beekman asserted that Harding had two children by Miss Woods, one of whom, a boy 1 year old, was living. She had opposed her daughters marriage to Mr. Harding on account of the difference in their ages. When she was married, five years ago, she was only 18 years old, and Mr. Harding was 33. He was always very jealous and overbearing. She rehearsed the story of the Zandt affair in 1875, and asserted that Harding's sole reason for shooting Zandt was that he had met Mrs. Harding on the street one morning, and walked with her a short distance. He shot Zandt in the arm, wounding him slightly. This was in July, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Harding lived tranquilly enough together for a month, when it suddenly occurred to Mr. Harding that, in order to make his position in the Zandt affair clearer, it would be a proper thing to institute a divorce suit against his wife. Mrs. Beekman said that he then proposed that her daughter should make no defence, and that 20 days after he obtained his divorce they should be remarried. Mrs. Harding's family made her put in a defense, and retained the services of a lawyer. Mr. Harding, Mrs. Beekman said, had known Miss Libbie Beekman from her earliest infancy, and had always been a warm friend of her father.

Mrs. Harding received a telegraphic dispatch yesterday announcing the disaster at her former home, and during the day she repaired thither, accompanied by her father.

THE HOBOKEN WIFE MURDER.

PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES BY THE CORONER—POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION BY THE COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

Coroner Crane, of Hoboken, resumed yesterday his informal preliminary inquiry into the circumstances affecting the alleged murder of Mary E. Eckert by her husband Henry, early on Friday morning, at their residence in Paterson-avenue, West Hoboken. As the investigation progresses all doubts as to the guilt of the accused husband vanish from the minds of the officials. The body was removed from the house on Friday to Crane's Morgue, in Washington-street, Hoboken, where a post-mortem examination was made yesterday forenoon by Dr. Converse, County Physician. An external examination resulted in the finding of a severe contusion and some marks of discoloration on the right side of the abdomen. There were marks also on the right thigh near the hip, and a small wound below the crest of the right ilium. The bones of the left forearm had been fractured, but that was evidently the result of the woman's fall from the window. It appeared that internal hemorrhage and shock were the direct cause of death. The abdominal cavity contained a large quantity of blood, probably about six pints. The shock of the fall, it was also ascertained, had caused the premature birth of a fully developed male child. The neighborhood in which Eckert and his wife lived is chiefly inhabited by the laboring classes, the greater number of whom are Germans. They occupied the front rooms of the top floor of a three-story tenement. A broad unpaved alley separates the building on the eastern end from a frame tenement occupied by a grocer and several families. From the fact that the woman was found in the alley-way in a dying condition, the Police concluded that she had either fallen or was thrown out of the bedroom window, and subsequent inquiries pretty well confirmed them in the latter opinion. In the first place, the neighbors did not hesitate to aver that Eckert habitually abused his wife, especially when under the influence of liquor. Mrs. Duringer, the tenant on the second floor front, asserted that the man was "cross" when he returned from his work on Thursday evening. During the hours intervening between the time of his return and midnight sounds of altercation within the rooms occupied by the couple were plainly heard. Mrs. Duringer was awakened about midnight by the screams of Mrs. Eckert, and soon after heard her husband walk about the rooms and descend to the second floor. While there he grasped the knob of Mrs. Duringer's sitting-room door, but finding it locked returned to his own apartments. He then apparently retired to sleep. According to the statements of Alexander Stolz, who lives next door, and the husband of Mrs. Duringer, is was 2 A. M. when the woman was found in the alley-way groaning with pain. In falling from the window she had apparently come in contact with the beams of an unfinished platform, or shed, erected over the alley-way. Eckert, who is now confined in the County Jail awaiting the inquest, still denies all knowledge of the manner in which the unfortunate woman fell from the window, and persists in asserting that he did not quarrel with her during the evening. The inquest will be held in the Town Hall, West Hoboken, to-morrow evening.

CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I should not notice the letter of Mr. H. J. Furber, in your issue of the 14th, were it not that he evidently means to get up an issue on what I did not say in the meeting of the policy-holders of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company last Monday evening, and thereby escape the damaging figures which George Sherwood, Esq., arrayed against him in the management of the Charter Oak. In my letter from Hartford to the Chicago *Tribune*, July 25, I stated "It is agreed on all hands that they [Wiggin and Furber] have managed the company with great efficiency and success." Mr. Furber quotes me as saying, "Their management of its affairs has been eminently wise and advantageous." Quite a difference in the meaning of the language. I stated facts as I then understood them, derived from Mr. Furber's friends.

In our meeting last Monday I stated distinctly: "I shall confine my attention mainly to the old management, leaving Mr. Sherwood to pay his respects to Mr. Furber and his associates." I did so, making no allusion directly to Mr. Furber. Now, I recommend to Mr. Furber to answer the figures made in the speech of Mr. Sherwood, wherein he charges Mr. Furber with drawing out of the Charter Oak, in his various transactions, more than $1,000,000; or, failing in that, I and the public will be forced to believe what Gov. Hawley said in the Hartford *Courant* to be true, viz., that the Northampton Bank robbery was an honorable act compared with Messrs. Furber and Wiggin's management of the Charter Oak. WILLIAM BEACH.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1877.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

WESTERN MERCHANTS SWINDLED.

THE OPERATIONS OF G. H. BOULTON UNDER VARIOUS ALIASES — DRAWING BOGUS DRAFTS ON NEW-YORK HOUSES.

Early in June last a person calling himself G. H. Boulton, and pretending to be a traveling agent for Messrs. Walker & Renwick, of this City, sole agents for William Harland & Son's English varnishes, was arrested at Little Rock, Ark., for swindling carriage dealers out of small sums of money. His plan was to visit carriage-makers as an authorized agent, and to borrow money on the strength of drafts on the firm in New-York for the amounts loaned. His swindling operations had previously been carried on with success in other cities. Investigation by a Little Rock detective showed that he had victimized a number of carriage-makers in Richmond, where he passed by the name of G. H. Boulton, and later, in Columbus, Ohio, Cincinnati, Louisville, and New-Orleans, where he was known as G. C. Ralston, G. H. Boulton, A. R. Lewis, G. Hunt, and R. M. Seaton. The drafts given by him to his victims were in all instances returned unhonored, owing to the fact that he was not in any way connected with the firms upon whom they were drawn. Owing to a failure of the complainants in Little Rock to prosecute the charges against him the fellow escaped, and is again playing his old game. Some time ago Mr. Renwick dispatched a confidential agent for Harland & Son's varnishes to Mr. John R. Walker, his partner, who conducts the business at No. 227 Pearl-street. Three drafts signed "L. B. Cole," were presented to Mr. Walker during the past week. They were all drawn on Walker & Renwick, thus showing that Cole has no knowledge of the recent dissolution of partnership. One of the drafts, presented on Thursday, was dated Decatur, Ill., and was drawn to the order of Wayne Brothers, carriage-makers, of that place. On Friday, another order for a similar amount, in favor of George Ely, Champaign, Ill., was received, and yesterday one for $75, to the order of William Whitehill, of Danville, Ill., was presented. There is no doubt in the mind of Mr. Walker that Cole is the man who was arrested in Little Rock in June. His handwriting corresponds exactly with that of Boulton, alias Lewis, &c. The Police authorities in the cities in Illinois from which the drafts apparently came have been communicated with, and the authorities have also been requested to look out for the swindler.

THE SILK SMUGGLING CASES.

RELEASE AND DEPARTURE OF THE SPAIN—THE SECURITY IN THE CASE OF THE DENMARK PERFECTED.

As reported in yesterday's TIMES, the steamer Spain, of the National Line, was accepted by Judge Blatchford as temporary security for the steamer Denmark, of the same line, which was libeled on account of the charges of smuggling pending against employes of the company, but was allowed on Friday to depart on her voyage, in order to accommodate her owners and passengers and consignors of the freight on board. The Spain was to have sailed at noon yesterday, but could not go until the bond to be given for the Danmark had been perfected. It required two sureties in the sum of $215,000 each. Mr. Hugh J. Hastings had been accepted, and had qualified, as one of the sureties on Friday, and, about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. William R. Garrison, son of Commodore C. K. Garrison, accompanied by Mr. Hurst, the Manager of the National Line, and Mr. John Chetwood, the counsel of the company, appeared before Commissioner Osborn, in the United States District Court Clerk's Office, to offer himself as the other surety. Gov. Woodford, the United States District Attorney, was present to represent the Government. Mr. Garrison was promptly accepted, and the bond was speedily made out. United States Deputy Marshal Dowley then sprang into a cab, which was driven quickly to Pier No. 44 North River, where the Spain was lying, and she was released forthwith, and steamed down the river amid the cheers of a large crowd assembled on the pier. Mr. Hurst, in the course of consultation, said that it had been difficult to get bondsmen promptly, as most of those who would willingly have come forward immediately were out of town. He thought that the Government might have permitted the Denmark to depart on her regular time by the company simply filing a stipulation. There could have been no risk in doing so, as she would have been sure to have returned, and, in any event, the company had ample property in this City easily available as security for the Government. The detention of the Denmark had exceedingly inconvenienced the passengers, and caused the company considerable loss. Gen. Woodford assured Mr. Hurst that he had done all in his power to cause as little inconvenience and delay as possible, consistent with the discharge of his duty.

THE JERSEY RAILROAD STRIKERS.

EMPLOYES OF THE CENTRAL ROAD FOUND GUILTY OF CONTEMPT OF COURT—THEY ARE FINED $50 EACH AND IMPRISONED DURING THE PLEASURE OF THE COURT.

The trial of the Central Railroad strikers, which has occupied the attention of Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet for the past four days, was concluded yesterday. The prisoners were arraigned, not upon a charge of conspiracy or upon a criminal indictment for violence, but for contempt of court. This course was taken on account of the fact that the Central Railroad has for some time been in Chancery, its affairs being in the hands of a Receiver appointed by the court; hence it was held that all employes of the road were servants of the court, and that the strikers, by their interference with and obstruction of the business of the road, had been guilty of contempt. The evidence clearly showed that several of the prisoners had interfered to prevent others from working; had detached a passenger car and run it on to a siding; had, by threats, deterred engineers from running their trains, and had for an extended period of time seriously impaired the traffic of the road. In regard to defense, there was none, except to show which of the prisoners had not taken part in the illegal proceedings. Mr. Schomp, who summed up for the prisoners, did not attempt to do more than show that certain of the prisoners were unquestionably innocent. Mr. Clark, also for the defense, held that the prosecution must show some overt act on the part of a prisoner to establish their guilt. Mr. Vanatta, for the prosecution, cited the fact that the business of the road was wholly suspended for four days, except when an occasional car or train could be got through by stealth. Notices were served by these men on other working men—notices which could be construed in no way, save as threats of personal violence, if the parties notified continued at work.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon yesterday, the Vice-Chancellor said that the question to be decided was a very simple one. It was merely to say whether the prisoners had unlawfully interfered with the business of the road or not. From the 25th to the 29th of July the control of the road had been taken from the hands of the Receiver and others had usurped the court. They had warned all persons to desist from labor, at the penalty of incurring violence at the hands of an infuriated mob. No one questions the right of these men to quit work. Their wrong-doing consisted in deterring others from working. The Vice-Chancellor then reviewed the evidence as it applied to the various prisoners. Of the guilt of Garrecht, Knott, and Snyder there could be no doubt; that of Schwartz and Matthews was equally clear; Frederick Durling was with the prisoners, but there was no proof of any unlawful act on his part, and he must be discharged. As to McGovern, while his case was not free from doubt, there was evidence that it was under intimidation, and would order his discharge. In regard to Shine the court was not satisfied and would hold his case under advisement until Monday, the 27th inst. The Vice-Chancellor then called James Schwartz, Albert Snyder, Edward Knott, Charles Garrecht, and James Matthews up, and sentenced them to pay a fine of $50 each, and to stand imprisoned in the County Jails of Warren and Somerset during the pleasure of the court. Garrecht will go to Somerset, the others to Warren. The prisoners received their sentences with little or no feeling, but Snyder's wife and children, who were present, wept violently.

AN OIL FIRE IN NEWARK BAY.

At 5:30 o'clock last evening the building known as the "Agitator," belonging to the American Oil-works, and situated on Shooter's Island, at the mouth of Newark Bay, facing the Kill Von Kull, caught fire, and at 11 o'clock the fire was still burning brightly, lighting up the waters of the bay and the surrounding shores of New-Jersey and Staten Island. The fire was preceded by a loud explosion, and flames burst forth immediately on all sides, and in less than an hour the walls of the building were level with the ground. At 11 o'clock, when a TIMES reporter visited the island, the site of the "Agitator" was covered with burning oil and the destruction of the adjoining buildings seemed to be inevitable. Workmen were busily rolling barrels of oil out of the reach of the flames down to the dock, where a lighter was moored. There were eight or ten men on the island, but no one could give any intelligent account of the cause of the disaster, or knew anything concerning the insurance, if, indeed, there was any. There were no visible precautions against fire in the place, and apparently no pumps or other appliances for extinguishing fires. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The "Agitator," where the crude petroleum was treated, was a low brick building, of little value in itself, and the adjoining buildings are none of them imposing. The fire made a splendid sight from a distant point. A huge column of black smoke rose perpendicularly to a height of, perhaps, 300 feet, and fell to the southeast, hanging like a pall over Staten Island.

REUNION OF CALIFORNIA PIONEERS.

The twenty-seventh anniversary of the admission of California into the Union as a State will be celebrated at the Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, on Saturday, Sept. 8, under the auspices of the Society of the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California. The celebration will consist of a dinner at 2:30 o'clock, followed by an address of welcome by Gen. H. G. Gibson, President of the society, the reading of letters from absentees, the introduction of Gen. John A. Sutter, a pioneer of 1838, an original poem composed by S. C. Upham, a pioneer of 1849, remarks by Col. E. F. Burton, and a song composed by Mr. S. C. Upham, and sung by William J. Hill. The society consists of about 100 members, and its principal officers are Gen. Horatio G. Gibson, of the United States Army, President; John Skirlas, of this City, Vice-President, and Francis D. Clark, Secretary and Treasurer.

A NEW FAMILY HOTEL

ON THE CORNER OF FIFTH-AVENUE AND FORTY-SECOND-STREET—A DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING AND ITS APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. H. Webb is now putting the finishing touches upon a handsome and imposing structure on the north-west corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-second-street, which was begun in the Spring of last year. This building, which is six stories in height, and has two stories below the sidewalk, is built entirely of Nova Scotia yellow-stone. It was designed as a family hotal, and has been leased and will be opened as such on the 1st of September by Mr. Charles F. Dodge, recently of the Palace Hotel, in San Francisco. The new hotel will be, in some respects, unique among the inns of this country. It will contain accommodations for about 140 persons, in suites of from three to six rooms each; the guests will furnish their own apartments, and the intention is to make life in the establishment as much like life in a private house as possible. The parlors and reception-rooms will be reserved for private entertainments, and any family having apartments in the hotel may give receptions to their friends with all the exclusiveness of such entertainments in private dwellings. As for the building, Mr. Webb has, to a great extent, been his own architect. The interior arrangements are all of his own designing. The size of the plot is 75 feet by 125 feet, and the building has one grand entrance on Forty-second-street, and another on the avenue; there are wide staircases connected with each entrance, and two elevators, one of which will be reserved for the guests, while the other will be used by the waiters and other servants, and for the conveyance of meals to upper rooms, and for luggage. The walls are three feet thick at the base, and nearly all of the partitions are of brick, thus making one of the strongest and safest buildings in the City. The building has an interior court, and Mr. Webb thinks that it is the best lighted and ventilated hotel building in this country, without an exception. The two hallways are floored in marble, and brick walls intervene between the two staircases, an unusual feature in hotels, and one of great advantage in case of fire. Indeed, the precautions against fire in the hotel are in every way excellent. There are fire hose and other fire-extinguishing apparatus on every floor, worked by strong hydraulic engines by the simple turning of a cock. Croton water and gas are arranged so as to supply each floor independently, and there is a gas meter in each suite of apartments, so that guests may control their own supply.

The large public dining-room, resplendent with large mirrors and frescoing, is the principal room on the ground floor. It is 23 feet wide and 62 feet long, and private dining-rooms adjoin it. The parlors and reception-rooms are commodious, and will be elegantly furnished and upholstered; there is a billiard-room and a barber's room; but, as a matter of course, in such an establishment there will be no drinking-bar. Bath-rooms and closets are attached to every suite, and also independent bath-rooms and other conveniences upon each floor and in the basement. The kitchen, as every prospective guest of the hotel will be glad to learn, is airy and commodious, and will be well appointed. A light and well-ventilated dining-room for the nurses and their charges is one of those by either elevator. Concerning the elevators, it is well to say that they are not adjacent to any room, and guests will not be annoyed by the noise of their running. One distinctive feature of the house Mr. Webb points out with pardonable pride. Although he has not been able to conquer that great problem which all hotel builders have to contend with, and make every room a corner room; yet he has done the next best thing, and provided plenty of windows, and consequently plenty of sunlight. Nearly every room has more than one window. The parlor floor and the two floors above it are finished in hard woods, and the others are painted in particolors. The halls will be heated by air which is passed over steam coils in the cellar, and the rooms by radiators placed under the windows, so that the hot air will be likewise fresh. Mr. Webb thinks that the situation of the house, on the highest point of Murray Hill, is a particularly desirable one for a family hotel. The hotel will be conducted by Mr. Dodge on the American plan.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Porter & Bainbridge, card manufacturers at No. 33 Beekman-street, have failed with $20,000 liabilities, and nominal assets in excess of the above amount. General depression is ascribed as the cause of the failure.

Frederick W. Coffin and William Roscoe Lyon, composing the firm of Coffin & Lyon, paper dealers, of No. 23 Beekman-street, assigned their property, for the benefit of creditors, to Josiah P. Marquand, jr., yesterday.

Messrs. Speiman Brothers, wholesale dealers in fancy goods and notions, No. 369 Broadway, suspended payment yesterday. The firm is unable at present to state the amount of assets and liabilities, although the latter will probably reach $200,000. Among the creditors are most of the leading fancy goods importers and manufacturers, while a considerable amount of the paper has been sold through Wall-street brokers.

Dr. Robert D. McGraw, of No. 46 West Fifty-first street, has been adjudicated a bankrupt on his own petition by Register Little. He owes about $30,000, but his schedules are very incomplete. Bacon Brothers & Starr, brokers, have a claim for $24,000 for losses in stock transactions. Among the other claims is one of James H. Ingersoll for money advanced during the past ten years, the amount of which the Doctor does not know.

The wholesale dry goods house of Emery, Ivey & Lee, No. 357 Broadway, suspended payment yesterday, with liabilities which, though not definitely known, will approximate $200,000. The assets are a stock of merchandise which will probably inventory about $110,000; notes and accounts, thought to be good, about $60,000, and real estate worth about $5,000. The failure is due to the general pressure of the times, and severe losses through bad debts in the first half of the present year. About two-thirds of the indebtedness is due to dry goods commission houses, the balance to Wall-street note buyers. As soon as the firm became aware of its condition it invited, under the advice of Chamberlain, Carter & Eaton, Messrs. Henry A. Page, of Falkner, Page & Co.; Cornelius N. Bliss, of Right, Bliss & Fabyan; Henry Lawrence, of Woodward, Lawrence & Co.; John Byers, of Parker, Wilder & Co., and Woodbury Langdon, of Joy, Langdon & Co., to act as a committee of creditors to determine what plan of settlement will be best advantageous to all concerned. This committee met yesterday and appointed as its immediate representative in the matter Mr. Henry H. Stokesbury, of the late firm of Cochran, McLean & Co. A detailed statement of the affairs of the firm is in course of preparation, and will be submitted to the creditors some time this week.

A TELEGRAPH MANAGER ABSCONDS.

Walter W. Ottley, the manager of the office of the American District Telegraph Company at No. 270 West Twenty-third-street, has been a fugitive from justice since Friday. It has been discovered that he has been systematically robbing the company for two years; although Mr. E. W. Andrews, the President of the company, said yesterday to a TIMES reporter that the amount of his defalcation was very small, probably not exceeding $200. His methods, however, were curious. He would suspend a message boy for three days or so; mark over the figures on the receipt for the boy's salary before the boy signed it the reduced sum in lead-pencil, and after the boy had signed the receipt, he would erase the lead-pencil marks, and thus have a receipt for the full sum. Ottley is a man of about 42 years of age, had been in the employ of the company for three years, and was formerly a conductor on the Long Island Railroad. He has a wife and two children. It is not thought that he has left this country.

A WORTHLESS AND DANGEROUS NEPHEW.

For several months James McCarthy, a contractor, of No. 406 West Thirty-sixth-street, has had his nephew, John McCarthy, in his employ as a dirt-cart driver. He discharged him on Thursday for habitual neglect of duty. On Friday evening young McCarthy entered his uncle's office, armed with a large carving-knife, and made an assault upon a young man who had been employed in his place. The elder McCarthy interferred to save his employe from death, and the nephew threatened to "settle" his uncle up. Before he could carry this threat into execution, Patrolman Jacques, of the Sixteenth Precinct, entered the office and undertook to arrest the desperado. McCarthy made two lunges at the officer with the carving-knife, but failed to wound him, and the policeman retaliated by dealing his assailant a blow with his baton, which brought him to terms. McCarthy was then disarmed and locked up. Yesterday morning he was arraigned before Justice Wandell, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, when the policeman made a charge of felonious assault against him. He was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

JERSEY CITY LIQUOR DEALERS IN COURT.

Yesterday William Van Keuren, ex-Police Commissioner of Jersey City, was arrested for selling liquor without a license at the West Side Driving Park. He was arrested by the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and arraigned before Justice Davis, of the First District Police Court. He pleaded guilty, and was promptly fined $25, which he paid. In the afternoon ex-Alderman Christopher Helms, Patrick Long, John B. Seelenmeier, and Christopher Kahrhoff appeared before Police Justice Paloubet, of the Second Police Court, Jersey City, to answer charges of selling liquor without license, preferred against them by the society. They all pleaded not guilty. The society's attorney, William Corbin, appeared for the city, and Theodore Runyon on behalf of the liquor dealers. The cases were adjourned to Monday afternoon, when the trial will be held.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 1,813.

The steamers Adriatic, California, and Neckar took out yesterday 46,406 letters, 671 registered letters, and 79 bags of newspapers.

Mayor Ely will return from Saratoga on Wednesday next and resume his official duties, which are now performed by Alderman Purroy.

During the past week 721 misdirected commercial letters were corrected at the New-York Post Office and forwarded to their intended destination.

A picnic for the benefit of St. Agnes' Roman Catholic Church will take to-morrow at the Jones' Wood Colosseum. There will be a number of athletic contests for handsome prizes.

The annual festival of Typographical Union No. 6, of this City, will be held Monday afternoon and evening next at Sulzer's East River Park. Chave's Band will furnish the music.

James Hickey, aged 10 years, of No. 177 West Broadway, fell off a Hudson River freight train at the corner of Bank and West streets yesterday, and had his left foot crushed by the cars passing over it.

The locomotive attached to a Harlem Railroad freight train struck and demolished a market wagon at the Fordham crossing yesterday morning. The horse attached to the wagon and the driver escaped uninjured.

Julius Stern, aged 19, of No. 97 Avenue B, during a quarrel early yesterday morning with two strangers in First-street, near Second-avenue, was struck on the head with a loaded cane and severely wounded. His assailants escaped.

Hugh Kenny, aged 11 years, of No. 185 Elizabeth-street, while climbing between two freight cars attached to a train passing the corner of Bethune and West streets yesterday afternoon, fell to the pavement and was run over, receiving serious injuries.

John McCarthy, aged 9 years, of No. 140 Cherry-street, while at Broadway and Fulton-street last evening, was struck on the head with a billet of wood by some unknown person, and was seriously injured. He was cared for at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the week ending at noon yesterday 553 deaths, 513 births, and 86 marriages, showing a decrease of 72 deaths and 33 marriages, and an increase of 5 births, as compared with the figures of the preceding week.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week the Department of Fire and Buildings issued permits for the erection of 25 new buildings.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by an unknown incendiary about 2 o'clock yesterday morning to fire a two-story frame house on Broadway, near Sumpter-street, owned by Adrian M. Suydam.

Christian Ruether, a grocer, while driving to market was stopped about 3 o'clock yesterday morning in Magnolia-street by two men, one of whom pointed a pistol at his head and demanded his money. Ruether whipped up his horse and escaped from the highwaymen.

At a meeting of the Board of Elections held yesterday morning, John Sherry, jr., the Republican clerk, was removed on motion of Mr. Platt, and ex-City Assessor John Shearon, a Democrat, appointed clerk of the board. The salary attached to the position is $2,000.

Ludwig W. Kolloger commenced an action for slander in the City Court yesterday against Richard Rathkamp, a grocer doing business corner of Jackson and Gold streets. Kolloger was formerly in Rathkamp's employ as a clerk. The complaint charges that after he left Rathkamp's employ the latter accused him of theft.

William Pine, of No. 775 Atlantic-avenue, has been lying at

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THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

THE NEW HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE CZAR—WAITING FOR REINFORCEMENTS—THE RUSSIANS IN STRONG FORCE—A TURKISH VICTORY IN ASIA MINOR.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The *Times'* dispatch, dated Shumla, Aug. 18, says a junction of Suleiman Pasha with Mehemet Ali may be regarded as beyond doubt. The *News'* correspondent at Studeni telegraphs as follows: "I understand that, for the future the Army and Imperial Head-quarters will remain united, which seems to imply that the Emperor will encourage the soldiers by his actual presence on the battle-field. The Emperor is pleasantly quartered in a good house outside of the village, and seems in excellent health and spirits. The air is pure in contrast to that at Biela. The health of the suite is much improved, but Gen. Ignatieff is still ailing. Prince Galatzin has been obliged to leave for Karlsbad. A stream of reinforcements is flowing now steadily through Roumania. It is expected that both the guard and grenadier corps will be in Bulgaria by the first week in September. The staff here calculate that 180,000 men are now actually on the march to reinforce the Army. The next battle about Plevna is meant to be decisive; hence the delay for the sake of insuring success. The Fourth Cavalry Division has been detached on an independent expedition for the purpose of stopping Turkish communication with Sophia by blocking the Orchordik Pass, the main thoroughfare and easiest marching route over the Balkans. It is felt here that this should have been done earlier.

Reuter's dispatch dated Kustendji, Saturday, says: "The Russian Army has occupied this town. There are no signs of either the Turkish Army or fleet. A dispatch from Tirnova, dated Friday, states that the Russian Army occupies in force a line extending from that town to the Schipka Pass. The Turks are a considerable distance off, and do not make any demonstration. It is said the Russians intend to blockade Plevna, but will not attempt to take it by assault. Osman Pasha's supplies are beginning to fail.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that, at the special request of the Grand Duke Nicholas, the mobilization of two more divisions of grenadiers and one cavalry division has been ordered.

A Reuter dispatch from Alexandria says the reports that the Egyptian contingent in Turkey will be increased have lately been gaining ground.

The Nile has ceased to rise during the last four days, and is now 14 feet below the average of the last three years.

Reuter's Erzeroum dispatch and an official telegram from Mukhtar Pasha state that on Saturday the Russians, numbering 35,000 infantry, 10 regiments of cavalry, and 110 guns, attacked Mukhtar along the whole line, extending from Magarajikh to Yakinlar. The cannonade commenced at 7 in the morning, at and 6 in the evening the Russians retreated in good order to their encampment pursued by the Turks. The Turks lost 165 killed and wounded, and the Russians 1,200.

FROM PERA TO ADRIANOPLE.

LEAVING A PLACE LOVELY BEYOND ALL FANCY—A JOURNEY BY RAIL FROM CONSTANTINOPLE—DESERTIONS FROM THE ARMY—FLIRTING WITH A TURKISH LADY, AND HOW IT WAS INTERRUPTED—HOSPITALITY TO THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT—CRUELTY OF BASHI-BAZOUKS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ADRIANOPLE, Monday, July 30, 1877.

It is impossible that there can be many pleasanter things in life than to be ordered to leave Pera. Within my experience there is nothing quite so dreadful as Pera in the world. I have had nine or ten weeks of it, and I had grown aweary. Pera is a quarter with every possible disadvantage belonging to a wilderness, and with none of the advantages belonging to a town. A doleful place, where night was hideous and day was dull. One could bear the mosquitoes. There was the constant hope and ever-recurring chase for revenge, and in that many a man found his compensation for the misery they inflicted. One could have borne the *beckchees*, a dreadful tribe of men whose sole business in life is to go about and make a noise at night—one could have borne them but for the reflection that they made their hideous row on purpose, and were paid for doing it. But the dogs! It is so old a theme that I am ashamed to descant upon it. Satire and sorrow, invective and profanity beyond all saying have been invested in it, and the dogs go on. It is not their business to read up the opinions of travelers, or to institute measures of reform against themselves. Their business is to spend the day in breeding fleas, and the night in howling. Every individual dog is a flea farm in a high state of cultivation, and every individual dog has vocal power and melancholy iteration enough to destroy the nightly dreams of a whole city. It is only justice to say that the jackal, whose praises have been a good deal sung in this direction, is not to be held in comparison for a moment with the Constantinople dog. I have to thank that never sufficiently denounced, that ineffable, abominable, beastly dog, for ruined nerves and a broken digestion. I have to thank him for a darkened conscience and a hardened heart. I have to thank him for gusts of rage which were once foreign and impossible to my nature, and for the utterance of wishes shocking to benevolence and repugnant to Christian principle. I shall dream in future years of Pera in my worst nightmares, and shall awake with its nightly howlings ringing with fiendish cadence in my ears. Yet I desire to be fair to the City of the Golden Horn. If I dream through nightmare hours of the inside of the city, no dream of beauty I may ever have will go beyond the glories of its outer seeming. Seen from the Golden Horn as the blessed caique in which I left the place clove the emerald-colored water, and as the morning sun set all the minarets and domes aflame with gold, and lit stately façade above façade, and set the vivid green of trees aglow like living emeralds, the place was lovely past all fancy. Seraglio Point was bathed in amber hazes, and every lovely outline was softened and refined, until the place looked like some fairy city, and one could scarcely breathe lest the whole vision should dissolve and vanish.

A railway station in Stamboul! An anachronism in the home of anachronisms! A score or two of Turks and Jews and Armenians and Wallachians and Bulgarians, and here and there a European waiting for the train. Frugal travelers, provisioned for the day's journey, and wearing perhaps a dozen thin rings of bread like an exaggerated bracelet on the wrist. Travelers less frugal sipping coffee and smoking cigarettes in the waiting-room. Men of every possible shade of complexion, and a score or so of varieties in dress, hurrying to and fro with baggage; guards in trim uniform, with French peaked caps, checking off the baggage and directing distracted passengers. Everywhere a cheerful bustle and confusion utterly unlike the ordinary run of Turkish life. We are up too early, my dragoman and I, and all this bustle of preparation goes on for at least an hour before we start. But at last the signal is given, and we are released from the room in which we have hitherto been imprisoned as though we meditated grave designs against the interests of the State, and are allowed to enter the train. The carriage is comfortable and well upholstered—though a trifle stuffy—and our long journey seems likely to be a pleasant one. Now we are off, with such a panorama on our left as no living painter, and indeed no painter who ever lived, could do adequate justice to. Yet it prevails on me to do justice to a certain painter whose dreams I have long doubted. Once upon a time somebody, looking at a picture of the greatest English painter, remarked skeptically that he had never seen such a sky. "I dare say you haven't," said Turner; "but don't you think you'd like to?" I have for years envied the modern English painter, Mr. Brett, his power of seeing purples and greens and ambers and generally unimaginable glories in seawater, and have always disbelieved in his accuracy, though I have loved the exquisite beauty of his colors. But here I surrender all doubt. Not even Brett could lay on canvas such a jeweled richness as drowsed before us in the Bosphorus that morning, nor even he could paint such hills as were beyond it. Such an ethereal blue they were, with such depths of purple in their shadows, and such changing gleams of light about them! The whole landscape as we went was rich with beauties. The boats that slept upon the waters were sweet with many colors, and the dirty, lazy, lounging rascals who lay sleepily and carelessly about them were beautiful with distance. Our way lay past the moldering, crumbled city wall; and past a church-yard, gray with memorial stones and sad with the shade of cypress trees; and past great stretches of open country, baked bare and brown by the intense Summer heat; and past quiet villages which made me fancy that I must have been suddenly transported to Tipperary, so tumble-down and picturesque and Irish were they; and past quiet streams which made a glass for overhanging trees, unruffled by any touch of air; and past groups of picturesquely attired soldiery, who saluted the train as we went by; and through whole fields of camomile and acres of sunflowers growing in lush wildness, with here and there a long patch of Indian corn, which waved its white hair in the glancing sun and made the bare fields beyond it glad with the cool green of its leaves. A journey to be remembered for its beauties, for its quaintness, for the verdant luxury of the land. A journey to be remembered also for a thousand evidences of neglect and idleness, and thankless scorn of bounteous nature's gifts—for a thousand evidences of decay and stupid, unconquerable old toryism.

The introduction of a railway into Turkey has had one beneficial effect at least. No doubt it will in time have many, but this was inevitable and immediate. The Turk is a gentleman who goes about such business as he has in the slowest and laziest possible fashion. The railway occasionally makes him run, for trains, like time and tide, wait for no man, not even in Turkey. You should have seen him run—the collective Turk, I mean—at one of the stations on our route. A score or two, all fat and elderly and dignified in aspect by nature, waddling over the ground at a rate for which no man would have given them credit, and tumbling into the carriages with panting cries, presented, perhaps, the most gratifying spectacle I have seen in Turkey. It pleased me to see Western civilization hitting the Oriental in his one weak place in this way. At Tcholou we came upon a train which was laid by there, waiting to be attached to ours. It was crammed full of soldiers—was overflowing with them, in fact. They sat on the roofs of the carriages, and swarmed about the trucks of baggage and ammunition which accompanied them, and hung their bare, bronzed legs out of windows, and lolled lazily and jovially about the platforms, singing their monotonous nasal songs, and beating time with hands and feet. They were going up to join Suleiman Pasha's army, which lies at Yazi-Ezgrad, and they were as jolly and as full of spirits as soldiers going up to the front generally are. You can never say much for the Turkish soldiers' dress and general appointments, but they look like true fighting stuff if only they were properly disciplined and officered. They are all men of splendid physique, and look wiry and hard bitten. These particular fellows have seen a good deal of fighting within the last year or two, for they have only just been withdrawn from the war against the indomitable mountaineers of Montenegro. Their experience is not likely to be of any special service to them in regular warfare. The Montenegrin method of fighting is not likly to be that adopted by the Russians, though every now and again in a brush against the Cossacks these warriors of the mountains may have a chance of practising their accustomed tactics. Suleiman Pasha is a brave and able officer, and may be relied upon to do his best with his intractable materials; but neither he nor any man can very well be expected to achieve a complete control over these wild and lawless spirits. Large numbers of them have already disbanded themselves, and now wander about the country in armed bands, living by brigandage—a method of life which their instincts and training alike lead them to prefer. I was a good deal astonished weeks ago in the capital when one of my cherished notions went completely by the board. It had always been my fixed belief—as I suppose it is the fixed belief of most people—that every Turk in the Sultan's wide dominions was ready and willing to fight for the upholding of his throne. But there are a great number of desertions from the ranks, and the fiery enthusiasm one has been led to expect is not one-half so general as is supposed. It is not that the Turk is one bit afraid to fight, but he prefers to go around on his own hook and to have his little share of loot all to himself, and he hates to be drilled and commanded. There were 37 deserters aboard the train, and it was said by some of my traveling companions that when they reached the main army they would be at once sentenced to be shot. The general opinion, however, seemed to be that they would be compelled to join the army, and that no punishment worth mentioning would be inflicted. Their captors for the present drove them about in a very angry fashion, and, as my dragoman told me, abused them like pickpockets. My dragoman, by the way, is a perfect treasure, a most accomplished linguist, a man who has traveled over half the civilized and nearly all the uncivilized globe, and a gentleman, or something very like one, into the bargain. This is the home of polyglots, and it is really not at all an infrequent thing to meet mere children who can talk half a dozen languages. Nobody is at all surprised to meet a man who talks ten or a dozen, while a man in a decent position in life who has not command of two or three tongues besides his own has to be quite ashamed of himself.

At the station at which we encountered the troops there were two or three trains waiting, and in one of the carriages of that which lay alongside there were a number of Turkish ladies. It is only to be expected that when a woman is pretty she should not only know it herself, but should be quite willing that other people should know it too. The bevy I speak of evidently made up a harem, and the chances were that the poor things had never seen an American in all their lives before, and that they might never see one again. So I put my head out of the window to give them an opportunity, and the youngest and prettiest of the party put out hers and took an innocent look round, and caught my eye by accident once or twice. In our own train there was an elderly Turk in a white turban and a grizzled black beard, and though the old rascal had no more right to be looking at another man's wives than I had, he took umbrage at me, and scowled in an appalling way. When I remained impervious to the scowl and the young lady continued to catch my eye by accident, that old Turk called one of his servants and ordered him to close the door of the ladies' carriage and have the blinds pulled down. There were two or three children with the ladies, and they were clambering up and down the steps of the carriage and amusing themselves. The servant bundled them in and locked the door, and an elderly old party who had given up wanting to catch any young man's eye by accident for rather more than half a century—to judge by the look of her—pulled down the blinds, and the old Turk took his head in growlingly. I am not a vain man; but the sympathies of the younger lady were evidently in my direction, and we continued to look at each other by accident until the train moved on. I was a little angry at that old Turk's unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the subject, though I suppose it was natural enough in him, and I took occasion to abuse Turkey and Turkish institutions. But the old gentleman mollified me before many hours were over, and I shall remember him pleasantly always. We had neglected to provide ourselves with provisions for our journey, knowing very well that there were restaurants along the line, and that there would be stoppages made for refreshment. It turned out, however, that at the first of these a colony of German residents were in the habit of dining daily, and that they had fallen voraciously upon all available provender before we got there. When we came to the next, we dashed at it with a hungry ardor, and were encountered by a dirty boy, who informed us that there were no provisions in the place, not even bread. They expected the Russians, so the dirty boy informed us, and the proprietor of the restaurant had cleared out under the impression that there would be no more traveling that way for a little time to come. We could have a glass of beer, he told us, and with that light refection we were fain to be content. When we came back to the platform, my dragoman went into bitter complaint in all the languages at his command, and delivered a sort of polyglot harangue on the discomforts of the situation. The old Turk overheard it, and sent a servant round to us with a polite message and some rings of delicious bread, which we very thankfully accepted. Hospitality is the very instinct and nature of a Turk. He can do anything at you if you look at his wife, or at anybody else's wife in his presence, and would disembowel you or impale you with the utmost calmness—ginour as you are—on a lighter provocation, but he will not see even a dog go hungry. Christians rank somewhere next to dogs in his scheme of things, and his hospitality is wide and catholic enough even to extend so low. But this was done courteously and kindly, and like a gentleman, and I beg to thank that old gentleman for his gift of bread and for the gracious way in which it was offered.

Toward nightfall we saw from our carriage windows the spires and domes of a great city a mile or more to our right, all dim and gray with the gloom of evening, and knew that we were at Adrianople. The station was crowded with more troops, and there were trucks bearing batteries of guns, and provisions, and ammunition for the forces, drawn up in long lines and clustered thickly with soldiers who could find no room in the carriages. We found a cab outside the station, and having bestowed ourselves and our luggage safely therein, were driven along a wide and level road—the best I have yet seen in Turkey—toward the town. Such a beautiful peace and calm were on the whole wide, park-like landscape, as we drove along below the brightening stars, that one grew unwilling to believe that all those instruments of death were near and that this lovely scene itself might shortly be a very Golgatha. The full moon hung low down in the sky, and the faint, long shadows of the trees were soft upon the turf and on the dimly-gleaming roadway. When we came to the town all was silent and deserted, as though the place had been a city of the dead. Not a light gleamed anywhere; not a footstep sounded. We saw no creature until we drove into a narrow passage, and the door which blocked our way was opened by a sleepy servant, who rubbed his eyes and yawned as if newly awakened. In the broad courtyard of the hotel, and on the steps, and in the rooms corridors, the servants of the place lay asleep, curled up on little pallets, and the whole place seemed utterly given up to Morpheus. We succeeded, however, in making a decent meal, and then feeling disinclined for bed, we took a sleepy boy and made him light a lantern and sallied out into the streets. The city is not yet in a state of siege, though the formal proclamation is expected daily, but the new Governor has issued an order to the effect that no citizen shall stir out after nightfall without a lantern, on pain of instant arrest. The Roumanians are an economic people, and they save their candles by not going out at all after sundown. We found a melancholy little café after a time, and played billiards on a table which had a bed of wood instead of slate beneath the cloth. The balls—one of which had a piece knocked out of it—rolled about with as much noise as the Dutchman's nine-pins made in the Catskill Valley, and the cushions projected them which way they chose, and we very shortly gave up the game in despair, and went back to the hotel again and so to bed. I have since discovered that that warped billiard-table represents the sum total of the material provided for innocent public recreation in the second city of this vast and populous empire.

Matters here are assuming a very serious complexion. Four days ago Ali Pasha, the ex-Governor, left for Constantinople, where things will probably be made uncomfortable for him, and his removal and the appointment of his successor have very considerably disturbed the city. Some fortnight back, when the flying rumors of the approach of the Russians were first confirmed, the people were seized with panic, and the leading citizens of the respective Christian population—Greeks, Germans, Englishmen, and so forth—took counsel together, and in result sought their Consuls and requested that steps might be taken for preserving the inward order of the city. The consulate officers, thus appealed to, took joint action, and together laid the case before Ali Pasha, who, while apparently as panic stricken as anybody in the city, obstinately refused to listen to the plea presented to him, and denounced it as an insolent interference with his authority. Not content with this stupid piece of work, he made matters worse by stating to one of the native citizens that the position was desperate, and thus adding fuel to that fire of panic which it was his especial duty to extinguish. The Consuls carried their appeal to the Sublime Porte, and the response came immediately in the shape of the imperative recall of the Governor and the appointment of Ibrahim Pasha to his place. Among the vulgar—to whom the cause of the change is not known—the change itself has been productive of a thousand rumors and a generally unsettled feeling. Everything in war time in such a country as this necessarily conspires to awaken fear, but there can be little doubt that the people of Adrianople have more than mere chimera to alarm them. Within the last two or three days a village between this and Philippopolis has fallen into the hands of the Cossacks, who have sacked and burned it. For two days railway communication was suspended, and the line—broken by the Russians in several places—was only restored two nights ago. The English Consul of the city, who was at Philippopolis when the Cossacks broke the railway line, felt that his duty required him to be at his post, and straightway mounted horse and rode across the country, arriving here greatly fatigued, but otherwise none the worse for his journey, late last Saturday evening. The Cossacks have already been seen south of Adrianople, and they are hovering in clouds on the north, plundering and burning everywhere, and heralding the arrival of their main body. Three hundred of them, accompanied by a number of Bulgarian peasants, who accord them willing help, made a dashing attempt upon a bridge which is of great strategical importance to the Turks. It is situated near Haskeni, and is represented as being the best and most strongly built in that part of the country. It seems that they had neither dynamite nor gunpowder, and that they were forced to attempt to break down the bridge by means of pickaxes and levers. Just as they had set to work they were suprised by a detachment of the defending forces, and an obstinate conflict ensued, which ended in the defeat of the Cossacks, who left no fewer than 40 of their number dead upon the field. I conversed last Saturday with the wife of the Station Master at Haskeni, who told me that all the inhabitants of the village had fled at a moment's notice on the approach of the Cossacks, leaving everything behind them. Every day fugitives reach Adrianople, and every day Turkish residents of wealth and position make their way from here toward the capital, taking their children and their wives with them.

The work of fortification at Adrianople is being pushed on with unusual energy, and a series of batteries is being erected all round the town. On the northern side, where it is plainly to be seen that the Russians could easily command the whole city from the heights, a battery of 21 Krupp guns has been erected, covering the only position which would really be valuable to the enemy. News of a great defeat of the Russians at Yamboli arrived here on the 26th, but though the statement that a victory has been achieved is still adhered to, its dimensions have greatly dwindled, and it now seems that it was a mere affair of outposts. Rumor flies and lies here as she surely never flew and lied before, and nothing except that which one actually sees is trustworthy until it has been sifted again and again. I had yesterday, on the best authority, a comic little story apropos of the recent occupation of the Bashi-Bazouks. True to themselves and their reputation, these gentlemen swaggered about here as if the place belonged to them, and bullied the inhabitants with a lordly freedom all their own. There is a certain Inderviashor in the Bazaar, with whose name, strangely enough, I was quite familiar years before I ever thought of seeing Adrianople. During the Crimean war he was Turkish interpreter to Gen. Wyndham. He was allowed to keep a canteen in camp, and his place was the favorite resort of both the English and the French of rank and file. He was a jolly fellow then, as he is in his own way still, and everybody knew the busy, good-natured little Hungarian. "Wyndham's Goldstien" they called him. He has been settled here for 16 years now, and almost thinks himself a native of the place. One of the Bashi-Bazouks, strolling through the bazaar, stepped into Goldstien's store and asked the price of some article or other. The answer was that the article was for sale at 5 piastres. The savage, having so far discovered that he could have things all his own way by dint of a little bullying, drew his sword and quietly remarked that if he didn't get that article for 2 piastres he should kill the vender and have it for nothing. But Wyndham's Goldstien was another kind of man to the cogging Greeks and crying Jews with whom the savage had so far had to deal. There happened to be on Goldstien's counter an iron yard measure—honest measure, let us hope—and the valiant little haberdasher made a rush for this, armed himself with it, and defied the truculent invader. The invader got out of the shop immediately, but he felt so ashamed of himself that he went into the next but one and retrieved his position as a bully by chasing an active young Jew the whole length of the bazaar at the sword's point. These scoundrels, while they have to deal with people who let them see that they are afraid, are absolutely irrepressible. They have no bent of mind which is not purely animal and savage, and their cruelty is only equaled by the utter wantonness with which it is exercised. Only on the day of my arrival here a woman came to the Bishop of the Greek Church, bearing with her one of the arms of her dead husband, who had literally been hacked in pieces by these ruffians. Nothing was done. Nothing, I suppose, could be done. It was impossible to identify the marauders, since there are countless bands of them at large throughout the country. Many of their atrocities are charged on the Bulgarians, but a wealthy Bulgarian citizen has some time offered here a premium of 1,000 piastres to anybody who will prove a single instance against his countrymen, and no one has yet taken the reward.

The people are complaining of the extravagant prices to which provisions have risen in consequence of the war; but prime meat can be had at 3 piastres the *oque*, (less than 3 cents a pound,) and eggs at 9 piastres a hundred. These are war prices, and a man can live here in luxury, in time of peace, on about $2 a week.

As I am about to mail this I receive intelligence of an engagement of outposts between the troops of Chakhir Pasha, commanding the Ottoman advance guard, and the Russians occupying Eskizaara. Raouf Pasha has also had an affair with the troops camped on the heights dominating Yennizaara, and in both of these the Turks have been successful. Chakhir Pasha is ex-Chef d'Etat Major of the Herzegovinian Army. He is a man of accomplished military education and very active. He is at present engaged in a strenuous attempt to drive back the Russians from the position they occupy near the point of junction of the railroads between Yennizaara and Kara-Bowmon. At this latter place the whole force of the Turks south of the Balkans is at present concentrated. Raouf Pasha protects on his side the front of the Yamboli Railroad, to which so much damage has already been done by the enemy. The Cossacks are seen in every direction in the vicinity. From Turnova, Semenly, and Hirmanli, Mussulmans are flying with their cattle. Between Yamboli and Constantinople trains have resumed their transport of emigrants. At Kaidjik, a village in which the native merchants have built stores for export goods, it is said that the Bulgarians have made an outbreak, and burned down several of the stores. The damage is estimated at $10,000, and is sustained chiefly by European traders. There are several Bulgarian stores, none of which have been touched.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DOCUMENT.

A MANIFESTO FROM THE HEAD OF THE TURKISH MILITARY SCHOOL—THE ALL-POWERFULNESS OF ALLAH—THE FAULTS COMMITTED—FORTIFICATIONS OF CONSTANTINOPLE—HOW THE CITY IS DEFENDED—THE SACRED DUTY OF EACH MUSSULMAN.

From our Own Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, July 30, 1877.

Although Turkish officials are extremely reticent in affording the public any information regarding military affairs, yet occasionally the Sublime Porte authorizes the publication of a manifesto, for the purpose of inciting those of its people who are called upon to bear arms, and, as it were, encouraging the patriotism of its raw military material. A document of the kind referred to has just been published by the Turkish newspapers. It emanates from Ali Suava Pasha, the head of the Imperial Military School. The manifesto is quite of a piece with the documents of the Sublime Porte from time to time published for the purpose either of excusing itself for the errors it has committed, or with a view to deny facts which in the opinion of the world at large are undeniable. I give you a translation, not because the document possesses any peculiar merit of its own, but because it illustrates the strong faith which the Turks profess to see in the all-powerfulness of Allah, and at the same time give certain information upon military matters which at the moment is certainly interesting:

There is no reason we should despair at this moment about the situation, or fear that our resistance will not be equal to the attack of the Russians. We are engaged in a war which we could not avoid. We have done all that it was possible to do in order to take the necessary military measures; but we have committed a fault in adopting an offensive plan instead of a defensive one. [This is literally translated from the Turkish, but it is doubtless a transposition of the words "defensive" and "offensive."] Did not our adversary seem to tell us in marching against us: "I shall enter your country, I shall cut off your people, and shall separate from you your Christian powers. I shall take possession of the Balkan passes in order to accomplish my design, and shall tell you then, in a common accord with my brothers of Europe, that the affair is finished." We, instead of replying to him, "No, we shall not open the doors to you; we shall not let you come in, and shall use all our efforts to repel you," have answered: "Let our adversary come in; let him try to execute his menace; we shall then reflect on the means of driving him away." Are the faults that have been committed due to ignorance or to any other cause? That is what the next trial, now about to take place, will prove. Let us forget by-gone events, and arrive at our object. That is to say, let us try to show that there is no reason for despair.

First—Because the head and the feet of the country are healthy. We have a *Padishah* who is young and strong. He has studied attentively the life of the three *Padishahs*, his predecessors. He has known how to appreciate the goodness of the first, how to find out the mistakes committed by the second, and to appreciate the results of the fears and suspicions of the third. He has inherited the bravery and the magnanimity of his grandfather, the goodness and justice of heart of his father, and has worked hard to deliver the Empire from the difficulties that keep it suspended between life and death. difficulties that he has met with at the very moment of his ascent to the throne. Alone he prepares the measures for driving out the enemy; can God refuse to assist such a sovereign possessing such qualities, and who is placed at the head of so many thousands of warriors?

Second—Are our troops vanquished? Certainly not. On the contrary. They are more desirous than ever to make war, and are in the best condition for waging it. Has not Russia in all the wars that she has made with us had in equally superior numbers troops which are at her command in the present war? We, on the contrary, have never had under arms such a large army as that with which we oppose her to-day.

Third—Is our nation so much weakened that the least touch of the hand of our adversary can make it fall? The commander of the armies of Anatolia, in his marches and countermarches, has found himself taken between two columns of the enemy; but making heroic efforts, he has succeeded not only in getting off, but has beaten and put to rout an enemy three times superior in number. This proves, then, that the Russians are neither dragons nor are they equal to Hercules. On the contrary, they are weak, and it is sufficient for us to touch them in order to make them fall.

Fourth—The epoch of tergiversations has passed; the serious fighting is going to begin. Men whose life does not approach its end have taken the direction of the war. Men both civilized and young, who are not at all accustomed to receive slaps in their faces from the Moscovs and others, are at the head of our brave Army.

Fifth—We do not desire at all to upset the covered table of the *simitzia* (cake-sellers of Constantinople) in order to have the simits devoured by the dogs which wait all around with their mouths wide open. Let us suppose that the Russians are marching against Constantinople, a town the two sides of which are protected by the sea. Is it possible that it could be besieged by an army that comes by land? and, this supposition being realized, must we believe everything lost and cry amen?

Sixth—Can we not defeat the enemy even before Constantinople? Constantinople can be defended by two lines of intrenchments from Dercos to Tchekmedjé, and at last we can even occupy Pera, Topdjilar-Tepessi, and Maltépé and resist vigorously. These monsters, which the incapacity of a chief has allowed to cross the Danube without drowning them there, to pass the Balkans without cutting their throats, pursued by our Osmans and our Suleymans, if they come we shall conquer them.

Seventh—Time never is wanting to him who wishes to work. Do you not still remember that when the English fleet passed the Dardanelles and advanced as far as the sea of Marmora, the Sultan Selim, not losing his head, made the inhabitants construct fortifications in four days only, notwithstanding the short space of time that he had before him. With regard to the number and the armament of our fortifications, an idea can be formed by the following list. There are in the neighborhood of

	Mortars.	Guns.
Baront-Hané	..	50
Yedi-Kaulé	4	28
Samatia	5	24
Yéni-Kapen	20	25
Ibrahim Kiaya (Yéni-Kapon)	24	10
Tchatladi-Capon	6	22
Akhir Capon	10	26
Réis Effendi	12	28
Balik-Hané	8	..
Indjirli-Kiosk	6	36
Serai-Bagtché	8	60
In the garden of the Military Hospital		22
In the vicinity of Gulhané	6	24
Near Yeni-Kiosk	6	36
At Yeni-Kiosk	6	24
Top Capon	..	48
Yali-Kiosk	8	62
Sides of Stamboul	8	72
Side of Defterdar	10	28
Tophané	12	84
Hills over Tophané	3	22
Beshiktash and Dolma Bagtché	4	26
Ortakeny	10	18
Kiz-Coulessi (Tower of Leander)	..	14
Salidjak	..	20
Ibrahim Pasha	12	28
Harem Iskelessi	..	28
Haidar Pasha	4	28
Cadikeny	8	24
Total	200	917

An ancient custom existed in Constantinople 73 years ago by which all the inhabitants were to be controlled, and the vagabonds erring in the town were sent away to their countries. The population at that time was less by as least half than it is at present. If, then, 917 guns were transported and placed on the intrenchments at that time in the space of four days, to-day, when the defenses to be established consist simply in digging intrenchments on a line of hills of a length of six hours' march, two days of fatigue duty furnished by the inhabitants of the capital would suffice for the complete execution of these works of defense.

I will now say how I understand the sacred duty of each one:

First—There is God, whom we must not forget.

Second—Those who are frightened are traitors.

Third—War existing, let those who do not take part in it go away.

Fourth—We must not use these words: "There are no men." Why should not there be? Here I am; I am a man. As for those who are jealous of the merit of the others, they are no men.

Fifth—Those who will hear, either from the foreigners or from the natives, that the Russians are, for example, at Kirk-Kilissé, and that they are approaching Tchataldjé—[which is not officially known—must take this news to the nearest Police station, and if the fact related is recognized to be true, they must publish it, otherwise the man who spreads this news must be punished.

Sixth—All the telegrams coming from the theatre of war must be stuck up on the door of the telegraph office.

Seventh—The Government must seize, wherever it shall find them, all munitions of war; such as muskets, petroleum, &c., but it must leave at each merchant's authorized to sell these articles a sample of each one of them, in order that it may be shown to the buyers who will present themselves, (*sic.*)

Eighth—It must confer upon the Mussulman inhabitants the care of the public safety of the capital, according to an ancient custom, and send most of the policemen to guard the fortifications.

GEN. SHERMAN IN GREAT DANGER.

JOSEPH AND HIS BAND OF NEZ PERCES STILL TROUBLESOME—THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND SEVERAL SCOUTS TRYING TO HEAD THEM OFF—ALARM FELT FOR THE SAFETY OF THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 19.—The dispatches which have been received at Gen. Sheridan's head-quarters the past two days from various military sources in the far western country leave no doubt whatever that Joseph, with his band of Nez Percés, is making his way eastward. It is believed that the intention of the chief is to make an attempt to strike the head waters of Tongue River through Yellowstone Park. So fully convinced is Sheridan that this is his intention that he has sent orders to commanders of posts along Little Horn and Tongue Rivers to keep a sharp lookout for the hostiles and give them a warm reception if they show themselves. For this purpose troops in that region will be concentrated. There are at these posts several hundred men of the Twenty-first Infantry, and if it is found necessary to use a larger force several companies will be taken from two or three of the nearest northern forts. Scouts have already been dispatched in every direction to gather information of the approach of the Nez Percés. In view of this change in the theatre of war there is no little alarm felt at head-quarters for the safety of Gen. Sherman, who is supposed to be at the present moment in the Yellowstone Park. He has only five men with him as an escort. The squad is well armed, however, and might worry Joseph and his band fearfully if the two commands should happen to come together. The military which has been stationed in this city the past month are being sent back to the West as rapidly as possible.

A NEWPORT RESIDENCE ROBBED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—The Summer residence of Rev. H. C. Potter, of Grace Church, New-York, was entered by burglars last night. An entrance was effected through the second story window. The thieves, finding it an easy task to reach the second story piazza, they opened the blind to the room where Mrs. Potter was sleeping, but, seeing a light, walked round to another bedroom occupied by Mrs. Potter's mother, which they entered, and stole quite a number of valuables. The robbery was not discovered until this morning. The house was also entered on Thursday night, but only two napkin rings were stolen. Mr. Potter was in New-York on both occasions.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 19.—George Hitchcock, 62 years old, a highly respectable citizen of this city, went out with a party of young men about four miles from this city last night to a large corn-field, for the purpose of hunting coons. While climbing over a stone fence Mr. Hitchcock's revolver, which was in his inside pocket, was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through his heart, causing instant death.

WASHINGTON.

COLORED SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY.

UNJUST DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGRO REGIMENTS — THEIR BANISHMENT TO UNHEALTHY POSTS—LOUD COMPLAINTS FROM THEIR OFFICERS—THE PRESIDENT'S ATTENTION CALLED TO THE MATTER—HE IS EXPECTED TO REFER TO IT IN HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 19, 1877.

When the regular Army of the United States was reorganized after the war, Congress provided that four regiments, two of infantry and two of cavalry, should be composed exclusively of colored men. In the bill for the reduction of the Army, introduced by Mr. Banning of Ohio, two years ago, a section repealing this provision was included. This was intended to absolutely prohibit the enlistment of colored troops. Mr. Banning's bill, including the clause referred to, passed the lower house and was referred to the Senate, where Gen. Logan, Chairman of the Military Committee, quietly buried it. In lieu of the proposed enactment, however, Congress ordered the appointment of a commission to ascertain and report the best possible plan of reorganization. Don Cameron—who was then Secretary of War—Gen. Sherman, Senators West and Cockerell and Representatives Banning and Hurlburt were selected to act as Commissioners. They met frequently, and heard a number of Army officers and others upon the general subject of reorganization, but being almost unanimous in their opposition to any plan which did not increase the service numerically, they did nothing and reported their failure to Congress. During their session, however, the four colored regiments to which I have referred were brought prominently to their notice, and it was argued by many persons that they should be at once disbanded, and colored men enlisted in any of the regiments and all branches of the military service. What has been called the anomaly of the existence of these exclusively colored organizations is just now being again brought to the attention of the National Administration. The President and Secretary McCrary have recently received numerous letters regarding the matter, and are making it a study, with a view to presenting it to Congress for action. The persons principally engaged in agitating this subject are the white officers of the four regiments mentioned, who are at many disadvantages in the service from their connection with them. For the reason that colored men are less susceptible to the evil effects of extreme heat, these regiments have been continually kept on duty along the Rio Grande River, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, while other regiments have been transferred from one post to another at intervals of two or three years, and thus have been able to enjoy during at least a portion of their time the comforts and conveniences of civilization. The officers of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Infantry, on the other hand, have been exiled for 11 years without change at the most disagreeable and unhealthy posts in the United States, and can look forward to nothing but perpetual banishment from the advantages of civilization and cooler climates. Their families are debarred from the usual privileges of education, and are kept in a constant condition of debilitation in health from the evil influences of the climate. Many good officers have been compelled to resign for these reasons. The officers who are interested in the matter say that the negroes make as good soldiers as white men, and are more easily disciplined than the human driftwood that finds a haven in the Army. Further, they say that they have no objection to commanding negro companies if they can be assigned to duty as the officers of other regiments are.

In a communication to the Army Commission last Fall, this and other complaints were made, and the reasons for a change in the organization of the Army in this particular set forth fully. These reasons are now being repeated to the President and Secretary McCrary, and they are asked to call the attention of Congress to the matter. The officers who are agitating the matter do not desire the prohibition of colored men from the Army; on the contrary, they encourage their enlistment, but ask that they may be distributed equally throughout the service and not be confined to four regiments. They claim that the spirit of the Civil Rights bill is violated in making a distinction in the Army on account of race and color, just as much as it would be if in the Treasury Department or in any other of the executive branches of the government colored people were all confined to one class or division and admitted to no other. There is no existing law prohibiting the assignment of colored recruits to any regiment in the service, but it has always been the practice to assign them to the four regiments alluded to. The experiment of a mixture of races has been tried in the Army, it is said, with success, in numerous cases where companies of white troops have been organized in battalions with colored companies. In the Navy no distinction is made, and the same is the case in the Marine Corps. It is a common experience to see one-third of the seamen and marines on board vessels of war with black faces, and naval officers make no complaint. During the recent strike when seamen and marines were ordered out to suppress riots many colored men were in the ranks. It is believed that the whole subject of the enlistment of colored men in the regular Army will be exhaustively referred to by President Hayes in his annual Message to Congress.

H. C.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

PRESENT DISPOSITION OF THE FORCE—THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS AND HOW THEY ARE SUPPLIED WITH TROOPS—

WITH THE TURKISH ARMY.

THE REMOVAL OF ABDUL KERIM.

ARRIVAL OF MEHEMET ALI AT THE FRONT—HIS RECEPTION AT SHUMLA BY GEN. NEDJIB—A SORRY RIDE FROM THE DEPOT TO THE TURKISH CAMP—DEPARTURE FOR CONSTANTINOPLE OF THE EX-GENERALISSIMO AND THE LATE MINISTER OF WAR.

From our Own Correspondent.

SHUMLA, Saturday, July 21, 1877.

Arrived at Shumla road, I found on the platform Nedjib Pasha, Commander of the First Division, stationed at Shumla, and his amiable wife, a Bosnian Catholic. Gen. Nedjib's force of character may be understood from the fact that, though a Mussulman, he had the courage to marry a Christian, and to allow his wife to practice her own religion and to accompany him in public—as, for instance, to-day—without concealing her face with the *yashmak*. Mme. Nedjib was the only lady who followed her husband to camp, and she is only now leaving for Constantinople lest railway communication with Varna should be cut off by the enemy, when she would, perhaps, be only embarrassing to her husband. It is probable that her presence here has already been the means of hindering her husband from being sent to the front, as it reminded the old Serdar Ekrem that Nedjib had married a ghaour and has acquired the tastes, feelings, and habits of thought of Western nations. So, when the great movement of troops took place here three weeks ago, the Commander-in-Chief instead of sending Nedjib Pasha's division to the front, sent forward the Second and Third Divisions. Nedjib Pasha on arriving at the station was amazed to hear of the expected arrival of Mehemet Ali Pasha, but when I arrived and, in answer to his inquiries for Constantinople news, told him that Abdul Kerim was dismissed, he was dumb with astonishment, and seemed incredulous until a telegram was received by the station-master to keep the special train which would bring Mehemet Ali Pasha here in readiness to convey Abdul Kerim and Redif Pasha to Varna. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon the special train came in at full speed, and the moment it stopped Mehemet Ali Pasha alighted, and was affectionately received by Nedjib Pasha, who was his school-fellow. They walked hand in hand—a fraternal custom here—to the station-master's house on the platform, where Mehemet Ali was greeted by Mme. Nedjib. The new commander was accompanied by Reschid Pasha. (Gen. Strecker,) an aide-de-camp from the Sultan's Palace, and some attendants. No precautions had been taken to have a sufficient number of carriages in readiness to convey the new arrivals to the camp—distant an hour and a half from the station—so that what were there were immediately requisitioned, including those already engaged by private individuals, and I and others had to travel in Turkish *arabas*, drawn by very sorry horses.

It is the first time I ever had to mount this description of arabs, and I confess I was somewhat puzzled to find out how I could get in without damaging myself or the carriage. The arab is like a closed waggonette without a door. There is an aperture on each side, about 18 inches square, and the bottom of it is up to one's armpits. A clown in a pantomime might dive clean into it, but what would happen subsequently would hardly be pleasant. If you plunge in with too great an impetus you pop out through the opposite window; and if the forward movement be too little accelerated, you fall back off the step, bumping your head against the top of the aperture. The only way to get in is by an indescribable and, I am sure, most ungraceful wriggle, which ends in curling one's self round like a dog in his kennel. The floor of this curious vehicle is covered with hay, over which is laid some very dirty sacking. The windows at the side and back are protected by a strong lath, which is the only cushion one has to lean against. The roof and upper part of the sides display an attempt at luxury, being covered with maroon cloth (now filthy and in tatters) studded with porcelain buttons, and the wooden part of the carriage appears to have been at one time gay with blue paint picked out with white. The *arabadji* (coachman) is of a piece with his carriage—unshaven, dirty, and decrepit. He has a humped back, probably acquired by having to sit in an aperture similar to those I have described, leaning forward in a sycophantic posture, lest he should bump his head as the crazy vehicle jolts over the ruts and stones.

Half-way to Shumla is a well where the horses are watered, and opposite this is a barn where mudy coffee and execrable wine may be had. The cortége halted here, and the aide-de-camp accompanying Mehemet Ali Pasha rode ahead to the camp to hand to Abdul-Kerim and Redif Pasha the documents informing them that their glory had departed. Up to that moment they had been kept in ignorance of their sudden downfall. Two hours later—at 9 o'clock at night—Abdul-Kerim Pasha and Redif Pasha left the camp and drove to the station. Abdul-Kerim, as usual, went into the station-master's house, and took up his old seat on the sofa over the hot-air. The late Minister of War, however, remained on the line until the train came up, when he immediately jumped into the carriage. The late Commander-in-Chief got into the same carriage and the train moved away with the distinguished passengers, who kept a moody silence. If they spoke, it is probable they would only indulge in mutual recriminations, as either may have reason to think that the other's faults were the cause of their mutual disgrace.

The firman appointing Mehemet Ali Pasha Commander-in-Chief of the forces in European Turkey and civil power over the military zone on this side of the Black Sea was read to-day in presence of the troops. Mehemet Ali then made a short and energetic speech to the effect that he expected every man to be ready, as he himself was, to sacrifice his life for his country; that he had power to raise the meritorious to the rank of General, or to shoot a man who proved himself to be a traitor, and that he was determined to exercise that power; that they need not fear that reward or punishment would depend upon mere written reports, as he himself would be among his troops, and would see everything with his own eyes. This speech was hailed with enthusiasm by the troops, who also shouted, "*Padishahimiz chok yasha*," (long live the Sultan.)

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MEHEMET ALI PASHA WAITED UPON BY A NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS — AN EFFORT MADE TO SECURE RELIABLE INFORMATION — PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE NEW GENERALISSIMO—HOW HE WAS SENT TO THE FRONT BY THE SULTAN.

From our Own Correspondent.

SHUMLA, Monday, July 23, 1877.

This afternoon all the correspondents at present in Shumla, to the number of 15, representing American, English, French, German, and Italian newspapers, waited on Mehemet Ali Pasha in his tent at the camp. We found the Commander-in-Chief seated on a sofa with Namyk Pasha by his side. As Tewfik Bey, Director of the Political Department, who was to have presented us, had not yet made his appearance, we each presented ourselves. Mehemet Ali and Namyk Pasha both rose on our entering the tent and received us cordially. Mehemet Ali addressed the German correspondents in the German language and the others in French, both of which languages his Excellency speaks fluently. He said that the war had hardly yet commenced in earnest, but that in the course of a few days the fun *(la danse)* would begin. It was suggested that we should like to be allowed to assist at the "danse," and one of our number said that in place of the present regulations, which render correspondence almost impossible, all correspondents should be put upon their honor; their work examined by the Press Bureau after publication, and then if it be found that they have done anything prejudicial to the interests of the Turkish Army that the guilty parties should be punished according to previous agreement. The Commander-in-Chief replied that he had not yet had time to decide what regulations should be imposed upon correspondents, but that he was going to consult Namyk Pasha on the subject, and in the course of a few days he would communicate with us. The interview lasted altogether half an hour, which was passed in a very agreeable conversation, his Excellency relating some interesting episodes of his campaign in Montenegro, to show us how the work of the Turkish Army had been misrepresented by certain German papers.

The personal appearance of the new Commander-in-Chief is very prepossessing. He is of middle height, and neither stout nor thin. His movements are quick, and his step elastic. He is, as his appearance scarcely indicates, 50 years of age. He wears a stubby, reddish-grey beard and mustache, and the hard lines on his face—which, however, has an agreeable smile when he speaks—betoken constant work. Though a Mussulman, Mehemet Ali is a Prussian of French extraction. His family name is Detroit—His forefathers emigrated from France to Germany on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, that is to say, he is of a Protestant family. He came to Turkey at the age of 15, and was taken under the patronage of Ali Pasha, (the famous Grand Vizier,) who saw to his education and advancement in the Army. Mehemet Ali distinguished himself in several campaigns, notably in the Crimea and Montenegro.

The narrative of the way in which he was brought here as commander is rather interesting, as illustrative of the way things are ordered in Turkey. He was at Sophia with his division, when he received a peremptory order from the Sultan to leave immediately for the capital, not to wait for bag or baggage, as a special train was waiting for him at Karembey Station. He revolved in his mind all that he had done to see if he could discover anything by which he had incurred his Majesty's displeasure, but in vain. His self-examination was reassuring, but still who could tell? There might be some intrigue at work, and he might be the victim of it. In this state of mind he traveled on until, at Adrianople, he saw the Governor-General and functionaries assembled on the platform to salute him. This did not look like disgrace, and, somewhat more tranquil in his mind, he proceeded express to the capital. At the terminus, to his great astonishment, he found the Grand Vizier and Ministers waiting to receive him. The Grand Vizier insisted on Mehemet Ali getting into the carriage before him—a very high honor for any Turk in an official capacity—and they drove at once to the Palace. All the way, however, (more than half an hour's drive,) the Grand Vizier refrained from alluding to the object of Mehemet Pasha's recall from Sophia, and Mehemet Ali arrived at the Palace just as ignorant on that point as he was when he started from Sophia. At the Palace there was another grand reception, and all doubt as to whether he was in favor or disgrace was removed when on being presented to the Sultan his Majesty advanced, grasped him by the hand, and told him that he alone had his entire confidence as being fully capable of directing the war in Roumelian Turkey. The Sultan added that a special steamer was waiting to take Mehemet Ali to Varna, and that he need not trouble himself about horses or anything, as everything had been provided for him. By his Majesty's permission Mehemet Ali went home, embraced his family, and immediately went on board, where he found two splendid horses, one richly caparisoned for gala days, and was presented by an aide-de-camp of the Sultan with a sword which had been worn by his Majesty, and with a purse of $2,500 to cover his traveling expenses. The person from whom I obtain these details—a private friend of Mehemet Ali—assures me that the Commander-in-Chief was deeply affected by the thoughtful consideration with which the Sultan had treated him, and that he is resolved to die if he fails to be victorious.

FOREIGNERS IN THE TURKISH ARMY.

THE EGYPTIAN TROOPS A CREDIT TO THE AMERICAN OFFICERS WHO DISCIPLINED THEM —SERVICE IN TURKEY BY NO MEANS DESIRABLE—TEN DOLLARS A MONTH AND RATIONS FOR A CAPTAIN—AN ENGLISHMAN CAUGHT SERVING AS A RUSSIAN SPY.

One our correspondents with the Turkish Army in Bulgaria writes us from Varna as follows:

The Egyptian troops are universally admired for their cleanness, neatness, and perfect equipment and drill. They do credit to the American officers in Cairo who have been employed since the close of the civil war in reorganizing the Egyptian Army. Foreigners here are rejoiced to see this practical proof of the advantage accruing to Eastern Governments by the employment of Westerns, and more especially as Redif Pasha, the late Minister of War, has not only persistently refused to accept any more foreigners in the Turkish military service, but has kept in the background the few who had already been for some years in the Army. The same remark applies to the Navy. It is supposed that now a great scope will be opened for foreign military and naval men; but I think that as long as Turkey is fighting single-handed it would be illusory for any foreigner to look upon Turkish service as a desirable career. At the present moment there are only three English officers in the Turkish Army, and only one of these—Col. Eorthwick, brother of the proprietor of the *Morning Post*—has a commission. He has been in the Turkish service some 14 years. His comrades, Hon. Capt. Drummond and Capt. Prime, only entered the other day, and on the condition that they only receive the grade of Captain during the campaign, after which the Government will consider whether their services will be further required. When I add that the pay of a Captain is now (owing to its being made in paper money) only about $10 a month, including rations, it will be seen that the prospect of a career in the Turkish Army is by no means seductive. It may be that Redif Pasha in refusing foreign aid was actuated by both economical and political motives. To get tried men good pay must be given, and that might excite the jealousy of the Turkish officers. Besides, it is difficult to persuade the Turks that an officer fresh from England or America, who cannot speak a word of Turkish, could command his men satisfactorily. The political reason is that the Turks want to force England's hand. They say that if they accept the aid of a few English officers Turkish successes might be ascribed to these few Englishmen. If England is to have any credit in the war, she must help Turkey with a high hand.

The English Consul at Rustchuk, Mr. Reade, who, since the destruction of his house by Russian shells, has a roving commission to look after atrocities committed on one side or the other, left here yesterday for Shumla, to be present at the trial, by court martial, of an Englishman named Cooke. This man flourished about Constantinople for some months in various uniforms of different grades, from Captain to Lieutenant-Colonel, and finally he came out here, and, after making himself notorious by his forgetfulness to settle his hotel bills, was arrested as a Russian spy. Plans of fortifications as they now are were found upon him, and were it not that he is regarded as a half-witted vagabond, he would probably suffer the full penalty inflicted on a spy. The trial yesterday was only preliminary. It is not expected that the prisoner will be shot, but Englishmen out here hope that he will be treated with justice, untempered by any consideration for the nation which has the misfortune to be obliged to own him.

THE ZEIBECS OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

A war correspondent in Bulgaria writes:

"The place was soon crowded with Zeibecs, and a very picturesque scene they made, as they all wore their national costume. They squatted down in groups, some singing, some playing a sort of small guitar with three wire strings, while one man performed a most wonderful dance that lasted for more than half an hour. He executed some astounding jumps and hops, flinging his arms about like a windmill in full swing; he then drew his yataghan and began performing a series of savage cuts in the air, dancing all the time. It was grand to see the fellow's face—at every cut his eyes rolled about fearfully, and it seemed as if he were really hacking away at the hated Muscov. This little scene over he borrowed another yataghan, and sticking this and his own between his belt and the shirt, with the sharp edge upward, the dancing began again, and his arms went round once more. It requires a very skilful dancer to be able to move about his arms as this man did, for had he made a mistake he would most assuredly have got several bad cuts. Many of his companions were squatting round, watching the whole proceeding with the utmost gravity, and when the performer sat down no one said anything, as if the affair was a matter of course. I entered into conversation with several of the men, and found them very pleasant fellows indeed. They all seemed eager to meet the Russians. Their physique is simply splendid, many of them being over six feet, with enormously broad chests. If they were properly drilled and officered they would be irresistible. One old fellow, who wore a Crimean medal, was telling me how he had been a Bashi-Bazouk with the 'Inglis.' 'Ah! effendi,' said he, 'those were fine times; plenty to eat and drink, well treated by our officers, and we got our pay regularly. Won't the "Inglis" come again?' I have made friends most of the soldiers with whom I have spoken at different times have the same idea about the English. They want English officers, and then they are sure of beating the Russians. I saw the rations being served out about sunset. The poor fellows couldn't get very fat on what they receive. They are allowed one loaf of bread on a journey. I suppose they get their meat and rice in camp. I asked a Zeibec if one loaf a day was enough. 'We have not come to eat,' said he, 'but to fight, and if it is not enough we must hunger, that is all.' At sunset the hodja, or chaplain of the regiment, called them to prayers, and immediately there was a long line all along the platform and outside the station. The train was just ready to start, but we had to wait till prayers were over, for a Mussulman must never interrupt his prayer for any reason, no matter what."

A FRENCH WATERING-PLACE.

ENJOYING THE BATHS OF LUCHON.

HIGH PRICES CHARGED BY HOTEL-KEEPERS —ONE DOLLAR FOR A CANDLE, AND OTHER THINGS IN PROPORTION—USING THE WATERS EXTERNALLY AND INTERNALLY—RELIEF FOR NUMEROUS COMPLAINTS—HOW THE VISITORS ENJOY THEMSELVES.

From our Own Correspondent.

BAGNERES-DE-LUCHON, Monday, Aug. 6, 1877.

I closed my last letter with the general complaint here against the high prices that prevail in the hotels, and it is the first thing a stranger hears on arriving. There is a general lamentation and, I may say, feeling of disgust. Yet the prices on the placards seem to be fair enough at first glance. Somehow or other, however, the landlords manage to make up a bill that is exorbitant, and on the advice of a friend I determined to pay each day. The result was that I changed my hotel after the first 24 hours; changed again after 48 hours; then fell upon another quite as costly, though the comforts were relatively greater. The servants in these hotels are not paid, and they have to get their salaries from the travelers. Hence, there is a constant demand for money, although "service" is charged for roundly in the bill, and candles put down at $1 each. When one complains, the response is that this is the custom of the place, and if the traveler does not like it he had better stay at home. That is just what many of them will do another year, and they will greatly curtail their visits this year; but, after all, there is no great difference between the cost of living here and in other watering-places. The fact is that all of them are exorbitant, and yet the landlords complain bitterly because they have so few people. Biarritz and Trouville have both become exceedingly costly places, and for a season in either one has to pay quite as much as at Newport or Saratoga.

Luchon by day is very different from Luchon by night, and I was agreeably surprised by the first view that I had in the morning. Beginning at the old town, a long avenue, shaded by gigantic trees, runs up to the Establishment, and back of it a mountain rises abruptly to a great height. It is heavily wooded, and serpentine paths lead up to the little chalets nestled in among the trees. In front of the Thermal Establishment there is a square called the Quinconces, in the centre of which is a stand for the band of music which plays every afternoon and evening. Here the bathers congregate, and crowds of them are seated beneath the trees, conversing in groups, while listening to the strains of an excellent band.

As at most watering-places, people rise early at Luchon, and between 5 and 6 in the morning numerous bathers are seen making their way to the Establishment for their bath, or walking up the hill to get their cup of warm sulphurous water. The formerscan either take a douche of tepid water or enter the piscina for a swim. I chose the latter, and every morning sported for an hour in water that was extremely agreeable. But the water of Luchon is better for bathing purposes than for drinking, for it is very warm and has a disagreeable taste. I tried one glass of number two, and had no desire for more. Number one is stronger and nastier, even, but it is only given to persons who bring the prescription of a doctor. The water comes out of the base of a mountain in three different directions, united at the fountain, covered in by a sort of rustic cottage, and running out by three pipes, numbered one, two, and three. It is generally taken with syrups of some sort prescribed by the doctors, but when taken pure it has an extremely disagreeable taste. The doctors say that the baths are only efficacious when taken between two glasses of water, and they order their patients to drink a certain quantity before and after bathing.

Many people pretend—and I presume it mus be true since the doctors say it—that the advice of a physician is necessary before taking these waters, and that there may be danger in trusting to one's inclination. In order to get what we require from the means that nature has provided so abundantly here, we must first know what we want, that is, the nature of our maladies and their remedies. But hundreds go to Luchon who have no maladies whatever, and who simply desire to enjoy the fresh mountain air and healthful sunshine in the Pyrennean vallevs. Such persons cannot drink the mineral waters with impunity, for they would soon get ill, or find their stomachs deranged and their heads full of pains. This shows that there is some strength in the waters at least, and it proves the necessity of taking medical advice before taking the waters. And we should also take good care to consult some competent person respecting the changes in the atmosphere and the sort of clothing to be worn. An English physician has said that the habit of changing one's clothing with the seasons had killed more persons than gunpowder. We are apt to change too early in the season, and to neglect to change during the season, but a good safe plan, though an uncomfortable one at times, is to never change one's undergarments—that is, to never change flannel for linen or cotton. Here there are sudden changes of temperature; high winds sweep through the mountain passes quite unexpectedly, and after a sweltering day a heavy storm may come down almost without warning. Hence, one has to be as careful about changing clothing as about the waters, and the safest plan is to consult a doctor when one arrives in feeble health.

One day we rode to the Portillon, just across the Spanish frontier; another day we traversed the Vallée du Lys and mounted to the Cascade d'Enfer. All this was exercise of the right sort for a wearied brain, and after the first three or four days my neuralgia ceased and my eyesight gradually returned. Those who come to Luchon for serious treatment are said to find relief, but the waters are mainly for maladies of the skin, scrofulous affections, for diseases resulting from a vitiated state of the blood, and for chronic maladies of various sorts. I put it in this general way because I do not fully understand the terms I find in the books, such as *ertoses, phlegmasies chroniques et diathésiques, ulcères et cicatrices vicieuses*, and many more of the kind.

The main avenue of Luchon bears the name of the Allée d'Etigny, magnificently shaded by grand old trees, and at its further end rises the Thermal Establishment, one of the largest, finest, and best provided of all Europe. The portico is large and imposing, constructed of the white marble so abundant in the Pyrenees, and the main hall, which is really majestic, is ornamented by 17 frescoes that are admirably done. The subjects are allegoric, the delicious Vallée du Lys being represented as a young girl with golden hair, marching upon a carpet of flowers, the Port de Venasque as a matron with a severe face, holding in her hand a bunch of keys. On either side there is a long gallery, and upon the two there are numbers of small rooms, with 120 marble baignoires, and two large bathing pools, one for ladies and one for gentlemen. There are also rooms fitted up for douches of various sorts and all the different kinds of baths found in the hydropathic repertory. In a word, the establishment is complete in every particular, and the bather finds everything that can be desired, with waters of 20 different sorts, according to his peculiar demands.

A CARNIVEROUS HORSE.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Democrat* of Saturday says: "Mr. Ezra A. Herrman owns a horse which has departed from the traditions of his ancestors, and is carniverous, if not omniverous. The animal for some time has shown a disposition to take fresh meat, and, when it is offered to him, will devour it with apparent relish. He will also drink milk with avidity, and esteems a mouse or a rat as quite a tidbit. Yesterday, Mr. Herrman, in handling some tobacco-boxes, killed a mouse. His son, who was present, offered the mouse to the horse, and it was snapped up, masticated, and swallowed in a breath. Ezra is somewhat astonished over the strange taste of the horse, and is disposed to find fault with the animal because he prefers flesh to grain and hay. The animal has good feed of such as is usually provided for animals of the equine kind, and he is fat and sleek."

PARTICULAR ABOUT HEE ASSOCIATES.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* of the 17th says: "The following may sound like a burlesque, but it is an actual occurrence that took place in this city yesterday. A young lady, who claimed to be in want of a place, was told that Mrs. S., the landlady of a boarding-house, was in need of a girl, and if she could find a good one, who would give satisfaction, would keep her. Over to Mrs. S. goes the seeker of a situation. In the course of the conversation that ensued Mrs. S. casually mentioned that she kept a few boarders. The girl inquired: 'Will I be expected to associate with the boarders?' Mrs. S., with some emphasis, explained that she would be employed for the purpose of waiting upon the boarders at meal-times at least. The girl pondered, and finally said if it was expected that she must associate with the boarders she guessed she wouldn't come. And she did not. As the very élite of Dubuque society board at the place referred to, the girl's repugnance shows her to possess a rarely exalted taste and tone."

ALEXANDER DUMAS AS A MORALIST.

A NEW DUTY FOR THE NOVELIST—WHY RICH PEOPLE ARE MISERABLE.

The Paris correspondent of a London newspaper writes as follows: "M. Alexander Dumas made his public appearance to-day in a new character—that of a moralist. His fellow Academicians had deputed him to draw up the annual report on the Montyon prizes for virtue, and there was great curiosity as to how he would acquit himself of a task which seemed somewhat incongruous. Some expected him to launch startling paradoxes, and nobody supposed he would adhere to the well-rounded and conventional periods of his predecessors. This curiosity was, perhaps, a little disappointed. M. Dumas did not, indeed, altogether keep to the beaten track, but neither did he widely diverge from it. The body of his address was necessarily a sketch of the careers of the recipients of the 2,000 francs and smaller prizes, and offered little scope for originality. M. Dumas, indeed, threw in a touch of his own by speaking of the curious moon-people at Charenton-le-Pont, one who was still toiling by lamplight; and a second heroine being a native of Metz, he had an opportunity of expressing sympathy with those obliged by imperative reasons to make the additional sacrifice of becoming Germans. "The kingdom she has long inhabited is no longer the world; it knows no limits or frontiers; no foreigners or enemies, no victors or vanquished; all who inhabit it are the children of one father, whose name is Charity." Apart from these two passages, M. Dumas's individuality appeared only in the prologue and epilogue, and in the former he certainly struck a new vein. He discussed the reason why rich people are miserable, and came to the conclusion that it is because they do not sufficiently devote their wealth to making others happy. Charity beginning at home, it is so natural to take him who is nearest to you, who promises to be the most grateful, who shares your sorrows, tells you constantly of his own, and even exaggerates them, implores, importunes, and harasses you till you comply with his demands. "We have all within us this unfortunate companion, at once weak and exacting, who has babits which he will not renounce, desires he thinks imperative, dreams he considers not unreasonable. He knows us so well, is so tenacious, so eloquent, so wheedling, this everlasting companion, that we end by yielding to him, never having the very time not to tempt us again. The fatality is that it is always just when we have formed this wise resolution that others try to excite our pity for their distresses, whereupon, to put promptly in practice our brand-new severity, we tell them they talk of things as familiar to us as to them; that we, too, have our vexations, and that we cannot help everybody, after which proof of energy we again become a little more indulgent to ourselves. If we are softened after all, we are only charitable out of our superfluity, and fortune so easily creates wants that before long the superfluity can scarcely suffice for the necessary." After suggesting that the prize-winners should be commemorated by tablets at the Mairies or schools of their villages—a questionable idea, for it may be feared these humble philanthropists are already in danger of being spoiled by praise and prizes—M. Dumas concluded by stating that the study of their lives had done him more good than the finest treatise on philosophy or wisdom, for genius did not explain God, but goodness proved Him.

GEN. MAURY ON VIRGINIA'S DEBT.

A Virginia newspaper prints a letter from Gen. Dabney H. Maury, in which he says: "The only issue before our people is repudiation, and it is not possible Virginians will consent to that. Virginia stands this day before all the States in energy, prosperity, progress, and moral power. She feels the responsibility that rests upon her to uphold the high name which generations of great men have bequeathed to her, and she will never consent to an act which will turn her back in her high career and make every honorable son of her soil, wherever he may be, hang his head for shame that he was born in her borders. Looking at the expediency of this question it is peculiarly unjustifiable and inopportune at this time, for never before has a kind Providence been more generous to us. From one end of our State to the other bountiful harvests have gladdened our hearts and filled our garners, while the fast-gathering storm of war in Europe assures us high prices for all we shall have to sell. Now, then, is the time to announce that we will pay every cent of this debt without any 'scaling' or 'adjustment,' or other of those specious plains, which are but shallow evasions of part or all of what is due. The question is a plain one, which any honest man can understand. It must be met and dealt with as such. Discussions of 'adjustment' only confuse our minds in the intricacies of financial questions, which are as little understood by those who pretend to expound them as by the tax-payers, who lend too willing an ear to the infamous proposition to which they all tend. At this time a tide of immigration is about to seek on our shores refuge from the general war impending over Europe. No part of America is so attractive to those people as Virginia now is, and it is the prestige of her honorable history that has made her so. Thousands of intelligent emigrants will turn their faces toward Virginia, and among us are watching with keen anxiety our decision upon this question. It must be met now and decided forever, if we would not drive from Virginia every emigrant who values national integrity and humiliate every proud native of the State. When any man tells you we cannot pay this debt his moral vision is obscured and his moral sense slumbers. * * * Forty millions of Frenchmen have paid $4,000,000,000 in four years, without one plea for abatement or indulgence. While 1,300,000 Virginians have owed $30,000,000 for 12 years; have never paid one dollar of principal or interest; have fatigued Christendom with plaints about their poverty, and now in the very climax of an unexampled prosperity, are urged by certain politicians to repudiate their debt! Should this people ever be deluded into a crime so infamous, swift and sure will be the retribution which will follow in the ruin of all that has made Virginia great and prosperous."

LITTLE ARABLE LAND REMAINING.

A telegram from Washington to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Major Powell, in charge of the geological survey of the Territories, recently made a statement that there is but comparatively a small area of arable land now owned by the United States. This statement has been frequently controverted. Major Powell is preparing for Congress, at the direction of the Committee on Public Lands, an accurate statement of this question, in which he will maintain his assertion. The results of his surveys will attract general attention. He divides the United States into three regions, with respect to agriculture: The humid, or arable, the sub-arid, and the arid. In the arable portion, which includes the country east of a line from the eastern point of Lake Superior to the Gulf, the United States owns no lands not taken up. The belt of country, 350 miles in width, from Canada to the Gulf, adjoining that belt on the west, is the sub-arid division. In this the United States owns a considerable quantity of land, which may be cultivated by irrigation. West of that, in the immense arid belt, extending from the Rocky Mountains into Eastern California, only 2 per cent. of the land can be cultivated, and of this per cent. 1 per cent. has already been taken up. Major Powell is preparing a land atlas of the entire country, in which arable and timber lands are shown."

REMARKABLE LONG-RANGE SHOOTING.

The Ogdensburg *Journal* of the 18th instant says: "On the 24th day of July James Ives, a member of the Ogdensburg Rifle Club, shot one string each at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, making a score of 216 out of a possible 225. On the 2d day of August he shot a string of 15 shots, 800 yards, making a score of 75, or 15 consecutive bull's-eyes. On the 8th of August he made another 15 consecutive bull's-eyes at 900 yards. Since that date he has shot two strings at 1,000 yards, making 71 in each string. This is all the shooting he has done between and including the 24th of July and the 16th of August, and makes a grand total of 508 points out of a possible 525. On the 16th O. F. Partridge, Secretary of the Ogdensburg Rifle Club, received a letter from New-York parties, inquiring if the reported score of Ives was correct, and if so to telegraph them. The answer was sent that the score was correctly reported. Mr. Ives is book-keeper in the Judson Bank in this city, and this performance indicates that he is one of the most skillful marksmen in the world. It is believed no other can show so large a score in the same number of shots."

CARING FOR A LONDON PAUPER.

At the meeting held recently of the Board of Guardians of the City of London Union, a discussion arose on a recommendation of the medical officer of Homerton Work-house that a female pauper in that establishment should be sent to the Bath Mineral Water Hospital for the recovery of her health. The woman, it appears, is a person possessed of no ordinary talents. She is, it was stated, so accomplished a musician and dressmaker that she could earn $500 a year, and a few years ago held a situation at that salary; but unfortunately she drinks, and habits of intemperance have compelled her to seek shelter in a work-house. Some of the guardians objected to the proposal of sending her to drink the waters of Bath, on the ground of her partiality for stronger drinks; and one member of the board suggested that "the lady should be sent to Margate, as he learned from the newspapers that many gentlefolks were going to that place." It was, however, pointed out that if she was not sent to Bath, and died, the Guardians would be placed in an awkward position; the board, therefore, ultimately decided on complying with the medical recommendation.

THE RIO GRANDE OUTRAGE.

The reply sent to Gov. Hubbard from the State Department at Washington touching the Rio Grande outrage was as follows:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

The President directs me to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch of the 13th. Your proposed demand for extradition is in accordance with treaty stipulation. Measures for protection and maintenance of American rights involved will be immediately taken.

F. W. SEWARD, Acting Secretary.

A GREAT DOMED CHURCH.

ST. SOPHIA AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A CREATION OF BYZANTINE ART—SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKES AND PARTLY DESPOILED BY MOHAMMEDANS—THE SACRED EDIFICE SURMOUNTED BY A GOLDEN SUN—RICH MOSAICS RESTORED TO LIGHT—A BUILDING AS SOLEMNLY IMPRESSIVE AS IT IS OVERPOWERINGLY BEAUTIFUL.

How soon the crescent over the minarets of St. Sophia will be replaced by the cross, or how soon the minarets themselves will be entirely swept away, leaving the outlines of the church in their ancient condition, no seer has foretold. There is, however a belief of long standing—still of force, we are assured, among the Greeks of Constantinople, and not altogether discredited by the Turks—to the effect that such a change shall one day take place, and that "Aya Sofia" shall at last be restored to Christianity. This belief may be as idle as the many similar traditions which from time to time have been noted in the great cities of the world. But the thoughts of many besides Greeks and Turks are just now turned toward the famous cathedral of Justinian. Other Christian churches have been converted into mosques; and, on the other hand, more than one mosque (witness Cordova and Toledo) have been accommodated to the ritual of a Christian Church. But Sancta Sophia occupies a place apart. For centuries it the centre of Christianity in the Eastern World, the building itself has remained comparatively unchanged in spite of the new faith which appropriated it, and which made it a centre of a very different character. Christendom has never completely lost sight of it. Christian emblems remain under the plaster of the walls, and this most marvelous creation of Byzantine art will need no reconstruction, and little refitting, to enable it once more to receive the throne of a Christian patriarch. Mosques, it would seem, are no more exempt than cathedrals from the pains and penalties of restoration; and St. Sophia has been "restored." But in this case restoration had become an absolute necessity. The building was threatened with destruction, and was daily becoming more ruinous, when in 1847 the Sultan Abdul Medjid placed it in the hands of an Italian architect, the Cavaliere Fossati, by whom the work needful for its preservation was carefully conducted. Roofs were made watertight, foundations were secured, and the superb mosaics which line the interior were, except in the case of Christian emblems, freed from the coats of plaster by which they had been overlaid for ages. In short, this seems to have been a case of true "restoration," unaccompanied by the "destruction" which too often goes hand in hand with such doings. It was repair which was needed and which was supplied, not reconstruction. To this work we must return, but before coming to consider it worth our while to sketch briefly the history of this most famous building, the interior of which is so beautiful that, in the judgment of one of the ablest of modern critics, it remains an open question whether a Christian church exists anywhere, of any age, of equal perfection.

Constantine the Great, in the twentieth year of his reign, founded the principal church in his new capital, and dedicated it to the "Holy Wisdom," "Aia Sophia." His son Constantius completed the building, which a century later was destroyed by fire during the disturbances in the city caused by the exile of St. Chrysostom, in A. D. 404. Arcadius rebuilt it; but this second church was destroyed under Justinian in the fierce struggles of the Hippodrome factions, when more than 30,000 persons perished. Justinian saw his opportunity; and, a lover of building and eager in every way for his own reputation, he determined to erect a church which should be the wonder of the world. He was begun about the year 532. The architect was Anthemius of Tralles, "the most famous of his time," says Procopius. "In what is called mechanical wisdom," (sophia.) With him was joined a mechanician named Isidorus of Miletus—a man "prudent and worthy." The church was eight years in building; and when at last it stood complete it appeared so marvelous in the eyes of all who looked on it that it was generally believed not only that an angel had given the plan, but that heaven had rained gold and gems for the express purpose of its construction. The noblest temples of Greece and Asia were despoiled, and pillars of the most precious marbles were brought to Constantinople. Ephesus, Pergamus, Baalbec gave up their treasures, and masses of Egyptian porphyry and of syenite, which centuries before had been hewn for the honor of Zeus and of Artemis, took their places in the great Christian church. It was the boast of Justinian that he had excelled the Temple of Jerusalem. "I have surpassed thee, O Solomon," he exclaimed, as he gazed on the completed building, and it is said that he caused a statue of Solomon to be erected opposite the church, "with a sad expression, as though grieving at the vast size and beauty" of Justinian's work. But Justinian did not realize the extent to which his building excelled the Jewish temple. "The latter," says Mr. Fergusson, "was only equal to a small church with a wooden roof, supported by wooden posts, and covering some 7,200 square feet. St. Sophia covers 10 times that area, is built of durable materials throughout, and is far more artistically ornamented than the temple of the Jews ever could have been." Moreover, "neither the Pantheon nor any of the vaulted halls at Rome equal the nave of St. Sophia in extent, in cleverness of construction, or in beauty of design." The great church, it need hardly be said, is essentially Byzantine, and belongs to a style of domed church historically developed from those circular churches with wooden roofs, which were themselves designed on the plan of certain ancient temples. Of these primitive round churches, perhaps the first important one constructed, certainly the most important which remains, is the Dome of the Rock at Jerusalem, better known as the Mosque of Omar. This is the church erected by Constantine over what he believed to be the Holy Sepulchre. "The most sacred church in Christendom" it has been called; and, like Sancta Sophia, it "bides its time" for restoration to tae faith. Deeply interesting, however, as it is architecturally, it has nothing of the developed grandeur of Justinian's church. This, in fact, is closely approaches" (here we use the words of Mr. Fergusson) "an exact square, being 235 feet north and south, by 250 feet east and west, exclusive of the narthex and apse. The narthex itself" (this is the portico, or western entrance) "is a splendid hall, 205 feet in length internally by 26 feet wide, and two stories in height." Altogether, the building covers about 70,000 square feet, or nearly the average area of a mediæval cathedral of the first class. The great body of the church is covered by a circular dome, and two half domes east and west. Aisles, as we should call them, or long and wide side passages, open to the nave north and south; and above these is the so-called gynæceum, or closed galleries, with arcades looking into the body of the church, which answer in some sort to the triforia of a mediæval building. Without the help of plan or of drawing, it is impossible to indicate the difficulties of construction overcome by the architect, or to point out how completely St. Sophia represents the Byzantine "ideal," and is in fact the natural and highest development of a great domed church.

Earthquakes shook the church within a few years of its completion. The great dome fell, and was restored by a younger Isidorus, nephew of the "mechanician." Repairs were made to the fabric by successive Emperors; but the design was never altered, and there were no additions. Even at the fall of Constantinople, in 1204, when the city was taken by Western crusaders and Venetians, who hated the Greek Church with all possible hatred, although all movable plate and furniture disappeared from St. Sophia, and the church was converted into a barrack, it suffered no irretrievable harm, and the building itself was little altered during the eight centuries of Greek religion until 1452, when the Emperor had become almost the vassal of the Sultan Mohammed II., and the Turks were at the gates of Constantinople. In the November of that year, Isidore, the Metropolitan of Kief, who had represented the Russian Church at the Council of Florence, and had afterward joined the Church of Rome, and had received a Cardinal's hat, was sent to Constantinople as his Legate by Pope Nicholas V. The object was the union of the Churches, which, in his despair, and in hope of assistance from the Pope, the Emperor Constantine had promised to complete in any way that the Pope should direct. On the 12th of December, 1452, the Emperor celebrated his union with the Papal Church in the Cathedral of St. Sophia. The court and the great body of the clergy ratified the act by their presence; but the monks and the people would none of it. They held that the church had been polluted by the ceremony, and from that day it was deserted by the orthodox. The historian Ducas declares that they looked upon it as a haunt of demons, and no better than a pagan shrine. Then came the fatal May of 1453. At the high altar of St. Sophia, Constantine received the Holy Sacrament during the night before the great assault (May 29,) in which he fell. As the news spread that the Mohammedans had made their way into the city, the old awe and veneration which had spread a sort of mystery round St. Sophia returned. Senators, priests, monks, and nu

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC.

—"The Queen of Sheba" leads the September list of the *Atlantic*. Edward Lynde discovers in Switzerland a girl who is exactly like the pretty lunatic he met in the New-Hampshire village, yet he cannot satisfy himself that it is the same person. He fluctuates between belief and doubt while falling in love with the young American tourist. We are left in doubt at the last, but Edward Lynde has made up his mind that the likeness is an illusion and proposes matrimony at the earliest moment. T. R. Lounsbury has a paper on "Fictitious Lives of Chaucer," which gives us to understand, from being numbered one, that it is the first of a series. The list of contents does not so state it. Charles Hale relates the scenes and customs connected with consular service and society in Egypt, and Eugene Benson contributes "A Study of De Stendhall." Mr. Howells' comedy "A Counterfeit Presentment." has the same basis of interest as the story of Mr. Aldrich, or, to speak more accurately, the latter rests on the same basis as the former. In both cases a curious likeness between two persons is the foundation. In "The Queen of Sheba" we do not know whether Miss Denham will eventually prove to be the lunatic Queen or not; in "A Counterfeit Presentment" we do know that the painter at the Ponkwasset Hotel is not the same as his double, the unscrupulous admirer of Constance Wyatt in Paris. Edward H. Knight continues his encyclopedic work, with appropriate illustrations, on crude and curious inventions at the Centennial Exhibition. An anonymous writer contributes a paper in a rustic strain called "Waverley Oaks." It is divided into two parts, respectively called "Roots" and "Branches." Mr. Edwin P. Whipple grapples with the profound subject of Dickens' *Great Expectations*, and makes the critical fight we generally await from that literary gladiator. A story in the interest of prison reform will be found under the title "The Child of the State," by S. A. L. E. M. It gives a sketch of the life of a girl in the Reform School, and teaches the impossibility of saving girls from a life of degradation under the existing system. The contrast between the chances of reformation offered to boys and that offered to girls is brought out with some bitterness, as if the writer were a strong believer in the further emancipation of women. David S. Wells has a paper in this number under the heading "Are Titles and Debts Property?" The poetry of the month is of a decidedly slim and unobjectionable variety. Mr. Edgar Fawcett identifies himself with "Box," and tells in even strains the various episodes of human life that pass over the garden path fringed by that fragrant shrub. Elizabeth Akers Allen has some stanzas with a pretty swing to them, called "The Silver Bridge." Catherine J. Schiller is much more ambitious, and sings of an interview between the archangel Gabriel and Lucifer on the confines of space and in the abode of chaos. In the Contributors' Club an amateur critic traces the resemblances, and points out the differences, between Tennyson's "Talking Oak" and Drayton's "Guest of Cynthia." Another raises a scornful, and justly scornful, blast at the Post Office Department, which refuses to accept manuscript for magazines as "author's MS." If the quantity is not sufficient for a whole book, letter rates have to be paid. There is a peculiarly American moral in this, which the contributor has been too patriotic to notice sharply. Bulk and quantity is put at a higher value than quality, for the low rate on book MS. is supposed to be an encouragement to literature. "Now I suggest," says this contributor, "that the postal alms be taken away from books, and conferred upon magazine articles, or, better still, that the whole law be routed and scouted from the statutes, to the end that the United States Government may be estopped from glorifying itself any longer over its charity to authors—a charity, indeed, which is, like all its generosities toward literature, a sham."

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

—The most popular paper in the September number of this magazine is that on "Odd Forms among Fishes," by Prof. Sanborn Tenney. There is little more than a running commentary of the illustrations, which give a number of singular fish from all latitudes. It is an aquarium on paper. From the *Archives des Missions Scientifiques* the editor has taken and translated a report of Prof. G. Rayet on the observations of Naples. This is meant to give the American public some idea of the progress in Italy on one more line of scientific research. Nature is levied upon for an interesting paper on the form of drops of liquid, the materials experimented upon being mercury and milk. Their shape is seen by the instantaneous flash of electricity and the material on which they fall is glass blackened by lampblack. J. N. Larned contributes an essay entitled "Civilization and Morals." He discovers only four absolute qualities in human conduct that are simple and radical, while he traces to the relationships out of which they arise a few of the numerous qualities that are composite or derived. The four radical qualities are divided into two of the personal order—courage and truthfulness, and two of the social order—benevolence and justice. Composite qualities are then taken up, and a distinction drawn between the phases of morality in former times and now. He inclines to the opinion, without wishing to be responsible for it as a statement, that our modern civilization has advanced the race but little in moral discipline, whatever may have been its gains in moral knowledge. "Does it Take Time to Think?" is the heading to an interesting chapter by T. F. Brownell. Accuracy in observations is a matter of such great importance in science that it is necessary to correct recorded observations of time by a certain fraction of a second, which represents the individual "personal equation" of the observer. It has been found by experiment that even where the observer has been trained and skilled in observing events the rule is the same. He records the time too early or too late. The error appears in each experiment, and always to the same amount. If the record was too late in one, it invariably was too late. This habitual difference between the time as noted by an observer and the actual time of the happening of the occurrence is what has been termed the absolute personal equation of that observer. It represents the amount of error he will always make. Various instances of this deviation are given and the reasons for it worked out. George Escol Sellers tells about aboriginal pottery found in and near the salt springs of Illinois. A number of engravings show the manner of producing the figure patterns on these pieces of hardened clay. Mr. Sellers does not believe that they were baked or molded by hand. He thinks he has discovered the stationary built molds on which they were formed, and pictures the aborigines as ranging vast rows of the large, rude earthenware pans on the southern slope of a hill near the salines. Into these the salt water from the springs in the valley was poured, and evaporated partly by the heat of the sun and partly by dropping into the pans stones heated by fire. W. K. Brooks has a paper on "Instinct and Intelligence," and R. G. Eccles on the labor question. From *Nature* there is an essay, by H. Baden Pritchard, on "Science and War." Prof. Simon Newcomb is the savant who has the frontispiece to his picture, and the rear of the magazine to a notice of his life and services.

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENTS AND FARM VILLAGES. By George E. Waring, Jr. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877.

The writer of these articles on the improvement of country places, farms, and villages has a model farm near Newport, R. I., which supplies that watering-place with milk and vegetables. He has made some successful attempts to secure a better breed of cattle, and has produced improved varieties of at least one favorite vegetable for the kitchen garden. Mr. Waring is also the author of two small volumes of collected papers, named, respectively, *Whip and Spur* and *A Farmer's Vacation*. The articles in this volume have been contributed to the *Atlantic* and *Scribner's*. They have to do with drainage and sewerage of country places and the question of making farming communities sufficiently attractive to the young people of both sexes in order to stop in some degree the exodus from agricultural neighborhoods into small towns and manufacturing cities.

"Village Improvement Associations" is the text for the first article, in which Mr. Waring explains how villages may be made healthy to their inmates and attractive to tourists. He describes with the aid of diagrams cheap methods of obtaining dry paths and solid roads, and cites the example of Stockbridge and Lenox, Mass., to enforce his theories. Children are interested in the work of keeping the streets of the village in order, planting trees, and removing unsightly objects. He gives a form of regulations for such a society, basing it on that governing the Laurel Hill Association of Stockbridge. Wide streets are not objected to, but wide roadways are discouraged, owing to the great cost of keeping them in repair. The widest roads in the Island of Jersey, leading from a town of 30,000 inhabitants into a thickly-settled farming region, where business and pleasure travel is very active, and where "excursion cars" carrying 30 or 40 persons are constantly passing, are only 24 feet wide; often only of this width between the hedge-rows, the road itself being an excellent foot-path for its whole width. "Nowhere else in the world is the rural charm more perfectly developed than in Jersey, and no element of its great beauty is so conspicuous and so constantly satisfactory as its narrow and embowered lanes and roadways." The draining of roads is described at some length, a tile drain of small diameter being used in preference, in order that the water shall flow fast through it. Mr. Waring inveighs against the practice of rounding country roads so much that wagons can only use the centre; hence ruts are soon formed, rain water ponds in them, and, flowing down, channels the road-bed laterally. A few inches of elevation is all that is needed to shed the rain into the shallow, grassy ditches that Mr. Waring demands in his drained country road.

A paper on "Village Sanitary Work" goes into the question of economical sewerage. The alternative allowed by Mr. Waring is between the use of water and earth closets. Where water cannot be supplied earth must be used. He claims to have discovered that finely pulverized earth can be used again and again as a disinfectant without bad results, so that fresh supplies of earth are not necessary where there is time allowed for the chemical action to take place. The papers on "Farm Villages" and the "Life and Work of the Eastern Farmer" have been suggested by the increasing difficulty of manning farms with capable and intelligent natives. The rush to factories and railroads is sought to be hindered by doing away with some of the most dismal features of country life, the want of sociability resulting from isolation. To remedy this Mr. Waring proposes an approach to the European mode of farming, where the laborers live close together and scatter to their daily work. Several diagrams give a theoretical community which shall have all the benefits of a village with the closeness to the field of work of ordinary farms. Such schemes are of course purely speculative, but they serve a purpose in showing how beginnings might be made and settlements begun, which, after a certain number of years, might grow into the full-blown result. It is at any rate an attempt to solve a very serious question on which the future of the United States may some day depend. Lack of farm hands means increased price for food, and a full farming population cheap living, not to speak of the moral and political strength of a country which possesses many contented husbandmen. What Mr. Waring says of the rural districts of Rhode Island is equally applicable to New-York State. If farm-houses could be built within short distances of each other, the women and young people of both sexes would be much more contented with their lot, for neighborhood would give rise to something like the happiness that one sees among the peasants of Europe when they return from the fields to their bare but cheerful homes.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The August number of the *Evolution* contains a poem by George Edgar Montgommery called "The Song of Hope." This is said to be the first of a series by the same hand.

—George MacDonald has a great sympathy with children, notwithstanding his immense family, and some of his happiest writings have been for juvenile audiences. He begins a new story for children in the September number of *St. Nicholas*.

—Mrs. Burnett, whose *Lass o' Lowrie's* has been dramatized for the English stage, contributes a short story to the September *Scribner*. She is said to be at work on a new novel for the same magazine, which will prevent further work in her shorter vein for some time to come.

—William E. Marshall, the draughtsman of the colossal head of Christ, intends to make an oil-painting of the drawing, and, after exhibiting it at the Paris Exposition, to prepare a large engraving of his work. Mr. Marshall has been revolving this subject in his mind for a long period, and wishes to make the head of Christ his masterpiece.

In the August number of *Temple Bar* may be found a quite indifferent story, entitled "Kris," of which plot and incidents are entirely filched from *A Romance of a Poor Young Man*. If such literary prigging should be censured it might be remarked that the reading of the editor of *Temple Bar* must be quite limited, otherwise the detection of such a downright steal from Octave Feuillet could hardly have escaped his notice.

—*The Radical Review* is a neatly printed octavo in black paper covers, published quarterly at New-Bedford, Mass., by Benjamin R. Tucker. Among the contributors in the prospectus are John Weiss, O. B. Frothingham, E. C. Stedman, Stephen P. Andrews, and many others less known to fame. The second number contains a review by Elie Reclus of McLennan's *Studies in Ancient History* and Bachofen's *Mutterrecht*, under the title "Female Kinship and Maternal Filiation." J. B. Marvin gives a long panegyric on Walt Whitman; Lysander Spooner demonstrates the necessity for an indefinite increase of money, and S. P. Andrews discourses on the "Labor Dollar." Sidney H. Morse contributes some stanzas called "The All-Loving," and a separate prose addendum entitled "Chips from My Studio."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Demorest's Illustrated Monthly*. September, 1877. American News Company.

—*Student Life at Harvard*. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co. 1876. Paper, 8vo, 518 pages.

—*The Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature*. September, 1877. Vol. XXVI., No. 3. New-York: E. R. Pelton.

—*Words for the New Church*. A Serial. I. The Advent of the Lord. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877.

—*Contemporary Review*. August, 1877. London: Strahan & Co., Limited. New-York: William & Rogers Reed Company.

CURRENT POLITICAL TOPICS.

VIEWS OF JAMES WATSON WEBB.

HE DOUBTS THE EFFICACY OF THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN POLICY, BUT FAVORS THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES—A NEW PLAN TO REMONETIZE SILVER—A CURRENCY SYSTEM DIFFERENT FROM ANY COMMONLY ADVOCATED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was manifest to all when Mr. Hayes was inaugurated that something was to be done to change the condition of things in the South, and to remove thence all causes of complaint, imaginary and utterly unfounded as most of those alleged causes were. President Hayes was committed to do something, and when he came into the Presidency the wisest of his friends were staggered to determine what that something should be. If I had been one of his Cabinet—had been called upon to advise—I certainly should not have advised the abandonment of South Carolina and Louisiana in the manner in which it was done, because I know the South better than did the President, from an experience extending back before his birth, and have no faith in Hampton and Nicholls and their immediate followers. But the President believed in their premises, and entertained the most profound conviction that what he did was demanded by his pledges during the campaign, and was calculated to pacify the South and remove all causes for continued irritation. He acted from the purest and most patriotic motives, and from his stand-point, and with his convictions, he could not have acted differently from what he did. I therefore approve of his action, although I doubted the wisdom of what has been done. The result remains to be seen. But whatever that result, the act belongs to the past, and the motives which prompted it, being conceded on all hands to have been pure and patriotic, the Republican Party cannot fail to indorse and sustain it. I admire the fearlessness and independence which prompted it.

The greatest blot upon our political history, and the great source of political corruption in the administration of public affairs, is to be found in the degrading declaration, first made by the Administration of Gen. Jackson, in 1829, that "to the victors belong the spoils of office." Acting upon that unprincipled declaration, Gen. Jackson, under pressure from his political friends, within three months after his inauguration, removed from office more officials than had been previously removed during the Administrations of Washington, the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams! And from that day till the present time the office-holders, the employes of the Government, or at least that portion of them who are the mere creatures of the political demigods of the country, have been paid by every Administration, with the "spoils of office," to do the work of those in power, without the slightest regard to their fitness to discharge the duties of the places to which they have been appointed. It would be idle to enlarge upon the almost universal corruption which has flowed from this great and crying evil in our political system. It has demoralized the body politic, has cost the people of the United States untold millions, and has been a stigma and disgrace upon our Republican institutions. For more than a quarter of a century I advocated, in the *Courier and Enquirer*, not only all that President Hayes has fearlessly ventured to proclaim as a principle of his Administration, but I went further, and insisted that persons holding office under the National Government should not, while in office, be permitted to exercise the elective franchise.

The great and much-needed reform introduced by President Hayes, which simply prohibits the office-holders of the General Government from taking an active part in elections, while it in no way interferes with their right to vote, or with the expression of their political opinions, is opposed on the ground of its hardship in depriving the employes of the Government of their inherent freedom of action. This is simply ridiculous. The President says—and I trust Congress will by statute confirm his action, and secure to all the employes of the General Government permanency in their places—"The Government requires the services of faithful agents in the administration of affairs, and to secure the discharge of the duties required of such agents it has, in most cases, prescribed the hours of labor, &c., and it also deems it expedient that such agents should not interfere with, or take an active part in, elections. On these conditions, and without regard to your political opinions, you are appointed to fill a certain office, which we intend you shall hold during good behavior, provided you prove yourself qualified for the discharge of its duties." There is no obligation on any person to accept of office.

The conditions and restrictions upon the place offered are clearly stated, and are such as the party offering it deems expedient for the public welfare and a faithful discharge of the duties of the place, and it is entirely optional with the party desiring or seeking the place to accept or reject it with the conditions attached. Every man in business prescribes such rules and regulations for the guidance of his employes as in his judgment his interests render necessary. And so with regard to the General Government. Persons are appointed to office to discharge the duties appertaining to the places they are to fill, and it is incumbent upon the Government to prescribe those duties and to attach such conditions to their performance as it may think proper. If such duties and conditions are not acceptable to the parties seeking such places, they are at liberty to reject them, and thus they preserve their free agency, precisely as in the practice of every day life, between employers and employed. I have not yet met with an intelligent man in or out of office—no matter what his politics—who does not cordially approve of this measure of reform in our civil service; and not only will the people of both great political parties give it their sanction, but they will demand from Congress the passage of a law securing to all the subordinates of the Government permanency in their places so long as they faithfully discharge their duties and prove themselves qualified for the positions to which they have been appointed.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES in 1873 published an article on the currency, from my pen, headed, "An Old Editor's Views," in which I took ground against the theories of both political parties, and advocated the establishment of a system of currency in which gold, silver, and greenbacks should constitute the circulating mediums, and repudiating a return to the old system of specie payments. Events have proved that I was correct in what I wrote and, subsequently, elaborated in a letter to Mr. Mellish, dated Nice, France, April 10, 1874. In that letter I said:

"It required no great political foresight to perceive that any—the slightest—attempt to change our legislation in regard to the currency, would necessarily produce all kinds of impracticable schemes, both by the bullionists and inflationists; and, consequently, if I had been honored with a seat in Congress, I should have contented myself with offering a bill requiring the Government *to receive greenbacks in payment of all dues, and the substitution of its own money for the bills of the national banks*. And, therefore, it it was in the thorough conviction that we are on the right track, and that circumstances beyond our control are gradually forcing upon the public mind of the United States, and the most intelligent men and best thinkers of Europe, the all-important fact that ours is the beginning of the best financial system in the world, I was induced to say, *let well enough alone*, or in other words:

"We, thank God! through our tariff, have brought our imports to a point where they are fully paid for by our exports; and if we can, by preserving our tariff, continue to be a creditor instead of a debtor nation, there can be no doubt that gold will be of the same, and very frequently of less, value than paper. No resumption would be called for. To produce such a result no legislation whatever is necessary, unless it be to increase our tariff on manufactures which are the products of pauper labor, and against which our free, intelligent, and well-paid labor cannot contend. Do not seek to reduce the price of that labor. Give the laborer the wherewith to pay the farmer liberally for his products; and then agriculture, the basis of all national prosperity, will flourish, and of necessity the country itself will continue to be prosperous and great."

I also said:

"If there be any wisdom in studying the past in order to gain instruction in regard to the future; if man be the progressive being that we claim him to be; if experience and observation be leading elements in the acquisition of wisdom—then, most assuredly, the present generation should know beyond all peradventure that the following facts have been abundantly demonstrated:

"*First*—Intrinsically, gold is of little or no value, but has been rendered necessary to the commerce of the world by the concerted action of nations through all time, by which it has been made the universal standard of value.

"*Second*—The legitimate purpose of gold or bullion is to represent by its value—thus arbitrarily and fictitiously fixed by nations—the indebtedness of one nation to another; and by its transfer from the debtor to the creditor nation to liquidate the same; and this accomplished, to enter into and become a part of the circulating medium of the country possessing it, which will always be the creditor country.

"*Third*—It is the attribute of every sovereignty, and it becomes one of its first and most important duties, to determine what shall, within its jurisdiction, be the money of the nation—its circulating medium; and to create the same, and render it, together with gold and silver, a legal tender for all debts to, and between, all parties, including the Government itself. Also, to guarantee and pledge the faith of the nation for the same, and to regulate the amount of its issue, in order that it shall, as far as practicable, be on a par with the current value of gold and silver, so that, together with gold and silver, it may constitute the sole and exclusive circulating medium of the nation."

The demonetization of silver by Germany and the United States has in a measure rendered that metal more unstable in its value than formerly, and Congress having declared that the bonds of the United States, principal and interest, are payable in gold or in coin, and gold being now the only coin known to the nation as money, it follows of necessity that to enact that the indebtedness of the nation may be paid in silver coin would be repudiation. But silver, being to a certain extent necessary for the convenience and prosperity of the country, gold, greenbacks, and silver should, and will hereafter, constitute the circulating medium—the currency of our nation; and therefore I would have Congress, immediately upon its convening, pass a law remonetizing the old silver dollar, and make it a legal tender to the amount of at least $3,000, which in weight is more than a man can carry, for all debts hereafter to be contracted, whether by the Government or individuals.

In regard to the law ordering the Secretary of the Treasury to resume specie payments on Jan. 1, 1879, I was opposed to the passage of that law on the same principle that I would oppose the enactment of a law declaring that all mankind should have an abundance of food on that day, or that it should be a sunshiny or rainy day. It was simply a *brutum fulmen*. No act of Congress could possibly fix a day whereon our monetary troubles should cease, and our people once again become prosperous by a revival of the national enterprise, the restoration of confidence, and the opening up of new avenues of trade. The country had overtraded, both at home and abroad; inflation and expansion had been the rule in every description of business, and the people were insolvent—in debt beyond the possibility of meeting their indebtedness. The remedy was bankruptcy and liquidation, and the evidence of a return to solvency would be the gradual but certain advance in the value of the greenback until it reached the par of gold. Time, therefore, and the contraction of business, the abandonment of useless enterprises, and a return to universal economy and unabated labor, were the only practical remedies for the overtrading and reckless squandering in which the whole country had indulged after we had put down the rebellion, and in doing so had expended—sunk, as it were—nearly $4,000,000,000. No fiat of Congress can remedy the evils with which we have been struggling, and it may well be questioned whether the law ordering the resumption of specie payments on Jan. 1, 1879, has not retarded that measure, and prevented the restoration of that hopefulness and confidence so necessary for a general revival of business. Time and the operation of the tariff have gradually produced a more healthy state of things. The premium on gold in the last three years has fallen from 15 to 5½ per cent., and if Congress, when it ordered the country to resume specie payment in 1879, had compelled the Government to receive the greenback at its Custom-houses in payment of duties on imports, the greenback would long since have been at par, and gold would to-day have been a nuisance to those who hold it, and would have been forced into the banks and the Sub-Treasury instead of being worth 5½ per cent. more than greenbacks. The simple truth is, we are no longer a debtor but have become a creditor country. Our exports in 1875 exceeded our imports $120,000,000. In the year ending the 30th of June last our exports exceeded our imports nearly $200,000,000, and our export of specie was $25,000,000 less than in 1875-6, while our production of the precious metals was greater. As a natural result, there is no demand for gold except what is created by the unwise legislation of the country. It is less expensive for the importer to draw a bill of exchange against our surplus export of produce than to send to Europe gold, paying on it freight and insurance; and there is consequently no demand for gold for that purpose. But the Government says, while greenbacks are good enough for the people we repudiate them, and demand that all the duties on imports—amounting to nearly $150,000,000—shall be paid in gold. Of course, the importer is compelled to buy that amount of gold in Wall-street. Hence, gold is quoted as worth 5½ to 6 per cent. more than greenbacks. Of course, this is entirely a fictitious value, and Congress has only to make duties on imports payable in greenbacks, and within 60 days—nay, within a month—greenbacks and gold will probably be of the same value. Gold will be worth no more than greenbacks, because these latter answer all the purposes of our people, while gold will not pay the expenses of exporting it, and there is no earthly demand for it in this country except that produced by the Government in requiring gold instead of greenbacks in the payment of duties.

I am aware that my tariff friends will say, "By receiving greenbacks in payment of duties you at once reduce the tariff on all exports, 5½ per cent." I know it; and I know, too, that it is the tariff that has made us a creditor country, and which enables us to keep our gold at home, and thus will enable us to redeem our greenbacks after the legislation I have indicated. "Specie payments," as the phrase is, means nothing more than placing greenbacks and gold on the same footing. Let the greenback be at par and it commands gold everywhere on presentation, and then, as it will not pay to export gold, that metal will become an incumbrance to those who have it, and all the gold not constituting a part of the circulating medium of the country will find its way into banks and Government vaults.

If gold be of no more value at home than greenbacks; and if, because of our being a creditor nation it will not pay for exportation; and if, in consequence, European gold must flow toward the United States to make up the balance of trade, it necessarily follows that nobody can afford to hoard it, because gold yields no interest. It must, therefore, be invested in land, stocks, and other valuables, and enter into the circulation of the country, and all not required for currency will be held by Government and our banking institutions. The coupons on our bonds, although payable in gold, would always be paid in greenbacks, because more convenient and less expensive to handle, and just as valuable as gold to purchase bills of exchange on Europe drawn against our surplus exports. And thus not one dollar of gold would be used in paying the interest on our national debt.

In my letter to Hon. Mr. Mellish I urged the necessity of "letting well enough alone," and compelling the Government to receive greenbacks in payment of duties, adding I would advocate:

"*First*—Entire acquiescence in the amount of the present volume of currency, although largely in excess of what is necessary.

"*Second*—The suppression of all national bank notes, in order that there may be but one description of currency, and for which the faith of the nation and the property of the people would be pledged, and which, *in common with gold and silver*, shall constitute the circulating medium of the country.

"*Third*—Compel every national bank to receive from 50 to 90 per cent. of its capital in the Government paper, for issue and circulation, paying therefor an interest of 2 or 2½ per cent. per annum, to be deducted from the interest payable on their United States bonds in deposit under existing laws.

"*Fourth*—Create as many national banks of discount, deposit, and exchange as the country may demand."

This last recommendation has been adopted by legislation in its favor, and now, in the spirit of compromise, I would advise the passage of a bill simply promising:

"*First*—That silver and the old silver dollar shall be remonetized and be made a legal tender for all debts hereafter to be contracted, whether by Government or individuals, to the amount of $3,000, unless otherwise provided by contract.

Second—That greenbacks—Treasury notes—shall be received at the Custom-house in payment of all duties on imports, and in all business transactions, whether by the Government or the people.

These simple measures would very shortly place the greenbacks on a par with gold, and no other legislation is necessary to arrive at what is called specie payments. Such legislation would not require any contraction of the currency. Do this, and all the greenbacks now temporarily retired would very rapidly re-enter into the circulation and restore confidence; and through such confidence there will come a general revival of business and that national prosperity for which we are all praying. The great difficulty is to pass any measure of relief under the existing state of parties; but such a law as I propose would be acceptable to the bullionist, because it would leave unmolested our pledges to pay the national bonds, principal and interest, in gold. It would be acceptable to the advocate of the remonetization of silver, because it would somewhat increase our circulating medium; and it would please the free-trader, because it would at once constitute a reduction of the tariff from 5½ to 6 per cent. As a compromise, all parties could support such a measure, and it is almost impossible to doubt its immediate beneficial effects in restoring the business and prosperity of the country.

J. WATSON WEBB.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANKS.

THE REPORT FOR SIX MONTHS.

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF NINE INSTITUTIONS—ABOUT THE SAME PROPORTION OF INCREASE IN BUSINESS AS THE BANKS OF NEW-YORK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday, Aug. 19, 1877.

Following are nine of the reports of the Brooklyn savings banks, made for July 1, 1877. The report of the Long Island Savings Bank is included in those given. The banks of Brooklyn show about the same proportion of increase in deposits, surplus, and open accounts as was shown by the banks of this City.

LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

[Incorporated 1865.]

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages			$462,116 10
Stock investments, viz:			
	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Cities in this State.	$28,940 00	$30,175 00	
Counties in this State.	60,092 25	62,021 00	
Towns in this State.	71,075 00	71,500 00	
Total	$160,107 25	$163,696 00	160,107 25
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by law			3,850 00
Banking-house and lot at cost			230,000 00
Other real estate at cost			12,623 58
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			18,248 30
Cash on hand			7,958 65
Loans on mortgages and Brooklyn City bonds (market value $15,710)			13,060 00
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			3,588 75
Interest due and accrued			14,034 32
Rents due and accrued			5,238 71
Total resources			$931,425 66

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$901,977 71
Other liabilities	1,720 40
Surplus	27,727 55
Total liabilities	$931,425 66

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 4,225.
Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $3,433 44.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $1,536 53.
Rate of interest paid to depositors for last six months, 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $1,107,115 87; surplus, $26,954 51; open accounts, 4,396.

GREENPOINT SAVINGS BANK.

[Incorporated 1868.]

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages			$298,400 00
Stock investments, viz:			
	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Cities in this State	$141,500 00	$150,700 00	
Counties in this state	96,000 00	100,600 00	
Total	$237,500 00	$251,300 00	237,500 00
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by law			1,500 00
Real estate at cost, (have no banking-house)			6,899 11
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			38,730 58
Cash on hand			8,188 38
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			13,800 00
Interest due and accrued			9,781 50
Furniture and safe			3,000 00
Total resources			$617,799 57

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$574,944 02
Surplus	42,855 55
Total liabilities	$617,799 57

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 3,752.
Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $1,352.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $710 84.
Rate of interest paid to depositors for last six months, 6 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $360,656 12; surplus, $39,364 28; open accounts, $3,851.

EMIGRANT SAVINGS BANK.

[Incorporated 1863.]

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$81,700 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies	58,441 22
Cash on hand	4,223 15
Interest due and accrued	2,769 30
Furniture, safe, fixtures, &c.	2,512 00
Total resources	$149,647 67

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$144,588 34
Surplus	5,059 33
Total liabilities	$149,647 67

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 808.
Salaries paid by the bank for the last six months, $1,380.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $1,298 87.
Rate of interest paid to depositors for last six months, 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $154,632 61; surplus, $7,959 49; open accounts, 802.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK.

[Incorporated 1866.]

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages			$570,500 00
Stock investments, viz:			
	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
N. York State.	$117,341 31	$113,500 00	
Cities in this State.	204,103 75	231,795 00	
Co'nt's in this State.	4,380 00	4,500 00	
Towns in this State.	118,037 50	134,500 00	
Vill'g's in this State.	1,900 00	2,000 00	
Total	$445,762 56	$475,295 00	445,762 56
Banking-house and lot at cost			97,001 00
Other real estate at cost			6,614 91
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			58,999 90
Cash on hand			9,289 58
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			29,532 44
Interest due and accrued			17,057 84
Rent accrued			393 18
Total resources			$1,235,751 39

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$1,121,192 69
Interest accrued on deposits to July 1, 1877	13,125 00
Surplus	101,433 70
Total liabilities	$1,235,751 39

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 5,216.
Salaries paid by the bank for the last six months, $4,006 25.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $780 44.
Rate of interest paid depositors for last six months, 6 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $1,270,963 42; surplus, $38,142 97; open accounts, 5,454.

BEDFORD SAVINGS BANK.

[Incorporated 1875.]

Resources.

Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies	$155 00
Liabilities.	
Due depositors	$155 00

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 13.
There was nothing paid for expenses by the bank during last six months.
The bank paid no interest to depositors during last six months.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $55; surplus, 0; Open accounts, 12.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK.

[Incorporated 1871.]

Resources.

Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies	$1,297 98
Liabilities.	
Due depositors	$1,297 98

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 165.
Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $66 67.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $459 11.
Rate of interest paid to depositors for last six months, 0.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $23,623 94; surplus, $425 20; open accounts, 713.

KING'S COUNTY INSTITUTION.

[Incorporated 1860.]

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages			$824,350 00
Stock investments, viz:			
	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States.	$347,230 25	$314,175 00	
States other than N.	103,050 00	118,050 00	
Cities in this State.	1,051,645 00	1,055,920 00	
Counties in this State.	194,000 00	208,520 00	
Towns in this State.	58,590 00	63,240 00	
Total	$1,759,515 25	$1,759,905 00	1,759,515 25
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by law			3,500 00
Banking-house and lot at cost			142,637 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			68,775 98
Cash on hand			15,982 44
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			389 75
Interest due and accrued			43,870 84
Premium on $8,850, gold, at 5 3-16			459 09
Rents due			185 00
Total resources			$2,854,665 35

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$2,703,771 68
Surplus	150,893 67
Total liabilities	$2,854,665 35

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 7,681.
Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $2,540.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $3,894 74.
Rate of interest paid depositors for last six months, 6 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $2,718,130 90; surplus, $158,216 97; open accounts, 7,690.

EAST BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.

[Incorporated 1860.]

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages			$337,500 00
Stock investments, viz:			
	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States.	$43,055 00	$44,042 50	
Cities in this State	147,535 00	159,750 00	
Counties in this State	16,740 00	18,700 00	
Towns in this State	42,540 00	46,900 00	
Villages in this State	14,650 00	15,000 00	
People's Gas Co., Brooklyn Bonds	12,500 00	13,000 00	
Total	$277,050 00	$297,392 50	277,050 00
Banking-house and lot at cost			45,474 20
Real estate at cost			9,633 48
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			22,364 17
Cash on hand			8,306 33
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			20,192 50
Interest due and accrued			10,791 79
Total resources			$731,312 47

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$676,472 14
Surplus	54,840 33
Total liabilities	$731,312 47

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 4,588.
Salaries paid by the bank for the last six months, $2,150 96.
Other expenses paid for last six months, $536 67.
Rate of interest paid depositors for last six months, 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $680,377 60; surplus, $46,114 94; open accounts, 4,555.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, BROOKLYN, E. D.

[Incorporated 1864.]

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages			$325,175 00
Stock investments, viz:			
	Cost.	Estimated Market value.	
United States.	$53,375 00	$54,625 00	
Cities in this State	214,715 00	227,300 00	
Counties in this State	45,000 00	48,150 00	
Towns in this State	178,693 50	197,700 00	
Total	$491,783 50	$527,775 00	491,783 50
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by law			5,000 00
Banking-house and lot at cost			94,824 06
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			106,971 46
Cash on hand			2,352 60
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			35,991 50
Interest due and accrued			13,944 16
Rents due			80 00
Total resources			$1,076,122 28

*Liabilities

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 20, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Pink Dominos—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Dietz.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—An Side—Mr. G. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

PARK THEATRE.—Baby—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorne, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

WOOD'S THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Miss Laura Alberta, Miss Alice Ar Harrison.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Blue Beard—Orange Blossoms—Miss Lydia Thompson and company.

BIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The signal service reports indicate for to-day, in the Middle States and New-England, stationary pressure and temperature, south-east to south-west winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

The cause and probable consequences of the American strikes are being generally discussed in Europe, and especially in France. There the disgraceful scenes of violence at Pittsburg, Baltimore, Buffalo, and Chicago, and the incendiarism and pillage at Pittsburg, are seized upon by the Monarchist and Imperialist papers as a proof of the anarchy which must follow the adoption of extreme liberal ideas. It is asserted by some of the Republican writers, warm friends of the United States and well informed regarding our affairs, that nothing has yet occurred which has given so much comfort to the reactionary party, or which has done them so much service in the pending campaign. Naturally, the Communistic doctrines which found expression among American workmen at the time of the strike receive an exaggerated importance in the minds of French writers. The zealots who thought the moment to preach Socialism was the moment when those who own and earn the least were plundering and despoiling their fellow-citizens and fellow-workmen, may take some comfort in knowing that their idiocy has helped the reactionary party in France. That party certainly represents all the persons in that country who really desire to oppress labor, and their success would be a genuine misfortune to the cause of liberty.

The correspondence from Shumla, which we publish this morning, contains some interesting information concerning the change in the command of the Turkish Armies which replaced Abdul Kerim by Mehemet Ali. It is a little curious that the latter should be a German by birth, and a descendant of one of the Protestant families driven out of France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The new Commander-in-Chief shows all the decision, courage, and executive ability of his race, but the work he is engaged in is not such as would be supposed to be attractive to a descendant of the Huguenots. The incidents attending Mehemet's transfer to supreme command read like a chapter from the *Arabian Nights*, and we can almost imagine his unfortunate predecessor being tumbled into the Bosphorus some fine August morning, with a bow-string about his neck and a stone tied to his heels, while Herr Detroit, alias Mehemet, comes home victorious to have his pick of the Sultan's daughters and to bask for life in the sunshine of the Padisha's smile. But there are adventurers of the same kind on the Russian side who may interfere with this part of the dream.

Our Washington dispatches give some illustrations of the unfortunate result of the attempt to keep the colored soldiers in the Federal Army by themselves. Why the attempt—which is only partial—has been made, it is difficult to say; but whatever its motive, it has proved very unpleasant for the officers. The scheme of separate colored regiments was an absurd piece of weakness at best. If the negroes were to be admitted to the Army at all there was no reason why they should not have been placed on the same footing as the other soldiers. It will be seen that the officers would not object to this arrangement, and that a similar one is carried out without embarrassment in the Navy.

The statistics of exports of meat and live stock from the United States to Europe continue to be encouraging, as also do those of the exports of butter and cheese. Since the 1st of January we have sent to English ports 69,445,490 pounds of fresh beef, against 19,990,895 pounds during the same time a year ago. Of this amount 54,746,280 pounds went from New-York, 13,403,610 from Philadelphia, and an inconsiderable quantity from Portland and Boston. The value of the beef was $6,941,599, against only $1,755,191 last year. The shipments of mutton are not large, but are a gain. The value of all the exports this year is $8,185,030, against $1,755,191 last year. There is every reason to suppose that, with prudent management and the same care that has so far been shown in keeping up the quality and good condition of the meat, this branch of trade will soon become of prime importance. The statistics of butter and cheese exports from the 1st of May show 6,031,353 pounds of butter this year to 1,846,149 last year, and 52,667,743 pounds of cheese to 43,442,179 last year. The prices do not vary materially. The new year has now just opened for this line of business, and the prospect of a very large yield is flattering.

There is rapidly extending over the country between Brooklyn and Coney Island a net-work of railways on which trains run very frequently, with heavy loads and often at high speed. The oldest of these lines, which starts from Green-Wood, and is called, we believe, the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railway, carries great numbers of passengers, and has made a great deal of money for its owners. It ought to be improved in some important respects. The road cost comparatively little to build, there being almost no grading, and the material used, both ties and rails, being light. The rolling stock is also very light. When the up trains are heavy the small engines find it very difficult to pull them up the steep grade before going into the depot, and to overcome this they run at a very high rate of speed before reaching the foot of the hill—a rate altogether higher than seems either pleasant or safe for passengers. This would be obviated by the use of heavier engines, or by using more of those now employed. None of the lines, so far as we have observed, use air brakes or patent buffer platforms. They ought all to use them, and to come to a full stop before passing junctions, which are numerous. If these precautions are not taken in time, we shall, sooner or later, have a fearful loss of life on some of these roads.

WORK OF THE RESUMPTION ACT.

It would be tedious and useless to compute in how many platforms—of greenbackers, currency reformers, labor leagues, and soft-money semi-lunatics of various stripes—the Resumption act has been denounced and its repeal "demanded." Suffice it to say that there is hardly a man in the country, outside the ranks of the uncompromising resumptionists, who has failed to abuse that act, generally because it sets a fixed date for resumption, and always because of the dreadful contraction of the currency it has produced. To this contraction the Greenbacker ascribes not only the break-down of 1873, but every form of trouble since. If failures increase, if business becomes further depressed instead of reviving, if laborers are out of employment and assail the railroads, if the grasshopper and potato-bug are rampant, if the weather goes wrong, and either burns away or drowns out the crops, if his cow "holds up" her milk, or his roof blows off, or his most matronly hen produces only one chicken out of thirteen eggs, or his affianced elopes with another man, or his new meerschaum refuses to color—whatever thing is wrong, the average Greenbacker ascribes it instantly to contraction. The Resumption act, to him, realizes the savages' notion of an eclipse, a dragon gradually swallowing the sun. He clothes himself figuratively in sackcloth, and goes about crying, "Woe! Woe!" increasing his vehemence as 1879 draws near. Real estate has lost all value, and the end of all things is near; nevertheless, he holds fast to whatever he possesses, and vents himself in groaning contortions. If he owns a newspaper—and nothing delights him so much as owning one—he stands on his head, and in that inverted position belches forth inverted facts and figures, inverted ideas, and inverted logic. The labor troubles are his present inspiration, text, and proofs. For example, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in a recent number, rises and begins by saying that "amid this terrible trial of all business, and while thousands of laborers, with their wives and children, are starving, as the result, chiefly, of a contraction of the currency, the contraction of the currency goes pitilessly on at the rate of millions per month; the house is burning, and John Sherman is pouring on coal-oil." The article, whose brevity is its best quality, concludes with this horrifying shriek:

"And yet now, in this hour of prostration and dread, when the whole head is sick and the whole heart faint, John Sherman is contracting the currency at the rate of $5,000,000 per month! Cities may burn beneath his eyes because of contraction; thousands of families may starve because of contraction; panics may fall on the land like a pall because of contraction; bankruptcy may stalk through the land, putting its dread finger on three-fourths of the factories and mercantile establishments because of contraction; but the contraction, like a vise, must continue to squeeze the heart and the life out of business, and, like a thief in the night, steal bread from labor till we see, as the trophies of Sherman's administration, a broken-hearted people—and the grave. It is the fuel to the flame."

Now, if there were any sense at all in all this, it would indeed be a very serious matter. We have no intention, however, of trying to convince the Greenbacker that it is mere fustian, because The Times is very unlikely to reach him, and if it should, his lunacy is impenetrable. Yet it may be of use, to others not so far gone as he, to note just what contraction the Resumption act has produced.

On the 11th we gave a detailed statement of currency movements from June 20, 1874, which the reader may find worth while to preserve for reference hereafter. The bank-note movement, for the terms ending Jan. 14, 1875, March 1 and Nov. 1, 1876, Feb. 1 and Aug 1, 1877, was given thus:

Terms.	Issued.	Retired.	Net Decrease.
1st—7 mos.	$4,734,500	$2,767,232	*$1,967,268
2d—13½m.	13,820,760	24,962,327	11,141,567
3d—8 mos.	4,259,595	23,828,760	19,569,165
4th—3 mos.	3,188,630	5,406,670	2,218,040
5th—6 mos.	7,363,240	11,059,080	3,695,840
Total....	$33,366,725	$68,024,069	$34,657,341

* Increase.

Excluding the first term and line, which do not come under the Resumption act, it appears that since that act was passed $28,632,225 notes have been issued, and $65,256,837 retired, making a net decrease of $36,624,612. The act touches the circulation in only two provisions—it makes the formation of new banks and the issue of new currency absolutely free, and retires for each $100 of the latter $80 of legal tenders. Hence, it ought to be clear even to the Cincinnati Greenbacker that this is a measure of expansion to the extent of $20; it is putting out 100 with one hand and taking in 80 with the other, precisely as if the Treasury had been directed to pay out a dollar whenever it received eighty cents. Under the Resumption act, $28,632,225 of notes have gone out, and $22,905,780 of legal tenders have been retired; under the operation of the act, therefore, there has been a clear net expansion of $5,726,445 in the currency, being 20 per cent. of the total emissions. But the fact is that there has been a currency decline of $57,563,124 since June 20, 1874, and $59,530,392 since Jan. 14, 1875. This is accounted for by the independent process of bank-note retirements, for if the $5,726,445 expansion since Jan. 14, 1875, and under the act of that date is deducted from the $65,256,837 retired since then, we have $59,530,392, which is the actual net contraction since the Resumption act. But this bank-note retirement has taken place, not under the Resumption act, but under the prior act of June 20, 1874. The inflationists have therefore been denouncing the wrong act.

Why the banks have retired their notes is plain. There has been no demand for them, and there has been a war-tax on them; some banks have failed, some have withdrawn heir circulati on, and others, tired of heavy taxation, have withdrawn from the national system. The act of 1874 is permissive, not compulsory; with the choice given them to issue or to withdraw without limit, they have done the latter. But the inflationist shrieks incessantly that the withdrawal has caused the dullness of business and the lack of demand for money. Inflation logic thus makes cause follow effect, and the cart propel the horse. The inflationist talks of the paralyzing effect produced by the dread of 1879, but the facts are that not much belief has been felt in the substantiality of the Resumption act, at least, until this year; that Mr. Sherman is the first Secretary who has shown much disposition to enforce it; and that during the five months of his term, while the act and preparations for enforcing it have been most prominently before the public mind, the rate of contraction has somewhat declined. The causes of the continued depression which produces the withdrawal of currency that is not in demand are another matter. One of the chief of them is the uncertainty which the inflationist has succeeded in keeping up for the past four years, and which deters timid capital from venturing out of its hiding places to once more give employment to industry. The more the inflationist shrieks and rants, and talks, and acts Communism, the more will capital stay back and contraction go on.

WHAT THE ARMY IS DOING.

If there is a disposition in any quarter to find fault with the present disposition of the Army, there can be no complaint that too large a force is in the South. Generally speaking, leaving politics out of the question, there is a reluctance on the part of citizens to have a military force removed. In sparsely settled regions the people want the military kept on duty as long as possible, because they drive an honest bargain with Quartermaster and Commissary. One Territory, of which we have heard doleful accounts, was once declared to be almost wholly dependent on the Quartermaster for its business. But even the older and more densely populated towns find it pleasant to entertain a military force, with its "eligible" young officers. On the frontier, where there is always a chronic Indian war, the settlers believe, or profess to believe, that soldiers of the regular Army are not good Indian fighters; but they constantly clamor for troops, and more troops. Just now we find that there is a more general demand for the Army than there has been for many years. And it happens that the distribution of the Army is far different from what it has been at any time since the war.

In the Department of the South, with its head-quarters at Atlanta, for example, there were fourteen companies of artillery, one regiment and nine companies of infantry, a few months since; and this force was smaller than usual. Now there are only six companies of artillery and two of infantry in that department. The Department of the Gulf, head-quarters at New-Orleans, had three regiments of infantry last March, but it has only two companies now. These two departments comprise all of the Southern States except West Virginia, Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland, which are usually reckoned as border States. In these last-named States, and the Middle and New-England States, there are now more soldiers than in all of the territory comprised in the two Southern departments. Of the three regiments and seven companies of artillery, and two regiments and sixteen companies of infantry, now in the Middle and New-England States, including Maryland, the greater part are in the States lately affected by the railroad strikes, Pennsylvania and Maryland retaining the larger share. There have been several propositions by the national authorities to recall these troops, now that the danger from mob violence is considered over; but there is a desire in the communities concerned to retain them, and, curiously enough, there has been a delay, in some instances, on account of the alleged uncertainty as to the authority to recall. It was said that the troops having been sent in answer to a call from the State Executive, the President or Secretary of War must wait until the Governor signifies that the emergency which required military force no longer exists. Gov. Hartranft very decidedly has said that the troops are still needed in Pennsylvania. It may be noted as a novel fact that the States usually now call for troops because they need them, and the mooted point is whether the National Government shall not be criticised for taking them away. It was not always so.

Of course, Texas in the South-west, and the Territories in the North-west, not included in any of the above-named departments, require more of the Army than any other portion of the Republic. Indians and Mexicans make an infinite amount of trouble, and at both of these widely separated points there is continual dissatisfaction on account of the smallness of the force employed. The colored regiments have been found serviceable on the Mexican frontier and along the line of New-Mexico and the River Colorado. The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Infantry have been kept on duty in that part of the country nearly ever since the war. It is thought that the colored men are better adapted to service in the hot climate of the Rio Grande and the South-western plains than white soldiers could possibly be. But this exile is not specially agreeable to the white officers, many of whom are among the bravest and mostly highly esteemed in the Army. Possibly the discontent of these officers is exaggerated, but it is natural that they should find their long absence from home irksome.

The force employed by Gen. Howard in Oregon and Idaho does not appear a very large one. It is not so large as that retained in the States which were lately disturbed by riots. Gen. Howard has borrowed from the departments of California and Arizona, but he has only seven companies of cavalry, five of artillery, and two regiments of infantry. Gen. Crook, who has a more extensive field and a powerful foe frequently before him, as well as Gen. Terry, has a tolerably strong force. But it can be seen that the military strength required on the Indian frontier, as well as that in the Department of Texas, is not adequately provided for. If we never had more than one call for troops at a time, we might rub along with a much smaller Army than we now have. But a great riot, a chronic war on the Mexican boundary, Indian outbreaks in various places, and the guarding and preservation of military posts and stores require many men. When these all demand immediate attention, the narrowness of our resources is severely felt.

"LABOR UNIONS."

An English working man, in a recent communication to these columns, spoke of the well-known combination of employers at the time of the famous strike of the "Amalgamated Engineers" as a "labor union" as much as those of the workmen. This is certainly correct. The employers formed a combination under which they would engage no employes who would not pledge themselves to abstain from all membership with certain unions. This strike of the Amalgamated Engineers in England was the greatest ever known in any country till the present one of railroad employes in the United States. Those engaged in it spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in supporting the families of the laborers driven from employment. The suffering and loss occasioned by it were immense. The two "unions" (as our correspondent observed) were in bitter struggle with one another. The only difference between them being (what our correspondent did not observe) that the employers kept strictly within the limits of the law, while the employed resorted to terrorism to prevent other laborers from taking their places.

In this country a few months since, certain railroads, following the example of the Eastern Railroad, of Massachusetts, formed a "union" to exclude all engineers and others who were members of a certain labor organization. This they had a perfect right to do. Again, a few weeks since, the railroads may be said to have combined to reduce wages, that is, a number did, at about the same time, cut down their rates of payment. The laborers combined against this with a general strike, which again was perfectly proper and legal. If the labor unions never went further than this, there would be no objection to them. But it is in their more tyrannical and arbitrary proceedings that they lose the respect and good will of the community. Their opposition to apprenticeships, their terrorism against other workers, their violence to non-strikers, and, in this outbreak, their connivance at, or participation in, acts of riot and destruction of property—it is these which have lessened the sympathy of the best part of our people for all labor associations.

It need not be said to our readers that this journal, though especially circulating among the employing class, has always maintained and defended the best interests of labor. We take this ground with all intelligent economists, that the true aim of legislation and the best social organization should be an equitable distribution of wealth, or in other words, of the profits of production. The laborers have as much right to combine to secure more of these as the capitalists have, to prevent them. But both must keep within the law, and both being within the law, public opinion will, on the whole, support the working men more than the employers, for the reason that the former are poor, disunited, and comparatively helpless, and that the latter can usually take care of themselves. Certainly, in regard to our principal railroad corporations, it may be asserted without gainsaying that the laborers and employes have received very little from the profits gained. When a stock is watered, it is not among the working people that the profits are divided. On the contrary, after the capitalists have pocketed them, the necessary dividends to be paid on the larger capital cut down the sums which can be paid as wages. It is certainly possible that wages have been pressed down to the lowest living point among the day-laborers, both of the mines and the railroads. Even if they have not, the railway companies have no reason to expect any especial sympathy from the public in their struggle with their employes.

What can be done by legislation to prevent the railroad companies from pressing too hard on their laborers, and from wasting their substance, will undoubtedly be attempted. But this field of action is a very difficult one, and the results are never certain. Public opinion and the losses they have sustained will undoubtedly compel the railroads to return temporarily to their old rates of wages. But the same struggle will come up continually, as values are being settled, until finally the old corporations have re-estimated their properties and reduced their nominal capitals in accordance with new conditions, and the employes have submitted to new rates or have left for other branches of business. The recommendation of arbitration, first prominently brought forward in this journal, and now affirmed by the Republican Convention of Ohio, will, if adopted, lessen many of the evils of this struggle. The good sense of the country will more and more strike upon means of filling up the gap between capital and labor, and preventing such dangerous and calamitous occurrences as this recent outbreak.

RUSSIA'S FRONTIER DEFENSES.

There is a story told of a chaplain and a dragoon officer who got into a hot discussion one evening, and parted in high dudgeon. Early the next morning the officer entered his antagonist's room, saying heartily, "My dear Sir, I've come to tell you that I have thought over your arguments, and am now quite of your opinion." "Why, bless my soul!" cried the amazed chaplain, "I was just coming up to say the same thing to you!" This is a pretty fair illustration of the present position of Russia and Austria. Each stoutly asserts that she is innocent of any design against her neighbor, but that the latter's menacing attitude compels her to arm in self-defense; and thus the two go on fortifying themselves against each other, till the bewildered spectator gives up all hope of finding out which is the real culprit.

But whether necessary or not, Russia's measures of precaution have been thoroughly carried out. Her western line of defense was feeble in 1854 compared with what it is now. Bessarabia is traversed by railways from side to side. The approaches from Galicia, once unguarded, are now held by a line of strong posts, behind which lie the Army of Volhynia and the fortified citadel on the Lysaya-Gora at Kiev; and the southern and northern circles of defense are linked together by the cross-line running north-westward from the Kiev Railway through Berditcheff to Brest-Litovsk. A railroad runs direct from Moscow to the western border, *via* Smolensk and Moghilev; while the Warsaw district itself, through which Napoleon penetrated in 1807 and 1812, is now guarded by four of the strongest fortresses in Russia. It is, undoubtedly, a drawback that the Polish railway centre should be an open town like Warsaw, defended only by a citadel which is in no condition to resist a determined attack; but this one weak point is encircled by a formidable life-guard. On the south-west, the intrenched camp of Czenstochau, planted like a sentinel at the gate of Austria, stands looking over the flat, sandy waste, across which the frontier railway runs southward to Vienna. On the south-east, Brest-Litovsk holds with its fortified *tête-du-pont* the passage of the Pripet and the junction of the four great roads to Vilna, Smolensk, Kiev, and Warsaw. On the opposite side, nearer Warsaw, and guarding the approach to it, stands Ivangorod; and on the bleak waste of moorland in the midst of which lies the quaint little town of Novo-Georgievsk, has been growing up, for years past, a more formidable stronghold than all—the great fortress of Modlin, which, when complete, is to contain 80,000 men, with all their stores and munitions of war. So jealously has its secret been kept, that even now no "outsider" is permitted to approach within a hundred yards of the outer line of works, and its very name is unmarked on any map except the charts of the Russian War Office. These four fortresses, Modlin, Ivangorod, Brest-Litovsk, and Czerstochau, linked together by connecting lines of railway, form the "Russian quadrilateral," which, though as yet less famous than that of Verona, or that of Rustchuk, may yet take a prominent place in history. In the event of a rupture with Austria, all non-combatants will be instantly withdrawn from the border fortresses, and the scheme of a fortified camp at Drissa, in the rear of the quadrilateral, which has been warmly advocated, will probably be carried out. Nor is this all. Not content with rendering the Polish railways useless to any invader by their peculiarity of "gauge," the Russian Government has significantly directed that "in case of war, all non-Russian employes on the border lines shall be replaced by natives." All these precautions, especially the last, plainly indicate an anticipation of fresh troubles in Poland immediately upon any overt act of hostility by Austria; but, for the present at least, this latter contingency seems a tolerably remote one.

EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEAKING.

Although it is generally conceded that the art of "stump oratory" is carried to its highest degree of excellence in this country, it is, nevertheless, safe to venture the statement that the ability needed to deliver an extemporary address which shall be considered a masterpiece both from a rhetorical and logical stand-point is possessed by very few men here or elsewhere. The ready speaker, who can at a moment's notice stand up and pour himself out in words, is almost invariably a man of superficial attainments. The great requisite for one of this class is volubility of speech. In glancing over the surface of the matter under discussion he finds but few mental obstacles in his way, while as a rule he is not too closely bound down by grammatical considerations. On the other hand, a man possessing equal powers of expression, combined with a greater range of intellectual vision, is placed in a comparison of this kind at great disadvantage. A multitude of ideas suggest themselves to him which the other would overlook, which may both support and modify the argument he wishes to advance. He is, therefore, obliged to arrange and classify his remarks, and in so doing he sacrifices directness for the visionary hope of obtaining, through the use of parentheses, an additional clearness in statement.

It was no doubt personal experience of these difficulties that occasioned the paradoxical advice given by one of the greatest orators that America has ever known, that "the way to make a good extemporary speech is to prepare it in advance." Certainly those addresses that are anything more than ephemeral have received a vast deal of preparation before, and often indeed, no little emendation after, delivery. The fine cutting satire; the sudden burst of eloquence; the happy illustration that seemed so thoroughly spontaneous, have usually been the result of days of careful study and hours of patient rehearsal. Even little dramatical effects are not overlooked by an orator who is desirous of making the most of his subject. As an instance of this, it is related of the late Edward Everett that upon one occasion, when he was to answer to an after-dinner toast at a public entertainment, he went into the room a short time before the dinner was served and had one of the attendants place a small American flag amid the decorations on the wall behind his seat. Later on, in the midst of his speech, his eye, as if by accident, caught sight of this flag, and, tearing it from its fastening, he entered on a fervid apostrophe to those who first gave the country its flag and name. Now, in this every word and gesture had been previously arranged, and it may be added that an extemporary attempt to equal it in point of effectiveness would have resulted in a lamentable failure.

It is impossible for any one to have his ideas so well in hand that on the spur of the moment he can talk or write as well as he could if he had given the subject thoughtful consideration. Even when this has been done, and the speaker in his notes has clearly mapped out the line of his discourse, it usually happens that in force and beauty of expression he falls far short of what he had hoped to do. One of the most remarkable illustrations of this difference between intention and execution is found in the celebrated reply of Daniel Webster to the speech of Mr. Hayne. The peroration, which begins with the words, "When my eyes shall be turned for the last time to behold the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken," &c., is too well known to need further quotation. Most of us have in school-boy days declaimed it over and over again, and no doubt innocently wondered how the grand and full, rounded periods sounded when they were first uttered. Unfortunately, as it now turns out, these were never spoken, but, like Congressional speeches of the present day, were what Mr. Webster intended to say. The speech as delivered was taken down in short-hand by Mr. Joseph Gales, the editor of the *National Intelligencer*, and it was from his notes that Mr. Webster subsequently wrote out and gave to the world what has since been known as the reply to Mr. Hayne. These notes have lately obtained a semi-publicity, and it is curious to contrast the clumsy and involved mode of expression in which this concluding section was delivered with the smooth, flowing diction of the popular version. As spoken, this was as follows:

"When my eyes shall be turned for the last time on the meridian sun, I hope I may see him shining bright upon my united, free, and happy country. I hope I shall not live to see his beams falling upon the dispersed fragments of the structure of this once glorious Union. I hope I may not see the flag of my country with its stars separated or obliterated; torn by commotions; smoking with the blood of civil war. I hope I may not see the standard raised of separate States' rights, star against star, and stripe against stripe; but that the flag of the Union may keep its stars and stripes corded and bound together in indissoluble ties. I hope I shall not see written as its motto, first Liberty and then Union. I hope I shall see no such delusive and deluded motto on the flag of that country. I hope to see spread all over it, blazoned in letters of light and proudly floating over land and sea that other sentiment, dear to my heart, "Union and liberty, now and forever, one and inseparable."

It will readily be seen that the above, while infinitely worse in manner than it is in its revised state, is much more like the speeches one ordinarily hears than is the pruned and prepared edition. These are supposed to be the most eloquent words of one of America's greatest orators; and yet their weakness is sufficient, from strained metaphor and constant repetition, to make them, when put in print, ridiculous rather than sublime.

GENERAL NOTES.

The National Board of Trade meets in Milwaukee to-morrow.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention is to be held in Harrisburg on Wednesday.

The colored men of New-Jersey are to hold a delegate convention in Princeton, on Wednesday.

The conference of the Greenbackers of this State is to be held in Rochester on Thursday next.

Mr. Joseph J. Brown, of Chester, N. H., although 85 years old, does all the work on his farm of 30 acres.

Is it true that "the people" of Kemper County, Miss., have named the leader of the Kemper County assassins for their Sheriff?

The people of Toronto complain that the number of street beggars in that city is constantly increasing. Most of them are Europeans.

The St. Louis *Times* of Friday last said that Mr. De Bar's physicians were hopeful of his ultimate recovery, though the probabilities were against it.

Major John W. Daniel is recommended for candidate for Attorney-General on the Virginia Democratic ticket in place of Hon. Raleigh T. Daniel, deceased.

The Democrats of Ohio will open their campaign at Columbus on Thursday evening next. George H. Pendleton and Gen. Ewing are announced to speak there.

The Maryland Democratic State Committee is to meet in Baltimore on Wednesday, Sept. 5, to arrange for the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Controller.

Citizens of Pittsburg, Penn., have presented a sword to Gen. Robert M. Brinton, of Philadelphia, and have made up a purse of $1,000 for the family of the late Lieut. J. Dorsey Ash.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* remarks: "West pitched the key-note, but who can catch it?" Well, there are a number of persons who are expecting that the Democrats of Ohio will "catch it" heavily in October.

One Capt. Charles Price, of Salisbury, N. C., has thought it worth while to write to one of the State papers that he has not sought office, and would not accept it from Mr. Hayes. This must be a very small Price.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* is very sure that Gov. Stone could get 10,000 effective militiamen in a week for any legal purpose. And yet he has never been able to bring the Kemper County assassins to justice.

This week the Republicans of Ohio begin their active canvass. Among the speakers named are Judge William H. West, Senator Stanley Matthews, Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, J. A. Garfield, Milton Barnes, George A. Sheridan, and G. K. Nash.

Hon. H. B. Payne was announced to speak for the Democrats at Cleveland to-morrow night, but it has been deemed advisable to postpone his speech until a later day. There are several troublesome questions in Ohio, and the Democrats do not know which end of them to catch hold of.

A Virginia paper bluntly says that the vacancy on the Democratic State ticket, caused by Mr. Daniel's death, should be filled by the late committee, because the reassembling of the State Convention, while involving immense expense and trouble, "might result in again disturbing the harmony of the party."

Judging from a statement in the *Globe*, the banana business in Boston is not profitable, though the fruit frequently changes hands. It says: "Bananas which sell for 5 cents one day are offered the following day for 3 cents. If not sold they are skinned and sold for a penny apiece." It is to be hoped they are then thrown away.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* thinks he has discovered, or invented, a word suitable to be used as a personal pronoun expressing common gender. It is, nominative, *e*; possessive, *es*; objective, *em*, and he offers this illustration of its proposed use: "E who seeks es own happiness through ministering to the happiness of others wins for emself a surer satisfaction in the love and gratitude of those who come in contact with em."

John G. Thompson, Chairman of the Ohio Democratic State Committee, announces a list of 34 speakers to take the stump early in the campaign. Among them are Gen. Morgan, Senator Thurman, Durbin Ward, W. S. Groesbeck, Milton Sayler, S. F. Hunt, L. D. Campbell, Gen. Brinkerhoff, George Hoadley, John A. McMahon, John L. Vance, H. B. Banning, R. P. Ranney, R. P. Spalding, Emil Rothe, Gen. Steedman, J. M. Ashley, and A. T. Walling. This is rather a motley crowd to put upon the same platform, even when it is such an uncommon piece of patchwork as the Ohio Democratic.

THE POOR-HOUSES OF MARYLAND.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF THE INMATES—THE NUMBER OF PAUPER INSANE—A TERRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS REPORTED.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 19.—Dr. Charles W. Chancellor, a member of the City Council, Secretary of the State Board of Health, and a physician of extensive practice in this city, who was requested by Gov. Carroll to visit and inspect "all alms institutions in the State, particularly with reference to their sanitary condition, the treatment of the inmates, and the number of pauper insane who are confined therein at the public expense," has discharged that duty and submitted his report to the Governor. In introducing his report, Dr. Chancellor says: "It is painful to report the shocking condition in which many of the public institutions were found; and it is difficult to conceive that anything worse ever existed in a civilized country." "There are now," he says, "within the alms-houses and jails of our State over 500 insane and idiotic people, for whom there exists no proper provision, and who are utterly cast down and neglected, half-fed and ghastly in their wretchedness." The report first takes up the condition and management of State institutions in the city and elsewhere. With one or two exceptions (the House of Refuge and Bay View Asylum which are overcrowded,) the State institutions are represented as well conducted and disciplined, and the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, located at Frederick, is pronounced a "monument of public beneficence." In the alms-houses in some of the counties an entirely different state of affairs exists, and Dr. Chancellor's report represents them to be disgusting dens of filth and prostitution.

The total number of indigent insane in the State, in county alms-houses and hospitals, is given as follows: Whites, males, 313; females, 330; colored, males, 50; females, 54. Total, 747.

The State institutions are managed by Boards of Trustees, as are also the alms-houses in several counties, (Charles and others,) but in most counties they are under the control of the County Commissioners, who appoint the keepers. No doubt this exposure by Dr. Chancellor, backed by an indignant public opinion, will lead to immediate and sweeping reformation of the county institutions.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

Windsor, Vt., Aug. 19.—This morning about 9 o'clock the President and Mrs. Hayes, with Secretary Evarts and Mrs. Evarts, and Chief-Justice Grar. of Massachusetts, made an informal call upon Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Beaman upon the third anniversary of their marriage. Mr. Beaman having married Hettie, eldest daughter of Secretary Evarts. The President attended divine worship at St. Paul's Episcopal Church this morning, of which Secretary Evarts' family are members.

Plymouth, N. H., Aug. 19.—Gov. Prescott and party, numbering 31 persons, arrived here last evening, and will take the early train to-morrow morning for Wells River, where they expect to meet the President to-morrow coming from Windsor, Vt.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

Philadelphia, Penn., Aug. 19.—The Permanent Exhibition was open for the first time on Sunday to-day, and was attended during the afternoon by an audience of 11,000 people, composed largely of the working classes and business men, for whose special accommodation it was opened. A grand sacred concert was given in the great music hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Everything was conducted in the most orderly manner; no machinery was permitted to run, and no sales of merchandise were allowed, but it was opened simply as a museum.

METHODIST CAMP-MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 19.—There were from 6,000 to 8,000 people at the Methodist camp-meeting at Plainville to-day. It was estimated that from 1,200 to 1,500 teams were on the ground, the whole country for 30 miles around being represented. There are 100 tents up. Some of the most prominent Methodist clergymen of the State are present, the services are largely attended, and much interest is manifested. The meeting will continue until Thursday.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 19.—Guaymas advices of the 10th report that Gen. Huerta has recognized the late election as valid, and Mariscal as the constitutional Governor This will prevent a revolution.

OPPOSITION TO RANDALL.

HIS SUBSIDY PREFERENCES NOT RELISHED BY DEMOCRATIC PAPERS OF THIS STATE—OBJECTIONS TO HIS RE-ELECTION AS SPEAKER EXPRESSED BY TWO OF THEM.

From the Syracuse Courier, Aug. 18.

Ex-Speaker Randall has at last consented to gratify the public interest as to his position on the question of subsidies. The astounding truth comes out that the ex-Speaker favors not only the Texas Pacific Railroad scheme, but, as well, Government aid for the levee ing of the Mississippi, and the reclamation of the w st lands on both sides of it. If this platform isn't broad enough to suit the most exacting advocate of Government subsidies, the fault does not lie in Mr. Randall's intent.

It is needless to state that Mr. Randall's self-defined position is entirely satisfactory to the subsidy men. Some time ago they were "given the steer," and have been hurrahing ever since for Randall for Speaker. There is not, we venture to say, a public journal in the South that advocates the Texas Pacific scheme which does not also favor Mr. Randall's candidacy. This, together with the coincidence that all the "subsidy" members of Congress and the Texas Pacific lobby have been busily working up Mr. Randall's canvass, made Mr. Randall's own declaration of his position quite unnecessary. With the Speaker on their side, the Texas Pacific schemers will have already won their battle, for the House is the only sticking point.

Now that we know for a certainty where Mr. Randall stands and what his election would mean, Democrats in Congress can make their choice with their eyes open. If they are ready to saddle upon the country another $100,000,000 in railroad indebtedness, besides we know not how much more in levee improvements and the like, they have but to elect Mr. Randall Speaker. If not, then not. The issue is joined and the lines are clearly drawn. What the people think about is vigorously expressed by the Rochester *Union*, which, under the editorial caption "No Subsidy Speaker," says: "The people of the United States have suffered all the robbery of lands and moneys in aid of corporations, and especially of Pacific railroads, that they will tamely submit to. Every monthly statement of the public debt shows a bonded burden of nearly $100,000,000 upon their shoulders on account of the half-dozen Pacific roads subsidized with money by Republican Congresses while the people were absorbed in the work of putting down the rebellion. 'At the end of 30 years,' the time the bonds have to run, says the brief of Attorney-General Pierrepont in the case of the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad, 'the Government will have paid out $318,000,000 in interest alone, because it must be borne in mind that it is compounded at the end of every six months.' But no periodical exhibition keeps before the public eye the expense of public domain of which the people were despoiled during the same period, and by the same political power, for the benefit of these soulless, colossal, and corrup

RESTLESS SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE POLICY OF THE DEMOCRATS.

THE STATE LIKELY TO GO AHEAD OF ALL RECENT REPUDIATORS — TOOMBS' DOCTRINE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE MOVEMENT—ACKNOWLEDGING THE SHOT-GUN "PROSCRIPTION" OF THE CAMPAIGN—SPLENDID CROPS THIS SEASON — THE QUESTION OF LABOR.

From our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Aug. 13, 1877.

The bald dishonesty of Georgia and Tennessee and the doubtful position of Virginia in dealing with their bonded debt has been fully exposed by THE TIMES. Before the year is out holders of the consols of South Carolina will have reason to feel that they are victims of an even more barefaced swindle than has yet disgraced any State of the Union. Four years ago they were forced to accept a "compromise," by which they gave up two bonds for one. The sugar on the pill was in the form of a coupon which should always be receivable for taxes. The sugar has already been melted off by the administration of the "noble Hampton," a special clause in the Supply bill having forbidden the reception of the coupons for the taxes of the first year of "home rule." A committee is now busily engaged in carefully going over the surrendered old bonds for the purpose of repudiating all consols which represent bonds issued since 1868. The consols which will be declared valid will be those only which represent surrendered ante-war debts. At least one-half of the four and a quarter million consols issued since 1873 will certainly be repudiated.

In 1875 the State took a judgment against Niles G. Parker of $75,000, for an alleged fraud in the issue of that number of consols at the close of Moses' administration. This Gov. Hampton is to enter satisfaction upon, in order that it shall not be pleaded that the State has had its remedy when it comes to repudiate the bonds so issued. Various quibbles will be raised to excuse the contemplated swindle, but at the bottom of the movement lies the doctrine of Toombs, as announced to the Georgia Convention the other day: "No act of reconstruction bayonet Legislatures can bind the people of the South either in law or morals." Some inkling of this truth has probably reached the large bondholders, for very few of them have sent their consols to the committee. Not more than 10 per cent. of those out have arrived here for examination. The owners will save expressage, and that is about all most of them will save.

Three investigating committees are in session here. The only one which attracts attention is the Cochran committee. Its Chairman was a Republican under Scott and Moses. He is a bitter enemy of Mr. Chamberlain. The rest of the members are of the shot-gun Democracy. They have raked the State to bribe and frighten men into testifying against leaders of the Republicans during the late campaign. Hamburg Democrats and Moses Republicans join heartily in hating Mr. Chamberlain and his friends. They have good cause to hate him. He valiantly opposed the ascendency of either of them when he had the power. They feel thus toward him as I suppose Tweed feels toward THE TIMES. As Judge Mackey once said, Moses has not a national but an international reputation, and his oaths will weigh little with people here or elsewhere. Some of the Democrats have the grace to be ashamed of such tools, but the reply is that these are the only kind of tools the committee have. The committee also uses its power to drive Republicans from elective offices. S. J. Lee, Solicitor of the Second Circuit, was arrested a few days ago, sent to jail in default of enormous bail, but was let out as soon as he resigned his solicitorship. There is a Republican majority of 12,000 in the Second Judicial District, but a Democrat will take Mr. Lee's place.

All will remember how strenuously the Democratic papers denied the "proscription" policy attributed to them by Republicans. To show to what lengths it was carried and how patiently the colored voters have borne persecution for the sake of being true to their political convictions, I make the following extract from a recent letter to the leading Democratic paper of the State, the Charleston *News and Courier*:

"The present year has been, and continues to be, an exceedingly hard one on the planters of South Carolina. No period since the war has been attended with so many hardships connected with agricultural pursuits, and while all share in the general depression, especially have the tenant farmers felt the blighting influences of the times. The majority of this class are negroes. Many of these people rent land from choice, while many others were forced to do so this year from the necessity. The proscriptive resolutions of the last campaign, coupled with the low price of cotton at the commencement of the agricultural year, caused nineteen-twentieths of the land-owners to cut loose entirely from 50 to 75 in every township. These were allowed to the wall. Many of them huddled together on dilapidated old plantations, whose owners resided at a distance, and were not bound by the proscriptive resolutions or being bound in their own township, disregarded their obligations upon their property in other townships. The others fell back into the woods, chopped down a few acres of the forest, and built huts after a fashion known only to South Carolina. Thus they have managed to live, through much suffering, to the present time. How they have done so is the mystery, for really there is of less occurrence now than at any time since the war. The tenants, those who rented lands regularly, are not in a much better condition. This is owing to the want of skill and means in the first place, and the miserable poverty of the lands which they have to cultivate in the second place."

Were these Bulgarian peasants oppressed by Moslem landlords some sympathy would be excited for them; possibly Mr. Evarts might write a dispatch advising the Sultan to modify such "home rule."

The Liberian exodus scheme still excites the attention of the colored people, but want of means will bring it to naught. In alluding to this fact, in a letter to the *News and Courier*, a very intelligent colored preacher—Mr. Middleton, of Beaufort—said that the exodus would not take place until God gave his people the "spoil of the Egyptian." This idea is spreading also, and though the South is not troubled with strikes at present, the materials for a first-class "commune" exist in the coast counties of South Carolina. A knowledge of this fact makes the difference, unacknowledged, however, between the political policy of the low country and up country. The intelligent residents of the coast have a perception that—

"There is a poor blind Samson in the land,
Shorn of his strength and bound in bonds of steel,
Who may in some grim revel raise his hand,
And shake the pillars of the commonweal."

It would not be well for laborers and mechanics in the North to conclude that this is a paradise because there are no strikes. There is very little to strike against and very few to strike, except in agricultural pursuits. On the railroads men are doing a long day's work for pay which would make a New-York Central train man laugh. Nine dollars a month for brakemen and train men, $50 for conductors, and $75 for engineers are about the average figures. One of the roads is five months behind with its employes, and all are in arrears, with small prospect of ever catching up. Mechanics are quite as badly off. There is little to do, and that at lower prices than were ever known. Country newspapers can get all the printers they want for their board and lodging during the Summer months, and 25 cents per 1,000 ems for transient work is the usual price outside of Charleston.

Agricultural labor is worse paid than in any civilized country. Six dollars a month and a ration costing about 40 cents a week is the price for a full male hand. I saw white men digging post-holes a few weeks ago who were working from 6 A. M. to sundown for 50 cents a day and feeding themselves. They did not seem to be doing much more than 50 cents worth, but they were probably hungry. The crops are unusually good. Wheat and oats were raised this year in larger quantities than in any year since the war. Corn has had an exceptionally good season. The fruit crop, especially peaches, is extraordinary. Cotton, from one end of the State to the other, promises more than an average yield. It is certain also that more of the proceeds will remain in the producers' hands than has been usual. The disturbed condition of the State last Spring curtailed advances from factors and storekeepers, so that what has been made is largely without a lien upon it.

Several counties will this month vote for or against the continuance of the fence laws. Should the expensive fences be abolished, and cattle be penned instead of corn and wheat, the farmers of the State will have taken from their shoulders a heavy load, with the result, too, of leading to an improved breeding of cattle. The annual convention of Grangers met at Anderson last week. There was the usual talk in favor of immigration and more capital. All the world was invited to come here and bring plenty of money. At the same time the speeches were full of allusions to South Carolina as "a devastated State," over "impoverished people," and farmers in the "clutches of the money-lender and the tax-gatherer." If these sentences represent the truth, it would be a good State to get out of rather than a desirable place to emigrate to. There were strong speeches in favor of a Usury law, much talk about "controlling labor." Both labor and capital will stay or go elsewhere until they hear other accounts from those inviting them to come here. And yet the northern counties of the State only need a different population to make them an Eden of fruitfulness. A Northern farmer would find himself very lonely, however, and the beautiful climate and cheap, good lands would not compensate him for an isolation no less complete than if he were in Mexico. Colonization may one day make the Piedmont region of South Carolina wealthy, but that is the only way. Could 50 families, with means enough to live a year and improve their lands, be located together in Greenville or Spartanburg Counties, they would give companionship, sympathy, and security to each other, which they would fail for lack of if set down separately amid a suspicious and uncongenial community. Such a colony, if rightly composed, would gradually acquire an influence, inspire respect, and ultimately lead public opinion. Such colonies are the only hope of the State. Until they come, five enterprising people will leave the State where one comes into it to stay.

OUR ERRING SOUTHERN BRETHREN.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY REMINDED THAT HE SPEAKS WITHOUT AUTHORITY, AND THAT HIS "CRINGING ATTITUDE" IS NOT INDORSED.

From the Norfolk Virginian, Aug. 18.

We like to see a feeling of reconciliation between the sections. We are willing, for our part, to let by-gones be by-gones, and, forgetting the enmities of the past, to work together for the good of a common country. But we do not believe that it is the duty of the Southern people to humble themselves in the dust, and at the feet of their Northern brethren, and to take upon themselves all the blame of the late unpleasantness. What we did we did conscientiously and honestly, and if we wronged any one it was ourselves, by an error as to the true policy, and not as to right.

Postmaster-General Key occupies a very delicate position, and one which requires a most delicate tact. He is the only Southern man in the President's Cabinet, the only Democrat in that body, and, with or without our consent, is generally regarded, and appears to regard himself, as the representative of the South in his official position. He has been traveling through the country upon various occasions with the President, and at the receptions of his Excellency along his journey, is generally brought forward toward the close of the entertainment like the trick mule for the special delight of the audience.

The Presidential caravan performed at Bennington, in Vermont, the other day, on the occasion of the Centennial of the battle at that place, and after the other performers had concluded, Mr. Key came upon the stage in his peculiar character of the repentant rebel office-holder. Judge Key seems to have been in a warmly repentant mood, and addressed the strange crowd around him affectionately thus: "My dear friends, this is grateful to me. I do not accept it as an personal compliment to me, but as an indication of fraternal feeling on the part of our Northern friends to their erring Southern brethren."

We would like to know who made Postmaster-General Key a spokesman for the people of the South, and authorized him to make confession for us. We are sick and tired of the cringing attitude which this self-appointed representative of Southern sentiment assumes on all public occasions. The people of the South admit that they went to war and got the worst of it. But they have never yet admitted that they did wrong in fighting for a just cause. They failed in it, and they accept the result like men. But they scorn to go itinerating around the world slandering their own action, and suing for clemency in self-abasement: and when Judge Key undertakes hereafter to eat dirt for the amusement of his audience, we hope he will have the honesty to do it for himself, and not attempt to give honor to the operation by forging the indorsement of the Southern people. We are perfectly willing to meet men of all sections on equal terms and with open hands, but we decline altogether to make our appearance with bowed heads and bated breath, in the character of "erring Southern brethren."

ACCIDENT TO AN EX-KING OF SPAIN.

DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT WHICH LATELY BEFELL PRINCE AMADEUS—A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

A correspondent at Rome sends the following details, gathered from the Turin papers, of the unfortunate accident which lately befell Prince Amadeus in that town: "The Prince, who is very fond of driving and a good whip, had bought a young horse which he wished to try in double harness, and on Saturday evening gave orders for it to be harnessed with a saddle horse which he drove sometimes. The pair, being unused to each other and to being driven, were very fidgety, and the Prince, who was only accompanied by a groom, determined to take them home, after taking one or two turns in the public drive. He accordingly turned homeward, the horses starting off at such a pace and being so restive that a policeman, fearing some accident would happen, ran after the carriage, and after going a short distance the noise of two carriages passing made them fairly bolt. The Prince lost all command over them, and jumped from the carriage, alighting on his feet, but the impetus of the spring dashed him violently against a tree, seriously bruising his right shoulder and head. The brim of his hat probably saved his life; but as it was, he was stunned and fell to the ground. The runaway horses, left to themselves, dashed the carriage to pieces against a lamp-post, and were finally stopped. The servant, who had stuck to his seat, was thrown out, but escaped with a few bruises. Meanwhile, the policeman who had followed the carriage reached the Prince, and, with the assistance of other people who had run up, carried him into the nearest house, where a doctor endeavored to restore him to consciousness, and so far succeeded as to be able to move him before long from the sofa on which he had been first laid to a bed up stairs. The Prince's private physician, who had been sent for at once, assisted to undress and put him in bed, but he was then seized with violent convulsions, which recurred at intervals, causing the greatest alarm to his attendants. When conscious he complained only of his shoulder, but of course the great danger was the brain. Telegrams were sent off at once to the King, Prince Humbert, the Princess Margherita, Queen Mother of Portugal, and his other near relatives, for his life was almost despaired of; but after a time the convulsions ceased, there was no fever, and the next morning he was able to recognize those around him, though he recollected nothing of the accident, and thought himself in his own rooms. The improvement continuing, and a complete absence of fever, he was able to be moved to his own palace on Monday, and the doctors report him out of danger. The news of the accident caused great grief in Turin, where the Prince resides, and is most popular. Always a favorite, his unfortunate experiences in Spain, with the death of his wife as their sequel, have rendered him doubly dear to the Turinese, among whom he moves without any show, as one of themselves. Devotedly attached to his wife, scarcely a day passes without his spending some time, often hours, in prayer, beside her tomb, and his evening drives are often directed to the spot where a monument is to be erected to her memory; he keeps his children with him as much as possible, teaching them himself, and filling, as far as may be in that way, the place of their lost mother, who was one of the most accomplished women in Italy. He has been applied to more than once to furnish notes for a history of the brief reign in Spain, but it is a painful subject, and though personally he came out of the trial well, he prefers it should be forgotten, and has desired his aides-de-camp to keep silence on the subject, a wish hitherto respected."

GOOD YIELD IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The Watertown *Times* of Saturday evening says: "Some facts ascertained at random within a few days by a business man of this city, showing the remarkable prolific grain yield in the county this year, are well worth mentioning, not doubting that they are pretty fair criterions of the general results, while they are not in themselves exaggerations, as they are in accord with the general reports. Mr. Allen, who resides on what is known as the 'Morris tract,' in Brownville, from two and a half acres raised 112 bushels of Winter wheat, which he sold for $1 80 per bushel. This gives 44 4-5 bushels and $80 64 as the yield per acre. In Rodman, from a field of five acres of wheat, (name of owner not given,) a yield of 50 bushels per acre was reported. In another case, where a Brownville farmer had estimated on a field of oats on the usual basis of yielding 250 bushels, he found the product to be 400 bushels. Such are some of the solutions of the harvest problems of the present year in Jefferson County, and our farmers generally—the St. Lawrence border and the hail-visited section excepted—are to be congratulated on their plentiful returns thus far in the season."

A RUSSIAN PRINCESS ROBBED.

Princess Catherine, wife of Prince Vladimir of Russia, has been the victim of an audacious theft while traveling from Paris to Trouville. On starting from St. Lazarre Station, a number of small packets were put into the carriage in which the Princess traveled, and among them was one containing jewels of the value of 60,000 francs and a number of private letters. On arrival at Trouville, it was discovered that the parcel containing the jewels had been abstracted, and a search for the thieves was immediately instituted, but without any result. It is supposed that the theft was committed before the train started from Paris. Princess Catherine remembers that while she was taking leave of her friends at St. Lazarre, two elegantly dressed ladies entered the compartment, and left immediately afterward, saying that they were going into another carriage. No trace of the stolen property has been discovered.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 19.—Stephen Hall, Wendall Small, and Frank Houston were drowned yesterday in Sebago Lake, by the upsetting of a boat. Two bodies were recovered.

A MURDERER AND TRAITOR

AN INCIDENT OF THE CIVIL WAR.

PLANNING TO CAPTURE THE CAPITAL OF THE CONFEDERACY—A SUDDEN MARCH ARRANGED AND PARTLY EXECUTED—HOW THE ATTEMPT WAS FRUSTRATED — A STORY OF THE REBELLION.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 19.—There were numerous incidents, not only of interest but of great historical importance, connected with the prosecution of the late war for the Union which have never found a place in any of the many so-called histories of that event. Prominent among these is that of Gen. Wistar's attempt to capture Richmond in the month of February, 1864—an attempt which would have been crowned with success, and been the most brilliant event of the war, and no doubt have caused our political history of the past five years to be entirely different, but for the crime and treachery of one insignificant member of the Army. The particulars of the incident are related by a gentleman of this place, formerly of New-York, who was in a position at the time to be conversant with all the plans of the movement and its minor details. This gentleman is Major David E. Cronin, an artist, and now editor of the Middletown *Daily Argus*. Williamsburg, Va., in the early part of 1864, was the point nearest Richmond then held by the Union forces. Gen. J. J. Wistar was in command of the troops on the peninsula above Fortress Monroe, and Lee's forces were confronted on the Rapidan by the Army of the Potomac and held in position there. In the latter part of 1863, and up to the time that Wistar's attempt was made, deserters from the Confederate Army, Union refugees, and escaped Federal prisoners reached our lines at and about Williamsburg almost daily from Richmond. They all brought one story of the defenseless condition of that city, there being but a small force of soldiers there, and they undisciplined home guards. That part of the peninsula between Williamsburg and Richmond was unusually free from the presence of rebel scouts, and there was nothing to prevent the rapid passage of a large body of troops onward to the rebel capital. A sudden dash, it was believed, would result in the easy capture of the city and the consequent release of the prisoners in Libby Prison and Castle Thunder. More important as affecting the military situation, the railroad bridge over the James River could be destroyed, Jeff. Davis captured, and the rebel siege guns spiked. The idea met the hearty indorsement of the leading officers at a council of war held to consider it, and an expedition was secretly planned to carry it out, the reports brought in by the refugees and deserters having just been substantiated by Sergt. Plunkett and Major Howard, who succeeded in entering Richmond and returning safely with the information.

When the Union forces took up a position at Williamsburg, Lieut. W. W. Dissoway, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was appointed Provost Marshal. John Boyle, a soldier of the Provost Guard, on the night of the 13th of October, 1863, was guilty of disorderly conduct, and Lieut. Dissoway attempted to place him under arrest. Boyle shot the officer dead. The murdered man was a young man of great promise and very popular in camp. His murderer was taken into custody at once, tried, and sentenced to death. Fort Magruder, near Williamsburg, was selected as his place of confinement until the day of his execution arrived. On the 1st of February, 1864, one of the guards at the fort allowed Boyle to escape. He was not recaptured, and his whereabouts could not be learned. The guard was tried and executed. When the confirmatory news brought back from Richmond by the two Union scouts was received, large forces of troops began quietly to join Gen. Wistar's command until it had increased to a full brigade of infantry—the First New-York Mounted, the Fifth and Eleventh Pennsylvania, and the First District of Columbia Cavalry Regiments. All was in readiness to make the important move on the morning of the 5th of February, 1864. Gen. Wistar promulgated a stirring general order, giving the objects of the expedition, and detailing the great results that would follow if it were successful. Officers and men were picked from the most daring of the Army for the special duties of capturing the rebel President, releasing the prisoners, spiking the guns, and destroying bridges after the capture. The expedition created the most intense enthusiasm among the soldiers, and none during the war was entered upon with such promising signs of complete success. To still further contribute to the success of the movement, Gen. Sedgwick's corps was sent across the Rapidan to engage the attention of a large portion of Lee's army.

Bottom's Bridge, 13 miles from Richmond, was reached the same night, after a march of 47 miles. This bridge crossed the Chickahominy River. When McClellan was manœuvring about Richmond during his attempts on that point, earth-works had been thrown up at this bridge on the opposite bank of the stream. Wistar's forces were halted at Bottom's Bridge to camp for the night. During the night long lines of troops were discovered by the Union forces, dimly outlined in the gloom, marching steadily down the road on the opposite side and taking up a position in these intrenchments. Soon afterward they opened a volley of artillery and charged the Union camp. Daylight revealed a fact which the commanding officers had feared since the appearance of the rebels on the other side. The enemy had gathered in large force, and a detachment from the Union line suffered considerable loss while reconnoitring. The advance of Wistar had been learned in some way by the rebels, and all hope of its success was at once destroyed, the expedition having been planned with no other object than effecting a complete surprise of the forces in Richmond. No defeat in the whole war caused heavier hearts or more bitter disappointment than the failure of this attempt on Richmond.

The manner in which news of the intended movement of Gen. Wistar reached the rebel capital was for a long time a mystery, but it was at last ascertained that the murderer Boyle reached Richmond, and had been able to, and did, give sufficient information of the proposed expedition to the rebels to put them on their guard and to cause them to take measures to learn at once the advance of Wistar as soon as his forces started. Boyle returned to New-York City after the war, and still lives there, having been seen and talked with by members of his regiment. "He carries with him," says Major Cronin, "not only the guilt of an atrocious murder, but the consciousness of having thwarted one of the boldest and best planned expeditions of the whole war."

PROBABLE EAST SIDE MURDER.

A MAN BEATEN AND TERRIBLY CUT WITH A KNIFE—ONE OF THE MURDERERS ARRESTED.

Yesterday morning at 1:40 Andrew Collins, aged 23, of No. 404 East Sixteenth-street; James Killeen, of First-avenue, near Seventeenth-street; James Daly, of No. 420 East Eleventh-street, and several others were playing cards in the liquor saloon corner of Seventh-street and Avenue A. A quarrel ensued over the game between Collins, Killeen, and Daly, and after some words they went out to the sidewalk. There Collins and Killeen came to blows, and Killeen picked up a hay knife, and knocked Collins down with it and beat him quite severely, and then Daly took the same stick and struck Collins with it as he was about to rise. The men were then separated and left, Killeen and Daly going together in one direction, and Collins in another. Some time after, during the same morning, Killeen and Daly again met Collins, near the corner of Sixteenth and First-avenue, and Daly said: "There he is—give it to him now good!" With that the two rushed upon Collins, and Killeen pulled out a knife and stabbed him several times with it, and then he and Daly fled, leaving their victim upon the sidewalk in a helpless state, covered with blood. Officer O'Neill, of the Eighteenth Precinct, found the wounded man, and had him conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. Daly was soon afterward arrested, and was taken to the hospital last night, and there identified by Collins as one of his assailants. Killeen is still at large. Daly when arrested confessed the whole transaction, and gave such information as will undoubtedly lead to Killeen's arrest. Last night at midnight Collins' condition was so very critical that Coroner Flanagan was summoned, and attended with Deputy Coroner Miller. They made an examination of Collins, and found him to be mortally wounded, with but few minutes to live. He was cut about the abdomen in a most horrible manner, several of the intestines being completely severed. The Coroner took the injured man's ante-mortem statement, which was in accordance with the above facts.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The *Times'* Calcutta correspondent telegraphs that the prospects for the Autumn crops may be regarded as hopeless in Southern India, most critical in Western, Central, and Northern India, and fairly good in Eastern India.

THE ARREST OF BANK FORGERS.

AN IMPORTANT GANG OF CRIMINALS ARRESTED IN THE WEST—HOW THEY OPERATED ON THE BANKS—VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS SWINDLED OUT OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 19.—A report was published here yesterday by one of the morning papers relative to the arrest of certain parties supposed to belong to a gang of forgers who had been operating extensively in this city, New-York, and other places. Inquiry of officials here failed to elicit any definite facts, and the story was generally discredited. It is now known, however, that yesterday morning Constable Hartman arrested in this city two men named Weston and Gesner on charge of forgery. It appears that these men, working in connection with a man named Stevens and other accomplices throughout the country, have for some time been carrying on a system of forgeries, from which they have realized large sums of money. In January last the Third National Bank of New-York was defrauded of $27,000 by means of checks purporting to have been drawn by Winslow, Lanier & Co. About the same time a check for $40,000, purporting to have been drawn by the New-York Life Insurance Company on Union Trust Company, of New-York, was presented and paid. There had been other similar operations known, but never made public. Representatives of New-York houses employed to investigate these forgeries have been following up the suspected parties for several months, and have found that the leader of the gang is a man of wealth and respectability named Stevens, alias Henderson, who has been known here as a speculator in grain and stocks. Next to him comes Nelson A. Gresner, a wealthy man of Minnesota, and formerly a member of the Legislature of that State. Associated with them was one E. B. Weston, of this city, formerly a real estate agent. Upon examining Gesner's trunk after his arrest it was found to contain a large assortment of implements necessary to his profession, including inks, microscopes, acids, brushes, pens, tracing implements, &c. In Weston's possession were found a number of washed drafts on which everything had been obliterated by acid except cashiers' signatures. When dealing in drafts it was the custom to buy them for small amounts and then obliterate with acid all ink marks except the Cashiers' names. Before this was done, however, a careful erasing was accomplished, and when larger amounts were written in on the face of the draft they had on the tracing a fac-simile of a number of the letters and of the figures which were used in the greater amounts. In dealing in checks they would learn from some one in a bank or office of a firm depositing in a particular bank just how the deposit account stood, in order not to overdraw the account. It is said that some forged checks have been drawn for sums as high as $75,000.

The developments so far indicate that these men are part of an organized gang of the most dangerous forgers that has existed for years. It is estimated that they have swindled various banks out of millions of dollars. Stevens was arrested near Grand Haven yesterday, and is now on his way to New-York. The officers having in charge Weston and Gesner left for New-York with their prisoners yesterday evening.

SILLY DEAD-HEADS IN HARTFORD.

COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS ISSUED TO A SACRED CONCERT—"NO GENTLEMAN ADMITTED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY A LADY"—RESERVED SEATS PROVIDED IN THE GALLERY—AN AMUSING PERFORMANCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 19.—A bold scheme, new in this section, was perpetrated here to-night. Yesterday posters were put up and circulars distributed, announcing that a preliminery sacred concert would be given in the Opera-house Sunday evening by the South Carolina Jubilee Singers. Meanwhile it appears that members of the company distributed very freely complimentary tickets, largely among merchants who had allowed posters to be placed in their show-windows. These tickets bore upon their face this condition: "No gentleman admitted unless accompanied by a lady." When the Opera-house doors were opened a dense crowd was in waiting, and nearly all in it had complimentaries, showing that there had been a diligent scattering of them. There seemed to be no let up to the applicants for admission, for as late as 8:30 o'clock hundreds were in waiting. After the ticket-taker had got in place, he shouted, and kept at it, "All having complimentary tickets will pass up stairs to the gallery." This is a dark, dreary, hot place, not having a capacity for seating comfortably more than 200 people. Those who pressed forward with their tickets were told that if they did not wish to go to the gallery they could be admitted by paying 25 cents. Every man who appeared with a complimentary, of course, had a lady with him, and felt a sort of embarrassment if she was not his wife or intimate acquaintance, so he yielded to compulsion and paid rather than retire, and so the scheme succeeded to the extent of filling the house. Nothing of the sort was ever played here before, and much excitement prevailed over it, but as the fellows did not decline to admit holders of the complimentaries it is difficult to see where they are legally liable. It has established the fact that there are plenty of silly dead-heads in Hartford.

THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL.

A SPECIAL REPORT ON THIS CORPORATION BY SECRETARY OF STATE KELSEY—ROTTENNESS AND CORRUPTION ALL THROUGH.

Mr. Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State of New-Jersey, and Commissioner of Life Insurance, has issued a report, in advance of the regular insurance report, on the results of his examination of the New-Jersey Life Insurance Company. The report is dated the 15th inst. He prefaces a detailed account of the frauds of this corporation with the following telling paragraph:

"Developments made subsequent to the date of my special report on the examination of this company, have fully justified and sustained the action to wind it up, and disclosed a degree of corruption and crime in connection with its management that has rarely been paralleled. For years the annual statements of the company have been deliberately falsified; worthless and fraudulent securities reported and exhibited, and the moneys which they represented appropriated by those in control to their own use. Fictitious balances in bank had been created just at the close of December, and extinguished at the very beginning of January. Stocks and bonds, and bonds and mortgages had been reported as owned, to which the company had no claim, and mortgages, in a single instance to the amount of $94,000, reported and exhibited, which not only had no value whatever, but were created and carried by the company as a cover for valuable assets abstracted and misappropriated. Securities which had value were hypothecated to secure loans, the securities being reported as in possession of the company, and no record or report made of the liability for the loan. Fraud was the rule; honesty the exception."

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 19.—The boiler of a locomotive on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, while cooling at the depot here this morning, exploded. Joseph Snyder, a fireman, was terribly scalded, and died in a few hours. Benjamin Pratt, the foreman of the yard, was blown 20 feet in the air, but not seriously hurt. William Conger, the engineer, was badly scalded.

SUNDAY NIGHT QUARRELING.

Last night Michael Brennan, alias Rubel, and John Casey had a quarrel on the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue, and Casey struck Brennan in the mouth. James Kelly, aged 20, of No. 504 West Twenty-eighth-street, a friend of both, interfered to separate the quarrelers, when Brennan stabbed him several times with a penknife, one of the wounds being dangerous. Brennan then ran away, and Kelly was removed to his home.

Last evening Henry Pope, a cigar-maker, of No. 32 Avenue B, quarreled with his wife, Sarah, aged 27, knocked her down, beat her, and stamped upon her stomach until she was senseless. He then fled, leaving Mrs. Pope lying in the door-way in an unconscious state. She was found there by neighbors, and cared for. She is in a dangerous condition. Pope was afterward arrested.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 19.—The flouring-mill of Wetherill Brothers, at Beatrice, Neb., was burned today. Loss, about $12,500; insured for $5,000.

A DAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS APPARENT.

FAST BECOMING A RESORT OF THE BETTER CLASSES—AN ARRAY OF SPLENDID NEW HOTELS—AN IMMENSE ATTENDANCE YESTERDAY—A DAY OF UNQUALIFIED PLEASURE—THE AMUSEMENTS AND PECULIARITIES OF THE PLACE.

Yesterday at Coney Island was a perfect day. A breeze direct from the ocean strong enough to blow the heat out of the sun's rays, yet neither humid nor boisterous, kept the myriad flags on top of the long string of houses of entertainment stretched out and stiff. The sky was cloudless. The tide was on the rise until late in the afternoon, making bathing safe and pleasant. There were no accidents and there was no misbehavior. The attendance was probably the largest and most respectable ever seen on a Sunday on the island. One who has not visited the place in several years, or even in a year, will be astonished at the improvements that have taken place there in the interval. Not the least of these has been in the means of transportation thither. Now one can go all the way by boat from various points on the North River to Norton & Murray's wharf at the extreme point of the island. Or by two different lines of boats to Bay Ridge, and then via Gunther's steam railroad to where Cable's, Vanderveer's, Tilyou's, and the rest of the old-time resorts cluster; or by the new Manhattan Beach Railroad to the new and pretentious Manhattan Beach Hotel at the other extreme end of the island. Or he can by first using the slow Brooklyn street-cars start from Prospect Park via the Coney Island steam railroad. The old Prospect Park and Coney Island horse-car line is also still running for the use of those whose bones do not lie too near the outer cuticle and who have lots of time on their hands. Finally there is the magnificent new Fourth-Avenue Boulevard, recently completed by the Brooklyn Park Commissioners, and ending in a splendid asphalt-paved "ocean parkway," parallel with the beach between the Ocean Hotel and Cable's.

All these routes were patronized yesterday to their utmost capacity. The numerous steamers were black with passengers; the trains were lengthened out, and the cars were packed as only cars can be packed; men hung on to the horse railroad cars at imminent risk of life and limb, and the procession of vehicles down the boulevard was unending. The manner in which the crowd distributed themselves would have been another subject of astonishment to a person who had not visited the island in some time. Norton & Murray's beautiful new pavilion on the ocean's edge was crammed but thence, until the mammoth Atlantic Garden was reached, the chain of small, uncomfortable booths and cottages that have resisted the march of improvement, and remain to-day just as they were years ago, were entirely deserted. The garden, Cable's, Vanderveer's, Tilyou's, Ward's, and the other large and elegant structures that lie around the termini of the Gunther and Coney Island steam railroads and the boulevard, could hardly do the business that flowed in upon them. The old Ocean Hotel above, sustained by its past reputation and by its favorable situation, was well patronized. One wanted to go on still farther, however, to the immense new caravansary, called the Manhattan Beach Hotel, whose site was a howling wilderness, the abode of snipe and wild duck last year, to learn what had become of the multitudes carried by the trains and the boats. But a month ago all that was to be seen there was a mass of beams and a litter of shavings. Yesterday one of largest and best appointed appearing hotels in the country uprose out of the salt grass and sand, and so densely peopled were its acres of piazzas and dining-rooms that locomotion through them was a matter of slow and tedious difficulty.

There can be no doubt of the attraction that causes such an unequal distribution of patronage on the island. Where the best is there the people go, there as elsewhere. But it is a noteworthy fact that at the resorts mentioned the prices are enormously exorbitant, while those places that were deserted yesterday were covered with signs announcing indigenous luxuries of all sorts at almost City rates. Coney Island has been called the people's watering-place. If this be true, what has become of the hard times about which so much has been said and written lately? But is Coney Island still the people's resort, or is it developing into something else? That can best be answered by a description of those who made up the multitude at yesterday's pleasure-seekers. They were about half-and-half, supposing "the people" to mean persons of the mechanic and small tradesman class. The rest were clerks, salesmen, merchants, politicians, brokers, and persons of independent means generally, with their wives, sisters, and daughters. Not a few of those who made up the throng were occupying positions of high credit in the community, many of the ladies were elegantly and richly attired, and among the thousands of vehicles around the hotels a very large proportion were private turnouts. There has been an apparent movement of late to elevate Coney Island into a fashionable watering-place that her great natural advantages deserve, and it is equally evident that the movement is meeting with extraordinary success. Of all the thousands on the island yesterday there was not one that was not well clad, and the Police say that they did not observe a single instance of misbehavior from morning until nightfall. Among the strollers on the beach, or where the crowds were thickest, a close observer acquainted with the peculiar features of the gentry might have noticed several who looked very like thieves, but THE TIMES reporter could not learn that they attempted any "business" during the day.

The first rush of those who came by boat or train or horse-cars was for the bathing-houses. The capacity of the larger hotels proved entirely inadequate to supply the demand, and those of the small places before mentioned that had boxes to let gained their only profit of the day from the overflow. Still, the rule was that one had to wait patiently, bathing clothes in hand, until a box was vacated, and then pounce upon it before others could do so. Thousands, rather than go to the bother, did without their bath. The surf in front of the principal bathing places was stuck full of human heads all day, bobbing up and down and splashing around and enjoying themselves to the top of their bent. After the bath luncheon was in order. The army of waiters at the various hotels were driven at high pressure, endeavoring to attend to the distracting orders of the guests. Many sensible persons brought their own food in baskets, and, contenting themselves with the hotels for beer, tea, coffee, or other liquids. It is a feature of Coney Island that these were welcomed to the tables of the hotels quite as heartily as the other guests. The only distinction seemed to be that the picnickers remained on the piazzas outside, and the others ate in the dining-rooms. The quantity of liquid refreshments sold during the day must have been enormous; yet the reporter saw but three persons at all under the influence, and they did not misconduct themselves.

The important preliminaries of bath and luncheon settled, the methods of amusement resorted to were multifarious. The edge of the beach was lined all day with strollers passing and repassing from one end of the island to the other. The wet sand made good walking, but every little while a wave came along that made the walkers scurry off sideways in a hurry to keep their shoes dry. Some of the lazier sort paid 25 cents and rode in primitive stages with broad-tired wheels, a number of which made trips up and down the beach. Toward evening Superintendent Hartfield, of Mr. Bergh's society, examined the jaded beasts that drew them, and discovered that a number of them were suffering from painful sores under their harness. He ordered three vehicles out of line for this offense. Watching the bathers was a never-failing source of interest. Then there was base-ball practice. The wooden figures with movable heads which came into such prominence on the beach earlier in the season have been almost entirely superseded by empty bottles placed on temporary stands. There were a number of these. For five cents one was permitted to shy six base-balls at a bottle. Five cents was the reward for hitting it once and 50 for hitting it three times. There was but one of the old style figures on the place. A variation appeared, however, in the shape of a stuffed figure with a gown, a black face, and a nightcap. In the mouth was a clay pipe, and the end of the player's skill was to break this. The missiles were rounded sticks about a foot and a half long. There was the usual number of jugglers and acrobats in parti-colored tights and spangles, who swallowed knives, ate handfuls of tow, breathed fire, lighted cigars from their mouths, and performed feats of gymnastic and lofty tumbling. One fellow, whose peculiar feat was to release himself from an apparently intricate tying-up from head to heels with a stout rope, performed incidentally another trick which deserves to be recorded. After being bound, he insisted on having the collection taken before proceeding to undo himself. His assistant having gone the rounds, the pair attentatively counted the amount received. It was then invariably announced that just 75 cents had been taken up, and the crowd was appealed to, always with success, to contribute the other quarter. A band of negro bone, guitar, and banjo players, with leader who sang and acted the part of "Mulligan Guards," and other Irish airs in excellent style, gathered a harvest of nickels. The Aquarium did a rushing business, although it is but a poor affair considering its pretensions. So did the big stereopticon, and the marionettes, and the camera obscura, and the photographers, and the dancing little donkeys. Bathing was not all of beating will start out of a walk. The straw-hatted, bare-footed natives who peddle clams, crabs, and lobsters out of boats under awnings on the beach were kept hard at work; two licensed venders' wagons sold peaches like hot cakes, and a man with what must have been a schooner-load of watermelons laid the foundation of a fortune. Lovers sat in the sand under umbrellas in retired nooks. A delicious smell of roasting clams filled the sea-scented air. Everybody was happy.

About dusk myriads of musquitoes fell upon the strangers and the homeward rush began. There was a terrible jam at the steam-boat and railroad gateways. Everybody was in good humor, however, and the squeezing and disarrangement of clothing went for nothing. Two Steam-boat Inspectors were on hand to see that each boat carried no more than its proportion. The journey was marked principally by singing in voices sweet and voices discordant, and by much good-natured chaffing. Some naughty girls on the boat

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 18.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. Cur. 6s	124⅞	100	N. Y. C. & H.		98¾
3,000 Dis. of C.3-65s.	77⅛	200	do.		98¼
2,000 Ga. 7s, gold	108	300	do.		98⅜
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s	104⅜	300	do.		98⅝
1,000 Ches. & O. 1st	93	100	do.		98¾
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	81½	200	do.		98⅞
2,000 do.	81½	200	do.		99
7,000 do.	82	1400	Mich. Central		84
4,000 N. W. C. C. 6s	89½	500	do.		83⅞
4,000 Un. Pac. 1st	106	250	do.		83⅝
10,000 T. & W. 2d	69½	300	do.		83⅞
23 At. & Pac. Tel.	18⅜	500	do.	b3.	84
200 do.	18½	200	do.		83⅜
100 Del. & Hud.	48½	100	do.		83¼
100 do.	49	700	do.		83⅛
100 do.	49⅛	300	do.		83⅜
100 do.	49¼	600	Illinois Cen.		69¼
200 do.	49⅜	100	do.		69⅜
100 do.	48⅜	100	do.		62⅝
200 do.	49	100	do.		62
200 do.	49¼	300	do.		62¼
200 West. Union	79	200	do.		62¼
800 do.	b3. 79⅛	200	Pittsburg		78
100 do.	78⅝	300	North-western		77⅛
200 do.	79	10	do.		77
200 do.	79⅛	200	do.		77⅛
300 Pacific Mail	23⅞	300	do.		77⅜
200 do.	23¾	100	do.		77¼
200 do.	23⅝	100	do.		77⅛
300 do.	23⅜	100	do.		77⅜
300 Rock Island	99¼	100	do.		77⅛
200 do.	99	100	do.		77
300 do.	99⅛	1100	North-west. pf.		53⅛
200 do.	98⅝	200	do.		53⅜
100 Erie Railway	10⅞	100	do.		53⅛
100 do.	b30. 11	100	do.		53¼
100 do.	11	100	do.		53
100 do.	10⅞	200	C., C. & I.		26¾
100 do.	11⅛	300	do.		26¾
10 do.	11⅜	30	do.		27
300 do.	11⅜	100	Wab. R. Rec.		6¼
1100 do.	11⅜	100	C., C. & I. C.		3¼
100 C. of N. J.	17¼	100	St. Paul		28
100 do.	17⅜	200	do.		28¼
100 do.	17⅝	200	do.		28¼
100 do.	17⅝	300	do.	b3.	28¼
100 do.	17⅜	1000	do.		28⅛
100 Lake Shore	84⅜	300	St. Paul pf.		65⅜
100 do.	84⅛	1250	do.		65¼
100 do.	83⅝	200	do.	b3.	66
1300 do.	83⅜	100	do.		65⅞
1000 do.	83⅝	100	do.		65⅝
100 do.	83⅞	100	do.		65¾
200 do.	83⅝	200	H. & St. J.		12
1000 do.	83⅝	100	do.		11⅞
200 do.	83⅝	200	Han. & St. J. pf.		28
200 do.	83⅝	100	do.		28⅛
500 do.	59	100	O. & Miss.		4⅝
500 do.	59⅛	500	do.		4¾
100 do.	59¼	500	Del., L. & West.		49⅛
500 do.	59⅜	100	do.		49¼
1100 do.	59½	400	do.		49⅜
200 do.	59⅝	800	do.		49⅜
800 do.	59⅞	700	do.		49⅜
200 do.	59⅞	100	do.		49⅜
100 do.	59⅞	700	do.		49⅜
1000 do.	59⅞	1100	do.		50
500 do.	59¼	600	do.		49⅞
1000 do.	b60. 59¼	200	do.		49⅞
200 do.	59¾	200	do.		49⅜
200 do.	a3. 59	500	do.		49⅜
500 do.	58⅞	40	do.		49⅝
500 do.	59	100	do.		49⅜
500 do.	58⅞	1000	do.		49¾
500 do.	59	1100	do.		49⅞
100 do.	59¼	100	A. & T. H. pf.		17
500 do.	59⅜	100	do.		16¾

MONDAY, Aug. 20—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows a decrease in all the averages, deposits being down $2,017,000, specie $1,581,000, loans, $1,480,900, legal tenders $398,800, and circulation $143,600. The movement for the week results in a decrease of $1,475,550 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $12,792,050 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the banks this week, compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 11.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 19, 1876.
Loans	$245,377,200	$243,896,300	$253,339,400
Specie	15,036,700	13,449,800	13,873,400
Leg'l t'd'rs	53,094,800	52,696,000	57,584,300
Deposits	215,431,600	213,414,600	226,006,600
Circul'n	15,689,500	15,545,900	14,714,600

The monetary situation was characterized by ease during the week, and the banks and private capitalists have large amounts of money available to borrowers on call at 2@3 ₱ cent., notwithstanding the recent decrease in their legal-tender average. The Government bond dealers were supplied in some instances as low as 1½@2 ₱ cent. In the market for commercial paper the feature has been the increased applications for discounts at bank by the merchants here, consequent upon the opening of the Fall trade, and the demand from Western banks, which was more active than for some time past. Prime indorsed business notes are quoted at 4½ to 6 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities lower early in the week, owing to an advance in the rates for money in the open market and the expectation that the Bank of England rate of discount would be advanced on Thursday. The Directors, however, made no alteration in the rate at their weekly meeting, and Consols recovered a fraction at the close. The Bank of England lost £465,000 bullion for the week ending Wednesday.

The Sterling Exchange market was weak, especially for 60-day bills. There was only a very limited demand for remittances, and, as the supply of commercial bills is on the increase, rates tended in a downward direction. The demand for bills was checked by the belief that the large crop of cereals and the near approach of the cotton season will naturally depress the market still further.

Government bonds were fairly active early in the week, but toward the close became quiet. Prices generally advanced ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., the improvement being maintained at the close. In railroad mortgages a strong tone prevailed and prices advanced ½ to 5 ₱ cent., the West Shore railway and the coal issues having been most conspicuous in the upward movement. Purchases were stimulated by the favorable reports in regard to the crops and by sharp advance in the share list. State bonds were quiet on slight variations in prices.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was quite active throughout the week, and, except at rare intervals, characterized by a very strong tone. The improvement in prices was not confined to any particular class of shares, but extended to almost the entire list. The advance was, doubtless, in some measure due to manipulation, but, nevertheless, it must be admitted that evidences are not wanting of the growth of a more hopeful feeling in regard to the future of trade and business, which naturally tends to stimulate purchasers of stocks. Merchants and financiers are evidently imbued with the belief that the prolonged period of business stagnation is about over, and that the country is entering on an era of at least comparative prosperity. Wall-street is, of course, prompt to respond to any signs of improvement in the outside situation, and in this connection it is not a matter of surprise that the strictly commission-houses are able to report that their orders are increasing. Among the special influences affecting the course of the market were the negotiations for a settlement between the rival telegraph companies. The joint committee representing the two corporations met on Tuesday last, and although nothing official in regard to their deliberations transpired, the belief very generally obtains that a satisfactory arrangement has been effected. The committee hold an adjourned session to-day, and the announcement of the final result of their labors is likely to exercise a considerable influence on the future course of speculation.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Saturday Aug. 19.	1876.
American Gold	105⅜	105¼		110¾
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coup	109	108¾		
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup	110	109¾		117
U. S. 6-20s, 1867, coup	109⅜	109		119⅜
New-York Central	98¾	94½		106⅞
Rock Island	99¾	95		106¼
Pacific Mail	24½	21¼		24
Milwaukee & St. Paul	28¼	25½		36⅜
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	66	62¼		68⅞
Lake Shore	84¾	82⅞		83⅜
Chicago & North-western	77½	72¾		88¾
Chicago & North-west. pf	58⅝	54		62¾
Western Union	79⅞	71¼		71½
Union Pacific	64½	64½		63
Del., Lack. & Western	50	42½		92¼
New-Jersey Central	17¾	11⅝		59¾
Delaware & Hud. Canal	49¼	44		91
Morris & Essex	75¾	69⅞		97
Panama	110	109		132
Erie	11⅜	9		14¼
Ohio & Mississippi	4⅞	3½		13⅜
Harlem	141	141		138½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	12¾	10⅞		19
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf	29¾	27		20¼
Michigan Central	54⅞	47¾		41
Illinois Central	62⅝	60½		88¼

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 18.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	98¾	96⅞	96⅞	98¾
Harlem	..	..	141	142
Erie	11⅜	10¼	11⅜	11⅝
Erie preferred	24¼	19¾	24¼	..
Lake Shore	59⅜	56⅜	59⅜	59¼
Wabash	6¼	5	6¼	6½
North-western	27½	25¾	27	27¼
North-western preferred	58½	57¼	58	58⅜
Rock Island	99¼	98	98½	99
Fort Wayne	..	..	88	88½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	28¼	26¾	28	28¼
Mil. & St. Paul pref	66	65¼	65¾	..
*Pittsburg	78	78	77¾	78½
Del., Lack. & Western	50	47½	49¾	49⅞
New-Jersey Central	17¾	14¾	17⅜	17⅝
Del. & Hudson Canal	49¼	46¾	49	49⅜
Morris & Essex	75¾	73½	75¾	76
Michigan Central	54	52½	53¼	53½
Illinois Central	62	62	62¼	..
Union Pacific	..	..	64½	65
C., C. & Ind. Central	3¼	2½	3	3¼
Hannibal & St. Joseph	12	11	12	12½
Han. & St. Joseph pref	29	27½	28½	29
Ohio & Mississippi	4¾	4½	4⅝	4¾
Panama	..	..	110	..
Western Union	79¾	78¼	78⅞	79⅛
A. & P. Telegraph	21¾	20	20	22
Pacific Mail	24	23¾	23¾	23⅞
Quicksilver	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½
Quicksilver preferred	30¼	30	30¼	31
Adams Express	..	..	95	96
Wells, Fargo & Co.	..	..	83	84
American Express	..	..	45¼	45¾
United States Express	..	..	44½	45

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York, and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here for the week ending Saturday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$7,275,317
Corresponding week last year	1,179,595
Since Jan. 1 this year	215,814,359
Corresponding period last year	190,506,704
Gold Aug. 18, 1877	105⅜
Gold Aug. 19, 1876	110¾

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$4,464,346
Corresponding week last year	4,519,341
Since Jan. 1 this year	168,163,463
Corresponding period last year	163,547,495

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$226,555
Corresponding week last year	557,820
Since Jan. 1 this year	28,644,091
Corresponding period last year	38,704,148

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest earnings reported.		1876.
Han. & St. Jo.	M'th of June.	$165,449	$141,426
Ill. Cen., (Ill.'s)	M'th of July.	369,630	380,495
Ill. Cen., (I'd.'s)	M'th of July.	89,077	114,034
Ind., Bl. & W.	1st week Aug.	32,159	33,989
Int. & Gt. Nor'n.	1st w'k of Aug.	21,100	15,000
Kansas Pac.	M'th of June.	253,652	238,437
Lehigh Valley	M'th of May.	586,000	515,754
Lou., Cin. & Lex.	M'th of June.	87,437	87,964
Lou. & Nash.	M'th of July.	390,483	364,623
Missouri Pac.	M'th of July.	267,044	252,313
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	1st w'k of Aug.	65,174	62,350
Mobile & Ohio.	M'th of June.	88,949	85,832
N. J. Midland	M'th of June.	62,750	56,120
N'h. C. & St. L.	M'th of June.	117,439	118,562
Pad. & Elizab'n.	M'th of July.	23,880	..
Phil. & Erie	Month of June.	4,529	3,447
Phil. & Erie	Month of June.	250,705	261,265
St. Jos. & Gr'd I.	2d wk of July.	7,516	8,889
St. L. A. & T. H. b.	1st wk of Aug.	7,710	7,347
St. L. I. M. & S.	1st wk of Aug.	92,900	70,599
St. L. K. C. & N.	1st wk of Aug.	61,288	62,939
St. L. & S. Fran.	Month of July.	96,424	87,769
St. L. & S. E'n (St. L. Div.)	3d wk of July.	13,133	13,889
St. L. & S. E'n (St. L. Div.)	3d wk of July.	12,636	7,747
St. L. & S. E'n (T. Div.)	3d wk of July.	3,233	2,550
St. Paul & S. C.	Month of June.	40,360	53,748
St. City & St. P'l.	Month of June.	21,204	31,869
T'ol, Peor. & War.	1st w'k of Aug.	25,434	33,319
Wabash	1st w'k of Aug.	106,084	92,800
Union Pacific	Month of June.	1,101,699	1,154,314

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	19	Resin, bbls	472
Beans, bags	102	Tar, bbls	188
Beer-wax, pkg	1	Oil-cake, pkg	173
Buckwheat, bushels	100	Oil, Land, bbls	175
Cotton, bales	7	Pea-nuts, bags	43
Copper, bbls	36	Pork, pkg	59
Eggs, pkg	689	Beef, pkg	59
Flour, bbls	11,737	Cut-meats, pkg	2,198
Corn-meal, bbls	700	Lard, tcs	2,823
Wheat, bushels	91,238	Butter, pkg	3,589
Corn, bushels	368,263	Cheese, pkg	2,565
Oats, bushels	31,050	Spelter, pcs	1,193
Rye, bushels	5,750	Skins, bales	125
Malt, bushels	13,000	Starch, pkg	350
Grease, pkg	75	Tallow, pkg	106
Hides, No	251	Tobacco, hhds	393
Hops, bales	304	Tobacco, pkg	189
Leather, sides	834	Whisky, bbls	109
Spirits Turp., bbls	148	Wool, bales	126

COFFEE—Dull but without further change of moment.

COTTON—Has been more freely dealt in for early delivery, chiefly for shipment to a Russian Baltic port, at steady rates. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 4,556 bales, (of which 263 bales were on last evening,) including 4,000 bales to shippers (for Russian market) and 556 bales to spinners. And for October delivery business has been comparatively quiet and quoted weaker in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,200 bales, of which 5,200 bales were on last evening, and 13,000 bales to-day, which 3,500 bales on the call, on the basis of Middling, August closing at 11.52@11.53c.; September, 11.38c.@11.31c.; October, 10.91c.@10.92c.; November, 10.73c.@10.79c.; December, 10.89c.@9.81c.; January, 10.93c.@10.94c.; February, 11.08c.@11.10c.; March, 11.24c.@11.25c.; April, 11.38c.@11.45c., showing decline of 5@12 points, closing weak. The receipts at this port to-day were 7 bales, and at the shipping ports 262 bales, against 396 bales the same day last week.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Strict Ordinary	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Good Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Strict Good Ord	10 13-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Low Middling	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼
Strict Low Mid	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Middling	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Good Middling	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Strict Good Mid	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Middling Fair	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
Fair	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 11-16	Low Middling	10½
Strict Good Ord	10 5-16	Middling	11

FLOUR AND MEAL—A generally light movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, with the advantage as to prices in most instances in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,600 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $2 20@$6 25, mostly unsound Extras at $3 50@$5 75; Sour Flour at $2 20@$3 25, for ordinary to choice; Superfine State and Western at $3 90@$4 50, mostly at $4 15@$4 35 for about fair to about choice, and $4 50 for strictly choice; Winter Wheat very poor to good Extra State

SHIPPING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,938 Broadway south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 13 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCYTHIA.....WED., Aug. 22 | ALGERIA.....WED., Sept. 5
RUSSIA.....WED., Aug. 29 | BOTHNIA.....WED., Sept. 12

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CURTIS, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 22
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 25

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the piers.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 25 | DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 8
MOSEL.....Sat. Sept. 1 | ODER.....Sat., Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Ethiopia....Aug. 25, 6 A. M. | Devonia....Sept. 8, 6 A. M.
Victoria....Sept. 1, 11 A. M. | Anchoria....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $55 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Elysia....Aug. 29, 9 A. M. | Australia....Sept. 8, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier No. 20 and 21, North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 32 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Canada, Th., Aug. 30, 3 P. M. Greece, Th., Sept. 6, 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M. The Queen, Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M.
England, Sat., Sep. 8, 3 P. M. Spain, Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEZ, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 4 P. M.
AMERIQUE, POUZOLZ.....Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 177 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 25, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

B. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 1, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEO. YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Friday, Aug. 31

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Sept. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Aug. 15

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M, from Pier No. 14 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO, MCKINNEY.....Saturday, Aug. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEAKEN.....Wednesday, Aug. 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TINKERMAN.....Wednesday, Sept. 5

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO, MCINTOSH.....Saturday, Aug. 25

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Sept. 3 and Sept. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

POMMERANIA.....Aug. 28 | GELLERT.....Sept. 6
WIELAND.....Aug. 30 | SUEVIA.....Sept. 13

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA

VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeston, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,

and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West. Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boat, leaving Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) daily at 5:15 P. M.

FARE ONLY $1 20.

and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.

Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.

S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA VIA PEOPLE'S LINE FROM PIER NO. 41 N. R.—Large, steady, well-ventilated boats. Fare to Saratoga, $2 70; Excursion Tickets, good during season, to Albany and return, $2; Saratoga and return, $4 40. Passengers conveyed to and from Brooklyn free by boats of the Brooklyn Annex.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORON.

FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday,	14th..	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 14th.. 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday,	15th..	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 15th.. 6:30 A. M.
Thursday,	16th..	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 16th.. 6:30 A. M.
Friday,	17th..	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 17th.. 6:30 A. M.
Saturday,	18th..	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 18th.. 6:30 A. M.
Monday,	20th..	11:00 A. M.	Monday, 20th.. 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday,	21st..	9:00 A. M.	Monday, 20th.. 3:30 P. M.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. BARKER.

FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday,	14th..	8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 14th.. 12:00 M.
Wednesday,	15th..	8:00 A. M.	Wednday, 15th.. 12:30 P. M.
hTursday,	16th..	9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 16th.. 1:30 P. M.
Friday,	17th..	10:00 A. M.	Friday, 17th.. 2:30 P. M.
Saturday,	18th..	11:30 A. M.	Saturday, 18th.. 3:30 P. M.
Sunday,	19th..	8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 19th.. 4:00 P. M.
Monday,	20th..	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st.. 6:30 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 244 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

A.—MARY POWELL—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn, by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:53 P. M.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW

PROVIDENCE LINE

TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.

A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.

The magnificent new steamer

MASSACHUSETTS,

("The Palace Steamer of the World,")

and the world-renowned steamer

RHODE ISLAND,

("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,

at 5 P. M., daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.

Free transfer for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five connecting trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,

MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.

NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28, N. R., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.

Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive at New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MUSICAL.

DURING THESE HARD TIMES WE WILL sell 7-octave Pianos, $150; 7-octave, $160, cash; 2 stop Organs, $50; 4 stops, $56; 7 stops, $68; 8 stops, $75; 10 stops, $88; 12 stops, $100. cash; not used a year; in perfect order. Monthly installments received for new Pianos and Organs, or to let until paid for. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 40 East 14th-st., bet. B'way and University-place, N.Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $4,000 TO $5,000, to engage in a business for the make and sale of an article lately patented that will be in general use. An active partner will be preferred. Reference given and required. For further particulars address R., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL,
RIVER-ST.,
Between 9th and 10th sts.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

French, German, and drawing taught in all the classes. Instruction given in the elements of natural history, of chemistry, and of physics, both by lectures and by text-books. Pupils fitted for college and for business.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Four free scholarships in the Stevens Institute of Technology open to the competition of the graduates of the Stevens High School.

TERMS REDUCED.

For first and second classes, $100 per annum; for third and fourth classes, $150 per annum. Tuition per term in proportion.

Fall term begins Oct. 3.

For circular or catalogues apply to the Principal,
Prof. EDWARD WALL.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,

STAMFORD, CONN.

Fortieth year begins Sept. 10. Emphatically a home school; situation unsurpassed. THOROUGH instruction and discipline; careful moral and Christian training. Number limited. Circulars sent on application.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

Fall session opens Sept. 19, 1877; entrance examinations Sept. 19, 20, and 21; catalogues, with full particulars, may be had of the undersigned; the department of music, drawing, and painting will be open hereafter as a school for special instruction in those arts. For circulars containing full information, apply to W. L. DEAN, Registrar, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, NO. 21 WEST 32D-ST.

Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.
Autumn term begins Wednesday, Sept. 26.
The Kindergarten MONDAY, OCT. 3.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCHOOL,
NO. 448 MADISON-AV.

Preparation for College, Scientific Schools, or Business.

Hours of session, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Hour for study only, (optional,) 8:30 to 9:30 A. M.
Term begins Tuesday, Sept. 25.

KIND CARE.

Thorough teaching. Twenty-sixth year.
Charges moderate.
BENJAMIN MASON'S Boarding-school for Boys
fits for college or business.
Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. W. Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—FOR CONVENience of access, healthfulness and beauty of location, thorough scholarship, the development of noble character, home comforts, tender care of students, and reasonable charges, Pennington Seminary claims to be among the foremost in this country. Address THOS. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., offers thorough culture, in a very invigorating climate and a beautiful location. Terms moderate. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circular.

NYACK HOME INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for both sexes; select, thorough, Christian; small boarding department; home care and comforts. For circulars address Mrs. JOSEPHINE LEE, Nyack on the Hudson.

FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, FOR young gentlemen, 171st-st., reopens Sept. 18. Board and tuition in French, English, Spanish, German, Latin, $400 and $450. Circulars at J. Silliam & Sons', No. 183 Broadway, or at the Institute. Station M. V. PREVOST.

$200.—STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A select school for boys under 14, will reopen Sept. 17. Circulars and information can be obtained from GEO. J. WITHINGTON, No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

MRS. GARRETSON,

Assisted by Miss THURSTON, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 53 West 47th-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars sent on application.

RUTGERS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—One hundred and eighth year begins Sept. 12; sends 30 boys a year to college; prepares for college, scientific school, or business; 20 boarders. Rev. D. T. REILEY, Rector.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—Military Boarding School, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MILITARY INSTITUTE, FORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Limited to 25. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Jamaica, Long Island, reopens Sept. 12; English, classics, French, and German; $325 yearly. E. VIENOT.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.—Home and tuition, $180 per year; both sexes; begins 3d Sept. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

CREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Founded 1848. Address Prof. H. R. GREENE, at Jamestown, R. I., until Sept. 8.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12. Address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

RYE SEMINARY FOR THE LADIES. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFFE, Rye, New-York.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Fall term begins Sept. 12. J. VAUCHER, A. M.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY Send for Illustrated Circular, 40 pages, giving details.

FREEHOLD (N. J.) YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—Thirty-third year begins Sept. 5.

JAMESBURG (N. J.) INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Nos. 333 and 335 4TH-AV., between 24th and 25th sts.

114TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 17.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars at the school and at Putnam's.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR SAYS: "I TAKE great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge. This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia, $260 a school year for boarding, washing, gas, schooling books, &c. Payable quarterly. No extra charges. Open all Summer. Students admitted at any time. Special individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils. Ten instructors, two graduates of Yale College. For picture of building, gymnasium and circular address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, Harvard University, A. M., Media, Penn. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter

FRANCIS F. WILSON, A. M., AND JOHN M. KELLOGG, A. M., heads of the Classical and Mathematical Departments of the

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

during the last 12 years, have withdrawn, and will open a school Sept. 17 for the thorough and careful preparation of boys and young men for college, business, or scientific schools. Call or address for the present No. 208 East 72d-st.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select boarding-school for boys at Sing Sing on Hudson, N. Y. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural science; classes are also formed in music, drawing, Fencing, and Elocution; a thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding-school, Well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK,

Nos. 32 and 34 WEST 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK.—Boarders limited to sixteen.—Resident French and German teachers.—English and German Kindergarten in charge of Miss LEONOWENS, assisted by German graduate of Froebel.—Private class for boys.—Classes organized on 28th, 27th, and 28th Sept.—The regular work of the school, including Dr. LABBERTON'S and Mr. CLARENCE COOKE'S classes, will begin Oct. 3. Punctual attendance requested.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

C. A. MILES, Principal,

WILL BE REOPENED SEPT. 10.

For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be found after Sept. 1, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.

Full collegiate course; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; village is distinguished for refinement; the college is a home were parents may with entire confidence intrust their daughters; term commences Sept. 12, 1877. Send for catalogue.

Rev. EDWARD S. FRISBEE, President.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. WM. L. ADAMS, Director.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12; location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious; thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH; careful supervision of cadets. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st., N. Y., or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MME. C. MEARS,
assisted by
Mlle. LOUISE SEE.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, 1877.

MISS AYRES'

English, French, and German, BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 19, 1877. BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO 10. For circulars address the Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st., New-York City.

MRS. DUREN, FORMERLY OF BROOKLYN Heights, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children in Somerville, N. J., Sept. 10; number of boarders limited to eight; they receive every care and attention—physical, intellectual, moral; French is the language of the family. For circulars, references, &c., address as above.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Apply by letter until Sept. 6, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—24th year, opens Sept. 10. 20 instructors. 11 departments. College preparatory, English and business courses for gentlemen. For ladies, college course, with baccalaureate degree. Primary department. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

READY FOR WORK.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, will reopen for the year on MONDAY, Sept. 3. The Principal will be in his office daily, during August from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

S. S. PACKARD.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA HAVING REmoved her French and English Boarding-school for young ladies from Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, to Morristown, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19. Terms for board and tuition in English, French, and Latin, $360 per annum.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, English, and German Home Academy for young ladies and Conservatory of Music, Deer Park-av., Babylon, Long Island. French always spoken; music taught by an eminent pianiste.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.—MISS ANNA C. BRACKETT and MISS IDA M. ELIOT'S School for Girl from 6 to 21, will reopen TUESDAY, Oct. 2; prepares for any college or university if desired. For circulars and full information apply as above.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this Day and Boarding School for young ladies will open Sept. 19.

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.
No. 138 MONTAGUE-ST., Brooklyn.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A FIRST-class college with superior advantages in regular studies, music and art; charges very moderate; next session begins Sept. 5. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.
BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Opens TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 1 Fifth-ave., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

A. DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, NO. 681 5TH-AVENUE,
WILL REOPEN OCT. 13.
Private lessons during the Summer.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, CARMEL, N. Y.—A school for both sexes. Healthful, homelike, thorough. Rates reduced. Fall term Sept. 5. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-School for Young ladies and misses, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19, 1877.

NO. 33 WEST 130TH-ST.

The Misses JACOT will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. Circulars sent on application.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 19; careful elementary training, excellent facilities in languages and music.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 10 boys under 14 years; opens Sept. 3; pleasant location; terms moderate. Send for circular.

$150 A YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION; EPISCOPAL Academy, Haddonfield, N. J.
Rev. T. M. REILLY, Rector.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S BOARDING SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 11; preparation of boys for colleges a specialty; see the Nation, Aug. 9. For circulars address PRINCIPAL, at Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. For circular address
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Putnam's, No. 182 5th-av.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Boarding-school for boys. For catalogues apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.—CADY, WILLSON, AND DWallworth's, south-west corner Union-square, reopens Sept. 3. Write for circulars.

YOUNG LADIES' AND BOYS' SCHOOL, NORTON, CONN.—Full corps of teachers. Terms, $150 per year. M. J. DAVIS, Principal.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—REOPENS SEPT. 10. For catalogues address S. PELHAM, Po'keepsie, N. Y.

LAW SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL SESSION (19TH) OF THE LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Washington-square, begins Oct. 1 next, and ends June 17, 1878. A written as well as an oral examination is required for a degree; lectures from 4 to 6 P. M., for the convenience of students in offices. For circulars, examination papers of 1877, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Secretary of Council, No. 141 Broadway, or to D. F. JAQUES, Professor and Secretary of Faculty, No. 291 Broadway.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The twentieth annual term of this Institution commences at No. 9 Great Jones-st., New-York, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, and continues until May 16, 1878. The course of instruction embraces two years. For catalogues, &c., address, as No.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

DR. RUFUS H. GILBERT'S SUIT.

HOW HE SAYS HE WAS PUT OUT OF THE CONTROL OF THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY — A SCHEME FOR WATERING STOCK—AN INJUNCTION ASKED FOR.

Dr. Rufus H. Gilbert has, through his counsel, Walter S. Poor, begun a suit in the Supreme Court against Jose F. Navarro, William Foster, Jr., the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company, the New-York Loan and Improvement Company, and the Edge Moor Iron Company, in which he seeks an injunction to restrain the defendants from carrying out the scheme by which he charges he is to be defrauded out of about $500,000. In his complaint Dr. Gilbert says that for a long time past he has devoted his attention and means to the discovery of a satisfactory method of rapid transit in this City, and that while engaged in and prior to obtaining the legislation necessary to incorporate the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company he was made acquainted with the defendant Foster, who, he says, represented himself as possessing large pecuniary means, and especially large influence with capitalists whose co-operation and assistance he would secure, and thus insure the success of the proposed enterprise. Foster mentioned some of the parties who would invest capital in the scheme if sufficient inducement was given them by way of gratuity or bonus in the shares of the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company as a corporation then about to be created. Relying on these representations, Dr. Gilbert says he assented to the conditions, and had the names of Foster and of some of the alleged capitalists inserted as incorporators of the railway company, and also procured their selection as officers and Directors upon the organization of the company. Dr. Gilbert says, further, that in order to enable Foster to complete arrangements with the capitalists he gave Foster 4,300 shares of the company's stock, without any consideration being given by Foster. The latter failed to procure the promised capital, and has also failed to return the shares of stock, which, as is alleged, he has disposed of in connection with the defendant Navarro. The capital stock of the Gilbert Company was limited in its issue to 5,285 shares, of which Dr. Gilbert owns 750, which, he says, are wrongfully withheld by Foster and Navarro. Dr. Gilbert says that the two persons mentioned conspired together and entered into some contract, and that in pursuance thereof they seized and hold the shares intrusted to Foster, and have thereby been enabled to and have successfully controlled all the elections for Directors and officers of the company, as well as the general administration of its affairs. Dr. Gilbert says he has been divested of the power and influence to which he is by right entitled. He says that Navarro and Foster, or one of them in the interest of both, procured the control of the charter of the Loan and Improvement Company, with the intent and design of further absorbing and destroying the value and benefits to accrue from plaintiff's stock in the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company." They induced Dr. Gilbert to believe that the acquiring of the Improvement Company's charter was necessary for the Gilbert Company. Navarro represented to Dr. Gilbert that he had arranged for the necessary capital, but that it was essential that all of the Gilbert Company's stock should be temporarily placed in his hands, with authority to purchase over one-half of those who provided the capital as a bonus for them, and that the remaining one-half should be surrendered to the Improvement Company, for which Dr. Gilbert was to receive a like number of the Improvement Company's shares. Dr. Gilbert says he was thus induced to give Navarro 965,000 in Gilbert Company shares, which were to be used as a subscription of $32,500 in full paid shares of the Improvement Company, the latter corporation being organized to construct and equip the railway. The Improvement Company was shortly afterward organized with a capital of $1,300,000. Foster, Navarro, George M. Pullman, sold Cornelius K. Garrison a controlling influence in the Improvement Company, and it was arranged between them that Foster and Navarro, by their control of the Gilbert Company, should procure the ratification by the latter company of such a construction contract as would practically surrender its property and corporate interests to the Improvement Company. Accordingly a contract was made between the two companies, Foster signing on behalf of the Gilbert and Navarro for the Improvement Company. Under this contract the latter company is authorized to issue stocks and bonds to the amount of $2,000,000 per mile, while at a liberal estimate the cost of construction and equipment should not exceed $350,000 per mile. The Improvement Company then entered into a contract with the Edge Moor Iron Company for the construction of the road at the rate of $300,000 per mile. The equipment will cost about $50,000 per mile, and the difference between $350,000 and $2,000,000 per mile will go to the benefit of the holders of stock in the Improvement Company. Dr. Gilbert then goes on to say that Navarro has not given him the promised shares in the Improvement Company's stock. Dr. Gilbert asks an injunction to restrain Foster and Navarro from using or transferring the shares of the Gilbert Company received by them, and that they be compelled to return him the stock; and, further, that the various contracts referred to be annulled.

CAR-DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS.

THE REDUCTION OF PAY ON THE FOURTH AND SIXTH-AVENUE ROADS—A FALLING OFF IN TRAVEL THE CAUSE — OTHER ROADS.

The wages of the conductors and drivers employed by the Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company were reduced yesterday from $2 25 to $2 per day. A like reduction will go into effect on the Fourth-Avenue Road to-day. The Third-Avenue Road will then be the only one upon which any of the conductors or drivers will receive more than $2 for a specified day's work. This difference between the Third-Avenue and the other roads in regard to the payment of employes is not, however, likely to continue long. Although the Directors of the Third-Avenue Road have not ordered an out-and-out reduction of salaries, they some time ago instituted a system that is gradually effecting a result similar to that of a reduction. Up to the early part of last March, their conductors and drivers were paid $2 40 per day, or, to be more exact, at that rate. Then it was ordered that whenever new men were employed they should be paid only at the rate of 26 cents per trip. The pay of old employes is from time to time reduced to the new rate. So long as they avoid being reported for infringing the rules of the corporation, they are allowed to keep the old rates; but whenever they are charged with being behind time, or with lagging on their route for the purpose of picking up passengers that should properly be taken on cars following theirs, they are given the choice of losing their situations or of accepting decreased wages. The conductors and drivers on the Grand Central Depot route of the Third-Avenue Road do not, under the new rates, make $2 for the seven trips which are accounted a regular day's work. For this number of trips they receive but $1 82. They are, however, generally allowed to make an eighth trip as an extra, and thus bring their pay for 15 hours' work up to $2 08. The men employed on what is known as the Red Line of the Third-Avenue Road, and who run to and from Sixty-fifth-street, earn the same amount daily. They run eight trips. The conductors and drivers who go through to Harlem make four trips daily, and are allowed $2.

There seems to be no intention at present to reduce the wages of the men employed on roads other than those mentioned above. Those roads nominally pay their conductors and drivers $2 per day. The officials of all the roads in the City complain of a decrease in traffic. The Superintendent of the Sixth-Avenue Road stated yesterday that the reduction of salaries is necessary in order that the income of the corporation may not be exceeded by its expenditures. Although the number of patrons of the cars has decreased greatly this season, the company, he said, had not lessened the daily number of trips made on the road, and had not cut down the number of its employes. The plan of reducing wages was taken in preference to discharging men. The Superintendent of the Eighth-Avenue Road said that the traffic on his road is smaller this Summer than it has been during any season in the past 10 years. He accounted for this on the ground that many people who used to ride up and down town now walk for the sake of economy. The reason for the gradual reduction of wages of the conductors and drivers on the Third-Avenue Road is, it is said, the fact that the White Line, running to the Grand Central Depot, does not pay, and has to be supported from the revenues of the Red Line.

PROSCRIBING SPICES AND SWEETMEATS.

The meeting of the American Temperance Union held yesterday at Cooper Institute was largely attended, Mr. J. B. Gibbs presiding. The exercises were opened by the singing of the stirring song "Whosoever Will," which was succeeded by Scripture reading and prayer by the "lightning calculator" Mr. Hutchings. Miss Amy Lee sang the familiar temperance song "Father, Come Home," and in response to an encore sang "The Temperance Ship."

Mr. George W. Bungay next delivered an address in which he referred briefly to what he thought would prove one of the best remedies for the present hard times and the labor troubles attendant upon them. The root of the latter and one of the principal causes of the former, he said, was the rum traffic, and both could be largely modified in their extent if the Legislature would but pass a law not only restricting, but altogether prohibiting, the sale of intoxicating liquors, and thus crushing out the dram shops. Prof. Weeks sang a new temperance song entitled "Temperance Victory," which was succeeded by some more remarks by Mr. J. B. Gibbs. Mr. Harken next recited a temperance piece entitled "The Good Spirit and the Evil," and Prof. Nelis delivered a remarkable temperance address. This speaker did not confine himself to a general condemnation of the liquor traffic, but hotly denounced the use of such familiar articles as pepper, salt, mustard, vinegar, cakes, candies, and other confectionery, they, for some reason he did not explain, being all calculated to breed intemperate habits in the young.

A SAD CASE OF STARVATION AND CRIME.

Driven to desperation by poverty of the most wretched character, John Cavanagh, an unemployed laborer, who lives near the corner of Thirty-first-street and First-avenue, on Saturday committed a crime that will consign him to the State Prison for some time. Mrs. Mary Dubois, of No. 455 Eighth-avenue, was walking along the street with a pocket-book containing a few dollars in her hand, when Cavanagh approached her, snatched it, and ran away. He was overhauled by a policeman, and was arraigned before Justice Morgan in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday morning. When asked what he had to say in answer to the charge, tears filled his eyes as he pleaded guilty. He said he never committed a crime before, but impending starvation and inability to get employment of any kind impelled him to snatch the pocket-book. There was no malice prepense in the act, the determination to take it having been formed on the instant. He was fully alive to the consequences of the crime when he committed it, but he would have taken a greater risk, he said, for the three little children who were starving at his wretched home. Justice Morgan said he had no doubt that the man was honest at heart, and regretted that he had been led into such trouble. He wished he could acquit him, but duty compelled him to hold him for trial in the Court of General Sessions in default of $1,000 bail.

BURGLARS CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Officer Holmes, of the Twenty-second Precinct, made an exceedingly creditable arrest between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Noticing three young fellows hanging about the meat market of Michael H. Nagle, No. 389 Ninth-avenue, in a rather suspicious manner, he determined to keep an eye on their movements. After satisfying themselves that there was nobody watching them, the burglars wrenched off the wire screen that protected the window, and effected an entrance to the store. Officer Holmes was not long in following them into the place, where he confronted the three single-handed. As he could only take care of two of them with any degree of comfort, he was obliged to summon a guardian for the third, and then the prisoners were marched to the station-house. They gave the names of William Macom, No. 446 West Forty-fifth-street; John Stewart, No. 560 West Fifty-fourth-street, and John Oates, No. 829 Eleventh-avenue. Yesterday morning they were arraigned before Justice Morgan in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. Macom and Stewart pleaded guilty, but Oates protested his innocence. They were committed for trial in the Court of General Sessions in default of $1,000 bail each.

A MAN SLOW TO BE CONVINCED.

About three weeks ago, Mr. Bernard Dolan, residing at No. 29 Prospect-street, Brooklyn, sent his family into the country, remaining himself in the city, and taking up his abode temporarily with a friend. A few days after leaving his house vacant he went in to see if everything was all right, and missed a sewing-machine valued at $30. Thinking that perhaps his wife had loaned the machine to a friend during her absence, he said nothing about it. A few days afterward he visited his apartments again, and found that another visit had been made to the premises, and that the sideboard in the front basement had been broken open, and $35 worth of silver-plated ware stolen. Still he said nothing to the Police of his losses, but returned to the house again the next day to find that a third visit had been made, and that pictures, bed clothing, &c., to the value of $135, had been carried off. It is supposed that the thieves gained entrance to the premises by means of a latch-key. Charles West, Thomas West, and William Nicholson were yesterday arrested by Capt. Crafts and Detective Campbell, of the Second Precinct, on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery.

ROWING ON THE HUDSON.

A boat-race took place yesterday afternoon on the Hudson River between James Hickey, of New-York, and Augustus Bomford, of South Brooklyn, for $50 a side. The distance was three miles, with a turn, starting from a point opposite the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. On the word being given Bomford got away the quickest, and thus secured a slight advantage, which, however, he was unable to hold, for Hickey spurted and drew his boat even again. A hard struggle then ensued, but Hickey appeared to hold out best, for he steadily pushed the nose of his boat to the fore, until by the time a quarter of a mile was passed he had his craft nearly clear. Bomford still pushed him hard, and compelled him to keep at work. At the half mile Hickey was fully two boat-lengths ahead, but catching several crabs, owing to the lumpy water, he lost way, which his opponent utilized until he was nearly even again. Both spirted as hard as they knew how, but Hickey had to give way to his antagonist, who, at about a mile from the start, passed him, and rapidly went clear. Hickey, a few seconds after being passed, upset his boat, and it became then a simple row over for Bomford, who went over the distance at his leisure.

SAIL-BOAT REGATTA.

A regatta of Whitehall boats took place yesterday, the prizes being a gold and silver medal for the fastest and best managed boats, respectively. The course was from a stake-boat off the Atlantic Dock, around Robbin's Reef Light-house and return. There were eight entries, the boats being commanded by Capts. McGinnetty, Collins, Quigley, Gaynor, Breslin, Courtney, Mason, and Delancy. The boats were restricted to 16 yards of sail, and were all from New-York except the one commanded by Capt. Gaynor, which was from Brooklyn. The start was made at 4 o'clock, and the stake-boat was made on the return at 7 P. M., Capt. Breslin coming in first and Capt. Gaynor a few minutes later. The other boats, when their officers saw they were distanced, made directly for the Battery, no record being kept of their order of arrival. The gold medal was awarded by Richard Gandly, the umpire, to Capt. Breslin, and the silver medal to Capt. Gaynor. The medals are very handsome, and were inspected last evening by a large number of boating men.

NOT ACCUSTOMED TO SMUGGLING.

When Joseph L. Chapman, an inspector in the employ of the New-York Custom-house, boarded the steam-ship Brittanic, upon her arrival at Castle Garden on Friday last, and began the usual search for smuggled goods, his suspicions were at once aroused by the actions and appearance of one of the lady passengers. The officer ordered the lady to be marched, and concealed beneath her ample skirts, was found a piece of dress silk, valued at $40. The lady became very much frightened when she saw that she was detected, and begged piteously not to be arrested. She gave her name and residence, and stoutly protested that she was bringing the silk home from Europe for a lady friend. Inspector Chapman took possession of the smuggled property.

CARRYING OUT THE JOKE.

Michael Sullivan, of No. 259 Delancey-street, met Eugene Eagan, of No. 108 Madison-street, on Friday evening on Grand-street, and, after conversing with him for a time, took $4 from his (Eagan's) hand, and walked off with it. They being acquaintances, Eagan thought that Sullivan would bring the money back directly. This he failed to do, however, and on Saturday night Sullivan was arrested. He was taken to the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, and Justice Kilbreth said: "So you took the money in a joke, did you?"

Prisoner—Yes, your honor.

Justice—Well, I'll carry out the joke, and hold you in $500 to answer. That's all.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge W. S. Chisholm, of Savannah, is at the New-York Hotel.

Surgeon Joseph Hugg and Paymaster Arthur Burtis, United States Navy, and Hallet Kilbourn, of Washington, are at the Gilsey House.

Sir H. W. Tyler, of England; Joseph Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and Charles H. Sherrill, of Washington, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Lieut.-Gen. Strachey, of England; John Guthrie Smith, of Edinburgh; Gen. Benjamin Alvord, United States Army, and Capt. W. H. Thompson, of the steam-ship Britannic, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE RUSSIANS.

The town of Kishineff was thrown into a state of great excitement one evening recently by the discovery that a dozen of the tradespeople's children were missing. One father after another went to the Central Police Office to say that his son or sons could not be found, and as these applications grew in number, so did the alarm engendered by them increase in intensity. Local traditions respecting the sacrifice of children by the Jews were revived, and the Israelite quarter was subjected to an unavailing search. Then it was suspected that some of the numerous gipsy tribes which dwell in proximity to Kishineff had made away with the children. Finally, rumor gave a finish ing touch to anxiety and alarm by ascribing the disappearance of the boys to a mysterious band of bashi-bazouks, who had carried them away captive to torture them and kill them as they had done children in Bulgaria the previous year. The Police were on the search the whole night. In the morning Cossack patrols were sent out, and one of these, at a distance of about 15 versts from Kishineff, came up to what proved to be the missing youngsters. Some were armed with second-hand muskets and pistols; the rest had sticks or wooden swords. All were marching with the regularity of soldiers, and, on being questioned, stated that it was their intention to reinforce the Army. They had passed the night in a little forest by the roadside, and having provided themselves with provisions, were very little the worse for their bivouac. On being ordered by the Cossack to return home they evinced considerable vexation, and said it was a shame that their march to Constantinople should be made a retreat. But the patrol was inexorable, and before the day was over many of the truants, instead of beating the Turks, had a beating from their parents instead.

CHURCH AND TENT MEETINGS

THE SING SING CAMP-MEETING.

WIDOW VAN COTT NOT PRESENT—THE SERVICES OF THE DAY—LARGE ATTENDANCE AT ALL.

The steamers Josephine and Long Branch, from New-York, and the morning trains were laden heavily yesterday with visitors to the Sing Sing camp-meeting. Hundreds also arrived from the adjacent villages in wagons and old-fashioned vehicles of every description, drawn thither mostly by the expectation of hearing Mrs. Van Cott, the celebrated evangelist, who had promised to speak. They were disappointed, as that lady has not yet recovered from her indisposition, she being at present lying ill at her daughter's house in Brooklyn. Before the tents are struck, however, it is confidently believed by the managers of the meeting she will spend a day in exhorting sinners to come to Christ. During the day it is estimated about 6,000 or 7,000 people visited the grounds and attended the different services. In the morning there was a "love feast," after which Rev. Dr. Porter, of Brooklyn, preached an eloquent and fervent sermon to a large congregation in the open air. At 1 o'clock a very interesting meeting, held specially for children, took place in one of the large tents, and was under the direction of brother Ely, of Brooklyn. The exercises consisted of the singing of hymns, praying, and preaching by several clergymen, who clothed their ideas in the simplest possible language, making them perfectly understood by the little ones, who, it may be added, evinced considerable interest in the services. At 2 o'clock the regular meeting, the principal one of the day, was held under the trees in the open-air auditorium in front of the Ministers' Cottage. Rev. Dr. Porter presided. There were present about 2,000 persons. Rev. Dr. Nelson, of Brooklyn, preached a very vigorous and effective sermon, and at its conclusion remarks were made by Brother Price and others. Brother Price was accompanied by his famous "praying band." At the conclusion of the preaching the hymn, "Come, ye sinners, poor and needy," was sung by the "praying band," when, in response to the invitation, several persons came forward to the pulpit, and, declaring their penitence, asked to be prayed for. There were several conversions made during the day at the different meetings. Every tent and cottage on the grounds is now occupied, and it is expected that the attendance every day from this time forward until the meeting closes, which will be on Thursday next, will average between 3,000 and 4,000 people. Quite a large number of temperance people are present, and, at their suggestion, Dr. Porter intends to dispense with the afternoon open-air meeting to-day, and in its place hold a large temperance meeting. Several noted temperance advocates will address the meeting.

SERVICES AT SEA CLIFF.

SERMON BY REV. F. S. DE HAAS—THE GREAT SACRIFICE OF THE ATONEMENT.

The morning services, held in the great Tabernacle at Sea Cliff yesterday, were attended by one of the largest congregations of the season. The sermon was preached by Rev. F. S. De Haas, D. D., late United States Consul at Jerusalem, and formerly Pastor of the Metropolitan M. E. Church of Washington. The reverend gentleman selected as his text, Romans xi., 33: "Oh the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable are His judgments, and His ways past finding out." After briefly reviewing the deplorable moral status of mankind previous to the advent of the Saviour, while waiting for the great atoning sacrifice, the preacher went on to say that it was the timely interference of Christ which inspired the Apostle to give in the fullness of his soul expression to the words of the text. By the wisdom of God we were to understand the designs of God as manifested in the adaptability of the world to the purposes for which it was created. His depth of design is apparent to us in the wonderful organism of animate and inanimate nature. Take anything away or add to the natural mechanism of man and he is deformed. Take him as he comes from the Creator, and he exhibits that depth of design which comes of the riches of the wisdom of God. This exists in everything in nature, giving each animate and inanimate object distinctive features, by which it can be identified from the others, thus enabling us to recognize kindred and to punish the guilty, and yet no change has taken place in the laws of nature since the creation of the world. There is not a drop of water more in the mighty ocean now, nor a grain of sand on the shore in excess of the number 1,000 years ago. To every animal the germ of life was presented to multiply its species, and thus the whole human family sprang from a single pair. The same depth of design is manifest in the order and harmony that prevails in nature. The great heavenly bodies meet with no interception. The sun rose and set a thousand years ago just as it does to-day; the planets never infringe on each other's right, but are all held under the restrictions placed upon them by the unerring wisdom of God. As compared with his Creator, how insignificant is man, and how absurd the skepticism which attributes all this to chance. The system, order, harmony, goodness, and power which we discover in everything tells us that there is a great Creator, whom we are to love, reverence, and obey. If chance had created the universe there would be no precision and exactitude in the governing laws of events. The sun would rise in the east to-day and perhaps to-morrow in the west, and there would be nothing but confusion in all things. But not only in the material universe that we discover the full depth of the riches. It is in that material redemption of mankind. Man fell, and was debased through a violation of the eternal law. Was he to die in that condition? Could there be no atonement—no power to save? The law said there shall be no remission of sins without the shedding of blood—innocent blood, which had never been excited by unholy passions. Despairing mankind called to find such a victim for sacrifice; hope died in human breasts; mankind must be lost. In that critical hour, with no hope of redemption, Christ pitied us. He would save us; but He knew that we must die, and die must assume our nature, and suffer as though our transgressions were His. Turning from His Father's Throne in heaven, He came down to earth and died for us. In this grand sacrifice we have a manifestation of the depth of the riches of divine grace. Here the whole Deity is known. Well might the Apostle say: "In due time Christ died for the ungodly." The Saviour came in the fullness of the time foretold by the prophet. Another year, another month, or even a day or an hour would have been too late. All nations were convulsed by the coming of the Lord; man was redeemed by innocent blood.

The reverend preacher at this point of his discourse related an incident of the siege of Lucknow as being analogous to the coming of the Saviour. The fortress was on the eve of surrender to the bloodthirsty Sepoys, when a young lady cried: "Do you not hear the slogans of the Highlanders? We are saved, we are saved!" The despairing people listened, but no sound was heard save the thunder of the cannon as the siege continued. The garrison was again on the point of surrender when the young lady excitedly cried: "Do you not believe me now? Look, they are coming." They looked, and saw the banner of Havelock's soldiers flying in the distance, and all knelt and returned thanks to God for sending timely deliverance in the very moment of despair. The condition of the besieged garrison was analogous to to that of mankind immediately before the advent of Christ. We lay exposed to the raking fires of the evil ones and his hordes until the Lord come down from heaven through the mountains of the skies. Another incident which bears similarity to the circumstances of the redemption of mankind was that of John Maynard, a Lake Erie pilot, whose boat took fire while approaching Buffalo. The ill-fated boat was crowded with men, women, and children, who, as the flames began to envelop the craft, were huddled together in a despairing mass on the forward deck. John Maynard was at his post in the pilot-house. The Captain cried to him, "Are you there, John." "Aye, aye, Sir," answered the faithful pilot. "How does she go?" queried the Captain. "South by south-west," said John, as he grasped the wheel. "Head her for the shore." "Aye, aye, Sir" answered John. The flames were creeping into the pilot-house and to all parts of the boat as the shore was being approached. "Can you hold out five minutes?" anxiously asked the Captain, again addressing John, who in weak accents replied: "By God's help I can." He stood firm as a rock while death stole upon him, and saved the lives of the imperiled passengers, but when the boat touched the shore John Maynard fell dead at his post. The ship of mankind was fired by a spark of temptation, but Christ took the helm, and, by the sacrifice of His life, rounded the Cape of mercy and threw out the plank of salvation. The sacrifice of Christ we are to regard as one of the great designs of God. He knew that it was best, and therefore gave it His approval. In His omnipotence all our acts and secrets are open to His all-searching eyes. It was well that we were to understand this, for the wicked must, knowing that the end of all this iniquity, stands in fear and trembling, while the Christian rejoices in the belief that God is acquainted with his acts. To those who have peculiar trials, who suffer to an extent that they cannot communicate, the knowledge of the full extent of their distress to those near to them, to those who shed many tears in the silence of the midnight, it is comforting to know that the Almighty is touched with feeling for infirmities, that He can sympathize with his suffering children. He alone can sustain us in trials and affliction. "How unsearchable are His judgments, and His ways past finding out." The mystery of God, continued the preacher, will probably never be solved. His ways are not as the ways of men. And yet everything that is dark and obscure now will be explained in the other world, to which we are to ascend through the sacrifice of Christ. He died that we might live forever; He suffered privations that we may become rich through His poverty. All the trials of this life, which may appear in many instances inscrutable, shall eventually work out for us an eternal way to glory. Heaven will appear all the brighter after we have passed the darkness of this life.

At the afternoon services in the Tabernacle Dr. De Haas delivered an address on "Palestine."

DEDICATION OF A CHURCH.

A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN JERSEY CITY—THE DEDICATORY SERVICES AND EXERCISES YESTERDAY.

St. Patrick's Church, on the corner of Ocean and Bramhall avenues, Jersey City, the most costly and handsome church edifice in the State of New-Jersey, was dedicated yesterday morning, with all the solemnity and formality of the Catholic Church, by Bishop Corrigan, of the Diocese of Newark. Long before the hour appointed for the ceremony, the immense building was filled by members of the congregation and visitors from the neighboring cities, including many of the most prominent men in Hudson County. At 11 o'clock a procession of acolytes and priests left the residence of Father Hennessy, Pastor of the church, and passed around the building, chanting the services of the Church, while Bishop Corrigan sprinkled the walls with holy water. The line then filed into the church and passed up the centre aisle to the altar, where a portion of the ritual was sung, and then the Bishop, preceded by the priests, passed around the interior of the building, repeating the ceremony which had been performed outside. The mass was then celebrated by Bishop Conroy, of Albany. The music was by Farmer. The singing was performed by the choir of the church, and was excellent in every detail. The sermon was preached by Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, N. Y., his text being taken from that portion of Chronicles which describes the dedication of Solomon's temple. The sermon throughout was replete with expressions of the most liberal character. He spoke eloquently of the efforts, trials, and triumphs of the Pastor in the great work which he had started and so successfully carried to its present state of perfection. After the services the Bishop and visiting clergy, with some invited guests, partook of a grand dinner in the parsonage. After the repast, Father Hennessy arose and spoke in feeling terms of the great help which he had received from the moneyed institutions of Hudson County. Hon. A. A. Hardenbergh, member of Congress, responded in appropriate terms, speaking of the confidence which he and the other officers of the Hudson County National Bank had always entertained for the priest and his work. He was followed by E. F. C. Young, Cashier of the First National Bank, in the same strain. Bishop Corrigan, being called on, made a short address, unveiling his appreciation of the work of Father Hennessy. At 4:30 the several societies of the county marched up and filed into the church, where they were addressed by Canon Moynahan, after which they marched to the residence of the Pastor for the purpose of serenading the Bishop and other invited guests. Several addresses were made, and after numerous rounds of applause the assemblage dispersed. In the evening a solemn high vespers was celebrated. The corner-stone of the church was laid on Nov. 13, 1870, by Archbishop Bayley, at that time Bishop of Newark. The work has progressed slowly, owing to the stringency of the times, and there were many who feared that it would prove a failure, but the indomitable will of the Pastor surmounted all obstacles, and the edifice now stands a monument to untiring zeal and Catholic liberality. The building is 272 feet long, and is built of flint blue-stone, every block of which was quarried within two blocks of the site on which the church stands. The extreme width across the chancel, chapel, and rectory is 138 feet, the width of the nave being 86 feet. At the north-east corner is the base of the tower, which, when erected, will be 225 feet high. The buildings of the windows, doors, and cornices are white granite, from the quarries of Hallowell, Me., and gives, with the blue-stone body of the church, a substantial and beautiful appearance. The interior woodwork is of black walnut and white ash, and the church will seat comfortably 2,000 persons. When finished, it will have cost about $300,000.

OCEAN GROVE CAMP MEETING.

"Camp-meeting Sabbath" was observed at Ocean Grove yesterday with great enthusiasm. The attendance of worshippers was greater than during any previous year. Every hotel, tent, and cottage was overcrowded with guests, many of whom were compelled to sleep last night on the floors of the hotel parlors, the sofas and lounges being occupied by those who had arrived earlier. Bathing, boating, and riding were strictly prohibited yesterday, and the gates from the main road into the grove were closed against all who had not cards of invitation, of which 4,000 had been issued. The sun shone all day, and nothing occurred to disturb the harmony of the services. At 9 A. M. the ceremonies begun with an old-fashioned Methodist love feast in the open pavilion, at which Rev. E. H. Stokes presided. At 10 o'clock A. M., without a break in the congregation, the meeting became one for public worship, and a sermon was preached by Bishop Peck, of California, from Second Corinthians, v., 10. At this and the evening meeting over 12,000 persons were on the grounds. The afternoon meeting was held in the pavilion, and addressed by Rev. W. Barthne, of Orange, N. J. At 6 o'clock there was a meeting on the beach, close to the surf. At 7:30 o'clock P. M., the vast congregation reassembled and listened to a sermon by Rev. William Taylor, D.D., of California, on Luke xiii. 24. The chorus of voices, rising in the grand old hymns, was heard in Asbury Park beyond Wesley Lake. There will be a day-break service at 5:30 o'clock this morning, at which Rev. Dr. Andrews will preside.

DAMAGED PIANOS IN ENGLAND.

In an English court of justice recently an action was brought against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company to recover compensation for damage done to a number of pianos during their transit on the line of the company. The plaintiff, William Adams, is a pianoforte dealer in Manchester, and it has been his custom to send his instruments to various towns, where they have been offered for sale by auction. The plaintiff, having given evidence in support of his case, was cross-examined by Mr. Pope, and admitted that he had filed a petition for liquidation; whereat Mr. Pope stated to his lordship that the assets were one piano, and the creditors did not go on with the proceedings. [Laughter.] Addressing witness, Mr. Pope then asked: "Have you ever heard of the institution known as the 'Long Firm.'" [Laughter.] Witness (indignantly,) Oh, yes. Mr. Pope—Oh, you have, have you? Then who is the William Adams? Witness—I am. Mr. Pope—Who are William Adams & Sons? Witness—I am. [Laughter.] Mr. Pope—Who are William Adams & Co.? Witness—I am. [Laughter.] Mr. Pope—They are one and the same; and you seem indifferent as to which firm you belong or sign for. [Laughter.] Witness—Oh, yes, as far as these three go. [Laughter.] Mr. Pope—Who are the City of London Piano Company? Witness—I am. [Laughter.] Mr. Pope—Who are Adams, Sterndale & Co.? Witness—Three of my sons. [Laughter.] Mr. Pope—Who are Sterndale Adams & Co.? Witness—Thomas Sterndale Adams. Mr. Pope—Then who are Adams, Douglas & Adams? Witness—I have nothing to do with that. Mr. Pope—Who are they, Sir? Witness—I do not see that I ought to answer that question. Mr. Pope—Oh, yes, you ought. Who are they? Witness—They are my sons. Mr. Pope—Are Adams, Douglas & Adams agents for the sale of Norwegian royal model transposing pianos, and Sterndale Adams & Co. for the Anglo-American piano? Witness—Yes; Adams, Sterndale & Co. are now done away with. Mr. Pope—Why? Witness—Thomas Sterndale Adams is my son, and if my sons like to alter the title of their firm I don't see what you have to do with it. Mr. Pope—It is very convenient, though, to have a number of names on which to ring the changes. [Laughter.] If this is your son, who are Adams, Douglas and Adams? Witness—My sons. [Laughter.] Mr. Pope—The same sons? [Laughter.] Witness—One is Douglas Adams. There are three sons, but they have not the same place of business. Mr. Pope, (laughing)—Oh no; that would be very clumsy. [Laughter.] But who are Adams, Douglas and Adams, Hopwood Chambers, Market-place, Manchester; cash advanced on the deposit of goods, and agents for these pianos? Witness—Douglas Adams.

THE DERBY, THE OAKS, AND ST. LEGER.

The entries for the great 3-year-old English races of 1879—the Derby, the Oaks, and the St. Leger—were made recently, and, as the subjoined table will show, they compare very favorably with those for the last five years:

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
The Derby.....	217	213	231	253	236	235
The Oaks.....	182	142	171	177	216	188
The St. Leger...	204	197	213	219	245	287
Total.....	603	552	615	649	697	760

Thus it will be seen that, while the entries for the great 3-year-old races of next season were much beyond the average of past years, those for the season of 1879 exceed them by 67, and that since 1875 there has been a steady increase. The increase for 1879 is due in some measure to the number of foreign entries, of which there are no fewer than 108 in the three races. In the Derby there are 24 French, 12 German and Hungarian, and seven American yearlings; in the Oaks 14 French, four Americans, and two Hungarians; and in the St. Leger 29 French, nine German and Hungarians, and seven Americans. Two of the German colts engaged in the Derby and St. Leger are entered in the name of Mr. Gerard, who bought them at the Cobham sale of yearlings; and two of the American colts engaged in these same races are nominated by the Duke of Hamilton, who has made several purchases of blood stock in the United States. Nearly all the yearlings which have been purchased at the recent yearling sales for large sums have been entered for one or other of these races, but the most nominations are taken by Count de Lagrange, who has engaged 14 colts in the Derby and the St. Leger and 10 fillies in the Oaks. Lord Falmouth is represented by six colts in the Derby, by six fillies in the Oaks, and by nine colts and fillies in the St. Leger, while Lord Rosebery has six in the Derby, five in the Oaks, and 11 in the St. Leger. Mr. Stirling Crawfurd has six colts in the Derby, seven fillies in the Oaks, and 11 colts and fillies in the St. Leger. The Duke of Westminster, Lord Hartington, Lord Bradford, Lord Ellesmere, Lord Zetland, Gen. Peel, and Lord Norreys are also subscribers to one or all of these races.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The annual festival of Typographical Union No. 6 will take place at Sulser's East River Park this afternoon and evening.

Mr. Henry Schroeder will lecture on "My Conversion to Christianity" at No. 110 West Forty-second-street this evening.

Yesterday morning Anna Sullivan, aged 45, fell from the second-story window of No. 22 Cherry-street to the pavement, and broke her arm. She was removed to the hospital.

Glenn Lamberge, a domestic at No. 2,262 Third-avenue, while attempting to light the kitchen fire yesterday morning with kerosene oil, was badly hurt by the explosion of the oil.

The Dry Goods Clerks' Association will hold its annual picnic and Summernight's festival at Jones' Wood, Washington Park, Sixty-ninth-street, East River, on Monday, the 27th inst.

William E. Davison, of No. 604 West Fifty-second-street, went to awaken his children early yesterday morning, and found that his daugher, aged 4 months, was dead. The Coroner was notified and took charge of the case.

The annual regatta of the Nonpareil Rowing Club will take place on the Harlem River to-day. The steamer Fort Lee will leave Fulton Ferry at 1:30 P. M., and will touch at East Twenty-third-street and Harlem Bridge.

Company I, Ninth Regiment, will have a moonlight excursion up the Hudson next Friday evening. A steamer and barge will leave the pier at West Tenth-street at 8 P. M., and West Twenty-fifth-street half an hour later.

At the Gospel Tent last evening Rev. D. M. Walcott preached to an immense congregation, which not only filled the tent, but all the adjoining grounds within hearing distance. The work is said to be increasing constantly in interest.

An unknown man, apparently about middle age, and dressed in a dark suit, committed suicide yesterday morning at 9 o'clock by jumping off the dock at One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, into the Harlem River. The body has not yet been recovered.

Patrick Thomasey, aged 13, while upon the roof of his home at No. 78 Henry-street last evening, at 5:30, fell off to the yard below a distance of five stories. He broke both thighs and his left arm by the fall, and was sent in a critical state to Bellevue Hospital.

The steamer Plymouth Rock having been withdrawn from the Rockaway route, the commodious steamer William Cook will take her place for the balance of the season. Passengers desiring to reach Harlem or vicinity will be transferred to the steamer Sylvan Dell at Pier No. 1 North River.

Yesterday evening at 7:30 William McTague, aged 26, of No. 8 Clarkson-street, had a furious quarrel with his wife, during which she knocked him down with a bottle, which broke upon his head and produced a very severe scalp-wound. He was attended by Dr. Ensign and sent to New-York Hospital.

Yesterday morning at 3 o'clock officers of the Harbor Police surprised three thieves just landed from a midnight expedition at the foot of Stanton-street. The thieves fled and escaped. They left behind them a skiff containing a full load of pretty good junk, three coats, a pair of pantaloons, an iron dog, and a large amount of fishing-tackle.

Edward Delaney, of No. 577 Greenwich-street, fell into the North River at Pier No. 47 yesterday afternoon, and would have drowned had not Murty Shannon and Officer John Standish, of the Western Steam-boat Squad, jumped in and rescued him. They brought him out in such an exhausted condition that it took an hour of the hardest kind of work to resuscitate him.

Daniel E. Sickles, aged 40, while drunk, attempted to cross the Bowery at Fourth-street last night, and was knocked down and run over by a horse and cab driven by Herbert McMana, of No. 429 East Twelfth-street. Sickles was severely injured, and had to be sent to Bellevue Hospital. McMana was arrested and locked up in the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house.

Sergeant Gastlin, of the Western Steam-boat Squad, yesterday afternoon caught 20 boys swimming in a nude state in the Hudson River at Piers Nos. 14, 17, 19, and 20. After a vigorous and exciting chase he succeeded, without assistance, in "surrounding" the whole number, and arrested them all. They were locked up in the Ninth

The New-York Times.

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THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

THE RETREAT OF GEN. GOURKO.

ITS RETROGRADE MOVEMENT A MILITARY NECESSITY — THE BULGARIAN LEGION LEFT TO THEIR FATE—OVER 3,000 MEN LOST IN TWO DAYS—TERRIBLE CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED—THE RESULT OF DIVIDING HIS FORCES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The *Daily News'* correspondent telegraphs under date of Sistova, Aug. 18, a detailed account of affairs which caused Gen. Gourko's retreat. The account shows that even independently of a retreat being necessitated by the disaster at Plevna Gen. Gourko's forces were overwhelmed by the superior forces of the Turks, and although the Russians gained a brilliant victory at Yeni-Seghra on July 30, Gen. Gourko was compelled to retreat on the following day, although in sight of Eski-Saghra, where he was obliged to leave the Bulgarian legion, who were operating as a separate body, to their fate. Of the Bulgarian legion, which was originally 1,600 strong, only 400 or 500 managed to reach the Schipka Pass. Exclusive of the Bulgarian loss, Gen Gourko lost 3,000 men in the two days' fighting of the 30th and 31st of July, During Gourkho's retreat through the narrow Dalboka and Hainkoi Passes, which was accomplished on the 2d inst., the wounded died like flies from the jolting of their conveyances and exposure. Hale men succumbed from fatigue and sun-stroke. The Russian cavalry is now all on this side of the Balkans. Schipka Pass is strongly fortified, armed with 28 guns, and garrisoned by a regiment of the Eighth divisions. Two regiments hold Hainkoi Pass which presents a series of formidable defenses. [Relative to Hainkoi Pass there have been much confusion and contradiction, a number of accounts declaring that the Turks have traversed it.]

There are few troops for the present at Drenova and Gabrova. A brigade of the Fourteenth Division is at Tirnova. Reinforcements are moving south to strengthen the detachments holding the passes. Cavalry is advancing against Osman Bazar Gourkho's defeat seems partly to have arisen from the same cause as the other Russian reverses—namely, the dividing of his forces so as to allow the Turks to take them in detail. Thus the *News'* correspondent, who has exceptional facilities for information, gives the following as Gen. Gourkho's plan of operations: The right column, consisting of the Bulgarian legion, two batteries, and three regiments of cavalry, were to march from Eski-Saghra. The central column under Gen. Gourkho himself, consisting of the Rifle Brigade, a regiment of Cossacks, and four batteries, marched from Kasanlik. The left column of five battalions of infantry, two batteries, and some Cossacks marched from Hainkoi Pass, the objective point of all three columns being Yeni-Saghra. The result of this division was the destruction of the Bulgarians at Eski-Saghra and the rout of Gourkho, who had, however, previously effected a junction with the left column. The account of Gourkho's defeat of July 31 shows that he marched upon Dzuranli, on the road to Eski-Saghra ignorant of the fact that some 30,000 Turks confronted him, and stopped the road leading into the latter place. The Turkish batteries swept the road with a persistent fire. Nevertheless Gen. Gourkho came into action, sending forward five battalions of infantry covered by artillery. He had 48 horses killed in one battery and 8 in another. The Turks made desperate attempts to turn Gen. Gourkho's flanks, which, however, were repulsed by the assistance of Prince Leuchtenberg's cavalry, who had cut their way out from Eski-Saghra, where the Bulgarians were beset by 20,000 Turks. Gen. Gourkho, small as was his force, resolved on an attempt to succor them, and in the meantime determined to maintain his position. But his resolution quailed before the appearance of two massive columns of Turks marching on his flank and rear, and he had to leave the Bulgarians to shift for themselves and make good his own retreat.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

THE PORTE PREPARING FOR THE WINTER—A RUSSIAN CAVALRY DIVISION SENT OUT ON AN EXPEDITION—ACTIVITY OF THE TURKS AT PLEVNA ACCOUNTED FOR—TURKISH FORCES IN THE DOBRUDSCHA—MORE COSSACK OUTRAGES REPORTED.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Porte is preparing Winter clothing for the troops and taking measures in anticipation of a Winter campaign. A later telegram from Mukhtar Pasha gives the Turkish losses in Saturday's battle as 130 killed and 339 wounded, and the Russian loss at 1,500 killed.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Studeni, the head-quarters of Grand Duke Nicholas, referring to the dispatch of the Fourth Cavalry Division on an independent expedition for the purpose of stopping Turkish communication with Sophia by blocking the Ochordik Pass, telegraphs as follows: "It is felt here that this should have been done earlier, but if successful now it will still have good results. In the event of a crushing Turkish defeat at Plevna, it would go far to make it another Sedan. The expedition is obviously hazardous." The same correspondent says he understands that Servian intervention is now certain. He also says: "The activity of the Turks at Plevna in sending out cavalry reconnoissances seems as though they had some intention of taking the offensive. The weather is now fine again, and the roads are rapidly changing from mud to dust. I am informed that the recent rains have not materially affected the health of the troops."

The *Daily News'* correspondent, who telegraphed the description of the battle of Plevna published in these dispatches, says: "As an instance of the candor of the Russian authorities, instructions have been sent from head-quarters to the official newspapers to reprint my account of the battle of Plevna pending the preparation of the official report."

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* has the following: "A telegram from Galatz states that 4,000 Turkish or Egyptian troops have disembarked at Sulina and are marching on Tultscha, which is weakly garrisoned. The Turks from Silistria are said to be marching against Tchernavoda, and the Russians to be hastening to Ismail, where reinforcements are expected." A Bucharest dispatch to the *Times* says the landing of an Egyptian brigade near Sulina detains Gen. Zimmerman in the Dobrudscha with a larger force than was intended to be left there, and shows the effect of bolder counsels at Constantinople.

A *Times'* Athens dispatch says: "The province of Salonica and the coast district from Olympus to the terminus of the Adrianople railway has been declared in a state of siege by the Porte. Arms continue to arrive here and volunteers literally from the four corners of the globe, but owing to the state of affairs in Bulgaria there will be no movement at present." Several special dispatches state that Hobart Pasha has left a subordinate to superintend the embarkation of the Caucasians, and has gone to Sinope with most of the fleet. It is believed he goes thence to the Danube.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Yeni-Saghra, telegraphs under date of Aug. 16 as follows: "I went with the Turkish Army on the 14th inst. to Chani-Baghas. At Laneli, two hours and a half from the pass, I saw the bodies of 120 persons who had been murdered by Cossacks and Bulgarians. Among the victims were two women, one very beautiful and young. She had been killed, and thrown naked into a pool of water. I saw families, including children, who had been thrown in a well. The houses of these people and the handsome embroidered dresses of the women showed that they had been rich. In one house the women and young girls had been shut up and subjected during 10 days to outrages by Cossacks and Bulgarians. The Bulgarians, when they heard of the arrival of the Turkish Army at Chain Boghaz carried off the Turkish women and children from 3 to 30 years of age, and fled to the Balkans. The victims of whom I spoke above were all collected together and murdered in succession. Many more were butchered, but I have not had time to go and see them."

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The *Times'* Vienna correspondent states that Kossuth has addressed a proclamation to the Hungarians urging Austro-Hungary to come to an understanding with the Porte as to the extent of concessions to the Christians which can be made without compromising the integrity of the Turkish Empire. He says on the basis of this arrangement an alliance with the Porte ought to be concluded. Russia should then be called upon to terminate the war.

TURKEY AND THE PROVINCES.

RELEASE OF MURDERERS AT SALONICA — A PROTEST TO THE PORTE — THE OUTWORKS OF NICSICS CARRIED BY THE MONTENEGRINS — ACTIVITY IN GREECE — GERMANY AND THE ALLEGED ATROCITIES—SERVIA'S POSITION.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The *Post's* Berlin special reports that the German squadron has gone to Salonica, in consequence of the release of the officials who were implicated in the murder of the Consuls. A special to the *Standard* from Dresden announces that the powers, at the request of Germany, are reported to have agreed upon a common protest to the Porte concerning the release of the murderers at Salonica. Reuter's Berlin telegram confirms the report that the German squadron has left the Piræus in the direction of Paro.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Telegrams from Zara and Cettinje state that the Montenegrins on Sunday carried the last outwork of Nicsics, and are pushing forward through the town toward the fortress. A strong Turkish force—composed, however, mostly of irregulars—estimated by one account at 10,000, is hastening to relieve the besieged. Five thousand Montenegrins have gone in the direction of Kertsc to oppose the Turkish advance.

The daily *News'* correspondent at Vienna telegraphs as follows: "A telegram from Athens states that the Ministry have sent out orders to fortify the chief ports with all speed, so as to have them finished by the end of October at the latest. Similar orders have been given respecting the preparation of men-of-war. Still, nobody in Athens believes in an immediate outbreak of war." A dispatch from Canea, dated Saturday, says: "There is a panic here. Two Turks having been murdered, their compatriots demand revenge. Turks from the country come to the town armed, despite the Governor's prohibition. The situation is considered critical."

The *North German Gazette* confirms the report that the representations of the Turkish Ambassador here relative to the alleged Russian atrocities have met with a most unfavorable reception from the German Cabinet. A Berlin dispatch, same paper, says Germany's representations to the Porte in regard to atrocities committed by Turkish troops are based on the Geneva Convention, which, according to the German view, not only binds the belligerents to observe its provisions toward each other, but gives the neutral co-signatories a right to insist on its faithful observance. Germany's note will be communicated to the other powers.

Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says: "Count Zichy has assured the Porte that Austria has not altered her policy relative to Servia." A dispatch from Constantinople says: "The Servian diplomatic agent here has declared that Servia has no knowledge of any intention on the part of Russia to send an army through Servia. He denies that Servia has resolved to participate in the war, and states that no troops have been sent to the frontier."

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

THE TREATY OF THE THREE EMPERORS—SERVIA'S PROMISE OF GOOD BEHAVIOR—THE WAVERINGS OF AUSTRIA—ITALY'S POSITION — ALLEGED RUSSIAN ATROCITIES—PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 9. 1877.

Politically the situation in the East has perhaps arrived at its most critical moment. In addition to the great battles fought and lost on both sides of the Balkans, Russia has suffered another defeat, reported to-day by correspondents at Shumla and Loftscha. All the resources of the Muscovite Empire are taxed for reinforcements, and the Czar appeals to his brother monarch of Austria. We shall soon see to what extent the secret treaty between the three Emperors commits them. Francis Joseph and Emperor William are now discussing in person the earnest application of Russia to march fresh troops into Turkey through the neutral territory of Servia. It is feared that Austria, threatened as well as cajoled by Bismarck, will give way. If she does, Turkey will have reason to complain that she has been badly treated, for Austria and England obtained pardon for Servia by promising in her name that she would lay down her arms and be on her good behavior in future. It is all very well to say that circumstances have changed, the moral of which is founded on the Satanic proverb that

"When the Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be,
But when the Devil got well, the Devil a monk was he."

The wavering of Austria under the German pressure has a depressing effect on the Ministerial action of England. Roumania and Servia thrust to the front, and Russia openly declaring her intention of marching on Constantinople, are only in keeping with the other broken pledges of the Czar. The present success of the Turks makes it less necessary than heretofore in the eyes of the English Cabinet to demonstrate against Russian aggression; but it is on the cards that the rout of the Muscovites may develop all the quicker the gigantic conspiracy which far-seeing statesmen believe to be hatching against England and France. Bismarck makes his game, whether Russia is defeated or victorious. Triumphant, Russia becomes a valuable ally of German designs on France and Holland; defeated, she is helpless to interfere with them. Should Italy willfully jeopardize her present condition of happy and prosperous peace by combining with Russia and Germany for territorial aggrandizement, she will deserve a serious fall. England and France have helped her to her present high place as a free, independent, and successful kingdom. For years every European commotion has tended in the direction of her interests. "Rest and be thankful" should be her motto. She can obtain in the future no advantages worth the turmoil, expense, and bloodshed of an aggressive war. If Austria could only be induced to cut herself adrift from the wiles of Bismarck, and England would be enterprising enough to form an alliance with France, Austria, and Turkey, there might be some hope of a speedy settlement of Europe for the next 50 years by a quick and mighty war or an equally rapid and binding peace. England isolated, England inactive, England persistently neutral, fires all the less civilized power of Europe with a cruel ambition, which receives no check from the horrors of war, horrors which to-day outrival the cruelties of the darkest night of European history.

The Russian atrocities are confirmed even by their friends. The special correspondent of the *Times* at Shumla, (whence your own telegram on the atrocities was dispatched this week,) under date July 25, gives a moving description of atrocities, which the *Times*, pro-Russian as it is, has the honesty to print at length. The *Daily News*, though its representatives often appear to write under direct Russian inspiration, has also published some awful incidents of Russian cruelty. The journalist whose evidence was sent to you direct from Shumla is a man of honor. His word is to be taken on this subject with the utmost confidence, because he is a newspaper man, whose only interest is to report truly what he sees. Col. Brackenbury, of the *Times*, gives incidents of Turkish atrocities; and a member the other night, in the House of Commons, tried to make it appear that the "round robin," signed by press men who have witnessed the ill deeds of the Russians, was a fraud, inasmuch as Brackenbury had not signed it, and he was the *Times* correspondent on the spot. But this intelligent Senator evidently thought that the *Times* had only one correspondent at the seat of war in Europe, whereas it has many representatives on both sides of the Danube, and this leading journal, with English-like fairness, settles the doubt by publishing newer details of Russian atrocities from its special at Rasgrad. Indeed the fearful tidings pour in by every mail; they give a sanguinary color to every telegram; they are beginning to be regarded with shame by the worshipers of "the divine figure from the North," who is turning out to be little better than a modern Veiled Prophet of Khorassan. Women and children ruthlessly slaughtered, or, what is worse, outraged and mutilated and left to live; infants tossed on Cossack spears; men induced to remain peaceably in their villages and then butchered; these are instances of "Christian charity" which are not mentioned on hearsay; they are solemnly vouched for by the independent representatives of the European press, by English and American correspondents whom I know, and for whose honesty I can vouch and swear.

While I write I am shown a special dispatch from Berlin, which states positively that Prince Gortschakoff insists upon resigning. His reasons have nothing to do with the reverses of the Russian troops. The real cause is the ascendancy of Gen. Ignatieff in the councils of the Emperor. Gortschakoff, though he did not struggle much against the declaration of war, is a statesman of moderate views and of a careful ambition. He is convinced that Europe would not allow Russia to accomplish the plans of the Panslavist Party, whose ardent desire is to incite all the peoples of the East to make war upon Turkey. The spokesmen are Tcherkassky and Ignatieff. They are trying to convince the Czar, against his will, that the true policy of Russia is to work on this programme. The Czarewitch supports them. Prince Gortschakoff does not find that his voice carries due weight in opposition to these views, and although the Czar begs him to retain his post, the Prince does not feel that he can do so with dignity, certainly not with honor.

KILLED WHILE LEADING HIS MEN.

THE ENGAGEMENT NEAR RASGRAD—TWO TURKISH BATTALIONS SURPRISED BY A LARGE RUSSIAN FORCE—A PASHA KILLED AT THE HEAD OF HIS COLUMN—ANOTHER WOUNDED—RESULT OF THE BATTLE.

From our Own Correspondent.

VARNA, Sunday, July 29, 1877.

Over 300 wounded soldiers arrived here last Friday from Rasgrad, and a couple of hundred more were expected last night, but have not yet arrived. These are some of the fruits of a battle which was fought last Thursday at Sadina, on the Lom, south-west of Rasgrad. Two Turkish battalions were out there reconnoitring, when they were surprised by a large Russian force—said to number 15 battalions—concealed in a wood. The Turkish battalions fought fiercely, but were outflanked and cut off from their reserves. The latter were commanded by Aziz Pasha, General of Division, and he, hearing of the critical position of his advanced post, put himself at the head of the three battalions he had with him, and, addressing the soldiers, said: "Soldiers, fight bravely, and we shall beat these dogs of Russians." He led his men on, and was the first of them to fall. He was shot in the breast, and his horse was shot from under him by a cannon ball. Aziz Pasha was a school-fellow of Prince Frederick of Prussia. He was succeeded in command by Faisoullah Pasha, who also led the soldiers and made a gallant bayonet charge, which was so effective as to rout the right wing of the Russian forces, and thus enabled the remainder of the two battalions which had been cut off to retreat with their wounded. Faisoullah Pasha was shot in the thigh and arm. Several officers were wounded. Faisoullah Pasha arrived here to-day, and leaves for Constantinople by this day's steamer. The Russian loss is unknown. The Turks are said to have lost three guns and in killed and wounded 700 men. The result of the battle is that the Russians have occupied the heights on the right bank of the Lom, a strategic position which commands the country between it and Rasgrad.

AN ENGLISH SWINDLER IN CAMP.

ARRESTED AS A RUSSIAN SPY—HOW HE ESCAPED BEING SHOT TO DEATH—THE STORY OF HIS DOINGS IN TURKEY—A SCHOOL CHUM OF PRINCE HASSAN, OF EGYPT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VARNA, Friday, July 27, 1877.

I alluded in a previous letter to a young Englishman, and at the moment of writing I thought either that he was actually shot or that his remaining hours were very few. Mr. Reade, the English Consul, hearing about it, hurried off to Shumla, and succeeded in saving his life. He had been caught making for the Russian lines with plans and very compromising letters in his pocket. I will not mention names, out of respect for his family. His career in the Orient began only lately. With another young philanthropist he came out with a complete ambulance for the wounded and $1,000. On arriving at Constantinople he spent the money and sold the ambulance. This began and ended his career with the sick and wounded. Afterward he managed to get hold of an artillery uniform, with which he strutted about Constantinople until netted by Col. Lennox, who immediately stripped him of that garment. Then some one charged him with obtaining money under false pretenses. He was convicted, and afterward released by a prostitute, with whom he lived until the formation of that band of adventurers, the Polish Legion. He represented himself to the chief of that band as the nephew of the Earl of ——, and offered $1,000 in promises toward the fund. The bait was swallowed immediately, and he was created Colonel. The number of men at that time exceeded ten by one or two. The Lancer uniform, blue, with large red facings and silver buttons, was ordered, and our dashing young Colonel went forth on his adventurous mission. Varna was the scene of his first exploits. Very clever ones they were, too. Of course, he arrived in an iron-clad; one happened to be coming on, and he procured his passage on the strength of his uniform. Being a stranger, he got the commander to accompany him to Reschid Pasha's house, (Prince Hassan had not then arrived.) To Reschid Pasha, commander of the Egyptian forces, he introduced himself as a school chum of Prince Hassan. The young *soi-disant* officer, aetat 23, has a very gentlemanly bearing, and Reschid was only too glad to receive the schoolmate of his Prince. The honor was great, and rooms were offered him. He next inquired if there were any Englishmen in Varna, and I was pointed out. To find me, of course, he needed an aide de camp, and the Pasha gave him one of his own. So I made his acquaintance. He had come to confide in me. His money was gone, stolen from him somewhere, and he did not like to ask his hosts, the Egyptians, for any. I found myself bound to relieve his temporary wants. I found afterward he had played the same trick on the Pasha and his aide de camp. A voyage to Rustchuk was his next step, and there, as here, he stayed until forced to leave by his bad conduct. It was then that, being utterly out of funds, the thought occurred to try his hand with the Russians

PRESIDENT HAYES' TOUR.

FROM VERMONT TO NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

DEPARTURE OF THE DISTINGUISHED PARTY FROM VERMONT—THE WELCOME TO NEW-HAMPSHIRE — ENTHUSIASTIC GREETINGS ALONG THE LINE — THE JOURNEY UP MOUNT WASHINGTON—THE PRESIDENT INVITED TO VISIT SENATOR BLAINE, AT AUGUSTA, ME.

WINDSOR, Vt., Aug. 20.—The Presidential party, consisting of the President and Mrs. Hayes, Secretary Evarts and his two daughters, Minnie and Bettie, Postmaster-General Key, Attorney-General Devens, Miss Foote and Miss Noyes, with the President's two sons, Webb and Burchard, left this morning at 8:30 for the White Mountains in the palace car "Bellevue," furnished for the occasion by Gov. Smith, of St. Albans. The President and Mrs. Hayes were driven to the station in Mr. Evarts' private barouche, where they were met by Hon. E. W. Stoughton and Mrs. Stoughton, the members of the Cabinet present, Capt. Chester Pike, Col. Esty, of the Governor's staff, and all the members of Secretary Evarts' family, and a large and enthusiastic crowd of people, who had gathered to catch another glimpse of the President and get another shake of his hand. The inside of the car was tastefully trimmed with evergreens and choice flowers, and an elaborate basket of flowers was presented to Mrs. Hayes. As the car moved from the depot the President and Mrs. Hayes stood on the rear platform, and, amid long and continued cheering from the immense crowd of people, bade adieu to the Green Mountain State.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Aug. 20.—The Presidential party arrived here from Windsor at 8:40 o'clock this morning, and were enthusiastically received by a large concourse of people. The President, Mrs. Hayes, Secretaries Evarts, Key, and Devens appeared on the platform of the palace car. After a general handshaking, the President briefly addressed the crowd. He then introduced Messrs. Evarts, Key, and Devens. Mr. Evarts made a short speech. The party resumed their journey to the White Mountains at 9 o'clock.

FABYAN HOUSE, N. H., Aug. 20.—The Presidential party arrived at Wells River at 10:45. They were received with hearty cheers by a large crowd of people. President Hayes spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It will be impossible for us to stay long enough to have a general shaking of hands, for the audience is too large and the distance to be traveled by us too great to admit of it. You must be satisfied with having the same advantages that I have—that of seeing. You came here to see me and I came to see you, and, to use the expression of the late President Lincoln, "I have to say that we have altogether the best of the bargain." On making these acknowledgments it is not my purpose to enter into any political discussion. We are gathered here of all political parties, and while we may differ as to ways and means, we all shall agree that the General Government must and should be administered for the common prosperity and common benefit of all the inhabitants in our country. We may make mistakes, but they will be from lack of judgment or knowledge, and I trust it will not be through or arise from lack of disposition. I must leave you now, but I take great pleasure in introducing to you Judge Key, a man that has been greatly wrong in the past, but is greatly right now.

Judge Key, Mrs. Hayes, and the other members of the Cabinet were forward and were cordially greeted. On board the train the Presidental party was received by Gov. Prescott and party, Gov. Prescott receiving them with the following words of welcome:

MR. PRESIDENT: You are now upon the soil of New-Hampshire. In behalf of all our people I extend to you, your family, your Cabinet Ministers, and all who accompany you, cordial greeting and a hearty welcome. It will be our endeavor to make your stay with us pleasant and agreeable.

President Hayes responded, accepting the invitation in behalf of his party. Accompanying Gov. Prescott are Mrs. Prescott, Cols. Quint, Ordway, and Hoyt, of his staff; E. H. Rollins, and a number of the most prominent residents of the State, with their wives and daughters, all of whom were presented to the President and party. Greetings were exchanged between them, and the conversation was general until the train reached Bath. At Lisbon a short stop was made, and the President was introduced to the crowd by Hon. A. A. Woolson. Mr. Hayes said:

LADIES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear to give in a brief way my thanks for your courteous welcome. Traveling to the top of Mount Washington, so as to view its beauties at a seasonable time, we have no time for hand-shaking and speech-making, and can only say, "How do you do, and good-bye."

Mrs. Hayes and the members of the Cabinet appeared and were warmly received. At Littleton a band of music and a crowd of citizens greeted the party, and the President and members of the Cabinet responded briefly. At Twin Station a band and a large number of people were assembled to greet the chief magistrate and party. All appeared on the platform, the President talking for a moment with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and wife, who joined the party and accompanied it to this place, arriving here at 12:45 o'clock. After a short reception in the parlor of the hotel dinner was served. Then by special train the trip to the Summit was commenced.

TIP-TOP HOUSE, MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Aug. 20.—The Presidential party left the Fabyan House for this place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, arriving here at 4:05. They were conveyed in two cars taken up by separate engines. The ride to the mountains was much enjoyed by all, and particularly by President Hayes and wife. Points of interest were examined along the route, and an hour was spent here in the enjoyment of the fine scenery. The day was a fine one and more than usually warm. A reception was held in the large parlor, and a general shaking of hands was participated in.

FABYAN HOUSE, N. H., Aug. 20.—The Executive party returned here to pass the night, reaching the hotel about 7 o'clock. At 8 o'clock supper was served, after which the President, Cabinet Officers, and ladies, held a reception of half an hour's duration in the parlor. President Hayes and Mrs. Gov. Prescott led the way from the dining-hall, and were followed by Gov. Prescott and Mrs. Hayes, Secretary Evarts and wife, other members of the Cabinet, and invited guests. After all the visitors had been received, including prominent citizens from all parts of the Union, the following address was presented to the President by Carroll Dana, of New-York:

To His Excellency Rutherford B. Hayes, President:

SIR: The undersigned, temporarily sojourning here, but citizens of different States, and of different political ideas and associations, desire to express to you their entire satisfaction with the course you have pursued in the exercise of the office of President. Your consistent and persistent efforts to reform the civil service of the country meet with unqualified approbation, and your so-called Southern policy seems to us not only wise in itself, but the faithful execution of the Constitution and laws as you found them. That Providence, who orders the destinies of nations, may give you all the needed strength and wisdom to sustain you and guide you to the end in performing your arduous duties is our sincere desire.

Beach Vanderpoel, of New-Jersey; William Menzies, of New-York; A. Carroll Dana, of New-York; Harry Conrad, of Philadelphia; H. N. Lockwood, of Philadelphia; William Sloane, of New-York; Otis Norcross, of Boston; Ira M. Harrison, of New-Jersey; J. Havemeyer, of New-York; S. Marsh, of New-Hampshire; I. C. Hare, of Philadelphia; James Low, of New-York; H. Schubart, of New-York; Dr. D. S. Smith, of New-Jersey, and 35 others, all representative men from different States in the Union.

President Hayes replied that he was gratified to receive such an expression of the confidence and esteem of so respectable a company of gentlemen. A musical entertainment of rare excellence was then given the company, consisting of selections by Mme. Louise Cappian, of Milan; Mrs. G. C. Fernald, of Boston, and John W. Hutchinson, of the Hutchinson Family accompanied by John W. Odlin, pianist, and Blaisdell's orchestra. All the company joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne." At the close the official visitors formally withdrew. The evening was a brilliant one. The party was joined to-night by Col. E. C. Bailey and Col. J. E. Packer, who will accompany the President during the remainder of his trip. To-morrow, at 7:45 A. M., the party will pass through the Notch to North Conway by special train, visiting the points of interest, and returning to dine at the Crawford House at 11:45 A. M. They will leave the Crawford at 1 o'clock for Bethlehem, where teams will be furnished, and, riding through the town to Littleton, the cars will be again taken for Plymouth, where the party will spend the night.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 20.—In anticipation of the arrival of the Presidential party at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening, the Pemigewasset House and the village are beautifully decorated. A Reception Committee has been appointed, and a warm welcome will be given by Democrats as well as Republicans to the President.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 20.—The following is the programme for the reception of President Hayes, who is expected to arrive here at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Carriages will be in waiting to receive the President and the Cabinet officers. They will be driven through the principal streets to the City Hall, where a reception will be held, after which dinner will be served at the Tremont. At 5 o'clock the party will take the train for Worcester. The President's arrival in this city will be signalized by the firing of a salute by a detachment of the Lyndeboro' Artillery, and bells be rung one hour. It is expected that all kinds of business will be suspended during the afternoon.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 20.—The following telegrams were sent to President Hayes to-day:

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, AUGUSTA, Aug. 20, 1877.

To his Excellency Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, North Conway, N. H.:

It would be very pleasing to the people of this State if you would honor them by extending your tour to Maine. I most earnestly invite you to visit this capital city at the earliest day that may suit your convenience, as a guest of the State of Maine, accompanied by Mrs. Hayes and the members of your suite. I beg also to tender you a review of the volunteer Militia of this State, who are holding their annual encampment in this city the present week. If your reply is favorable, and I trust it may be, I will instruct an officer of my staff to wait upon you at once and ascertain your pleasure.

SELDEN CONNOR, Governor of Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 20, 1877.

To His Excellency President Hayes, North Conway, N. H.:

I sincerely hope you will find it practicable and agreeable to visit Augusta in response to Gov. Connor's invitation, and I trust that you and Mrs. Hayes, and all the members of your suite, will accept the hospitalities of my house during your stay. I have consulted Gov. Connor, and find that this arrangement for your private entertainment will entirely harmonize with the public courtesies to be extended to you by the State. J. G. BLAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 20.—The President has declined to visit Portland, owing to previous engagements.

THE INDIAN WAR IN IDAHO.

A BAND OF NEZ PERCES CAMPED AT A STAGE STATION—TRAVEL STOPPED—A PARTY OF SCOUTS START TO DRIVE THEM BACK.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 20.—The hostile Nez Perces Indians were reported yesterday as still camped at Hole in the Rock Stage Station, Idaho. They have destroyed the telegraph lines in the vicinity, and stopped all travel over the road for several days. A large party of teamsters are camped and fortifying themselves a short distance from the North Snake River bridge. It is reported that the stock of the Indians is in poor condition, and that they are stopping at the stage station to recuperate, using the proprietor's barns and grain.

FORT HALL AGENCY, Idaho, Aug. 20, via SALT LAKE.—Capt. Bainbridge, with a company of scouts enlisted from the Bannocks and Shoshones, left Fort Hall yesterday for the hostile camp at Hole in the Rock Station, about 90 miles north of here. Accounts received here yesterday state that the hostiles had possession of the station and would allow no one to pass either way. They told those who made the attempt to turn back and they would not be molested. It is not known that any one has yet been hurt. The telegraph line is down and the wires strung in different directions. All the young Bannocks and Shoshones at this agency who can raise a gun have left this morning to fight the hostiles.

THE TELEGRAPHS CONSOLIDATED.

AN AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT AND A CONTRACT DRAWN UP — WESTERN UNION OBTAINS CONTROL OF ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC—RATES TO BE RAISED—AN INJUNCTION TALKED OF.

The joint committee of the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies met last evening, pursuant to adjournment, in the Windsor Hotel. Ex-Gov. Morgan was late, and kept the committee waiting. About 8:15 o'clock they went into session in Mr. Vanderbilt's parlors, and remained there until after 1 o'clock this morning. Presidents Orton, of the Western Union, and Eckert, of the Atlantic and Pacific, were in attendance at the meeting. Jay Gould was present all evening in the corridor of the hotel. Mr. Keene was absent, being reported ill at Long Branch. There was a great gathering of monied men, brokers and others, about the hotel, anxiously awaiting the news, among the rest being a private detective, said to be in the employ of a prominent banker and broker, who kept a strict watch upon all of Mr. Gould's movements. Gould and Frank Work remained talking together in a corner near the elevator nearly all the evening. At 10:30 o'clock Gould sent a message up stairs and soon afterward Mr. William H. Vanderbilt came down stairs. Gould started forward to meet him and the two stood in earnest conversation for some minutes. Mr. Vanderbilt then returned up stairs and Gould went back to his corner. About 11:30 Gould went up stairs, and remained there nearly half an hour. At 12:15 o'clock a message was sent from the committee-room for paper, pens, and ink. These were furnished. Soon afterward Mr. Orton came down, and, in response to questions, said that an agreement had had been arrived at. He refused, however, to state particulars, except that the contract was being drawn up. The committee soon afterward sent down to the bar for six sherry cobblers. Soon afterward the reporters addressed a note to Mr. Vanderbilt, asking whether copies of the contract would be furnished for publication. An answer was returned that the terms would not be made public for the present. These, however, were learned from an official source to be as follows: Messrs. Keene and Sage are to turn over 71,000 shares of Atlantic and Pacific stock at 25 to Mr. William H. Vanderbilt as Trustee for the Western Union Company. Mr. Vanderbilt in return is to give them an equivalent in stock of the Western Union Company at 72. The two companies are to continue to carry on business, and all outstanding contracts are to be fulfilled, but the earnings of both are to be pooled, and the Atlantic and Pacific is to receive one-eighth of the gross amount, the Western Union retaining the remaining seven-eighths. The country is to be redistricted superfluous telegraph offices are to be consolidated, and rates are to be raised to the old standard. This means in effect a virtual swallowing up of the Atlantic and Pacific Company. The form of the contract entered into is based on the pooling contract used by the Direct and Anglo-American Cable Companies, copies of which were before the meeting not only last evening, but on previous occasions, and were freely discussed. It is stated on excellent authority and is generally believed on the street that the agreement given above was virtually arrived at on the first day. The hitch was in regard to the percentage which Atlantic and Pacific should receive. Mr. Russell Sage said yesterday that Western Union first offered 9 per cent., but withdrew it. Afterward Atlantic and Pacific agreed to take 6 per cent., but backed down. Then Western Union offered seven and Atlantic and Pacific asked eight, and here occurred a long discussion. It was settled, however, on the basis of 8 per cent., but at the previous meeting the Atlantic and Pacific Committee did not have power to act. They held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, and were given the requisite authority with the result reported above. The generally received opinion is that the delay was purposely arranged to afford Keene and Sage time to purchase sufficient Atlantic and Pacific stock in addition to what they had to make up the 71,000 shares needed to give the Western Union people a controlling majority. Of course, the minority shares will now be worthless, as they will never be able to pay a dividend, and there is some talk among the stockholders of attempting legal proceedings to stop the transfer on the ground of collusion and fraud. The whole affair is the outcome of a stock-jobbing fight between Jay Gould on one side and Jim Keene and Russell Sage on the other, in which the two latter were so badly worsted that they were forced to come to Gould's terms to save themselves.

ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—A National Convention of the Royal and Select Masters of the United States met at Masonic Temple this evening, M. E. Comp. Josiah H. Drummond, of Maine, President; M. E. Comp. John Frizzelle, of Tennessee, Vice-President, and M. E. Comp. G. Fred Wiltzies, of New-York, Recorder. Delegates were present from nearly every State in the Union. The plan of degrees in the American Masonic rite was discussed, and a committee of five were appointed to memorialize the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States at their meeting at Cleveland next week, to make these degrees a prerequisite to orders of Knighthood. The convention adjourned subject to the order of the President.

THE COLLIERY TROUBLES.

A FUTILE ATTEMPT TO RESUME WORK IN THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY'S MINES—THE EMPLOYES DEMAND A LARGE INCREASE IN WAGES—EFFORTS TO INCITE STRIKES AT HAZLETON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Aug. 20.—For nearly a month past the employes of the Pennsylvania Coal Company have been idle, not voluntarily, but owing to the wanton destruction by strikers of certain railroad property which was essential to the operation of both road and collieries. It has been generally supposed that they wanted to work at any rate of compensation, but to-day a very different state of affairs has been developed. On Saturday the Superintendent of the company's collieries, which are about 20 in number, and are located at Pittston, thought to resume operations. Yet having the impression that it was best first to stipulate with the men, he drew an agreement, to be signed by the latter, in which they agreed to resume work at the rate of compensation paid in July, leaving it to the company to concede an advance whenever it thought expedient. The employes met and heard this paper read, and of the entire 3,500 only about 250 signed the document. The majority seemed to regard it with apprehension and dissatisfaction, as though their employers sought to entrap them, and in their ignorance they thought the paper a ruse to mislead them. They became defiant at once, and would not listen to a few of the more intelligent and cool-headed of their fellows, who counseled resumption. This morning they met and chose a committee of five to wait on the company and formally demand an advance in their compensation of 10 cents a car, equivalent to about 23 per cent. in their wages. The committee did as directed, and the Pittston officials sent word to New-York. If the company refuses to make the concession the men will undoubtedly stand out. They can afford to do this better than many other miners. Such action would, nevertheless, be very disastrous to the business of Pittston, which is wholly dependent on the mining industry, and would make several thousand poverty-stricken homes.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

HAZLETON, Penn., Aug. 20.—An attempt was made by the strikers at Beaver Brook last night to muster a force for the purpose of making a raid on Crystal Ridge, one of the collieries operated by Lin Pardee & Co. The men of this colliery, as well as of all others operated by the above company, refused to join in the strike last week, and have been working steadily ever since. Information of the intended raid was received here a little before midnight, and a force of citizens was soon collected to resist any attempt that might be made to damage or destroy property. Toward morning word was recived that the raiders, after having forced the Yorktown men to join them, were obliged to relinquish their design, owing to their failing to get the Honeybrook men out. With the assistance of the latter the crowd would have been very formidable, although the Vigilance Committee were prepared to resist any attempt at violence. The abortive attempt of last night has had no effect on the men who have been working, and all the collieries that have been in operation since the strike are at work again to-day.

THREE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS CALLED OUT BY THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 20.—The Governor's call for three months' volunteers has met with a prompt response from all parts of the State. The chief

THE EASTERN CONFLICT.

CRUEL ATROCITIES ON BOTH SIDES.

THE FUGITIVES FROM KAVARNA—HOW THEY ARE OUTRAGED BY TURKISH IRREGULARS—THE STORY TOLD OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT—CONDUCT OF THE CIRCASSIANS—HOW COSSACKS TREATED THE INHABITANTS OF BALVAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VARNA, Sunday, July 29, 1877.

The fugitives from Kavarna who arrived here last Thursday afternoon on board the Austrian Lloyd's mail steamer which had been sent expressly to fetch them, thus delaying its departure for the capital 24 hours, were ordered by the authorities to be carried to Constantinople and thence sent on to Broussa. As soon as the fugitives heard of this order they broke out into the most bitter lamentations, for most of the families on board were incomplete, fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, sons, or daughters being missing, and the poor creatures on board had clung to the hope that their relatives had escaped from the Circassians, and would find their way here, the distance by road being only a day's journey. To be sent into Asia seemed to them like being exiled to the antipodes, and they despaired of ever again seeing home or their missing relatives and friends. So great was their distress that representations were made to Prince Hassan, who is in command of the Egyptian troops which garrison this place, and his Highness ordered the refugees to be transshipped into a Turkish vessel. This was done at 10 o'clock at night and the following morning they were landed here and lodged in the Greek public schools. Yesterday and the day before I visited the schools and hospitals, and from the information I obtained at these places I am now able to give a tolerably succinct account of what happened at Kavarna. The school-rooms are so large and lofty that two of them afford accommodations for 320 persons without overcrowding. The families are grouped together in rows on straw mats covered with quilts and cushions. The poorer classes are now better off than wealthier inhabitants, for the former, offering too poor a prize for the Circassians, escaped with all their worldly goods—that is to say, bedding and cooking utensils—whereas the well-to-do were glad enough to get away with a whole skin. I noticed that there were very few young women, and on remarking this fact was told that the Circassians had carried off a great number with a view to selling them. It is roughly estimated that about 300 persons—mostly young women and boys—are missing, but a report has reached here that a large number had succeeded in escaping to a neighboring village. In the public schools and a school attached to the Greek Church there are altogether 847 refugees from Kavarna alone, and distributed among private houses is about an equal number of fugitives from various villages along the coast between Baltchik and Shabla. When the Austrian boat arrived, some correspondents, who witnessed the destitute condition of the fugitives, got up a subscription, which, aided by the Consuls and some funds from the Red Crescent Society, produced a sufficient sum to supply the 500 new arrivals with bread and cheese and some small luxuries for the old people for more than a day. In the meantime, I was informed that the military authorities were going to distribute rations to all the fugitives. Up to the present this promise has not been fulfilled, and the fugitives to the number of at least 1,600 are totally dependent on public and private charity. To the honor of the Greek community be it said that all the fugitives are every day supplied with the necessaries of life, and clothing has been distributed to those who required it.

The Greek Hospital is an exceedingly clean and well-ordered establishment, with a pretty little garden and chapel, It was founded in 1869 by a wealthy Greek merchant of Odessa, who left sufficient money in Russian banks for its maintenance. Though it can only accommodate 18 patients, it is attended by two surgeons, so that the service is excellent. It is noteworthy that the patients at present comprise three Mussulmans and three Bulgarians, races who certainly have no claim on Greek charity, and more especially at the present moment. The first objects which attracted my attention were two pretty girls—Austrians—whose legs had been amputated. They are victims of the bombardment of Rustchuk. They were sitting at luncheon with their mother when a shell fell near them, and the splinters shattered a leg of each of the girls, while the mother escaped unhurt. When they arrived here their wounds were gangrened, as they had laid for nearly a week without medical aid. The girls are now getting on first-rate, and can sit up and sew. Their case has excited great interest, and a subscription—again started by correspondents—is on foot to enable the family to go to Vienna. In another ward I found two wounded women from Kavarna. One was shot in the side, and the bullet has been extracted from her back. Her son, a little boy, was shot through the thigh. In answer to my questions, she said that the Circassians shot her and her son because she could not give them money. The other woman received two shots in her foot, which will have to be amputed. There is another Kavarna woman here who, on witnessing the fight and the burning village, lost her reason, and is still in a state of insanity. In the men's ward are seven men and the boy I have alluded to. One fine young man has his shoulder shattered by a ball, and is expected to die. His old mother is constantly by his bedside weeping, and almost crazily recounts snatches of the heart-rending scenes she witnessed. An old man in the next bed is wounded in a most extraordinary fashion. The ball passed through his shoulder from behind, entered under his jawbone, came out at his cheek, and cut off the top of his nose. He was lying on his face on the ground when he was fired at. Another man has his jaw broken. Another was shot in the throat, and the ball is in his larynx, whence it cannot be extracted. His death is looked upon as inevitable. The most important patient is the tchorbadji, who was one of the four notables of the village who treated with the Yuzbashi. This old man received two balls in his right thigh and one in his left arm. His life is despaired of on account of his age and feeble state of health. His name is Constantine Gabriel, and he is the most important witness in the affair. I now put in the form of a narrative the information I obtained in scraps from these and other witnesses:

About 10 days before the affray some 100 Circassians made their appearance at the village, and were refused admission. Every day their numbers increased, until several hundreds of Circassians, Tartars, and Nogais were assembled in the vineyards around the village. The Mussulmans and Christians united in common accord against this threatened invasion, and refused to obey the order of the Circassians to leave the village. The Greeks, fearing that the Circassians would resort to violent measures, sent to Baltchik and got the Armenian telegraph clerk to transmit a dispatch to the Greek Consul in Constantinople, though it is against the rules to send dispatches at present unless they have been approved of by the authorities. A Yuzbashi (in this case the term corresponds to Police Sergeant) came down from Baltchik to Kavarna, accompanied by two (not 50, as I was previously informed) policemen. He advised the Greeks to leave the village, and meeting with a firm refusal he proposed that the tchorbadjis (rich proprietors) should come to the Konak (Government offices) and have a *pourparler* with the Circassian chiefs. Out of 15 tchorbadjis only four had the courage to go to the Konak. Up to this time (Saturday afternoon) the Circassians and their savage-looking companions had remained outside of the village. The Yuzbashi not only brought in several chiefs but a band of followers. The tchorbadjis refused to recognize the Circassians as representing the Government, and consequently refused to evacuate the village. The Yuzbashi then proposed that the Greeks should pay the Circassians 100,000 piastres, (about $4,250) and on that condition they might remain in quiet possession of their homesteads. The tchorbadji Constantine Gabriel said that they had already paid large contributions to the Government in horses and money, and that they would not refuse any official and reasonable demand for further contributions, but that they could not yield to this irregular sort of requisition. Thereupon a Circassian shot him three times with a revolver. Another tchorbadji received a cut over the head with a yataghan. A third made his escape in the confusion which ensued, and the fourth, hastily drawing his pocket-book, bought his life for 1,000 piastres paper money, say $20.

The Greeks outside, hearing the shots and the cries of the wounded tchorbadjis, put themselves on their defense, fired on the Circassians, and a mêlée ensued. The Circassians immediately set fire to the town, and several people were afterward found dead among the ruins. Some had been previously killed, but the large blisters on others and the absence of wounds showed that they had been burned alive. The wounded men in the hospital estimate the number of deaths on the Greek side at a minimum of 25, but there may be more. The Greeks were badly armed with sporting-guns and old-fashioned pistols, whereas the Circassians were armed with Winchester repeating rifles. The combat was put a stop to by the arrival of the Calmakam—sub-Governor—of Baltchik and by the appearance of a Turkish iron-clad before Kavarna. The tchorbadji Gabriel lay for five hours bleeding on the floor of the Konak, no one of his countrymen during the affray daring to go to his assistence. The Turkish marines landed and fired on the Circassians, some of whom were killed and the rest put to flight. The wounded Greeks were taken on board the iron-clad and treated with great kindness. Had it appeared a few hours sooner nothing, said the tchorbadji, would have occurred, and, he added, but for its arrival it is probable that all the Greek inhabitants of Kavarna would have been massacred. The principal question is still left in doubt, and that is: Did the Governor of Varna send these Bashi-Bazouks to Kavarna to turn to turn the people out, or did they go there of their own accord? The Governor of Varna has not yet returned from Baltchik, therefore I cannot obtain any official information; but I think that from the evidence we have, it is pretty clear that this Kavarna affair was a case of brigandage on a large scale, committed by a body of irregular troops. The Nogais, whom I mentioned as forming part of this band of maraunders, are most unprepossessing people, natives of the Crimea. They are of Tartar or Mongolian type, with small eyes and flat noses, and wear rings through their nostrils. Respecting the apothecary Amvia, who, according to a semi-official account I received a few days ago, was a Russian emissary, and, after inflaming the Greeks, had commenced the disturbances by firing on the Circassians, and then made his escape, I could get no information from the wounded men; but Gabriel was positive that the first shot fired was when the Circassian fired at him. A Greek priest who was attending the wounded men at the hospital had made his escape from Kavarna disguised in a Circassian dress. The Greeks of Kavarna, and in fact all along the Black Sea Coast, speak only Turkish. The use of Kavarna claim kindred with the Varna Greeks, and the hospitable way they are being treated here is the best proof of their claim being acknowledged. The wounded men attribute all the harm that has happened to the Yuzbashi who gave a sort of official sanction to the illegal demands of the Circassians. They say that a few days before this same Police Sergeant went to Shabla, a village higher up the coast, and, after getting the Greeks to disarm, sent the Circassians in to pillage the town. The British gun-boat Rapid went up there last Thursday, and gave four bags of biscuits to the inhabitants. Three of them had been killed by Circassians. The Circassians are not officered by regular Army officers, and the Greeks say they cannot distinguish who are the chiefs. As soon as news of the disturbances at Kavarna reached the neighboring villages, the inhabitants of the latter places fled to the caverns in the rock on Cape Gulgrad, which is called by the Greeks Kaligara. This is a natural fortification, which has been rendered still more commodious and defensible by circular walls on the land side. A score of men could hold it against a battalion. Several Circassians lost their lives in trying to dislodge the defenders of this place, and three Greeks who went out to fetch water were shot by the besiegers. The Circassians, it appears, soon raised this unprofitable siege, for last Thursday it was found that the place had been evacuated by the Greeks.

The conduct of the Circassians is doing immense harm to the Turkish cause. The Greeks, who if not philo-Turkish, were at all events anti-Russian, are now obliged to look, as they did in 1828, to the Russians as their saviors. It is a mistake for the Turks to look upon the Circassians as a force which will be useful to them. In regular battles the Circassians are cowards, and their retreat upon the regular Army demoralizes the latter. Circassians, by their traditions and education, are only fit for nomadic warfare, and that is not required here. The only chance they have of distinguishing themselves is by cattle-lifting and massacres, and it is clear they do not mean to let any chance go by. However, they are likely to have a hard time of it, as Mehemet Ali Pasha has declared that he will shoot the first Circassian convicted of plundering or indulging any other of his lawless propensities, and Mehemet Ali has the reputation of being a man of his word.

I must now show you the *revers de la medaille*—the conduct of the Cossacks. The following is a copy of a deposition just made here by an old Mussulman before Mr. Reade, English Consul at Rustchuk. The man in question is a fine old fellow, about 75 years of age—a turbaned Turk, with a long flowing white beard. His name is Osman Mehemet Oglou, and he is a native of the village of Balvan, in the district of Tirnova. This village consists of 200 houses inhabited exclusively by Mussulmans. On Saturday, (says Osman,) three weeks ago, on the 7th of July, the Russians attacked the village of Balvan, called some of us out, and asked whether we would fight or surrender, and if we chose the latter they added that we were to give up our arms. We replied that we had no power to fight, and consequently we placed our arms in a cart and took them to the Russian camp. The Russians, having received them, went the same day to Tirnova. Next morning the Russians, accompanied by Bulgarians, came from Musina with 12 guns, which they pointed at Balvan, at the same time placing sentries on every side of the village. Meanwhile the Bulgarians from Musina, Jalla, Liska, Balvan-Mahalle, Caliman, Ilenea, Balvauss, Kirejak, and Drenova entered the village and houses, took away first all our cattle, and then all our effects. While the Bulgarians were plundering the village we went to complain to the Russians, and begged them to stop the pillage. Some of the Russians were looking at a map, and then went off, but one of them answered thus: "During the insurrection last year you killed the Bulgarians, burned and plundered the monastery; for this reason they now retaliate." He then went away, and left the village to the Bulgarians. The burning of the monastery happened thus: During the insurrection last year the Bulgarians from the surrounding villages were collected at Musina, and passing along our village they wounded one of our shepherds. When informed of it we followed them, and drove them into the monastery of Tirnova. The troops of Tirnova afterward came and carried on hostilities for 10 days, when Fazli Pasha arrived with two guns, and destroyed the monastery. Some of the Bulgarians escaped, but most of them perished.

Resuming his narrative of the Batoum affair, the deponent continued: "Seeing that there was no hope for us, we collected all our women and children in the mosque. About 11 o'clock Turkish time (7 P. M.) the Bulgarians surrounded it, and massacred all except my son—who is 22 years of age, and whom I left at Shumla as a soldier—and myself. In this massacre I lost my wife and daughter, two daughters-in-law, two grandsons, and two granddaughters, of which my family consisted." He added that Castamboul was burned in the morning of the same day, and most of the inhabitants massacred. Those who remained alive fled to our village, where all were massacred. He also affirmed that the same night the villages of Kadjabournou, Kelemensé, Batak, and Pavlikan were also burned and their inhabitants massacred. The old Turk gave his evidence with the unmoved muscles of a Stoic, and in a straightforward way which engaged the confidence of his auditors.

The more you hear of atrocities out here on one side or the other, the more you will become convinced of a truth to which even many old residents here have long been blind, namely, that the level of civilization of the races of Turkey and Russia is very much the same. The ignorant Christian out here will act, *cotera paribus*, in the same way as the ignorant Mussulman. Apart from the formulæ of religion, their habits and customs bear a close resemblance, and it is proved that in natural ferocity and vindictiveness they all try to excel. If any exception be made it must be in favor of the genuine Turk, whose disposition is naturally mild and averse to bloodshed. The massacres which have been committed have for the most part been done by Circassians and others of Russian origin. It is only fair when speaking of the Turks to distinguish between those who belong to the country *ab antiquo* and those who migrated here only 10 years ago from Russia.

LONG-CONTINUED DECEPTION.

The Aroostook County (Me.) *Pioneer*, in noticing the death of W. Delavan, a "deaf mute," in San Francisco, states that the man was neither deaf nor dumb, but representing himself as such. In 1858 he was at Presque Isle, as a mute artist, representing that he was sketching scenery for a panorama of Aroostook. He was made much of, and was admitted to every house as a welcome guest, and consequently became the possessor of many family secrets. He ran off with a blacksmith's daughter, to whom he had revealed the fact that he was an impostor, but the enraged father overtook them, and they went back. They were finally married, however, and he subsequently deserted his wife and ran away with another woman. He afterward turned up in the Lake Superior copper mines as a deaf mute Government detective.

THE HAYDEN SURVEY.

IN THE BEAR RIVER DISTRICT.

MOVING NORTH FROM THE RAILROAD—CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY—ONE OF THE MOST RECENT OF GEOLOGICAL EVENTS—WORK OF THE OTHER SURVEYING PARTIES—THE STOP AT FORT HALL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREEN-RIVER DIVISION, FORT HALL, Idaho Territory, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1877.

My last letter was written from Granger, on the Union Pacific Railroad, just as we were about starting on our second trip, which has just ended by our coming in at this post for supplies. Leaving Granger we proceeded northward, following up the valley of Ham's Fork of Green River. A belt of alluvial land some two miles in width borders the river, and on both sides bad land bluffs rise several hundred feet. These bad lands have been most prolific of fossils. Near the head of the stream the old Mormon emigrant road crosses, and on reaching this we turned westward to the valley of Bear River. We were now in the Great Basin, whose waters find no outlet to the sea. The valley of Bear River is beautiful and fertile and well settled, especially at the northern end. Although surrounded with all the indications of prosperity, the farmers have difficulties to contend with. The Winters are severe, and frosts occur late and early. We were in the valley early in July, and had frosts almost every night. Still, the country is well adapted for a Summer range for cattle, and, by putting up a small quantity of hay during the Summer cattle can easily be wintered in the valley. Timber is scarce, but coal beds are found in the rocks on either side—a fact that will be more highly appreciated in the future. At present but few of the beds have been opened, and only coal sufficient to supply local demands is mined. From Bear River Valley the line of march was up Smith's Fork of the Bear to its head, and thence eastward to the western edge of the Green River Basin. This brought us into our highest mountain country. The range west of the basin contains the highest peaks in our district, their elevation ranging from 9,000 feet to 11,500 feet. Although rising from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the valleys the greater number of them are easily ascended. Mountain climbing in the United States at least is comparatively an easy task. The perils and hairbreadth escapes exist only in the vivid imaginations of some writers. There is but little romance about it. It soon resolves itself into hard work, requiring perseverance and good lung power. Still, the views from the summits well repay the long and toilsome climbing. Working westward again, near our northern line we crossed McDougal's Gap to John Day's River, one of the branches of the "Snake." This entire region is classic ground. Both the pass and river are named from trappers connected with the fur companies that once had their trading posts scattered through this country. Here also are located the scenes of Capt. Bonneville's adventures, as related by Irving. Irving's *Astoria* also relates many incidents that occurred in this region. When we crossed the range the higher peaks had considerable snow on their summits, but we had no difficulty in crossing. Between John Day's River and Salt River, another branch of Snake River, we found a huge snow-bank on the west side of McDougall's Pass filling the entire gorge, and extending down it nearly two miles. Bluff walls rise from the snow-field on both sides. There was no way of getting around, so after some little trouble we were able to get the mules on the snow, of which they were very mistrustful at first. As they progressed, however, they seemed to enjoy the slipping and sliding, and came back to terra firma with reluctance. The cañon below the pass contained a trail which wound through the rocks and fallen timber in the most intricate manner. From the gloomy shadows we soon emerged into the broad Valley of Salt River, its grassy surface golden-hued in the sunlight. It is several miles in width and one of the finest grazing valleys in the West. In fact all the northern portion of our district is good grazing land, and is all well watered. Numerous springs abound along the foot hills and feed streams tributary to the main streams. Wild roses and strawberries were abundant everywhere, reminding us of the East. We found also a great change in the temperature. In one day we had passed from Winter to Summer. With snow-banks on all sides of us and a heavy frost covering our tents in the morning, we had a temperature of 85° Fahrenheit in the shade in the afternoon.

Salt River derives its name from the occurrence of beds of salt in the rocks on the west side of the valley. There are good salt springs on several of the western branches of the river, especially on the Smoky Fork. At the Oneida Salt Works one spring is used which keeps three vats in operation, producing 200,000 pounds of salt per month, the market for which is found mainly in Montana. These springs must in the future attract much attention, and prove a source of wealth to their owners. At present they are about 60 miles from the nearest settlement—Soda Springs.

From Salt River we traveled westward to the Blackfoot Fork of Snake River, and at once found ourselves in a very different kind of country. We were beyond the mountains, in a region of buttes or high hills, with wide, open valleys. The streams wind through these valleys, expanding into small lakes and marshes, bordered by basaltic lava bluffs. The lava seems to have spread over the open country and around the limestone buttes. The source of this lava we found in several old craters between the Blackfoot and Soda Springs Creeks. Some of these craters are very distinct, while others appear to be in ruins. One that we visited was circular, about 500 yards in diameter, and rising 200 feet above the level of the surrounding lava. On its summit was a saucer-like depression some 20 feet in depth. The rock was light and scoriaceous, and had the appearance of having been recently poured out. There is but little doubt that the pouring out of this lava is one of the most recent of geological events. On the Portneuf River, which was the next stream we crossed, the lava appears again, and seems to have flowed down the cañon and spread out on the great Snake River plain. The river is full of little falls from three to 20 feet high, due partly to ledges of basalt, and partly to dams built by former hot springs depositing calcareous material across the stream bed. These falls add much to the attractiveness of the scenery. The hills rise high on both sides of the cañon, gradually fading out into the plain as we approach Snake River. On Ross' Fork, a small tributary of the Portneuf, the Agency for the Bannock Indians is located. Besides Bannocks, there are a few Shoshone Indians at this agency. Although we have been on the reservation for some time, we have met but few of its possessors. As a race, the Shoshones and Bannocks are much finer in their personal appearance than the Utes, with whom we had so much to do in Colorado. From the Ross Fork Agency we came direct to Fort Hall for our August supplies, having been out on this our second trip six weeks, during which time we made 42 principal stations, making a total of 81 for the time we have been in the field, besides numerous sub-stations and locations.

Fort Hall is located in a beautiful grassy valley on Lincoln Creek. This creek was formerly known as Warm Spring Creek, from the warm springs located at the foot of the hills south of the post. From these springs the water has been conveyed in ditches through the grounds, keeping them green through the hot, dry season. The post was constructed by Capt. Putnam in 1870, after whom a prominent peak to the southward is named. All through the trip from which we have just come in we have found game abundant; deer, elk, and antelope have been everywhere in the mountains, and grouse in the valleys. The streams have also helped out our larder, our largest salmon trout measuring 18½ inches in length.

Fort Hall has been the supply depot for two other divisions of the survey. Mr. Wilson's party was here about two weeks ago, having had a successful trip from the "Sweetwater district." He went southward to complete the triangulation in the western portion of the Green River district. The Snake River division—Mr. Bechler's—has been in several times, and has been obliged to work somewhat slowly on account of high water in the streams. The snow in the mountains has lasted longer than usual this Summer, and consequently the rivers have remained swollen for a long time.

In my last letter I neglected to mention two divisions of the survey that are engaged in special work. The first is in charge of Dr. C. A. White. The coal-bearing beds of the Rocky Mountains have long been a bone of contention among geologists and paleontologists, some claiming for them cretaceous age, others tertiary, and still others regarding them as a series of transition beds between the two. Dr. White, who was formerly State Geologist of Iowa, and is an able paleontologist as well as geologist is investigating the strata in Western Colorado and Southern Wyoming with the view of obtaining some additional evidence, and that he may also correlate the various disputed groups of strata of that region. The second party consists of F. M. Pearson and an assistant, who are engaged in running a line of levels from the railroad at Colorado Springs to Fair Play, in South Park, Col. This is done in order that the revision of the heights of mountain peaks may be made as accurate as possible. We have heard from neither of these parties. The Sweetwater division, under Mr. Chittenden, when last heard from, were just about working the west side of the Wind River Mountains, having completed the survey of the eastern slopes.

Before closing this letter I must refer to the courteous hospitality extended to us by the officers of the post. Capt. Bainbridge, the officer in command, has offered us every facility in regard to repairs, &c., that could possibly be provided, and the glimpse of civilization afforded us by our visit here has been like an oasis in the desert. From here we go southward to Bear Lake Valley and Cache Valley—a country full of Mormon settlements.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

BAD REPORTS FROM THE ANTHRACITE REGIONS—PRODUCTION OF THE WEEK.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 20.

We have this week to report of the anthracite coal trade a widely extended demoralization. For about a week during the middle of the current month there was a moderate production of coal in the Lehigh coal regions, in addition to a pretty full production in the Schuylkill coal region. As was threatened by a portion of the miners in the Lehigh region week before last, there was a general stoppage in that region on the 17th inst., because their demand for an advance of wages was not conceded. It is uncertain at this present writing whether the comparatively few men at work in portions of the Lehigh region will be able to continue against the majority who have gone out. It was hardly supposed that they would. While they kept at work they furnished to the Lehigh Valley Railroad about one-third of an average tonnage. With this light production discontinued nearly the entire anthracite coal trade to tide is left to the Schuylkill coal region, and its transportation to the Reading Railroad Company, its tributaries and connections. All the other companies that last year and two years before formed the famed coal "combinations" have, from various causes, almost entirely ceased to compete for the seaboard market, with little present prospect of an early resumption. The stock of coal of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at Amboy for the week ending on the 18th inst. was about the same as that of the week before, the receipts about equaling the shipments for the time. The Central of New-Jersey and its connections in this State are doing little or nothing beyond moderate sales of stocks on hand. As we learn, the prices of coal have not changed much, if any, from the quotations noted in our last weekly review of the markets. They are supposed to be at a fairly paying point, but not so much advanced, the operators contend, as to warrant any advance of wages, especially as much of the coal now produced is to fill contracts entered into weeks ago, when prices were at their lowest. The President of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, in order to keep on terms with his workmen and induce continued work, does not name prices at the usual time to be paid for labor in the month of July, but promises that from August to next March the higher wages that may then be current for both July and August. If this promise is accepted in good faith it will insure to operators and to the railway a heavy tonnage and to the laborers a proportionate share of the advance in coal. In the meantime the non-producing coal regions are consoling themselves as they best may with the idea that as the product of coal is shortened by strikes the price of it will be advanced to their profit by the time production is resumed.

No returns have been received for the week ending Aug. 11 of shipments by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad or the Delaware and Hudson Canal, the trade of both companies being interfered with by the strike in the northern coal fields, mainly for increased wages, and in addition the anthracite supply is unchanged, coal production being now almost entirely confined to the Schuylkill region. For the week ending the 11th inst., the total tonnage, as reported by the several carrying companies, amounted to 887,062 tons, against 426,200 tons in corresponding week last year, a decrease of 39,138 tons. The total amount mined for the year is 12,099,952 tons, against 9,816,459 for same period last year, an increase of 2,283,493 tons. The quantity of bituminous coal sent to market for the week amounted to 57,457 tons, against 79,003 tons in corresponding week last year, a decrease of 21,546 tons. The total tonnage of all kinds of coal for the week is 444,519, against 505, 203 tons in corresponding week last year, a decrease of 60,684 tons. The total tonnage of all kinds of coal for the coal year is 13,965,132 tons, against 12,057,643 tons to same date last year, an increase of 1,907,489 tons.

A NURSE'S LONG SERVICE.

The Boston *Herald* of Sunday has the following, in connection with the announcement of the death of a faithful nurse: "Miss Rebecca Taylor, who ministered as nurse from 1826 to 1860 at the Massachusetts General Hospital, died at the residence of her niece, Mrs. A. F. Harvey, in this city, on the 17th inst., at the age of 85 years and 9 months. She became a member of the then Dr. Winslow's church, in Bowdoin-street, in 1839, and lived an exemplary Christian life. In Bowditch's history of the hospital he says, 'The highest praise that could be bestowed on an attendant at the hospital would be, that she was as good as Miss Taylor.' The late Dr. James Jackson, in a letter to the Visiting Committee of the hospital in 1844, speaking of Miss Taylor, said: 'She has served the hospital so long, and with such untiring fidelity, always acting from the highest principles, that I think she has earned a home here, and it would disturb my bones in the tomb if she should ever be refused any comfort which this institution can afford. I am the more ready to give this written testimony because I am one of the few who have been a witness of her conduct from the beginning. Dr. John C. Warren entirely concurred with me in the opinion and sentiments I expressed.' The Board of Trustees, on her resignation as nurse, Oct. 17, 1860, voted 'that in consideration of the advanced age of Miss Taylor, and her long and faithful services, which are held in grateful remembrance by the board, she be relieved from all further duties in the hospital, and that her wages be continued till further order of the board.' The board has faithfully continued its appreciation of her services to the time of her demise. Her remains were carried to Bradford, Vt."

THE STUTTGART MAMMOTH.

The Albany *Argus* says that the Stuttgart mammoth, which reached Rochester last week, is designed for the University of Virginia, Prof. Ward having purchased it with funds from the bequest of the late Lewis Brooks to that institution. The reconstruction of this famous animal, when taken apart and packed in boxes, weighed over seven tons. The task of putting together the separated portions of the mammoth has been commenced, and the assistance of an experienced artist from Germany and two from New-York has been engaged by Prof. Ward. The task will consume several weeks. The Professor has nearly completed his collection for the museum of the university, which Mr. Brooks presented, and this week will ship the seventeenth carload of curiosities, which will finish the task. The Professor and his party visited England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Italy, Egypt, Arabia, and India in search of treasures for the museums of Virginia and Rochester. One of the party, a young man from Rochester named Hornaday, whom Prof. Ward left in foreign lands, is to continue his explorations to Borneo, Australia, and the Fiji and Sandwich Islands.

A NEVADA HOTEL'S GUESTS.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* relates this of "Bob Howland's hotel," at Meadow Lake: "Bob had no sooner put up his sign than his old mining and prospecting acquaintances flocked to his standard. They could hardly believe their eyes when they saw Bob's name on the sign—it seemed almost too good a thing. In they marched by twos and fours, and throwing their blankets and other traps into a corner, advanced with a 'Hello, Bob! you infernal old thief! If I ain't glad to see you may I be blowed!' They then proceeded to make themselves at home, 'never missing a meal and never paying a cent.' The butcher finally shut down on meat for Bob's boarding-house, the milkman broke down on milk, and the baker on bread. Bob explained the matter to his lodgers, who to a man swore they would not desert him. They would whip the butcher, the milkman, the baker, or any other man Bob wanted whipped, and if no more meat, milk, or bread could be had, they would worry along on boiled cabbage and potatoes, or any other cheap stuff that could be had."

A RUNAWAY DISCIPLINED.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* of Monday says: "Ben Scott, of the chain-gang corps, who ran away from his keeper on Friday morning, but who surrendered himself at the jail on the same night, was taken out to work again on Saturday. His brethren of the gang, who believed that he had brought disgrace on the organization by his conduct, took him in hand and gave him a decent chastisement with a paddle, which will doubtless teach him a lesson and have a beneficial effect upon any other member who might feel disposed to be refractory. The escape of members at times has had the effect of bringing the gang under stricter discipline; hence the paddling of Scott."

THE RACING AT SARATOGA.

ANOTHER EXTRA DAY'S SPORT.

FOUR WELL-CONTESTED RACES—TWO OF THE FAVORITES BEATEN—EUGENE M. ROBINSON WINS THE THREE-QUARTERS DASH, MADGE THE MILE DASH, BOMBAST THE MILE AND A QUARTER, AND RAPPAHANNOCK THE SELLING RACE—TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20.—The weather this morning was delightful, and presaged a successful termination of the extra day's sport. The track was not very fast, but was in fair order, and the four races were well contested. Both the favorites came to grief in the first two events, and the first defeat was particularly mortifying, as it was won by a rank outsider, and the mutual pools paid $137. The second race was taken by Madge, and the tickets on her were worth $42 20. The third event was taken by Bombast, whose tickets paid $8 50, and Rappahannock's victory in the selling race was worth $9 50 to those who held tickets on him.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The sport was begun with a scramble among the maiden youngsters in a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for which five of them were engaged, namely: F. Smythe's Telephone, Reed's Eugene N. Robinson, McDaniel's War Dance filly, Withers' Lexington filly, and Rice & Bethune's Duncan F. Kenner. When summoned to the track Telephone was withdrawn, and of those who remained in the War Dance filly was the favorite at $100, Wither's Lexington filly bringing $75, Kenner $55, and Robinson $15. They were readily got in line, and on the first attempt the flag fell, with Kenner a length in front of the other three, who were even, but going down the chute Robinson had the most speed and took the leading position, while the War Dance filly and Kenner were head and head. Turning into the regular track at the half-mile pole Robinson was a length in front of the War Dance filly, and she the same distance before Kenner, who was also a length ahead of Withers' filly. Coming round the lower turn Robinson increased his lead, and at the three-quarter pole was two lengths before the War Dance filly. In this manner they came up the stretch, Robinson winning by two lengths in 1:19. War Dance filly four lengths before Kenner, who was six lengths away from Withers' filly. The result was a complete surprise to the professional speculators, who lost very heavily.

THE MILE DASH.

The second affair was a mile dash, for all ages, with an allowance of seven pounds to beaten horses and maidens. For this there were eight nominations, namely: Smythe's Madge, McDaniel's Sister of Mercy and Lady Salyers, Longstaff's W. I. Higgins, Bowie's Mary, Crouse's Mechanic, Daly Brothers' Dandy, and Rice & Bethune's Dr. Livingstone. In the pools, McDaniel's entries and Mary alternated as favorites, but the final pool sold was as follows: McDaniel's, $150; Mary, $150; Madge, $75; Mechanic, $40; Higgins, $30, and the field, $25. As Mr. Crouse had an entry in the race, he resigned the flag to Mr. Edgar M. Johnson, who, after three false attempts, sent them off, with Sister of Mercy in the lead, Lady Salyers second, and the rest well bunched. As they went around the turn, Sister of Mercy was pulled back, and Lady Salyers went on to make the running. She soon led two lengths, and Madge went to the second place, followed by Mary, who was a length before Sister of Mercy. There was another change a little further on, and when they reached the quarter pole, Lady Salyers was leading only half a length before Mary, who was a length in front of Madge, she being the same distance before Sister of Mercy, with Dandy fifth, and Dr. Livingstone in the rear of the lot. Running along the back stretch, Mary passed Lady Salyers, and changed positions with her, leading half a length, and then shook her off. When they passed the half-mile pole, Mary was showing a length in front of Lady Salyers, who was lapped on the quarter by Madge, and she in turn was lapped in the same way by Sister of Mercy, two lengths ahead of Higgins, fifth. Coming round the lower turn Mary was still holding the first position, with Lady Salyers at her quarter, a length ahead of Madge and Sister of Mercy, who were even. Turning into the home stretch Mary was still in the van, but when they had run a short way up Lady Salyers had her beaten, as Mary began to show distress. She ran gamely, however, under the whip, while Lady Salyers got to her head. In the meantime Sister of Mercy came to the assistance of her stable companion, and in addition to the speed which is unchanged, coal production being now almost entirely confined to the Schuylkill region. For the week ending the 11th inst., the total tonnage, as reported by the several carrying companies, amounted to 887,062 tons, against 426,200 tons in corresponding week last year, a decrease of 39,138 tons. The total amount mined for the year is 12,099,952 tons, against 9,816,459 for same period last year, an increase of 2,283,493 tons. The quantity of bituminous coal sent to market for the week amounted to 57,457 tons, against 79,003 tons in corresponding week last year, a decrease of 21,546 tons. The total tonnage of all kinds of coal for the week is 444,519, against 505, 203 tons in corresponding week last year, a decrease of 60,684 tons. The total tonnage of all kinds of coal for the coal year is 13,965,132 tons, against 12,057,643 tons to same date last year, an increase of 1,907,489 tons.

A NURSE'S LONG SERVICE.

The Boston *Herald* of Sunday has the following, in connection with the announcement of the death of a faithful nurse: "Miss Rebecca Taylor, who ministered as nurse from 1826 to 1860 at the Massachusetts General Hospital, died at the residence of her niece, Mrs. A. F. Harvey, in this city, on the 17th inst., at the age of 85 years and 9 months. She became a member of the then Dr. Winslow's church, in Bowdoin-street, in 1839, and lived an exemplary Christian life. In Bowditch's history of the hospital he says, 'The highest praise that could be bestowed on an attendant at the hospital would be, that she was as good as Miss Taylor.' The late Dr. James Jackson, in a letter to the Visiting Committee of the hospital in 1844, speaking of Miss Taylor, said: 'She has served the hospital so long, and with such untiring fidelity, always acting from the highest principles, that I think she has earned a home here, and it would disturb my bones in the tomb if she should ever be refused any comfort which this institution can afford. I am the more ready to give this written testimony because I am one of the few who have been a witness of her conduct from the beginning. Dr. John C. Warren entirely concurred with me in the opinion and sentiments I expressed.' The Board of Trustees, on her resignation as nurse, Oct. 17, 1860, voted 'that in consideration of the advanced age of Miss Taylor, and her long and faithful services, which are held in grateful remembrance by the board, she be relieved from all further duties in the hospital, and that her wages be continued till further order of the board.' The board has faithfully continued its appreciation of her services to the time of her demise. Her remains were carried to Bradford, Vt."

THE STUTTGART MAMMOTH.

The Albany *Argus* says that the Stuttgart mammoth, which reached Rochester last week, is designed for the University of Virginia, Prof. Ward having purchased it with funds from the bequest of the late Lewis Brooks to that institution. The reconstruction of this famous animal, when taken apart and packed in boxes, weighed over seven tons. The task of putting together the separated portions of the mammoth has been commenced, and the assistance of an experienced artist from Germany and two from New-York has been engaged by Prof. Ward. The task will consume several weeks. The Professor has nearly completed his collection for the museum of the university, which Mr. Brooks presented, and this week will ship the seventeenth carload of curiosities, which will finish the task. The Professor and his party visited England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Italy, Egypt, Arabia, and India in search of treasures for the museums of Virginia and Rochester. One of the party, a young man from Rochester named Hornaday, whom Prof. Ward left in foreign lands, is to continue his explorations to Borneo, Australia, and the Fiji and Sandwich Islands.

A NEVADA HOTEL'S GUESTS.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* relates this of "Bob Howland's hotel," at Meadow Lake: "Bob had no sooner put up his sign than his old mining and prospecting acquaintances flocked to his standard. They could hardly believe their eyes when they saw Bob's name on the sign—it seemed almost too good a thing. In they marched by twos and fours, and throwing their blankets and other traps into a corner, advanced with a 'Hello, Bob! you infernal old thief! If I ain't glad to see you may I be blowed!' They then proceeded to make themselves at home, 'never missing a meal and never paying a cent.' The butcher finally shut down on meat for Bob's boarding-house, the milkman broke down on milk, and the baker on bread. Bob explained the matter to his lodgers, who to a man swore they would not desert him. They would whip the butcher, the milkman, the baker, or any other man Bob wanted whipped, and if no more meat, milk, or bread could be had, they would worry along on boiled cabbage and potatoes, or any other cheap stuff that could be had."

A RUNAWAY DISCIPLINED.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appe

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANKS.

STATEMENT OF THEIR CONDITION.

REPORTS FROM SEVEN MORE INSTITUTIONS —A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONDITION OF ALL THE BROOKLYN BANKS—AN INCREASE IN SURPLUS AND DEPOSITS.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—Following are the remaining seven reports of the Brooklyn savings banks, together with a comparative table showing the aggregate amounts reported under the several heads for Jan. 1 and July 1, 1877. The banks show a decline in mortgage loans, an increase in stock investments, and a decided falling off in the amounts loaned on stocks. The increase in other real estate is due to the various banks bidding in property sold by them under foreclosure. The deposits are over $1,500,000 in excess of the amount reported Jan. 1. A gain of nearly 3,000 is shown in open accounts. The surplus has increased $38,657. The expenses of conducting the business of the banks of Brooklyn for the past six months were $119,166. The number of banks in operation is 18. Among the reports given below it will be noticed that one bank (the Bushwick) reports a deficiency in assets to the amount of $272 15. The officers of the bank were notified that the deficiency must be made good. In answer, the President, Joseph Liebmann, stated that he had already secured contributions from the Trustees to the amount of $850, and that it is their intention to increase the amount to $2,000, which sum will again place the institution in a sound financial condition. The deficiency was caused by an unfortunate investment in government bonds by which the bank lost $1,200.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$5,834,068 56
Stock investments, viz:	

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$1,200,000 00	$1,476,000 00	
State, other than N. Y.	96,469 20	95,000 00	
Cities in this State	4,953,527 50	5,177,135 00	
Counties in this State	631,937 60	644,625 00	
Towns in this State	998,995 00	1,024,800 00	
Villages in this State	56,010 00	57,000 00	
Total	$7,936,939 30	$8,474,560 00	7,936,939 30
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by law			16,000 00
Banking-house and lot at cost, (standing on books at $540,000)			689,000 00
Other real estate at cost			122,837 72
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			149,153 20
Cash on hand			176,575 35
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			537,120 70
Interest due and accrued			232,380 12
Rent due and accrued			448 00
Total resources			$15,694,522 95

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$14,029,552 21
Surplus	1,664,970 74
Total liabilities	$15,694,522 95

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 28,243.

Salaries paid by the bank for six months, $20,310.

Other expenses paid for last six months, $7,108 90.

Rate of interest paid depositors for last six months, 6 per cent.

This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $12,973,847 45; surplus, $1,838,315 70; open accounts, 26,563.

BUSHWICK SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$27,200 00
Stock investments, viz.:	

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$12,122 50	$11,660 00	
Cities in this State	5,150 00	5,250 00	
Towns in this State	15,000 00	15,450 00	
Total	$32,272 50	$32,360 00	32,272 50
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			589 17
Cash on hand			598 80
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			87 50
Furniture and fixtures			1,347 65
Other assets			649 79
Deficiency			272 15
Total resources			$66,017 53

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$59,526 53
Interest accrued on deposits to July 1, 1877	491 00
Due United States Trust Company	3,000 00
Total liabilities	$63,017 53

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 388.

Salaries paid by the bank for the last six months, $200.

Other expenses paid for last six months, $254 33.

Rate of interest paid depositors for last six months, 6 per cent.

This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $59,309 73; surplus, $691 44; open accounts, 363.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$1,935,400 00
Stock investments, viz:	

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$1,987,037 00	$2,018,625 00	
State, other than N. Y.	20,000 00	20,000 00	
Cities in this State	2,529,185 00	2,642,820 00	
Counties in this State	597,350	666,000	
Towns in this State	450,837 00	480,720 00	
Villages in this State	40,000 00	40,000 00	
Total	$5,027,059 00	$5,202,185 00	$5,027,059 00
Banking-house and lot at cost			175,000 00
Other real estate at cost			23,668 92
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			282,686 21
Cash on hand			74,671 54
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			175,106 00
Interest due and accrued			65,805 11
Total resources			$7,759,394 88

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$7,022,860 63
Surplus	736,534 25
Total liabilities	$7,759,394 88

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 10,191.

Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $13,000.

Other expenses paid for last six months, $2,811 99.

Rate of interest paid to depositors for last six months, 5 and 6 per cent.

This institution reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $6,981,077 66; surplus, $688,531 02; open accounts, 10,380.

DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,809,990 00
Stock investments viz.:	

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$2,914,389 21	$2,729,096 25	
Cities in this State	2,598,642 89	2,892,025 00	
Counties in this State	347,487 30	363,971 25	
Total	$5,860,469 40	$5,785,092 50	5,860,469 40
Amount loaned on stocks, as authorized by law			53,200 00
Banking-house and lot at cost			90,000 00
Other real estate at cost			20,195 48
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			276,948 71
Cash on hand			34,527 87
Interest due and accrued			79,821 70
Rents due			1,200 00
Total resources			$9,216,353 16

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$8,361,821 30
Excess of cost of stock investments over market value	75,376 90
Excess of cost of banking-house over market value	15,000 00
Surplus	764,154 96
Total liabilities	$9,216,353 16

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 31,632.

Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $13,652.

Other expenses paid for last six months, $7,541 88.

Rate of interest paid depositors for last six months, 5 per cent.

This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $7,987,570 33; surplus, $903,387 29; open accounts, 30,974.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,372,850 00
Stock investments, viz.:	

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$5,100,000	$5,616,000	
State, other than N. Y.	719,238	786,000	
Cities in this State	5,396,000	5,706,000	
Counties in this State	597,350	666,000	
Towns in this State	450,837 00	480,720 00	
Villages in this State	40,000 00	40,000 00	
Total	$11,811,505 00	$12,777,000	11,811,505 00
Banking-house and lot at cost			44,000 00
Other real estate at cost			21,231 34
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			282,686 21
Cash on hand			74,671 54
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			120,751 29
Interest due and accrued			965,495 00
Rents due and accrued			268,775 96
Total resources			$13,537,617 34

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$12,542,545 99
Surplus	2,097,262 59
Total liabilities	$14,639,808 58

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 28,458.

Salaries paid by the bank for six months, $17,963 50.

Other expenses paid for last six months, $2,440 89.

Rate of interest paid depositors for last six months, 4, 5, and 6 per cent.

This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $13,905,730 52; surplus, $2,105,154 97; open accounts, 27,232.

EAST NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$86,837 50
Stock investments, viz.:	

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Cities in this State	$57,881 50	$57,207 50	57,881 50
Real estate at cost			1,619 40
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			5,193 57
Cash on hand			1,985 59
Interest due and accrued			3,629 87
Furniture, fixtures, safe, &c.			2,200 00
Total resources			$159,347 34

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$150,002 79
Estimated interest accrued on deposits to July 1, 1877	1,600 00
Excess of cost of stock investments over market value	674 90
Surplus	7,070 65
Total liabilities	$159,347 34

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 904.

Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $600.

Other expenses paid for last six months, $195 17.

Rate of interest paid to depositors for the last six months, 5 per cent.

This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $162,809 33; surplus, $3,364 80; open accounts, 960.

GERMANIA SAVINGS BANK OF KINGS COUNTY.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$229,830 00
Stock investments, viz.:	

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Cities in this State	$190,385 42	$206,710 00	
Counties in this State	4,410 00	5,140 00	
Towns in this State	25,840 00	26,000 00	
Villages in this State	30,000 00	30,900 00	
Total	$250,635 42	$268,750 00	250,635 42
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by law			1,200 00
Banking-house and lot at cost			20,500 00
Other real estate at cost			20,767 63
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			70,578 22
Cash on hand			6,449 91
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			18,114 58
Interest due and accrued			8,287 61
Other assets, viz., furniture and fixtures, rents due and accrued			3,847 44
Total resources			$701,210 81

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$678,261 50
Surplus	22,949 31
Total liabilities	$701,210 81

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 2,446.

Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $2,749 98.

Other expenses paid for last six months, $711 49.

Rate of interest paid to depositors for last six months, 5 per cent.

This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $698,167 58; surplus, $17,300 44; open accounts, 2,402.

RECAPITULATION.

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE SAVINGS BANKS OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, IN AGGREGATE, JAN. 1, 1877, AND JULY 1, 1877:

	Jan. 1, 1877.	July 1, 1877.
Resources.		
Bonds and mortgages	$17,537,741	$17,195,916
Stocks and bonds at cost	$2,077,879	$4,348,477
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by law	597,350	84,250
Banking-houses and lots at cost	1,684,436	1,689,436
Other real estate at cost	187,325	246,084
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies	1,166,732	1,274,878
Cash on hand	317,607	1,985,317
Other assets	2,571,317	2,841,654
Add for cents	33	35
Total resources	$56,160,429	$57,831,833
Liabilities.		
Amount due depositors	$50,419,797	$51,987,218
Other liabilities	45,947	111,286
Surplus	5,694,655	5,733,312
Add for cents	23	17
Total liabilities	$56,160,429	$57,831,833
Number of open accounts	138,995	141,594

HARTFORD'S HEAVY STORM.

EFFECTS OF THE LIGHTNING AND THE RAIN ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON—DAMAGE TO TREES—CELLARS FLOODED.

From the Hartford Courant, Aug. 20.

The storm of Saturday afternoon, considering its duration, was the most powerful of any which has occurred here in many years. A gentleman who has lived in Hartford for 45 years says he has seen nothing like it here. The great storm in the Fall of 1869, which produced a damaging rain-flood all over the State, breaking away dams and washing away railway embankments, lasted longer, and in 1867 the rain which carried off the dam at West Hartford was powerful in the extreme, but the storm and its accompaniments were not so severe as this one. Taking everything into account—volume of water, velocity of wind, sharpness of thunder, and vividness of lightning—neither of these storms was so terrific, though vastly more damaging to property. It began raining about 1 o'clock, and for over an hour the rain fell in solid sheets almost without intermission. The wind blew the heavy falling drops into a dense mist, so that it was hardly possible to distinguish objects at any great distance. The lightning was close at hand everywhere apparently. One terrible shock seemed to be present all over the city, and to different people had the appearance and sound of a bomb-shell explosion near by, though observers in places widely apart and scattered. While in every portion of the city the fury of the storm extended, yet there was evidently a belt of territory peculiarly covered by whirlwind. The course of this damaging current was about in the line of Ann-street, and in a straight line across the park, through West and Hudson streets to the south part of the city. Trees were damaged in Ann-street, and some blown down. On the park, one tree of fair size was torn up by the roots, and others were stripped of branches. On Elm-street, in the vicinity of Daniel's mills, there was damage to shrubbery and vines, and at Mr. Thomas Skinner's place, No. 43 Elm, a large and valuable apple tree, containing several bushels of fruit, was knocked over. A gentleman who was on West-street describes the approach of the tornado as occuping a limited space and having the appearance of a solid black cloud. It moved with great rapidity, having a whirling motion, and as it passed him enveloped everything in darkness. It seemed to him as if it would tear down houses, but when he saw that only his scuttle was gone he felt relieved, and was also gratified to find himself inhabiting the earth. In Hudson-street and in other parts of that section cellars were flooded with water. On College, Buckingham, and Park streets fallen limbs were common sights. Off from Jefferson-street a large pond formed, as did one in the east park, where scores of boys were wading in a pool 100 feet in diameter after the storm cleared away. In all business parts of the city awnings were stripped from their fastenings and signs were unloosened, and the other sections chimneys, scuttles, and-window-blinds suffered more or less.

The house of Gen. L. A. Dickinson, corner of Canton and Bellevue streets, was struck by lightning, the fluid hitting the corner of the chimney and tearing off a brick or two, and splitting the chimney so that it will need rebuilding; then it passed under the tin roofing to a point 20 feet off, where it penetrated the roof and passed into an attic room. There was only a small hole visible in the ceiling of this room where it entered. As it came out it struck on the corner of a square picture-frame, loosening the joints on one side and blackening the frame, and tearing off a small piece of the mahogony and forcing it out of the window to the railway 15 feet away. Ventilators in the chimneys in two rooms were blown out, one of them having its solder fastenings melted. In a bedroom on the second floor the lightning made a hole in the ceiling similar to the one in the attic room. It is singular how it should reach these two points in different parts of the house, but it is too deep a subject for inquiry. Stranger still, the fluid got into the other part of the house, which is a double one with brick partition wall, and suddenly made its appearance up through the sink spout, and scattered wood splinters from the sink all about, much to the surprise of Mrs. Rockwell, wife of Benjamin D. Rockwell, who lives there, as she was just in the act of exploring the stove-oven, where baking was in progress. A boarder in the third story was sitting in a rocking-chair leaning backward when the "surprise party" arrived, and he describes the sensation as that of some one giving him a terrific rap on the back of the neck. All the occupants of the house felt the shock, and were more or less affected by it. During the storm the lightning also entered a house on Hopkins-street, occupied by Conductor Stone, of the Consolidated Road, tearing off the plaster in the bath-room, twisting the gas-pipe, and demolishing things generally, but fortunately no one was injured.

A gentleman who was on the park and sought shelter in the terrace tomb, says there was a "twist" in the wind at that point which seized large bushes and wound them up like whip-cords. The storm seems to have been limited in extent. A few miles out of Hartford nothing was known about it.

CONDITION OF DE BAR.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Friday says:

"Since Mr. De Bar's serious attack Thursday evening and his recovery therefrom, he has had no recurrence of alarming symptoms, and up to late last night he was at least as well as before this occurrence. There is some tendency to stupefaction, but when aroused from that condition he seems to be conscious and to understand what is passing around him. He takes nourishing food, drinks water, and his physicians permit him a little wine now and then. The paralysis is about the same as it was before this last attack, and his physicians entertain the same opinion they have all along that in all probability the decline in health will be gradual. His physicians are still Drs. Lankford and Beasley."

LAW REPORTS.

MR. CURRY'S MARITAL WOES.

HIS DOUBLE PURSUIT AND HIS DOUBLING ON THE PURSUIT OF THE SHERIFF'S OFFICERS —HIS STORY AND THAT OF HIS WIFE.

Edward Curry, Jr., is a young man who, as his name would imply, has something to do with horses, he following the calling of a licensed vender, and having been likewise interested in races on the turf. Though each of these avocations has been sufficient, at times, to account for a man's presence behind prison bars, yet in the present instance both are not adequate to explain why Mr. Curry should be spending his Summer at Ludlow-Street Jail. Mr. Curry himself sheds some light on the subject in a petition presented to Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. From this it appears that Mr. Curry is suing his wife, Jennie, for a divorce on the ground of her faithlessness to her marriage vows. He says that she made application to the court, in 1875, for alimony, and counsel fee, and was awarded no alimony, but was given $75 counsel fee. In March, 1876, she again applied for alimony and counsel fee, and a reference was then ordered. The Referee awarded her $5 a week as alimony, and $75 as additional counsel fee. Mr. Curry says his business is that of a licensed vender, peddling fruit, &c., but that he has been unable to work during the past two years, in consequence of sickness. Owing to this he has been unable to pay alimony and counsel fee to his wife, and he was, therefore, arrested on the 7th inst., on an attachment, for contempt of court in not making the necessary payments. In an addendum to his petition Mr. Curry says his wife is "a vicious woman" who has been recently discharged from the Penitentiary, whither she was sent for committing an assault and battery on a man. For all these reasons Mr. Curry applied to be discharged from imprisonment.

In opposition to his application the defendant's counsel put in an affidavit stating that the action was begun Nov. 14, 1874, and that since that time the plaintiff has taken no steps to advance the cause. Mr. Curry, he says, only complied partially with the first order of the court for the payment of counsel fee, and then only after being attached for contempt. The counsel also says that Mr. Curry is worth over $6,000, and has been endeavoring to avoid the service of process in the suit.

Mrs. Curry made an affidavit in which she says that her husband, ever since December, 1875, has been avoiding arrest. She says he used to conceal himself adroitly to perplex the Sheriff's officers, and that he made his escape from them sometimes by going through back yards and windows and by leaving the City. She says that he has not been unemployed during the past two years and that he was not sick. He is a man of only 34 years of age and is of robust frame. Mrs. Curry says he is a sporting man and frequents race courses, spending money on fast women, &c. She says she is in very poor health and is unable to do any work. Her husband, she says, is the owner of a house on First-avenue which is worth $10,000, and which is mortgaged for only $3,500. In regard to the assault and battery matter, Mrs. Curry explains that she only thrashed a man who slandered her. The slanders, she believes, were spread by her husband. Judge Van Brunt, in his decision, said: "It seems that the Referee, in fixing the amount of alimony, must have taken into consideration all the facts and circumstances stated in the moving affidavits. The motion must be denied."

AN ACTION TO ANNUL A MARRIAGE.

The suit of Eugene B. Fairchild against Henrietta Fairchild was before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by the defendant for alimony and counsel fee. The suit is brought to annul a marriage between the parties on the ground that at the time it was entered into the defendant was disqualified from being one of the contracting parties. The plaintiff says she told him that she had been twice married previously. Her first husband, she said, was one William J. Walker, and her second was one Christopher McCosky. She told the plaintiff she had in turn obtained a divorce from each on the ground of his marital infidelity, the decree in each instance giving her the right to marry again. The plaintiff says that he found out afterward that the defendant was married to Walker in 1862, and that in May, 1867, the latter obtained an absolute divorce from her on the ground of her adultery. By the decree of divorce she was prohibited from marrying during the lifetime of Walker. In spite of this prohibition, however, she married McCosky in 1868, while Walker was living. Four years later she obtained a divorce from McCosky. The defendant put in an answer denying that she had made any false representations to the plaintiff as to her previous marriages. She averred that Walker, after procuring a divorce from her, left this State and went to Central America, where he died. She had not heard from him for five years prior to her marriage to the plaintiff, and believed Walker to be dead. The case was sent for trial before a Referee, and while it was being tried the plaintiff discovered that Walker is still living in New-Hampshire, where he had been married to the defendant. A commission was thereupon issued to take Walker's testimony, and the defendant then made her motion for alimony and counsel fee. Judge Van Brunt, in taking the papers, intimated that he would award a counsel fee, but no alimony. The plaintiff's counsel then insisted that, as the case was not one for divorce, the marriage having been void from the beginning, no counsel fee should be given. Judge Van Brunt, in reply, remarked, "It is the unfortunate condition of any man who marries a woman he desires to get rid of that he must pay her counsel."

THE ADVICE OF OPPOSING COUNSEL.

The suit of Auguste Muller and others against Charles Struppman, Thomas H. Young, and others was before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a rather singular application made by the defendant Young. The suit is brought for the partition of the estate of the late Adam Muller, deceased, and Young claims his interest amounts to about $2,500. In an affidavit presented to the court yesterday he stated that he appeared in the action by his attorney, Wilson S. Wolf. The latter drafted an answer for him, which Young copied. Young took it to the office of George F. Langbein, the plaintiff's attorney, in order to serve it. Langbein, he says, informed him that it was useless for him to put in an answer, as his interests would be protected without it, and advised him to take back the answer and destroy it. Young says that acting on this advice he did destroy the answer, but did not inform his attorney of it. The case was subsequently sent before a Referee, and there the plaintiffs' counsel endeavored to exclude Young and his attorney from proving the former's claim. Young applied therefore to have the default against him set aside and to be allowed a reasonable time to serve his answer. In opposition to the motion, Mr. Langbein urged that Young's answer as originally presented was a ridiculous one, and that Young's interests were fully protected in other proceedings had in the Superior Court. Mr. Langbein also objected on the ground that it did not appear when Young's counsel was informed of the destruction of the answer, and because the counsel himself made no affidavit. Judge Van Brunt took the papers, reserving his decision, though he vacated a stay obtained by Young, which prevented the proceedings from going on before the Referee.

SELLING UNSTAMPED CIGARS.

United States Commissioner Shields' court-room presented a singular spectacle yesterday morning. There were Chinamen with "pigtails" and Chinamen without "pigtails," and Spaniards, and Germans, all charged with peddling unstamped cigars from stands on the street. These peddlers are in the habit of selling cigars at lower prices than they can be obtained in cigar stores, and several of the proprietors of the latter called Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Hawley's attention to the matter, and he obtained warrants from Commissioner Shields for the arrest of the accused. The prisoners were Ah Johnny, John Sam, Ah Fat, Ah O'Kahn, Ah Qui, and Ah Pete, Chinamen, arrested on the Bowery; Ah Sam, a Chinaman, arrested at Fulton Market; Louis Rinaldo, arrested on West-street; Cario Manello, on Chatham-street, and Marti Coligee and Manuel Colero, on Chatham-square, all Spaniards; and Herman Fier, arrested at Fulton Market; Elias Bierugd and Louis Kohlman, on West-street; Charles Schmidt, and Louis Friedly, on Broadway, and Adam Wolf, on Warren-street, all Germans. The Chinamen took the matter philosophically, and their almond eyes twinkled as they laughed at the many jokes which were cracked at their expense. All except Rinaldo, Manello, and Coligee, who were released on their own recognizances, were required to give $200 bail each in default of which an examination is afterwards had and Friedly and Bierugd gave bail, and the others were committed in default. Will Lee, John A. Fog, and John Johnson, all Chinamen, were arrested late yesterday afternoon on the same charge as the others, and held in default of the same amount of bail.

BURGLARS SENT TO STATE PRISON.

On the night of the 10th of August the clothing store of Lewis Frankenthaler, at No. 78 Avenue B, was broken open and robbed of 10 coats, 15 vests, and 13 pairs of pantaloons. Officer Robinson, of the Seventeenth Precinct, subsequently discovered the stolen property in the rooms of Gustave and Edward Pohle, two tailors, who occupied a room in the rear of Mr. Frankenthaler's store, and arrested the Pohle brothers, together with an alleged confederate named Frank Kemser, living at No. 115 East Third-street. When the burglarious trio were called to the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Herring, Gustav Pohle pleaded guilty and the others asserted their innocence. Judge Sutherland sent the burglar to State Prison for 18 months.

"JIM" BRADY'S TRIAL POSTPONED.

The case of Oscar D. Petersen, alias James H. Morrison, alias "Jim" Brady, alias "Albany Jim," the notorious burglar and desperado, whose career was published in THE TIMES of Friday, was again before the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The prisoner having been arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Herring, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and James D. McClelland, who appeared for the defense, moved for a postponement of the trial, and submitted affidavits setting forth that the accused had been unable to procure the attendance of a number of important witnesses. Counsel also stated that they were of opinion the case would not be tried during the August term of the court. Assistant District Attorney Herring vigorously opposed the motion for a postponement of the trial, arguing that counsel for the defense were notified that the case would be tried during the present term, and could have procured the attendance of their witnesses had they so desired. Judge Sutherland, in view of the fact that the present term of the court had all but closed, allowed the case to go over until the first day of the September term.

COURT NOTES.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, having sat the allotted time for the month of August, was yesterday discharged by Judge Sutherland.

Thomas Smith, the man recently arrested on a charge of being concerned in running an illicit distillery on the Boulevard, near One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, was held yesterday to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

Charles Mills, alias "Satterlee," was held in $1,500 bail at the Tombs yesterday for obtaining 64 quarter-barrels of beer from Henry Zeltner, brewer, of One Hundred and Seventieth-street and Third-avenue, under false pretenses. A similar charge was preferred against him by F. & M. Schaefer, brewers, Fifty-third-street and First-avenue.

Yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Duffy, Ernest Miller was held in default of $500 to answer on a charge of petit larceny. On the 19th inst. Thomas Eagan, while staying at the Centennial Hotel, No. 110 Chatham-street, was robbed of $13 by Miller. The complainant caught the prisoner in the act of picking his pocket.

Patrick Splane, aged 19, of No. 452 West Seventeenth-street, who, on the night of the 30th of June, was caught in the act of stealing a quantity of lead pipe from the premises of Theodore Karson, No. 445 West Seventeenth-street, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Judge Sutherland sent him to State Prison for two years.

Messrs. Follows and Kintzing, counsel for John J. Harrison, a dentist from Brazil, who was charged with attempting to forge Brazilian currency, made an application in General Sessions yesterday for the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that, under the Revised Statutes, the Grand Jury having failed to find an indictment against the accused, he was entitled to his release. Judge Sutherland so ruled, and ordered the discharge of the prisoner.

A reference was ordered by Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the suit of Louis Dahin against Mary Dahin. The action is brought for an absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's alleged adultery. The defendant has put in no answer. The plaintiff's story is that he was married to the defendant on Sept. 15, 1873, and that the latter left him immediately, and next day went to live with a man named John Leikmann, of No. 2,129 First-avenue, by whom she has had two children.

Kolman Rouse, of No. 185 Church-street, yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Duffy, accused Marks Cohen, of No. 115 Chatham-street, with obtaining goods from him under false pretenses. Cohen told the complainant that he owned three stores—one in New-York, one in Meriden, Conn., and one in Winsted, in the same State—and that he was unable to pay $350 he owed above all his debts and liabilities. The prisoner denies all the allegations and accusations set forth in the complaint. He was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision in the mandamus applications brought by Michael Hayes, John Williams, and John Weinhold against the Seamen's Boarding-house Keepers' Benevolent Association. The three men were discharged from the association because, in shipping sailors at $16 per month instead of $18, they violated a by-law of the organization. Judge Van Brunt holds the by-law to be illegal, and directs the issuing of a mandamus to compel the association to reinstate the men as members.

Michael Brennan, who seriously stabbed James Kelly, aged 20, of No. 504 West Twenty-eighth-street, for interfering in a quarrel between himself and Peter Casey Sunday night, at the corner of Twenty-eight-street and Tenth-avenue, was arraigned yesterday morning at Jefferson Market Police Court, where Justice Wandell committed him to await the result of Kelly's injuries. It is probable that Kelly will die. His left lung was pierced by one of the stabs, and he lies at his home in an almost unconscious state, suffering from an intense hemorrhage.

Yesterday afternoon, in Jefferson Market Police Court, Henry Stadtmuller, a blacksmith, of No. 136 West Twenty-ninth-street, was arraigned before Justice Wandell on a charge of stealing a horse, wagon, and set of harness, valued altogether at $650, from William J. Lowther, of No. 858 Sixth-avenue. The property was taken from Lowther's premises on the 13th inst., and the wagon was found on those of Stadtmuller yesterday morning. Stadtmuller alleges that the wagon was left at his shop to be repaired. Justice Wandell remanded the prisoner for examination.

Patrick Byrnes, of No. 115 Christie-street, boarded with Mrs. Lavalle, of No. 5 Batavia-street, until the first of the present month. When leaving the lady's house, finding it inconvenient to take his trunk with him, he gave it into her charge, telling her that he would call for it in a week or so. In due time he called, and much to his surprise was informed that the trunk had been taken away already. Yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Duffy, Mrs. Lavalle swore that Mary O'Connor, of No. 15 James-slip, called for the trunk on the 5th inst. Mrs. O'Connor was held in $500 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

In September, 1855, Stephen B. Munn, a merchant of this City, died, leaving an estate of over $1,000,000 a seventh of which was left to one of his daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Borst, wife of John B. Borst, formerly a Wall-street broker. Mr. S. B. M. Stokes, a lawyer, was made the Trustee of Mr. Munn's estate, and, at Mrs. Borst's death, became Trustee of her estate, also, for the benefit of her children. An application was made yesterday before Surrogate Calvin to have Stokes removed from his trusteeship, on the ground of incapacity, occasioned mainly, as alleged, by the too free use of intoxicating liquors. The Surrogate sent the matter to a Referee to take testimony and report.

Mrs. Mary Bohan, of No. 432 West Seventeenth-street, has been on a drunken spree for some time, and has so neglected her household affairs that yesterday morning Officer Chiardi, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children found her two children in a dying condition. These are named Mary, aged 2 years and 6 months, and Thomas, aged 4 years and 6 months. The children were discovered to be in such an exhausted state that a doctor was summoned. He said that they were dying of starvation; that they probably had not had any food for two days, and that they can hardly be recommitted die. The society took charge of the children. The unnatural mother was arrested and taken before Judge Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and by him put under $500 bail to answer at court, in default of which she was locked up to await trial.

LEAVE TO SUE A BANK RECEIVER.

Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted leave to Mrs. Hannah Zugner to sue William J. Best, the Receiver of the German Savings Bank of Morrisania. Mrs. Zugner, in her petition to the court, stated that she deposited with the bank for safe-keeping a $1,000 coupon bond of the Morrisania Steam-boat Company. Her husband was one of the Trustees of the bank, and, a deficiency arising, he took the bond and gave it as part of his subscription as a Trustee toward making good the deficiency. Mrs. Zugner was not informed of this until after the bank had failed. She applied immediately to the Receiver to have him give her the bond, saying that she had not given her husband authority to make use of it in the way he had. Mr. Best, however, replied that the bond had come into his hands together with the other assets of the bank, and that he could not deliver it up without an order of the court.

ABANDONED BY HIS WIFE.

Edward Kreiger, an employe of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, and residing at No. 226 Ellery-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, yesterday applied to Judge Reynolds, in the Brooklyn City Court, for permission to publish a notice of suit for absolute divorce against his wife, Lena Kreiger, on the ground of abandonment. In his affidavit Kreiger states that he was married to the defendant in 1867, and that they did not live happily together. In 1872 his wife left him, and he has never seen or heard from her since, and does not know where she is. She left one child, a daughter, aged 7 years, who is now living with the plaintiff. The court granted the permission of counsel to institute the proceedings asked for.

FURNISHING LOCOMOTIVES TO RUSSIA.

Judge Speir, in Superior Court, Chambers, yesterday ordered the transfer to the United States Circuit Court of the case of Samuel W. Torrey against the Grant Locomotive Works. The action is brought by the plaintiff to recover $25,724 as commissions on a contract for furnishing locomotives to certain parties in Russia. The defendant petitioned for the removal of the cause, setting up that it is a New-Jersey corporation and that the plaintiff is a resident of this State, and stating that it believes that on account of prejudice and local influence "it will not be able to obtain justice in the State Court."

ILLEGAL SALE OF A CHURCH.

The Church of All Angels, at Eighty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue, was taxed in 1869, and the tax not being paid the church was sold in 1874 by Controller Green for the term of 1,000 years. The Rector, Rev. C. F. Hoffman, was not disposed to submit to such a transfer of the temporalities of his church, and employed Elliot Sandford as counsel to investigate the case, and, if possible, to have the sale set aside. On examination of the tax-rolls it was found that the Tax Commissioners had assessed the premises to "unknown owners," and that the assessment was otherwise invalid. Mr. Sandford, on behalf of the church authorities, obtained an order from Judge Donohue, yesterday, annulling the tax sale of the church, and setting aside the claim and title of the purchase.

A LIVELY CHASE AFTER A THIEF.

The vicinity of Catharine and Oliver streets was the scene of considerable excitement yesterday afternoon. In the liquor store at the corner of Catharine and Oak streets, Louis Verger and James Rigger, of No. 42 Hamilton-street, both sailors, had been drinking. In the course of conversation Rigger remarked that he had never seen an American $20 gold piece. Verger said that he would show him one, and immediately pulled out his pocket-book, which contained three $20 gold pieces and handed one of them to Rigger. The latter was so overjoyed at seeing a genuine $20 gold piece that he asked Verger to have another drink. Verger, not thinking that the fellow was a "sharper," foolishly turned his back to look at a clock to see what time it was, and Rigger, perceiving a favorable opportunity, darted out the door, closely followed by the innocent Frenchman, shouting, "Police, murder," &c. Officer John Fleming, of the Fourth Precinct, who was about a block away at the time, on seeing the two men rush out of the liquor store, and hearing cries of "Stop thief," gave hot pursuit. Rigger had not gone more than two or three blocks when he was followed by an immense crowd crying "Stop thief!" "Go in officer!" The thief ran down Oak-street to Oliver, up Oliver to Madison, still closely pursued by the officer and a crowd of men, women, and children, through Madison-street to Catharine, down Catharine to Hamilton, and through Hamilton to Market, where the officer, after an exciting chase, captured him. Just previous to Rigger's arrest by Officer Fleming, Officer Courtlander, of the same precinct, joined in the chase. When brought to the station-house he denied his guilt. He was searched, but nothing was found in his pockets except a revolver. When speaking, Fleming noticed a curious twist in the prisoner's lower jaw, and thought probably that he might have the coin concealed in the cavity of his mouth. The officer accordingly attempted to open Rigger's mouth, but the latter would not allow him. The former resolved on another expedient, which pro

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 21, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Pink Dominos—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Dietz.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—An Six—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

PARK THEATRE.—Baby—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles [illegible], Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Blue Beard—Orange Blossoms—Miss Lydia Thompson and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ Advertisement for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day in the Middle States and New-England, rising followed by falling barometer, slightly warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, south-east to south-west winds, and possibly occasional local rains.

The policy of President HAYES is decidedly unpopular with the Republicans of New-Jersey, so far at least as they are represented on the State Central Committee. This is hardly a valid reason, however, for staving off the date of the State Convention for no better apparent reason than to take advantage of the blunders of the other side. When the Republican Party tries to make its way on a general policy of negation, it is extremely likely to fall to pieces. The party has certain affirmative principles which it is bound to see carried into practice, and the President is at present the most potential agent in that work. So far as his policy is a completed and irrevocable act, the Republicans of New-Jersey or elsewhere can very well afford to leave it alone. So far as it consists in earnest and honest efforts for the reformation of the public service, the maintenance of the national credit, and the intelligent treatment of questions of trade and taxation, they cannot afford to do other then cordially indorse it.

We find no fault with Gov. EVANS, of Colorado, for his extremely radical views on women's voting, or, as he calls it, the "cause of equal suffrage;" but we venture to suggest that any general conclusions drawn from the experience of Colorado would not necessarily be applicable to the entire Union. Doubtless the "influence of women must be regarded as the most promising and most potent means of purifying politics" in that little State, if its Governor asserts the fact, and all the women within his jurisdiction agree. But there are States where a like alliterative and eloquent statement would seriously conflict with facts. There are sections where the effect of giving women votes would distinctly not be either "restraining" or "ennobling." On the whole, perhaps we have quite as many varieties of voter as we can healthily employ in the United States, and until "manhood suffrage" succeeds in pruning some of the evils which it has so long tolerated, there will be a good deal of hesitation in experimenting with "womanhood suffrage" as an adjunct to it.

The German Government have received the representations of the Turkish Embassy relative to Russian atrocities with marked disfavor. It will be said that this is in exact accord with the policy of BISMARCK, and that the so-called neutral attitude of Germany really inclines to Russia. But the Emperor, in a speech delivered last Spring, emphatically declared his sympathy with the oppressed Christian subjects of the Sublime Porte, and said that Germany would always be found on the side of Christianity and humanity. The Bulgarian outrages were then fresh in the minds of men. Some of those who were then so slow to learn anything concerning what was happening in Bulgaria are now swift to accept the worst possible tales of Russian atrocities. Unquestionably, the Russians make war in brutal fashion. But, since Turkey defied the public opinion of all Europe, rewarded the slayers of inoffensive people, and denied the existence of notorious wrongs in the Christian provinces, a protest from the Sublime Porte at this late day is little short of an impertinence.

A tedious labor dispute between the Clyde ship-builders and their men has been ended by a resumption of work at the old rates pending a settlement by arbitration. The enforced idleness of the ship-yards and machine-shops on the Clyde began several months ago with a partial strike, which was followed by a "lock-out" on the part of the employers, who, as usual, made common cause to prevent the men who chose to stay at work from supplying funds to maintain their brethren on strike. At least 12,000 persons have thus been obliged for about eighteen weeks to remain idle, and arbitration appears to have been accepted only after both sides were pretty well exhausted. We need not go to Glasgow to find illustrations of the suicidal folly of strikes and the doubtful justice of lock-outs, but like other centres of the iron industry of Great Britain it is at least able to teach us a lesson in the application of judicial means to the settlement of trade disputes. As we imported the mechanism of strikes, let us hope that we shall be able to acclimatize the methods of arbitration also.

The Schuylkill Valley is now the only region producing any considerable amount of coal, and the out-put of all the regions last week fell to 387,062 tons, against 426,200 tons last year. The total production, however, is still 2,283,493 tons beyond that of last year, and the average of last week, with the limited operations of the mines, is about the same as the average of last year up to the time of the breaking of the combination. Trade in coal has been a little more active, but the future of prices remains very uncertain. The strikers in the Wyoming Valley have so far been restrained that the pumps which keep the mines free from water are now generally at work, but there has been no resumption of mining. It is the general impression that domestic consumers of coal would do well to lay in their Winter stock at present prices. They cannot do much better, and they may do considerably worse.

A FIELD FOR LEGISLATION.

We are of the opinion that there is much which Congress can do for the working classes, though we do not think, as we have already said, that it would accomplish anything but harm by trying to regulate the hours of labor, the rate of wages, or the distribution of profits. What it can do is to use all its powers to place the working man in a position to maintain the struggle which he has to undertake with his employer on terms as equal as possible. It is, perhaps, true in a general way that the interests of labor and capital are in harmony. It is certain that they both receive their profits from the same source and that neither can get on without the other. But it is obviously not true that there is no necessary antagonism between workmen and their employers. On the contrary, other things being equal, it is to the interest of the former to get as high wages as they can, and to that of the latter to pay as little as possible. It is a case of selling and buying, and the seller always gets as much, the buyer always pays as little, as they can agree on. The business of the Government is to see that no act of its own tends to place the laborer at a disadvantage or to enable the employer to drive a harder bargain than he otherwise would. In other words, while the Government cannot regulate the rates of wages without danger of injuring those whom it proposes to help, it is bound to see that, so far as it is concerned, the laborer is left free to fight his own battles without undue interference.

In this connection it is the duty of Government to keep the peace and to protect all men who wish to work and who can get work against violence from every source. This duty by the Constitution finally falls on the General Government, as it did in West Virginia and Pennsylvania during the late disgraceful occurrences there. The greatest wrong done to laborers at that time, though done by laborers themselves, was the coercion of men who were willing to take work and could get it. Nothing can be worse than that. It is the essence of tyranny, and tyranny is just as bad when exercised by strikers as when exercised by capitalists. The evil which lay at the basis of slavery, and which created so profound indignation against it among the free workmen of the North, was its denial of the right of men to their own labor and to its honest fruits. It is the duty of the General Government to be prepared with force large enough and well-enough disciplined and directed to protect working men from violent interference with their right to work, whenever the Sta te authorities are unable to perform that task.

In the second place, it is the duty of the Federal Government to fulfill its promises regarding the forced loan which it levied some fifteen years ago, and which it has since compelled the public to take as legal tender. The notes which are the evidence of this loan, in their character as currency, have been in many respects extremely injurious to labor. Their use has stimulated speculation and tended to encourage rash ventures, the failure of which has thrown thousands of industrious men out of work. There can be no return of well-established prosperity until the legal-tender notes are made redeemable on demand, because so long as they remain irredeemable there is an element of great uncertainty in all business calculations. This is still more true now than it has ever been before, because the Government is pledged to redemption at a precise day, namely, on and after the 1st o f January, 1879. If that pledge is broken no one can tell what may come next. It was bad enough when the notes were left unredeemed and their redemption a question of indefinite calculation. But it will be a great deal worse if the Government adds to its evasion of an indefinite obligation the distinct repudiation of a precise promise. There are many other respects in which the redemption of the legal-tender notes is an important matter for working men—such as the influence these notes have on the cost of living and on the solvency of employers—but these only strengthen the obligation which the Government is under to carry out to the letter the promise to redeem in 1879.

In the third place, the Government can aid the working classes by revising its tariff laws and modifying those provisions which tend to hamper American commerce and industry. With the intention of protecting American manufactures many features have been introduced into our tariff laws which oppress those manufactures, which close important markets, which diminish the healthy demand for labor; and others have crept in which, without any compensation to considerable bodies of workmen, largely increase the general cost of living. This view of our tariff legislation is not confined to importers or to the advocates of free trade. It is, on the contrary, strongest among those of our own manufacturers who have given the closest attention to the subject, and any Congressional committee undertaking an impartial and thorough investigation will have no difficulty in discovering numerous provisions of law which are a clog on American industry and a serious hindrance to the return of prosperity. There has been in Congress for several years a general acceptance of the principle that American manufacturers are entitled to the admission of their raw materials free of duty, or at a low rate, and that when the finished product of one branch of manufacture is the raw material for other larger and more important branches, it is a disadvantage to American industry generally that the former should be protected at the expense of the latter. A firm and intelligent application of this principle would relieve American workmen of many of the obstacles which now stand in the way of their getting steady work at fair rates.

In the fourth place, it is no longer doubtful that the General Government alone can successfully undertake, by legislation, the removal of some of the most serious evils which have grown up in the management of the great lines of railway. The essence of these lies in the wildly speculative character of much of this management, and shows itself in two forms—in the unsafe inflation of credit and in the want of responsibility of Directors to the share-owners or bond-holders who have provided the real capital. This is a broad and complicated subject, which we cannot go into now; but it is sufficient to say that the working classes, of all others, are most wronged by enterprises not conducted in a solid and conservative manner. Those directly employed in such enterprises have their wages cut down to the lowest point to meet the demands of interest and to pay the profits of the speculators, while the industrious class generally suffer far more from the collapse of unhealthy ventures than is made up to them in the temporary employment of a part of their number. How speculation is to be checked and responsibility secured is a problem for the careful attention of Congress, and such attention it ought to receive promptly.

SENATOR BLAINE'S SCARECROW.

What has become of Senator BLAINE'S Fourth of July scarecrow? If things go on at this rate, we shall not only be on the most intimate and friendly relations with Mexico when Congress meets, but it will be made evident that the dark policy of annexation which the able Senator affected to discover in the State Department has really resulted in peace and good order. In his speech at Mr. BOWEN'S great picnic at Woodstock, Mr. BLAINE celebrated Independence Day by exhibiting his Mexican scarecrow. The Administration, he feelingly urged, was engaged in an intrigue to involve the United States in war with the Mexican Republic. The old business of Santo Domingo and Samana was to be gone over again and the aggressions of the United States were to lead up to the conquest of Mexico. On that day Woodstock was a weeping place, and all the onions of Connecticut could not have produced a more tearful spectacle than that offered when the orators bewailed the degeneracy of the times and the evil days on which the Republic had fallen. But none were so eloquently lachrymose as the able Senator from Maine.

Possibly, Senator BLAINE, who knew that he must talk politics, cunningly chose the Mexican bugaboo as a temporary excuse. Like his dear friend, Senator CONKLING, he is not ready to discuss politics now. The exceedingly able Senator from New-York, from the time he mounted a pile of lumber on the North German steamer dock at Hoboken until he was fairly at home in his "birthplace spot," as he felicitously calls it, could not say a word about politics. He reviled our street railroads with righteous indignation. He drew a melancholy picture of the pampered French working man who has money to invest in his country's bonds; and he soared aloft on eagle's wings when he referred, in terms of statesmanlike devotion, to his own, his native land. At one way station, to be sure, the exceedingly able Senator, with his eye on the impatient locomotive, bewailed the fate that tore him away from his auditors before he could say a word about national politics. And when he reached his journey's end, where there was ample time and no locomotive, impatient or otherwise, the able Senator confined his remarks to such stirring topics as land tenure in England, the evils of a monarchy, the Suez Canal, and the starry flag. Mr. BLAINE is similarly fortunate. At his only conspicuous recent public appearance, he found solid satisfaction in kicking about a scarecrow, until, as a homely Woodstocker observed, "the stuffing was all out of it." It was a great thing to do. It marks the man of genius. A less cunning and astute politician would have blundered into saying something that people were interested in. Not so the able Senator from Maine. He made a speech about Mexican annexation with just as much snap and fervor as if he really believed what he said.

It was an untimely speech. Not because it was delivered too soon, but because it was too late. Only a few weeks have passed, and our relations with Mexico, instead of being interrupted, are on a more friendly footing than ever before. The firm tone of the Washington authorities, instead of being, as the Maine Senator declared, preliminary to a declaration of war, is taken by the Mexican Government to imply that there must be no more trifling on the Rio Grande. This is precisely what was intended, and precisely what THE TIMES said would be the effect. President DIAZ has sent a considerable force to the frontier, which is now occupied in suppressing raids and co-operating with the United States forces on the hither side of the Rio Grande. When the Mexican reinforcements appeared, the *World*, which wants a war and an annexation, declared that the troops were sent to repel invasion, as if invasion were really intended by our Government. But the Mexicans, evidently believing that we are serious in our remonstrances, are determined to help to bring the border troubles to an end. Let us give them credit for sincerity, at least. Until they show that they are unwilling to do what we have demanded of them as our right, we must presume that they are acting in good faith.

But if Mr. BLAINE is at all disappointed by this untimely explosion of his Woodstock sensation, he may find new material (that is to say stuffing) in a proposition which some Kentucky statesman has made to a Mexican friend. The Kentuckian is described by a local authority as "Regent JOHN B. BOWMAN." This ingenious person has written to a citizen of Mexico, urging that DIAZ be approached with a proposal to sell the United States a certain portion of Northern Mexico for $100,000,000, less the amount due American citizens as damages. If DIAZ will do this, says the Kentucky "Regent," a treaty could be concluded within ninety days; and, adds the guileless diplomatist, "perhaps I could receive the appointment of a Special Agent or Minister Resident at Mexico to consummate matters." To be sure, the reply to this proposition was not encouraging. The Mexican gentleman averred with emphasis that he would no more mention such a matter to President DIAZ than he would cut his head off; and he wondered that Regent J. B. BOWMAN could ever suppose that a Mexican citizen "would be capable of harboring such a damnable feeling." But we are not so sure that the Kentucky Regent is not a myrmidon of the Administration who is craftily sounding the Mexican authorities previous to entering on more open schemes of annexation. Who knows but that Secretary EVARTS has $100,000,000 in his pocket for the purchase of Northern Mexico, and that he will declare war if the Diaz Administration will not take the money and say that it is a trade? Mr. BLAINE will do well to look into this. He has committed himself to the declaration that somebody has nefarious and burglarious designs on Mexico. The threats of war have quietly faded away. If the plot is what the able Senator from Maine said it was, Regent BOWMAN ought to be investigated.

"THE LABORER'S FRIEND."

There has not been and there probably never will be a "Boss" of Tammany Hall who can afford to be regarded as anything else than "the laborer's friend." WILLIAM M. TWEED, of fragrant record, filled that position admirably, and he has, to this day, thousands of very ardent admirers among the class who regarded him as their patron and benefactor. TWEED'S system was a very simple one. The more up-town "improvements" the more numerous the chances of stealing, and the bigger also the pay-rolls to be devoted to the monthly claims of the deserving "laboring man." KELLY'S system is rather more complex. He assumed control of Tammany Hall at a time when the combined forces of ignorance, vice, and bigotry were found incapable of saving the organization from disaster. He, accordingly, became convinced of the necessity of doing something to secure the support of the people who paid the City laborers as well as of the laborers themselves. So Mayor WICKHAM and Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER were encouraged to reduce the pay of the City laborers as near as possible to market rates, while Mr. KELLY and his organization declared to the indignant laborers that nothing should be left undone to correct so iniquitous a proceeding. Mr. KELLY did not succeed in taking in the tax-payers by his very transparent clap-trap, and there is no evidence that he took in "the laboring man."

There are some recent indications that KELLY has resolved to ignore the City laborer as completely as he has lately done the tax-payer, and that he thinks the interests of both may be safely sacrificed to the personal advantage of a few overpaid retainers of what he delights to call "my organization." Gov. ROBINSON'S vetoes of the bills for reducing salaries and expenditures in New-York were evidently some of the results of this theory of political success. The action which a day or two ago caused the discharge of two or three hundred laborers from the Department of Public Works was an equally instructive case in point. These men were employed, not in the construction of costly and superfluous up-town boulevards, but in the very necessary work of repaving down-town streets. Their case, therefore, concerns people outside of the limited circle of real estate speculators and those whom Tammany demagogues call "laboring men." A year ago Commissioner CAMPBELL, who has the singular good fortune of being in bad odor with Tammany Hall, asked for an appropriation of $500,000 for repaving and $250,000 for repairing streets. In making up the budget for 1877, Controller GREEN, while applying the pruning-knife very freely at other points, inserted $700,000 for these two items. On Mr. KELLY'S nominal assumption of the duties of Controller, he found that Mr. GREEN had been economical in the wrong place. There was, for instance, that very useful Tammany factotum, "TOM" DUNLAP, who, assisted by a few relatives, enjoys quite a comfortable sinecure as Commissioner of Jurors. His salary had actually been cut down to $4,000 a year, while a similarly insignificant sum had been appropriated for the benefit of the Public Administrator, the Corporation Attorney, and the attorney for the collection of the arrears of personal taxes. Mr. KELLY concluded that there would be no Tammany Hall left if men like "TOM" DUNLAP, "BILLY" BOYD, "ED" GALE, and ALGERNON SIDNEY SULLIVAN were to have their pay reduced to anything like, say, double the sum they could earn in any private business. So he appropriated for these deserving persons $15,000 more than Controller GREEN thought them entitled to.

As sundry similar instances of liberality made KELLY'S budget somewhat large, and as it was deemed expedient to try and make KELLY appear as a humble imitator of the great economist RANDALL, the appropriation for repaving and repairing down-town streets was reduced by one-half, or to the sum of $350,000. The inadequacy of this amount soon became apparent, and the Legislature was asked to appropriate $200,000 more for the very desirable purpose in question. The bill was passed, but, for some more or less valid reason, was vetoed by Gov. ROBINSON. Hence, when the $350,000 gave out, the repaving of down-town streets had to stop, and the laborers had to be discharged. But—thanks to KELLY—Messrs. DUNLAP, BOYD, GALE, and SULLIVAN, not to mention their industrious friends the Coroners, the Aldermen, the superfluous Commissioners in various departments, and a host of "workers" in the courts and the City offices, can face the problem of hard times with perfect equanimity. If $500 a year represents a very liberal remuneration for a "laboring man," then "TOM" DUNLAP is equal to thirty laboring men, with their families thrown in. As he does next to nothing, so far as the public is concerned, for the money, it is obvious that he must be an exceedingly valuable person to Tammany Hall. His year's salary would have kept 100 laborers engaged at street-paving for the next four months, and all the men whom Commissioner CAMPBELL discharged the other day could have been retained at the price of a few reductions in the salaries of ridiculously overpaid officials. We do not think that the City owes any man, be he laborer or otherwise, a living. But Tammany Hall has steadfastly insisted that it does. That being so, and the necessity for repaving down-town streets being admitted by those who do not appreciate the socialistic theory of municipal government, Mr. KELLY will have a very good chance to explain in whose interest it was that he cut down the appropriation asked for by Commissioner CAMPBELL and approved by Controller GREEN.

THE CLOSING OF THE DARDANELLES.

Turkey's reported closing of the Dardanelles to all foreign fleets alike carries with it a twofold meaning—a hint of her suspicions that the British squadron may as easily act against as for her and an avowal of her confidence in her own ability to defend herself without any extraneous aid whatever. Nor is this announcement by any means an empty vaunt. Nature has given to the famous strait an eminently defensible configuration, and were its formidable batteries efficiently armed and manned, which Turkish defenses seldom or never are, any hostile vessel would do well to have another FARRAGUT on board before running the gantlet of their fire. The strength of the current, too, is such as to impede the progress of very large vessels in certain states of the weather, and the sudden squalls that at times come sweeping down from the Anatolian highlands are often quite as formidable as those of the Mediterranean.

There are few more picturesque landscapes, even in the Levant, than the first sight of the famous "Hellespont" rushing forth from between the bold ridges that hem it in, with the little purple islet of Tenedos seen dimly to the south, and the great white dome of Olympus hanging like a cloud upon the north-eastern sky. A few Turkish villages cluster about the entrance, but the first considerable town is that of Dardanelles itself, some distance up the eastern shore, with its tall, square, flat-roofed houses, and huge yellow lazaretto, massed along a flat strip of dusty plain, behind which the distant mountains loom shadow-like along the horizon. The European coast is for the most part higher and bolder than the Asiatic, up to the point where the hills fall away suddenly to leave room for the deep curving hollow in which, almost level with the water's edge, lie the tiny white forts of Sestos and Abydos, the scene of Byron's famous swim in imitation of LEANDER. Here the channel runs almost due east for a few miles, and then resumes its former direction. Sunny slopes, steep crumbling ridges, and deep, narrow inlets succeed each other for miles, till at last the straggling streets and tumble-down fortifications of Gallipoli stand out on a grassy headland in the blistering sunshine, and beyond it, dappled with wood-crowned islets, extends the smooth bright surface of the Sea of Marmora.

Only twice in the last two centuries has the passage been forced, and both times with comparative ease. In 1770, Capt. ELPHINSTONE, a British officer in the Russian service, having vainly tried to persuade Admiral ORLOFF to follow up the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Tchesmé by an instant dash upon Constantinople, attempted the feat with his own single vessel. Escaping the one huge stone shot which the Turks contrived to discharge at him, he anchored off Seraglio Point, in front of the Sultan's own palace, and having drunk a glass of grog in defiance of the infuriated crowd along the shore, sailed out again in triumph. A little more than 30 years later another British commander ran through the Dardanelles with equal impunity, and, anchoring his squadron off Prince's Island, menaced Constantinople with a bombardment. But the French envoy, Gen. SEBASTIANI, contrived to stave off the peril for seven days by a show of negotiation, while the entire population labored day and night at the defenses, till the British Admiral, suddenly confronted by 1,200 heavy guns, had no choice but to retreat. The Dardanelles batteries were by this time manned and armed; several vessels were struck, in passing, by 300-pound balls of stone; and when the squadron at length gained the open sea, three ships were totally dismasted and 120 men dead or disabled.

MARS AND ITS MOONS.

Mars has always been an interesting planet. It is sufficiently near us to enable astronomers to investigate it pretty thoroughly, while at the same time they cannot venture to tell such extraordinary stories concerning it as they fearlessly tell of the ringed Saturn, and the many-mooned and belted Jupiter. Although Mars resembles the earth in many respects, it is laid out in a very peculiar manner—the continents being pierced with long and narrow fiords, as if the planet had been expressly designed for the Summer cruises of the New-York Yacht Club. There is a great deal more climate in Mars than there is on this earth. In the Winter the polar ice brings itself to the very doors of the inhabitants of the equatorial zone, and in Summer early Spring vegetables grow in the extreme arctic regions.

Until last week all astronomers agreed in denying that Mars is inhabited. It has always been suspected that they took this course because they feared that if they once admitted the existence of inhabitants upon Mars, the public would demand that they should open some method of communication with the Martial people—a task which the astronomers well knew they could not accomplish. However this may be, they stoutly asserted that there was not a living being, whether human or scientific, upon Mars, and in proof thereof, paraded the alleged fact that Mars had no moon. When skeptical people inquired why a moon was thought necessary to the existence of inhabitants, they were overwhelmed with learned remarks on tides and other phenomena due to lunar influence, and were finally silenced with the assertion that as life on the earth has never existed except contemporaneously with the moon, we are, therefore, justified in assuming that a moon is a necessary condition of life on every planet. Of course, the weakness of this argument has often been perceived by intelligent men, but out of prudence they have foreborne to combat it. No wise man argues with a scientific person. The latter can always overwhelm him with unsavory scientific terms, to the use of which no self-respecting man can descend. It is true that when an angry scientific person calls an opponent an unconscious automaton, an aggregation of protoplasms, and a son of a simian, it is the former and not the latter who is degraded; but no one cares to unnecessarily provoke such an avalanche of bad language.

The discovery made last week that Mars has two moons completely upsets the theory that the planet is not inhabited. Why these moons were not discovered before is a question that only unsophisticated persons will ask. A few years ago, if an astronomer had discovered a Martial satellite he would doubtless have kept it quiet, but at present there are so many telescopes in the hands of unprofessional men that any concealment of an astronomic fact by a scientific person would be sure to be detected. In all probability the moons of Mars have been known to unprincipled astronomers for many years, and have been unfairly kept from us. At last, however, we know the truth, and can draw from the existence of the Martial moons a demonstration of the existence of Martial inhabitants.

We have every reason to believe that the laws of nature are the same on every planet. On the earth the light of the full moon calls into existence countless myriads of cats, which collect on the back fences of five continents and sing simultaneously the praises of the moon. The same cause must produce the same effect in Mars. In fact, as Mars has two moons, it must have twice as many cats in proportion to its size as has the earth. When both of these moons are at the full, and the feline millions of Mars are joining in glad chorus, the effect must be in the highest degree sublime, not to say nice.

The tuneful midnight cat postulates the back fence. This great natural law must hold good in Mars or any other planet where cats exist. There are, then, back fences in Mars, and as the number of these fences must vary directly as the square of the number of cats, (see NEWTON'S *Principia*, Cap. xvii.,) Mars must be more thickly covered with back fences than is the centre of an ordinary block of New-York houses. But the fence, in its turn, postulates the house. Hence, there are vast quantities of houses in Mars, and either these houses are inhabited, or else nature in that planet is guilty of wasting her energies and providing useless and aimless houses.

Conclusive as this rigid reasoning must be conceded to be, it is only one of the methods by which the existence of inhabitants in Mars can be deduced from the fact of its two moons. The cat is not the only animal that coexists with moonlight. Given a moon, and lovers follow, as a matter of course. Now the lover is only an undeveloped form of humanity, and unless he is cut off by an untimely father or a zealous dog he inevitably develops into a real inhabitant. Owing to its double quantity of moons, Mars has, unquestionably, an excessive supply of lovers; but these lovers are so many inchoate inhabitants, and in time they must rent houses, pay taxes, subscribe to newspapers, and, in short, exhibit all the traits of the true inhabitant.

Though it is impossible to approve of the habits and customs of scientific persons, science itself is sometimes a useful and pleasing thing. The mind of man, unaided by science, could not arrive at a knowledge of the fact that Mars is inhabited simply by knowing that it has moons. To him, however, who can carry on a prolonged process of inductive reasoning in accordance with scientific principles, the task is a mere trifle. The ordinary person would be surprised were he to be told all that science will enable its able reasoner to accomplish; and if this humble illustration of scientific reasoning develops a new interest in, and respect for, science, it will fulfill its purpose.

OBITUARY.

PROF. HENRY NEWTON.

Prof. Henry Newton, one of the most accomplished of our mining engineers and geologists, died on the 5th of this month at Deadwood, Dakota, and to-day his remains will be buried from his mother's residence, No. 26 West Twenty-first-street. He was a man of great aptitude for science, and if his life had been spared would have left a reputation of the first rank. Prof. Newton died at the age of 32, while engaged in the survey of the Black Hills region, which he began two years ago, and which he set out with enthusiasm to finish this season. His disease was typhoid fever, and the fatal result, very sudden, was caused by a relapse, which was not anticipated by his companion, to whom his cheerful spirit and unflagging zeal had been a constant stimulus. Prof. Newton was the son of the late Isaac Newton, distinguished as one of the pioneers of steam navigation, and he was the brother of Isaac Newton, the well-known engineer of this City. He graduated in 1866 from the College of New-York; three years later he took his degree from the School of Mines, Columbia College, as an Engineer of Mines, being one of the early graduates of that now famous institution. While in the School of Mines he manifested a great aptitude for his chosen calling, and when he took his diploma he was regarded by the Faculty of the college as one of their most hopeful and promising students; and his subsequent career shows that they were not wrong in their sanguine expectations. In recognition of Prof. Newton's scientific acquirements, based chiefly on geological work done in the far West, he was this year awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy. His thorough scientific training, united to his marked natural qualifications, soon attracted the attention of the Trustees of the college, and not long after his graduation he was appointed Assistant Professor of Geology, a place which he filled with credit until appointed under Prof. Newberry one of the geologists of the great geological survey of Ohio.

While connected with this survey Prof. Newton accomplished a large amount of work which gained him the high esteem of his own profession. He also achieved a larger fame by his original and valuable papers touching economic geology. Particularly in the specialty of metallurgy Prof. Newton made himself an authority, since he had acquired a fund of information respecting the iron industry of the country possessed by few men. Two years ago Prof. Newton was appointed geologist to the United States Black Hills expedition. It was a new and unexplored country which he had to visit, and this circumstance inspired his zeal and ambition. He worked with enthusiasm, and gathered results which may eventually be put at their real importance. His report of this survey, which will be shortly published by the Government, is worthy of the oldest geologist we have. Prof. Newton returned to the Black Hills early this Summer, under the Department of the Interior, with a view to the more complete examination of certain special geological features of the country, in order to add to the completeness of his report. It was while on this duty that he lost his life. Prof. Newton was a man of great sensitiveness, modest, chiefly thoughtful of what he had to do, not of what would accrue to himself, and had the temperament of one who would have won for himself a distinguished place among the men who are trying to learn the material history of the world.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Buffalo paper commends the peach as "a delicious vegetable."

A meeting of Southern railroad freight agents is to be held to-morrow in Atlanta.

There have been scarcely any thunder-showers in Atlanta, Ga., this Summer. We could have spared them a few.

The Boston *Transcript* says that there are but six life insurance companies chartered by the State of Massachusetts.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* estimates the aggregate cost of the late Democratic State Convention, "to the people," at $40,000.

The Atlanta *Constitution* has intelligence that the "Independents" are arranging for a lively campaign at the next general election in Georgia.

The *Jewish Times* says that there are 15 newspapers and magazines in America devoted to the cause of Judaism and published and edited by Jews.

The Georgia Constitutional Convention has decided that the members of the Legislature shall be chosen and the vote upon the Constitution be taken in December next.

The Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph* says that it is an insect or grub which is killing the firs and spruces—the trees looking as if a heavy fire had run through the woods.

The "grass-widowers'" trains are again run this year on the railroads from Richmond, Va., on Saturday nights, to take husbands to their wives at the Summer resorts.

Among the inmates of the Virginia Penitentiary are a man and a woman who stole $100 from the latter's mother upon which to get married and set up housekeeping.

A Philadelphia correspondent intimates that there is talk of removing the Main Building from the Centennial Grounds to this City, and trying to make a successful exhibition here.

A Kentucky paper thus chronicles an elopement: "Mr. J. C. Jarboe and Miss Artelia Sterett left rather hastily on the up packet last night, destined for matrimony and misery."

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* says that a "repentant rebel" is secretly disliked in the North and openly despised in the South. It probably speaks authoritatively for its own section in this matter.

A Democratic paper says that this is "a poor year for close Republican States." It is too true. They are extremely liable to fall into Democratic control, than which no conceivable misfortune could be greater.

Bishop O'Connell, of California, has announced to his congregations that according to instructions received from Rome no Roman Catholic can participate in "round dances" under pain of mortal sin.

A correspondent of a Charleston paper anxiously inquires what became of the beautiful white stallion (Arabian) presented to "President" Jefferson Davis in the latter part of the late war by the Khédive of Egypt.

Official returns received at the office of the Secretary of State from all but seven counties in Kentucky give Tate, Democrat, 94,791; Trabue, Republican, 20,423. Tate's majority thus far is 74,370. It will exceed 75,000.

The Louisville *Commercial*, a Republican journal, is describing the Kentucky Legislature when it says: "The next Democratic Convention, for which delegates were chosen Aug. 6, will assemble at the State Capitol in Frankfort, Jan. 1, 1878."

Ex-Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, is reported as saying that he does not propose to make any especial personal effort to secure admission to his seat in the Senate; that that is a matter to be settled by the Republican Senators, and in whatever they may do he will cheerfully acquiesce.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* inquires: "If the [Conservative] platform is not for readjustment, what is it for? Will some sentimental wiseacre inform us? There is certainly contained in it no suggestion of raising the taxes, which is the only way of paying interest on the whole debt."

The Raleigh *News* says that Prof. F. W. Simonds, for several years instructor in natural history at Cornell University, has been elected Professor in the department of Natural History of the University of North Carolina. He will have especial charge of zoology and botany.

Commissioner Raum has written to an inquirer in Virginia that he does not so interpret the law as to hold a farmer liable to the special tax as a retail dealer in leaf tobacco who furnishes laborers in his employ with leaf tobacco for their own consumption, as a matter of convenience to them and not of profit to himself.

The Iowa Woman Suffrage Association extended an invitation to the American Woman Suffrage Association to hold its next annual meeting in that State, but Lucy Stone replied that "Iowa is so far removed from the homes of most of the delegates that, in the present dearth of money, the friendly invitation of the Iowa association cannot be accepted."

The Louisville *Commercial* gives a more satisfactory report of the result of the election for members of the Legislature in Kentucky. It says that at the election in 1875 the Republicans elected one Senator and 11 Representatives; this year they have chosen one Senator and 14 Representatives, showing a gain of three members of the House in the two years. The "holding-over" Senators are all Democrats.

The story of the Smotherses and the Lindseys is thus told by the Lebanon (Ky.) *Standard*: "Hiram Lindsey married Dorsia Smothers; John Lindsey married Harriet Smothers; Sarah M. Lindsey was given in marriage to Thomas Smothers; William Lindsey espoused Sarah Smothers, and after the death of the latter married Bettie Smothers; Ellen Lindsey was married to Isaac Smothers, and Buford Lindsey married Rebecca Smothers. It isn't often that a whole family Smothers its affection in that way."

An aspirant for the office of State Senator in Iowa writes to a political friend: "Some envius persons say i am Ambishous because the People want me to be candedate for senater but i am not ambishous i am a modest man and try to be good and foller the Golden rewl to do to others as they do to me and I reed my bible and i no the bible says that men's valting ambishion makes them leep so high that they sometimes fall down over on tother side so i am not Ambishous more then the rest there is plenty fellers wants to be candedates but the People dont want them."

RECEPTION TO THE CHIEF-JUSTICE

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 20.—Mr. Thomas C. Acton, formerly of the New-York Police Department, will give a reception at his country seat in Old Saybrook to-morrow afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock, in honor of Chief-Justice Waite. A large number of invitations to leading gentlemen in the State have been sent out, and the gathering promises to be a notable one. On the day following the Chief-Justice is to preside at a reunion of the Selden family at Fenwick Hall, Saybrook Point. From 300 to 400 representatives of the family from all parts of the country are expected to be present.

CURRENT POLITICAL NEWS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

PREPARING FOR WEDNESDAY'S CONVENTION—THE STATE TREASURERSHIP THE CHIEF BONE OF CONTENTION—A LARGE NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 20.—The Democratic clans are here, and the scattering shots of the skirmishers may be heard by the attentive listener. The chief position of assault, as might be expected of a poverty-stricken party, is the Treasurership, though, strange to say, the number of candidates for the Supreme Judgeship is the greatest. For the Treasurership the prominent candidates are Col. A. C. Noyes, of Clinton; D. O. Barr, of Allegheny; J. F. Temple, of Greene, (the present Auditor-General,) besides Powell, of Bradford, and Piersol, of Philadelphia. Barr claims a sufficient number of delegates to nominate him, but his nomination is not assured, as his friends are fearful that if he is given the prize the anti-Catholic element of the party will cut him, while on the other hand it is feared if he is slaughtered because of his religious faith the Catholics will rebel. Such is the position to-night on the State Treasurership. Col. Noyes, of Clinton, is Barr's strongest opponent, and the convention could make a much worse choice than the amiable and warm-hearted gentleman from Clinton. He is one of the "wheel-horses" of the Democracy in the Keystone State, and deserves some recognition at the hands of his party. The next few hours may develop a compromise between the chiefs of the contending factions which will obviate a struggle on the religious issue. For Auditor-General there is not enough of a contest to deserve mention. William P. Schell, of Bedford, is conceded on all sides to have the inside track. Neiman, of Northumberland, and Patterson, of Philadelphia, are mentioned in connection with the office, but it is a mere mention, and when the convention gets to business these two will be speedily shelved by the man from Bedford. For the Supreme Judgeship there are 10 candidates in the field. Judge Trunkey, of Venango, has the strongest following, and while his friends are not exultant, their tone and demeanor give assurance of confidence in their candidate's success. The other gentlemen mentioned for the position are Lamberton, of Luzerne; Clarke, of Indiana; Wilson, of Beaver; Golden, of Armstrong; Hadley, of Luzerne; Sheppard, Otterson, and Price, of Philadelphia, and Longacre, of Northampton.

WORKING MEN IN POLITICS.

DEMOCRATIC EFFORTS TO DIVIDE THE PARTY IN OHIO—AN ORGANIZATION EFFECTED IN BALTIMORE—TWELVE THOUSAND NAMES SIGNED TO THE ROLLS IN THAT CITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 20.—Mr Frank Skarda, nominee of the working men for Lieutenant-Governor in this State, and who carries most of the brains of the movement, was to-day interviewed in regard to the reported split in his party. He says: "There has been such an attempt made by the Democrats, and persisted in ever since we organized. They fear the large number of voters that are being drawn off from their ranks. This call for a convention for the 13th of September is instigated by them, but I don't fear anything from this move. In regard to there being dissatisfaction because lawyers and editors have been nominated upon our ticket, I would say that our men do not care, only so the men subscribe to our principles and grant our demands. We, as a party, are not office-seekers; we simply seek our rights, and there is no jealousy in regard to most of the nominees being in the southern part of the State. We are glad that the people call us communists, &c. That will do us good. The people will see that we are being abused, and will on that account vote with us." Mr. Skarda is confident that a large vote will be polled.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—The city convention of the Working Men's Party held its first meeting this evening, and effected a permanent organization by electing officers, appointing committees, and adopting the platform of principles proposed at the previous mass-meeting. All the wards of the city were regularly represented by delegates except the Fourth, and the meeting was very enthusiastic and largely attended. Speeches were made declaring that the working men had arisen to emancipate themselves from a worse slavery than the negroes ever suffered, and that they could only accomplish this by independent political organization. It was claimed that this is a political revolution, and that it will overthrow the oppression of laboring men by the moneyed classes by forcing the holders of United States bonds to immediately accept their redemption in greenbacks at their face value. The officers elected were required to pledge themselves publicly to sever all connection with any other political party. A resolution was adopted that the Working Men's Party will not accept any proposition or compromise from any other political organization to support or indorse its candidates. It was also resolved to make nominations for all the municipal offices to be filled this year. An effort to have the candidates selected entirely from the ranks of laborers was defeated, on the ground that it would drive away store-keepers, small dealers, and others who now sympathized with the movement. Some members of the convention seemed to think that the platform was too radical, and desired its amendment, but the majority was against them. Provision was made for constituting the usual party machinery for nominating candidates. Prominent men among the leaders say there are now 12,000 names signed to the rolls in the city.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

INVESTIGATING THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. AUSTIN LEAKE—HOW APPOINTMENTS WERE MADE BY HIM.

The special committee appointed by the Fifth Assembly District Republican Association, to investigate certain charges made against its President, Mr. Austin Leake, met last night at No. 217 Spring-street, to take the evidence of witnesses. The committee is as follows: Messrs. Eugene Ward, Abraham Lent, Daniel Mooney, Charles Lynch, and G. W. Betts, Secretary. All were present. Some eight or nine distinct charges were made, covering misappropriations of the funds and effects of the association, and certain improper appointments to office. The latter were investigated last night, the former being put over till the next meeting owing to absence of witnesses. Proceedings should have opened at 8 o'clock, but the committee waited until 8:30, vainly hoping that the principal person concerned would put in an appearance. It becoming evident that he would not, Mr. Abraham Lent, who throughout the proceedings showed a strong bias in favor of Mr. Leake, proposed to put over the hearing until next week. To this it was replied that Mr. Leake had been twice notified, and two adjournments already had because of his absence, and the business had gone far enough. Mr. Lent's motion was voted down, 4 to 1. Evidence on charges one, two, three, four, five, and the last on the list was then taken. The charges related to appointments to office, and were trivial affairs; the last was that the President had removed the furniture of the association to his place at Rockaway, for his private use there. It was proved that a certain Mr. Kelly had been appointed by Mr. Leake to the place of stenographer in Judge Parker's court, the said Kelly not being a resident of the Assembly District. It was proved that one Reagan had also been appointed as court officer in the same court, Reagan being an active Democrat. The third charge was as to the appointment of one Moncrieff to a place in the Custom-house. A long controversy took place on the subject of this individual's politics, it being proved that at one time he had been a Democrat and at another a Republican, and neither long. The only conclusion to be derived from the evidence was that the versatile appointee was of that class of politicians who go "on all sides which give places or pelf," but are consistent to one party—themselves. This being ascertained, the fourth charge was taken up, viz., whether Moncrieff had not agreed to pay $5 monthly to Mr. Leake in consideration of the appointment. On this point, it was shown that he had not agreed to pay that amount to the President personally, but to the association. It was further shown that Moncrieff had never paid a dollar to the association or its President, so that he was sharp enough to get the appointment on a promise which he never kept. The evidence altogether seemed to show that in this case Mr. Leake was not a rogue, only a fool. The fifth charge related to the appointment of a man to a place in the Post Office who resided in Manhattanville, but the witnesses not being present, the matter was laid over. The last charge on the list was that Mr. Leake had removed the furniture of the association to his place at Rockaway, and conclusive evidence on this was given by a member who saw the furniture where it was stored preparatory to removal, and by the Treasurer of the association. The charges of misappropriation of funds were laid over until the next meeting, on Monday next.

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

MEETING OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—NO CALL YET FOR THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Central Committee of New-Jersey met yesterday, at noon, in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City. There was a good representation from most of the counties, Mr. Colt, the Chairman, presiding. The purpose of calling the committee together was to consider what course should be adopted for conducting the coming campaign, and to ascertain the feeling of voters in the different sections of the State. Beside the committee there were present a number of prominent Republicans who were asked to confer with the committee and express themselves on any subject which might come before the body. The assemblage included Hon. F. A. Potts, Hon. William H. Kirk, Hon. John Y. Foster, and others. There was a free interchange of views about national politics, and it became known through the representatives from Essex, Union, Morris, and other counties, that there was general disapproval in those parts of the State of President Hayes' policy, only one member of the committee disturbing the unanimity of the disapproval. A resolution was adopted instructing the clerks of county organizations to call for an election of delegates on or before Sept. 15, and the fixing of the date of the convention was postponed until another meeting shall be held.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM RIVER.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NONPAREIL CLUB—FOUR EVENTS DECIDED—THE WINNERS IN EACH CONTEST.

The annual regatta of the Nonpareil Rowing Club, an association of oarsmen composed exclusively of compositors employed on some of the morning papers, took place yesterday afternoon on the Harlem River. About 400 friends of the club witnessed the races from the decks of the steamboat Fort Lee, on which they embarked from the foot of Beekman-street, foot of East Twenty-third-street, and at Harlem Bridge. Several of the local rowing clubs were represented on board. There was an evident lack of good management on the part of the Regatta Committee and the Committee of Arrangements, who were instrumental in marring the pleasure of the occasion by their disregard of punctuality in starting for the course and in calling the crews. The programme was made up of five events, the first being a contest between four crews in pair-oared gigs, for a prize presented by Mr. James Knott. The entries were: Crew No. 1, (white,) A. A. Mohr, D. Kells, and Charles E. Gatter, (coxswain:) No. 2, (gray,) D. Munro, J. S. O'Sullivan, and Alfred Browne, (coxswain:) No. 3, (blue and white,) J. D. Beers, J. McKibbin, and C. Dutton, (coxswain:) No. 4, (blue,) W. R. Kent, J. B. Couch, and J. Hiney, (coxswain.) Mr. David Roach, of the Dauntless Rowing Club, acted as referee and starter, and Mr. Charles Earwicker, of the Gramercy Boat Club, as time-keeper. The course lay straight away for a mile, between the railroad bridge and Macomb's Dam Bridge, the start being made from below. When the signal to start was given the Whites were the first to get to work, maintaining a slight lead for about 50 yards, when the blues shot a boat's length ahead. The grays and the white and blues, making a spurt, caught up to the whites, and, while the blues increased their lead several lengths, the whites fell considerably in the rear and made no further effort to gain a decent position. The blues maintained a good lead throughout, and won the race in 7m. 50s. The grays passed the flag second, the blue and whites getting in third. The second race advertised on the programme, between four-oared gigs, did not come off, owing to the inability of J. B. Couch, member of the victorious crew in the first contest, to row again. The third event was a match between four-oared gigs, over the same course, for gold badges. The competing crews were: No. 1, (blue,) J. D. Beers, (bow,) J. Lynas, W. McKibbin, George Johnson, (stroke,) and J. Hiney, (coxswain;) No. 2, (gray,) J. Dutton, (bow;) James S. O'Sullivan, J. F. Shackelton, D. Munro, (stroke,) and Alfred Browne, (Coxswain.) The grays took the lead at the start, and kept it throughout, winning by about three lengths in 7m. 25s. The fourth race was between single sculls rowed by W. R. Kent, (blue,) G. W. Johnson, (blue and white,) and D. Munro, (gray.) The prize awarded was a championship gold badge presented by Mr. John Kyle. The same course was rowed over. Kent led from the start, Johnson remaining a few lengths behind him, and keeping about 30 yards ahead of Munro. When Kent passed the flag Johnson was only one length behind him. The former's time was 7m. 25s. The regatta terminated with a winning match between A. A. Mohr and E. Masters over a course of one-quarter of a mile. Mohr was the victor in 7m.

"BLACK-MAILING" A RAILROAD.

A RECEIVER ASKED FOR THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH LINE—CONDITION OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS.

Reports were current on the street yesterday morning that an application was about to be made for a Receiver of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and the price of the stock fell off rapidly in consequence. President Richardson, of the company, said that the reports were true in this, that notice had been served on the officers of the road at St. Joseph, by Wells Hendershott, a lawyer of that city, in behalf of L. W. Morse, also a resident of that place. The application was to have been made yesterday in the Circuit Court at Kingston, Caldwell County, which Mr. Richardson described as a small town, 10 miles from railroad or telegraphic communication, and accessible only by wagons. The plaintiff's papers apply for an injunction restraining the company from further operating the road or disposing of any of its property, and for the appointment of a Receiver. They allege that the debt of the company is over $24,000,000; that in 1871 the stock sold at 119 per share, and that at present it sells at only $10 per share for common and $22 per share for preferred; that the failure of the road to pay further dividends out of its net earnings is due to the reckless expenditures and gross mismanagement of its present officers, and several incidents of alleged corruption and malfeasance are cited. Mr. Richardson says that the plaintiff, Morse, was formerly one of the company as paymaster, and is a defaulter in over $2,700. One week ago he had 100 shares placed to his credit on the books of the company, evidently for the purposes of the present suit. Mr. Richardson says that since the decision in the $4,000,000 land grant trust suit in favor of the company, six weeks ago, he has been overrun by persons and letters endeavoring to blackmail the company, and the reason of the present suit is that he treated all such attempts as they deserved. He officially characterizes Mr. Morse's application as pure, unadulterated black-mail, and says that steps are to be taken to have him arrested on a criminal charge at once. Mr. Richardson adds, in conclusion, that the company has not defaulted on any of its obligations. The last annual statement shows the total of stocks and bonds to be $22,951,724, of which the bonded debt foots up $8,700,000. The road operated is 296.5 miles long, and is fully equipped. The net earnings for the year ending Aug. 31, 1876, were $470,253 74, and for the four months ending Dec. 31, 1876, $215,552 33. The net earnings go toward payment of the interest on bonds, which amounts to $660,000 per year. The floating debt is "about" $219,971 11. The following are the assets as furnished by Mr. Richardson:

Land-grant notes or mortgages	$2,700,000
About 100,000 acres of land, average sales in these depressed times about $12 per acre, say	1,200,000

The company owns the bridge at Kansas City, which cost $1,600,000, and is clear—no bonds on it. We also own the entire approach to this bridge—the one at Atchison and St. Joseph. On the above we receive a royalty of over $80,000 per year. The company now has the use of elevator at St. Joseph, and will have the use of the one erecting at Hannibal about Sept. 1. The one at Kansas City is progressing favorably. Our freight agent estimates that these elevators will be worth at least $200,000 per year to the road. It has paid off all its legal claims as called upon to date, and has this season put down 2,000 tons of steel rails, with new ties, and expect to lay 3,000 tons more during the year; has also renewed a large amount of rolling stock. Mr. Richardson felt confident that the road is in a condition to earn a dividend for its shareholders after providing for all its obligations. The earnings for the months of April, May, and June show an increase of $83,946 36. The business at present is large and the outlook very satisfactory. A dispatch received at the company's office late yesterday afternoon says the hearing on the application has been postponed until Sept. 3.

THE MEXICAN BORDER RAIDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.—The following telegram from Gen. Ord has been received at the War Department:

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 17.

To Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington:

Just received from Gen. Switzer the following: "Three of the outlaws were caught last night—Camargo, the leader, and two others. The band consisted of eight, two of whom are residents of Texas, five Mexicans, and one whose nationality is unkown. Gen. Benevides feels sure that the balance, including the prisoners, will be caught. Authorities have their names." E. O. C. ORD, Brigadier-General.

The band of outlaws alluded to by Gen. Ord is that which broke open the jail at Rio Grande City a few nights ago and released certain prisoners confined therein.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 20.—The bodies of Engineer William James and Fireman John Braxton, who were killed by the explosion of the tug Matt White Saturday morning, have been recovered.

STEVENS POINT, Wis., Aug. 20.—Moses Strong, Assistant State Geologist, and a son of Hon. Moses M. Strong, of Mineral Point, was drowned in Flambeau River on Saturday while engaged in his geological explorations. His body was recovered this morning.

WASHINGTON.

THE DUTY ON SUGAR.

A DECISION BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—ALL SUGAR ARTIFICIALLY COLORED TO BE SEIZED AFTER OCT 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Treasury Department has issued a circular upon the subject of sugars artificially colored. It is in the shape of a letter to the Collector of Customs at Boston as follows:

The letter of your Special Deputy of the 13th inst. is received, in which he incloses one from United States District Attorney Sanger, upon the subject of sugars artificially colored. The instructions to you of the 2d inst. were that, in any case where it was found that sugar had been purged by the centrifugal or other process, and had been subsequently colored by the addition of foreign substances, a duty of 15 cents per pound would be imposed under Schedule G of the Revised Statutes. That duty is only applicable to sugars which have been colored, tinctured, or in any way adulterated after being refined, and the question is raised whether sugars which have been merely purged by the centrifugal or other process can, in view of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Barlow claimant, (7 Peters, 204,) be considered refined sugars. Waiving consideration of that question, it is deemed proper to refer to the clause in the Revised Statutes which imposes 15 cents per pound duty on colored sugars. Three paragraphs in schedule G read as follows:

Sugar candy, not colored, 10 cents only, per pound and all other confectionery not otherwise provined for, made wholly or in part of sugars and on sugar after being refined, when not colored, or in any way adulterated, valued at 30 cents per pound, or less, 15 cents per pound. Confectionery valued above 30 cents per pound, or when sold by the box, package, or otherwise than by the pound, 50 per centum ad valorem.

The term "sugar" is thus used in connection with candy and other confectionery, and you only to an article which may have a value of 30 cents per pound. The value of 30 cents per pound is made the dividing line between the duty of 15 cents per pound and 50 per cent. ad valorem, and the provision of law referred to was probably framed to prevent the introduction of candy or confectionary under some other name at a less rate of duty. The department is therefore of opinion that the provision of law which imposes 15 cents per pound duty on sugars after being refined, when tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, is not applicable to the class of sugars under consideration. The practice of coloring sugars by any foreign substance for the purpose of reducing the grade according to the Dutch standard, and thereby securing their entry at the Custom-house at a lower rate of duty than would be charged upon their true color, is undoubtedly an evasion of the true intent of the law. In the case of the United States against certain sugar of which the San Francisco and Pacific Sugar Company were claimants, which was tried in 1870, it was held that this word "color" in the Tariff act as applied to sugars must be understood to mean the degree of brightness which the sugar had attained in the ordinary course of its manufacture, and that if this be afterward changed artificially, the hue so acquired cannot be considered the color referred to by Congress as a standard for duties.

In view of all the facts now presented, the department directs that on importations of sugar which shall be found to have been artificially colored after manufacture, the samples taken shall be cleansed of their artificial color, and that the duty shall be assessed upon the true color so ascertained. Certain sugars were detained by the Customs officers at New-York in January last which for a time were believed to have been artificially colored, but were subsequently delivered upon the opinion of the District Attorney that no fraud on the revenue had been committed, as the coloring matter was found to be merely caromel or burned sugar, and was therefore not a foreign substance. This department, however, made no decision upon the question, and it now deems it its duty to inform all parties that the importation of sugars artificially colored for the purpose of securing thereby an entry at the Custom-house at a lower rate of duty than would be charged upon the color attained in the ordinary process of manufacture is regarded as a direct evasion of the revenue laws, and all importations of that character made into the United States on and after the 1st of October next will be seized, and prosecuted for forfeiture.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

AN IMPERIAL EDICT AGAINST THE USE OF OPIUM—THE PORTS RECENTLY OPENED TO FOREIGN TRADE—ARRIVAL OF MINING MACHINERY FROM ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The United States Minister to China has transmitted to the Department of State a copy of an edict issued by the Imperial Government against the use of opium, on the representation of the Minister of China in London that its use was bringing destruction upon the Chinese people. From this edict it appears that, notwithstanding the strict laws forbidding the use of opium by the officials, gentry, and soldiers, its use is extending day by day, and its terrible results are extending in the same ratio. The United States Minister thinks that vigorous efforts might limit the cultivation of the poppy in China, which is increasing rapidly, and the use of the drug by officials, gentry, and soldiers, but does not think that more than this need be expected. In addition to the home production, opium is imported into China to the annual value of over $40,000,000, principally from British India. More than $1,000,000 worth is annually imported into California for the use of the Chinese in that State.

Another dispatch from the same source reports that machinery has arrived from England for the working of the coal mines near Keelung, Formosa; that engineers have been sent to construct a telegraph line from that port to Taiwan-Foo, and that an expert has been sent to the United States to report upon and develop the oil resources of the island.

From recent advices received at the State Department from China it appears that the ports opened to foreign trade under the Chefoo Convention have not so far answered to the expectations of the mercantile communities. The cause of this is attributed to the fact that the native dealers are tending more and more to go to Shanghai to make their purchases, availing themselves only of the machinery of steamer transports to lay down their goods at their own place of trade. Wenchon is the only one of the newly opened ports where any foreign houses have been established. It is thought that both this place and Wuhu might be made places of considerable trade if foreign energy and capital were brought to bear upon their development.

THE REBELLION IN JAPAN.

LUIGO TAKAMOVI SCORNFULLY REJECTS OVERTURES FOR PEACE—A FREE CRITICISM OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A dispatch has been received at the Department of State from the United States Minister to Japan, containing copies of correspondence between Admiral Kervamurs, Acting Minister of the Navy, and Luigo Takamovi, leader of the Satsuma rebels. The Admiral, after recounting the evils of the rebellion, and the impossibility of succeeding against the constituted authorities, offers, if Luigo and his army will lay down their arms, repent of their errors, and return to duty, to intercede with the Government for their pardon and Luigo's restoration to rank and honor again. Luigo, who held the rank of Marshal in the Imperial Army previous to his revolt, recounts the causes which drove him and his army into rebellion, scornfully rejects all overtures looking to peace until the enemies of right and justice who surround and mislead the Emperor are punished, and says that the imperial Army are in reality rebels employed by the treacherous servants about his Majesty to prevent the establishment of right and justice; that when the criminal code is mockery and the law powerless, wrong and right lose their proper meaning and become confused; that they feel fully capable of continuing the war; that the mere assertion of the Admiral's proposal to ask for their pardon only angers them, because they all know how to die for a great cause, and cannot be moved from their purpose by any regard for life or death; and end by telling the Admiral that they will refuse to receive any more letters from him.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Capt. R. D. Lowry has been ordered to command the training-ship Constitution, at Philadelphia, in place of Capt. James A. Green, detached from that vessel and placed on waiting orders; Commander S. D. Greene has been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy; Commander G. C. Wiltz has been detached from the command of the Lehigh, at Norfolk, and placed on waiting orders; Commander James D. Graham has been detached from the command of the Passaic as on sea duty, but ordered to remain in command of the vessel as on shore duty; Lieut. George R. Durand has been detached from the Lehigh as on sea duty, and ordered to command that vessel as on shore duty; Lieuts. E. Longnecker and William P. Day have been detached from the Passaic, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. A. A. Boyd has been detached from the Lehigh and ordered to the Hydrographic Office; Lieut. F. S. Bassett and Assistant Paymaster John W. Jordan have been ordered to accompany a draft of men from New-York to the Mare Island Navy-yard, and upon arrival there to report for duty on board the Portsmouth; Ensign M. G. Reynolds has been ordered to the receiving-ship Wyoming, at Washington; Boatswain Daniel Ward has been ordered to the training-ship Minnesota, at New-York; Cadet Midshipman Horace M. Witzel, Alfred Jeffrier, Russell C. Paris, Hiers Taylor, Thomas M. Bramby, Jonathan K. Brice, Albert Gleares, James H. Oliver, James P. Parker, Herbert O. Dunn, William S. Benson, and Simon Cook have been ordered to the Hartford, at Norfolk, Va., now preparing to sail for the South Atlantic, of which squadron she will be the flag-ship; Lieut. E. P. Wood is detached from the Naval Academy, and Lieut. Clifford B. Gill is detached from the receiving-ship Wabash, and ordered to accompany a draft of men from New-York to the Mare Island Navy-yard, and upon their arrival there to report for duty on the Portsmouth; Master William C. Babcock is detached from the Lehigh and ordered to duty at the Signal Office in Washington; Master Charles D. Gallowy is detached from the Lehigh, and Midshipman Henry J. Hunt from the Swatara, and placed on waiting orders; Ensign George B. Peters is detached from the receiving-ship Wyoming and ordered to duty in the coast survey; Ensign John M. Bowyer is detached from the Monongahela and ordered to the Michigan; Midshipman Henry Minett is detached from the Plymouth and ordered to the Swatara; Midshipman James C. Gilmore is detached from the Lehigh and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va.; Assistant Surgeon H. G. Beyer is detached from the Passaic and ordered to accompany a draft of men from New-York to the Mare Island Navy-yard, and upon his arrival there to report for duty on the Portsmouth; Boatswain James Nash is detached from the training-ship Minnesota and granted leave of absence for three months.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 20.—The United States steam-ship Plymouth, from Washington, with the battalion of marines and sailors on board, passed here at 7 A. M. to-day for Norfolk. The United States steam-ship Powhattan sailed at 8 A. M. to-day for the Norfolk Navy-yard to receive some necessary repairs.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $630,708 05, and from Customs, $405,178 46.

Gen. Garfield arrived here to-day bringing his family. He leaves to-morrow to take part in the Ohio campaign.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner this morning received a telegram from Richmond, Ind., which says: "Senator Morton continues to improve, and his physicians are more hopeful than ever."

Mail service has been extended by the Post Office Department on the Nebraska railways, from Seward to York, Neb., a distance of 27 miles, and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road, from Florence to Eldorado, Kansas, a distance of 31 miles.

The State Department has official information of the arrival of United States Minister Fish at Berne and of his presentation to the President of the Swiss Republic. Advices are also received of the arrival of Minister Kasson at Vienna and of his reception by the Emperor.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day had a conference with the Secretary of War in regard to the Sitting Bull Commission, but no time was fixed for its departure. Gen. Terry, one of the members thereof, is expected here about Wednesday, and the time will then be definitely determined.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $12,248,030 08; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,160,858; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $59,500,000; coin—including $38,989,800 in coin certificates—$102,538,886 02; outstanding legal tenders, $359,094,220.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

LAST DAY OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION—LECTURES BY REV. DRS. ABBOTT AND DEEMS.

FAIR POINT, N. Y., Aug. 20.—This is the last day of the Chautauqua Sunday-school Assembly. At 8:30 o'clock this morning Dr. Vincent presided over a conference on the International Lesson system. At this conference 290 schools were represented. At 11 o'clock Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., of New-York, lectured on "Why Do I Teach Sunday-School." At 2 o'clock Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., of New-York, lectured on "The Bible and Modern Science." The Doctor stated that he was not a teacher or student of modern science further than to possess the general knowledge possessed by scholars. The Bible was an illustration of the principle of survival of the fittest. One unavoidably assumes that all things had a beginning; evolution itself assumes this. We should all study nature and the Bible thoroughly. Every man should say, "Who is afraid?" It is good to learn to sleep when the clock ticks or when cats howl on the fence. The believer in the Bible should never fear scientific facts. Such investigators as Tyndall and Huxley should have the largest liberty in the pursuit of scientific truth. Preachers should not speak indecorously of these men; neither should students of theology be sneered at. They must also be allowed to pursue their investigations. There are as many changes in the readings of the rocks as in the readings of the roots. The Gospel of Jesus Christ hangs on something more solid than the centre of the material system. The grave question of modern thought is this: How are men of science to reconcile their ideas with established religious truth? In all researches it will be found that all true religion and all true science agree. In his argument on creation Tyndall says: "All life must be the issue of antecedent life." Illustrating another point, Prof. Proctor claims that this month the constellation of the Dipper will be broken up. The Bible says: "The heavens are waxing old as a garment." The lecture was listened to with great satisfaction by Professors of science and theology on the platform and in the audience.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott answered questions concerning the Bible in the pavilion. At 7 o'clock the children's final review was held by Rev. B. T. Vincent, of Mauch Chunk, Penn. At 8 o'clock Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., delivered an address on the future work of Chautauqua. Men need to think as well as work for personal enjoyment as well as utility, and it was intended that Chautauqua should be a college or school for such people as should come under its influence. Next year there would be a lecture on English history and astronomy in addition to the usual educational features. There would also be a big hotel, and a good one; a children's pavilion, an Alumni pavilion, a ministers' retreat, an immense inclosed auditorium, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other State buildings, &c. Brief addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Curling, of Cleveland; Rev. James E. Gilbert, of Lexington, Ky., Superintendent of the Loveland Encampment; Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., of New-York; Prof. McCosh, of Princeton; C. B. Stout, of New-Jersey, and Rev. Dr. Deems, of New-York.

GREAT TEMPERANCE REVIVAL.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The great temperance movement in this the lower portion of the city of Kingston, exceeds anything ever before known here. The movement commenced with a prayer-meeting in the Rondout Methodist Episcopal Church on Friday morning, Aug. 10. At that meeting J. C. Gobright, one of Murphy's missionaries, led the meeting, and 69 names were signed to the Murphy pledge, and that number of blue ribbons donned. The succeeding Sunday an afternoon meeting was held, at which 211 signed. This has been followed by meetings every evening, and up to Sunday afternoon 1,264 names had been signed, 513 of whom were affixed on Saturday and Sunday. The movement takes in all classes, and so far from diminishing in volume, is increasing every day, so that an extra hall has been secured to provide for overflow meetings. A ladies' committee has been at work, and a score of young men are actively engaged, and the leader now counts on securing 5,000 signatures to the Murphy pledge. Temperance reading-rooms and refreshment saloons are projected, and means for clothing reformed inebriates are to be provided, together with a considerable sum of money. Altogether this is the largest tidal wave in the temperance line that Rondout has ever seen, and it embraces all classes of temperance workers.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 20.—There are now four British war vessels at this port.

FAIR POINT, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Scientific Congress opens its three days' session to-morrow.

OTTAWA, Aug. 20.—Hon. Mr. Wells will leave for Manitoba this evening on public business. Hon. Mr. Pelletier will accompany him.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

SUICIDE OF A NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL.

DEATH OF A NATIVE OF PORT JERVIS IN AN ENGLISH JAIL—HIS REMARKABLE CAREER.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 20.—News has been received here of the death by suicide of a young German named Frank Kahler in Plymouth Jail, England, where he was confined on a charge of murder. Kahler was a native of this place, near which his parents still reside, and, although but 24 years old, had been a notorious criminal from a child. He had been in prison several times, and at the time of his death was an escaped Sing Sing convict. His career had been a remarkable one. In January, 1873, he, with several others, was arrested in this place on a charge of burglary. There had been a large number of skillful and bold robberies committed in this place and vicinity for some months, but the perpetrators succeeded in eluding the Police until Kahler's connection with the crimes was accidentally discovered. In February he pleaded guilty of the charge against him with the expectation of escaping with a light sentence. Judge Fullerton, however, sentenced him to five years in Sing Sing. Upon entering that prison Kahler was put to work in the cooper shop. He made several attempts to escape, but was not successful until the 16th of June, 1873. He was at work heading-up barrels near the prison dock, where a barge was loading. At his request a fellow-convict succeeded in heading him up in a barrel without being discovered. The barrel was loaded upon the barge, which sailed away toward evening. It anchored off Tarrytown that night, and at midnight Kahler knocked the head out of the barrel and jumped into the river. He swam to the east shore, and proceeding inland two miles, gained an entrance into a farm-house. There he stole a suit of clothes, threw off his prison suit, which he left at the house, and returned to the Hudson River Railroad, on which he stole a ride to New-York. He returned to Port Jervis, where he remained concealed for some time. When discovered he fled, and at Callicoon was arrested, but escaped from the officers, swam the Delaware River, and eluded pursuit in the forests of Pennsylvania. Shortly afterward he was heard from at Montreal, Canada. In the Fall of 1873 he went to Washington and enlisted in the Navy. His vessel was sent to join the South Atlantic Squadron. While enjoying a leave of absence in Rio Janeiro, he and four others from the vessel deserted, and joined a whaling crew about to sail from that port. They were but a few days at sea when the yellow fever broke out on board the ship. Twelve of the crew died with it, and among them were Kahler's four fellow-deserters. To add to the terrors of the crew the ship was disabled in a violent storm, and they were compelled to leave her and take to the boats. After drifting about for some days they were picked up by an English merchant vessel, and landed at Laguna, Brazil. Kahler returned to Rio Janeiro, and subsequently was engaged as a mine superintendent to go to Ouro Prete, in the Brazilian gold region. Kahler did not remain long there, and wrote home that he had left because he did not like the work. Other adventures he had there, however, were that he was detected in robbing a miner of a large amount of money; that he shot and killed the man who discovered him, and escaped from the vicinity.

On the 17th of June, 1874, the United States man-of-war Swatara, commanded by Capt. Chandler, sailed from New-York on the expedition sent out by the Government to observe the transit of Venus. The steamer touched at Bahia, Brazil, and while there enlisted a number of seamen. Among them was Frank Kahler. He remained with the vessel until February, 1876, going to Cape Town, Africa, the Kerguelan Island, Van Dieman's Land, New-Zealand, Chatham Island, the Auckland Islands, and Melbourne, Australia. At that place Kahler left the Swatara, and in a short time was heard from in England. Up to January last he was at Manchester, and from all accounts was living among the worst criminals. On the morning of Jan. 14, 1877, a German sailor was found dead near Plymouth, England. The back part of his head was crushed in, and a large stone, covered with blood, lay near at hand. The sailor had been murdered and robbed. The night before he had left a party of sailors at a drinking place in Plymouth, and had been followed by a stranger who had passed the evening in the place. The sailor had considerable money, and had exhibited it several times in the saloon. A search was made for the stranger, who was found concealed in a hay-rick, two miles out of Plymouth. He was arrested, and in his possession was a quantity of gold coin. He gave his name as Frank Kahler, and was held to answer the charge of murder. During the interval between that date and last week nothing was heard of Kahler by his friends here, and the description of the murderer and circumstances connected with the crime left no doubt that he and Frank Kahler, the escaped burglar, were one and the same person. The news of the suicide would seem to confirm the belief.

THE WRECK OF THE STEAM-SHIP ETEN

PANAMA, Aug. 11.—The details of the loss of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Eten, on the rocks Los Vilos, near Valparaiso, are somewhat amplified, but in substance are the same as those communicated in my last dispatch. The loss of life is variously stated, probably reaching the number of 50. One sad incident is that, while efforts were being made to rescue 20 of the shipwrecked who were grouped on a rock 500 yards from the shore, the boats of the vessels employed found it to be impossible to reach the survivors, and these, out of pure desperation, threw themselves into the sea to escape further sufferings from famine and thirst. The loss of the steamer is the first item in a probably long list to originate from the catastrophe of May last. Currents and consequent bearings have been changed by that commotion. The Eten was driven on the rocks while pursuing an exceptionally safe course, but it was not imagined by the officers on board, all of whom were well acquainted with the coast, that greater caution was necessary.

THE GRAND LODGE OF ODD-FELLOWS.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows of the State of New-York will meet in annual session in this city to-morrow, where it was organized 40 years ago, and where the present Most Worthy Grand Master, John T. Van Nort, resides. The session will last four days, and 500 or 600 representatives will be present, with many other members of the order. Grand Sire Stokes, of Philadelphia, head of the order in the United States; officers of the Grand Lodges of States adjoining New-York; the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, Canada, and other dignitaries are expected. Grand Representative George Haskins, of the Grand Lodge of the United States; Most Worshipful Grand Master-elect George W. Dilkes, and others are now here. Numerous Odd-fellows arrive by every train. A large excursion from New-York will come to-morrow, when the grand festival will be held.

THE PARAGUAY SILVER MINES.

PANAMA, Aug 11.—The *Star and Herald's* Peruvian correspondent, writing from Lima, July 27, says of the Cerro de Pasco: "Those wonderful silver mines are destined to astonish the world with their production as soon as the machinery, already at hand, is placed in position. According to the reports made by the engineers in charge, the quantity of metallurgic earth which may be extracted from the mines by Mr. Meigge, the contractor, even before the submerged shafts are drained, would amount to over 200,000 tons, which, giving 6 marks to the ton, would form a sum sufficient to place even a nation as wholly bankrupt as Paraguay upon her feet again.

A FREE-THINKERS' SOCIETY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Free-Thinkers' Convention, which has been in session near Wolcott during the last three days, had an attendance of nearly 2,000 persons, and was the largest Free-Thinking convention ever held in the United States. Prof. C. D. B. Mills, of Syracuse, presided, and 30 of the western counties of the State were represented. An organization

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$14,000 C., C. & Al. C. 1st. 33 | 100 C., C. & I. ... 27
2,000 do. ... 33½ | 500 do. ... 27½
6,000 do. ... 34 | 5400 North-western ... 28¾
5,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv. ... 90 | 300 do. ... 29
300 Del. & Hud. ... 50 | 100 North-west. pf. ... 58⅜
200 do. ... 50⅛ | 100 do. ... 58⅝
200 do. ... 50¼ | 500 do. ... 58¾
200 do. ... 50⅜ | 200 do. ... 59
750 do. ... 50⅝ | 100 do. ... 59⅛
200 do. ... 50 | 1200 do. ... 59
100 At. & Pac. T. ... 20¾ | 700 do. ... 58⅝
200 West. Union ... 79⅜ | 800 do. ... 59
100 do. ... 6 79½ | 200 Cen. of N. J. ... 18⅜
100 do. ... 79½ | 500 do. ... 21
1700 do. ... 79¾ | 200 do. ... 20¾
1500 do. ... 79¾ | 800 do. ... 21½
1500 do. ... 79¾ | 600 do. ... 20
900 do. ... 79⅝ | 100 do. ... 19½
100 do. ... 79⅛ | 1800 St. Paul pf. ... 65½
100 do. ... 79¼ | 1400 do. ... 65⅝
700 do. ... 79 | 200 do. ... 65⅞
400 Quicksilver pf. ... 31 | 500 do. ... 65½
600 Pacific Mail. ... 24 | 200 do. ... 65¾
100 do. ... 23⅞ | 500 do. ... 65⅝
200 do. ... 23⅜ | 1000 Rock Island. ... 99
1000 do. ... 23⅝ | 500 do. ... 99⅜
400 do. ... 23½ | 100 do. ... 99½
1000 do. ... 23¾ | 200 do. ... 99¾
300 do. ... 23 | 100 do. ... 99¼
200 At. & Pac. Tel. b.c. ... 20 | 100 do. ... 99¾
200 Del. & Hud. ... b.c. 49⅜ | 50 do. ... 99⅝
200 do. ... 49⅝ | 100 do. ... c. 99½
200 do. ... 49⅞ | 100 do. ... 99¾
200 do. ... 50 | 100 C. & R. I. ... b.c. 99⅛
50 do. ... 50⅛ | 200 do. ... 99¾
100 do. ... 50⅜ | 100 do. ... 99⅝
100 do. ... 50⅝ | 400 do. ... 99¾
100 do. ... 50¾ | 100 do. ... 99⅞
100 do. ... 50¼ | 600 do. ... s3. 99⅞
100 do. ... s30. 49¾ | 500 do. ... 100
100 do. ... 50¼ | 100 do. ... c. 99⅞
100 do. ... 50⅛ | 2900 do. ... 99¾
100 do. ... 49⅝ | 625 do. ... 99⅞
100 do. ... 49¾ | 200 do. ... 99⅝
2300 North-western ... 28 | 200 do. ... 99⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. ... c. 111⅛
20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, B. ... c. 109⅞
10,000 do. ... b.c. 109⅞
15,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. ... 109⅞
$10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R. ... 107⅜
10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C. ... 12.107⅜
24,000 U. S. 4s, 1907, E. ... 12.105⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 B., C. & R. 1st. ... 103
2,000 do. ... 50¼
200 do. ... 50
200 do. ... 50¼
750 do. ... 50
200 do. ... c. 50
100 At. & Pac. T. ... 20¾
100 do. ... 20¾
500 do. ... 20
1000 do. ... 20
1,000 Mil. & St. P. ... 99¾
$,000 Mil. & St. P., C. & M. D. ... 99¾
5,000 N. W. C. C. G. ... 90
5,000 do. ... 89¾
1,000 D. & H. R. '91. ... 99
5,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv. ... 89¾
2,000 O. & M. con. ... 85½
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st. ... 105¾
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. ... 84
1,000 do. ... 84¼
6,000 do. ... 84¼
2,000 do. ... 84¾
1,000 Ot. West. 2d. ... 69½
10,000 W. U. R., 1900. ... 103
2,000 W. U. C., 1900. ... 103
11 Bank of Com. ... 126
100 Com. Coal. ... b.c. 63¼
100 Quicksilver. ... b.c. 18¾
100 Quicksilver pf. b.c. 31¼
100 do. ... 31½
200 do. ... 32
100 do. ... 33
200 At. & Pac. Tel. b.c. 20
200 Del. & Hud. ... b.c. 49⅜
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SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$6,000 W. U. C., 1900. ... 103
5,000 T. & W. C. conv. Large. ... 38
4,000 L. & N. con. ... 90
5,000 N. J. C. 1st, con. ... 72
20 Market Bank. ... 102
700 Del. & Hud. ... 50
20 do. ... 49½
10 Amer. Ex. ... 112
500 West. Union. ... 79⅞
200 do. ... b3. 80
200 do. ... 80
200 do. ... 80⅛
1287 do. ... 80⅜
1600 do. ... 80⅝
1700 do. ... 80¾
1000 do. ... 80⅞
25 N. Y. C. & H. ... 100
200 do. ... 100
200 do. ... a10. 99
200 do. ... 99⅝
100 do. ... 99¾
200 Mich. Central. ... 54
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100 do. ... 53⅝
100 do. ... 53½
300 Lake Shore. ... 60⅜
100 do. ... s3. 60⅝
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SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the Company of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the years.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or southing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SCOTIA.....WED., Aug. 22 | ALGERIA.....WED., Sept. 5
RUSSIA.....WED., Aug. 29 | BOTHNIA.....WED., Sept. 12

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTHIA

embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, 1877.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 22
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 25

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and through rates at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY & HASELL, General Agents.
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North-River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $20. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 25 | DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 8
MOSEL.....Sat., Sept. 1 | ODER.....Sat., Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Ethiopia...Aug. 25, 6 A. M. | Devonia...Sept. 8, 6 A. M.
Victoria...Sept. 1, 11 A. M. | Athenia...Sept. 15, 11 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Elysia.....Aug. 29, 9 A. M. | Australia...Sept. 8, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier (New) Nos. 20 and 21, North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low est rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Canada, Th., Aug. 30, 3 P. M. | Greece, Th., Sept. 6, 3 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Egypt, Sat., 10:30 A. M. | The Queen, Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M.
England, Sat., Sep. 8, 3 P. M. | Spain, Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.

GENERAL HARRISON J. HIBBERT, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

From New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
ST. LAURENT, LA CHESNEZ, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 4 P. M.
AMERIQUE, FORTOUL.....Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANTAIRE.....Wednesday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 25, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 1, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from the Company's Pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Friday, Aug. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Sept. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 12

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M, from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Aug. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Dearen.....Wednesday, Aug. 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Thurman.....Wednesday, Sept. 5

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Aug. 25

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Sept. 3 and Sept. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

POMMERANIA.....Aug. 23 | GELLERT.....Sept. 6
WIELAND.....Aug. 30 | SUEVIA.....Sept. 13

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO. C. H. ADAMS & SONS.
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD,

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 8:30 A. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (8:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 2:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 9 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

18 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 9:30, and 11 A. M., (limited Express, 1:33 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 9 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877,

through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at 4 Court-st. Company's offices, Nos. 7 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS

leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st. East River 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, 2:45, 8:45 A. M., 5:30, 8:02 P. M.; Sundays, from Brooklyn, at 4:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 8:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:45, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 4:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Cold Spring Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 6:05, 8:43 P. M.—7 P. M. For Rockaway only—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Parkplace, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M. daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 9, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,

and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West. Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boat, leaving Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) daily at 5:15 P. M.

FARE ONLY $1 50.

and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.
Messrs.'s String Bands accompany each steamer.

S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA VIA PEOPLE'S LINE FROM PIER

No. 41 N. R.—Large, steady, well-ventilated boats. Fare to Saratoga, $2 70; Excursion Tickets, good during season, to Albany and return, $2; Saratoga and return, $4 40. Passengers conveyed to and from Brooklyn free by boats of the Brooklyn Annex.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C.

VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:30, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received and checked for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) at 9 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD.—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 21st....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st....6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 22d...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 22d. 6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 23d....3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 23d...6:45 A. M.
Friday, 24th.....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 24th.....6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 25th...4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 25th...6:45 A. M.
Sunday, 26th.....8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 25th...8:00 P. M.
Monday, 27th.....6:00 A. M.	Sunday, 26th.....4:00 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.

FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 21st....9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 21st....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 22d. 9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 22d. 3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 23d....9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 23d....3:00 P. M.
Friday, 24th.....9:00 A. M.	Friday, 24th.....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 25th...1:00 P. M.	Monday, 27th.....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 27th.....6:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 28th....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 29th 6:30 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY

and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer

EGBERT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for Catskill and Stuyvesant. Freight taken on reasonable terms.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.

Free transfer for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28, N. R., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10. Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive at New-York, 6:30 P. M. the next day.

GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY,

LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. P. SCHUYLER will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.

Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT

Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

A.—MARY POWELL.—FOR WEST POINT

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OREAD INSTITUTE

A TAMMANY CONTRACTOR.

WERE HIS SCALES TRUE OR FALSE?

JAMES H. GRAHAM CHARGED WITH FURNISHING INCORRECT MEASURES OF COAL TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—HOW HE PROCURED HIS CONTRACT—TWO VARYING SETS OF VOUCHERS FURNISHED TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—REPORT OF A SUPPLY CLERK ON THE SUBJECT.

What appears to be an attempt to defraud the City has been discovered on the part of a contractor, who has become connected with the Fire Department. The name of the contractor is James H. Graham, a coal dealer, of Avenue A and Ninetieth-street. This person's name appears on the contract but it seems that the name of his father, Michael Graham, of No. 245 East Eighty-sixth-street, should properly appear there. The reason for this statement will be revealed further on. On the 18th of last April the Fire Commissioners advertised for proposals to furnish them with 1,800 tons of egg coal, 1,200 tons of stove coal, and 100 cords of wood, to be delivered in various lots at the houses of the engine companies. A large number of bids were sent in. They were opened on May 2, when it was discovered that the lowest two offers were those of Samuel G. French, who had previously supplied the Fire Department with fuel, and of James H. Graham. French offered to furnish 1,800 tons of egg coal at $3 47 per ton, or $5,796 for the full quantity. The 1,200 tons of stove coal he offered to furnish for $4,164, also at the rate of $3 47 per ton. Graham's bid was to furnish both qualities of coal at the rate of $3 34 per ton, the entire cost of the 3,000 tons to be $10,020. When the bids were opened Mr. French found that a clerical error had been made in his papers, and pointed out the fact to the Commissioners, Messrs. Gorman, King, and Perley. He stated that he intended to offer the 1,800 tons at $3 22 per ton, instead of $3 47, as written, and in proof of the truth of his assertion he showed that the $5,796 was exactly the amount the coal would cost at the revised figures. The Commissioners accepted his statements and awarded to him the contract for the egg coal. As Graham's bid to furnish the stove coal was the lowest, the contract was given to him. Contract papers were prepared, and then, for the first and only time, James H. Graham appeared in Fireman's Hall. He had been represented previously by his father, who was generally accompanied by Tammany politicians from the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly Districts.

When the contract papers were drawn up they were referred to Controller Kelly for his action upon the sureties of Messrs. French and Graham. At the same time, Commissioner King wrote to the Controller, informing him of the change in the bid of Mr. French. Kelly then said that he believed the Commissioners ought to have rejected the bid of French on the ground of irregularity. How far his knowledge of the political usefulness of Michael Graham in the Twelfth Ward may have gone toward forming that opinion it is, of course, useless to speculate. The end of the matter was that Mr. Kelly referred the papers to Corporation Counsel Whitney, who gave an opinion that Mr. French's bid was nullified by the clerical error. The opinion was very long, but its gist is contained in the following extract:

"It may be urged, in opposition to the views above expressed, that Mr. French, in his letter, states that he intended to bid $3 22 per ton, and is now ready to furnish the coal at that price; and, also, that if the contract for both kinds of coal is awarded to Mr. Graham, instead of awarding the contract for the egg coal to Mr. French, and the stove coal only to Mr. Graham, the City will lose the sum of $42. In my opinion it would be better for the City to lose a much larger sum in this particular case than to have the principle established by it that bidders can be allowed to explain and modify their bids after they have once been presented to a department."

The Controller returned Mr. French's contract to the Fire Commissioners without his approval, accompanying it with a copy of the Corporation Counsel's opinion. The Commissioners immediately awarded to James H. Graham the entire contract for furnishing the fuel to the department. The papers were prepared on June 13, and Graham's sureties signed them on June 22. The sureties are Felix O'Neil, of No. 84 Madison-street, and James Gowande, of No. 241 East Eighteenth-street, who justified in the sum of $5,010 each. Graham began to deliver coal almost immediately. In order to supply the engine companies whose quarters are on the west side of the City, he moored a barge at the foot of West Thirty-fourth-street. Two firemen were sent to that place by Mr. Fuller, the supply clerk of the Fire Department, to watch the coal being weighed. On June 29 Graham began to deliver egg coal at the house of Engine Company No. 3, on Seventeenth-street, near Ninth-avenue. On that day, according to vouchers furnished by him and certified to by the firemen on the dock, he delivered 38,010 pounds, and on the 2d of July he delivered 7,115 pounds. The vouchers as they were presented at the engine-house were copied into the company's journal. As the coal was delivered a Mr. Purver, who resides in the vicinity of the engine-house, noticed that the loads were very small, and suspecting that the City was being cheated, he communicated his suspicions to Fire Commissioner King. Mr. King called upon Supply Clerk Fuller for an explanation, and that official stated that he had taken all the precautions possible to protect the City from fraud by placing the firemen at the dock where the coal was weighed previous to delivery. He stated, however, that if he was authorized to do so he could learn whether or not the contractor was giving true weight by weighing over again some of the coal the latter had delivered. The Commissioner told him to do so. The result of Mr. Fuller's investigations are best told in the following report, made by him to Commissioner King:

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1877.

Hon. Vincent C. King, President:

SIR: In compliance with your directions to have the egg coal recently delivered at the house of Engine Company No. 3, under the contract with Mr. James Graham, now pending, weighed upon a true scale by the members of that company, under the direction of its foreman, I have the honor to report that the actual weight of the egg coal in the bin was 35,533 pounds, including the amount on hand when the delivery by Mr. Graham began, estimated by the foreman at 1,164 pounds, and which would leave the amount delivered at 34,369 pounds. The company has received upon the quantity received from Mr. Graham, according to the receipts taken from the company's officers as recorded thereon at the time of delivery, to be 45,125 pounds, as per the accompanying extract therefrom, making a difference between actual weight and that for which receipts were taken of 10,756 pounds. I then called upon Mr. Graham for a bill of the coal delivered to the company in question, with voucher receipts, and was furnished with the inclosed account of coal delivered, being for 96,365 pounds egg coal and 1,996 pounds stove coal, with receipts therefor, leaving the difference between actual rate and the bill as rendered 1,996 pounds. The receipts rendered with the bill by Mr. Graham do not correspond with the journal entries in the following instances: Nos. 9 and 11 have been withheld entirely, and do not accompany the bill, while Nos. 10, 13, 14, and 18, being for 2,375, 2,365, 2,330, and 2,385 pounds respectively, receipts were either substituted for others submitted, for exactly 1,000 pounds each, which are not recorded on the company's journal.

I inclose also, herewith, certificate of inspection of the scale upon which the coal was weighed, and sworn statement, in support of the facts above stated, by Foreman Shaw, commanding Engine Company No. 3. Upon my application members of the department were detailed to inspect the weight of the coal, and each one of the receipts was certified to by them—Firemen Brady and McEntee, of Engine Company No. 34, both of whom have stated to me that the weights certified to by them were correct according to the scale used by the contractor.

I inclose also report of Foreman King, commanding Engine Company No. 13, of coal weighed in the quarters of that company, furnished by Mr. Graham, which report coincides with the bill rendered, if the quantity estimated to be on hand before the delivery began (one and a half tons) be taken as correct. I have been unable to find any other company where Mr. Graham has delivered coal where it was practicable to make a satisfactory investigation, owing to the fact that the quantity on hand prior to his delivery could not be determined with any accuracy. Respectfully yours,

A. P. FULLER, Supply Clerk.

Accompanying the report of Mr. Fuller was a sworn statement from Foreman William P. Shaw, who re-weighed the coal, and also a certificate from Jacob J. Banta, the Inspector of Weights and Measures, that the scales used by Shaw were true. The statement of Shaw showed that the contractor originally pretended to have delivered at the engine-house 45,125 pounds of egg coal, yet when Graham's scales were called into use by Mr. Fuller he returned one for only 36,365 pounds. This fact shows, apparently, that he was informed of the investigation that had been made, and had made a guess at the real quantity of egg coal he had delivered. His guess, however, was inaccurate, for the quantity for which he sent in a bill was 1,996 pounds in excess of that found by Foreman Shaw. The vouchers he returned with the bill are, therefore, as is stated in Mr. Fuller's report, altogether wrong. When Mr. Fuller submitted his report to Commissioner King, that official stopped the receipt of coal from Graham. Since then the Board of Commissioners has referred to Corporation Counsel Whitney the question of annulling Graham's contract, and of proceeding against his sureties.

Michael Graham, who procured the contract for his son, James F. Graham, is a well-known character in Yorkville. In political affiliations he is a Tammanyite, and is the associate of Alderman Toomey and Tom Callahan. The latter is a noted leader of a Tammany horde in the Nineteenth Assembly Districts. Graham embarked in the coal business a number of years ago, his first venture being the purchase of boat-loads of coal, and the sale of the fuel at low rates at the dock, purchasers doing their own carting. He made considerable money in that business, but afterward lost a great deal by going into real estate speculations, and by indulging in a farcical attempt to organize an Irish Militia regiment, called the Emmet Legion. He did get together several companies, and having been elected Colonel, he endeavored, with the aid of his political cronies, to have his undisciplined crowd incorporated with the National Guard. Failing in this he once more devoted himself to the coal trade, and prospered through procuring contracts to supply coal to the Department of Public Charities and Correction, and also to the Department of Public Works. It is understood that he met with some business difficulties a short time ago, and that for this reason his son became the contractor to supply the Fire Department instead of himself.

BASE-BALL.

THE HARTFORDS BEAT THE LOUISVILLES BY A SCORE OF 5 TO 1—ANOTHER DISPUTE OVER AN UMPIRE'S DECISION.

The tenth game of the championship series between the Brooklyn-Hartford Club and the Louisville "Greys," was played on the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon. The contest was lively and interesting throughout, and resulted in a victory for the Hartfords, who outplayed their opponents both in the field and at the bat. Considerable interest was manifested in this game by the sporting fraternity, on account of the influence its result would have on the championship question. A victory for the visitors in yesterday's game would have virtually decided the matter in their favor. Their defeat will give the Boston Red Stockings a better position in the race for the pennant, with the chances of finally coming out ahead. Play was commenced at 4 P. M. sharp, with the home club at the bat, Mr. Ducharme, of the Hudson Club, officiating as umpire. Burdock opened play for his side with a good hit to left field, and stole down to second. Holdsworth hit hard to right field, and was splendidly caught out by Schafer. The next two batsmen, Stark and Carey, were given bases by errors of Craver, and as Ferguson followed with a base hit a run was scored by Burdock before the side was declared out. For the visitors, Latham led off with a base hit, but in attempting to steal to second was declared out by the umpire. This decision caused a dispute between the Captains of the two clubs, and fully twenty minutes were wasted in efforts to make the umpire reverse his decision, which he refused to do. When play was again called Hall and Hague, the two batsmen, were retired out by Start and Burdock, leaving the score at the end of the first inning at 1 to 0 in favor of the home club. Excellent fielding on both sides prevented any runs from being scored again until the fourth inning, when the Hartfords made one on a "muff" by Latham and a passed ball by Snyder. In the sixth inning splendid batting by Burdock and Holdsworth earned a run for the Hartfords after two men were put out. In this inning the Louisvilles also scored a run on good hits by Latham and Crowley, assisted by an over throw by Holdsworth. After this inning the visitors were not again able to score, as the Hartfords settled down to their work and fielded in the sharpest manner. The home club added one more to their score in the seventh inning, and another one in the ninth inning, at the close of which the score stood at five to one in their favor. Larkin, of the Hartfords, pitched in a very effective manner, but four base hits being made off his delivery throughout the entire game. He was finely supported by Allison behind the bat, and by Burdock and Stark at first and second bases respectively. The visitors were in poor form, their fielding and batting not being up to their usual high standard. Following is the score of the game:

HARTFORD.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	LOUISVILLE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Burdock, 2d b.	2	2	2	3	0	Latham, 1st b.	0	2	10	2	2
Holdsw'th, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Hague, 3d b.	0	0	1	2	0
Start, 1st b.	2	1	15	0	0	Hall, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Carey, s. s.	0	0	1	3	0	Devlin, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Fergu'n, 3d b.	0	2	1	3	1	Schafer, r. f.	0	1	1	2	0
Cassidy, r. f.	0	2	1	0	0	Gerhardt, 2d b.	0	0	5	6	0
Bass, l. f.	0	1	3	1	0	Craver, s. s.	0	0	1	5	2
Allison, c.	0	1	6	1	1	Snyder, c.	0	0	8	1	2
Larkin, p.	0	0	0	2	1	Crowley, c. f.	1	1	0	0	0
Total	5	10	27	12	4	Total	1	4	27	18	6

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Hartford	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0—5
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Runs earned—Hartford, 1; Louisville, 0.
Bases on errors—Hartford, 2; Louisville, 1.
Time of game—2 hours and 30 minutes.
Umpire—Mr. Ducharme, of the Hudson Club.

The Hartfords and Louisvilles will play another game on the Union Grounds to-day.

GAMES ELSEWHERE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Buffalo Club defeated the Hornells here to-day, the score standing: Buffalo, 16; Hornells, 5.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 20.—Bostons, 2; Lowells, 1.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Rochesters, 3; Tecumsehs, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The Stars of Syracuse defeated the Athletics by a score of 8 to 5.

MILITARY RIFLE PRACTICE.

THE SECOND BRIGADE AT CREEDMOOR—THE NEW-ORLEANS TEAM "GETTING THEIR ELEVATIONS."

The final course of rifle practice for the present season was commenced by the troops in the Second Brigade at Creedmoor yesterday. There were 369 men present, comprising the left wing of the brigade, who were distributed as follows: Ninth Regiment, 156, Capt. Kirkland commanding, Capt. Japha Inspector of Rifle Practice; Seventy-first, 142 men, Capt. Webber commanding. Capt. Orsor Inspector of Rifle Practice; and Eleventh Regiment, 71 men, Capt. Kiefer commanding, Capt. Goldsive Inspector of Rifle Practice. Lieut.-Col. Chaddock, of the Seventy-first Regiment, commanded the battalion, and Major C. E. Orvis, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, superintended the firing. The troops left in good order for the range by the 9 o'clock train, accompanied by Gen. Vilmar, and Col. Van Wyck and Capt. Webb, of his staff. Upon arriving at the grounds, the guard was sent ahead, the details having been made on the train, and after the sentinels had been posted the main body went down to the 100-yards firing point, and practiced at that and the succeeding range of 150 yards before the hour for rations. The men were exceedingly well behaved, and even the customary amusements of ball playing and wrestling were omitted. The weather was excellent for short-range shooting. Such wind as there was blew in the faces of the men from the rear of the targets, and a gray light prevailed. Some fine scores were made at the 100 and 150 yards range, among them the score of 43 out of 50, made by Lieut.-Col. Chaddock. The number of qualifying scores made in the third class by each regiment was as follows: Ninth, 99; Seventy-first, 79; Eleventh, 27. Those who made 25 out of a possible 50 at the short ranges shot at 200 and 400 yards, making the following scores out of a possible 50 points:

Seventy-first Regiment—Sergt. Steele, 44; Lieut.-Col. Chaddock, 40; Private Pfeister, 39; Capt. Orsor, 38; Corp. Sherwood, 36; Lieut. Blakly, 33; Private Durand, 33; Lieut. Warner, 32; Corp. Pember, 32; Private Fenwick, 32; Private Barton, 32; Lieut. Kershaw, 32; Sergt. Bonestill, 31; Corp. Vickers, 31; Private Bennett, 31; Private Farrell, 30; Private Senior, 30; Private D. Graham, 30; Private Phillips, 29; Sergt. Brown, 29; Private Fogarty, 27; Private Bradley, 26; Private Lindsay, 26; Private Schloss, 26; Commissary Sergt. Curren, 26; Private Johnson, 26; Private Merrill, 26; Private Carroll, 25; Sergt. Arnold, 25; Corp. Huse, 25; Sergt. Westerfield, 25; Private Chambers, 25; Private Smith, 25.

Ninth Regiment—Private Weyrich, 41; Major Orvis, 41; Sergt. Doughtney, 37; Private Howard, 37; Sergt. Reed, 35; Col. Hitchcock, 35; Capt. Japha, 33; Sergt. Engle, 32; Sergt. Ward, 31; Corp. Kiddle, 30; Sergt. Stroh, 28; Private Sollinger, 28; Surgeon Roof, 28; Private Keiser, 28; Private Cherry, 28; Private Tortoutt, 28; Sergt. McComber, 27; Private Henderson, 27; Private Foley, 27; Drummer Coles, 27; Private Eugene Mahoney, 27; Drummer Bennett, 27; Sergt. Springer, 27; Private Flynn, 27; Private Connolly, 27; Corp. Engle, 27; Private Rawlinson, 26; Private Gray, 26; Lieut. Bauman, 26; Private Hoover, 26; Private Carlton, 26; Private Stevens, 26; Private Cummings, 26; Private Wilson, 26; Corp. Cochrane, 26; Sergt. Wardruff, 25; Sergt. Hayes, 25; Corp. Miller, 25; Private Wise, 25; Private Kenney, 25; Sergt. West, 25; Private Mayne, 25; Drummer McDonald, 25; Private Higgins, 25; Private Monahan, 25; Corp. Sway, 25; Corp. O'Callohan, 25; Sergt. Hosencamp, 25; Private Quinn, 25; Private Graham, 25; Private McGinley, 25; Private Diedrich, 25; Corp. Church, 25.

Eleventh Regiment—Private Planhausen, 25; Private Brady, 25.

The time left after completing the scores at 300 and 400 yards was too short to admit of shooting for the "Marksmen's Badge," although the attempt was made, and Privates Planhausen and Brady, of the Eleventh Regiment, were successful competitors, winning upon the scores of 30 and 32 respectively.

Messrs. Eyrich and Arms, of the New-Orleans Rifle Team, went out to the range early in the morning, and practiced up to the arrival of the troops, at 800 yards, in order to get their elevations. Mr. Eyrich made a "bull's-eye" on his first shot. The entire team will practice with the American Team to-day. They engaged lodgings at Hempstead, a village about six miles east of Creedmoor, yesterday, and will board there during their sojourn in New-York.

MUSICIANS ON STRIKE.

Signor Conterno, the leader of the Twenty-third Regiment Band, a portion of the members of which walked off the platform previous to the commencement of the concert at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon last, stated, yesterday, that he had succeeded in obtaining men to take the places of those who had left him, and that the concerts would continue, as usual, to the end of the season. The dissatisfied musicians claim that while Mr. Conterno has been receiving $155 in the aggregate from the Park Commissioners for playing at Prospect Park, which would have given them $5 each, and left him $10 for his services as leader, he has been paying them but $4 each, and pocketing "the shave." Mr. Conterno denies the charge, and claims that he notified them last April that he should have to reduce their pay from last year, and that they consented to the arrangement, and after playing in 13 concerts without finding any fault, struck without giving him proper notice.

CONTEST FOR A WEST POINT CADETSHIP.

A competitive examination for the vacancy at West Point for the Twelfth Congressional District (Westchester County and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards) will be held at the Orawampum Hotel, in White Plains, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 10 A. M. The examination will be conducted by Hons. William H. Leonard, late Justice of the Supreme Court, and Frederick Shonnard, of Yonkers, and Col. Symonds, a graduate of West Point. Whoever the examiners may report as most proficient will be nominated by Mr. Potter, the Representative of the district, for the vacancy. The examination will be open to all young men possessing the legal qualifications—that is, they must actually reside in the district, be between the ages of 17 and 22, at least five feet high, fit for military service, and conversant with the ordinary English branches.

THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL.

ITS ROTTENNESS FULLY EXPOSED.

COMMISSIONER KELSEY'S EXAMINATION OF ITS AFFAIRS—FRAUD THE RULE, HONESTY THE EXCEPTION IN ITS BUSINESS—"CORRUPTION AND CRIME RARELY PARALLELED."

Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State and Commissioner of Insurance of New-Jersey, has presented a report, referred to in yesterday's TIMES, in advance of his regular insurance report for the present year, containing some new and startling facts concerning the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, by which it appears that he was not mistaken in believing that gross corruption had crept into the institution, and that his course in closing it was fully justified by the facts. To show how for years the annual statements of the company had been deliberately falsified, worthless and fraudulent securities reported and exhibited, and the money which they represented appropriated by those in control to their own use; how fictitious balances were created in December and extinguished in January; how stocks and bonds had been reported as owned to which the company had no claim, and mortgages exhibited which had not only no value, but were created and carried as a cover for valuable assets abstracted and misappropriated, he has gone deep into the books, and has revealed a depth of corruption which provokes him to say of the management that fraud was the rule, honesty the exception. Some instances of its method will illustrate: On Aug. 30, 1873, the Sheriff of Middlesex County sold land located in that county for $11,590, being the amount due on a second mortgage on the same; there was also a first mortgage for $8,000 on the property, making it stand the purchaser in $19,590. During the same month, by deed bearing date Aug. 1, while the Sheriff's deed is dated Aug. 30, this property was conveyed to one George W. Thompson, of Brooklyn, the consideration named being $110,000, 50 lots which had been otherwise disposed of being excepted. Thompson immediately, during the months of August and September, 1873, made conveyances of the property in parcels of from 10 to 26 lots, by 18 deeds to as many different persons, the total consideration named being $177,550, varying for the several parcels from $8,000 to $12,000 each. The "purchasers" each made mortgages to Thompson, ranging in amount from $4,000 to $8,250, and aggregating $94,000. These mortgages were all transferred to the New-Jersey Mutual by dssignments, dated in August, September, October, and November, respectively, 1873, and from that time carried and reported by them as legitimate assets. The mortgages and assignments were duly executed and recorded, and upon their face bore no evidence of fraud, but neither the mortgagors nor the mortgagee ever had any legal title to, nor the interest of a dollar in, the property.

On Dec. 31, 1875, the sworn statement of the company shows "cash in bank, $62,828 39," and "cash in company's office, $7,875 66." Their actual balance in bank on Dec. 1, 1875, was less than $4,000, and on Dec. 30 less than $16,000; and again, six days later, on Jan. 4, $15,300, while they were unable to say they had any "cash in office" at all. When large balances in bank were necessary to be exhibited at stated periods they were created by depositing miscellaneous notes, checks, and drafts, of little or no value, the amounts of which they procured to be carried to their credit, in order to show a balance, but which, in arrangement with the bank, was to be treated as a sort of special deposit, and not to be drawn against, and which, the day when the apparent balance was needed being past, was extinguished, and the "paper" returned to them. In one instance "paper" of this kind was inclosed in an envelope, under seal, indorsed as containing "securities" to the amount of $40,000, was deposited in bank, the amount carried to their credit, their balance on Dec. 31 increased accordingly, and immediately after the envelope and contents were returned, and their balance correspondingly reduced.

Of the United States bonds ($132,000) claimed and exhibited on Dec. 26, (see page 28,) few if any of them belonged to the company; a large portion of them, in addition to the $47,000 in hypothecation, having been traced to the ownership of the Continental Company. By the reports of Mr. Fackler, actuary, and Mr. Stratton, accountant, $150,000 liabilities were discovered and not reported. Mr. Stratton very justly stated that the report "could scarcely have been kept in a way more favorable to conceal its true condition." Some of them were mutilated; none bore evidence of system or integrity. To secure a loan (not reported) of $10,000 at the Second National Bank of Newark, bonds and mortgages to the amount of $14,800 were hypothecated, but entered and reported as the unincumbered property of the company.

THE COST OF THE MUTUAL'S BUSINESS.

Other securities, to the amount of from $15,000 to $30,000 had been constantly in hypothecation to Henry W. Baldwin, and in his possession, although no record was made of the transfer or assignments, as security to his alleged indorsements and acceptances of drafts and claims on the company. Baldwin was the "manager of the middle department," or the New-York agent of the company, and evidence has accumulated of his close and intimate connection with its fraudulent management. He claims that his income from the business of the company exceeded $20,000 a year, which was 4½ per cent. of their total cash premiums, as shown by last report, viz.: $456,058 52 in 1875. He was paid by commissions on premiums collected, which in some cases reached the enormous figure of 65 per cent. of the gross premium, and also had a stated salary, independent of the amount of business done, besides office rent, clerk hire and incidental expenses paid. Thus the expense of portions of his business exceeded the total premiums he collected thereon, and is claimed to have cost the company at times 150 per cent., i. e., for every dollar he collected in premiums on such business he received from the company $1 50. The outstanding call loans made to him, "secured by his business," in violation of the company's charter, aggregated $17,716 20. Four mortgages made by him, standing on the books as the property of the company, two of property in Bergen County for $5,200, and two on property in Warren County, N. Y., (Adirondacks,) for $3,978, were missing when the Receiver took possession of the remaining effects, and have not been recovered; nor was there any record which the company had realized anything from their sale or surrender.

The "reinsurance" of the company in the fraudulent and worthless National Capitol Company was effected on the recommendation of a committee of the New-Jersey Mutual Directors, of which Baldwin was one. It was intended and had the effect of getting all the valuable assets of the company which remained in their control beyond the reach of the Courts of Chancery. It is pretended that the committee was appointed at a full meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 5th of January last. This is not a fact. The only members of the board who were co-operating with the authorities for the protection of the policy-holders having retired from that meeting before the subject of the appointment of a committee on reinsurance was mentioned. The National Capitol Company is wholly under the control of Benjamin Noyes, and has neither the ability nor the intention to pay any liabilities whatever. It has issued no new policies under Noyes' administration, but is in the receipt of renewal premiums from the policy-holders in the company it had "reinsured," viz., the "American National Life and Trust Company," of New-Haven, which was also Noyes' company, and into which he had previously "reinsured" the American Mutual Life, of New-Haven, and the National, of New-York. Those reinsured companies had deposits for the benefit of their policy-holders in the sum of $100,000 with the Treasurer of the Connecticut companies, $100,000 at Hartford in the shape of a mortgage in trust to the Treasurer of Connecticut on the real estate at New-Haven, now claimed by Noyes as the property of the Capitol Company, and these deposits are the only protection the policy-holders have in case of death or maturity in any manner of their policies. It is a grave scandal that Noyes should be permitted to receive the premiums on these policies, which must be paid in order to preserve their status and prevent their lapse. He has made strenuous efforts to secure their surrender, and the acceptance in their stead of those in the Capitol Company, thus extinguishing the interest of the holders in the deposits. The degree of success he has met with is not known, but no claims arising under these policies have been paid by Noyes without resistance, and none whatever when possible to avoid payment. It seems as if he attempted to settle such claims by the transfer of bonds, which he represented as good, but which turned out to be worthless, and in others repudiated his responsibility absolutely.

A RING OF DANGEROUS AND UNPRINCIPLED MEN.

It seems clear that the New Jersey Mutual was one of a chain of companies which had fallen into the control of an organization of shrewd, unprincipled, and dangerous men. Others of this chain were the National Capitol and the New-York and New-Haven Companies, which it had previously reinsured; the Craftsmen's, Hercules, Hope, Commonwealth, and the Continental. Noyes and his National Capitol Company evidently were not taken into or recognized by the combination until the very last extremity, and then as a *dernier resort* to escape the interposition of the courts and the application of the law. The process of "reinsuring" the Continental, which was the only one of the New-York companies remaining, was an audacious scheme of fraud.

Commissioner Kelsey alludes to the reinsurance of the Commonwealth, of New-York, by which Henry W. Baldwin, Manager of the Middle Department, made $52,515 26, and to the facts that Noyes, who was arrested and released on $5,000 bail, absconded, that Baldwin is indicted, but remains beyond the jurisdiction of the State, and that both the men are fugitives, and that many important books and accounts disappeared when the Capitol Company was reinsured. Mr. Kelsey charges that Baldwin has suborned newspapers in New-Jersey to engage in his defense. Copies of the contract with the Hope Mutual in 1872 for the insurance of the New-Jersey, which, through lack of supervision at that time in New-Jersey, was really allowed to become a contract by the Hope for the reinsurance of the New-Jersey Mutual. Commissioner Kelsey says that the result of an examination made in August, 1874, by Prof. Elisur Wright, of Boston, of the affairs of the company, was that Prof. Wright and W. P. McMichael found "in the New-Jersey Mutual no reason which does not exist in equal strength in other companies of unquestioned credit with its policy-holders should be dissatisfied or distrustful." On this report Commissioner Kelsey had issued his certificate to the company, but he believes that the company was not then sound and that the examiners were deliberately and woefully deceived. Commissioner Kelsey continues:

"The immediate cause of the downfall of this company was its criminal management. The crime once detected and exposed, it became the duty of the officers of the law to bring the guilty persons to trial and punishment. I have pleasure in saying that the judicial and prosecuting officers of our own State who are charged by law with duties in this connection have performed them promptly and diligently, and they are in no wise responsible for the failure to bring the offenders to trial. The good effect of searching investigations, developing fraud, are robbed of much of their value when those shown to be responsible for the wrong are not brought to punishment. I yet have confidence that the persons guilty of this crime will be brought to justice, and to secure that result no proper effort will be spared."

He thinks that the exhibition of the utter worthlessness and criminal management of the company showed that no reanimation or recuperation was possible. As to "reinsuring" it, no company or individual with the smallest degree of honesty could have entertained the proposition or the idea for one moment.

NOVELTY IN RAILROAD RECONSTRUCTION.

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, 295 miles long, has been in financial difficulties since the formation of the company in 1868, by the consolidation of the North-western and South-eastern Alabama Railroads. After passing through the hands of three Receivers it was finally purchased by Messrs. Emile Erlanger & Co., of London, for $1,480,096. These gentlemen have issued a circular to the apparently apathetic first mortgage bondholders of the company, offering to give them "another and final opportunity of participating in the purchase and covering their loss." It is estimated that $570,000 will be required to put the road in proper running condition, and the expenses will foot up $60,000, making $2,050,069 to be paid in all. As the old bonds are mainly held in Europe, Messrs. Erlanger & Co. propose to form an English company, under the name of the "Alabama Great Southern Railway Company, limited," with the object of owning and working the road, and if the local law of Alabama will not permit this, to form an Alabama corporation, and to become substantially the holders of its shares. They design to issue a first mortgage bond of $1,750,000 at 6 per cent. interest; 15,660 preferred shares of £10 each, bearing a cumulative interest of 6 per cent. extending to six years' arrears, to be increased *pari passu* with the dividend on the ordinary shares as soon as the earnings on the road are sufficient to pay 6 per cent. on the latter, and 156,600 ordinary shares of £10 each. The bondholders may pay in payment of 10 per cent. or £20 on each $1,000 Alabama and Chattanooga first mortgage indorsed bond of 1869, become entitled to two preferred shares and to 20 ordinary shares in the new railroad. After Sept. 10, should any preferred shares remain unapplied for, bondholders may receive an excess allotment of both styles of shares on condition that they apply for them at the time of making their pro rata application. This option is not to interfere with the right of bondholders to participate in the benefits of the compromise made by the council of foreign bondholders with the State of Alabama, the State having guaranteed the bonds to the extent of $16,000 per completed mile and siding. It is believed that the proceeds of the preferred shares will provide all the cash required, and that the balance can be paid in bonds. The circular is appended a report by R. Lamb Hood, C. E., who was sent out to Alabama by Messrs. Erlanger & Co. to examine the road. He says it was in a frightful condition a year ago, but has since been so far improved that it pays a profit of $23,000, with an expenditure of five times as much out of the earnings in reconstruction and repairs. Still, it is only as yet safe for slow trains by daylight, and can only be worked in short sections, so that three days are consumed in the transit from one end to the other. It consequently does only a local business, though one of the shortest connecting lines for the transportation of through business in the South. Mr. Hood has great faith in the future of the road, if properly equipped and managed. His hopes are based partly upon the road's natural advantages and upon the "probability of improvement in the commercial and financial position of the Southern States." It is upon his estimates and recommendations that Messrs. Erlanger & Co.'s proposition is based.

A CURIOUS ABANDONMENT CASE.

William T. Morgan is to have an examination before Justice Rankin, in Jersey City, to-morrow, on a charge of abandonment. His wife is the daughter of a Mrs. Campbell, a Scotch woman, who, when deserted by her husband some years ago, moved to Australia. Of her three daughters, she took two with her and placed the other, who finally became Morgan's wife, with the girl's uncle, John Mitchell, of Orange, N. J. Morgan was 19 and the girl was 16 when they were married by the Pastor of the Charles-Street Methodist Church. For three months the couple lived happily enough together, but the girl's health became impaired, and Dr. Adams, who attended her, advised her that married life did not agree with her. A mutual agreement to separate was the result. The young couple went before Justice Martini to sign the formal articles. To make the articles the more binding, Justice Martini advised them to destroy their marriage certificate. Mrs. Morgan took hold of one end of the paper her husband the other, and at a given signal they both pulled, the paper so being torn in two pieces. The girl subsequently had her husband arrested for abandonment, and the matter was placed before a jury. Anticipating an unfavorable verdict, Morgan, when the case went to the jury, after he had given his testimony, fled to Liverpool, but was sent back by the American Consul. When he reached home he learned that his flight could have saved him nothing, because the jury, instead of rendering a verdict against him, disagreed. The girl made overtures of reconciliation to her husband afterward, but the negotiations were stopped when Morgan found her in the company of another man. A few days ago she called upon her husband at his home in Jersey City to bid him good-bye, as she was going to Australia. At her invitation he accompanied her to the Morris and Essex Railway Depot, in Hoboken, where her uncle forcibly compelled him to go with her to Orange. He had the uncle arrested for abduction, and the girl immediately renewed her suit for abandonment before Justice Rankin. The hearing has been set down for to-morrow morning, when some spicy developments are expected.

THE STABBING OF ANDREW COLLINS.

Coroner Flanagan yesterday took the ante-mortem deposition of Andrew Collins, of No. 404 East Sixteenth-street, who is lying at Bellevue Hospital in an extremely critical condition from the effects of a stab wound in the abdomen inflicted by James Killeen during a quarrel resulting from a game of cards at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. The following is the dying man's statement: "On Saturday night James Daly, a man named Lyons, and myself were playing cards in the liquor saloon at Seventeenth-street and Avenue A, when a quarrel grew out of the game between myself and Daly and Lyons. We left the saloon, and, still disputing, walked down Avenue A to Sixteenth-street, where we were joined by Andrew Killeen, who came toward us from a party of men standing on the corner. He took part in the quarrel, and Daly attacked me with a bale-stick. Being worsted, I left them and went back to a saloon near the first one. Leaving there at about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, I came face to face with Killeen and Daly. Killeen cried, 'You —— we'll fix you now, sure,' and plunged a knife into my abdomen and then ran away." Killeen is still at large despite the efforts of the Police to capture him. It is feared that he has made his escape from the City and taken refuge with his uncle, who is a miner at Scranton, Penn. Daly, who was arrested soon after the stabbing, was yesterday committed to prison to await the result of the injuries. Hugh Warren and Michael Curley, who were arrested as witnesses, were sent to the House of Detention.

A BROOKLYN LAWYER'S UNTIMELY FATE.

For some time prior to the 1st of May last there existed in Brooklyn a law firm by the name of Mackey & Lewis, having an office at No. 367 Fulton-street, in that city. On the 1st of May the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Mackey, being in poor health, sold his library and other personal effects, and went West, intending to return in the Fall, and resume the practice of his profession in this City. Early in the day yesterday a dispatch was received from O. M. Winslow, a Cincinnati Coroner, stating that the body of J. H. Mackey had been found three miles from Newport, Ky., and asking what disposition should be made of it. A private dispatch was also received stating that the unfortunate man had committed suicide. Later in the day the following dispatch was received by the Brooklyn Police authorities:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 20.—The body of a man supposed to be J. H. Mackey, of the firm of Mackey & Lewis, has been found murdered near our city. Do you know anything of the firm please answer immediately.

D. R. LOCKS, City Marshal, Newport, Ky.

Inspector Waddy, who is acting as Chief of Police in the absence of Superintendent Campbell, immediately dispatched Detective Looney to the residence of Mr. Lewis, and also to that of Mr. Mackey when he was in Brooklyn, in search of information concerning him. The lady who keeps the boarding-house where Mackey had boarded for the past seven years gave him a very good character, and said that he left Brooklyn about two weeks ago and went West for the benefit of his health. He was a single man, about 35 years of age, and has a sister in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in this City, and another living in Yonkers. Inspector Waddy returned the information thus obtained to the Marshal of Newport, Ky., and also notified Mackey's sisters of the untimely fate of their brother.

REGATTA BALL AT LONG BRANCH.

The regatta ball of the Long Branch Rowing Association, at the West End Hotel last evening, was a very brilliant affair. Society was well represented in the persons of the belles of the leading cities of the Union. The parlor, vestibule, and piazza were thronged with richly-attired ladies and gentlemen. The music, by Myers' orchestra, embraced 20 pieces. The feature of the evening was the presentation

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WASHINGTON.

THE SOUTHERN PAPERS EXCITED.

THEIR ABUSE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL —HIS EXPRESSION OF "ERRING SOUTHERN BRETHREN" OBJECTED TO—A GENERAL ATTACK ALL ALONG THE LINE—UNNECESSARY EXCITEMENT OVER A REMARK UTTERED IN JEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Southern papers keep up their abuse of Postmaster-General Key for his use of the expression "erring Southern brethren" in his Bennington speech. The Baltimore *Sun* says: "He is eating too much humble pie." Another paper calls him "the Uriah Heep of the South," and expresses the opinion that "he will not make many friends even among the Yanks by being such a very humble being." Another thinks there is no necessity, in order to bring about the era of good feeling, for any Southern man to grovel in the dust. Another compares him to "a trick mule brought forward toward the close of an entertainment, for the special delight of the audience:" and expresses the hope that, "when he undertakes hereafter to eat dirt for the amusement of his audience, he will have the honesty to do it for himself, and not attempt to give honor to the operation by forging the indorsement of the Southern people." Still another, more furious than the rest, the Charleston *News*, says: "Erring be hanged! Southerners are not willing to be the brethren of any living people on such terms. They do not admit that they erred. They did not err. They believed they were right. They were right." And it indignantly adds, "If Mr. Key was taken into the Cabinet as a Southern Democrat of unimpeachable record, it is time to put him out."

Secretary McCrary, who was present at Bennington, and who heard Mr. Key's speech, does not consider it necessary for the Southern people to excite themselves about the matter. He says that the Postmaster-General uttered the remark "erring brethren," in jest evidently, and that it was greeted with a good-humored laugh.

DEPREDATIONS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

ENORMOUS LOSSES OF THE GOVERNMENT BY ROBBERIES OF TIMBER — EFFECTIVE MEASURES ADOPTED BY SECRETARY SCHURZ TO BRING THE OFFENDERS TO JUSTICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—For a great many years the Government has been systematically robbed by timber thieves. In Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Louisiana; in fact, wherever the Government has owned lands covered with timber of any value, the depredations have been continuous and extensive. The thieves go boldly upon Government lands in the proper season, and cut as many trees as they can, which they float down the streams and sell to the lumber-dealers, who are glad to buy at a minimum price and ask no questions. In this way Government lands are rendered valueless. Timber-dealers will not buy them because they have been stripped of the best trees, and farmers don't want them because they are as a rule, worthless for agricultural purposes. The Government has been endeavoring for many years to put a stop to this robbery, but has not been successful. In many instances the officers of the local land offices have been in collusion with the thieves, and in almost every instance where measures of any severity have been adopted, the cases have been compromised. Since 1854 the Government has recovered on this account only $155,000, and to get this amount, over $50,000 has been expended, while the total loss to the Government foots up millions. Upon assuming the duties of Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Schurz had his attention called to this state of affairs, which he at once set about to remedy. He discarded all the methods formerly in use for the correction of the abuse, and proceeded upon a plan of his own. The result is that he has practically put an end to timber depredations, and has in his hands already, through legal seizure, felled timber the value of which amounts to three or four times as much as all the Government has heretofore recovered on this account. His course has been pursued quietly, and the thieves have had no inkling of his purpose until they found themselves in the meshes of the law. He is daily besieged by letters appealing for mercy or begging for compromise, but he turns to all such petitions a deaf ear. He says he will see the timber burned before he will compromise, and he will not part with a foot of it except at the regular market price.

IMPORTING COLORED SUGARS.

APPRAISER DUTCHER IN CONSULTATION WITH TREASURY OFFICIALS—LARGE CARGOES OF THE ARTICLE STILL IN BOND—HOW THE MANUFACTURERS HOPE TO AVOID THE PAYMENT OF DUTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21. — Appraiser Dutcher arrived here this morning and returned to New-York to-night. He had an extended interview with acting Secretary McCormick to-day in regard to the management of his office, and was for several hours closeted with Assistant Secretary French, with whom he discussed the appraisement of sugars. Pending the decision regarding the duty on colored sugars, large cargoes of the article have arrived at New-York, which the importers are anxious to get out of bond, and Mr. Dutcher was anxious to make some arrangement by which they could be accommodated. The chemists who are making the tests of these colored sugars do not agree in regard to the coloring matter, but the experts in the department on whom the government officials rely are of the opinion that the manufacturers ship sugars in this colored state so as to avoid paying duties on refined sugars, for by an easy process they can be refined after their arrival in this country.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The order of May 14 last, authorizing contracts for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters, and transportation of the Army, to be made to meet actual necessity until Dec. 31, 1877, by which time Congress will have acted upon the Army Appropriation bill, has been modified so as to authorize division and department commanders to order the purchase on credit of such material and supplies as may be necessary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, at posts and stations in the several departments and divisions which it would not be practicable to supply on account of the inclemency of the season and the difficulty of transportation during the period from October to June. Under section 3,732 of the Revised Statutes, contracts for clothing, subsistence, &c., for the Army and Navy can be made in the absence of an appropriation for that purpose, but cannot exceed the necessities of the current year.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular of instruction to commandants of Navy-yards, directing that the labor rolls in the yards must exhibit the actual rating and description of the work performed by each employe, and employes rated in one capacity must not be employed in any other.

The Navy Department has received information to the effect that the United States steamer Omaha was at Callao, Peru, on July 28, and expected to leave on Aug. 1 for Valparaiso and Talcahuana, touching at intermediate ports. Rear Admiral Preble, commanding the South Pacific Squadron, reports the health of the officers and crew on that station as good. The Omaha was to return to Callao about Nov. 1.

Lieut. Herbert Winslow has been detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Ossipee at Norfolk, Va., in place of Lieut. John C. Irvine, detached from that vessel and ordered to the Monongahela; Lieut. F. M. Wise has been detached from the Hartford and ordered to the Naval Academy; Midshipmen Charles H. Amsden, Charles Laird, Moses L. Wood, John A. Shearman, and James T. Smith have been detached from the Hartford and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Melville has been detached from the Tennessee and ordered to the Alert; Assistant Engineer James H. Perry has been detached from the Alert, and ordered to report for duty on board the Tennessee, and to return to the United States, in that vessel, for examination for promotion. Sailmaker Truman B. White has been detached from the Pensacola and placed on waiting orders. Sailmaker John Roddy has been detached from the receiving-ship St. Louis and ordered to the Pensacola.

THE IMITATION OF BANK NOTES.

DECEPTIVE BUSINESS CARDS—PERSONS WHO ISSUE THEM TO BE PROSECUTED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Many complaints have reached the Treasury Department that merchants and business men in various parts of the country have been in the habit of printing business cards bearing such a close appearance to the United States and national bank issues that many people have been deceived thereby, and quantities of it passed as good money by persons who have gathered a number of these cards. Some of the samples received at the Secret Service Division here are of a character to deceive even observant persons, certain samples just received representing fractional currency and five and ten dollar notes. While they bear upon their face the fact that they are not really genuine, yet they are so very close in their imitation as to have deceived many people, and there is evidence here of one of these cards, issued by a firm in Philadelphia without any evil intent whatever, having been passed upon quite a number of people. These issues are all in violation of law, of which the persons employing such means of advertising their business seem to be totally ignorant. Section 5,430 of the Revised Statutes in reference thereto forbids the engraving or printing of anything in the impression or likeness of any United States obligation or other security, or any part thereof, except under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury. The penalty is a heavy fine and imprisonment. The practice, however, continues, and all because of ignorance of the law. Many indictments have been found against persons on this account, and the department now intends to prosecute to the full extent further continuations of this business as a matter of protection to the community, the poor and more ignorant members of which are frequently imposed upon.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $203,757 81, and from Customs, $569,597 83.

Telegrams received at the Post Office Department to-day state that Senator Morton still continues to improve.

Secretary Schurz will dismiss the charges recently brought against Mr. Clark, architect of the Capitol, they being too trivial in his opinion to deserve notice.

Mr. William Forsythe, for many years past Surveyor of the District of Columbia, was removed from office to-day and Mr. John A. Partridge appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Post Office Department announces that the brig Excelsior will sail from New-York on Wednesday, the 22d inst., conveying the United States mails thence to Bermuda, and on or about the 23d inst. the schooner Monte Christo will sail from New-York with the United States mail matter for Porto Rico.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $11,760,667 84; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,160,858; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $59,535,000; coin, including $38,996,500 in coin certificates, $102,961,360 41; outstanding legal tenders, $359,094,220.

Gen. Terry to-day telegraphed to the Secretary of War from St. Paul that he was ill, and would not be able to travel for a day or two, so that it is probable that he will not be here before the last of the week, and the Sitting Bull Commission will not get started before next week. Secretary Mills, of the Canadian Interior Department, is expected to meet the commission at Chicago, and go with them to Sitting Bull's camp.

A letter was received at the Secret Service Division of the Treasury to-day inclosing certain pieces of clothing taken from the person of a man who was found murdered in the woods near Hustonville, Ky. The letter was from a Deputy Marshal, who was under the impression that the murdered man was an officer of the Secret Service Division and had been assassinated by counterfeiters, and the clothing was sent here for identification. The Chief of the division here, however, says that it was not an officer of his division who was thus found. His theory is that it was a person who approached counterfeiters with a genuine intention of dealing with them, and who was suspected of being a detective, and after being decoyed into a private place for the purpose of making a trade with the "Coney men," was then killed by members of a desperate gang of counterfeiters in Kentucky, who, though few in number, have yet given the Government much trouble.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Pennsylvania Republican Association has long been one of the most useful elements in political campaign work here. The members are all department clerks, and have devoted a great deal of their time and contributed much of their money in the distribution of documents. As their State is so near, many have obtained leaves of absence at election time and done service on the stump at their home. Soon after the President's order in regard to office-holders was issued the association addressed a letter to the President stating the purpose of their organization and inclosing a list of members, with the inquiry whether its future existence would be a violation of his order. The President referred the letter to Attorney-General Devens, who replied in the affirmative. Last night the association met and dissolved.

THE SATELLITES OF MARS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The official report of Rear Admiral John Rodgers, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory in this city, in regard to the recent discovery of the satellites of Mars, was received at the Navy Department this morning. He says, from observations made by Prof. Asaph Hall, of the Observatory, with the 26-inch refractor, the planet Mars has been found to have at least two satellites. Prof. Hall finds, on examining his observing book, that the satellite which was first discovered, and which he supposed was seen for the first time on Aug. 16, at 11h. 42m., had been, in fact, observed on Aug. 11, at 14h. 40m.; but as he had no opportunity at that date to wait for the planet's motions, he failed to recognize the object as a satellite. It was, however, recognized and observed as such on Aug. 16, and has been observed on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of August. This satellite has an apparent distance from the centre of Mars of 82 seconds, and its time of revolution around the planet is 30 hours. Its magnitude, Prof. Hall estimates as the 13th or 14th. The plane of its orbit has now a considerable inclining to the line of sight from the earth to Mars. At its elongations its angles of positions are 72 degrees and 252 degrees. The second satellite was discovered Aug. 17, at 16h. It appears to be quite as bright as the first one and at its elongations has nearly the same angles of position which correspond to the equator of Mars. Its apparent distance at the elongations and its periodic time are not yet known. The following are the preliminary elements of the outer satellite, as calculated by Prof. Simon Newcomb: Major axis of orbit, 82 seconds; angles of major axis, 70 degrees and 250 degrees; minor axis, 28 seconds; passage of satellite through western apsis, Aug. 19, 16h. 40m. The period of the inner satellite or satellites is so short, probably less than eight hours, that it cannot be fixed.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

THEIR STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD TO-DAY—CHARACTER OF THE DELEGATES—THE STRUGGLE FOR THE NOMINATIONS—AN OUTLINE OF WHAT THE PLATFORM WILL CONTAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—The Democratic Party of the State is represented here in force, the attendance at this convention being exceptionally large. As to character, respectability, ability, and all that goes to make up a representative body, it is far in advance of any similar gathering of the Democratic Party seen in this city for years. In the selection of delegates, the masses of the party seemed intuitively guided by the conviction that success was within their grasp, and as a consequence they chose representative men, men of respectability and influence. The result is an absence of the drunkenness and rowdyism so frequently characteristic of gatherings like the one under consideration. As to the ticket the convention will place in nomination, there is no doubt it will be a strong one. Coolness and moderation seem to govern in the counsels of the leaders, and, while the fight between the adherents of the various candidates is stubborn and determined, there is an absence of that bitterness and jealousy which so often sows discord in the ranks after the nominations have been made. The composition of the ticket no one can at present determine. The air is filled with conflicting rumors, and those who yesterday claimed to know the names of the favorites now confess themselves in the dark. As was to be expected, the contest for the State Treasuryship is most stubborn and most uncertain. Barr, of Pittsburg; Noyes, of Clinton, and Temple, of Green, have up to this evening divided the strength of the convention between them. Barr made his canvass on the strength of his Catholicism, and his opponents claim that that has beaten him, and that he is out of the fight. Noyes' opponents charge him with being interested in the $9,000,000 bill, and claim that that has destroyed his chances. Certain it is that the friends of both men admit that they are practically out of the contest. Temple depended on such a condition of affairs, and hoped to slip between the two and carry off the prize. But the friends of Barr and Noyes say they will not unite on Temple, and that a new man must be selected. Some delegates think that they have found this man in the person of Powell, of Bradford, a strong man, and one who, if nominated, would prove a troublesome candidate for the Republicans. For Auditor, Gen. Schell, of Bedford, still has the best show for success, although his opponents are distributing circulars which, while not mentioning names, are generally accepted as alluding to Mr. Schell, wherein they warn the delegates against those who are not entirely free from the entangling alliances of corporate influences. In view of the peculiar attitude of the working men of the State, the mere suspicion that a candidate is the employe or servant of a corporation is sufficient to ruin his chances for position. Senator Yerkes, of Bucks, is mentioned as a strong opponent to Mr. Schell, and the friends of the latter gentleman are not as confident as they were 12 hours ago.

The friends of Judge Trunkey, of Venango, claim that his chances for the nomination for the Supreme Judgeship have greatly improved since last night, and that, while there was no reason to doubt, success is now assured. Judge Ross, of Montgomery, is a new man mentioned in connection with the office.

This is the situation of affairs at this time. What changes the next 12 hours may bring about no one can predict. The platform will be in a great measure a reiteration of that of St. Louis. There will be the usual declarations of States rights. Republican corruption and maladministration, and a reference to the fraud by which the Presidency was secured to Hayes. There will be an attempt made to incorporate in the platform a resolution to catch the labor vote, and it is thought there will be a fight on this question. It is contended that the party which secures the support of the working men in the coming campaign will carry the State by a large majority; hence the Democrats will endeavor to forestall the Republicans on this question. But there is a strong section of both parties which believe the labor question should be left out of politics, and this faction of Democrats will fight against such a plank in the platform. The proceedings to-morrow will excite unwonted interest. Mr. Schnatterly, of Fayette, will be the temporary Chairman, and it is likely that after the permanent organization is effected the convention will adjourn till the Committee on Resolutions reports, when the real business will begin.

BALTIMORE CITY POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—The Campaign Committee of the Reform Party met to-night to organize for the Mayoralty canvass. Sub-committees were appointed to form associations on the basis of municipal reform in each ward and to promote the cause of Henry M. Warfield, the candidate for Mayor. An address to the people was ordered, and preparations were made for mass-meetings. There was discussion of an effort to unite the Reform, the Working Men's, and the Republican Parties in opposition to the regular Democratic nominees, but the prospects are not favorable for such a coalition. It is more likely that there will be four candidates for Mayor, and that there will be a scrub race, with the chances of each nearly equal.

THE MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNORSHIP

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 21.—The Governor and Council of the State will make an excursion to Katama, on the Old Colony Railroad, this week. Invitations have been extended to prominent and influential Republicans of the State by the Old Colony Railroad to be present. Hon. C. P. Stickney will represent Fall River. It is understood that the meeting will decide whether or not Gov. Rice will be the accepted Republican candidate for Governor in the coming campaign.

GEORGIA'S CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 21.—The Constitutional Convention to-day decided to leave the location of the Capitol to decision by a vote of the people separate from the Constitution. It also adopted a provision that the homestead is not to exceed $1,600, either of personalty or realty, or both, with right to waive all but $300, and the waiver can be made without the consent of the wife.

MASSACHUSETTS GREENBACKERS.

BOSTON, Aug. 21. — The Independent Greenback Party will hold a State Convention here on the 5th of September to nominate a State ticket.

TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Aug. 21.—The trial of David Ezra Risser for the murder of Joseph F. Miller will begin in Lebanon to-morrow before Judge Henderson. Miller, it will be remembered, was murdered on the morning of April 2, 1876, near Shafferstown, Penn., a short distance from his house. The wounds were inflicted by means of a club and a knife, and the suspected murderer was a tenant of Miller. The victim had $600 on his person at the time, and this was the prize which tempted the accused to waylay and kill him. The evidence against Risser is to the effect that footprints were discovered in the grain field adjoining the road where Miller's dead body was found. These footprints were made by a maimed foot such as Risser has, and Risser's boots exactly fitted these footprints. A bloodstained axe was also found in Risser's house. He was also aware of the fact that Miller had this money about his person.

CHAUTAUQUA SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

FAIR POINT, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The Chautauqua Scientific Congress opened its sessions at 11 o'clock this morning with an interesting lecture on "Telescopes, and the Wonders they Tell," by Rev. Dr. E. F. Burr, of New-Haven, author of *Eces Cælum*. Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, of New-York, gave his second lecture on "The Spirits of the Air" this afternoon to an audience of 2,500 persons. A scientific conversation was held in the pavilion at 4 o'clock, conducted by Prof. James Strong, D. D., and at 8 this evening Prof. S. A. Lattimore, of Rochester, delivered an interesting lecture on "The Microscope, and its Uses."

RECEPTION TO THE CHIEF-JUSTICE.

MR. AND MRS. WAITE AT OLD SAYBROOK—THEIR RECEPTION AT THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF MR. THOMAS C. ACTON—THE SHIP OF STATE—NUMEROUS GUESTS PRESENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OLD SAYBROOK, Conn., Aug. 21.—The reception tendered to Chief-Justice Waite and Mrs. Waite by ex-Police Commissioner Thomas C. Acton, at his charming country residence in this quaint old town, to-day, was an enjoyable affair. The reception was an informal one, and, as Mr. Acton remarked this afternoon, it was a mere village affair; but his words were suggestive of more than they were intended to convey, and the rural simplicity of the gathering was tempered with a delightful display of old-fashioned courtliness. There was a goodly sprinkling of the city element among the 400 persons who came together to greet the Chief-Justice of the Unite States Supreme Court near the spot where his boyhood was passed. Mr. Acton's residence, which is situated on one of the shady side streets of old Saybrook, directly opposite the Acton Library, which he presented to the town in 1873, is a commodious house, and is surrounded by extensive grounds which the owner delights to cultivate in his leisure hours. At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon the Chief-Justice and Mrs. Waite arrived from their home in Lyme, just across the Connecticut River, and were received by Mr. Acton and family quite informally. The Judge is as brown as a berry, and the old associations which the afternoon recalled completely destroyed his judicial bearing and made him once more a boy amid the scenes of his early life. The town of Saybrook has a history, and one which is more interesting than that of most American country towns. Two hundred or more years ago it was laid out by Lord Say, whose memory is still held in high esteem in this neighborhood. It was intended to be a great city, but its great main avenue, wider than the broadest street in New-York, is to-day merely a country road.

At 4 o'clock the guests began to arrive, and they came and went incessantly till dusk. The house was beautified with flowers, and the guests sauntered through the rooms at their leisure, or gathered in groups and talked of bygone days and deeds. There were mingling in the buzz of conversation the feeble tones of old age, the grave voice of persons in middle life, and the merry laughter of young girls. In the dining-room the ship of State reposed calmly in a tranquil sea, both ship and sea being tastefully wrought by deft hands of roses and lilies and pansies and other fragrant flowers. As to Mr. Acton's guests besides the Chief Justice and his wife, they included many persons of importance. Hon. Marshall Jewell was there, together with Judge Phelps and Mr. John Allen, formerly prominent in railroad affairs. There were also present all the clergymen of Saybrook, Rev. Messrs. Heald, Thurston, and McCall, and Dr. Ewer, of New-York. Much interest centred among the guests upon a number of the Chief-Justice's venerable relatives, among them Mr. George Chapman, who is nearing his 90th year, and belongs to the fifth generation of Saybrook settlers. He is to-day as straight as an arrow and fully six feet in height. Mrs. Chapman, Deacon Clarke and his wife, and Mrs. Williard, all related to Mr. Waite, and all having long since completed four score years, were also present. Mr. F. C. Wagner, formerly Provost Marshal in New-York, and Hon. J. J. Doane, also of New-York, assisted Mr. Acton in caring for his guests. To-morrow the Chief-Justice will preside at the meeting of the Selden family, of which he is a member, in Fenwick Grove.

FURBER'S CONTRACT OF RELEASE.

SOME OF THE DETAILS OF THE DOCUMENT—THE EX-MANAGER OF THE CHARTER OAK LOSES NOTHING ON HIS STOCK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 21.—Mr. Henry J. Furber, late financial manager of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, has been here to-day for the purpose of closing up his matters with the new management. As he gave in his last letter to THE TIMES an extract from the contract under which he disposed of his stock to the new officers and released the company from all obligations, there has been a strong curiosity here to know all the details of the contract, none of which have been published. It has only appeared that he received $10.000 for his stock and got the second mortgage Valley Road bonds, said to be worth not over $10,000, though representing $1,000,000, for entirely dissolving his connection with the company. The Special Insurance Commission of the Legislature will probably, on coming together next month, obtain the full text of the document, so that the precise nature of all the negotiations will be disclosed. In the absence of that, it may be stated that a gentleman well qualified to speak has said to-day that the further considerations regarding the purchase and sale of stock, and the cancellation of all the company's obligations to Furber, are in part as follows: Furber had given three notes of $25,000 each to Matthews, of New-York, payable Aug. 4, Sept. 4, and Oct. 4. These the company assured. He had in his possession $41,000 collected as the rent of the New-York real estate owned by the company, and about $40.000 from the productions of the Quinnimont Furnace in West Virginia, and these sums of money he was permitted to retain. These items are equivalent to about $155,000, independent of the $10,000 he received for his stock. He had drawn out of the company in cash, under his contract, by which the company was given a mortgage of $500,000 in December, 1875, to make its technical impairment good, over $400,000. There was still another consideration in his contract of release by which a liability on his part of $150,000 to Matthews was renewed. It appears from this that he sacrificed nothing on his stock, in view of the favorable arrangements he made in the settlement of other matters, by which he was benefited in cash receipts and reduction of liabilities over $700,000.

SALE OF LIFE INSURANCE STOCK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 21.—The opening of the bids for the sale of the capital stock of the National Life Insurance Company, which is one of the leading assets of the Republic, now in a Receiver's hands, was begun here to-day. Objection was made to the sale, but the court decided to receive them. The bids were as follows: Greenleaf, Norris & Co., New-York, $20 per share for the whole stock of 10,000 shares, $200,000; William Louis Smith, $21 per share for the entire stock; George C. Clarke, Chicago, $26 per share for 5,200 shares, and $20 for the remainder. The court held the case to be a very complicated one, and decided to not make any award at present. Notice was given that a petition would be filed on Friday asking for the setting aside of the order of sale and making the National Life Company defendant in the suits against the Republic.

SEVERE TORNADO IN GREEN BAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 21.—A special from Green Bay, Wis., says that a severe tornado visited that city at 2 o'clock this afternoon, doing considerable miscellaneous damage, especially in the business portion of the city. Roofs were blown off of several stores. The wind was accompanied by a heavy rain which also did much damage.

WAR AGAINST THE TURKS.

THE QUIET BEFORE THE BATTLE.

FIFTY THOUSAND MILITIA ORDERED OUT BY THE PORTE—SULEIMAN PASHA IN THE TOWN OF SCHIPKA—NO NEWS FROM OSMAN PASHA—THE RUSSIAN ASIATIC ARMY—THE ATTITUDE OF SERVIA NOT YET MADE KNOWN.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The *Daily News'* Constantinople special reports that the organization of the new Turkish gendarmerie by Col. Valentine Baker is now completed.

VIENNA, Aug. 21.—The *Political Correspondence's* Constantinople special says the Porte has ordered the immediate concentration of 50,000 Militia of the second class at Adrianople, Sofia, and other points near the scene of operations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.—Suleiman Pasha telegraphs, under date of Aug. 19, that he has passed through Kazanlik and occupied the town of Schipka, which had been evacuated by the Russians.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 21.—The Russian staff in its recent deliberations favored the immediate vigorous resumption of operations, and was of the opinion that no point should be voluntarily evacuated.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—A special dispatch to the *Golos*, reproduced by the official Russian agency, admits that the Russian losses in the two battles before Plevna were 8,000 to 10,000 men, half of whom were killed or seriously wounded. About 5,000 are in the hospitals at Sistova, Simnitza, and Turnu-Magurelli. Of 200 persons attached to the Red Cross ambulances 40 were killed while collecting the wounded.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The report contained in a *Times'* Vienna dispatch that Kossuth, in a proclamation to the Hungarians, urges Austro-Hungary to come to an understanding with the Porte as to the extent of concessions to the Christians, which can be made without compromising the integrity of the Turkish Empire, is a canard.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says: "A telegram received here from Constantinople, dated yesterday, states that for five days there has been no news from Osman Pasha. This has caused uneasiness here. It is feared that his communications with Sofia have been interrupted by the Russians. The Porte, however, denies that Osman Pasha is hemmed in." Reuter's Telegram Company, however, has advices from Osman Pasha's Army, dated Aug. 19.

The *Times'* Theropia dispatch says the British military attaché with the Turkish forces telegraphs from Eski-Djuma that there are 15,000 destitute refugee Mussulmans there.

The *Daily News*, summarizing the telegrams of its correspondent with the Russian Asiatic Army at Kurukdara, concludes as follows: "Saturday's engagement before Kars was merely a reconnoisance in force. Only their skirmishing lines were engaged. The Russians withdrew in accordance with a prearranged plan."

The *Times* Belgrade dispatch says: "The Russian Gens. Fabyeff and Kidrof have arrived here, also M. M. Bojadanovich and Veselitzki from Montenegro. They were received by M. Ristics. A council of Ministers was afterward held which lasted till 4 o'clock in the morning. The conclusions arrived at have not transpired. It is believed here that before long Servia will take part in the war. The Moscow Committee has asked Servia to do so, and has offered, if she consents, to assist her with money.

AFTER THE BATTLE OF PLEVNA.

A DISASTROUS DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS—AT NO MOMENT WAS THERE A GLIMPSE OF VICTORY—COLD-BLOODED CRUELTY OF THE TURKISH SOLDIERS—THE WOUNDED ENEMY BRUTALLY MASSACRED—THE ROUMANIAN ARMY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1877.

As I said in my last letter of the 30th of July, a great battle was then being fought before Plevna, and with the disastrous results to the Russian columns which I anticipated. So full details have probably already reached the Western world, that I need only sum up briefly. The united corps of Gens. Krüdner and Schackosky, numbering on paper 50,000 men, and in reality about 35,000, with 26 batteries, attacked the lines covering the valley of the Osma, and resting on the two towns of Plevna and Loftscha, on the morning of Monday, the 30th of July. The battle lasted until 7:30 in the evening, and was a complete defeat of the Russians, whose loss amounted to about 11,000 killed and wounded, and seven guns, which were captured during the retreat. At no one moment of the day was there even a glimpse of victory; they were beaten from start to finish. The Turks occupied a strictly defensive position during all the first part of the engagement, and let loose their men only when the enemy commenced to fall back. According to the statements furnished me by Col. Wellesley and other gentlemen who were present, the Russians fought splendidly, and were led on gallantly but stupidly; whereas the Turks were handled splendidly. The attack was made on the front of their position, which, naturally strong, was rendered more formidable by intrenchments and rifle-pits. No effort was made to turn their line or to manœuvre toward their rear, which was impossible toward Loftscha, where there were only five battallons. No use was made of skirmishers, everything being done in columns of companies, wherein the Turkish shells made a horrible carnage. Gen. Schackosky's corps exists no longer as a distinct organization. Gen. Krüdner's corps was forced to retreat nearly to the Danube. The want of cavalry among the Turks alone saved the Russians from complete annihilation, and the pursuit did not last beyond six or seven miles, being conducted entirely by the Turkish irregular horse, which, like the infantry, butchered every one who fell into their hands. No quarter was given by the Moslems, who are now fighting with all the blind fanaticism of the days of the Janissaries. Great fears were entertained for the safety of Mr. Villiers, the special artist of the London *Graphic*, but to the great joy of his many friends he turned up last evening in Bucharest, whither all the correspondents hitherto with the Army have returned, as have also the military attachés of the various European governments, nominally on leave of absence, and in order to recruit their health, but in reality to obtain fresh instructions from home, as the results of the last 12 days' operations have entirely changed the aspect of the war.

A more crushing defeat has not been seen since Sadowa, and the superiority of Turkish over Russian generalship has been demonstrated beyond the power of contradiction. But at the same time have been developed all the worst features of the Mussulman character; and the inhuman massacre and hideous mutilation of all the wounded, without one single exception, will be sufficient, I hope, to prove to even the most ardent enemy of Russia that the bloodthirsty, cruel Osmanli are unworthy of the slightest sympathy. They have not even the excuse of the *lex talionis* to allege in their behalf. All of them who have been captured by the Russians have been treated with kindness. The instances where prisoners were brought on in chains are isolated ones, and were only where the feebleness of the escort or an attempt at revolt rendered precaution necessary. Doubtless certain acts of atrocity were committed at Sistova and at Nikopolis, but, as I have already written, these were deeds of soldiers in the momentary excitement of battle. It is different with the Turks, who in cold blood put to death every foreigner who falls into their hands with a refinement of cruelty to be found elsewhere only among cannibals. The fortune of war has certainly taken a new turn, which renders the chances of a pacific settlement more distant than ever, although it must increase those of an entire localization of the conflict.

Col. Brackenbury, of the Royal Artillery, the military correspondent of the London *Times*, has come over this morning direct from Kazanlik, and his statement confirms the accounts already published of the Turkish atrocities perpetrated all along the line of operations. With the natural enthusiasm of a soldier who has witnessed nothing but a series of brilliant successes, he was quite unprepared for the gloomy view of affairs taken by those whose experience has only been a series of defeats, and is astonished to find that any doubts can be entertained of immediate triumph for the Russian arms. At Tirnova, the Grand Duke's head-quarters; at Biela, where is the Czar, there is no consternation, no disquietude, but simply a stern determination to avenge the "check," as it is officially termed, and to retake Plevna at any cost. Mere willful blindness, nothing else, for the Russians were defeated on their own merits, or rather because of the incapacity of their chiefs, and, until their tactics are changed, they will be beaten under the same circumstances again, no matter what be the force they bring into action. That the *morale* of their Army is still uninjured is certainly a very healthy sign, but you cannot go on indefinitely with a loss of 11,000 men per diem, even if you did number originally double the force of your enemy. The desire to make a victory for the Czarwitch at Rustchuk was probably one of the main causes of the failure of the opening of the campaign. To secure his success, within a very short time, he was given three entire Army corps with which to invest the fortress; that is to say, on paper, 90,000 who were detached from the main Army, estimated at 240,000, of all arms. Gen. Zimmerman, who was to march from the Dobrudscha, has 40,000; 40,000 more moved against and over the Balkans, thus leaving actually under the Commander-in-Chief some 70,000, who were to hold a line 80 miles long, reaching from the Danube to Tirnova. Thirty thousand or more of this army have just been signally defeated, and the victorious enemy continues to hold his position perpendicularly to the Russian right flank, which they must expose if they proceed toward Adrianople, and in their rear, if Mehemet Ali forces them to give battle from Rasgrad and Osman-Bazar. Militarily speaking, their situation is extremely critical, and can only be improved by the raising of the siege of Rustchuk, if a place which has never been completely invested can be said to be besieged. Only the concentration of all the available troops west of Rustchuk can secure a favorable termination to this campaign already seriously compromised, for the Turks can muster at present superior forces to those of their enemy at any given point of their line. They have in the triangle formed by Rasgrad, Shumla, and Eski-Djumna fully 100,000 men, and the performances of Osman Pasha at Plevna are a safe criterion for a comparison between the capacities of Turkish and Russian Generals.

The panic along the Danube continues. The inhabitants are fleeing to Roumania, where the most absurd rumors are propagated, and in spite of the efforts of the Russians to conceal or mitigate the disastrous results of their lost battle, the arrival of a convoy of bullock carts, seven miles long, filled with wounded men, has not tended to calm their apprehensions. The report of the advance of the Roumanian contingent to the relief of Gen. Krüdner was premature. Only two regiments have really crossed over to Nikopolis, Gen. Manu declining to remove his head-quarters from Ischlaz, on some excuse or other, based, I heard, on the inefficiency of transports for his artillery. I am assured, however, by one of the Roumanian Senators that the real reason is the want of funds, as the military chest of the Second Army Corps is entirely empty. Prince Carol and staff, accompanied by the President of the Council of Ministers, Bratiano and the Minister of War, went to Ischlaz and Palatz yesterday, and as the sovereign, although utterly without military experience, is, like all the Hohenzollerns, a perfectly brave man, the entrance of his Army upon the scene is likely to take place very shortly, but not at the point where it was originally intended to operate.

The Russians are very hard pressed for both men and money. Already their monthly war expenses are about three times as great as their revenue; but no sacrifice will be spared to bring back a little lustre to their dimmed arms. A proposal was made to the Director of the Roumanian railways to suspend all freight and passenger trains until the troops now on their way from Poland could be got to the front. This was refused, but a compromise was made which guaranteed the postal service, but placed at the disposal of the authorities a troop train every 10 minutes if required. At the rate of consumption going on for the last fortnight, the reserves which are now being moved forward will soon be used up. Then there will remain nothing, by way of food for powder, except the Imperial Guard, at present ordered into the Polish provinces, whose revolutionary agents will profit by the first favorable opportunity to start another insurrection.

FOUNDERING OF A SCHOONER.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 21.—Particulars have been received here of the foundering of the schooner Vanname, owned mostly in this city, on Aug. 3, while on her way from New-York to Baracoa, in latitude 31° 40', longitude 74° 30'. She sailed July 17 with coal and deck load of lumber. A squall struck her on Aug. 3, and no efforts could save her from sinking. The steward, Walter Sills, of this city, and two boys, passengers, were lost. The boys had been at school in New-York, and were on their way home to Baracoa. The survivors, seven in number, passed a horrible night on some pieces of scantling, which were covered with water, and surrounded by sharks. They were picked up by the schooner Minnie Repplier, Capt. Burton, of Philadelphia. Capt. Hardy, of the Vanname, is a resident of this City.

A MARSHAL'S POSSE BESIEGED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 21. — United States Marshal Webster reports having been attacked by an escaped Moonshine prisoner who, with his friends, fired 20 shots at the Marshal and his posse and also bombarded the house an entire night. Deputies Penn and Adair were menaced by the mob, numbering a hundred or more, in Adair County. In Hardin County the Moonshine men swear they will kill the first United States Marshal who comes near them. Col. Crittenden, the new United States Marshal for Kentucky, has been making vigorous efforts to break up this peculiar specimen of law-breaking, and in the last two months his deputies have arrested over 100 offenders.

IRISH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A great meeting was held in the Rotunda, Dublin, last night. Messrs. Biggar and Parnell were enthusiastically received. Both members strongly condemned the inactivity of the Home Rule Party generally. A resolution was passed that this meeting takes occasion to offer its hearty thanks to those Irish representatives who, in honorable contrast to the tame and spiritless conduct

viduals regardless of the trade, which will result only in damage at once to the individual and the whole trade. Very few dealers care to prophesy in the present uncertain state of the trade, but they believe that the Fall is to be one of the best in years for every branch of their business. The prices ruling in the market are lower than those of the corresponding date last year. Then lard was quoted at 7 and a fraction, now it is 7 cents, and the tendency is downward. At this date last year the stock of prime lard on hand was 42,933 tierces, to-day there are but 31,077 tierces on hand, but the price is lower with the smaller quantity at disposal than with the larger. While there is a class of provision dealers who are confident that the stock produced here can be disposed of without any doubt whatever, there is another class who assert that nothing but low prices and low freights will enable the provision merchants to get rid of the supply as fast as it comes in. The demand from foreign countries will depend, they say, upon low prices, as with the prevalence of high prices and high freights there will be a resort to foreign markets, the preference only being shown to the United States when prices seem tempting. The impression is strong among provision dealers that lard, which has so fluctuated in price for a year or two, and has been the cause of much trouble among speculators, has reached bottom, and that it is much more likely to sell in the Fall at 9 cents than below 7.

THE PRODUCE TRADE.

There is some change to chronicle in the produce market. There has been a slight increase since last year in the exportation of fine grades of butter, and since the refrigerators have been brought into use on the steam-ships, exporters have been able to send fine grades at all seasons of the year. For shipment they were paid as high as 25 cents a pound, which was up to the price it was bringing for home consumption. There is a steady increase also in the exportation of cheese, the steam-ships having carried out enormous consignments during the past Summer. The fine butter shipped is consumed in the English markets, while there is some exportation of inferior grades to Germany. It seems that some producers, with the idea that very high prices for export butter would be obtained here, have held immense quantities in store in this City, and refrigerators in this City they were likely to lose money by not working off their stock as soon as it arrived, for the crop is so large as to be fully equal to the home consumption and the foreign request. There is no general complaint of dullness among dealers in butter and cheese, but they say that they are compelled to do a great deal more business than formerly to make a great deal less money, the profits are so much reduced. The prospect among them is deemed to be good, and one leading dealer said that the importance of the trade did not begin to be appreciated. To show that this was the case, he said that the interest, now becoming if anything more important in the amount of money invested and in the aggregate of transactions than the grain trade, did not command in the banks the confidence that was extended to the grain trade. Some features of the dairy trade are interesting. A few years ago it was as great a curiosity to meet with a package of butter from Kansas, Idaho, and Nebraska as it was to see a live buffalo. Now packages of butter from these points are frequently received, and the dairies are rapidly multiplying. As for the quantities of butter held here, one authority said that this did not signify anything strange. Formerly the farmers or dairymen held them for a market, but with the introduction of refrigerator cars and warehouses they felt that it was a great deal more to their advantage to have their goods in this City, within reach of the demand, where they could be kept in prime order, than to keep them in the dairies exposed to the greater risk of deterioration, and so far distant that time would be lost in sending them to the seaboard. From a number of accounts it seems that the American butter in English markets sells as well as home products, and that even at high purchasing rates here there is enough profit realized to keep up the shipments. Of course, the subject of freights is an important one in this connection. Opinions do not considered worth much, but the belief is strong among some that a general increase of rates would result in the destruction of this growing business. Fresh meats will also be affected by freights, the cheapness of shipment being absolutely necessary to allow competition with the English market. One merchant said that he had been credibly informed that the best Argentine beef was sold in English markets as English beef, and that the native beef had been put forward as American. The inference is that the business of exporting fresh meat is profitable, as the demand still continues, and steam-ships continue to carry cargoes, which are readily disposed of. The crop of potatoes is immense, and prices have suddenly dropped, and it is thought that the demand for them will be great enough to enable the country to dispose of any surplus which it may have at an excellent profit.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

While there is a very conservative feeling among the largest houses in the grocery trade, there is no despondency, but rather a better disposition than last year at this time, without any sort of over-confidence in the future. The first word of reply by all grocers to the question, "What of the future?" is one explaining that their expectations all centre in the realization by the agriculturists of all the hopes which they have expressed, and which, as they are more promising than for many years, are considered good ground upon which to base a prediction of at least a fair Fall trade. No one will go further than this. "There has been enough of prediction," say the grocers; "now we will let the business come, and if plenty of it come we shall be the better satisfied." The tone of the largest firms is strengthening. They say they have to work hard to get their trade and to offer good value for all the money they take. At present there is demand enough for goods to keep all from moping, and although last year was expected to be better—in consequence of the unusual flood of visitors to this City during the progress of the Centennial Exhibition—than previous years, and the business was brisk, the trade this year is fully up to that of the same season last year. Not for the past three or four years has the speculative feeling been felt that was formerly so rampant. Men are buying for the wants of trade, very cautiously, and paying no attention to efforts to lead them into bargains for job lots. They do not stock up heavily, but buy more frequently and in obedience to the wants of their own immediate trade, rather than after the fashion of anybody else's trade. Prices, as a whole, are lower than last year, except for a few articles. Sugars have ruled very high, but a reaction has set in, and the tendency is now downward. As compared with the prices of 1860, it is believed that those of to-day, while not quite down to the prices prevailing in the year mentioned, is within 10 to 15 per cent. of them. Two years ago the percentage was 20 higher, and since then there has been a steady decline. Owing to large production and moderate consumption, teas are very abundant and low, and are relatively cheaper than coffee. The low prices may have stimulated consumption somewhat. On an even basis of valuation, the popularity of coffee is rising and that of tea declining. There is no actual prostration of business anywhere, except in a few isolated localities badly affected by labor troubles, and in these places the interruption did not seem to be attributable so much to poverty as to the interruption of travel, freight facilities, and the dislike of business men to undergo the risk of losing their goods in transit. The head of one important jobbing-house said he saw no great change in business at present. A prevailing characteristic among his customers was a determination to economize and make a dollar go farther than it used to. He believed he had not got down to the basis of 20 years ago, and men in almost every branch of trade fail to recollect and appreciate how they were formerly satisfied with small profits. He had recently made inquiries with the idea of buying a house. A broker in real estate to whom he applied showed him a house built in 1857, which was valued at $35,000 now. Searching for the record of the house, he found that it was sold in 1860, at a profit to the builder, for $23,000. In 1863 it sold again for $28,500, in 1866 for $42,500, and now it can be bought for $34,500. The merchant asked if there was any good reason why a higher price should be paid for real estate to-day than in 1860, unless the expense of bad government was considered as value received for which a price should be paid. In another large grocery house doing an extensive Western business, a member of the firm said the reports of crops were all very encouraging. He had always found that a good crop year was a good business year. The agricultural community will be rich this Fall, but the miners and speculators will be poor. He believed that generally grocers had sold more goods this year than last, and it was reasonable to expect that after the immense crops have been turned over there will be an interchange of money, and that some of it will be spent in the grocery trade. "There is no speculative demand," said he, "and you can't flatter men into buying what they do not want. Almost all the large houses have increased their volume of trade without compromising themselves, without hazarding the ability of their customers to pay. Stocks are ordinary, and there is no over-sanguine prediction of a revolution in trade which will clear out stores and warehouses. That day leading grocers hope, is gone not to return again. They express themselves as contented rather than disposed to growl, and will accept a lively trade in its season with the belief that it is a legitimate increase and will not be followed by any disastrous results.

IRON AND METAL TRADE.

In iron there exists a profound and wide depression, and men who have studied the market for years and the signs of the times see no reason to expect any immediate change. The iron trade has undergone many changes in recent years. The furnaces built 20 years ago were about ruined by the construction of improved ones 10 years later, and later constructed furnaces, built within two or three years, have so cheapened and facilitated the production of pig-iron that the old furnaces of all kinds have been well-nigh, if not altogether, paralyzed. This may be illustrated better by the use of the following table, showing the number of furnaces in blast in 1877:

IN BLAST, 1877.

	Jan. 1.	April 1.	July 1.
Charcoal	73	87	87
Anthracite	87	82	87
Bituminous	84	70	85

OUT OF BLAST, 1877.

Charcoal	209	220	181
Anthracite	126	143	126
Bituminous	129	126	172

In pig-iron prices are lower than ever, but still there is a slow and dull demand, and in the metals there is nothing but a monotony of inactivity, to which the dealers have become accustomed, but which they hope may be removed, though they scarcely see how the conditions can be changed, except by time.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Whether the dry goods trade be as good as represented by leading merchants or not, the evidences are among the jobbers and others that there is certainly not absolute dullness. The warehouses along the west side are well thronged with buyers, and inquiries are constantly coming in from all parts of the country. It was said by the head of one prominent firm that the business of the coming Autumn, if it was fair to hazard a prediction from present appearances, would be better than that for several preceding years. The hopes that were entertained for the Centennial year, and that were so generally expressed through the newspapers, were quite as generally disappointed. There was a flurry of business at an unusually early time in the year, and then all business fell away. This year the inquiry began later, and continues more steadily. Buyers are taking larger stocks, and there is a disposition manifested to extend more liberal credits. A great many retailers are now in the City from the South and West, making free purchases in expectation of a healthy trade after the enormous crops are gathered and have changed hands. Among the purchasers are merchants from Texas, New-Mexico, Louisiana, and Mississippi, who are collecting large and varied stocks. The wholesale dealers here have only laid in average stocks of goods, proceeding as cautiously as possible, while endeavoring to meet the wants of a reasonably good season. Domestics are held in moderate quantities generally, while some lines are held in limited quantity, and cannot easily be replenished, if exhausted. Among importers of fine goods there is little speculative business; but enough demand for high-class goods exists to keep these lines well supplied. While there is no expectation of a rushing business, there is little complaint, except that profits are small, and this complaint, it is admitted, is one that has been made since "time immemorial." While there has been some restraint upon production, and less effort is made to force the market than was made a few years ago, there is an ample supply of new goods, in moderate quantities, as well as the determination on the part of manufacturers to heed the lesson taught through overproduction and consequent loss. Prices for cotton goods are a shade lower than they were a year ago, while woolens are higher. While there is a disposition to resist any further decline in cotton goods, the probability of such a movement is admitted, but it is believed that there is much greater probability of a rise than a fall. One large house, doing a business which extends beyond the boundaries of the States, reports that the business is fully 20 per cent., and perhaps 30 per cent., greater in volume than it was last year at this time, and the prospect is yet before them of feeling the effects, upon the country of a crop which is richer than any reaped for 15 years. This element of wealth has to be taken into consideration in giving credits, and its consideration undoubtedly has much to do with the liberality of dealers generally toward their Southern and Western customers. While goods that are cheap, dress goods, and fancy articles are taken in sufficient quantities to lead to the conclusion that the country is far from "poverty stricken," customers are not easily induced by the cheapness of goods to buy more than they have determined to be necessary for their wants. Dry-goods men, like their brethren in other trades, are averse to any positive prophecies. One prominent dealer declined to say anything about business prospects, and another—a conservative, prosperous merchant—said he did not care to predict what would be the state of business in a month or a week hence. "I am busy now, and I'll trust to next week for more business." If there is any actual complaint to speak of it is found among the importers of silks, laces, and other goods which are in demand only among a limited class of people. In these lines there is continued dullness, and much of it is attributed to the tariff, which deals as fairly in foreign silks as in injuring their trade. At the same time there is perfect satisfaction among manufacturers of silks in this country with the tariff on made goods, but a desire, which can only be natural, that the raw material should be free, while the manufactured article in their estimation should still be taxed "for the encouragement of domestic production." With a high tariff, the consumption of American silks is not all that manufacturers could wish, and the recent reductions of wages in Paterson and this City are alluded to as absolutely necessary in consequence of the reductions in price which were compelled by the slow state of business. In laces the consumption of expensive goods is less than formerly, and is limited, while the demand for low price and medium goods, of which an immense quantity can always be found, is quite equal to that of three or four years ago. These more expensive articles, which are classed among luxuries, will begin to move more actively if the Fall business in other branches proves to be all that it is expected, but the same movement is expressed by importers as is found among dealers in domestic goods, and there is not a word said which will lead one to believe that they look for anything better than a fair, sound, slow, and paying business, with moderate or small profits. It is too early to forecast the retail business.

THE CLOTHING TRADE.

In this branch of trade there has been little activity for the Summer months, but a hopeful feeling animates manufacturers who have laid in moderate stocks for the Fall, and are now encouraged to believe that the good time which has been so long postponed is at last coming in a moderate way. "It is one of the misfortunes of the trade," said one large jobber, "that we are obliged to manufacture ahead of the market, and are compelled to use our best judgment and then suffer the consequences of an incorrect estimate of the ability of the country consumers to buy. The market is now firm for goods, so that less danger is incurred than last year or in several previous years. The trade which was expected last year did not quite reach the expectations of manufacturers, and the much talked of "rush" that was to accompany the coming of Centennial visitors did not reach all men who had stocks of goods which they desired to get rid of. One clothing manufacturer had no hesitation in saying that he thought the trade had been injured by it, while another manufacturer, dealing in a finer grade of goods which reach customers in the Middle and Eastern States, said that the Centennial business alone saved the trade for the year, which would otherwise have been the dullest of any year since the war. There are already numerous Southern visitors in the City inquiring for goods. Texas dealers are on hand in unusually strong force, and are inclined to buy freely, but the time is close to their needs. While there is a disposition to meet requests for cre it generously, there is enough careful scrutiny exercised to guard against disaster. There is some competition among dealers for the trade, and prices generally are low. In fine goods the prices remain high; but for medium class goods, made up by the best houses, the prices were never lower, even before the war. It is not believed that they can get down lower than they now are. In a large house manufacturing extensively for the Eastern trade, reaching not only this section, but, perhaps, the largest local trade in the City, it was said that the business of the first six months of this year was very much better than that of last year, although they looked for the tide of Centennial trade to do a considerable extent. The reports of agents and the showing of orders already on hand are indicative of a good Fall trade, without any sensational features. There are fewer goods of foreign manufacture going into clothing than formerly. It was only a few years ago that domestic goods could scarcely be introduced with the old establishment careful of its reputation. Now the average customer knows that many American goods are used of fine finish, and equal in durability and appearance to English or French goods costing the same money, and the question of manufacture is seldom raised, except when high prices are to be paid. There has been little trouble among employes, the prices fixed a year ago still prevailing for labor, and there has been plenty of work in the shops among men preparing the stocks for the wholesale trade. The retail trade has not yet begun, the shops being still stocked with Summer goods, which are soon to be replaced by the Autumn styles. There has been a good Summer trade, although there was room for improvement, and those who care to predict about the Fall say that it will be a good one, and that nothing but an attempt to exact extravagant profits will interfere with it.

THE HAT TRADE.

The manufacturers of hats in this City are generally in a very good frame of mind about their business. It began much earlier than usual this year, and went on without interruption until the railroad strikes blockaded the transportation lines, when there was a temporary set-back which hindered the fulfillment of orders two or three weeks. The trade labors under some inconvenience resulting from a high tariff, which is looked upon by the manufacturers as unjust. The tax of 20 per cent. upon imported furs is one item complained of, perhaps the one article which is most necessary to their business which the country cannot produce, so that the discrimination against them is felt more keenly. Then there is a tax of about 70 per cent. on trimmings, bindings, and silks, and another of 30 or 35 per cent. on leathers. The trade has grown, however, in spite of these restrictions, and by superior workmanship the American makers have succeeded in forcing their way into Canada, where their manufactures are preferred to those of English factories. Were the one item of tax on fur removed, it is said by leading makers that the United States would soon command the markets of the world for felt hats. The wool hat trade is becoming very large year by year, and by means of improved machinery used in the production of both fur and wool-hats, the ability to produce has been immensely extended. As stated, the demand began to be felt in June for new stock, and many Western purchasers who then bought carefully are back in the City replenishing stocks already. The business is all that was expected. Very few houses complain, and most of them say that the trade is large in volume, though the profits are smaller than they formerly were. Buyers are very conservative, purchasing judiciously within their means. Credits are not so liberally given as they were a few years ago. The discovery of weakness among large numbers of rash buyers has made the manufacturers cautious, and a good deal of scrutiny is made before credit is given. There is little hesitation in refusing to sell to doubtful customers, and the result of this caution has been to place business on a basis that all feel to be a better and more healthful one. Throughout the West and South, from which quarters come uniformly good accounts of crops, there is a good inquiry, and only in Pennsylvania, and in that state only in a few localities, is there any evidence of prostration of trade. At Orange, N. J., a hat-farming mill, where hat bodies are made by machinery instead of by hand, is running night and day, for several months; and all the shops, and there are a great many of them in the City, have given their men full employment. There have been but few reductions in the cost of labor within the last three years, all classes of men employed making good wages. Strikes among the men have been infrequent, although there have been complaints from time to time by the men that they were not making enough. The prices of hats are not lower than last year. One of the largest firms in the City, doing a business which reaches from Canada to Mexico, said that they were doing 30 per cent. more business this year than they were in 1876. It was admitted by some small houses that there was little doing with them, and this is explained by the large houses as arising from the fact that the smaller concern can place out of goods that cannot be so easily replenished as those offered by the large houses, and the tendency seems to be toward the reduction of the number of houses in the business. Generally speaking, the conditions among the hatters are satisfactory, and while there is no hope of sudden prosperity for any of them, the opinions expressed were generally favorable to a steady growth and a good distribution of products.

THE CARPET TRADE.

The manufacturers and jobbers of carpets have little complaint to make either of business for the Spring months of this year, or of the prospect which is opening up before them for the future. There have been few suspensions of factories, which are all feeling the increasing demand for good productions at medium and low prices. There has been a decided change since the war in the carpet trade, according to the reports of the domestic manufacturers. Before that time there was great, almost entire, dependence on foreign manufacturers for nearly all grades of carpetings. Now there are numerous extensive factories, in which are produced Brussels and tapestries fully equal to the same grades of work turned out by foreign makers. The standard of excellence has been steadily raised, and now in texture, design, color, and durability, American carpets are found to be as well received as imported ones, while they meet more nearly the demands for cheaper carpets than were bought five or six years ago. Of course the warehouses all contain more or less of imported stock, and there is an important business in these lines, although it is a limited one, engaging the attention of few firms, and these depend for their patronage upon a comparatively small number of wealthy people. A very promising feature of the carpet business this year is the appearance in this City of numerous Southern buyers, who are making considerable inquiry for goods. They have been strangers to this market for several years, and their return is hailed as a good omen of better times. So far as heard from, the Western dealers are feeling disposed to purchase with greater freedom, but they are still holding back to a large extent. Returns the farmers and provision dealers will realize on their crops. Prices are not generally lower than last year at this time, but they are in some instances, and altogether they are lower now than they have been at any time since the war. Great caution has been exercised in selling, there being no disposition in the trade to swell the number of bad debts, which accumulate so easily with the granting of indiscriminate credits. One house, well known in the trade, reported that its mills were all running full in anticipation of the Fall demand, and it is expected that, should all the promises which now appear be made good, they will have reason to be better satisfied with the Fall business of 1877 than any Fall trade for 10 years past. The changes in fashion are constant and must be observed even in cheap goods, and the effort to keep up with the varying fancy is full of expense to the manufacturers. The purchases by parts of the country have for several years been light, indicating a more rigid economy than formerly. With an improvement in trade that would reach in its effects the working population in the East, there is every reason to believe, the carpet manufacturers say, that the moderate stocks on hand would be disposed of, and encouragement given to the trade. It is yet too early to tell what the Fall and local trade will be, and nothing can be said on that score until the return of Summer visitors and the resumption of business in general. If there is an active movement of grain and provisions from the West, and quick transfers and shipments of the stuff from this port, the carpet dealers, like other classes of tradesmen, look for a share in the moderate prosperity that is hoped for.

THE HIDE AND LEATHER TRADE.

While the outlook generally in the hide and leather trade is good, there are conditions existing which are causing some concern, but which prudent counsels promise to correct. The depression of 1876, lasting nine months, was accompanied by appalling losses on leather. Production was checked, and in the Fall the demand overreached the supply. Reaction ensued, and tanners who had bought hides at a reduced price suddenly found themselves realizing large profits. Exhilarated with success, they purchased heavily of hides, when hides rose rapidly, and the market for leather soon became depressed again. The hides were taken up by the tanners, and now there is so much leather in process of manufacture that the tendency of prices is downward. There is, however, a brisk export traffic and good home consumption, in consequence of the improved shoe trade. The cure for the languor, which is the result of a strong disposition on the one hand to sell and on the other hand a hesitation to buy, is felt to be a curtailing of leather production. Leather merchants are confident that there is a good time coming—not with a rush—when the exportation of leather will be regular and profitable, depending altogether upon the observance of the law of supply and demand. A prominent leather merchant says that business is decidedly more "healthy" than it was a year ago. The export demand is encouraging, and it is profitable to both producer and purchaser. The English buyer who has been in this country for some time making investments has just reported that one purchase of leather made in Canada will yield him sufficient profits to pay the expenses of his family during his sojourn here. The danger of a rash speculative spirit overcoming the good sense of the trade was referred to, and it was expressed that it might best be avoided, as with the exercise of care for a few months it seemed certain that the trade would be permanently benefited. Higher prices cannot be expected for leather. The tanners and dealers must be satisfied with small profits. The trade with the wholesale dealers and jobbers in shoes is moderately active, and orders returned by travelling salesmen are very favorable. The auction houses have not yet been rushed, but the attendance is said to be better and bidding more spirited. From Chicago shoe manufacturers the leather dealers hear that the largest houses never did so large a business in July and August as they have done this year, but the business is done on small profits, and there is a consequent demand for leather at low rates. There has been an increased demand for oak sole-leather, with stock not excessive and prices steady, while for hemlock sole there has been a steady demand for about the amount of goods received from day to day. Buyers exercise great caution, and sellers are conservative. For the week ending Aug. 18 there were shipped 25,000 sides, with engagements for about the same amount this week. There has been more inquiry for upper leather, and rough leather is purchased in small lots at unchanged prices. Calf-skins are more active at steady prices, while morocco is taken in limited quantities, with objection to asking prices.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

There does not appear to be any despondency among the boot and shoe manufacturers in this City. Visits to several large houses resulted in the discovery of the fact that none of them had done less business this year than last, while some of those supplying Western and Southern dealers, the first class especially, report a decidedly better feeling among purchasers and considerable animation in manufacture. The trade generally have pursued a very conservative course in recent years. Very little stock is made up to anticipate orders, and the work that has been done has always been made up at customers' request. The dullness among the makers of fine shoes is more protracted than among the makers of cheap, serviceable wares, although in many houses devoted exclusively to the production of the finest classes of work there is enough to do for the ordinary force of men. A few houses had found the business in the beginning of the season very promising, but since very slow. The trade in fine boots and shoes is said to be one that must be pushed, and hence, if all orders have to be solicited. Stocks are very light, and purchasers of all classes of goods are buying fewer lines than they did five years ago, and are disposed to talk a good while about prices before determining. There has been some change in prices during the year—perhaps 10 per cent. would be a fair average of the reductions. There is some hope of an increase in trade, but the more careful men say they do not look for any sudden, remarkable change for the better, but they say they have reason to hope for a good Fall trade. The action of the Crispins of this City toward a large firm which had determined to "run its own business in its own way" has resulted in the arrest of several persons, but even this course has not prevented the Crispins from annoying the firm by leading away men while on their way to or from work. So, to keep the men together, the firm have for some time given them their meals in the building where they work, and a room of this space their entire time in the building. The house referred to had for many years suffered its employes to dictate in a very lofty manner how work should be done and who should do it. It was necessary, to meet the growing demand for cheaper goods, to economize in the manufacture, and although the business was interrupted, orders neglected, and opportunities lost, the principle involved is considered so important that it will be maintained by the house at great expense. While this house and shops in Newark have been annoyed by Crispins, the strength of the order appears to have been impaired, and no strikes are expected. The Eastern manufacturers, and particularly those at Lynn, report a good business and freedom from labor difficulties. The makers of cheap, attractive shoes, closely resembling in appearance the finest work of the best houses, are working up about the same quantity of material as last season. Many of them lost goods in the Pittsburg fire, and the orders have not been renewed. The reports of good crops in the West encourage the hope of a steady Fall trade, with buyers purchasing cautiously and credit extended only where they are considered safe. There is no desire to predict a sudden return to rushing business, and probably generally are avoided. The shipments of boots and shoes to places outside of New-England footed up in a recent week 54,643 cases, against 52,277 in the week before, and against 48,410 in the corresponding week last year, and the total shipments since January last to places outside of New-England amounted to 1,035,627 against 854,326 in the corresponding period of 1876.

THE RUBBER GOODS TRADE.

Perhaps no class of business men are in better frame of mind than those in the manufacture of rubber goods. This branch of trade has become one of great importance, and it is steadily growing year by year, notwithstanding the general depression. Rubber enters more largely every year into all sorts of manufactures, and there really seems to be less limit to its applicability in this way than to the elasticity of the substance which forms the basis of so great a variety of productions. One house in this City doing a large and flourishing trade in several specialties reports that the increase in business for the first six months of 1877 was certainly 50 per cent. over that of the same period of 1876. In houses where the business is solely or principally that of manufacturing packing and belting, there has not been an increase, but the demand has not declined. This was a disappointment, however, as the disposition has been to replace leather belting by rubber whenever it was possible, and the signs were that manufacturing was light and would not warrant refurnishing of factories. Stocks of hand are light in all branches, but makers of boots and shoes are compelled to manufacture ahead, and are carrying about as much stock as they ever did. There is very little change in these articles from year to year, and sales are made generally without visits to the manufacturers. Fancy articles are dull. There is little change in prices, and as there is little or no speculation in the crude material it is likely that they will remain steady. There is hope of a larger business in the Fall, but no predictions are hazarded. These were made too freely, it is thought, last year, and, having buoyed themselves up with high hopes during the Autumn of 1876, the dealers have had all Winter and Spring to get over their disappointment at not realizing their expectations. The attempt to introduce rubber clothing of light weight and durability has been rewarded with gratifying success. In the matter of shoes it should have been said that at present the regular market has been somewhat affected by several auction sales of goods, at which exceedingly low figures prevailed, which palpably hurt the regular trade. While there is no anticipation of any sudden change in business either for better or worse, it is believed that, with an improvement in other branches of trade and activity among the working classes, the trade in fancy articles, which has been the slowest in the rubber line for a year or two, will undergo an improvement. The manufacture of toys has improved greatly, the old clumsy dolls and balls and other sorts having been gradually superseded by light and graceful articles, more attractive in form and color, and yet cheaper and more reliable than the kinds formerly made. At present there is comparatively little competition in the trade, except among small houses manufacturing hose, belting, and elastic fabrics, and these manufacturers perhaps are not so well satisfied with the present business as they are with the contemplation of a possible activity in milling business, which will create a demand for packing and belting and give them a remunerative or even profitable trade.

THE BUILDING TRADE.

There is but little change in the building trade to report, but if anything can be said, it is for the better. While there is a great lack of activity, there is something doing all the time, and the number of men employed is not far behind the average. They are not making new work, however, to any extent. Several old buildings in good localities have been changed from residences into places of business, and there have been a few apartment-houses and private residences put up. The number of tenements erected in the first six months of 1877 is thought to be larger than that of the same period in 1876, owing in large measure to the greater cheapness of labor and materials. The builders share the hope of other tradesmen that a good Fall crop will inspire confidence and promote business. The fear that the political campaign will interfere with business is not by any means so great as it was last Fall. A better business than usual was found in the Spring among landlords and owners of property which had run down, and could only be rented at all by restoration and general improvements to attract the eye and afford all convenience to tenants. The changing of houses into shops on some of the leading thoroughfares continued, and this furnished employment at low rates to builders and their employes. Hope with the builders is contingent upon several things. They do not expect a revival of business until real estate becomes firm or appreciates in value, and of the latter contingency they have little expectation, at least no immediate reason for indulging it. Should the mercantile community meet with fair prosperity in the Fall, they will expect to see larger contracts made and more men brought into service. But prices are low and are likely to remain where they are for a time, and there is no truth in the opinion that fortunes are to be made quickly and easily this ten years. Materials are low, labor is cheap, and the spirit of trades-unionism is scarcely worth taking notice of among the workmen, so harmless and inactive is it and has it been for several years. It is believed that the state of things is nowhere about this City worse than last year, and it is safer to say that it is better.

THE PAINT TRADE.

The leading houses in the paint trade are doing fully as much business as they were a year ago, and look for an improvement in September. Stocks are held very lightly by retailers, and they are buying from time to time merely to supply their wants. This is felt to be certainly a healthful indication, if it does not betoken great prosperity. Men do not "load up" so heavily as formerly. The foreign business was formerly much larger than it is, but there are still persons who will use the imported oil-colors, and pay the duty on them, rather than use the home-made. There has in late years been a steady decline in the staples of the paint trade, linseed-oil and white lead. They are now down to figures as low as they have been since the war. White lead is now 9 cents per pound, ground with oil; during the war it was 22 cents per pound. Linseed-oil, now quoted at about 57 cents a gallon, could not be bought for $1 50 per gallon. The decline has been not rapid but steady. The changes in the building trade are always felt by the dealers in paints. When many new buildings are going up they hear of it, and are called upon for the best qualities to paint them. Now there is comparatively nothing doing in the way of new houses to paint, so landlords are painting their houses anew and in every way making concessions to tenants for the sake of keeping them. While there has been a declining trade generally, in artists' paints and materials there is little change, and that for the better. The use of American tube paints is a business formerly taken almost exclusively by importers, but with the improvements made in the manufacture of domestic paints they have come more generally into notice and popularity. One or two houses reported that they had been doing a very much larger business than they had a year ago, and that it promised to hold nearly all it had improved. Factories are running, some of them on short time time and others on full time, but even the dullest clerk has an idea that there are to be more sales and more movements to chronicle. The stock on hand is light.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE TRADE.

Until some substance shall have been discovered that will answer the purpose of ironstone ware, and yet be without its destructibility, the crockery dealers expect to do a steady business in supplying the woeful waste which is constantly wrought by careless servants. That is about all that has been done, the dealers say, for two or three years, and last year there was dire distress in many houses in the trade. To add to the chagrin of dealers, there were numbers of failures, and quantities of bankrupt stock were forced upon the market to the injury of the regular dealers. The weeding out process has left the solid men standing, without much support from the consuming class, but the dark cloud which hung over them now seems to be breaking, and they are looking forward to an improvement in the Fall which will enable them once more to raise their heads and go on hopefully. The Western farmer who has a good crop is likely to find a way to replace his damaged crockery by new sets, and with the belief that such is to be the case, the merchants in the crockery corner are laying in moderate stocks, believing that they will not rest so long upon their shelves as their last purchases. The china dealers look upon their goods as directly in the line of luxuries. There is not much doing among them as yet, but they all say that they have done business enough to keep them alive, and anything better would be hailed with thanksgiving. The stocks on hand are not less in volume than last Summer. Up to the time of the strikes the business was encouraging, but then it declined again. Collections have been hard to make. Prices have constantly declined during the last few years, but this season they are steady and almost firm. There is no speculative feeling, and it seems to have died out, never to rise again. Competition has been so sharp that business has been done at slight profits, and in some instances at a positive loss. This killing competition will probably be remedied, as all dealers have become disgusted with the business of cutting each other's throats, and are now seriously thinking of coming to an agreement by which the condition of all will be bettered. On the whole, the outlook is better than it has been for many years, and it is made from observation, and not from the desire only to see the promise of good times realized.

THE PIANO TRADE.

The piano trade has for a year or more been an exceedingly trying one to a great many small manufacturers, and the depression in business has been the cause of the withdrawal of some of them from the trade. Most of these houses came up in "flush" times, when there was a good deal of money to spare for pianos, and there were a great many persons who wanted cheap pianos and who didn't know very much about selecting instruments that would stand wear and tear or the brilliancy which they displayed in the warerooms. When money became scarcer, and prices were reduced, the decline in the trade affected dealers in these cheap instruments first. The larger, older, and wealthier houses shared in the hard times, finding purchasers fewer and further between; but they kept on manufacturing, and the purchases that were made were judicious and with the thought for durability as well as cheapness. The sales last year was for most of them a year of hope, but it was not a year of fulfillment. Many houses spent more in bringing their wares into prominence than the profits of the year would cover. To weather the dark days since has been a sore trial to many firms, but with a number of them who were visited the outlook is considered now as improving. Like any other men in business who wait on general movements, most of the piano men are looking forward to a decided improvement in business which is to begin at the West after the handling of the crops, and which will then, it is believed, move eastward and be felt in all classes of trade. With the manufacturers who are prominently foremost there has never been any interruption of business. Full forces of experienced men have been kept at work at rates of pay little less than they were five years ago, and there has been a sufficient demand to pay expenses and a little more. But since Winter there has been a decided improvement, except among the builders of cheap and poor instruments. The largest house manufacturing in this City reports that there has been a very encouraging business since Spring. By their books, which were opened for inspection, it was seen that in June they sold more pianos than in any preceding June since their factories have been in operation, and that 200 more pianos were sold in June, 1877, than in June, 1876. The business began to improve very decidedly in May, and continued to flourish until July 20, when the railroads were interrupted by the strikes, and then it fell off, and has just begun to show a recovery. This firm's receipts in June were $142,000, and this production was larger than any other one month in the history of the house. To add to the pleasure which the house feels in the growth of the home trade, they also note an export trade of some importance. Scarcely a steam-ship goes to England now that does not carry one of their instruments. The importation of Broadwoods and Elards has stopped, as it was found that these instruments would not bear the change in the climate here, and soon deteriorated in quality. This situation, with some modifications, is that of several firms known to be at the head of the trade, and they all feel that people are better provided with money this season than they were last, and that they are about to spend it with care, but with more freedom than last Fall. A house having agents for through the Western States reports favorable returns, frequent orders, and a promise for trade that has not been equaled for 10 years. They talk with some elation, and, after allowance has been made for the elation which seems to come so easily and naturally to men in the musical-instrument line, it must be admitted that they have more hope than they did last year, and that they certainly have had more business, notwithstanding the absence of the throng of Centennial visitors. One firm, which has a fair trade, is about to erect an additional factory, and will then increase the number of its employes, not as a speculation, but to meet the requirements of a trade which has had a slow and sure growth, and which has outgrown its present quarters.

THE WINE AND LIQUOR TRADE.

It may be encouraging to the temperance people to learn from the importers of wines and liquors that their business has fallen off, that the demand for champagne is light, that the importations are slow and made with caution, and that there is a disposition among many houses long in the trade to put up their shutters and turn their capital and attention in other directions. It may be gratifying to hear that throughout the Eastern States the call for brandies is weak, and not so loud as it was a year ago. It may be cause for congratulation among the disciples of Murphy to know that stocks are generally very light and held very close to the demand. All this seems to be the case with the importers of liquors. Depression in business circles told upon them heavily. They have suffered many failures. The consumption of champagne, the favorite wine with Americans, has fallen off steadily with the depression of business until it does not now begin to be what it was just after the war. Yet there is little change in prices. Importers have still to pay the price asked for vintages, or they cannot have the wines. While the consumption of imported wines has declined, the business of domestic makers of wines and liquors has generally improved. The wine-makers are multiplying all over the country, and their productions are meeting with a good deal of favor. Champagnes of fair quality to all but connoisseurs are finding their way into the market. Everywhere grapes are thrown into the press when it does not pay to send the fruit to market, and the result is a good deal of excellent wine, and not a little stuff that is grape-juice partly fermented and "held" by a considerable quantity of alcohol. California makers have been very busy for several years back, and are preparing to do a large business this season. They made last year about 6,000,000 gallons of wine, of which all but about 2,000,000 gallons were disposed of. This year they expect to make 8,000,000 gallons, and have no fear that a market will not be found for the immense quantity. This is but the product of one State. Then Ohio and New-York vintners have not been idle, and their wines have met with a ready sale at rates very much lower than imported wines can be sold for. In whisky there has been a good trade, though the demand has not increased in the same ratio that it was increasing before business depression set in. Distillers often complain to wholesale merchants of the injury inflicted upon them by the temperance agitators. A marked increase in the use of lager beer and ales has also tended to diminish the liquor traffic and the demand for "sterner stuff." Still there is enough doing to keep most of the old houses busy, although dealers are complaining that with more sales and smaller orders their profits are by no means so great or so rapid as they have known them to be. With large crops there will come a tendency to cheapness and perhaps an increased consumption. In parts of several States where the temperance movement at one time prevailed to an alarming extent there is an improvement as the excitement wears off, but not a return to the former activity in liquor business. It is considered too early yet to predict what the Fall business will be. Should trade generally be active, the liquor dealers are confident that they will participate in the prosperity which will visit the country, but none of them are sanguine, or are basing any calculations on a possible "rush."

THE TOBACCO AND CIGAR TRADE.

While the reports from the South concerning the tobacco crop are generally favorable to the conclusion that the market will be abundantly supplied during the coming Fall and Winter season, the reports are various from different sections, and occasional complaints are heard. These complaints, however, are believed to come from individuals who do not begin to represent the tobacco interest by a great deal, and manufacturers here say they have every assurance that there will be tobacco enough for home consumption and a large surplus for exportation. From Louisville there come reports that the sales there are less than they were for the first six months of 1876. Among manufacturers of chewing and smoking tobacco, the general report is that business is fully as light as it was last year, when it was considered to be very dull. There is, of course, a steady demand for staple manufactures, but for three years there has been a declining business, and the volume of last year is considered to be greater than that of this for the first six months. Stocks are usually laid in during the Winter season, and the months of June, July, and August are ordinarily quiet. But it is said that these months were never so quiet as they have been this year. Then, with the manufacturers, collections are said to have been difficult. There is a glance of hope toward the future, but there is no disposition to talk about it as all predictions made last Fall failed. While the manufacturers of cigars are thus a little gloomy, they still continue to do business with reduced force, and, being principally strong houses, are able to stand and wait. The importers of tobacco are feeling better, a very good demand being felt all the time for Havana to be used in cigar-making, although the tariff is complained of as burdensome. Stocks are but moderately held, and no speculation is indulged in. Perhaps no branch of the tobacco trade is better satisfied with the condition of things than the cigar-makers. The manufacture of cigars—of high price, medium, and cheap qualities—has grown amazingly of late years. The great tax on imported cigars and Havanas is so oppressive that many persons who would use them in "flush" times now discover that they are beyond their reach. There are several large factories running in this City which employ hundreds of hands in the manufacture of cheap cigars. One of the largest, perhaps the very largest, is also the oldest, and when it is known that they are now man

THE RACING AT SARATOGA.

FOUR RACES RUN ON THE FLAT.

A GOOD DAY FOR THE FAVORITES—LARGE ATTENDANCE OF SPECTATORS—FOUR RACES, ALL SHORT ONES—FAST TIME MADE IN THE FIRST EVENT—AN UNLUCKY DAY FOR THE COMBINATION BOOKMAKERS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—This was the fifth regular day of the meeting. There was the usual large and fashionable attendance of spectators, every seat in the capacious grand stand having an occupant while each race was being run. The backers of the favorites had their revenge to-day, as three of them were successful, and the combination bookmakers were "struck" for a considerable amount. The track was in splendid condition, and two of the races were run in very fast time. In the mile and an eighth, which that fast horse Virginius won, the mutual pools paid $19 30. The Zoo Zoo tickets in the Harding Stakes were worth $7 20, and the Spartan tickets $6 50. Rhadsamanthus won the three-quarter dash, which concluded the sport, and the tickets on him were worth $8 20. Pierre Lorillard was the lucky winner of the day, as two stakes were captured by his representatives worth together $2,875.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

The first event was a dash of a mile and an eighth for all ages, with allowances to maidens, which was filled with five entries; but one of them, Lady Salyers, was scratched last night in consequence of the death of Mrs. McDaniel. The other four that appeared when called upon were Virginius, Henry Owens, Oriole, and Bradamante. The betting was very close, but Bradamante was the favorite at $200; Virginius, $150; Oriole, $165; and Henry Owens, $60. On the second attempt they were sent on their journey very evenly, but when they got under way Bradamante ran to the front, and by the time they had reached the judge's stand she was a short length ahead of Virginius, who was leading Owens by a head, the latter half a length in advance of Oriole who was in a pocket. As they went round the turn Bradamante pulled out and gave Oriole an opportunity to push through, which she did, and she was soon on even terms with the leader. Sayres had the latter under a pull and allowed Oriole to pass to the front, and at the quarter pole she was a length before Bradamante, who was the same distance in front of Virginius and Owens, who were running together. When they ran along the back stretch Evans forced the pace with Oriole, and she rapidly opened a gap of half a length of daylight between herself and Bradamante, while there was also the same distance of space between the favorite and the two rear ones. Further on, however, Oriole began to lose ground, and by the time they reached the half-mile pole, Bradamante was chafing Oriole's quarter, and a length behind was Virginius, a length and a half in advance of Owens, who showed signals of distress. Coming round the lower turn the pace became faster, and Oriole still held the first position, half a length in front of the favorite, while Barbee held Virginius well in hand and was two lengths behind them, while Henry Owens had quit and was left six lengths in the rear. In this manner they turned into the home stretch, and when they passed the furlong pole Oriole was beaten and Evans was using the whip. Bradamante now came to the front, and in the meantime Barbee set Virginius going on the extreme outside, and in the last couple of jumps won the race by a neck in the fast time of 1:57¾. Oriole was four lengths behind and Owens beaten off.

THE HARDING STAKES.

The second event was the Harding Stakes for 3-year olds, one mile and a half, which closed with 32 nominations, and only four of them appeared at the post. These were Wash Booth, Zoo Zoo, Cuba, and Vermont. Of course, in this lot Zoo Zoo was an immense favorite, and sold at $200 to $60 for the field. They were started from the half-mile pole, and when the flag fell Vermont took the lead, Wash Booth and Zoo Zoo being together, and Cuba in the rear. Coming around the lower turn Vermont set out to make hot work, and was soon showing a lead of three lengths, the others being together. When they turned into the home stretch Cuba came to the second place, and at the judges' stand—the finish of the first half mile of the race—Vermont was a length in advance of Cuba, who was three lengths away from Zoo Zoo, who was a neck before Wash Booth. As they went round the turn Cuba held her own, Vermont increasing the gap to three lengths ahead of the other two. Cuba then ran to the front, and at the quarter pole was three-quarters of a length ahead of Vermont, who was lapped by the other two. Going along the back stretch Vermont was a head in front of Cuba again, and a length behind was Zoo Zoo and Wash Booth, still side and side, the latter having reached the half-mile there was somewhat of a change, for Barrett gave Zoo Zoo the signal, and she immediately pushed to the front, and at that point had her neck in front of Vermont, who was more than a length and a half in front of Wash Booth, while Cuba had fallen to the rear. Coming round the lower turn, Zoo Zoo soon pushed her length in front of Vermont, and then the race was all over except the "shouting." Zoo Zoo came up the stretch well in hand, winning by a length and a half in a canter in 2:43¼; Vermont second, three lengths ahead of Wash Booth, who was four lengths away from Cuba.

THE TWO-YEAR OLD SWEEPSTAKES.

The third event was the sweepstakes for 2-year olds, with penalties to winners. There were 35 nominations, but only two of them faced the music, namely, Spartan and Grinstead's Alarm colt. This was considered a one-sided affair, although much had been said about the excellence of the Grinstead colt. The betting before the start was $150 to $40 on Spartan. The Grinstead colt was very fractious, and delayed the start, but when the flag fell they ran off together. They went down the chute head and head, and turned into the course at the half-mile pole on even terms. They ran round the lower turn like a team until they came near the three-quarter pole, when the Grinstead colt pushed his neck in front, but only for a moment, for when they ran into the home-stretch Spartan was even with him. Sayres was now plying the whip freely on the Grinstead colt, as Spartan was outrunning him, and he swerved from the outside close to the rails. Spartan had the race easily, and won it by a length and a half in 1:19¾.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The sport terminated with a three quarters of a mile dash. There were eight entries, and six of them came to the post, namely: Virginius, First Chance, Rhadamanthus, Dan K, Ella Wotten and Diamond. In the betting Rhadamanthus was the leading favorite, as at this distance he is considered unbeatable. Next to him came Virginius, who brought $700, Dan K being second favorite at $350, Virginius $275, and Ella Wotten $150. There was a couple of breaks away, and then they were sent away to a rather poor start, with Virginius in front, Rhadamanthus second, Ella Wotten third, First Chance fourth, Diamond fifth, and Dan K last. As they ran down the chute, Ella Wotten fell back, and First Chance assumed the third place. At the half-mile pole, where they turn into the regular track, Virginius was leading half a length, and First Chance was second, a length before Rhadamanthus, Dan K fourth, Diamond fifth, and Ella Wotten sixth. As they ran round the lower turn Dan K made quick work, and was soon running by Rhadamanthus and First Chance, and was presently in the second place, but before turning into the home stretch the black horse was up toward the front, and he led Dan K at the furlong pole, while Virginius had Ella Wotten. Dan K made a spurt and looked as if he was going to win, but he swerved, and Rhadamanthus came away and won easily by three lengths in 1:16¼. Virginius came very fast at the finish, and beat Dan K by a head for second place. Diamond was fourth, Ella Wotten fifth, and First Chance sixth.

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $400; winners after June 25 of any race closed in 1877 at any other than the Saratoga Course to carry 7 pounds extra; beaten maidens allowed, if 4 years or under, 4 pounds; if 5 years or upward, 10 pounds; one mile and an eighth.

J. E. Brewster & Co.'s blk. c. Virginius, 4 years, by Virgil, out of Lute, by Lexington, 118 pounds.				1
Dixon & Wimmer's ch. f. by Bradamante, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Breanna, by imp. Knight of St. George, 98 pounds. Sayres				2
O. Bowie's ch. f. Oriole, 3 years, by Kingfisher, out of My Maryland, by Brown Dick, 98 pounds. Evans.				3
L. Hartz's b. f. Henry Owens, 4 years, by Gilroy, dam by Star Davis, 118 pounds. Lakeland				4
D. McDaniel's b. f. Lady Salyers, 3 years, by Longfellow, out of Geneva				dr
Time—1:57¾.				

SECOND RACE.—The Harding Stakes, of $50 each, half forfeit, with $700 added, for 3-year olds; those not having won a sweepstakes race during the year allowed 5 pounds; winners of any race closed in 1876, or thereafter, at any other than the Saratoga Course, after June 25, to carry 7 pounds extra; to be run for at the second meeting, 1877; one mile and a half; 32 nominations; value to winner, $1,600.

Lorillard's b. f. Zoo Zoo, by imp. Australian, out of Mazourka, by Lexington, 113 pounds. Barrett				1
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Vermont, 3 years, by Virgil, out of Lexington's c. by Lexington. 113 pounds. Evans.				2
O. Bowie's ch. c. Wash Booth, by Asteroid, out of Vandalia, by Vandal, 113 pounds. Lakeland				3
E. V. Snediker's ch. c. Cuba, by imp. Leamington, out of Estan, by Lexington, 118 pounds. Barbee				4
Time—2:43¼.				

THIRD RACE.—Sweepstakes, for 2-year olds, of $50 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $150 out of the stakes; winners, after 25th June, of any race closed in 1877, at any other than the Saratoga Course, to carry 10 pounds extra; other winners of any single race of the value of $2,000, 7 pounds; of $1,500, 5 pounds; of $2,000, 7 pounds extra; closed 1st of March; three-quarters of a mile; 35 nominations; value to winner, $1,275.

P. Lorillard's b. c. Spartan, by Lexington, out of Lula Horton, by imp. Albion; 113 pounds, (including 3 pounds penalty.) Evans				1
James A. Grinstead's b. c. by Alarm, dam by Lexington, 110 pounds. Sayres				2
Time—1:19¾.				

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, $300, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; weights 7 pounds below the regular scale; horses beaten, and not having won a race at Saratoga this year, and all horses allowed 7 pounds extra; one mile and a quarter.

Dwyer Brothers' blk. h. Rhadamanthus, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Nemesia, 115 pounds. Evans				1
J. K. Brewster & Co.'s blk. c. Virginius, 4 years, by Virgil, out of Lute, 115 pounds. Barbee				2
J. W. Crawford & Co.'s b. g. Dan K., 2 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Jennie June, 91 pounds. Harris				3
C. W. Medinger's ch. g. First Chance, 6 years, by Raywood, out of Dot, 105 pounds. Swim				0
Carr & Co.'s b. m. Ella Wotton, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Georgie Wood, 99 pounds. Sayres				0
P. Lorillard's br. g. Diamond, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, 91 pounds. Barrett				0
Time—1:16¼.				

TROTTING AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

FIRST DAY OF THE HUDSON RIVER DRIVING PARK MEETING—THE FAVORITE DEFEATED IN THE FIRST RACE—RICHARD THE WINNER OF THE SECOND.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 21.—This was the first day of the August meeting of the Hudson River Driving Park Association, and the attendance was light in comparison with previous years. The weather was quite warm and the track in fair condition. The racing was splendid, because of the winners in previous races in the circuit meeting here, the weak ones having been filtered out at Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, and Utica. The Twenty-first Regiment band was in attendance, and there were many leading turfites here from abroad. The managers did not expect a large attendance to-day, but believe that during the next three days there will be a large turnout. The first race was for the 2:34 class, and the starters were Roman Chief, Joseph A., St. Remo, Dame Trot, W. H. Arnold, and Champion, jr. In the pools Dame Trot was the favorite. The result was as follows:

SECOND DAY'S DRIVING PARK, POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 21.—Purse of $2,000, for the 2:34 class; to first, $1,000; second, $500; third, $300; fourth, $200.

Israel Denton's br. s. Champion, jr	1	1	0	1	
Cole & Martin's b. g. Joseph A	4	2	0	2	
C. S. Green's blk. m. Dame Trot	2	3	2	3	
Thomas Grady's g. g. W. H. Arnold	5	4	3	4	
A. J. Feek's br. s. Roman Chief	3	dis.			
W. S. Sargent's b. g. St. Remo	6	dis.			
Time—2:27¾; 2:27½; 2:24; 2:29.					

The next race was for the 2:24 class, and the starters were Richard, Amy B, George B. Daniels, Driver, and Fanny Mace. In the pools Richard was the favorite, selling for $100, Driver $80, Tom Keelor $70, and the field $30. The result was as follows:

SAME DAY.—Purse of $2,500, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:24; to first, $1,250; second, $625; third, $375; fourth, $250.

John Murphy's ch. g. Richard	1	1	1		
James H. Goldsmith's b. g. Driver	2	2	2		
John B. Baker's b. g. Tom Keelor	3	3	3		
John Splan's b. m. Amy B	4	4	5		
Hill & Mills' s. g. George B. Daniels	5	5	4		
Time—2:25¼; 2:23¾; 2:23.					

THE HARTFORD TROTTING RACES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 21.—The 2:30 class in the Charter Oak Park Races next week, which was not filled last week, is now closed, with the following entries; John Splan, New-York, b. g. Calmar; J. H. Goldsmith, Blooming Grove, N. Y., b. m. Sister; A. J. Peck, Syracuse, ch. g. Lysander Boy; W. S. Sargent, Goshen, N. Y., b. g. St. Elmo; W. W. Larrabee, Hartford, s.g. Little Gem; Parker Wiseman, Rock Island, Ill., b. m. Lady Logan; J. G. Gillette, Adams, N. Y., ch. g. Frank Munson; J. J. Golden, Boston, s. g. Dick Moore; Peter Manee, Jersey City, ch. g. Moscow; D. Bigley, Boston, g. m. Lady Dagget; Cole & Martin, Deckertown, N. J., b. g. Joseph A. The total number of entries in all the classes is 70.

A CAT AS A WITNESS IN AN ARSON CASE.

At an early hour on Saturday morning last the unoccupied dwelling-house corner of Broadway and Sumpter-street, Brooklyn, was discovered to be on fire, and subsequent investigation satisfied the authorities that the fire was of incendiary origin. The house belonged to ex-Assemblyman Suydam, and was last occupied by a woman named Sarah Cornwall, who recently removed to Ridgewood, Long Island. Mrs. Cornwall formerly owned the house, subject to a mortgage held by Mr. Suydam, which mortgage Mr. Suydam was forced to foreclose, and when the property was sold he bid it in. This highly incensed Mrs. Cornwall, and she is said to have frequently threatened to injure him in any always in her power. It was also ascertained that Mrs. Cornwall had been frequently visited during her residence in Sumter-street by a man named Bettinger, who resides at Ridgewood, near Mrs. Cornwall's present residence. When Mrs. Cornwall left the house in Sumpter-street she left behind her a cat, and the animal has since proved quite an important witness in the case. Learning that the cat was there and had disappeared, Mrs. Cornwall was questioned, and she denied any knowledge or ownership of such an animal. It was ascertained, however, that she had told some one, on Friday night last, that she was going back after the cat, and that she was seen to leave her home, in company with Bettinger, at 12:30 o'clock on Saturday morning, and return after 3 o'clock. On Monday morning a detective went to the residence of Mrs. Cornwall, found the cat, and attempted to capture it, when he was fearfully bitten in the thumb by the infuriated animal, and was forced to kill it before he could take it to the station-house. The cat was identified by several of the neighbors of Mrs. Cornwall, who had fed it after it was abandoned in the house in Sumter-street, and the skin has been stuffed, and will be kept as evidence in the case. The woman Cornwall and her companion, Bettinger, have been arrested on a charge of arson, and are now in Raymond-Street Jail awaiting trial, which has been set down for Monday next.

RAPID TRANSIT IN BROOKLYN.

The first of the steam motors which are to be used on the Third-Avenue Railroad in Brooklyn arrived in that city yesterday, and was placed on the tracks at the foot of Fulton-street for the purpose of a trial trip over the road. The motor was started at 11:27, and made the trip from the ferry to the city line in 33 minutes. The time usually occupied by the horse cars is 38 minutes. The experiment was pronounced a success, the motor proving much less liable to frighten horses than was anticipated. The car was found to run easy, there was no trouble in rounding curves, and no difficulty in ascending the heaviest grades. The car is about five feet longer than the ordinary street car, and will comfortably seat 26 persons. The boiler is under the front platform, and the machinery is under the car. At the end of the car is a large mirror, at each side of which are two narrow windows. Between these windows and within easy reach are small knobs, around which are printed the words, "To stop the car, touch the knob." When the knob is pressed a bell over the rear platform notifies the conductor that a passenger wishes to get out, and he stops the car. A speaking-tube also runs from the rear to the front platform, and through this the conductor and engineer can communicate with each other. There is little or no smoke from the engine, and the machinery does not make any noise. The running gear and boilers for four other motors also arrived yesterday, and these, it is expected, will be finished and ready for use in a week or ten days, by which time the officers of the road expect to formally introduce steam travel between Fulton Ferry and Green-Wood. The road-bed is being put in perfect order.

FATAL EXPERIMENT WITH A FIRE-ESCAPE.

S. E. Hardman, of Providence, R. I., met with an accidental and violent death at the Astor House yesterday afternoon. He had obtained permission of the hotel managers to exhibit a new fire-escape on their building. The apparatus was fastened to the roof of the hotel, and swung down on the Broadway front. Hardman was to descend from the third-story window to the basement, and a large crowd had assembled to see him perform the feat. He attached himself to the escape and swung out. He attempted being carried by a reel of wire, one end of which was fastened to the main cable and the other to his person by a leather belt. The descent was to have been accomplished by the gradual uncoiling of the wire on the reel. Owing to some defect in the main cable it broke as soon as Hardman swung out upon it. He fell head foremost to the pavement, striking on the stones. His head was terribly crushed, some of his brains being scattered upon the flagging. His arms were both broken at the wrists, and the arm bones protruded from the flesh. His whole body was mutilated. The body was removed to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, and the Coroner took charge of it. The deceased was 30 years of age, and leaves a wife and family.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday it was resolved to revoke the permit held by M. Donohue & Co., the proprietors of a fat-melting establishment, and to close up the place, the reason being that the establishment was kept in a bad condition and was a nuisance to the neighborhood. The Police authorities were notified of the action of the board, and requested to see that the place is kept closed. A communication was received from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, notifying the board that a portion of North Brothers Island had been set apart for the use of the Health Department for the erection of hospitals for small-pox and other contagious diseases. Bryan Henry, a member of the Disinfecting Corps, was dismissed for having recklessly poured a quantity of disinfecting fluid on the floor of an unoccupied building, No. 223 West Twentieth-street. Jacob Siebert, a laborer at the Disinfecting Depot, was also dismissed, for being drunk and disorderly, and for giving away the disinfectants under his charge.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 21.—In the pigeon match at Newport to-day Percy Belmont was the winner of the $250 cup, by a score of 13 straight birds.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 21.—The Grand Jury failed to indict Reuben Hawkins, who fatally stabbed John Thomas, a colored porter, at Watch Hill.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—Montgomery Ziegle, while at work on the roof of a house yesterday, fell to the ground, receiving injuries from which

LAW REPORTS.

THE CHINESE PEDDLERS.

UNLICENSED CIGAR VENDORS BEFORE COMMISSIONER SHIELDS—A FEW OF THEM HELD FOR TRIAL—THE OTHERS DISCHARGED.

The hearing in the cases of the Chinese and other cigar vendors arrested on Sunday on the charge of selling unstamped cigars, was had yesterday afternoon before Commissioner Shields. Ah Gook, better known as "Ah Gut," a little old man who kept a stand at the corner of Bowery and Broome-street, was discharged on his own recognizance on promising to "do so no more." John Ah Fog, of No. 218 Bowery, who had paid no license, said he had been "only two months in the country, and didn't know any better," was let go on his own recognizance, on promising to take out a license. John Johnny, of No. 258 Bowery, who had only one eye and a long "pigtail" wrapped around his head, was very loquacious. He said he had just come from New-Orleans, and had "no uncle, no brother, and no eat," and was going on to tell his history when he was cut short by being discharged on his own recognizance on promising to get a license. Adam Wolf, a Roumanian, who said he dealt in "cabbage-leaf cigars," and could not be held for selling genuine tobacco cigars, was held for the Grand Jury, in default of $500 bail. Ah Sam, a Fulton Market cigar vendor, said he tried to sell one box to get bread, and was let go on promising to sin no more. Ohn Fee, another Fulton Market vendor, who was arrested last year, was held in default of $250 bail, being his second offense. Pat, a Bowery vendor, was a jolly fellow, who laughed all over when arraigned, and bowed to the floor when let go on his own recognizance. Charles O'Kahn, a Bowery vendor, a ghostly-looking Chinaman, who said he had been sick, promised to get a license, and was let go, like the others. John Sam, a venerable Celestial, whose only excuse was that he was poor, was discharged on promising to go to sea. Ah Kahn said, "Sometimes sell, sometimes don't sell," and, after a warning, was allowed to depart. Ah Que, who had acted as interpreter for the others, said he was poor, and could get nothing thing to do, and so sold a few cigars. He was let go, but expressed great sorrow when he found his cigars were held for confiscation. John Johnson, another one-eyed Chinaman, was discharged on his own recognizance. Will Lee, an Americanized Chinaman, exhibited a license to sell at No. 122 Bowery, but he had sold elsewhere, and out of boxes not stamped. He was discharged with a warning. Charles Solomon, a German, who gave his name on Monday as Schmidt, and who has been twice arrested before, was required to give $250 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Charles Berngard, a German, exhibited a license, and was allowed to go, it appearing that he was arrested under a misapprehension. Lewis Cohen, who said he was poor, and only sold on Sundays, was discharged on promising to sell no more. Ohn Fee, who had been held in default of bail, was found to be suffering from severe illness, and was allowed to go on his own recognizance.

This concluded the proceedings, the main object of which was to deter the Chinamen from continuing to violate the law.

AN EXTRA DOSE OF ATROPINE.

THE TWO SCALES OF HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACISTS—A PRESCRIPTION TAKEN WITH BAD RESULTS.

A rather singular case, illustrating the necessity of extreme caution in the prescription as well as in the taking of poisonous drugs as medicines, was before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The suit referred to is brought by Harriet E. Bedloe against Charles T. Hurlburt. The latter is the proprietor of the American Homeopathic Pharmacy, at No. 898 Broadway. The plaintiff in her complaint says that on May 5, 1877, Dr. Henry B. Millard, of No. 47 East Twenty-fifth-street, in this City, wrote out a prescription for her. The prescription called for one-half an ounce of atropine, "second trituration." It seems that there are two scales or gauges whereby such mixtures are prepared in homeopathy. One of these scales is known as the decimal, the other as the centesimal scale. The plaintiff says the rule among pharmacists is not to use the decimal scale in compounding prescriptions unless it is so indicated on the prescription itself. The difference in result produced by the two methods is very great, triturations prepared by the decimal scale being exceedingly more powerful and concentrated than those prepared by the centesimal scale. The plaintiff says her prescription should have been prepared by the centesimal, but was prepared by the decimal scale. If put up by the former, the dose to be taken would contain the one-thousandth of a grain of atropine, but as it was put up the dose was 100 times as powerful, and contained the one-tenth of a grain of the drug. The plaintiff also says that the bottle containing the compound should have been labeled so as to indicate the name and strength of the drug, and that the word "Poison" should have been plainly written or printed on the label. Instead of this, the simple word "Atropine" was written on the face of the cork, and only that word appeared on the label. After obtaining the mixture, the plaintiff says she went to her home in Brooklyn, and took a dose as directed by her physician, she believing the prescription to have been properly compounded. Almost immediately after, she says, she was taken violently sick. Her health was much impaired, and her constitution was injured. She suffered great pain and was "weakened in body and troubled in mind." She says she was subjected to great swelling of the throat and tongue and serious defect of vision." Even now she says she cannot read longer than 10 minutes at a time. She expended $200 for medical attendance, and asks $5,000 damages from the defendant.

The latter, in answer, says that the only thing called for on the prescription was the "label name" and that the order called for the trituration by the decimal scale. In regard to not putting the word "Poison" on the label, defendant says he is not required to do so when the prescription comes from a physician. On the application of the plaintiff, Judge Van Brunt yesterday directed the defendant to make his answer more definite and certain.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted yesterday, in the Surrogate's office, on the estate of the late Gen. Adolph Von Steinwehr to his son William, who was empowered by his mother, the "Baroness Florence Mary, nee Murelle," who is in Germany, to act for her and her three daughters. The total amount of the personal estate of the deceased is put at $2,000, and the amount in this City at $9,500. Letters of administration were granted to Osceola Cooper's widow, Sarah Jane, of No. 1,060 First-avenue. In her petition she describes her husband as a "gentleman," puts his personal property at the amount of $25, and says he left no heirs of kin except a nephew, William Marshall, and a niece, Jennie Marshall, both young children. Yesterday two women applied at the Surrogate's office for letters of guardinship to give them the control of these children, and a third woman subsequently appeared and protested against the letters being issued. Neither of the women left her name, but all promised to come again.

Mrs. Jane E. Harding, widow of Thomas H. Harding, who recently shot himself and his housekeeper, in Manhattanville, applied yesterday at the Surrogate's office for letters of administration on her husband's personal estate, which she put at $1,000. The petition recites that she resides at New-Brighton, Staten Island, and that she has three children—Carrie, aged 5 years, residing at Manhattanville, and George Henry, aged 2 years, and Thomas Henry, aged 1 year, residing with her at New-Brighton.

A CONDUCTOR HELD FOR BIGAMY.

Charles Fuchs, an employe on the Grand-Street Cross-town Road, was arraigned before Justice Guck, at the Fifth District Court, Williamsburg, yesterday, on charge of stealing a watch from Julius Schietz, of No. 143 Montrose-avenue, on the 6th inst. Two week ago Saturday, Fuchs was married to the complainant's daughter, by Rev. Father Hauptman, of the Brooklyn Church of the Annunciation. On the Monday following he took the bride to his apartments, at No. 500 Grand-street, this City, and soon after his departure the watch, which had been hanging in the bridal chamber, was missed. By some accident Fuchs did not understand that he was arrested on charge of theft. He imagined that he was before the police on a charge of bigamy, and pleaded extenuating circumstances. In the Summer of 1873 he became conductor on the North Second-Street Road, and in October of that year was married to Miss Mary Ann Clerman, by Rev. Father Wageman, of the Kent-Street (Greenpoint) Church. He was then known as Charles Ferguson. Last Winter he suddenly disappeared, leaving his wife and three children destitute. When the facts were communicated to Mr. Schietz, he withdrew the charge of theft and substituted one of bigamy. Fuchs was held in default of bail.

JOSEPH W. TRUST'S TWO WIDOWS.

Judge Van Hoesen, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Andreas H. Gouraud against Constance C. Trust and others. The suit is one of those growing out of the complications in the settlement of the estate of the late Joseph W. Trust, alias Trust Felix Gouraud, the dealer in cosmetics. The plaintiff sets forth that Mary F. Trust was the wife of Joseph W. Trust, but that the latter had been for many years living with one Martha B. Tomkins. Trust in his lifetime deeded over to this woman Tomkins, for the consideration of $5, some real estate on East Broadway, and on Fifth-avenue, near One Hundredth-street. This property is said to be worth at least $40,000. Joseph W. Trust also transferred to her about $40,000 more of property, consisting of money, trade marks, bills, stock, &c. The transfers are said to have been made under coercion, and by the exercise of undue influence while Trust was enfeebled in body and mind. The suit is brought to set aside the transfers and for a partition of the estate among the lawful claimants to it. Martha B. Tomkins, who styles herself Martha B. T. Gouraud and claims to be the widow of Trust, put in a demurrer to the complaint on the grounds of defect of parties and of improper joinder of causes of action, because an action against some of the defendants to set aside conveyances for fraud was joined with an action for partition against other defendants. The parties to the action, it seems, are the widow and next of kin of the late Joseph W. Trust, and also Martha B. Tomkins, as well as two other persons named Parfitt, through whom the transfers of property to Martha B. Tomkins were made. Judge Van Hoesen thinks that Martha B. Tomkins and the Parfitts were improperly made defendants to the partition suit, and that two causes of action have been improperly united in the complaint. Judgment on the demurrer is therefore given in favor of Martha B. Tomkins and the Parfitts, with leave to the plaintiff, however, to amend his complaint on payment of costs.

COURT NOTES.

Yesterday, in the Court of Special Sessions, Philip Maguire was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months for assaulting John Lee, of Sixty-first-street and Avenue A. The assault took place about three months ago.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Edward O'Grady, of Fifty-ninth-street and Avenue B, who broke into the shoe store of Samuel McBirney, at No. 1,098 Third-avenue, and stole a pair of shoes, pleaded guilty. Judge Sutherland sent him to State Prison for one year.

A large number of prison cases were disposed of yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and the court adjourned for the term. During the two weeks in which the court was in session Assistant District Attorney Herring disposed of over 200 cases, of which 130 were convictions.

Yesterday, in the Court of Special Sessions, Henry E. Cox charged James Kenny with stealing some paint-brushes from his store, No. 325 East Twenty-fourth-street, on last Friday. Robert Callahan testified to seeing the prisoner take the property. Kenny was found guilty, and the court sentenced him to the Penitentiary for six months.

The old divorce suit brought by Mary J. Heatherton against James M. Heatherton, was before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court-Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to punish the defendant for contempt in not paying $240 of alimony now due. The defendant, who was the contractor for the plumbing work in the new Post Office, showed that he had assigned to the plaintiff, in the place of alimony, his claim against the Government for $1,100. He also alleged his inability to pay any more alimony. Judge Van Brunt denied the motion to punish for contempt, on the ground that the assignment of the defendant's claim was a settlement of alimony.

Charles J. Reed, a "substitute" letter-carrier connected with Station H, corner of Third-avenue and Sixtieth-street, was intrusted with two registered letters to deliver on Monday, one of which it was found had been opened and $14 50 taken from it. On being charged with the theft he denied his guilt, but the money, with the exception of $1, which he admitted he had spent in a lager beer saloon, was found on his person by Special Agent Sharpstein, by whom the theft had been detected. Reed was arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday morning, waived an examination, and was held in default of $3,000 bail to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

James Scannell, aged 13, of No. 333 East Thirty-ninth-street, gathers clothes for his mother, who is a washerwoman with a good patronage. Among those for whom Mrs. Scannell renovates soiled linen is Mr. Robert A. Kane, a boarder at the Gilsey House. On Saturday, during Mr. Kane's absence, James Scannell called for his washing, and having access to the former's room, went in and stole therefrom a dress coat and pair of pantaloons worth $40 and decamped. Mr. Kane made a complaint at the Central Office, and Detective Radford went in pursuit of the thief. He found him yesterday morning, and in the afternoon took him before Justice Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

On Monday afternoon Joseph Ryan sent a small boy to Mrs. Louisa Freed's with a message that her grocer, John Schuback, of No. 319 West Fourth-street, wished to have her account-book for the purpose of balancing it. Mrs. Freed gave the book to the boy, who, in turn, gave it to Ryan. Ryan then got another boy named Alexander Dalrymple to go to the grocer's with the book and get 14 pounds of sugar, and have it entered to Mrs. Freed's charge. Shumback, believing that he was sent by his customer, weighed the sugar out. Just as he was tying the package up, Mrs. Freed came in to get some grapes for a sick child. She was surprised at the sugar arrangement, and said "it was a sweet piece of business." Dalrymple was arrested, and through his aid Ryan was captured. The prisoner was taken before Justice Wandell yesterday morning, in Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $500 bail each.

FOUR YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

On the 10th of August, as Patrick Riley, of No. 216 Sixth-street, was sitting under a tree at Buena Vista Grove, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street and Mott-avenue, he was attacked by two highwaymen, who struck him, threw him upon the ground, and robbed him of his gold studs, sleeve-buttons, a pencil-case, and $16 in money. One of the thieves was subsequently arrested by Officer Nevins, of the Mounted Squad, and proved to be John McLoughlin, a Mott Haven youth. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, when McLoughlin was arraigned for robbery, he offered a plea of guilty of petit larceny from the person, which was accepted by Assistant District Attorney Herring. Judge Sutherland imposed a sentence of four years in the Penitentiary.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Odell vs. Hoyt.—I cannot pass upon the sufficiency of the sureties without knowing the amount of judgment, &c.

Porter vs. Morris.—I do not see how I can upon this motion revoke the orders made by Judges Lawrence and Westbrook in this case. Motion denied, without costs.

Kane vs. Robinson et al.—Order discontinuing against Robinson granted.

Calvin vs. Fairchild et al.—Papers must be submitted.

Swift vs. Trow.—Motion denied as premature.

Morgan vs. Gates et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Paton et al. vs. Pascal et al.—An order for attachment be entered, and then the attachment be issued by the court.

Grant vs. Grant.—Motion denied, as to compel defendant to allege whether or not notice was in writing, and how the same was served, and upon whom. No costs.

Myers vs. Gani.—If copy of answer submitted is correct, motion granted, with costs.

Tappan vs. Buddenick.—No evidence that notice of this application has been given to the parties entitled to possession.

Mersky vs. Shenfield.—I know of no power in the court to grant extra allowance in cases like the present.

Smith vs. Lyon.—The indorsement of the note being denied, answer in the affidavits.

Hartwig vs. Newman.—Reference ordered if desired by defendant to ascertain the amount which should be paid in substitution, otherwise motion denied.

Cohen vs. Simmons.—Order must show upon whose motion entered.

Rothblesberger vs. Peter.—Memorandum. Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Monk vs. Nicholson.—Must be on notice.

Motions Denied.—Moore vs. Valentine; Heatherton vs. Heatherton; Joachimsen et al. vs. Kelly.

Howland vs. Curtis.—Extra allowance $100.

Whitney vs. Warren.—Report confirmed.

Orders Granted.—Kane vs. Beale et al.; Lisman et al. vs. Lord; Youngs vs. Hanson; Phillips vs. Beebe et al.; Roberts vs. Strasburger; Boehni vs. Bruns, Jr.; Westbrook vs. Barnes; Smith vs. Winston; Hale vs. Sabin et al.; Weldon vs. Reilly; Dalton vs. Speers; Ward vs. Ilbarry; Keegan vs. Leavy; Bedloe vs. Hurlbut; Pembling vs. Cook; Fox vs. The Mayor, &c.

Muller vs. Strugmann et al.—Motion granted so far as to allow answer to be received within five days on payment of costs of motion. Stipulation to be given that such service be without prejudice in proceedings already had, and that the issues raised by the answer be referred to same Referee, who is to proceed without any further notice.

Granted.—Wheeler vs. The Mayor, &c.; Matarasa, &c., vs. Lamis; Martin vs. Roberts et al.; Woman's Prison Association and Home vs. Lichtenstein; Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Young et al.; Seaman vs. Cain et al.; United States Trust Company vs. Brady et al.; National Trust Company vs. Rapelye.

By Judge Donohue.

Reilly vs. Herbelt.—Granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

In the Matter of Somerby.—See memorandum with Clerk.

Burdick vs. Wilson.—Application granted.

Prime et al. vs. Koehler.—Case settled and ordered on file.

Maguay et al. vs. Maurice.—Commission ordered.

In the Matter of Somerby.—Bond approved.

Lohe vs. Krube.—Motion for bill of particulars granted.

In the Matter of Welsh.—Granted.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Gouraud vs. Trust.—Demurrer sustained, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. See opinion.

In the Matter of Gazsky.—Order signed.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

Swift vs. Crossman.—Motion to pay over money deposited with Clerk to Receiver granted.

Goldstein vs. Receiver et al.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, but without costs, and on defendant stipulating not to sue.

Simonson vs. McGrone.—Attachment for contempt discharged; motion to punish for contempt denied.

Gibbons vs. Congregation B'nai, &c.—Motion granted, and summons set aside, with $10 costs.

Yetts vs. Knoll.—Motion denied.

McCormick vs. Simpson.—Motion granted to

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Pink Dominos.—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Dietz.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—An Side.—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

PARK THEATRE.—Baby.—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorne, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Dantes, or the Heart of the Sierras.—Mr. McKee Rankin, B. T. Ringgold, Vining Bowers, Miss Kitty Blanchard.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Blue Beard.—Orange Blossoms.—Miss Lydia Thompson and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York.—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, south-west winds, warmer, cloudy, and partly cloudy weather, low pressure, and numerous rains.

Our friends in the interior of the State have been devoting some attention to the chances of the Fall campaign. The latest table of majorities which we have seen assumes that north of the Harlem River the Republicans will have a majority of about 48,000 votes. If the country can make so good a showing as that, there need be no dispute about the results of the campaign. Only the grossest treachery or the most idiotic party management can give the Democrats in New-York and Kings even so large a majority as they obtained in 1875, and we observe that the tables of probabilities are constructed on that basis. For, in that year, the local opposition to Ring Democracy did not extend beyond the County ticket. This year it will, almost certainly, affect the State ticket as well. Let sectional "claims" for once give way to the necessity of making thoroughly popular nominations for State officers and an exceptionally strong nomination for Attorney-General, and we shall answer for it that the Democratic majority in New-York and Brooklyn will be reduced to a figure unexampled since that of 1872.

There are two rather noticeable features about the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg. One is that the belief in the victory of the party candidates has had the effect of visibly improving the character and ability of the delegates, and the other is that the mere suspicion of a candidate being "the employe or servant of a corporation" is sufficient to destroy his chances of a nomination. As party politics are merely a means to the end of good government, neither result can be regarded as a misfortune. We believe that the Democrats are mistaken in the assumption that even in a State like Pennsylvania the policy of the Administration will seriously weaken the Republican organization or materially lessen the Republican vote, but the fact that such an idea is acted upon ought to furnish a new guarantee for Republican energy and watchfulness. The jealousy of corporate influence in such a State is a very healthful sign, and, however contemptible may be the motives which prompt it, such a feeling can hardly fail to be productive of the most desirable results. The Democrats will put a strong ticket in the field, and if the Republicans cannot match it by a stronger, they richly deserve to be beaten.

There has been a good deal of captious criticism in regard to the assumed lack of executive ability on the part of the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Schurz has furnished one of the best possible proofs that he is equal to the demands of his position by devising the means of putting a stop to the stealing of timber from Government lands. That is a problem which a good many of the private owners of valuable pine lands have given up in despair, and any government officer who is able to check a form of thieving which is at once very costly and very difficult of detection cannot be accused of any want of vigilance or of ingenuity. The Government has unquestionably lost millions of dollars by the illegal cutting of timber on the lands in its possession, and it will lose many millions more unless the policy of detection and punishment begun by Secretary Schurz is vigorously carried out.

It is Russia's misfortune that all her really sound strategic movements in the present war have been made too late. The concentration of force now making around Biela and Tirnova would have turned the scale if brought to bear upon Plevna three weeks ago. The skillful flank movement of the Fourth Cavalry Division, now in progress, would have been executed at least a month earlier by Von Moltke or his pupils of the Franco-German war. This latter enterprise, indeed, is a literal "wager of battle;" for it has no choice between complete success and utter destruction. A glance at the map of Bulgaria will suffice to explain its object. Osman Pasha's Army, occupying a strongly intrenched position in front of the town of Plevna, and thence in echelon to Lovatz and Selvi, is drawing its supplies from the hitherto untouched regions of the south-west, along the highway which, running north-eastward from Sophia, crosses the Balkan by the Ochordik (Orkhodyk) Pass, and strikes into the Selvi-Plevna road at Lovatz, (Loftcha.) The Russians, knowing by bitter experience the strength of the lines which they have twice assailed in vain, are now throwing their cavalry upon this vitally important route, in the hope of forcing their enemy to quit his intrenchments, and either fall back or encounter them at a disadvantage. The Russian cavalry appear to be unsupported in their perilous expedition, which, if unsuccessful, may very possibly end in their being cut off to a man. On the other hand, should they succeed in seizing and holding the Ochordik Pass, Osman Pasha, with his supplies already running short, and a force of double his own number ready to pounce upon him the moment he quits his lines, will find himself placed in a very critical situation.

The rapid transformation of Washington Market into a Tammany preserve is worthy of attention on more grounds than one. For instance, one of the first acts of Controller Kelly was to remove Thomas F. Devoe from the position of Market Superintendent, and to replace him by Joshua M. Varian. One of his latest acts was to remove John N. Cornell from the position of Market Clerk to make way for John Keenan. That is to say, two men, who were appointed by Controller Green because of their long and intimate practical acquaintance with the business which they had to superintend, were removed to give place to two Tammany politicians, chiefly identified with the business of selling and consuming rum. But there is one Edward Kearney who has the contract for supplying the City institutions with meat, and whose chances of making money are in proportion to his success in picking up unsalable beef in the markets. A vigilant Superintendent might interfere with Mr. Kearney's profits, and it is hardly surprising, therefore, to find that Kearney was one of the bondsmen of Superintendent Varian. Devoe was evidently in the way of Kearney, and was promptly removed accordingly. Cornell was probably in his way, too, since Keenan has been induced to divide his attention between his two liquor stores and the clerkship of Washington Market.

THE OUTLOOK FOR TRADE.

We give this morning in our news columns an extended report of the views entertained by business men in various branches concerning the prospects of Fall trade. The ground covered is considerable, and we believe that the review fairly reflects the opinions of the best informed and most trustworthy authorities in this City. It will be seen that the outlook is, on the whole, encouraging. There is no general elation, and no expectation of the sudden return of large business and great profits, but there is an almost universal anticipation that a healthy business will be done; that reasonable gains will be possible, and that the improvement will be steady and enduring. This view is based on a comparison of trade actually done in the principal lines with that which was done a year ago, and there is no room for doubt that substantial progress has been made. It is noticeable that, while the gentlemen who amuse themselves on Wall-street with an expensive adaptation of the childish sport of kite-flying have gone wild over the notion that the speculative times which prevailed before 1873 are about to dawn again, the solid business men of the City, whose occupation is actual buying and selling, and not mere gambling, are not misled by any such delusion. They do not expect, and the best of them are far from desiring, the return of those times. They prefer the steady flow of business which comes from a rational attempt to complete genuine exchanges between producers and consumers to that harum-scarum pursuit of every will o' the wisp which appears in the distance—the continual fostering of unfounded speculations in which some fortunes may be made, but by which many fortunes must in the long run be lost.

It is generally agreed that in all the principal departments of trade methods and plans have changed materially since the panic, and have become more suited to the transaction of safe and legitimate traffic. Retailers, whose habits, views, and inclinations must largely control those of jobbers and wholesale dealers, since the former are nearer the consumer than the latter, show this tendency in a marked degree. Retailers buy less at a time and more closely; they do not care to lay in large stocks, or too great varieties, and are cautious regarding "fancy" lines of purchase. They are content to buy "from hand to mouth," and the immense improvement in means of communication and transportation, and the extension of the custom of "drumming," which sends samples to every retailer's door where samples can be carried, facilitates this mode of doing business. On the other hand, it is further helped along by the wholesalers' increase of caution in giving credit, and by the tendency to shorten the term for which credit is given. In this regard there has been a marked change since 1873. But it has not gone so far as it might safely and profitably be carried. It is not easy to make generalizations in regard to questions so delicate and complex as those of business, but we believe that the most conservative and most successful business men are agreed that the nearer credits can be brought to what is known as "cash"—that is to payment after a reasonable time is allowed for the receipt and inspection of goods—the better it will be for all parties concerned. The evils of over-production, from which we are now suffering could not exist, or could exist only in a very much modified form, if consumers and retail dealers were not constantly pushed to buy what they cannot promptly pay for.

There is, corresponding to the tendency to make careful purchases and to care in giving credits, a tendency to confine operations to staple articles, to make moderate ventures, and to avoid excessive irregularities in prices. These are all healthy signs. It was inevitable that trade should conform itself to the conditions imposed by the times, and these are indications that it is doing so. There is no danger whatever that Americans, or the vast multitude of foreign-born business men who are attracted to our shores, will fail in enterprise, or energy, or disposition to push their ventures in every channel that is opened or can be opened. Whatever restraint may be imposed upon them, their indomitable spirit cannot be repressed. Restless and inquiring, their eager faculties are constantly strained to the utmost to catch the first glimpse of possible profit and to seize every means to realize it. What they have suffered from in the past is the tendency to overleap the bounds of prudence, to take risks that the facts with which they were dealing did not warrant, and to waste their resources and ruin their credit in trying to do too much. The necessity of getting on with less lavish credit, of moving more slowly in order to keep the solid ground under their feet, will do them no harm. It is one of the most encouraging features of the situation, as shown by the inquiries of our reporters, that the conservative methods, a more prudent spirit, a firmer resolution to be content with smaller gains, and less risks, are beginning to prevail.

Although, as will be seen by readers of the review to which we have referred, a great deal of dependence is placed by business men in all branches upon the marketing of the large grain crop with which the country is blessed, yet there are signs of a genuine improvement, apparently independent in a great degree of this anticipation. In the clothing trade, for instance, the hopes of dealers are based on the actual demand, on their ability to produce goods at moderate cost, on the attraction of low prices, and on the improvement in the quality and popularity of domestic cloths. In the carpet trade a somewhat similar state of things exists. There is an unquestioned improvement in the quality of American manufactures, and the dealers note the appearance in the market of an increased number of sound Southern buyers. In the hat trade, improvements in machinery have led to an increased demand and to moderate prices, tending to keep up this demand, in spite of serious embarrassment from our so-called "protective" tariff. In the shoe trade there is a decided gain in the more stable relations with workmen. In the cigar and tobacco trade and in the wine trade there is a growing demand arising from a steady improvement in the character of the product. We have heretofore pointed out what we considered the reasonable anticipations to be entertained regarding our grain trade. They are not such as to justify speculation, but they are decidedly encouraging. It is pleasant to be able to record a generally cheerful view of the question of the immediate future of trade apart from this important factor in it.

A RASH SOUTHERNER.

To the ordinary observer of political events the appointment of Postmaster-General Key seemed to be a very good thing. Mr. Key is what may be called a representative Southerner. If there is any respect in which he fails to answer this description it is that he is better than the average Southern man. He is not a swash-buckler, nor a vaporer, nor a bragging coward. But Mr. Key was an original secessionist, a State rights man, and a candidate for the United States Senate on a platform of the principles which are dear to the Southern mind. As a rebel he was uncompromising. As a Democrat he was firm in the faith. Nevertheless, he accepted a place in the Cabinet of a Republican Northern-born President. At this, some of the Southern people murmured. It was thought a strange thing, to begin with, that a Republican President should go outside of his party to choose men to put into his council of advisers. Republicans grumbled at it. The Democrats, especially the Southern Democrats, were appalled at first, and profoundly indignant afterward. No Southern Democrat, in the full possession of his faculties, would have accepted the place.

At Bennington, Vt., the other day, the Postmaster-General made a speech, in the course of which he used the phrase "erring brethren," as applied to Southern rebels, of whom he was one. If any man has a right to characterize the rebels, or ex-rebels, of the South in fitting terms, Mr. Key certainly has that right. A rebel of the rebels, a Democrat of the Democracy, Southern born and bred, and at one time a chosen representative of a considerable constituency, Mr. Key may be said to be a fair type of a certain subdivision of the American people. His Bennington speech, which was good-humored and jocular, has thrown the talkative South into hysterics. One says that this is eating too much humble pie. Another thinks that it is groveling in the dust in a perfunctory and unnecessary manner. Still another says, "Erring be hanged! Southerners will not be the brethren of any living people on such terms. They do not admit that they erred." That is to say, the Lost Cause is still a righteous one, and is only held in abeyance until more propitious days. For, if it be right and righteous, its disaster can be only temporary. Says this incorrigible: "If we are to be brothers, you must admit that we were right in the rebellion."

According to these bellicose and exceedingly high-spirited gentry, it is necessary that the facts of history should be prefaced by an apology. Referring to the late war, we should not only say that both sides, especially the Southern, fought with such bravery as only Americans ever can evince, but that circumstances over which man had no control determined the issue as it was determined. Superior numbers, fortuitous occurrences, and a variety of accidents, which reflect discredit on nobody, led to the result which we refer to in the most guarded terms. We have been apologizing in this magnanimous way for years. It is very much as if a Calvinist preacher should say: "My hearers, I regret to inform you that there is a hell. I apologize to you for mentioning it. I am not responsible for its invention and existence. But, such as it is, I am bound to bring it to your notice in the most unobjectionable and gentlemanly way." Men despise such a sneak. But it seems to be expected that we shall refer to the war of the rebellion in some such terms as these. And when Mr. Key, or anybody else, presumes to say that the rebellion was a failure, and that the men who participated in it were erring or misguided, there is a howl of mingled rage and disgust.

It is settled, then, that a man who admits that the rebels erred is not a representative Southerner. He is a "trick-mule," or a "dirt-eater." But a representative Southerner does not concede that he or his lost cause was, or could be, possibly wrong. He and the cause were right then and now. The contest is temporarily adjourned. During this adjournment, which is a sort of truce, the irreconcilables will come in for an appropriation and a lion's share of whatever the lately-despised Uncle Sam may have to distribute. But, first, last, and all the time, it must be distinctly understood that the Southern man who admits that the rebellion was wrong and a failure ceases to be worthy to be called a son of the South. In this category we find Mr. Key, and he is accordingly derided and contemned. It was treachery to the South, the Democratic South, that he should be willing to assume charge of the United States postal service in the Administration of a Republican President. It is infamous that he should admit that as a rebel he was on the wrong side.

It is impossible to say how far Mr. Key, or the silly newspapers who fling their bad language at him, truly represent the Southern people. We should prefer to believe that the Postmaster-General, who is admitted to be a good officer, and a sensible and honest man, is a real representative of the South. If we of the North had not believed that the rebels were erring, we should not have gone to war with them. If Mr. Key were not a repentant rebel, he would not now admit that there ever was any erring in their course, as he does admit. Therefore, as soon as he makes that admission, he is, in the estimation of the irreconcilables, a pervert from the faith. Believing as we do that the irreconcilables do not constitute the better portion of the South, we can afford to be amused by their fantasies. It is tiresome to be continually reproached with being insulting when we have tried to put ugly and stubborn facts out of sight. But we have learned to be forbearing with spoiled children, and to endure their childish ill-nature without retort in kind.

VOLUNTEERS AND REGULARS IN THE INDIAN WAR.

That Gov. Potts should boil over with zeal to enlist Montana volunteers for Joseph's war, and that Gen. Sheridan should check the effervescence of Potts by refusing to indorse his scheme, are matters easy to understand. Did the Montana cry for volunteers spring from necessity it would no doubt be answered as promptly as the like cry of Washington Territory and Oregon six weeks ago. But it is a threadbare story that no sooner does an Indian outbreak occur than the neighborhood instantly demands volunteer troops—the demand partly arising from panic, and partly from the notion of settlers that they can fight Indians better than the Army can. Immediately on the rising of Joseph's band a panic reigned in Oregon, Washington Territory, and Idaho. Of course, it is not for the peaceful Atlantic sea-board to deride the exaggerations of danger that prevail in those Western wilds, where all that a settler holds dear may be swept off in an hour by savages. We only mean to point out that this natural panic is not the best guide for deciding on the expediency of raising volunteers. When the Nez Percés took the war path, it was reported that the Spokanes, the Umatillas, the Tokamas, and at least half a dozen other tribes of Indians were with them, and that, as one Oregon dispatch said, "the country is in the hands of the savages." Lewiston itself was fortifying against a night attack from Joseph at the very time that he was hurrying away from that point in great fear of being overtaken. And it was precisely at that date that the Lewiston dispatches declared that "volunteer cavalry in large force should be put in the field to reinforce Gen. Howard and stop this uprising. Such a force would do the work, as it would be familiar with the country and with Indians. The alarm spreads dismay through the whole country; there is imminent danger along the borders, and business will be suddenly paralyzed." Thus, with perfect ignorance of the nature and extent of the peril, (for, as we have said, Joseph was already making his way off from the settlements to the uninhabited regions where he has ever since been,) the people are crying out for volunteers lest all business should be paralyzed.

Again, we must all remember, that when Col. Perry was so roughly handled on his way to the Cottonwood with a small party of troops, early in July, a story spread that he had "neglected seventeen volunteers" who were anxious to help him. The report was hurried, with great local indignation, to Gen. Howard, before Perry could be heard from, and when the charge was investigated it was found that there was nothing in it. There is, in short, an invariable fear among the settlers, on any Indian outbreak, that the regular troops will not be strong enough or prompt enough to defend life and property, and accordingly they cry out for volunteers. Besides, the enlistment of volunteers will distribute wages and rations, and, above all, contracts for local traders to furnish supplies. The Governors, always looking for local popularity, observe that they can make no mistake in that direction by urging volunteer enlistments, the whole expense of which will fall on the United States Government, whereas they might lose popularity by not urging them. Gov. Perry did not even wait for full authorization after Joseph's rising, but, according to the reports, at once took with him to Walla Walla arms and ammunition for 200 volunteers, and announced his readiness to raise two companies forthwith. Sheridan, of course, looks on this business in a totally different way. He foresees that the employment of volunteers will be ingeniously twisted into a reproach against the Army when the annual appropriation bill comes up in Congress next Winter, and he is disposed to make that reproach as small as possible. Knowing Joseph's force and Joseph's possibilities, he saw no need of more volunteers than are in service now, and hence discountenanced the Montana contingent which Gov. Potts proposed.

As to whether volunteer or regular organizations are better for fighting Indians, we fancy that there is little real doubt. It is true that after the war of secession there was an unfavorable reaction in the condition of the Army. There was a general breaking up of its former organization and a great deal of experiment in securing a new one; above all, there was a large influx of an unsteady element from the old volunteers, both of rank and file. The discipline and the monotony of the regular service did not suit many ex-volunteers, who had fancied they could settle down permanently to the soldier's profession; desertions increased enormously; and the discoveries of rich silver deposits at the West gave a fresh impetus to these desertions. As to the volunteer officers, while some splendid material of this sort was worked into the Army, and enriched it, the experience as a whole proved very unfavorable. The reader perhaps noticed that Stewart and Eckles, of the Fifteenth Infantry—whose court-martial sentences the President approved last week, the one being found guilty of drunkenness and the other of attempting bribery in the matter of a sutlership—were both ex-volunteer officers, one from California and the other from Nevada. Now, the court-martial sentences for the past dozen years show a most astonishing proportion of them to be those of volunteer officers as compared with West Pointers. Still, by this very process of court-martial weeding, and by dint of hard work, the Army has now recovered its old character and is worthy of its best days.

A second drawback to the Army has been of much more weight, so far as concerns Joseph's war. This is that the constant changes in the size and organization of the Army made by Congress have prevented the steady advance in the drill and discipline of all three arms, which would otherwise have been secured, while the constant changes of station, required by the necessity of doing a great deal of work with an extremely small force, have made the matter worse. The troops on sudden calls are moved from Florida to Oregon, from Maine to Mexico. When recruits are enlisted they are so much needed as to be put into the field at once, without any preliminary service in camps of instruction, and the want of perfect drill tells especially on the cavalry, who are of prime importance in Indian campaigning. But in spite of these and other disadvantages, the regular forces are superior to the volunteer forces in Indian service. They always have Indian scouts with them, and thus make up the only advantage (the one of knowledge of the country) that can be claimed for volunteers. They have also a degree of discipline and steadiness which volunteers have not, and these qualities are specially needed in Indian warfare.

It should, of course, be borne in mind that regular officers have freely urged the enlistment of volunteers in real exigencies. Col. Sully, at the time when it was feared that some of the reservation Indians would join Joseph, recommended the employment of 200 Washington Territory or Oregon volunteers, to avert that danger and the ensuing damage, "until they can be replaced by regular troops." Gen. McDowell, the division commander, approved this suggestion, and the Cabinet, in fact, authorized the call, with a proviso that the number of volunteers could be raised to 500. If the demand of Gov. Potts for the enlistment of Montana volunteers is not listened to, it is because no similar exigency exists to justify the heavy expense. There is no ground whatever for supposing that there are not regular troops enough at command to cope with Joseph. A stern chase is a long one, but we may fairly expect that our forces will either capture or totally disperse Joseph's band.

A NEW UNIVERSITY.

There is quite a number of persons who are in favor of educating young ladies. It must not be assumed that there is nothing to be said on their side of the question, although time and space forbid the discussion of the matter at present. It may, however, be suggested that the evils of female education are probably much exaggerated, for the reason that in nine cases out of ten the young lady who graduates from a female college forgets all she has learned after one or two seasons of fashionable gayety. Of course, the young lady who knows her Kings of England by heart, and comprehends the difference between the Peloponnesian and Carthagenian wars would find very little comfort in such knowledge when at the point of death, but the capacity of the female mind for forgetting things is far greater than that of the male mind, and many a young lady who has been thoroughly educated retains no trace of that process at the expiration of three or four years of married life.

The growing interest in female education naturally leads to the establishment of new female colleges. These differ greatly one from another, and the thoughtful man should acquaint himself with the peculiarities of each. Among the most remarkable of these institutions is a female college in Pennsylvania—which we will call the Abigail University—the prospectus of which is full of interesting information. This university extends its care not only to the minds, but to the clothes of its pupils, who are required to wear what the university authorities regard as a neat and simple uniform. After alluding to the evils of "undue interest in dress," and asserting the right of the authorities to legislate in the premises, the following uniform is prescribed: "A napkin-ring, overshoes, umbrella, and water-proof cloak"—which uniform each student is required to bring with her on entering the university. There is no doubt that this dress has the merits of extreme simplicity, and of fitness for nearly every sort of mild weather. Overshoes can be worn in dry as well as in wet weather, and the water-proof and umbrella, which protect the wearer from the rain, will also protect her from the sun. How the napkin-ring is to be worn, and what purpose it is to serve, are questions which, curiously enough, are left wholly unanswered. It cannot be intended as an ornament, since the students of the Abigail University are obviously not permitted to wear ornaments, and it is quite impossible to understand how it can be used as a garment. Perhaps the studious young ladies are expected to wear napkin-rings in the place of ordinary—but no; this is manifestly impossible, since stockings do not form part of the uniform, and, besides, each student is limited to one napkin-ring, instead of a pair of rings. There is really only one way in which to account for this extraordinary mention of a napkin-ring as part of a student's uniform. It will be remembered that Mr. Squeers required each boy to bring a razor with him, whereby the astute but dishonest Squeers kept himself constantly supplied with new razors. Can it be that the President of Abigail University is making a collection of napkin-rings? It is painful to cherish suspicion against an otherwise blameless man, but he certainly ought to explain how his students are expected to wear napkin-rings, or to cease to mention those articles in his prospectus.

Excellent as this uniform doubtless is during the Summer months, it does seem as if it would be insufficient during cold weather. Whether a young lady who, while at home, has been accustomed to wear the warm and fleecy bustle, together with a pair of flannel corsets and a close-fitting placket, will find a water-proof, even when supplemented with overshoes and an umbrella, enough to keep her comfortably warm is doubtful. Of course, the authorities of the university know best, but parents would probably be better satisfied if their daughters were to be allowed to wear a few ruffles and breastpins in Winter to protect them against the cold. This, however, is a subject upon which no mere man is qualified to express a final judgment, and it would perhaps be well to wait until the students formally complain that they find these uniforms uncomfortable in cold weather.

As might be expected, great care is taken of the morals of the Abigail University students. In the prospectus the revolting subject of young men is mentioned only once, and then the offending sex is delicately alluded to as a denomination. The prospectus asserts that "the personal convictions of pupils"—meaning doubtless their real and alleged cousins—will be "scrupulously regarded," and that pupils, at the request of their parents, "may worship with other denominations"—or, in other words, may go to church in company with young men. As no religious denominations are mentioned in the part of the prospectus from which the preceding quotation is made, it is obvious that the word "denominations" is not used in its customary sense, and is meaningless unless it is understood to refer to young men. This permission, being given only at the request of parents, cannot be easily abused, and speaks well both for the the liberality and caution of the university authorities.

It would naturally be supposed that in an institution so carefully conducted the students would be orderly and quiet. Nevertheless, this does not seem to be the case. The prospectus contains the suggestive announcement that "students will be charged for any damage done by them to furniture or rooms." Are we, then, to suppose that these young ladies are in the habit of smashing tables and chairs, and of setting fire to their bed-clothes by smoking in bed? Are they addicted to the pleasing but riotous practice of nailing up the doors of tutors, or do they lead the President's cow into the chapel and steal the clapper of the bell? There is evidently disorder among the students of a nature that involves damage to furniture and rooms, and the fact shows that there is something wrong in the university system of government. May it not be that the possession of umbrellas tempts the young ladies to use them as weapons of offense and defense? A hotly-contested umbrella duel would inevitably involve the breaking of a good deal of furniture, besides more or less injury to plastered walls. This should be investigated, and, if necessary, the students should be deprived of their umbrellas. After all, the umbrella is little more than a mere ornament, and young ladies who can keep warm in the present regulation uniform of Abigail University will not suffer greatly if they are compelled to lay aside the umbrellas which they have perverted to reprehensible uses.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Galveston magistrate has overruled a decision of the Supreme Court of Texas.

The late Elon Dunbar, of Philadelphia, bequeathed $12,000 to hospitals in that city.

Massachusetts is to be tormented with at least five political State conventions within a month.

Bishop Gilmour, of Ohio, has forbidden Catholic societies of any kind to hold picnics for their own or others' benefit.

A suit just decided at Penn Yan causes a County Clerk to pay $689 damages for negligence in making a search of the records in his office.

Postmaster-General Key's "erring brethren" speech at Bennington is greeted with a prolonge howl of denunciation all along the line in the South.

Talking about gerrymandering, let us remember that 126,976 Democrats in Kentucky have just elected 35 State Senators, while 90,765 Republicans could elect only one.

A man, once a lawyer in Genoa, is now trying to gain an honest living by selling pea-nuts at 10 cents a pint in Cleveland, Ohio. One of the papers of that city takes a column to tell this, and very likely it isn't true.

Messrs. H. Clay Trumbull and John D. Wattles, who have been associated with Mr. John Wanamaker in the publication of the Philadelphia *Sunday-school Times* for two years past, have purchased his interest in that paper.

Hon. T. C. Platt has been to the Black Hills, and thinks that justice has not been done them as a gold-producing country. He ventures the prediction that from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 in gold will be taken out this year.

The Utica *Observer* suddenly breaks out with the statement that if no Republican paper has yet put forth the claim that the Republicans will carry New-York this Fall it is high time to begin. This is an unexpected admission from the *Observer*.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* mentions two laws which passed the Senate of that State, but reached in the House only the stage "passed to be enacted," and, accidentally coming to the Governor, were both signed, and have since been apparently just as good laws as any.

GENERAL NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

EXTRADITION LAW AND TREATIES TO BE EXAMINED—WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE—THE FAMINE IN INDIA—SWIMMING ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL—THE WEATHER.

London, Aug. 21.—The *Gazette* announces the appointment of a royal commission to examine the law and treaties relative to extradition. The following are the members: Chief-Justice Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lords Selborne and Blackburn, Sir Richard Baggallay, Sir William Brett, Sir John Rose, Mr. Russell Gurney, Mr. McCullagh-Torrens, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, and Sir James Fitzjames Stephen.

The *Mark-Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British corn trade, says: "The weather, which a week ag appeared adverse to farming interests, has fortunately undergone an inspiriting change, varied by some heavy storms. In the midland counties it is gratifying to find some districts where the yield of wheat is said to exceed an average. These are, of course, exceptions, and not numerous enough to counterbalance the localities where a deficiency on an average crop is reported, still it appears evident that the poor yield of 1876 will be exceeded. To put the matter in figures, we consider that 11,000,000 or 12,000,000 quarters will about represent the home growth this year. Barley will scarcely be ready to cut until the end of the month, but with fine weather until then the advantage will be on the side of the crop, which has wonderfully improved under the recent rain and has filled out the ears in a promising manner. On Monday last the first samples of the new English wheat were exhibited at Mark-lane, just a fortnight later than was the case last year. Very few sales have yet been made of this year's produce, as growers have held for fancy prices, which buyers have been indisposed to give. Some indication of future values will probably be shown this week, when the increased arrivals will no doubt attract purchasers. The probable early deliveries of new English wheat and the anticipated shipments from America have caused trade in Mark-lane to move within very narrow limits, and the same causes have to some extent affected the provincial markets, although in the latter no great activity is ever expected at harvest time. It would be rash to attempt now to predict what the future course of prices is likely to be, but our requirements, though heavy, will probably be easily met by the large American supply which seems to be assured, plus the shipments from North Russia and India, and the other numerous channels of supply, so that buyers appear to be justified in their present cautious policy. At the same time it must be borne in mind that political contingencies may again disturb trade and compel buyers to extend their operations, while the supplies from India may possibly be limited or interfered with by the pressing need of those districts now scourged by famine."

A dispatch from Bombay says the outlook is now desperate in Goojerat and Kattywar, and seriously threatening in Central India, Rajpootana, Punjab, and Burmah, the latter in consequence of heavy exports of grain. The Council of Bombay have determined to construct or extend several railways as a relief work.

A dispatch from Malta says her Majesty's iron-clad steam-ship Agincourt, on sailing from Besika Bay, took 400 sets of intrenching tools.

Mr. Frederick Cavill started at 3:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Cape Grisnez, to swim across the English Channel. In this attempt he succeeded, having arrived within 50 yards of the English coast, near Dover, at 3:45 o'clock this morning. He was then taken into a boat, because the sea being rough and the breakers high, it was considered unsafe for him to land.

The weather in London yesterday was very hot. To-day it is boisterous and unsettled. In Scotland during the week past there have been ceaseless heavy rains, doing much harm to standing and root crops. They are said to have been the heaviest Summer rains in 40 years.

THE FRENCH POLITICAL SITUATION.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AGAINST PRESIDENT MACMAHON—THE FIGARO'S ATTACK ON THE MINISTERS—THE TAXES FOR 1878.

Paris, Aug. 21.—As President MacMahon was leaving Cherbourg on Sunday evening a Republican demonstration occurred. He was greeted with shouts of "*Vive la Republique! Vive Thiers!*" and the singing of the Marseillaise.

London, Aug. 22.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent says it is understood that Gen. Ducrot has applied to the Minister of War for permission to sue the *Moniteur* for defamation. The inference is that he denies the charges of instigating the *Figaro's* attacks on Ministers Berthaut and De Broglie.

Another Paris dispatch states that the elections for members of the Councils-General will be held at the beginning of November. A special session of the Councils will be ordered at the end of that month, so that they can apportion among the arrondisements direct taxes for 1878, which the new Chamber of Deputies will then have had time to vote. This announcement, which appears in a ministerial paper indicates that there is no idea of attempting a second dissolution, which the Senate would certainly refuse to sanction, and which would throw the assessment and collection of direct taxes wholly out of gear.

NEW-YORK GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F.

Newburg, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Right Worthy Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd-fellows of the State of New-York, convened in forty-first annual session here, at 10:30 o'clock, Most Worthy Grand Master John Van Nort, of Newburg, presiding. Right Worthy Deputy Grand Master George W. Dilks, of New-York; Right Worthy Grand Warden Charles G. Fairman, of Elmira; Grand Representative George Hoskins, of New-York; Past Grand Representative J. Tilwilliger, of Syracuse; Worthy Grand Herald Joseph Patterson, the oldest Odd-fellow in the State, and about 200 representatives of lodges were also present. After the formal opening exercises, standing committees were appointed, and the Grand Master's annual report was read. It states that the order is in a flourishing condition. There are now in the State of New-York 454 lodges, with a membership of about 40,000. The receipts during the year were $33,762 15. There were paid for the relief of sick and destitute members and their families, $15,169 92. Nine lodges were organized, three resuscitated, two Rebecca Degree lodges formed, and 31 institutes for instruction in the unwritten work of the order were held during the year; also, three new halls were dedicated. The Grand Secretary reports that 4,546 persons have been admitted to membership during the year, but the loss from withdrawals and suspensions has been 4,983, leaving the net membership 39,626. The total of the relief fund has been increased $3,937 50, and the revenue decreased $11,574 92. The Grand Lodge degree was conferred upon 100 members, and an adjournment was had to 2 o'clock P. M.

At the opening of the Grand Lodge this afternoon about 500 delegates were present. The principal business was the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the following were chosen: Most Worthy Grand Master, George W. Dilks, Montreal Lodge, No. 57, New-York; Right Worthy Deputy Grand Master, Charles G. Fairman, Newton Lodge, No. 89, Elmira; Right Worthy Grand Secretary, Charles V. Clark, State Rights Lodge, No. 46, New-York; Right Worthy Grand Treasurer, Edwin S. Ralphs, Empire Lodge, No. 64, New-York; Senior Grand Representative, John W. Stebbins, Genesee Lodge, No. 3, Rochester. There was an animated canvass for the position of Right Worthy Grand Warden, the only other elective office, and 11 candidates were voted for without reaching an election. The Grand Lodge then adjourned until Wednesday morning.

REDUCTION OF BANK CAPITAL.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 21.—The stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank to-day voted to reduce the capital to $773,500 from $1,105,000, the former amount. This reduction, together with the disappearance of a surplus of about $300,000, represents the loss incurred by the acts of officers recently sent to State Prison.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

RECEPTIONS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

RAPID MOVEMENTS OF THE TOURISTS—THE PRESIDENT AND SUITE ENTHUSIASTICALLY GREETED AT NUMEROUS POINTS—RESIDENCE WHERE FRANKLIN PIERCE WAS BORN—SPEECHES AND HAND-SHAKING—VISIT TO CANAAN—DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CANAAN, N. H., Aug. 21—Afternoon.

The President and party left Ashland at 7:45 this morning, and passed along the car, shaking hands with a number of citizens who congregated, and cheers were given by the crowd as the train moved away. At the station at Upper Bartlett, a number of citizens were assembled to see the President, and Mrs. Hayes. We ride from this point to Conway, a few minutes were passed in handshaking. Here the Presidential party was joined by Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Ewing, of Ohio, who had been invited to join the party at Boston. Gov. Dennison is a fine looking man, and Gen. Sherman looks as he is most generally represented. He will leave on Thursday morning, for the St. Johnsbury, Vt., where he is to meet some friends. The train, bursting the Presidential party with the people, whom in his address he styled :

LADIES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you most sincerely for this cordial reception, and the kind words of welcome. I am honored by a hearty response from the people of the North. I have not come before you as a political party with any argument during our respective visits. The sentiments I made in addressing you were those of a common country. Beyond these questions of the general good, there are questions about the policy and means of accomplishing desired ends, but we do believe that all good people everywhere desire reconciliation : that the days of bitterness and strife are passing away, and that we are all one country. I believe that a good citizen should be respected, whatever may be his opinions, and that the rights of each citizen should be observed by the other. Col. Scott referred them to the circular which he had issued, and which was to be observed here for freight in transit destroyed by the rioters during the latter part of July. Col. Scott has done for the Pennsylvania Railroad, relative to the plan for proceeding to re-cover from the County of Allegheny Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Governor of Pennsylvania, to the West, and when the better feeling existed, all would be well. I am happy to see you all here to-day, and to meet with you to-morrow. Anything our respects to you will be a welcome. I am here to join in the reception of the President, and to extend to him the hand of welcome, and every citizen should be respected, whatever may be his opinions. We have met here to-day to show that we are a free people, and that the rights of each people everywhere desire reconciliation : that the days of bitterness and strife are passing away, but we do believe that all good citizens are true to the Union, and will, however, be impossible to him to extend the hand of welcome from the seat of Government beyond the time necessary to visit the States of Vermont and New-Hampshire, he would receive from the people of the latter State a most enthusiastic welcome. He would accept his election which, if not declined, will permit him to indulge in the hope that the opportunity may soon offer when he may be at liberty to visit your State.

WILLIAM B. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

To Hon. James G. Blaine, Augusta, Me.:

EXECUTIVE HOUSE, N. H., Aug. 21.

Messrs. John Jay, Lawrence Turnure, and J. H. Robinson on the weighers and gaugers of the New-York Custom-house, to enter confederation with the Treasury Department. The Commissioners have agreed that the salary of the weighers and gaugers shall be $1,400 per year.

Third—To appoint 35 assistant weighers at salaries of $1,200 per year each.

Fourth—To direct that the assistant weighers and gaugers shall be appointed from the first grades of the second class of laborers, and that the vacancies occasioned by such appointments shall be filled from the third grade of the second class of laborers, and that the vacancies occasioned by such appointments shall be filled from the fourth grade of the second class of laborers, and that the vacancies occasioned by such appointments shall be filled from the fifth grade of the second class of laborers, and that the vacancies occasioned by such appointments shall be filled from the sixth grade of the second class of laborers, and that the vacancies occasioned by such appointments shall be filled from the seventh grade of the second class of laborers, and that the vacancies occasioned by such appointments shall be filled from the eighth grade of the second class of laborers, and that the vacancies occasioned by such appointments shall be filled from the ninth grade of the second class of 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shall be filled from the three hundred and thirty-eighth grade of the second class of laborers, and that the vacancies occasioned by such appointments shall be filled from the three hundred and thirty-ninth grade of the second class of laborers, and that the vacancies occasio

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,500 Dis. of C.3.65s. 77⅛
1,000 M. & R. 2d..... 104¼
6,000 do..... 104
5,000 Mil. & St. P., c. s f..... 87⅝
300 Del. & Hud..... 49⅛
300 do..... 49
200 do..... 49⅛
200 At. & Pac. Tel..... 20
300 Quicksilver..... 19½
100 do..... 19⅜
100 do..... 20
300 Quicksilver pf..... 33
100 do..... 35
100 Erie Railway..... 10½
100 do..... 10⅝
100 do..... 10¾
100 West. Union..... 81
500 do..... 81¼
100 do..... 81⅜
1500 do..... 81½
1500 do..... 81⅝
1500 do..... 81¾
700 do..... 82
800 do..... 81⅞
2200 do..... 81⅜
2000 do..... 81½
500 do..... 81¾
400 do..... 81¾
2000 do..... 81⅞
2700 do..... 82
300 do..... 81⅞
300 do..... 82
1000 do..... 82⅛
2000 do..... 82
500 do..... 81⅞
800 do..... 81¾
2000 do..... 81⅝
2700 do..... 81½
2000 do..... 81⅜
1000 do..... 81⅛
1000 do..... 81
1000 Am. Dis. Tel..... 25
100 Pac. Mail..... 23⅜
25 do..... 23¼
100 do..... 23⅛
100 do..... 23⅜
100 do..... 23⅛
100 do..... 23⅜
700 N. Y. C. & H..... 100½
100 do..... 100
100 do..... 99⅞
100 do..... 99½
300 do..... 99¾
100 do..... 99⅞
200 Illinois Cen..... 61¾
200 do..... 61½
400 Mich. Central..... 53⅝
60 do..... 53⅜
200 do..... 53⅛
200 do..... 53⅜
100 do..... 53⅛
100 do..... 53¼
52 do..... 53
53 do..... 53⅛
100 do..... 53¼
300 do..... 53⅜
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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..... 111⅜
20,000 do.....b.c. 111¼
10,000 do..... 112
40,000 do..... 111⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..... 112
25,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65..... 106⅜
10,000 do..... 106⅝
17,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..... b.c. 108⅞
40,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R..... 102½
$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..... 109⅞
10,000 do.....s.3. 108⅜
1,500 U. S. 4s, 1907, R..... 105⅞
20,000 do..... 112
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..... 109¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$8,000 C. R. L&P. 7s. 109
2,000 do..... 108⅞
3,000 C. R. L&P. 6s, 1917..... 104
1,000 N.J.C. 1st, con. 7⅛
10,000 Mil. & St. P., c. s f..... 87½
3,000 N. W. C. C. G. 8
5,000 do..... 89½
5,000 D. & H. R. '91. 98⅜
9,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv..... 90
5,000 Mich. So. s. f. 111
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 104¾
1,000 No. Mo. 1st..... 99½
1,000 Cent. Pac. 1st, San Jo. Br.. 89⅛
2,000 Un. Pac. s f..... 98
2,000 C. C. & I. 1st. 94½
1,000 W. U. C. 1900. 105⅜
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 33
5 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 97
110 Park Bank..... 108
9 Bank of Com..... 128
200 Quicksilver.....b.c. 19½
50 do..... 19
100 do..... 19¾
100 Quicksilver pf..... 35
100 do.....b.c. 34
100 do..... 34½
500 do.....b.c. 35
600 do..... 35
330 At. & Pac. Tel.b.c. 19½
300 do.....b.c. 19¾
500 Del. & H.....b.c. 48¾
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SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all months of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 44, or nothing to the north of 42.

From NEW-YORK for LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCYTHIA.....WED., Aug. 22 | ALGERIA.....WED., Sept. 5
RUSSIA.....WED., Aug. 29 | BOTHNIA.....WED., Sept. 12

Steamer marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCYTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st. Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, 1877.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are situated amidships, where the motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold: return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 22
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 25

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Ethiopia...Aug. 25, 6 A. M. | Devonia...Sept. 8, 6 A. M.
Victoria...Sept. 1, 11 A. M. | Anchoria...Sept. 15, 11 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Elysia.....Aug. 29, 9 A. M. | Australia...Sept. 8, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $85 to $70. Steerage, $25. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

WESER.....Sat., Aug. 25 | DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 8
MOSEL.....Sat., Sept. 1 | ODER.....Sat., Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low-est rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Canada, Th., Aug. 30, 3 P. M. Greece, Th., Sept. 6, 3 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M. | The Queen, Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M
England, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M. | Spain, Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Morton-st.
ST. LAURENT, Lacoudrea, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 4 P. M.
AMERIQUE, Poczmz....Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & Co., Agents, 22 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 25, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

M. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Aug. 28, Pier 48 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Friday, Aug. 31

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Sept. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 12

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Aug. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Dearing.....Wednesday, Aug. 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Thurman.....Wednesday, Sept. 5

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Aug. 25

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Sept. 3 and Sept. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

POMERANIA.....Aug. 30 | SUEVIA.....Sept. 13
WIELAND.....Aug. 30 | SUEVIA.....Sept. 13

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold: Second Cabin, $60, gold: Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS.
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:32 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:33 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 8:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 5:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For Trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:40 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 8:10, 10:50 A. M., 12:50 P. M., going south of the Banks, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room car for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for emigrant stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at 413, 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. E. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York, from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, from Brooklyn, at 4:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42, 8 P. M.—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only.—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per Time Tables. Tickets for sale at Company's offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn, No. 1 Astor House, and at 1 Montague-st., Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local tickets, time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Stopping at Elberon, Long Branch, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

STEAM-BOATS.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,

and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boat, leaving Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) daily at 5:15 P. M.

FARE ONLY $1 50.

and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.

Messina's Strings Bands accompany each steamer.

E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA VIA PEOPLE'S LINE FROM PIER NO. 41 N. R.—Large, steady, well-ventilated boats. Fare to Saratoga, $2 70: Excursion Tickets, good during season, to Albany and return, $2: Saratoga and return, $4 40. Passengers conveyed to and from Brooklyn free by boats of the Brooklyn Annex.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, foot of 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R., are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN, by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 21st..	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st..	6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 22d..	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 22d.	6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 23d..	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 23d..	6:45 A. M.
Friday, 24th..	3:30 P. M.	Friday, 24th..	6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 25th..	4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 25th..	6:45 A. M.
Sunday, 26th..	8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 25th..	8:00 P. M.
Monday, 27th..	6:00 A. M.	Sunday, 26th..	4:00 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 21st..	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st..	3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 22d.	9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 22d.	3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 23d..	9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 23d..	3:00 P. M.
Friday, 24th..	9:00 A. M.	Friday, 24th..	3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 25th..	1:00 P. M.	Monday, 27th..	6:30 A. M.
Monday, 27th..	6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 28th..	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th..	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 29th	6:30 A. M.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, (Laurelton, Jones' Dock, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. F. SCHUYLER will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 32d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.

Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA, leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR OAKSBILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 2 50 MINUTES.

The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer* for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Pier foot of Murray-st., Fall River for Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28, N. R., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5: Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6: Excursion tickets, $10.

Returning, leave Nantucket, 3:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive at New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Melborn, Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

A.—MARY POWELL—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn, by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL,
RIVER-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th sts.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

French, German, and drawing taught in all the classes. Instruction given in the elements of natural history, of chemistry, and of physics, both by lectures and by text-books. Pupils fitted for college and for business.

CHARLES C. LEE, A. M., Principal.

Four free scholarships in the Stevens Institute of Technology open to the competition of the graduates of the Stevens High School.

TERMS REDUCED.

For first and second classes, $100 per annum; for third and fourth classes, $150 per annum. Tuition per term in proportion.

Fall term begins Oct. 3.

For circular or catalogues apply to the Principal.
Prof. EDWARD WALL.

BETTS
MILITARY ACADEMY,
STAMFORD, CONN.

Fortieth year begins Sept. 10. Emphatically a home school; situation unsurpassed: THOROUGH instruction and discipline; careful moral and Christian training. Number limited. Circulars sent on application.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children.
NOS. 21 AND 23 WEST 32D-ST.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.
Autumn term begins Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Having added the adjoining building to St. John's, increased facilities for the several departments of the school are gained, and a large sunny room for a Kindergen secured, which, under the care of an experienced teacher, will open Oct. 1.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,
NO. 23 WEST 46TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
Reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 20. Circulars and references sent on application.

French spoken throughout. (Kindergarten.)

Latin, drawing, singing, pastel, water-color, needlework, &c., included in the tuition.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCHOOL,
NO. 448 MADISON-AV.
Preparation for College, Scientific Schools, or Business.
Hours of session, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Hour for study only, (optional,) 8:30 to 9:30 A. M.
Term begins Tuesday, Sept. 25.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Gymnasium, No. 17 West 36th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—FOR CONVEnience of access, healthfulness and beauty of location, thoroughness of scholarship, the development of noble character, home comforts, tender care of students, and reasonable charges, Pennington Seminary claims to be among the foremost in this country. Address THOS. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J.

KIND CARE.
Thorough teaching. Twenty-sixth year.
Charges moderate.
BENJAMIN MANN'S Boarding-school for Boys fits for college or business.
Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

RUTGERS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—One hundred and eighth year begins Sept. 12; sends 30 boys a year to college; prepares for college, scientific school, or business; 20 boarders. Rev. D. T. KELLEY, Rector.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., offers thorough culture, in a very invigorating climate and beautiful location. Terms moderate. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circular.

NYACK HOME INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for both sexes; select, thorough, Christian; small boarding department; home care and comforts. For circulars address Mrs. JOSEPHINE LEE, Nyack on the Hudson.

FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, FOR young gentlemen. 171st-st., reopens Sept. 19. Board and tuition in French, English, Spanish, German, Latin, $400 and $450. Circulars at J. Milhau & Sons', No. 133 Broadway, or at the Institute. Station M. V. PREVOST.

$200.—STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A select school for boys under 14, will reopen Sept. 17. Circulars and information can be obtained from GEO. J. WITHINGTON, No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

MRS. GARRETSON,
Assisted by Miss THURSTON, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 52 West 47th-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars sent on application.

$6 PER WEEK FOR BOARD AND PRIVATE instruction of young ladies: music, drawing, and washing extra. Miss E. A. POMEROY, Post Office Box No. 56, Geneva, N. Y.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, CARMEL, N. Y.—A school for both sexes. Healthful, homelike, thorough. Rates reduced. Fall term Sept. 5. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—MISS S. O. HOFFMAN will reopen her school for young ladies and children, Sept. 19, 1877; a limited number of boarders received. For circulars, &c., address as above.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School for boys, established in 1854, and pleasantly located on Chilton hill, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-School for Young ladies and misses, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19, 1877.

NO. 33 WEST 130TH-ST.
The Misses JAGOT will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. Circulars sent on application.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12. Address
R. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

RYE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE,
Rye, New-York.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—Military Boarding-School, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MILITARY INSTITUTE,
PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
WINTHROP STARR, A. M.
Limited to 25.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Boarding-school for boys. For catalogues apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Founded 1848. Address Prof. H. R. GREENE, at Jamestown, R. I., until Sept. 8.

SCHO

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE TELEGRAPH COMBINATION.

WHAT MR. ECKERT SAYS ON THE SUBJECT—THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TO RECEIVE ONE-EIGHTH OF THE GROSS EARNINGS OF BOTH COMPANIES.

The terms of the agreement between the Western Union and Pacific Telegraph Companies, which was effected at a session of the Joint Committee on Monday night, were not given for publication yesterday. President Orton, of the Western Union Company, when questioned by a reporter of THE TIMES, declared that it was not a matter in which the public could be concerned in any way. Mr. Eckert, President of the Atlantic and Pacific Company, was more communicative. He had not, he said, been furnished with a copy of the agreement, which is still in the hands of the Joint Committee. He denied the statement that the holders of minority shares would suffer by the transaction, being convinced that it would necessarily be a measure of protection to all shareholders. The Atlantic and Pacific is to receive 12½ per cent. of the gross earnings of both companies. The stockholders will be better off than before, from the fact that they will probably get from 3 to 4 per cent. per annum on the par value of their stock. It will make the stock of the company dividend-paying, which it was not before the agreement was effected. In the opinion of Mr. Eckert, the Atlantic and Pacific could never have paid dividends under the competition which has been going on, or if it could they would certainly not be equal to those which can be got from the new arrangement. He did not believe that the sale of 71,000 shares of the Atlantic and Pacific stock by Messrs. Sage and Keene to Mr. Vanderbilt had any connection with the agreement entered into between the two companies. The combination will necessarily result in a very large diminution of the forces employed by both companies. For instance, in small country towns where both companies have established offices, that one having the least facilities for communication will be closed. If an Atlantic and Pacific office has facilities superior to those possessed by the Western Union office, the former will be continued and the latter will be closed. The same rule will be applicable to the offices in this and other large cities.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Union Company yesterday morning, the proceedings and action of the Joint Committee at the Windsor Hotel were ratified, and the contract was placed on the records. The officials of both companies interested do not think that the rates will advance much above the present grades. By an exercise of moderate economy, it is thought the Western Union Company can even retain its old rates. The members of the Joint Committee were not disposed to be communicative yesterday regarding the terms of the contract.

THE POPULAR-LIFE.

OLD DEATH CLAIMS AMOUNTING TO $40,000 DISCOVERED—ASSETS DWINDLING AND LIABILITIES GRADUALLY INCREASING—THE GREATEST FRAUD IN INSURANCE.

Receiver Lawrence, of the Popular Life, has just found stowed away old death claims amounting to $40,000, which the late management had kept secret and made no record of. It appears that the company never paid a claim without first contesting it, and many of those discovered by the Receiver date back as far as 1868. When the company made its report in January the unpaid losses were put at $36,660. Mr. Lawrence, "as far as he has gone," finds the death claims amount to $107,000. The Superintendent, in his report, and upon which a Receiver was appointed, did not give anything like a true statement of the condition of the company. The President of the Popular Life, in his report, for instance, placed the "cash on hand" as amounting to $80,475 19. The Superintendent declared there was only $22,475 19 to be found, while the Receiver stated yesterday that all the cash he has been able to find amounts to $9,800. The following will give an idea of the enormity of the swindle. These are the assets as sworn to by the officers of the company:

Bonds and mortgages	$47,730 00
Collateral loans	26,513 03
Premium notes and loans	109,999 41
Stocks and bonds owned	115,668 75
Cash in bank and office	80,475 19
Bills receivable	12,067 21
Agents' balances	42,019 05
Accrued interest and rents	12,766 88
Net uncollected and deferred premiums	80,542 63
Furniture	14,872 33
Commuted commissions	35,648 10
Agency supplies, printed matter, stationery, &c	10,300 00
Total assets sworn to	$588,702 58

The Receiver yesterday made the following statement showing the assets really possessed by the company and in his possession:

United States bonds at Albany	$100,000 00
Bonds and mortgages	400 00
Bonds and mortgages, value doubtful	10,000 00
Bonds and mortgages	10,000 00
Bonds and mortgages, doubtful	5,500 00
Bonds and mortgages	1,000 00
Bonds and mortgages	1,200 00
Bonds and mortgages	1,500 00
Bonds and mortgages	380 00
Cash	9,800 00
Premium notes	2,682 09
Reserve loans	41,182 92
Total	$183,645 01

There will probably be an addition to this sum of $75,000 return dividends paid to stockholders, and which were not earned by the company. The Receiver stated his intention of beginning suits for the recovery of the money. The stockholders, however, have consented to return the dividends, and Mr. Lawrence expects to obtain the money without resort to legal measures. The unpaid premiums now amount to $13,000, and if these are not paid Mr. Lawrence calculates upon saving about $60,000 in liabilities on the policies in question. The Receiver's latest researches prove conclusively that the company was insolvent in 1872, and this fact is apparent upon the most casual examination of the company's statement made in that year. One very absurd item that year is in regard to loans, as follows: "Loans made, $9,800." In the asset column is found, "Interest due on loans, $6,000." Thus the interest due amounted to two-thirds of the principal.

SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

A DISCOURAGED LABORING MAN BLEEDS HIMSELF TO DEATH AT THE ENTRANCE TO PROSPECT PARK.

A report was made at the Tenth Precinct Station-house, in Pearsall-street, near Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, that the dead body of a man had been found at the main entrance to Prospect Park. An officer was at once sent to the spot indicated, and the body was removed to the Morgue in Willoughby-street. It was that of a man, apparently a German, about 50 years of age, and dressed in the coarse clothing of a laboring man, consisting of a well-worn black felt hat, coarse shoes, woolen stockings, and dark clothing. In one of his pockets was found a receipt for dues on policy No. 46,396 of the Provident Society of the City of New-York, and also a receipt, made out in the name of J. Stelk, for one month's rent of apartments in the premises No. 148 Sackett-street, Brooklyn, for the month of November, 1876. In another pocket were found a large pocket-knife, a pair of spectacles, and other articles, and by his side lay a bloody razor, while his left arm was lying in a pool of blood. Searching for the cause of this, the officers found a deep gash, about an inch in length, on the inside of his left arm, near the elbow, which entirely severed the main artery, and through which the life blood had evidently flowed in a rapid stream; and so determined had the suicide been in the accomplishment of his purpose that he had wound a fish-line around his left wrist and tightly bound the arteries, so as to stop the flow of the blood and force it to return to the aperture which he had made for its exit.

Although the body was discovered and the report sent to the station-house early in the day, at 3:30 o'clock no word had been sent from the Tenth Precinct to Police Headquarters, and when Inspector Waddy caused a telegram to be sent to Sergt. McNamarra, who is in charge of the precinct in the absence of Capt. Campbell, he was informed that they knew nothing about the case. He immediately ordered the vigilant Sergeant to make an investigation, which was done, when it was found that the body had been discovered about 9 o'clock in the morning. In the meantime, however, a woman had been to Police Head-quarters, and reported her husband as missing since Monday morning. She said that his name was Joseph Stelk, and that he resided at No. 148 Sackett-street. He had been a laboring man, but had been out of employment for the past four or five months, and had been for a long time much depressed in spirits in consequence of his inability to find employment. The woman was told to search in New-York and elsewhere for her husband, and return to Brooklyn head-quarters if unsuccessful, the officials being entirely ignorant of the fact that at that very moment the body of the missing man was awaiting identification at the Morgue.

THE BROOKLYN OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Thirty-six Federal office-holders are residents of the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn. It was expected last evening at the meeting of the Republican Association of the ward, held at No. 206 Hooper-street, that all their resignations would have been received by Secretary Hodges, who stated he had received but eight, but that President John Rueger, who was absent, had received some others. The resignations of the following Federal employes were then read: George W. Bungay, Storekeeper; A. P. Wick, Thomas J. Baker, John F. Ames, all of the Custom-house; William K. Fletcher, Louis Bauer, and W. T. Lethbridge, of the Brooklyn Post Office; and James P. Collins, Storekeeper, Internal Revenue Department. After a sharp debate, during which Messrs. John T. Jeffers, E. A. Walters, William Hanna and others took strong ground against the domination of ward politics by office-holders, and Mr. George W. Whiting said it was unjust to make Federal officials pay their dues to political ring, the names of the above eight persons were stricken from the roll. It is understood that many outside of the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, will follow the example of the eight above mentioned.

Col. Ruger has received the following resignations: Charles C. Talbot, Postmaster of Brooklyn; J. Wilson and Robert Ferguson, Brooklyn Post Office; ex-Gov. Butler G. Noble, of Wisconsin, now Chief of the Seizure Bureau; John M. Sangster, John Dorsey, B. T. Bentley, and Stephen Shangel, all Custom-house officers.

SWINDLING POLICY DEALERS.

HOW SUCCESSFUL PLAYERS ARE DEFRAUDED BY "BACKERS"—JOHN GUGEL'S EXPERIENCE AND UNIQUE REVENGE.

Mr. John Gugel is a young man who for some time past has been a regular patron of a policy-shop at the corner of West Thirty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue, one of the numerous establishments of that character "backed" by Frederick G. Luthy, of No. 232 Greenwich-street. Mr. Gugel has been in the habit of speculating there to the extent of from $3 to $6 daily, and, notwithstanding that he has invested an aggregate of over $1,000, he has not been particularly successful in the all important matter of "hits." On Friday last, however, he bought three numbers, which in policy parlance is known as a "gig," and which proved to be a "hit" amounting to $74. He at once applied to the dealer, a man named Brown, for the amount of his claim, and was referred by that individual to Luthy. Luthy entered the place while Gugel was there, but suddenly left after holding a hurried conversation with Brown. Gugel followed the backer to his office, at No. 232 Greenwich-street, and asked him to cash the policy. Luthy, acknowledging the validity of the claim, requested Gugel to hand him the policy. The winner complied, whereupon Luthy somewhat astonished the latter by tearing it into minute fragments, proclaiming that it was a "skin hit," and that he would see him —— before he would pay him any money. Gugel then informed Capt. Washburne that Luthy was violating the law by keeping a policy-shop, but thus far no action has been taken by that official. Gugel has issued the following denunciatory notice, which he intends to extensively circulate in the shape of handbills ornamented with an introductory wood-cut of a diminutive demon:

4-11-44.—Beware, beware, beware of the skin policy shop, No. 232½ Greenwich-street, kept by Frederick G. Luthy. This is to certify I obtained a hit for $74 on the said Luthy. On presenting my claim he tore up my paper and ran out of the shop. JOHN GUGEL,
Foot of Fortieth-street. Grand Union Hotel.

Gugel last evening related the foregoing particulars to Mr. Marcus Cicero Stanley, to whom he also exhibited a proof-sheet of his unique handbill. It is alleged that Luthy invariably evades the payment of all large hits by resorting to them under the vague plea that they are "skin," or, in other words, that they have been fraudulently obtained. He is the man who testified about a year and a half ago before the Committee on Crime that policy was practically a skin game; that men who played it would steal pennies from dead men's eyes, and that it was the means of corrupting young and old of the lower classes of the community.

A case of fraud similar to that alleged to have been perpetrated by Luthy was also reported to Mr. Stanley a few days ago. In West Thirty-first-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, there is a policy shop, in conjunction with the transactions of which an envelope game and another known as "Red and White" are played at night. A boy who made a hit at policy was refused the amount of his claim. The case was reported to Inspector Dilks, who requested Capt. Williams to investigate it. The latter detailed a detective to accompany the boy to the place. The detective, after an interview of a confidential nature with the dealer, turned to the boy and significantly intimated to him that if he did not want to get into trouble it would be necessary for him to "keep his mouth shut." No arrest was made, despite the fact that the officer had indisputable evidence of the existence of a policy shop on the premises. This is a circumstance which it would be well for the Police Board to investigate.

CHARGED WITH ROBBING HIMSELF.

A MYSTERIOUS BURGLARY ON THIRD-AVENUE—$1,500 WORTH OF JEWELRY TAKEN—THE PROPRIETOR ARRESTED.

Early yesterday morning Charles Piella, the proprietor of a jewelry store at No. 254 Third-avenue, reported at the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house that during the night his store had been entered by burglars, the safe opened, and all the contents, consisting of watches and jewelry valued at $1,500, had been carried off. Piella said that he locked up his store at 9:30 o'clock and went to a picnic, and that when he returned, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, he found the store door unlocked and the safe open and emptied of its valuable contents. Acting Capt. Thompson and a detective of the Eighteenth Precinct proceeded to investigate the case, and their suspicions were aroused by finding that there had been no violence used in entering the store or in opening the safe, and also that the family of a cigar dealer who occupies the adjoining store, and from which the jewelry store is separated by a thin partition, heard no noise during the night. During the afternoon Mr. Simon Goldsmith, of the firm of L. Kaufmann & Goldsmith, jewelers, of No. 26 John-street, called at the station-house and informed acting Capt. Thompson that last week Piella had obtained from the firm jewelry valued at over $600 on commission. On Saturday last Mr. Goldsmith called for the goods and was induced by Piella to allow the matter to remain in abeyance until Tuesday morning, when he would either return them the money or the goods, and yesterday morning he sent the firm a message that he had been robbed and their goods had been carried off with his own. Mr. Goldsmith was under the impression that Piella had removed the goods and reported the robbery for the purpose of defrauding the firm. On going to the store yesterday afternoon Piella was discovered packing up what goods had been left in the store preparatory to removing them. On complaint of Mr. Goldsmith Piella was arrested, charged with the larceny of the goods which had been entrusted to him for sale on commission, and he will be arraigned at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court to-day for examination.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND SENT TO PRISON.

A sad case of infelicity and unhappiness in married life came up yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions before Justices Morgan, Duffy, and Kilbreth. Ellen and Michael Garry are about five years married, and up to the present time resided in One Hundred and Tenth-street, between First and Second avenues. Ever since Michael's marriage he has been in the habit of drinking a great deal, and when under the influence of liquor abused and ill-treated his wife in the most horrible manner. Last Tuesday week, while in a state of intoxication, he beat her so cruelly that her cries attracted the attention of the officer on post. While on the witness-stand the prisoner's wife told a most heart-rending story of the wrongs and injuries inflicted upon her by her husband, and how, on this particular day, the 7th inst., he kicked and beat her most unmercifully. Officer Ford, of the Twenty-third Precinct, swore that when he went up stairs to the apartments where the couple lived, he found the woman completely exhausted; she showed him where her husband had kicked and struck her, and the latter remarked in his presence that he had only one life to lose, and that he would lose it to kill his wife. In view of Garry's extremely brutal treatment of his wife, the court sentenced him to one year in the Penitentiary.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN JERSEY CITY.

A large number of persons interested in the liquor question assembled last evening in the Aldermanic Chamber, Jersey City, to witness the action of the board on the Mayor's message vetoing the granting of licenses to 180 saloon keepers. Among the first of the papers read by City Clerk Scott was a second message from the Mayor vetoing about 50 licenses granted at the last meeting of the Aldermen. It went over under the rules for a week. Later in the evening the veto message read at the last meeting was called up on motion of Mr. Wood. The veto was sustained as to 100 licenses, against the granting of which the Mayor had objected that the applications were irregular, and new applications were submitted in their places. On motion of Alderman Woods the Mayor's veto of 78 of the 80 places, objected to on the ground that they are disorderly houses and similar grounds, was overridden and licenses granted, notwithstanding the Mayor's objections. All the Democrats, with Alderman Mackey, Republican, voted in these cases to disregard the veto. In the cases of Margaret B. Neville and Robert McCauley, Sixth District saloon-keepers, whom the Mayor refused to license on the ground that they are specially disreputable places, the veto was sustained. About 60 additional licenses were granted, but the petitions of Israel Oliver, of Ocean-avenue, and T. J. Fortescue, of the Bergen Point Plank Road, were reported adversely by the committee, and licenses refused them.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A FORGERY.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of Friday says: "George Bayne, a Canadian, arrested in this city a week ago by the independent detective firm of Smith & West, had a hearing yesterday morning before Justice Graff. He was arrested while offering $2,390 in Canadian money for sale to brokers in this city on suspicion that the money was part of a large sum recently stolen from the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company at Montreal. He was committed for a hearing yesterday. In the meantime the detectives have wrote to Montreal and ascertained that the money found on Bayne was not stolen from the Grand Trunk Railroad, but was a portion of $40,000 taken from the Consolidated Bank of Montreal. The money was stolen in sheets as sent from the lithographer, and a vacant space was left for the signature of the cashier. In the money found on Bayne the name of William Irving has been written on each note in this space. Mr. Mills, an agent of the Consolidated Bank, has arrived in this city and identified the money, but says there is no one of the name of William Irving connected with the bank. This gives rise to a nice question of law, as to whether the insertion of a name in the blank without the addition of the word cashier can be deemed a forgery under the laws of Canada, and whether or not Bayne can be extradited under the charge. Mr. Mills laid the matter before Hon. William Pinkney Whyte for his professional opinion, and that gentleman is now engaged in investigating the matter. Under these circumstances Justice Graff decided to commit Bayne for a further hearing on Thursday next."

SPORTS ON LAND AND WATER.

LONG-RANGE RIFLE PRACTICE.

THE AMERICAN, NEW-ORLEANS, AND AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB TEAMS AT CREEDMOOR—THE WEATHER FINE AND SCORES FAIR.

The riflemen at Creedmoor yesterday had a pleasant day for practicing, and availed themselves of the opportunity presented to roll up some excellent scores. The American team was present to a man, all the members of the New-Orleans team were out, and a squad of members of the Amateur Rifle Club practiced under command of Lieut.-Col. Sanford, Captain of the club team. The American team took a new location, occupying three targets on the left of the field, designated W, A, and X. The relative positions of the men were the same. Gen. Dakin, the Captain, and Messrs. Jackson, Hyde, and Allen occupied the central target; Messrs. Jewell, Weber, Bruce, and Blydenburgh, were squadded on the left hand, and the reserve members, Hepburn and Lamb, occupied the right-hand target. Two targets on the extreme right of the field were allotted to the New-Orleans team, and the odd target on the left was used by the Amateur Rifle Club. Each squad was provided with a shelter tent, and a rope stretched behind the riflemen kept back spectators, thus making a very pleasant picture. The New-Orleans team wore a neat gray uniform, with light straw hats, trimmed with navy blue bands. They all shoot in the back position, resting the barrels of their guns in the "V" caused by crossing the legs, and while Mr. Selph holds the butt of his gun in a manner similar to Major Fulton's style, the others place the heels of their guns against their shoulders. Mr. Selph made a clean score of 15 "bull's eyes" at 800 yards, and the other members of the team made good average scores. Mr. Eyrich was somewhat indisposed by the change of climate and water, and did not attain his usual high score. All the gentlemen were much pleased with the range, and, while they said there was no apparent difference in the general conditions of weather, light, &c., they found the green reward at Creedmoor far better to shoot over than the swampy range of their own club at New-Orleans. The wind was what is known as a "fish-tail" breeze, varying from south to south-west, blowing from the rear of the firing point toward the targets. The total scores made by the several teams were as follows:

AMERICAN TEAM.

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Frank Hyde	71	69	74	214
I. L. Allen	68	73	68	209
L. Weber	74	70	62	206
G. E. Blydenburgh	68	72	71	206
W. H. Jackson	73	65	65	203
L. L. Hepburn	72	69	61	202
L. C. Bruce	69	66	65	200
Major H. S. Jewell	73	64	62	199
T. Lamb, Jr.	70	63	58	193
Gen. T. S. Dakin	67	57	47	171

AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Lieut.-Col. E. H. Sanford	72	65	65	202
L. Geiger	73	70	56	199
R. H. Keene	70	64	57	191

NEW-ORLEANS TEAM.

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Dudley Selph	75	61	65	201
William Arms	65	68	65	198
R. G. Eyrick	64	68	53	185
John R. Renaud	67	60	56	183
E. T. Mashburn	62	64	47	173
John Glynn, Jr.	68	47	56	171

Mr. Selph fell off the platform at the Creedmoor station, damaging his sights and wrenching his right leg considerably, but not dangerously.

A team of 10, representing Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, had a match with a similar team from the Washington Grey Light Infantry for the championship. The conditions were distances 100 and 200 yards, seven shots at each range. The cavalry team shot with carbines, while the infantry used their regulation rifles. The latter won by 15 points, the scores being 486 for the Greys, and 501 for Company G. Squads from the Twenty-third, Eighth, Twenty-second, Seventh, and Ninth Regiments practiced for places on their military teams.

At the close of the shooting the team representing the Amateur Rifle Club held a meeting, and decided to send for several reputed good shots who are members of the club, and if they will agree to go to Canada to shoot on Monday, Sept. 3, the match will hold good, but if not, the contest with the Canadian team will have to be abandoned, as some of the members of the club are also members of the American team, and cannot go on Monday, owing to the difficulty of getting back to this City in time to practice with the American team on the following Tuesday.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE CALIFORNIA TEAM POSTPONED—EXCELLENT SHOOTING BY THE LATTER AT ITS HOME RANGE.

The time for the departure of the California team for this City has been postponed until the 29th inst. As it will take them fully a week to make the transit, it is evident that they are laboring under a misapprehension as to the date of the Fall meeting at Creedmoor, and their time for practice will consequently be limited to two or three days. Probably the great expense necessary to send a team of 16 men to this City has something to do with the postponement, as the funds estimated by the team to be necessary amount to $7,000, while only $3,000 has thus far been raised. In the last practice of the team, made on Monday, the 13th inst., the following scores were made at 200 and 500 yards, out of a possible 100 points:

T. E. Carson, 86; George H. Strong, 84; Charles Nash, 83; Lieut. J. Robertson, 82; E. Unger, 81; C. P. Le Breton, 81; Joseph W. Maher, 81; E. H. Ladd, 79; Capt. Brockhoff, 79; L. Barrerre, 77; Capt. H. J. Burns, 77; Gen. McComb (Captain) 76; W. Wright, 76; Harry Hook, 75; E. N. Snook, Jr., 75.

BASE-BALL.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE BROOKLYN-HARTFORDS—THE LOUISVILLE CLUB FAILS TO SCORE.

The Brooklyn-Hartfords won another victory over the Louisville "Greys" in a game played on the Union Grounds yesterday. Play was opened at 4 P. M., with the Hartfords at the bat and Mr. Ducharme, of the Hudson Club of Brooklyn, in the umpire's position. Burdock led off with a hit to second base, and was finely fielded out by Gerhardt and Latham. Holdsworth, after knocking the ball around the foul line for some time, drove a beauty down to the entrance for three bases, and, as Stark followed with a good hit to left field, an earned run was scored. Carey and Ferguson were fielded out by Snyder. The visitors were disposed of in one, two, three order, by Ferguson, Holdsworth, and Burdock, thus leaving the score at the close of the first inning at 1 to 0 in favor of the home club. Neither side was able to score in the second inning, the visitors being blanked, although their first two batsmen led off with good hits. The Hartfords scored three earned runs in the next inning by the splendid batting of Burdock, Larkin, and Holdsworth, the latter making his play with a splendid three-bagger which sent in two of the runs. In the seventh inning they added three more to their score, one of them earned, the visitors in the meantime being unable to score anything. Excellent fielding prevented either club from again adding runs to their score to the close of the game, at which time the score stood at 7 to 0 in favor of the Hartfords. This is the first game this season in which the Louisvilles were retired in nine successive innings play without scoring by any league club.

HARTFORD.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	LOUISVILLE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Burdock, 2d b.	1	2	4	1	0	Latham, 1st b.	0	1	13	2	0
Holdsw'h, c. f.	3	4	2	0	0	Hague, 3d b..	0	1	1	2	1
Stark, 1st b....	1	3	11	0	0	Hall, l. f....	0	0	0	0	0
Carey, s. s....	1	1	1	2	0	Devlin, p....	0	2	1	0	0
Ferguson, 3d b.	0	1	2	5	0	Schafer, r. f..	0	1	0	0	0
Cassidy, r. f..	0	2	0	0	0	Gerhardt, 2d b.	0	0	3	4	0
Taylor, l. f..	0	0	1	0	0	Nichols, s. s..	0	0	2	7	0
Allison, p....	0	0	0	2	0	Snyder, c....	0	0	6	6	2
Larkin, p....	1	1	1	1	0	Crowley, c. f.	0	0	1	0	1
Total....	7	14	27	11	0	Total....	0	5	27	15	4

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Hartford	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	—7
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Umpire—Mr. Ducharme, of the Hudson Club.
Time of game—2 hours and 5 minutes.
First bases by errors—Hartford, 1; Louisville, 0.
Runs earned—Hartford, 5; Louisville, 0.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Hartford	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	—7
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Umpire—Mr. Ducharme, of the Hudson Club.
Time of game—2 hours and 5 minutes.
First bases by errors—Hartford, 1; Louisville, 0.
Runs earned—Hartford, 5; Louisville, 0.

GAMES ELSEWHERE.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The Crickets of Binghamton beat the Delawares here to-day by a score of 9 to 4.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Auburns, 3; Tecumsehs, 0. Ten innings.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 21.—In a game of base-ball to-day between the Rockland County Stars and the Osceolas of Hackensack, the former were defeated by seven runs, the score being 9 to 2.

BOSTON, Mass, Aug. 21.—In a game of base-ball here to-day between the Bostons and Cincinnatis the former were victors, 7 to 0.

THE REGATTA AT SEA CLIFF.

The third annual regatta of the Sea Cliff Amateur Boating Club will take place on Saturday afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock. The programme will be as follows:

First Race.—Open to all comers. Entrance fee for each boat, $5. For two pair oar Whitehall boats—no outriggers—not more than 18 feet long, nor less than three feet, six inches beam, inside measure. Course, three miles; one and a half miles and return. First prize, $50; second, $10.

Second Race.—Open to members of the club only. For the same class and dimensions of boats as in the first race. Course, two miles; one mile and return. Prize, Silver Challenge Cup.

Third Race.—Open to all comers. Entrance fee, $2. For single scull shell boats. Course, two miles; one mile and return. Prize for winning boat, $20.

Fourth Race.—Open to members of the club only. For the same class and dimensions of boats as in the first and second races. Course, two miles; one mile and return. Prize, Leather Challenge Pin. The winners of the Silver Challenge Cup are barred from competing in this race.

Visitors will have an opportunity of returning to this City by steamer after the race.

QUARRYMEN AND CONTRACTORS.

PROLONGATION OF THE HUDSON COUNTY QUARRYMEN'S COMBINATION—THE SUBSTITUTION OF GRANITE BLOCK FOR BLUE-STONE IN STREET PAVEMENTS, AND ITS RESULT.

The quarrymen of Hudson County decided yesterday to prolong for another week the recently organized combination for an increase of their pay, believing that they will ultimately succeed in obtaining their demands. They met yesterday afternoon at Weehawken, in pursuance of the arrangement made on Tuesday last, to discuss the situation. Their action, one of the men said, had already been productive of good, as it had brought out an expression from at least one contractor that he was willing to pay more than the present rates. At the conclusion of the speaker's remarks the meeting adopted unanimously an address to THE TIMES, stating their grievances and giving the cause of the present trouble. The address attributes the distress now prevalent among them solely to the substitution of granite blocks in place of trap-rock in the City of New-York. Formerly, so it sets forth, the Croton Board of this City rejected all other stone for paving, none being so durable or well adapted to the uses attendant as the blue-stone block. But a few years since over 800 men supported their families comfortably in quarrying on the property of the Weehawken Ferry Company, while now only 150 men work there, and these drag out a miserable existence, and their families are all suffering for want of the proper necessaries of life. This substitution of the granite block for the trap-rock, the address asserts, is due to the fact that a few New-York contractors purchased large granite quarries in the Eastern States, and, by subsidizing the New-York officials, obtained fabulous prices for pavements of granite, to the exclusion of the better stone. As a result, the tax-payers were now assessed for streets paved with granite twice as much as they would be had the old stone been used.

As a case in point, one quarryman cited the recent contract for the repaving of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Fifty-ninth-street. The Board of Aldermen in that instance had originally provided for the use of the blue-stone pavement, but the Commissioner of Public Works had changed the order to one for granite blocks. This was a matter for the careful consideration of the tax-payers, as it affected their interests closely. If the City was paying from $2 to $2 25 per yard for granite pavement when it could obtain a pavement more durable and superior in every respect for $2 75 per yard, surely it was a matter for not only unfavorable comment, but for suspicion also. In either case it was a subject that should be investigated by the tax-payers out of whose pockets the difference was paid. Mayor Ely, the speaker said, had himself recently visited the Weehawken quarries, had witnessed the method of making the blue-stone blocks, and had acknowledged that they were superior to the granite blocks, but had said that the matter of their selection lay in other hands than his own. It was these others, therefore, that the tax-payers should call to account. As far as the quarrymen's side of the case was concerned, the speaker declared their demands were perfectly just, and said that the contractors could easily pay them $35 per 1,000 for specification block, and still leave a margin for ample profit. After some further discussion it was agreed to adjourn until next Tuesday, the quarrymen to continue to "stand out" from work in the meantime. A committee of two was then appointed to wait upon the blacksmiths and inform them of the action of the meeting, with the design of securing their co-operation for another week. After passing a vote of thanks to the men who had refused to sell to the contractors while the present difficulty remained unsettled, the meeting adjourned.

THREE INSANE SISTERS.

TURNED OUT OF THEIR LODGINGS BY THEIR LANDLADY—ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF INSANITY—THEY THINK THE WHOLE PROCEEDING A JOKE.

In the neatly furnished office of Mrs. Foster, the Matron of the Tombs, there sat yesterday three insane sisters, named respectively Catharine, Mary, and Bridget Theresa Kelly, who are all three supposed to be insane. When the TIMES reporter was introduced to them by Mrs. Foster, a brisk conversation ensued. Catharine and Mary were very communicative, Catharine particularly so; Bridget, or Theresa, as she is generally called by her sisters, seemed to be deeply interested in the contents of a bowl of coffee which she was leisurely sipping. Catharine said that she was born in the County of Roscommon, in the West of Ireland, as were her sisters also. She said she was 30 years of age; that Mary was about 28, and Theresa 25. The sisters were plainly but neatly dressed. Mary was attired in a plain calico dress, Catharine wore a linen suit, and Theresa had on a handsome wrapper. Catharine said that her sisters and herself went back to Ireland about a year ago, and, on returning in the month of April last, took up apartments at No. 31 St. Mark's-place, near Second-avenue, where they have since lived together. Catharine and Theresa worked on the sewing-machine, sometimes at home, but oftener outside in shops. Mary acted as general housekeeper. For the non-payment of the present month's rent, the sisters were unceremoniously dispossessed by the landlady, Mrs. Budenbender, who would not give them time to put their bonnets on, but made the allow the sisters to go back and get them, but called two or three officers, who hustled them off to the station-house, where the landlady made complaint of insanity against them. On Catharine being asked why the rent was not paid this month as usual, said, "It is not because we did not have the money, but it was due to the fact that it was our money that helped to build the house, and we considered that we had paid rent long enough for it." The sisters seem to take the thing as a huge joke, and laugh at the idea of insanity. Theresa said: "I don't want to go to any charitable institution; I can work. Give me back my bonnet, and I will show them how insane I am."

The sisters rest under the hallucination that they have a wealthy relative living named Allan Janes, formerly a large landed proprietor in the south of Ireland, who on coming to this country, adopted the title of George Washington. His whereabouts at present they do not know; the only thing they are sure of is that he is worth untold riches. Dr. Brekes, the Tombs physician, after making a thorough examination, gave it as his opinion that the sisters were fit subjects for the asylum on Ward's Island. To a casual observer, however, they do not seem to be insane. Catherine and Theresa are certainly somewhat eccentric, but Mary seems to be quite jolly and not affected in the least.

THE LAWYERS POSTGRADUATE PRIZE.

The Committee on Prizes of the New-York State Bar Association have announced the rules which are to govern the contest for the Postgraduate prize of $250. The prize this year is for the best original thesis upon "The Legal Relations of Capital and Labor; the Right of the State to Interfere Between Employer and Employed, and what Legislation, if Any, should be had on this Subject?" Only members of the Bar of this State, of not less than five years' standing, are entitled to compete. The essay must be sent to the Chairman of the committee, on or before the 25th day of October next, signed merely with a *nom de plume* and accompanied with the real name of the writer in sealed envelope. Only the envelope containing the name of the author of the winning essay will be opened; all others will either be destroyed unopened or returned with the accompanying manuscript to the author upon his request. The successful essay will be the property of the association, and all the other essays not requested to be returned will be filed for preservation in the archives of the association. The prize will be awarded at the annual meeting of the association in Albany, Nov. 20, 1877, and his Honor, Mr. Justice Hunt, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has consented to present the same, if his official duties will permit of his attendance at the time.

The following named are the Committee on Prizes, none of whom can become competitors: Elliott F. Shepard, Chairman, New-York City, First District; Chauncey M. Depew, Peekskill, Second District; Isaac Edwards, Albany, Third District; John I. Gilbert, Malone, Fourth District; D. B. Keeler, Syracuse, Fifth District; S. D. Halliday, Ithaca, Sixth District; Theodore Bacon, Rochester, Seventh District; George Wadsworth, Buffalo, Eighth District.

THE PALISADE BOAT CLUB.

The races for the senior and junior championship in single sculls of the Palisade Boat Club occurred yesterday afternoon on the Hudson River, the course rowed being from Schieffiin's dock, Yonkers, to a point opposite Glenwood, a distance of two miles. The senior sculls were won by Andrew Moffat, who was the champion of the club last year. His competitors were C. S. Shaw, R. G. Jackson, and S. S. Lee. The two latter were distanced, and Shaw was only defeated by about three lengths. The race for the junior championship was won by G. De F. Underhill. The prizes were gold medals.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Henry S. Stout, a flagman, and R. Link, of Bucks County, were run over on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Ninth and Green streets this morning and instantly killed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 21.—The steamer Alex Mitchell, of the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company, struck a snag on Sunday night just below Oquawka, Upper Mississippi River, and sunk in 10 feet of water. It is not known whether she can be raised.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 21.—A jack-wheel exploded in Linen Mill No. 1 yesterday, the fragments tearing through the first story, destroying a spinning-frame, and striking the ceiling of the second story. A boy in the engine-room was slightly injured. The engine-room was badly wrecked. The damage will reach about $6,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Richard Kolb made an assignment of his property to Ezekial Y. Bell yesterday.

Ernestina Levy assigned her property for the benefit of creditors to Morris Alexander.

The *Daily Witness* suspended publication yesterday in consequence of its inability to obtain further pecuniary aid.

John Carr, age[d] 13, of No. 305 Madison-street, was drowned h[e] bathing in the East River, at Pier No. 46, last e[v]ening.

Julius S. Lloyd, aged 39, has been missing from his home, No. 57 Bank-street, since Friday, and the Police were ordered yesterday to make search for him.

Capt. Philetus Foster, aged 65, of the Eastern Star, a guest at the United States Hotel, died suddenly while in the reading-room of the hotel yesterday afternoon.

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The New-York Times.

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THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

GERMANY'S PROTEST AGAINST TURKISH ATROCITIES—ROUMANIA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR—OSMAN PASHA HEARD FROM—SULEIMAN PASHA REPULSED AT SCHIPKA PASS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The *Daily News'* Berlin correspondent writes that Germany's protest against the Turkish atrocities is due to the suggestion of the Emperor William. Although the protest does not contain any threats, it is of a nature to convince the Porte that Germany is in earnest.

Another dispatch from Berlin says: "It is officially confirmed that the German Government has taken occasion to remind the Porte of the provisions of the Geneva Convention to which it is a party. Germany simultaneously asked the other powers whether they would make similar representations at Constantinople."

A dispatch from Bucharest says: "The Russo-Roumanian convention respecting Roumania's active participation in the war is now definitely concluded. It is said the conditions are very favorable to the Principality. The Russians are strongly fortifying Kustenji with heavy artillery. Numerous Russian reinforcements are arriving in the Dobrudscha."

A dispatch from Constantinople says: "The Governor of Tricalia, Thessaly, telegraphs on Aug. 21 that the Turks have carried by assault some entrenchments erected at Sighena by the Greek insurgents. Osman Pasha, under date of Aug. 21, reports encounters with Russian cavalry at Nereinsk, west of Plevna, and at Antek, on the road to Orchanie. In both cases the Russians were repulsed."

The *Standard's* Pesth correspondent hears that Great Britain is making arrangements for the intervention of the great powers in the interests of peace. This is not confirmed from any other quarter and is very doubtful. The same paper's Pera correspondent says Mr. Scudamore writes to the newspapers, saying he has resumed his post in the Turkish mail service, his disagreement with the Turkish authorities having been arranged.

The following official Russian dispatch has been received from the Russian General Headquarters at Gorny-Studeni, Aug. 21: "Forty battalions under Suleiman Pasha renewed the attack this morning on the Schipka Pass, and were again repulsed. The fighting continues although darkness has set in. The enemy advanced simultaneously from Loftscha toward Selvi. Rifle firing began at noon, at points occupied by our advanced guard. The result is unknown."

THE NEUTRALITY OF ENGLAND.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT—MR. WHALLEY AND THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA—THE EASTERN QUESTION AGAIN UNDER DISCUSSION—MUCH TALK ABOUT THE ENEMY'S OCCUPATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1877.

Rules and regulations governing public bodies are not changed in England except under the severest pressure, such, for example, as the persistent obstruction of the business of the nation by Parnell, Biggar, and O'Donnell, in the House of Commons. The new rule which they have been the means of creating has come into operation with unexpected speed. This is the clause as it stands on the minutes of the House:

"When a member, after being twice declared out of order, shall be pronounced by Mr. Speaker or by the Chairman of Committees, as the case may be, to be disregarding the authority of the chair, the debate shall be at once suspended, and on a motion being made in the House that the member be not heard during the remainder of the debate or during the sitting of the committee, such motion, after the member complained of has been heard in explanation, shall be put without further debate."

Mr. Whalley, the member for Peterborough, an eccentric and troublesome member, found himself on Thursday night suddenly under the operation of this new rule while pressing a question about the Emperor of Russia. The rule was especially intended for the Irish obstructives; poor Whalley was crushed by it amid the hearty laughter of the whole House. Mr. Whalley is one of those few members who believe not only in the Tichborne claimant, but in the Emperor of Russia. He was the bosom ally of Dr. Kenealy, the member for Stoke, and the whilom champion of "the unfortunate nobleman now languishing in Dartmoor," but recently he has "found out" Kenealy only to hate him; therefore to be prevented from speaking on Thursday, when he only wanted to defend the Czar from his insolence, was doubly cruel, and he left the House a dazed and disappointed man. To some extent he was avenged last night by Mr. Monk, who, behind an inconvenient question, pointed out that it was for the benefit of humanity and the peace of the world that Russia should occupy Constantinople. On Thursday night it was expected that there would be an Eastern debate, and everybody looked for a Ministerial statement from Lord Beaconsfield; but the Ministry appealed to both houses not to ask the questions of which notice had been given, and the wishes of the Cabinet were at once adopted. The Prime Minister, in return for so much courtesy and consideration, stated that her Majesty's Government contemplated no change of policy; that they had explained "British interests" to the Czar, who had undertaken to respect them, and they had no reason to think that his Majesty would break his honorable word. The Liberal Party proper were quite satisfied with this declaration; but certain fanatics, who ignore "British interests," are not content, and they were represented last night by Mr. Monk, who wanted to know if the Government placed sufficient confidence in the Czar's word that if his troops entered Constantinople the Ministry would still maintain its neutrality; whereupon he strained the privilege of his position to protest against a single British soldier being lost to defend the capital of the Ottomites, the capture of which by Russia he desired and hoped to see. This brought the whole subject for a short time into debate, so that the Extreme Party obtained by a side wind what Lord Hartington in the national interest, had argued to forego. Sir Henry Wolff alluded to the temporary occupation of Constantinople, and asked what a temporary occupation meant. There have been the temporary occupations of Tuscany by Austria, of Syria by France, and some others; and on more than one occasion there has been a difficulty in terminating such occupation. Although he saw no prospect of Russia getting to Constantinople at present he wanted to know what the members meant by a temporary occupation. But nobody answered Sir Henry Wolff, because everybody feels that if Russia planted her flag firmly there, England could never turn her out, and it is this knowledge, coupled with broken Russian pledges, that makes the vast majority of Englishmen ready to sacrifice blood and money to any amount rather than have Russia dictating terms of peace on the Bosphorus.

Mr. Forster spoke not for the purpose of continuing the discussion, but to point out that the opposition had not initiated a debate, because they felt bound to act on the wishes of the Government, sympathizing with the very grave responsibility of Ministers in the present crisis. At the same time, he took occasion to remind the Government of the serious responsibility they had undertaken before the country in desiring that Parliament should separate without any further special intimation in regard to the Russo-Turkish war. As to the question put by Mr. Monk, he was bound to admit that it was not one which the Government could answer. If they were to say they would regard a temporary occupation of Constantinople as a hostile act by Russia, that would be like a hint to Russia to go there. On the other hand, he could not imagine the Government announcing that it would be considered a hostile act. To make such a declaration at present would, he said, be a breach of neutrality. One may be permitted *en passant*, however, to remind the reader that this is what Lord Derby has already said in his latest published dispatch, not in set and positive words, but in the language of diplomacy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, as will already have been seen, declined in courteous phrase to answer Mr. Monk's question. At the same time he referred to Lord Derby's famous dispatch, "which was unusually full and detailed in its declarations; it was responded to in a spirit which leaves us no reason at all to complain of the tone of the Russian Government, and we have no reason whatever to doubt the propriety of the course we took in addressing that dispatch, but I do feel that it would be exceedingly mischievous if we were to go into details upon every hypothetical question that might be submitted to us."

Thereupon Dr. Kenealy rose, aflame with wrath, and amid cries of "Agreed," and some impatience, said: "I am convinced that the occupation of Constantinople cannot be contemplated seriously by any patriotic Englishman for five minutes. I sincerely hope that if any such thing should come to pass, this present Ministry will lose not a single moment in taking that course which the country calls upon them to do, and which I believe the country will valiantly support them in doing." "Hear, hear," said a score of voices, which brought Mr. Chorley to his feet to point out that when Mr. Forster talked of England's "strict neutrality," the official words were, "Strict but conditional neutrality," the condition being that English interests should not be imperiled. And now Mr. Whalley thought his chance had arrived once more, and he turned a grave debate into a laughter by suggesting that the Jesuits are at the bottom of the present trouble, and when members laughed at him, by protesting that he could not understand what the house meant by always laughing whenever he addressed it. Everybody else except the member himself sees how ridiculous he is, and that is why they laugh. Moreover, the business of the House is generally of so serious and grave a character that members are always ready to be amused. They will laugh at the mildest piece of absurdity; and Whalley is a funny little figure, with crisp, fuzzy hair and the strut of a valiant rooster. His earnestness has the intensity of a low comedian in the most farcical situation; he has not the slightest idea of his own absurdity; and it is not very long since that the House, carried away by his "grave hilarity," roared with laughter when one of its members called out, "Sing, Whalley, sing!"

The honorable member for Peterboro succeeded in bringing the curtain down upon the war debate in the Commons amid a ripple of laughter. In the Lords the subject assumed a different aspect. Lord Colchester asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the attention of her Majesty's Government had been called to reports circulated by the Austrian press to the effect that the policy of the British Government is to await and take part in the partition of Turkey, and whether he would have any objection to state if there is any foundation for such report. Lord Derby said his attention had not been specially called to the reports in question; he had seen so many wild reports in Continental journals as to the policy and intentions of the British Government that he was not inclined to attach much importance to any of them; but he had not the slightest difficulty in satisfying the anxiety of his noble friend by telling him that the reports to which he referred had no foundation whatever. At this time it is most possible is the last we shall hear of the Russo-Turkish war in the House of Commons until next session; for Parliament will be prorogued next week, and the members will be scattered over the face of the habitable and unhabitable globe before another month is over. Many of them will no doubt find their way to the scene of the hostilities which they have so often discussed; for Englishmen have odd notions of what is called resting from labor. Ministers will remain within easy call of each other, their anxieties, if not their labors, continuing in spite of the prorogation. It is possible that the defeat of the Russians may have relaxed the tension of neutral observation, seeing that all prospect of the Muscovites getting to Constantinople this year are at an end, and that at the moment they have had to change their march of invasion, commenced so brilliantly, into a retrograde movement.

INSIDE THE TURKISH LINES.

WEAKNESSES OF THE RUSSIAN PLANS CROPPING OUT—A PROPHECY OF ONE OF OUR CORRESPONDENTS FULLY VERIFIED—THE ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS IN FAVOR OF TURKEY—SKIRMISHES BEFORE THE GREAT STRUGGLE—THE EVILS OF THE CIRCASSIAN SERVICE.

From our Own Correspondent.

VARNA, Monday, July 23, 1877.

I am not so sure now as I was at first that the Russians will be successful in this campaign. Numerous little weaknesses are cropping out on which I did not calculate. Eyewitnesses of some of the small engagements we have had up to now describe the men as being wanting in courage, and in one case—the passing of the Danube at Sistova—I believe for a few moments the officers on the Roumanian bank were obliged to fire on their men to stimulate them to advance. I am open to correction on this; my authority is a wounded Turkish soldier. Some of the Russian prisoners speak very vehemently against the war. They are mostly lads of 19 to 22, and are evidently soldiers much against their will. We are told here that 100,000 are now in Roumania, men whose presence the Czar did not think would be required; that is one of the weak points. Another is the slowness of the Russian arrangements, considered by some to be due to a spirit of caution and prudence, but considered by me to be indicative of a want of energy, and, above all, of unity among both men and officers. The Russians are in all points much less perfect than I at first thought them. Their crushing blow so long spoken of is not yet a matter of fact, and every day brings Winter nearer. In the meantime the arrivals of men and ammunition for the Turks are something astonishing, and if it is true that Suleiman Pasha is leaving Montenegro for here with 40 battalions of experienced men, I do not hesitate to say the tide of the war will turn in favor of the Ottomans, however desperate the efforts of the Muscovites may be to get the upper hand.

The national society—Red Cross—has at length shown sigs of life. The Belle of Dunquerke, after passing no end of time in Constantinople, is arrived, with surgeons, drugs, and ambulances. Drs. Crookshanks and Schofield go forward to-day in charge, none too soon, however, as the wounded are brought in rapidly. Severe fighting, with varying success, goes on daily near to Rasgrad, and there we may look for a great battle, if it has not already commenced. The centre of the Russian Army—that operating near to Rustchuk—is, it is said, stronger than the whole Turkish force; but this remains to be seen, and the web so cleverly being woven around the Turks may be broken at any moment. Mehemet Ali means fighting, hard fighting. Supplies can be sent from Constantinople by way of the Black Sea and Varna Railway in 19 hours to the seat of operations by one route, and in three days by way of Yamboli and Shumla. The Russians have not this advantage, and every yard they advance increases their difficulties. It would be an unfortunate thing for the world should Turkey be successful, but all the elements of success are undeniably hers, and Europe's opportunity is now at hand. Russia cannot withdraw in case of defeat. Will Turkey listen to reason should the fortunes of war be on her side? These are reflections well worth entertaining.

You will read of many battles lost and won, battles announced by telegram; but all these are merely skirmishes and the great struggle has yet to come on. From 2 A. M. until 5:30 A. M. heavy firing was heard at Rasgrad station, and wounded men, mostly Circassians, were brought in. We shall have the details this evening, but I do not think it has been anything very serious. Telegraphic communication with Rustchuk is now interrupted and the railway has been destroyed by the Russians at 31 kilometres from Rustchuk. The Velova station, 39 kilometres away from Rustchuk, has also been damaged. All this was found out by the railway authorities who sent out scouts. Capt. Drummond, of her Majesty's gun-boat Rapid, has caused a good deal of alarm here, though very innocently. He went out for a trip in the direction of Baltchic, and when there went in for target practice, which considerably frightened the natives, who advised the authorities. The latter insist that under the present circumstances the Captain should have advised them of his projected firing. The slightest thing now causes a panic. Every one is armed against the foe: even women, and children of tender years carry revolvers and carbines. Many of the poor things have no cartridges; they think the arm itself is a sufficient protection. The Egyptian troops which left here last week for Bazardjik have not yet returned. The Russians, instead of marching to meet them, have turned toward Silistria, and Pravadi may now be considered in danger. The Turks foresee this, and are taking measures to protect the place. In the Pravadi Valley, at distances of 100 yards, there are still dykes, now grass-grown, which were cut in 1828, and in these the Russian advance was then contested step by step. The same dykes will turn out very useful now, and the Russians will experience very rough treatment there.

The Turks are beginning to acknowledge the Circassians to be the cause of many of the evils which have befallen the country. Active measures have been taken against these unprincipled marauders in Varna. Patrols of 10 men are told out to scour the environs, with orders to shoot all who show the slightest opposition. Only yesterday, close to the railway, two Circassians were driving cattle not belonging to them. They refused to obey the order of the patrol to deliver up the beasts, and were shot down like dogs by the soldiers. To give you an idea of the state of things here, I will remark that lambs' meat is sold in the public market at 3 pence the occque of two and three-quarters pounds; the animal itself is sold alive at about 11 pence. Beef is sold at 4 pence the occque, and the animal alive at 18 shillings. At these prices there are no buyers excepting in quantities sufficient for the daily consumption, and export is forbidden, so that speculators cannot profit by the circumstances. The reason of all this is that the Dobrudja Plain being deserted, the flocks are all here, and the natives endeavor to be quit of them at any price sooner than lose them altogether. All other articles of food, such as rice, sugar, tea, &c., are abnormally dear, as the merchants import none and stocks are becoming very low.

Gen. Stecker, [Reschid Pasha,] a Prussian, until now commander of the fortress here, has been appointed by Mehemet Ali as commander of the artillery. The Circassians have been murdering the villagers at a small place called Kavarna near to here, and half-way on the map between Baltchic and Cape Gülgrad. Inquiries are being made. The Governor has left for the place.

ISRAELITES IN TURKEY.

STATISTICS RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES MINISTER—500,000 HEBREWS IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE—THEY ARE BETTER TREATED THAN CHRISTIANS BY THE TURKS—PROTECTION EXTENDED BY THE UNITED STATES OFFICIALS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch has been received at the Department of State from the United States Minister to Turkey giving interesting details concerning the number, status, and persecution of the Israelites in the Ottoman Empire. The total number of Israelites in the Empire is given at 500,000. Of this total, Roumania contains 250,000, Asiatic Turkey 80,000, European Turkey 75,000, Servia 2,000, &c. The United States Minister says that justice to the Turk compels him to admit that the Israelites have been better treated by the Ottoman than by many of the Western powers, and that the impression prevails that they are better treated in the Empire than the Christians. They are recognized as an independent religious community, with the privileges of their own ecclesiastical rule, their chief Rabbi, Chacham Bashi, possessing, in consequence of his functions, great influence. The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs protested to Mr. Maynard that where Turkish rule obtained the Israelites always enjoyed every privilege and immunity accorded by the laws to Ottoman subjects. The only maltreatment of Israelites which has been brought to the notice of the United States Legation at Constantinople during the official term of Mr. Maynard, was that of the Rabbi Sneersohn, an American citizen. On Nov. 28, 1874, the Rabbi was set upon by his co-religionists, certain Jews at Tiberias, robbed of a considerable amount, and most shamefully maltreated by being imprisoned, stoned, stripped naked, and ridden in that condition through the streets of Tiberias, barely escaping with his life. The United States Consul at Beyrout went to Tiberias and had the perpetrators arrested. Some claimed British protection, and escaped by flight. The friends of the others assembled, overpowered the authorities, and rescued them. The legation at Constantinople then took up the subject, and it was being satisfactorily pushed—as fast as possible under the circumstances—when the Rabbi, doubtless tired out and impoverished, left for France, and in his absence nothing further could be done. The position which the Israelites hold in the Empire, the complex systems and situations, and the heterogenity of the races by which they are surrounded, the state of civilization and the religious animosities which prevail, the little authority exercised by the Ottoman Government over the provinces even in ordinary times, (protesting that it should not be held responsible for abuses in the provinces,) render the whole subject not only difficult of solution, but even difficult of explanation. Some of the Israelites claim to be under British protection, others have been under Russian protection. Many hold themselves as an independent people, owing no allegiance to any Government, and it is only when persecuted or outraged that they seek the protection of any or all human powers. While all Governments, the United States Government foremost of all, are most anxious to extend the necessary sympathy and protection, international questions and equities interfere with and prevent that full protection which they would receive were they fixed citizens of any Government.

The United States Minister at Constantinople has requested the consular officers of his Government, throughout the Ottoman Empire, to observe carefully the condition of the Israelites within their several jurisdictions, and to report to the legation at Constantinople without delay any instances of persecutions of that people which may occur.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 22.—Adolph Strefolchy, a Russian, who was arrested in this city on Friday, is an accomplice of Whalen in the murder of Max Hoehne, at Elm Station. The prisoner made a full confession to Detective Abrams, by whom he was arrested. At No. 531 North Front-street, where he lodged, a coat, vest, razor-strop, and two handkerchiefs which belonged to the murdered man were found, and the pair of trousers worn by the prisoner also belonged to Hoehne. A pawn ticket found in his pocket called for the hammer with which Hoehne was knocked on the head.

THE DUNKEN LIQUOR ACT.

TORONTO, Aug. 22.—At noon to-day the majority against the Dunken Temperance act in this city was 1,152. The patrons of the bill, seeing its defeat was inevitable, withdrew from the contest. The Dunken Temperance act was passed by the Canadian Parliament in 1868. It empowers municipalities to pass a by-law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in less quantities than five gallons or one dozen bottles. The act is already in force in a number of counties of Ontario and Quebec.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

MEETING OF THE STATE CONVENTION AT HARRISBURG—THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMANSHIP—WILLIAM S. STENGER ELECTED PERMANENT PRESIDENT—HIS SPEECH—THE PLATFORM ADOPTED—NUMEROUS CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE, ONLY A FEW OF WHOM WERE NOMINATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 22.—The time which intervened between last night's dispatches and the assembling of the convention to-day brought no order out of the chaos of opinion among the delegates. The shrewdest guessers of political conundrums were completely at sea, and one and all finally arrived at the same conclusion to wait and see. Up to the time of the assembling of the convention the intention had been to bestow upon Thomas P. Schnatterly, of Fayette, the honor of the temporary Chairmanship; but when Chairman McClelland called the body together, some old fogy delegate, jealous of the encroachments of inexperienced youth upon the political arena, nominated for temporary Chairman "Uncle Jake" Ziegler, of Butler, in opposition to the youthful but able and ambitious Schnatterly. The veteran Ziegler was elected by a handsome majority, and was escorted to the chair by his vanquished opponent, assisted by Capt. Rauch, of Lancaster. During the balloting for temporary Chairman it was amusing to note the various expressions which flitted over the faces of the delegates as the evidences of Ziegler's superior popularity manifested themselves. Heads were laid together, and each looked his neighbor in the face with an anxious question in his eye and on his tongue. "What does this mean?" went from mouth to mouth, and the response, "nothing at all," while justified by subsequent occurrences, did not give much comfort at the time. The temporary Chairman installed and his speech delivered, the convention adopted an order of business which fixed the nominations in the following order: Judge of Supreme Court, Auditor, General State Treasurer. A Committee on Platform was then appointed consisting of one delegate from each Senatorial district, after which the convention adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock.

Upon reassembling the convention looked anxiously for the report of the Committee on Credentials. This committee not being ready to report, a recess of 20 minutes was ordered. At the expiration of the recess the Commitee on Permanent Organization made the report that it had chosen for permanent Chairman William S. Stenger, of Franklin, and for Vice-Presidents a delegate from each Senatorial district. For permanent Secretaries those who did duty during the organization were retained. After his introduction to the Chair Mr. Stenger made a speech in which he said that one peculiarity about the Democratic Party was that it never dies. He said that the chair once occupied by Washington is now filled by a man rejected by the people by over a quarter of a million majority. He charged that Hayes adopted the Democratic programme in withdrawing the troops from the South. He applauded the Democratic Party for its patience in acquiescing quietly in one of the greatest frauds that ever disgraced the country, and concluded by charging that the inauguration of Hayes was a greater blot than can be washed out by all the sweet rain in the heavens. Following is the speech in full:

SPEECH OF CHAIRMAN STENGER.

Hon. S. A. Bridges and Roger Sherman escorted Mr. Stenger to the chair. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Accept my sincere thanks for the honor of being selected to preside over your deliberations. I congratulate you that we meet with a full representation from every district in the State. There is one striking fact about the Democratic Party—it never dies. Others rise and fall, come and go, with the dates that called them into existence, but the Democratic Party lives on amid all vicissitudes, because its principles are those of the Constitution; it has been defeated, laid out for dead, defrauded, [applause,] but still it lives, and our opponents may as well take notice from its vitality, that while earth lasts, like seed time and harvest, Democratic conventions shall not cease. Defrauded, I say, because I am not unmindful of the fact that while I speak the chair of Washington and Jefferson is filled by a man rejected by a quarter of a million majority of the American people and a decided majority of the Electoral votes of the States. The wisdom of the recent Democratic policy is being vindicated by the Hayes Administration, in two points especially. In 1874 a Democratic majority elected to the lower house of Congress instituted a plan for the adjustment of public difficulties by applying the policy of economy, retrenchment, and reform. They steadfastly adhered to it, and $60,000,000 were thereby saved to the nation. Every Republican newspaper said the Democratic House was crippling the Government and was cruel to its employes; but a few days ago the Financial Secretary of the Hayes Administration went to Ohio and claimed credit for his party because it had recently dismissed a thousand employes. It was compelled to do so by the Democratic House, and now credit is claimed by the Hayes Administration. The Democratic Party urged the removal of the Army from the South. It was felt that peace and prosperity would come to the Southern States only in this event, and that business derangements only then would cease. The House stood as firm as a stone wall against the proposition to pay the troops, unless it was expressly stipulated that they should not be used to sustain bogus State Governments. It was a unit for the bill with this included; a unit against it unless it was included; and now Sherman is praising Hayes because he adopted the Democratic policy—another instance of economy by the Democratic policy, credit for which is claimed by the Hayes Administration. I do not propose to detain this convention with an extended speech, but to follow the experience of my predecessor, venerable in democracy, if not in years. You are competent to discharge your duty, and in that work I invoke harmony. But why harmony? We are the party of law and order, and in all history there was no grander spectacle than that of this great party quietly submitting, for the sake of peace and order and the perpetuity of our free institutions, to the most monstrous political fraud of any age; for the act of the Electoral Commission was a foul stain on our national honor, which all the rains in the sweet heavens cannot wash out.

The speech was very frequently interrupted by applause, and every allusion to the action of the Electoral Commission was loudly cheered.

The convention then waited a long while for the Committee on Platform to report, and that body not making its appearance an adjournment to 8 o'clock was ordered. Upon the reassembling of the convention at 8 o'clock it was found necessary to send a committee after the Committee on Platform, which had gotten into a snarl over the financial plank and were unable to effect a compromise, the advocates of hard and soft money being of equal strength on the committee. A report that the committee would be ready with the platform in five or ten minutes put the convention in a good humor. At 8:30 the Committee on Platform came into the convention and reported the result of its labors in the following platform, which was adopted after a brief debate with much enthusiasm:

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported as follows:

The Democratic Party of Pennsylvania and its delegates in convention assembled do declare:

First—That the inducion of Rutherford B. Hayes into the office of President, notwithstanding the election of Samuel J. Tilden thereto, was a high crime against free government, which has not been condoned and will not be forgotten. The same spirit of patriotism which forbore contest upon the first offense will resist and punish any attempt at a second.

Second—That the immediate happy effect of the application by the Federal Administration of the Democratic policy of nonintervention in the internal affairs of the Southern States amply vindicates our frequent protests against the previous violation of the reserved right of the several States to exercise all power not delegated to the General Government by express constitutional provision.

Third—That the purpose to reform the civil service, which has been proclaimed by the present Administration, is, like its adopted "Southern policy," a confession of the failure of radicalism, and a just tribute to the Democracy, which has long and earnestly demanded the overthrow and punishment of corrupt officials.

Fourth—That capital combined in corporate organization has been too highly favored by both State and Federal legislation, and its demands for large returns are inconsistent with the depressed condition of the labering and business interests of the country. We oppose further enactments for its special benefit at the expense of other interests. Labor and capital should have no cause of antagonism, and they should be left free to adjust their own relations. The right to contract freely exists for both parties.

Fifth—That we accept the admonition of Jackson—in saying concerning standing armies as dangerous to free governments in time of peace—"I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard the salutary lesson of political experience, which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power." Accordingly, the increase of the Federal Army and any attempt to employ it as a partisan agent of Federal authority, or for interference with the sovereign rights of the States, will receive the continued earnest opposition of the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

Sixth—That the deprivation of employment of many thousands of industrious citizens and laborers, and the deep distress of themselves and families, enlist our hearty sympathies, and we declare, in the language of Jefferson, the founder of our party, that "a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, and shall leave them otherwise free to follow their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned," is the hope of the people in adversity and their security in prosperity, and that, under such a government, which it is the duty of the Democracy to maintain and perpetuate, any resort to force or to violation of law or invasion of the rights of person or of property to redress grievance is needless and at war with free institutions, under which the only rightful remedy is by frequently recurring elections of representatives of the people in State Legislatures and in the Federal Congress to accomplish the will of the majority which should be accepted as the voice of all.

Seventh—That many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits, but have besought us to make them richer by act of Congress, and by attempting to gratify their desires we have, as the results of our legislation, arrayed section against section, interest against interest, man against man, in fearful commotion, and therefore the grants of the Legislatures of the States, or by Congress, of exclusive privileges and the establishment of odious monopolies under the pretext of public benefit, or of justice to certain sections of the country, are direct assaults upon the equal rights of the people; and as these monopolies have been contrived to enrich the few while a large number of the people are reduced to want, the Democracy of Pennsylvania protests against subsidies, land grants, loans of the public credit, and appropriations of the people's money to any corporation as legalized plunder of the tax-paying industry of the country.

Eighth—That we look with alarm and apprehension upon the pretensions of the great transportation companies to be above the fundamental laws of this Commonwealth, which govern all else within our borders, and until they accept the Constitution of 1873 in good faith they should remain objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy by both the Legislature and people.

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm and adopt the financial resolutions of the National Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis in 1876.

Mr. Farquhar, of Schuylkill County, offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That we are in favor of silver and United States Treasury notes, popularly called greenbacks, being made full legal tenders with gold, and demand that said Treasury notes be substituted for the national bank currency, and that all banks of issue be abolished.

Resolved, That we are in favor of paying the redeemable United States bonds in legal-tender money, equivalent to their market value in gold, and that Congress authorize and require the United States Treasurer to purchase said bonds in open market, and for that purpose authorize the issue of the necessary legal-tender notes, all legal-tender notes to be convertible into United States bonds bearing interest not greater than 4 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Coffroth raised the point of order that they were out of order under the order of business established by the convention. The Chair sustained the point of order, and the original resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The convention then proceeded to nominate candidates. The following gentlemen were nominated for Supreme Judge: Hon. John Handley, of Luzerne; Hon. Furman Sheppard, of Philadelphia; Hon. James Otterson, of Philadelphia; Hon. Edward S. Golden, of Armstrong; Hon. John Trunkey, of Venango; Hon. Samuel B. Wilson, of Beaver; George G. Barclay, Esq., of Berks; Hon. Perry L. Wickes, of York; Hon. A. B. Longaker, of Lehigh. The following gentlemen were named for Auditor-General: Ovid F. Johnson, of Dauphin; William P. Schell, of Bedford; Charles B. Brockway, of Columbia; Robert E. Patterson, of Philadelphia; Thomas J. Ham, of Wayne; Major R. H. Foster, of Centre; Col. W. Cooper Talley, of Delaware, and Gen. W. W. H. Davis, of Bucks. The following gentlemen were named for State Treasurer: Amos C. Noyes, of Clinton; Daniel O. Barr, of Allegheny; Hon. Joseph Powell, of Bradford, and Hon. Justus F. Temple, of Greene.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for Judge of the Supreme Court. Two ballots were had without result. During the third ballot the vote was very close between Trunkey and Sheppard, and great confusion ensued when the delegates who had voted for Handley and Golden began to change their votes. At one time a regular old-fashioned Democratic row seemed imminent. A delegate sprang upon the desk and changed his vote from Handley to Trunkey. A rush was made in his direction from several parts of the house, and it seemed as if he would be roughly handled. By the interference of peacefully inclined delegates order was at length restored. Then the Chairman announced that, owing to the great confusion which prevailed when the changes were made, the clerks were unable to report what result had been reached. A fourth ballot was ordered, when all candidates except Trunkey and Sheppard were dropped.

The floor of the convention was then cleared of all except delegates and members of the press. This done, the fourth ballot was taken, which resulted as follows: Sheppard, 124; Trunkey, 125. Mr. Trunkey was declared nominated.

A motion to adjourn until to-morrow was voted down, and a ballot for Auditor-General was taken, with the following result: Ovid F. Johnson, 10; Charles B. Brockaway, 27; William P. Schell, 114; W. Cooper Talley, 10; Robert E. Pattison, 36; Foster, 6; W. W. H. Davis, 27; Ham, 9; whole number, 232; necessary to a choice, 117. The names of Brockway, Talley, Johnson, and Foster were then withdrawn.

The second ballot resulted: Schell, 173; Pattison, 11; Davis, 29; Ham, 22. Mr. Schell's nomination was, on motion of S. A. Bridges, made unanimous.

Balloting for State Treasurer was then begun. The first ballot was as follows: Noyes, 88; Barr, 96; Powell, 31; Temple, 30. No choice.

Here a second attempt was made to adjourn the convention, which failed, the large majority of the delegates apparently being anxious to get the job off their hands as speedily as possible. Balloting for State Treasurer was begun with the lines drawn for a stubborn fight, which was kept up with varying fortunes through five ballots, when victory perched on the banner of Col. A. C. Noyes, of Clinton County. The last ballot was had amid great excitement. Hisses and cheers greeted the various changing of votes, which were made from Mr. Powell to Noyes and Barr. The Chair experienced great difficulty in preserving order within the last hour of the convention.

Despite the efforts made during the last two days to change the current of opinion in favor of other candidates, the efforts of the convention resulted in the choice of the three gentlemen named in my first dispatch as likely to succeed, namely: A. C. Noyes, William P. Schell, and John Trunkey. William McLelland, the present Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, was re-elected to fill that position for the ensuing year. After the transaction of the usual routine business the convention, at 2:55 o'clock, adjourned *sine die*, apparently well satisfied with the day's work.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY IN MAINE.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Aug. 22.—The Hancock County Republican Convention to-day unanimously adopted a resolution heartily indorsing President Hayes and his policy.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INFLATIONISTS.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Aug. 22.—S. L. Youngman, Chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Independent Greenback Party, has issued a call for a convention on Sept. 19, 1877, at this city. All Independent Greenback clubs, laborers' organizations, manufacturers' associations, and other societies in sympathy with the platform of the National Labor Convention of 1868, which nominated Judge Davis for President, and the modified platform of 1876, adopted by the Independent Party, who supported Cooper and Cary for President and Vice-President, are requested to send delegates.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

A STRONG LEGISLATIVE TICKET NOMINATED BY THE HAMILTON COUNTY REPUBLICANS—STANLEY MATTHEWS' SENATORIAL PROSPECTS—DEMOCRATIC DISSATISFACTION WITH MR. BISHOP—A PLAN TO SACRIFICE HIM AND PUSH THE LEGISLATIVE TICKETS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—The work of the Hamilton County Republican Convention today has not advanced the prospects of Stanley Matthews for the United States Senatorship. Of the 14 men nominated for the Legislature only one or two are avowed supporters of Matthews. Several more would perhaps vote for him, but if elected they will go to Columbus unpledged. The ticket nominated is in the main a strong one. The four men selected for the Senate are among the foremost citizens. One of them, Louis Seasongood, is a prominent Jewish banker. Among the nominees for the lower house is George W. Williams, Pastor of the Colored Baptist Church. His nomination was demanded by the colored men, who have complained loudly that, while they have always voted with the Republican Party, they have never had representation of any kind. There was strong opposition to the nomination of Williams, and the balloting on his name lasted three hours. He is, however, a man of acknowledged abilities, and in his speech to the convention made a most favorable impression. The German element is liberally represented on the ticket, and the belief is entertained that the Liberal Germans will generally rally to its support. If they do, the county will go Republican without doubt.

The Democratic dissatisfaction with their Gubernatorial candidate, Bishop, is increasing every day, and there is open talk of forcing him from the ticket. The *Commercial* this morning prints a damaging disclosure relative to a transaction of his with the Society of Orthodox Friends in this city. The *Gazette* to-morrow will assail him on his Southern Railroad record, which is known to be very lame. Strenuous efforts are being made by the local managers of the Democracy to reduce the size of their convention on Friday and nominate a good county ticket, and the result is a lively war in the camp. Senator Thurman is here in person to push the matter through. It is whispered about pretty generally that the plan of the Democracy in this city is to sacrifice Bishop and secure the Legislature. It is apparent at the start that no means looking to the control of the Legislature will be neglected by the Democrats anywhere in the State.

CONDITION OF SENATOR MORTON.

AN UNEASY NIGHT PASSED—A CONSULTATION OF PHYSICIANS HELD—GOOD GROUNDS FOR HOPE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 22.—At 6 o'clock this evening advices from Senator Morton, who is now at Richmond, in this State, were very unfavorable. He had been suffering all day with a severe pain in the right side, and Dr. Bliss, of Washington, had been summoned to return on the earliest train. Private dispatches said that unless a change occurred his friends might prepare for the worst. At 10 o'clock this evening a special telegram says: "The Senator rested easier since 6 o'clock." Dr. Woodburn, of this city, had arrived, and after consultation with Dr. Thompson decided that there was good ground for hope.

MIDNIGHT.—At this hour Senator Morton is resting easier.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 22—10:30 P. M.—Senator Morton passed an uneasy night, and suffered from a constant pain in the right side, caused by imprudence in eating, and at 4 P. M. to-day his condition was considered critical. Two hours later he rallied, and up to this hour is resting comfortably. Dr. Woodburn and Thompson had a consultation at 10 o'clock to-night, and decided that there was no immediate danger, and that there was good reason for hope.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

HAVANA, Aug. 22.—The French mail steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz with advices from Mexico to the 16th. The steamer City of Havana, while on her way from Tampico to Tuxpan, ran aground on the 15th on the Tuxpan reefs. She has 15 feet of water in her hold. As the steamer City of Merida passed her she endeavored to get her off, but failed. The mails, passengers, and crew were saved. A tug from Key West is expected to get the City of Havana off. The *Diario*, the official organ, has finally published the memorandum of Minister Foster, explaining the intentions of the United States in issuing the orders to Gen. Ord. Perfect tranquillity is reported to prevail throughout the Republic. Measures for bringing the border question to a satisfactory settlement are being discussed.

THE CANADIAN LUMBER TRADE.

QUEBEC, Aug. 22.—The supply of lumber for the English market is reported now in excess of the demand. The Fall fleet is expected to be

Jayne and his associates are not officers authorized to make arrests, and that the warrants used were not regular, and if they were, that no requisition was obtained from Gov. Robinson on the Governor of Illinois. In answer to this it is asserted that the warrants, which were issued by a Cook County Justice of the Peace, were proper and valid, and that the arrests were made under authority of the General Government, the technical charge against the men being that they forged United States revenue stamps. If this be true, there is no question as to the legal, whatever may be thought of the moral, right of keeping the prisoners in close confinement, isolated from the outside world. The law requires that a man when arrested shall be taken before the nearest magistrate and examined. This has been done, United States Commissioners as well as Police Justices being empowered to open court anywhere within their jurisdiction. The only difference is that the State law requires the sessions to be public, while it is to be presumed the United States law does not. It is not necessary that a prisoner should be represented by counsel at a preliminary examination.

Mr. William Wirt Hewett, a lawyer employed in the prosecution of the Union Trust forgers, Chadwick, Maxwell & Co., having publicly stated that Sprague, Gessner, and Weston would have been arrested two months ago but for a New-York detective who sold out the case, Superintendent Walling was very indignant yesterday. He told a TIMES reporter that he intended to demand an investigation at once.

TO-DAY'S RACES AT SARATOGA.

FOUR RACES ON THE PROGRAMME, ONE OF WHICH WILL BE A WALK OVER—A NEW AND MUCH-NEEDED RULE ADOPTED—IMPROPER USE MADE OF QUARTER STRETCH BADGES—SEVERAL "GENTLEMEN" DETECTED IN WRONG-DOING—THE LATEST BETTING.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The people who have made a regular annual pilgrimage to Saratoga during the past 10 or a dozen years annually look out about this time for a cold north-easter; but here it is the 22d of August, and the thermometer marks 83° in the shade. The vitality of "the season" is thus accounted for, and although it commenced poorly, it bids fair to end in a manner more satisfactory to the hotel-keepers than generally anticipated. Of course, the race meeting has been the attractive feature that has kept the crowd here, and the extra races next week, in conjunction with the regatta, will keep up the interest until the 1st of September. There has been something of a tempest aroused over the misuse of complimentary badges, and the ejectment of several persons from the course in consequence has created considerable comment. It appears that certain hackmen who were licensed to take people to the grand stand were given badges admitting them to the privileges of the quarter stretch. These some of them sold at a small price, and several well-dressed men appeared with the telltale badges pendent from their coat button-holes. Their summary ejectment yesterday was a natural sequence, and as they were well-known Saratogians, the matter occasioned some excitement. The chief annoyance, however, has been in the transfer of complimentary badges with the names of well-known gentlemen on them. Several of these have been taken from the persons of the wearers by Mr. Morrissey, who captured six of them yesterday, but to avoid a scandal he refuses to make the names public.

To-morrow is the third day of the regular race meeting. There are four races on the programme, but one of them—the two and a half miles—will be a walk over for Parole. It was known that he would be entered for the race, and his overshadowing reputation scared off the owners of other horses, who did not care to further test the capacity of that great colt. The three other races, however, will furnish an admirable day's entertainment. The first will be a dash of a mile and a half, a free handicap for all ages, which will bring out Partnership, Viceroy, Vera Cruz, Vermont, and Wash Booth. Following this will be a selling race of a mile and an eighth, and Courier, who is entered to be sold for $1,500, is to carry his full weight, 118 pounds. This will be his first appearance here this season. First Chance is in with 101 pounds, thus having 20 pounds off. Auburn, a 3-year old, is in with 93 pounds, or 10 pounds less than his proper weight, and old Fair Play has 20 pounds off. He has already won two selling races, and one of them cost his owner dear, as he had to pay well to get the horse back. The concluding race will be a dash of a mile and a quarter, over the hurdles, and the horses have been so handicapped that the race promises to be unusually exciting. There are six entries, as follows: Waller, with 155 pounds; Redding, 147 pounds; Moonstone, 140 pounds; Kelso, 137 pounds; Senator M.—formerly The Shaughraun—132 pounds, and Dandy—formerly Dandelion—110 pounds.

A new and salutary rule has been adopted by the Association, which will be more satisfactory to the public than the long wait for the jockeys to weigh in, which was generally interpreted by those who did not understand the matter as a dispute among the judges. The rule will go in operation to-morrow, and reads as follows: "In all races hereafter the number of the horse which first reaches the winning post will be immediately exhibited by the judge. This will not decide the race or bets, however, as the horse may be for foul riding, loss of weight, or other cause be disqualified. In case of a dead heat for first place, the numbers of both horses making it will be exhibited. The final decision of the race will be announced as usual by the placing of the horses. In the event of close finishes, as is usual on this course, the public will not be held in suspense as heretofore, but will know immediately which was first or second. The pools sold at the track this afternoon on to-morrow's races averaged as follows:

MILE AND A HALF.

Vera Cruz	$75	$90	Partnership	$13	$12
Viceroy	22	30	Wash Booth	10	11
Vermont	12	20			

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

Fair Play	$50	$50	Auburn	$16	$26
First Chance	20	20	Courier	14	16

HURDLE RACE.

Waller	$50	$50	Dandy	$11	$11
Redding	35	35	Moonstone	11	10
Kelso	20	25	Senator M	5	5

POOL-SELLING AT HOBOKEN.

The following was the betting at the Hoboken pool-rooms last night on the races to take place at Saratoga to-day:

FIRST RACE—ONE AND A HALF MILES.

Vera Cruz	$90	Wash. Booth	$10
Viceroy	25	Vermont	25
Partnership would win			20

SECOND RACE—TWO AND A HALF MILES.

Parole—Walk over.

THIRD RACE—SELLING RACE—ONE AND ONE-EIGHTH MILES.

Courier	$40	Auburn	$15
First Chance	15	Fair Play	80

FOURTH RACE—HURDLES—ONE AND ONE-QUARTER MILES.

Waller	$35	Kelso	$25
Redding	75	Senator M	10
Moonstone	15	Dandelion	15

TROTTING AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The second day of the August meeting opened bright and warm. The track was dusty but in fair condition. There were two races, the first being for the 2:28 and the second for the 2:45 class. In the first-named Nil Desperandum sold favorite in the pools before the start at the rate of $100 against $80 for the field, though at times Lady Mills sold even with him, it having been reported that she was in excellent condition. Following is the summary:

HUDSON RIVER DRIVING PARK, POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 22.—Purse of $2,500, for the 2:28 class; to first $1,250; second, $625; third, $375; fourth, $250.

John E. Turner's b. s. Nil Desperandum	1	1	0	1
John Splan's ch. s. West Liberty	2	4	0	2
W. H. Sanders' blk. s. Young Mckee	3	2	5	3
William Sargent's b. m. Lady Mills	4	3	4	4

Time—2:26½; 2:28½; 2:30½; 2:28¼.

The next race was for the 2:45 class, and the starters were Blossom, Schuyler, Nellie, Lillie, Belle of Kent, and Annie G. At the start Lillie sold favorite against the field. The result was as follows:

SAME DAY.—Purse of $800, for 2:45 class; to first, $400; second, $200; third, $120; fourth, $80.

Dr. D. W. Edward's, b. s. Schuyler	1	1	1	
John Gourley's b. m. Lillie	4	2	2	
Z. B. Van Wyck's b. m. Belle of Kings	2	3	4	
H. C. Woodruff's b. m. Annie G	3	4	3	
E. Mabbett's b. m. Nellie	5	5	5	
William Sim's b. g. Blossom	3	dis.		

Time—2:34¼; 2:32; 2:30¾.

CHEAP LABOR IN AMERICA.

The Glasgow *News* of Aug. 2 says editorially: "A misleading paragraph has appeared in the columns of some newspapers, including our own, having an important bearing upon the lock-out on the Clyde. The statement was to the effect that the Anchor Liner Australia, lately sent to America to be completed, was on her way back unfinished, in consequence of the Americans having declined to touch the vessel, out of sympathy with the men on strike here. The facts, however, are exactly the reverse. The steamer Australia has been completed in an American yard in about one-half the time which it would have taken to complete her on the Clyde, and at two-thirds the cost. She is now on her way with a full cargo to London, where she will be placed on the berth for a return journey to New-York. The lesson to be drawn from these facts is almost too apparent to need comment. If the shipwrights on the Clyde clearly appreciate the incident, they will not long persist in their present attitude. Here is a ship, which they refused to finish because the masters declined to increase their wages, sent across the Atlantic, completed more rapidly and at less cost than even the old rates would sum up to. The men will see that it will be to the interest of their employers

under these circumstances to give their contracts to New-York yards. They will get their work done cheaper and more expeditiously. That will be very satisfactory for the ship-owners, but how does it effect the work-people? It is apparent that the abundance of labor in the States has reduced wages to such an extent that America seems likely to draw to its markets purchasers of manufactured articles. It used to be a sentiment common among work-people on strike that if by any chance their action sent away their trade to other districts they could follow the trade. This sentiment used to prevail among the lace operatives in view of the competition with Belgium. They said, 'If Belgium gets the trade, we'll go to Belgium and make lace there.' But the mistake they made was in forgetting that, as in the case of the Clyde shipwrights, the wages are lower in the places to which the trade goes, and that the trade goes to those places because the wages are lower. Expatriation on low wages is not attractive, but in New-York not only are wages lower, but the cost of living is higher. Notwithstanding this, however, masters can get work-people on more economical terms than in this country, and while this is so trade will leave us, and our artisans will have no refuge from starvation."

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Major-Gen. Hancock, in a special order relieving the marines under Capt. W. R. Brown from duty at Frankford Arsenal, Penn., states that he is gratified to announce that the commanding officer of that arsenal has reported that the company of marines performed faithful service during the recent disorders. He also, in relieving the marines under Capt. F. H. Corrie from duty at the Watervliet Arsenal at Troy, N. Y., states that he is gratified to announce that Col. Peter V. Hagner, commanding at that arsenal, commends the officers and marines of the detachment for their cheerful assistance and soldier-like conduct in the discharge of the duties assigned them.

The Navy Department has received information of the arrival of the United States steamer Richmond, late flag-ship of the South Atlantic Squadron, at Fortress Monroe this morning. All are well on board.

Dispatches have been received at the department from the flag-ship Trenton of the European station, dated Smyrna, Aug. 2. All the vessels of the squadron are in the eastern waters of the Mediterranean, where they will probably remain for several months, with the exception of the Trenton, which will go to Toulon, where Rear-Admiral Worden will be relieved of the command of the squadron by Admiral Leroy about Oct. 1.

Several statements having been published to the disparagement of Brevet-Major Forney, of the Marine Corps, and further, that he was to be tried by court-martial, the Navy Department authorizes the announcement that he is not to be tried by court-martial. He was relieved from temporary suspension on Monday and proceeded with his command from Washington, in the tug Pinta, to his post at Norfolk, Va. Whatever irregularity existed in his conduct after his return from duty with the Army was overlooked by the department, and his universal gallant conduct is highly commended.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Aug. 22.—The United States steamer Speedwell arrived from Salem, Mass., to-day. She is to be employed in dredging the harbor, Bedford Basin, and the adjacent coast, under the direction of Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute. A wharf has been secured for her accommodation, and also room for microscopic and other examinations.

NORTH-WESTERN INDIAN TROUBLES.

SALT LAKE, Utah., Aug. 22.—A report this morning from Hole in the Rock Stage Station, Idaho, recently occupied by hostiles, says the Indians have all gone in the direction of Henry's Lake, or Teteon Basin. Gen. Howard was at the head of Camas Creek yesterday morning. Capt. Bainbridge from Fort Hall, with the friendly Indians, left the Stage Station for Camas Creek yest erday. Gen. Howard had a slight skirmish with Indians the day before yesterday. One man was killed and seven wounded. The Indians stole 200 of Howard's horses the night before last. The Montana volunteers are returning home disgusted, many of them on foot. Gen. Sherman is at Helena, Montana.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The following telegram, announcing the safe arrival of Gen. Sherman at Helena, was received at the War Department this afternoon and caused much rejoicing among the officers and employes in the Department:

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 22, 1877.

To Gen. E. D. Townsend, Washington, D. C.:

The Montana Telegraph Line still down, and no Indian news as yet. Gen. Sherman has arrived at Helena. P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 22.—United States Consul Taylor's statement concerning the probable Indian difficulties, is regarded here as much exaggerated.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A GAS-TANK IN A BLEECKER-STREET FACTORY EXPLODES AND TEARS A WORKMAN TO PIECES—A VAST MAGAZINE OF EXPLOSIVES IN THE HEART OF THE CITY.

Yesterday afternoon at 3:30, an explosion occurred in the manufactory of the New-York Calcium Light Company at Nos. 414 and 416 Bleecker-street, which caused the almost instant death of one of the workmen, John Boerini, aged 50, of No. 515 Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn. He was the foreman in the shop, and was finishing the tank which exploded at the time of the accident. This tank was about four feet high and about one and a half feet in diameter. It was filled with some 25 cubic feet of oxygen gas. It was made of the best boiler plate-iron, strongly riveted, and had been tested under a hydraulic process, and proved capable of sustaining a pressure of 600 pounds to the square inch, but none of the tanks are often put under a greater pressure than 225 pounds to the square inch. Boerini was putting a brass plate, with the manufacturer's address on it, on the top of the tank, and attempted to fasten it by soldering. He used a red-hot soldering-iron for that purpose, and the result was a heating and consequent expansion of the confined gas. The explosion ripped the tank into fragments. The top was torn off, it was split down the entire side, one full set of rivets was ripped out, and a piece of one of the sides about a foot in diameter was blown out. Boerini's left side was torn wide open, his right arm lacerated and fractured, his upper jaw broken to fragments, the left side of his face smashed, and his right thigh torn and fractured. He was taken to New-York Hospital, and lingered there until 4:15, when death put an end to his sufferings. William G. Bant, of No. 33 Goerck-street, Brooklyn, an assistant workman, was also hurt by the explosion about the hands and feet, but not so seriously as to prevent his taking care of himself, and going home without any assistance. The windows of the shop fronting on Bleecker-street were completely shattered, and those on the Hudson and Bank streets sides were cracked. The room, which is about 50 by 60 feet, and 20 feet high, was literally filled with the smoke of the ignited gas, and the building set on fire. The noise of the explosion and the dense volumes of smoke issuing from the numerous windows created great excitement in the neighborhood, and soon an immense crowd blocked up the streets. The Fire Department were promptly on the premises and put the fire out before much damage was done. The room in which the accident occurred occupies but a comparatively small corner of the vast building in which it is located, which occupies 100 feet on Bank-street and the whole depth of the block between Bank and West Eleventh streets. There were numerous other tanks of all sizes filled with gas in the room, some quite near to the one which exploded, and the wonder is that the entire large building was not blown to atoms and 50 and 70 lives lost by a general explosion. That this did not occur was in nowise due to any care in the handling of their gas displayed by the company.

THE PITTSBURG RACES.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 22.—The attendance at the races to-day was but fair. The track was heavy with dust, and the weather was very warm. The unfinished running race of yesterday was taken by Edinburg, who walked over the course, Kilburn having been withdrawn on account of lameness. To-day's first race was a trot for the 2:33 class; purse, $500. The starters were Frank Miller, Little Roan, Seneca, Maid, Warrior, Beulah, and Orange Billy. The first heat was a dead one between Warrior and Beulah. Warrior took the next three heats, Beulah second. Time—2:36; 2:37; 2:36; 2:37. The second race was a pacing affair, purse $500, free for all. The starters were Rowdy Boy, Shaker Boy, Lucy, Sleepy George, and Sweitzer. Sleepy George took the first, third, and fourth heats, the second heat being a dead one between Lucy and Rowdy Boy. Lucy took second money. Time—2:26; 2:26; 2:26; 2:28¼.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 22.—The United States steam-ship Richmond, flag-ship of the South Atlantic squadron, Commodore Caldwell commanding, arrived in the Roads this morning from Rio. All well.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 22.—A letter states that a ship, whose name could not be learned, well laden, was signaled near the equator. She was so heavily loaded as to make but little headway, and could not reach England for a week or two from the present time. An every other Rangoon vessel has been heard from, it is hoped that the ship seen was the N. T. Hill, Capt. Shaw, from Rangoon Jan. 26, for Falmouth for orders.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE COLLIERY AND RAILROAD WAR.

MORE STRIKES IN THE MINING DISTRICTS OF PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND — THE TROOPS TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM THE LINE OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 22.—Knapp's Battery, Sixth Division, Major-Gen. Pierson commanding, now stationed here, this morning received orders to proceed to Pittsburg to recruit up to its full standard. They left at once. Three companies of the Thirteenth Infantry, Regulars, passed through here during the night, reaching Scranton this morning. The headquarters of the Third Regulars are transferred from Scranton to this place. The strikers yesterday afternoon stopped the pumps of one of the Erie collieries, near Carbondale, and Company B, Twentieth Militia, left this city last night to protect the works.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 22.—The miners employed in the Westmoreland and Pennsylvania Companies' mines at Irwin Station, Westmoreland County, quit work yesterday afternoon, and resolved that they would not resume work until their demands for an advance were complied with. The mines gave employment to about 1,600 men. Last night a force of from 300 to 400 miners organized and marched to Spring Hill, a point where engines on the Pennsylvania Road are coaled, and induced the miners at that place to quit work. All the mines in the Irwin district are now closed. The miners demand 3 cents for a bushel of 76 pounds, their pay every two weeks, a half-inch screen, and a check weighman.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 22.—To-day the miners at the Ocean Mines Consolidation Company demanded the discharge of an objectionable person. The demand was refused, and the men struck work. The company ordered that the tools should be taken out, and closed the mines. The drivers, who are mostly boys, demanded of the Maryland Coal Company an increase of wages from $1 75 to $2, and gave the Superintendent time to hear from New-York. The drivers say if the demand is not granted they will strike. It is not known whether the drivers at other mines will make a similar demand or not.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $271,464 65, and from Customs, $504,782 80.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is now considering the report of Revenue Agent T. J. Kinney upon an examination of the charges recently preferred against Collector Frank White, of Terre Haute, Ind.

The delegation of Sioux Indians coming to Washington will not reach here before Sept. 25. Spotted Tail and Red Cloud and Crazy Horse, Sitting Bull's executive officer at the battle of the Little Big Horn, where Custer and his command were massacred, will be of the party. A number of the head men of Crazy Horse's band will also come with the delegation.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $11,277,192 91; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,160,858; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $60,686,000; coin, including $38,996,500 in coin certificates, $102,336,750 24; outstanding legal tenders, $350,094,220.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics mailed to the leading newspapers to-day a condensed statement of the various groups of articles exported and imported during the last fiscal year, as compared with the two years immediately preceding. The more detailed statements of imports and exports for the month of June, and for the whole fiscal year, as compared with 1876, are in the hands of the printer.

The United States Consul at Hong Kong, in a dispatch to the Department of State giving an account of the celebration of the Fourth of July, says that he received the congratulations of the Governor of the Colony on the anniversary of his great nation, and the British Commodore, in the absence of an American warship, hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the mainmast of his flag-ship, a compliment unprecedented in the history of the Colony.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs today received a letter from the Agent of the Omaha Indians in Nebraska, in which he estimates the crops which these Indians—about 1,000 in number—will raise this year as follows: Wheat, 9,000 bushels; oats, 600 bushels; potatoes, 5,000 bushels; corn, 27,000 bushels, and turnips, onions, &c., 850 bushels. Some of these Indians receive small annuities from the Government, but as a rule they are self-supporting, at least that portion of them living after the manner of the whites.

The dispatches received at the Department of State announcing the arrival at Berne, and the entrance upon his duties as United States Chargé d'Affaires, of Mr. Nicholas Fish, on the 3d inst., also announced that on the 7th inst. he presented his credentials to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is also President of the Swiss Confederation, and was most cordially received. The extension of the protection of Swiss citizens by our diplomatic and consular officers afforded much gratification to the President. Mr. Fish thanked the President for his hospitality to Gen. Grant during his visit to Berne, and assured him that the reception accorded so distinguished a citizen of the United States would be appreciated as a token of friendship between the two Republics.

There have been 26 applications made for appointment as Post Trader at Fort Custer, the new military post near the scene of the Custer massacre, on the Big Horn River, Montana. The Secretary of War has adhered to the rules he established when he entered the office, and appointed a man named Borup, who was recommended by the Council of Administration of the post. Information has been received here that a man named Cone, from Evansville, Ind., has appeared there with a cargo of goods and established himself as Trader, showing an appointment from the Secretary of War. Secretary McCrary says he knows nothing of Cone, and never heard of him till he was informed of his arrival at Fort Custer. He says that he will make no exception to his rule in the appointment of Traders, nor will he recommend any man to the Council of Administration of any post, although frequently requested to do so.

Gov. John L. Pennington, of Dakota, writes to the Commissioner of Agriculture from Yankton, Dakota, Aug. 14, saying: "Our small grain is all harvested and now being thrashed, and is generally clearing up from 20 to 35 bushels to the acre. There are now no grasshoppers, and the corn was never so promising, and I consider it now safe. No such general crop has ever been produced in the Territory before, and the people are in splendid spirits. Wheat is opening at 75 cents per bushel, and we shall have millions of bushels for the Eastern markets. People in the East who want homes for the purpose of making a living by the cultivation of the soil can find no better country than Southern Dakota, and, in fact, I may say the whole territory, for agriculture is being pursued along the Red River of the north and beyond the Northern Pacific Railroad with most gratifying success, and all the land not already entered is offered to us free to actual settlers."

The following telegrams from Gov. Matthews, of West Virginia, and Gov. Carroll, of Maryland, have been received by the Secretary of War:

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Aug. 22, 1877.

To Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C.:

From information which I have just received I concur with Gen. Getty in the opinion that the presence of the troops is no longer needed along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in this State. I think that the emergency is now over, and that they can be withdrawn. Please accept my thanks for the aid so promptly rendered. The officers and men discharged the delicate duties imposed upon them in the most efficient and satisfactory manner.

HENRY M. MATTHEWS, Governor of West Virginia.

NEWPORT, R. I. Aug. 21, 1877.

To Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

In my opinion the Federal troops in Maryland may be withdrawn at any time. I consider order entirely restored. JOHN LEE CARROLL, Governor of Maryland.

Copies of the above telegrams were forwarded to Major-Gen. Hancock, commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic, who will issue the necessary orders for the withdrawal of the troops serving along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

GRAND LODGE OF ODD-FELLOWS.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 22.—In the Odd-fellows Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, which met here to-day, Peter H. Jobes, of Centennial Lodge No. 17, of New-York, was elected Grand Warden on the second ballot. The following appointments were made by Grand Master Dilks: Leander K. Bingham, of Morrisania Lodge No. 171, Morrisania, Grand Marshal; Ernest Wheeler, of Schoneghtada Lodge No. 87, of Albany, Grand Conductor; Abram Austin, of Alphadelphia Lodge No. 44, of Syracuse, Grand Guardian; Joseph Patterson, of Tompkins Lodge No. 9, of New-York, Grand Herald. The officers elected and appointed were then installed with the usual ceremonies. Standing committees were appointed for the ensuing year, and the Grand Lodge then adjourned.

THE NORTHVILLE CAMP-MEETING.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The first Union Camp-meeting, under the auspices of the Albany and Saratoga Districts of the Troy Methodist Conference, opened Monday evening at Northville. The grove is owned by the railroad company, and special trains are run to and from Fonda, connecting with the Central Road, at less than half fares. The rules of the camp are strictly enforced, and fishing, boating, and driving on the grounds are prohibited during the hours of worship. A large number of clergymen are present. At 7:30 Monday evening the preparatory meeting was held. After remarks by Rev. D. C. Dayton, the congregation joined in singing, "There is a Fountain Filled with Blood." Prayer was offered by Rev. M. B. Hall, and a very able and interesting sermon was delivered by Rev. R. G. Adams, of Broadalbin, who took his text from Genesis, xix, 17: "Escape for thy life; look not behind thee, neither stay thou in all the plain; escape to the mountain, lest thou be consumed." Also from Luke ix, 62: "And Jesus said unto him, No man having put his hand to the plow and looking back is fit for the kingdom of God." Tuesday morning's services opened with an increased number of worshipers. Rev. N. H. Davis preached from Romans, v, 1. At 1 o'clock a prayer-meeting was held in the large tent owned by the Gloversville Church, and also at the Fremount-Street Church tent. The afternoon preaching was by Rev. I. C. Fenton, at the close of which a singing and prayer-meeting was held around the altar. A quarter conference of the Northville Church was held in the evening.

CAMP-MEETING AT NORTHVILLE.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—This was the third day of the camp-meeting at Northville. The ceremonies of the meeting in the woods were observed to-day by fully 3,000 people. The interest is greatly increasing. Rev. J. H. Coleman preached the morning sermon, taking his text from Matthew xviii., 28. He spoke forcibly, showing man's relation to God and the consequence of it. At 1 P. M. prayer-meetings, conducted by the ladies, were held in many of the tents. Long before the time for the afternoon service crowds had gathered, filling the entire space, and hundreds were unable to find sitting room. The afternoon meeting was opened by singing, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Adams. Rev. E. C. Potter, of Johnstown, delivered one of the best sermons thus far, holding the entire audience until the close. He took his text from St. John iii., 7: "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." The thought suggested and enforced was regeneration by the Holy Spirit necessary to a correct apprehension and possession of Christ's kingdom. It was followed by prayer which excited a great deal of feeling. Rev. Mr. Stark preached the evening sermon. Afterward both young and old who felt an interest in their soul's salvation, went forward for prayers.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL PARLIAMENT.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The second day of the Sunday-school Parliament opened at Thousand Island Park this morning, at 9 o'clock, with a Bible-reading by Rev. John Gordon, of Montreal. At 10 o'clock Rev. W. F. Crafts, of Chicago, gave the first normal class lecture on "The History of Bible Illustrations," with charts. A large normal class was organized, consisting of about 300 persons. At 11 o'clock Frank Beard, of New-York, lectured in the Tabernacle on "The Beautiful." At 2 P. M. Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, lectured to a large audience on "God in Nature." At 3:30 o'clock Frank Beard gave a normal class lecture on "The Use of the Blackboard in Sunday schools." In the evening George C. Stebbins, of Boston, and W. F. Sherwin, of Newark, N. J., conducted a service of song in the Tabernacle. Afterward Rev. Joseph Cook delivered his third lecture, his subject being "Answers to Scientific Questions." This was one of the most interesting services of the day. Written questions were handed by persons in the audience, and answered in Mr. Cook's rapid but impressive manner.

MURDERED BY HIS BROTHER.

MONTROSE, Penn., Aug. 22.—A young man named Walter Banker, of Liberty, Susquehanna County, has been lodged in jail at this place to await trial for the killing of his brother, Addison Banker. The brothers were engaged in a game of base-ball. A dispute about some point in the game arose between them, and in the quarrel that ensued Addison slapped Walter in the face. The latter drew a pistol and shot his brother through the breast, inflicting a mortal wound. The fratricide is but 19 years old, and his victim was 24. Addison Banker was a fireman on the Erie Railway, and was a young man of good character, but hasty temper. The murderer's reputation is bad, and he has been in jail twice before. The brother he killed supported him and an aged father and mother. The hard-heartedness of Walter Banker is illustrated by the remark he made to a prisoner in the jail, who asked him what he was committed for: "Oh, only for killing a fellow," was the reply.

TEMPERANCE AT RONDOUT.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Murphy temperance meeting, under charge of J. C. Gobright, are wonderfully successful here. The number of signers of the pledge reaches nearly 1,600, half of whom are known to have been drinkers and many habitual drunkards. The meetings are crowded nightly, and although no excitement exists, there is earnest, fervent work being done by the co-operators of Mr. Gobright. The prevalence of intemperance seems to have aroused the people to the necessity of action. Among the signers are persons of every nationality and creed. The movement is being conducted on the most catholic principles. So great has been the effect on the saloon keepers that they have formed an organization to oppose the work, but so far the only effect has been to increase the earnestness of the temperance workers.

THE SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

FAIR POINT, N. Y., Aug. 22.—To-day Prof. McCloskie, of Princeton College, held a scientific conversation on science and theology. Prof. B. P. Bowne, of the Boston University, gave a philosophical lecture on "The Foundations" at 9:30 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock Rev. George W. Gardner, D. D., of Cleveland, lectured on "The Bible and Modern Thought." The congress closes to-morrow evening. This afternoon Rev. Dr. Wythe, of Meadville, Penn., delivered an interesting lecture on "Nature's Mechanics." Prof. Bowne, of Boston, conducted a conversation on scientific terminology at 4 o'clock, and Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, of New-York, lectured this evening at 8 o'clock on the "Spirit of Spirits." These lectures were delivered to audiences of from 2,500 to 3,000.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAM-SHIP ETEN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Department of State has received from the United States Consul at Valparaiso, Chili, the following account of the loss of the British steamer Eten:

"The Eten left the port of Valparaiso on the 14th of July, en route to Panama with 51 passengers and the mails for Europe and the United States. Nine hours after sailing she ran upon a point of rock known as Bull's Point. (Punta de Toro,) and became a total wreck. The Captain, 20 of the crew, and 21 passengers were lost."

LORD DUFFERIN AND PARTY.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 22.—Lord Dufferin's carriage stuck in the mud yesterday, during an attempt to reach the Mennonite settlement by a short cut. The viceregal party will return to Silver Heights on Thursday, and it is proposed to hold the annual show of the Agricultural Association before their departure.

THE SARATOGA SCULL RACE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Messrs. Courtney, Plaisted, and Riley to-day drew for positions in the single-scull race to come off at Saratoga Lake on Tuesday next, getting them in the order given above.

NEW-JERSEY COLORED MEN.

THEIR CONVENTION AT PRINCETON.

HOW THEY REGARD CURRENT ISSUES—PRESIDENT HAYES' SOUTHERN POLICY BERATED, BUT A RESOLUTION DENOUNCING IT TABLED—SPEECHES OF REV. HENRY H. GARNETT AND OTHERS—THE LABOR QUESTION NOT ONE FOR BLACK MEN TO TAKE SIDES UPON.

Something less than a month ago John D. Bagwell, Chairman of the State Central Committee of the Colored Republican Voters of New-Jersey, issued a call for a convention to be held at Princeton. Primary meetings were held, and yesterday a number of delegates assembled in Cook's Hall to consider what should be done in the coming campaign by the colored men of the State. It seems that the distrust of the Administrative policy which pervades the members of the white State Committee is felt among the colored men, and it found expression in the convention. When they met yesterday at 1 o'clock there were present about 30 delegates from Camden, Essex, Mercer, Middlesex, Somerset, Union, and Hunterdon Counties. The Chairman, John D. Bagwell, and the Secretary, William H. Hopper, of the State Committee, were both absent. William Gordon, of Princeton, read the call for the convention, which sounded the key-note of the proceedings. The most pointed paragraph was as follows:

"If, as some think, the Republican Party has run its course, certainly the effect of the President's Southern policy, the actions of Southern Democratic authorities, and the faltering of Northern Republicans plainly indicate to us that the time for us to disband as a united people has not yet come. We have been emancipated, invested with the ballot, and made eligible to official place in the State and National Government; but until we shall be secure in the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges, and immunities of American citizens in all parts of this country, it is our imperative duty to be a people of one voice. As yet, we cannot afford to be divided. United, we are to stand in that party which hastens this day; united, we are to oppose all parties who oppose or even retard its approach. And it is hoped that our fellow-citizens of New-Jersey will not be slow in moving toward the accomplishment of this great end. Let us give a united Jersey against the wrongs and sufferings which so many of our brethren (if we are not) are now made to sustain."

Jesse Lawson, of Plainfield, was made temporary Chairman, and R. H. Herbert, of Trenton, Secretary. On taking the chair Mr. Lawson made a vigorous address, in the course of which he said that, though constitutionally free, by invidious distinction the black people have been deprived of their rights. In the South, in the States where the colored people largely outnumber the whites and should have the control of the Governments, by "brute force," he said, they are compelled to yield to a band of armed murderers and to an arrogant "landed aristocracy." He said that they had been divided by Southern prejudices and hoodwinked by Northern hypocrisy. If, as has been said, they were a "distinct and different people, forming a nation within a nation," questions of a peculiar interest to themselves would arise which would involve. Of primary importance he considered the question of education. Another subject which should occupy attention is that of the acquirement of property, and with property and education would come power they wanted. He then went on to say:

"In this country there are two great parties, differing in doctrine and principles. One is composed of exrebels and traitors, the avowed enemies of the negro; the other, founded upon the broad basis of equality before the law and exact justice to all. It is useless to ask, can any true, loyal man of the Democratic Party? This has been answered negratively for 17 consecutive years. But the question now is, can black men trust the Republican party? In these times, when the country is so divided on finance, labor, and capital, it would be well to tell what precedence should be given to the adjustment of these questions by the Administration or to the permanent establishment of reconciliation between the North and South, at the expense of the freedmen and their newly-found rights. On the 7th of November Rutherford B. Hayes was elected President of the United States, and by a majority of one vote. The same returning boards that declared the States of South Carolina and Louisiana for Hayes and Wheeler declared them in favor of Chamberlain and Packard. The same men who voted for Hayes and Wheeler voted for Chamberlain and Packard. On the 4th of March Mr. Hayes was inaugurated, and honestly inducted into office. But how was it with Chamberlain and Packard?"

He then described the proceedings in South Carolina and Louisiana, which he declared threw the power into the hands of a well-organized opposition, notwithstanding the majority of voters in those States were black Republicans. He did not question the President's honesty of purpose, or his intention to do right by the black men, but he had no confidence in the means employed. He continued:

"To barter away the liberties of a people and to appease implacable rebels is the 'right thing,'" said he, "and I, for one, deprecate seriously any such proceeding. Tell it not in Gath that in the States of South Carolina and Louisiana, our brethren being wrongfully deprived of their constitutional rights, we of New-Jersey express no word of sympathy for them. I do not encourage an attitude that would embarrass the Presidents in his conciliatory measures toward the South, but must enter my most solemn protest against his Southern policy. This is done from the honest conviction that the policy is not calculated to subserve the end of good and careful government in the South."

This speech was loudly applauded.

The convention then appointed a Committee on Credentials and Organization, and took a recess. At 3:30 o'clock it reassembled, when the Committee on Organization reported, and Rev. R. Fawcett, of New-Brunswick, was made Permanent Chairman, and J. Whipper Purnell, of Essex, Secretary. Rev. Mr. Fawcett, on taking the chair, expressed his entire approval of the remarks made by Mr. Larson at the early session, and then called for the report of the Committee on Resolutions, who presented the following:

Resolved, That we renew our fidelity to the principles of the National Republican Party, recognizing in them the source and medium of our liberty, enfranchisement, and equality of citizenship.

Resolved, That we indorse the movement recently inaugurated for the elevation of labor, and will give our aid and comfort in the support of all measures and all such measures that will emancipate the working men from the arbitrary tyranny of capital.

Resolved, That we indorse the civil-service reform as approved by the present Administration, which, if successfully prosecuted, will purify parties, and give strength and confidence to the Government.

Resolved, That the conciliatory policy of President Hayes is an insult to the Republican Party by which he was elevated to the Presidency, and is and ought to be condemned, in that it has given and will continue to give political power and the control of the government to the very men who sought its destruction.

Resolved, That we tender our support to the tried friends of liberty in our own State and elsewhere.

Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, who had been invited to be present, entered the hall just before the resolutions were read, and took a seat on the

DONAHUE, THE STRIKER.

HIS RELEASE FROM LUDLOW-STREET.

REARRESTED BY THE SHERIFF OF STEUBEN COUNTY, AND TAKEN BACK TO HORNELLSVILLE ON THE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY—WHAT HE HAS TO SAY CONCERNING HIS PROSECUTION AND THE ANIMUS OF IT—HIS POLITICAL INFLUENCE FEARED BY THE ERIE ROAD—HIS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

Barney J. Donahue, the railroad striker, who has been made generally notorious, and raised to the prominence of a leader among disaffected working men by the prosecution to which he has been subjected by the Erie Railway Company, was released from Ludlow-Street Jail yesterday afternoon, his term of imprisonment for contempt of court having expired. The order of release was brought to the jail by Warden Watson at about 4 o'clock, and Donahue was at once notified that he was free to go whithersoever it might please him, so far as the authorities of New-York County were concerned. Long before this, however, he was aware that his enjoyment of freedom would be but brief, as he had been called upon at 8 o'clock in the morning by Sheriff Sherwood, of Steuben County, who notified him that he would be rearrested upon his discharge from jail, and taken to Hornellsville to answer to a charge of conspiracy. Donahue and his counsel, Gen. Pryor, expected all along that this course would be pursued by the prosecution, and therefore they were not taken by surprise when Sheriff Sherwood made known his mission. While waiting for his release Donahue was exceedingly communicative to all who desired to talk with him on the subject of his troubles. His manner throughout was that of a man who was cheerfully suffering persecution for a great cause, and there was more or less of self-sufficient braggadocio in his oft-repeated remark that "the railroad company was not through with him yet," meaning that he had something of importance to say and do after all the suits against him are ended. No doubt the man's head has been turned by the notoriety which he has so suddenly and singularly achieved, and that the thousands of letters which have been sent to him by senseless and thoughtless people in all sections of the country have filled him with the notion that his mission is to lead his oppressed fellow working men out of bondage. He told THE TIMES reporter that the Erie Railway Company did not care to punish him, and would not undertake to deprive him of his liberty if it was any other time but the present. The object of its persecution now, he said, was to keep him out of politics temporarily. Fearing his influence in the coming State election, the railroad men would leave no means untried to prevent him from stirring up the working classes to a sense of their wrongs and a realization of the great power of the ballot which they hold in their hands. He felt assured, however, that they had gone a step too far, and that there would be a reaction which would overwhelm them. Mr. McFarland, the attorney for the Erie Road, had been, and was still, one of his bitterest foes, and the most dangerous one, because the shrewdest, but he had overreached himself. He (Donahue) was anxious to get back to Hornellsville. That was where he belonged, and where he had committed the crime of standing up for his rights, and that was where he would receive an ovation on his return that would make the railroad company stare. There would be no trouble about his getting bail in that county, for his home was there and he was known by every one. The men whom he had led and counseled in the struggle against those who would have trodden them under foot, were impatient for his return, and he would soon be among them. The possibility of his conviction on any charge that could be brought against him was so remote that he gave it no consideration. The reporter said he understood that Mr. Jewett, the Receiver of the Erie Railway, had expressed astonishment when informed that arrangements had been made for Donahue's arrest, he not having issued any instructions to that effect. Donahue laughed derisively, and said that was only another lie added to the thousands that had been told about him. The idea that Mr. Jewett knew nothing about the matter was simply absurd, and would be so proved when the case came up for trial. He was very glad, however, that Sheriff Sherwood had come after him. It would save him the expense of paying his own fare to Hornellsville, which he would have gone in any event by Friday or Saturday. When asked about an address to the country that rumor credited him with purposing to issue, Donahue replied that his side of the story would be given to the world before long. His arrest and arbitrary imprisonment had raised up a host of friends and sympathizers, not only in this country but in Europe, and they should have an unvarnished tale of his prosecutions from beginning to end. Already he had sent papers containing accounts of his trial to Ireland and Germany, but he would soon be able to send them a paper of his own, wherein the truth would be told, no matter whom it might hurt. It was his intention to stir up the labor interests in the old countries.

During the afternoon Justus Schwab, the beer-selling Communist, visited the jail in company with two other Socialists of a less respectable appearing type at least. As soon as they entered the reception-room Donahue darted forward to meet them, and shook Schwab very heartily by the hand. He then led them to his cell in the interior, where they remained in undisturbed consultation for half an hour or more. It is said that the subject of conversation between them was the arranging of a hasty labor demonstration in behalf of Donahue, to take place at the depot or dock at the time of his leaving for home. If this was the object of Schwab's visit, Donahue had sense enough to put a stop to the scheme at once, for Schwab and his friends went to a neighboring beer saloon, and remained there until the prisoner made his appearance on the street with his new custodian, when they watched him some Communistic compliments, and departed for their homes. There were no other callers during the day.

Sheriff Sherwood was the first man to whom Donahue was released by Warden Watson, and, after that formality had been gone through with, served an order of arrest upon him. Donahue put on his coat, shook hands with the jail officers and such other acquaintances as he had made during his month's imprisonment, seized his valise and a leather contrivance for holding papers which he has been treasuring since the day of his arrest, and marched out. It was generally remarked that he looked a thousand times better leaving the jail than he did when entering it, sympathizing friends having supplied him meanwhile with clothes and money. Sheriff Sherwood proceeded to the Astor House, where the question of route to Bath, the county seat of Steuben County, 22 miles from Hornellsville, was discussed. Donahue positively refused to accompany the Sheriff over any road running through New-Jersey or Pennsylvania, as he did not desire to take the chances of being arrested and put to further trouble in either of those States. It was finally agreed to take the steam-boat Drew to Albany, and go thence by the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad to Bath. By this route Donahue does not leave the State. The Sheriff and his prisoner embarked at 5:30 o'clock, and left the City at 6 without any further incident.

Gen. Pryor said yesterday that he would defend Donahue when he was brought up for trial at Hornellsville. He seems to have no doubt of his client's acquittal, and says the railroad company has made a mountain out of a mole-hill. The prosecution of Donahue had given him a notoriety that he could never have gained otherwise, as he would have dropped back into his original obscurity if a different course had been pursued. Sheriff Sherwood also said that the railroad company had, in his opinion, gone too far. The only result would be that the prisoner would be made altogether too prominent.

THE SING SING CAMP-MEETING.

Yesterday was the last but one of the Sing Sing Camp-meetings, and the attendance was larger than on any day since Sunday last. By noon there were at least 5,000 visitors on the grounds. The majority attended the various prayer-meetings, and appeared to take considerable interest in the services. So far, the managers of the meeting state that the results have been very satisfactory. About 80 conversions have been made, which they think a large number considering the drawbacks in the way of bad weather and other disappointments with which they have been met since its inauguration. On Tuesday a Swedish woman, who, it is said, recently lost her husband, became crazed with religious excitement, and it was found necessary to remove her to Bloomfield, N. J., where her relatives reside. After the usual prayer-meetings in the morning yesterday, Rev. Dr. Fowler, of the *Christian Advocate*, preached to a very large audience in the "circle." His text was, "By grace are ye saved through faith." The usual children's meeting, which was well attended, took place at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and at the same time a sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. William Taylor, of California. Several prayer-meetings were also held, the principal ones taking place in the Bedford-Street Church tent, the Peekskill tent, and the Duane tent. In the evening a "Coffee Party" was held at the residence of Miss Dusenbury at Claremont, at which a handsome sum for the benefit of the Sing Sing branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was collected.

END OF THE "GARBAGE WAR."

The controversy between the Police Commissioners and Shore Inspector Ferguson in relation to the dumping of ashes, garbage, and street-sweepings in the waters of the Lower Bay, which was technically known as the "garbage war," and which has been carried on with varying fortunes for several months past, has been brought to a conclusion by an amicable agreement between the contending parties. An agreement was entered into a few days ago between Mr. Charles Devens, counsel to the Board of Police, and Shore Inspector Ferguson, in accordance with which the dumping of garbage and refuse in the bay has been resumed. The Shore Inspector agrees to give permits for the passage down the Bay and through the Narrows of the barges of the Street-cleaning Department, and also permission to anchor there if necessary, on the condition that the contents of the barges be dumped only at high ebb tide, when the floating refuse will be carried so far out to sea that it will not be brought back with the flood tide. Permission has also been obtained from the War Department to moor the barges at the Fort Hamilton dock if necessary. The Street-cleaning Bureau will, in pursuance of this agreement, in future send down their fleets of loaded scows on the ebb tide, so as to reduce the expense of extra towage, and the barges will remain anchored at the Narrows or moored to the dock at Fort Hamilton until the next ebb tide, when the material will be thrown overboard at the spot designated for the purpose by the Pilot Commissioners, and the floating refuse will be carried far out to sea. The first fleet of scows under the existing arrangement went down the bay yesterday, and the problem of disposing of the refuse material gathered by the Street-cleaning Bureau has been temporarily solved.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS TO THEM DURING VACATION—PROGRESS OF THE WORK—NEW SCHOOL-HOUSES IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

During the vacation period the work of repairing and altering public school buildings has been carried on, under the supervision of Mr. Stagg, Superintendent of School Buildings. It is probable that all the large number of school-houses in course of renovation will be ready for occupancy on Sept. 1. In some of the buildings the alterations are of an extensive character. In the Ninth Ward Primary School No. 18, on Waverley-place, near Bank-street, the old furniture has been removed, and new is being substituted. All the partitions on the second story, except on a portion of the main stairway, have been removed, and new rooms have been formed. New floors have been substituted for old ones, and stairways of iron and slate have been built. Primary School building No. 24, on Horatio-street, near Hudson, has been extensively repaired. The means of ventilating have been improved, and the building has been painted throughout, in addition to other improvements. The Tenth Ward Grammar School No. 20, on Chrystie-street, near Delancey, and Primary School No. 1, on Ludlow-street near Delancey, are undergoing needed repairs and alterations. Grammar School No. 15, on Fifth-street, near Avenue D, has been slightly altered, changes having been made in the stairways and floors. Grammar School No. 4, on Rivington-street, near Ridge, is being supplied with new iron stairways, new skylights and doors. An iron stairway has been built from the play-ground to the fourth story, with doorways on the second, third, and fourth stories. The ceilings of Grammar School No. 35, on West Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, have been renewed, and the interior of the building improved. Grammar School No. 47, on West Twelfth-street, is undergoing similar repairs. The plastered ceiling of the main room on the second story of Grammar School No. 48, in the Twentieth Ward, has been taken down, and one of 3-inch clear white pine substituted for it. On the third story of the same building a corrugated iron ceiling has replaced the old one of plaster. New flooring is being laid on the third story hall of Primary School No. 27, on West Thirty-seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

The following buildings have undergone minor repairs and changes: Grammar School No. 55, on West Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; Grammar School No. 25, West Fifth-street, near First-avenue; Grammar School No. 40, in East Twenty-third-street, near Second-avenue; Grammar School No. 50, No. 213 East Twentieth-street; Primary School No. 28, No. 324 East Twentieth-street; Grammar School No. 59, in East Fifty-ninth-street, near Third-avenue; Grammar School No. 17, in West Forty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue. The repairs to all the school-houses will cost $26,784. In addition to this expenditure, the cost of cleaning and repairing the heating apparatus in the various school buildings will amount to $9,000. Six thousand dollars have been expended in the purchase of some new furniture, and in repairing the old. The most extensive work in operation at present is the erection of two new school-houses. In the Nineteenth Ward a building is being constructed on the north side of Seventy-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, at a cost of $65,157. It will be four stories high, with a frontage of 58 feet and a depth of 92 feet. A school building is also being erected on the south side of West Fifty-eighth-street, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue. Its cost will be $53,835. The main building will have a frontage of 51½ feet and a depth of 90½ feet. Grammar School No. 62, at Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, is being enlarged at an expense of $21,440. Grammar School No. 63, at Third-avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, is also being enlarged and altered. These latter changes will necessitate an expenditure of $30,615. The sum of $23,712 has been appropriated for the purpose of supplying Grammar School No. 16, in the Ninth Ward, with new wings. In the Twelfth Ward, the capacity of School No. 39, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Second-avenue, is being increased by the addition of new wings, which, with other alterations, will cost $24,232.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

The Sinking Fund Commission met yesterday in the City Hall. There were present Controller Kelly, Recorder Hackett, Acting Mayor Purroy, and City Chamberlain Tappen. A communication was received from the attorneys of Mr. A. E. Beach stating that the Commissioners, in the case of their client against the Mayor, &c., had filed their report, dividing up the land involved (some submerged lots on Ward's Island) between the high and low water mark and outside the low water mark, and offering the City the privilege of purchasing the land awarded to Mr. Beach before it was offered for sale to private individuals. The communication was placed on file to enable the Controller to investigate the matter and report upon it at the next meeting of the commission. A communication was received from Corporation Counsel Whitney in relation to the dispossessing of the lessee of Barren Island, transmitted in reply to a communication from the Commissioners forwarded To him on the 19th ult. The Corporation Counsel states that after the receipt of the document from the Commissioners he at once instituted dispossession proceedings against the lessees, Messrs. George F. Swift and Andrew J. White, in Kings County, the hearing upon them being fixed for Tuesday before the Justice of the town of Flat Lands. Subsequently, however, he made an arrangement with the lessees, which would render it unnecessary to continue the dispossessing proceedings further. It appears, he said, that the lessees were never able to obtain actual possession of that part of the land belonging to the City since the lease was made to them, and had consequently been unwilling to and had failed to pay the installments of rent as they became due. The land, it seems, is occupied by a band of squatters, who were there at the time the lease was made, and have remained there ever since, refusing to remove. By the terms of the sale the lessees paid $80 on the making of the lease, to be credited upon the first installment of rent. The lessees never having had possession, and as the removal of the squatters would put the City to considerable trouble, the Corporation Counsel declares it to be hardly equitable to enforce dispossessing proceedings against the lessees while the squatters still remain in possession. One of the lessees suggested to him in this connection that the matter might be settled by the City canceling the lease and waiving all claims for accrued rent, the lessees themselves waiving claim to the $80 paid by them. This offer was accepted by the Controller by the Corporation Counsel's advice, and the lease canceled. By this proceeding the City, the Corporation Counsel says, regains full title to the property. After the transaction of some further minor business the commission adjourned.

ONE WIFE TOO MANY.

Charles Fuchs, alias Charles Parker, was arrested yesterday by Detective Ennis on a charge of stealing a watch from Mr. John Schultz, of No. 143 Montrose-avenue, Brooklyn; and now, in addition to the charge of larceny, the prisoner will, when his trial comes off, be called upon to answer the more serious accusation of bigamy. It seems that Fuchs married his first wife, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Kernan, in October, 1873, and lived with her until a few months ago, when he went away, saying that he was going West to seek employment. He went as far as New-York, where he sought and obtained employment as a conductor on the Grand-Street Cross-town Cars, under the name of John Parker. He disguised his appearance as much as possible, and succeeded in escaping recognition, and also in marrying Miss Angeline Schultz, the daughter of the man from the theft of whose watch he was arrested. This marriage took place on the 11th inst., the ceremony being performed by Rev. Father John Hauptman, of the Catholic Church of the Annunciation. After remaining in the house of his new father-in-law until the evening of the 12th, he announced that his leave of absence had expired, and went away. Shortly afterward Mr. Schultz missed his watch, and mistrusting that his new son-in-law had borrowed it, went in search of him. While waiting near the ferry for his appearance he chanced to speak of Fuchs, alias Parker, as his son-in-law, when he was informed that he had a wife and children living. The issue of the warrant and subsequent arrest of the bigamist followed. Both wives were before Justice Guck in Brooklyn, yesterday, and assisted in preparing the necessary papers for the prosecution of the scoundrel who has betrayed them.

INFANTICIDE IN WESTCHESTER.

Coroner Schirmer, of White Plains, yesterday held an inquest on a new-born babe at Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, which was found in an outhouse in that village. At the inquest it was ascertained that one Bridget Donnelly, who has been stopping here for a few weeks, was the mother of the child, and the evidence pointed to her as its murderess. In examination by the physicians it was discovered that the child had been strangled. The woman Donnelly had been married only about three weeks. She has left for parts unknown and has so far eluded pursuit. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was in accordance with the above facts.

DYNAMITE IN THE PARKS.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS APPLY FOR PERMISSION TO ERECT A MAGAZINE IN CENTRAL PARK OR TOMPKINS-SQUARE—THE APPLICATION UNANIMOUSLY REFUSED.

On the 4th inst. the Board of Fire Commissioners addressed a communication to the Commissioners of Parks requesting them to grant a hearing to Assistant Chief of the Department Shay and Mr. Julius H. Striedinger, Instructor of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, on the subject of granting permission to the Fire Department to construct magazines for dynamite and other explosives in one of the public parks. The communication explained that the application was rendered necessary by the absence of an appropriation for the purchase of a suitable site for the proposed store-house, and that no locations seemed, under the circumstances, available except such as the Commissioners of Parks might feel disposed to assign for the purpose. The required preliminary hearing was granted, and on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at the regular meeting of the Commissioners, Messrs. Striedinger and Shay explained the plans of the proposed magazines, and submitted information concerning the nature of the explosives intended to be stored therein. The location which the gentlemen thought would be most suitable for the structure was either the green, the middle of the ball-ground, or the north meadow, in Central Park. A section of Tompkins-square would have also sufficed. Mr. Striedinger was quite certain that the public need feel no anxiety regarding the establishment of these exceedingly dangerous store-houses within the City, providing they were constructed in strict accordance with the plans submitted. The proposition was to build either one large store-house or two magazines, the latter being regarded as superior. They were to contain 14 ammunition cars filled with 10,000 pounds of high explosives, an amount needful for the rapid and thorough demolition of three blocks of buildings in case of a conflagration menacing the City. Each of the cars was to be placed in a separate bomb-proof, open in the front and rear, and placed a sufficient distance apart to prevent the transmission of detonation by concussion in the event of a premature explosion. The magazine was to be surrounded by an earth wall to check the propagation of gas from the open entrance. It was the opinion of Mr. Striedinger that in case of an accidental explosion of the magazine, the explosive effect in the air would be considerably reduced and would be distinguished by the absence of hurtful shocks.

After hearing the statements and explanations of the Fire Department representatives, the Police Commissioners referred the matter for further investigation to President Martin, who submitted the following report at the meeting yesterday:

To the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks:

GENTLEMEN: In relation to the application of the Fire Department for permission to erect magazines in a public park for the storage of explosives, I have the honor to report that the best and most convenient site for a store for their proposed magazine 200 feet square, in a location where there are no buildings within 700 or 1,000 feet; that there was no property belonging to the City within the City limits which meets the requirements except the Green, the Ball-Ground, or the North Meadow, in Central Park; that this led them to ask such a location as the centre of Tompkins-square or the location mentioned in the Central Park. To construct a magazine in a public park would be inconsistent with the ideas for which the City holds and maintains the public parks—inconsistent not only with the idea, but with the statutes and every other expression of purpose connected with the establishment of parks. This inconsistency would be so great that it would, in effect, be destruction of the parks. Conceding that engineering science might reduce the risk and consequences of an explosion to the lowest degree, no one could never use such a location as a pleasure ground. In February, 1874, a similar application was made by the Fire Department and declined by this Department. Respectfully,

W. R. MARTIN,
President Department of Public Parks.

The report was adopted, and the application unanimously denied.

AUCTION SALE OF SEIZED GOODS.

An auction sale of goods seized for violation of the revenue laws was held at J. H. Draper & Co.'s, No. 112 Pearl-street, yesterday, commencing at 10:30 A. M. A large number of buyers were in attendance, and the bidding was spirited. The catalogue comprised goods of all descriptions, from cigars and liquors to fancy dry goods and plated ware. The range of prices obtained for cigars was as follows: For "Tip Top," per 1,000, $12 50 and $15; "La Union," $79 to $98; "Flor Del Fumar," $87 50; "Flor Del Fumar," second quality, $76 to $83; "Flor Del Fumar," (extra,) $89 to $92; La Carolina, $76 to $89. A number of boxes of cigarettes (assorted brands) were disposed of at $2 50 per box. They called for 24 packages per box, but some of them were two or three short of the required number. One hundred and sixty bottles of assorted liquors, from Bremen, brought 35 cents to $1 15 per bottle. Eleven bottles of brandy—a pint and a half each—were knocked down at 80 cents apiece. A small quantity of rum brought $3 50 per gallon, and several kegs of brandy were disposed of at the same rate. Bay oil was bid off at $17 per bottle; silk umbrellas at $4 to $10 apiece, and 204 yards of silk at $1 50 per yard. Two suits of clothes by a fashionable London tailor fetched $35 each; made to order on this side, they would have come to $70. Thirty-nine yards of black silk brought $2 per yard, and a variety of other haberdashery and fancy goods fetched similar prices. The sale of the articles was to be between $7,000 and $8,000.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE WEIGHERS.

The weighers at the Custom-house are anything but pleased with the third report of the Custom-house Commission. The prospect of their longer retention in office at their present salaries of $2,500 per annum is considered extremely slim, and many of them are casting about for what to do when the axe falls. "They call us dishonest," said one of them yesterday to a TIMES reporter; "but I'd like to know what they have proved against us." "There is six times as much cheating and swindling in the banks and insurance companies as there is in the Custom-house," said another employe; "and yet the papers are constantly howling about 'Custom-house dishonesty,' until the public really begin to think us a parcel of black-mailers and extortioners. Take the Custom-house right through and you will find less dishonesty and less negligence than in three-fourths of the mercantile houses in New-York." This opinion was generally re-echoed by those who were willing to speak on this matter, and the feeling seemed to prevail that the commission had treated "the boys" with unnecessary severity. The man who knew how to "run" turned out prophesy all sorts of disasters to the party in their individual "deestricks" in case "the policy of discharge" is continued. There were rumors yesterday of a secret meeting of the weighers to take some sort of action in self-defense, but it was generally discredited. Most of them, when asked, said that they intended to do nothing until some definite step had been taken toward their removal.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A resolution was passed by the Kings County Board of Supervisors, at their meeting yesterday, directing the proper officers of the board to complete the purchase of the property adjoining the City Hospital for a site for a new jail, at a cost of $25,000. A communication was received from District Attorney Britton, stating that the resolution passed by the board reducing salaries of the county employes was not legal, for the reason that it provided that the reduction should take place Aug. 1. The resolution was amended, changing the time to the 1st of September. The request of the employes of the District Attorney's office that their salaries be fixed at $1,400 per annum was complied with, and the board adjourned.

SLIGHT RISE IN COAL.

Yesterday the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company followed the example of the Philadelphia and Reading people in raising the price of their coal 15 cents per ton—from $3 15 to $3 30. The Delaware and Hudson have only 130,000 tons on hand, (about one-half the usual quantity,) none of which is "egg" or "stove," the sizes most in demand for ordinary use. The Pennsylvania Company sold a little stove coal at Newburg yesterday at $3 20 per ton, but even they are said to have but a small quantity remaining. Dealers who are well posted expect to see the price reach $4 before Sept. 1, or sooner if the troubles in the mining regions continue.

THIS EVENING'S ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

The only eclipse of the moon visible in this latitude in 1877 will begin this evening at 4:23 o'clock, and last for nearly four hours. The moon will be totally obscured, as seen from New-York, at 5:24 o'clock; the middle of the eclipse will be at 6:14; the total eclipse will end at 7:03; and the entire eclipse will end at 8:04. The eclipse will be later as seen from New-York, and will thus be more distinct from here than from any other city in the country except Boston, where the total will last till 7:15. This will be the last eclipse this year of either sun or moon.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. Dr. William Hogue, of Boston, is at the Everett House.

Senator J. R. McPherson, of New-Jersey, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. John G. Hazard, of Rhode Island, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

William H. Seward, of Auburn, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

T. Brünsted, German Vice Consul in Porto Rico, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. George W. Getty, and Gen. Isaac V. D. Reeve, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Ex-Senator Aaron H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, and R. S. Stevens, General Manager of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LAW REPORTS.

RETRACTING FALSE CHARGES.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF A BROTHER—DAVID MACDONALD WITHDRAWS THE ALLEGATIONS MADE AGAINST HIS BROTHER—THE CRIMINAL INDICTMENT STILL PENDING.

On the 15th inst. David Macdonald, an importer, of St. Louis, was arrested by Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's officer, on his arrival from Europe in the steam-ship Ethiopia. Macdonald had been indicted by the Grand Jury for circulating scandalous libels reflecting on the character and calculated to injure the business, of his brother, Robert Macdonald, a well-known importer of lace goods at Nos. 64 and 66 Lispenard-street, in this City. In addition to this, counsel for the injured merchant instituted civil proceedings, and obtained from Judge Donohue an order of arrest for David, bail being fixed at $10,000. It appears that David had grievously libeled his brother about 10 years ago, but on making a full retraction of his charges, the criminal proceedings against him were discontinued. He ceased his attacks for some years, but in 1876, after failing, as alleged, to extort money from his brother, republished the libel and circulated some 5,000 copies of it through the mails. For the latter offense the accused was held in the Court of General Sessions in $1,500 bail on the indictment found against him. After bail had been given Macdonald was immediately rearrested by Major Quinby, Order of Arrest Clerk, who was in waiting to execute the order in his possession, and taken to Ludlow-Street Jail in default of $10,000 bail. Yesterday the prisoner furnished Robert Macdonald's counsel with the following full retraction of the charges contained in the libellous circular of which he was the author.

"I published and circulated in the City of New-York, and in Glasgow, Belfast, London, Switzerland, and Germany, throughout Europe and elsewhere, a series of malicious, false, and wicked libels, dated at St. Louis, in the years 1875 and 1876, against my brother, Robert Macdonald, importer of laces, now of Nos. 64 and 66 Lispenard-street, and formerly of No. 468 Broadway, in the City of New-York. The contents of each and every of the circulars containing the libellous matters were utterly and wholly untrue. Having by nature an impulsive disposition, and moved by anger and malice, I published and circulated them without justification or excuse, and I now hereby recall and fully retract the same, and each and every thereof. I do not blame my brother for causing my arrest on an indictment for these libellous publications, believing, as I do, that he sought thereby solely to vindicate his good name, and I now desire to add to the protest he has thus made against my conduct my utter and deep condemnation of the same. I have perpetrated a great, grievous, and almost irreparable wrong on and toward my brother Robert Macdonald and I take this way of placing the same right before the commercial community, his fellow-citizens, and the public generally, and repairing, if it be possible, the great injury I have wickedly done him.

D. MACDONALD."

After receiving the above document, counsel advised his client, Robert Macdonald, to discontinue the civil suit. This course the plaintiff agreed to, and, after a copy of the retraction had been filed, an order of discontinuance was entered. David Macdonald was thereupon released from Ludlow-Street Jail. The criminal indictment, however, is still pending against him, and will come before the presiding Judge of the Court of General Sessions on the first Monday of September, for which day it has been set down.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A MARRIAGE.

THE ODD STORY TOLD IN THE HASSLACHER DIVORCE CASE—AN ALLEGED MARRIAGE DENIED—JUDGE VAN BRUNT'S DECISION.

The singular suit brought by Mary E. Hasslacher against Louis C. Hasslacher was before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by the plaintiff for alimony. The plaintiff in her complaint says she was married to the defendant in October, 1873, and has borne him two children. In December last she says he abandoned her. While they were living together she says he treated her with great cruelty. She says she always conducted herself toward him as a faithful and obedient wife should, but that he beat her and rendered it unsafe for her to live with him. She seeks a limited divorce. In her affidavit, which is appended to the complaint, she says he is in receipt of $2,000 per year salary, but that he has refused to contribute toward her support since last December. She asked the court to require him to pay a reasonable sum for her support during the pendency of the action. In response, the defendent says that he met the plaintiff in August, 1873, on a steam-ship coming from Liverpool to this City. She introduced herself to him, he says, under the name of Miss Gurney. She said she was an opera singer, and was coming to this City to fill an engagement with Max Strakosch. On the arrival of the vessel she was met on the wharf by a gentleman whom she introduced to the defendant as her husband. The defendant says he then went to board at a place in Ninth-street, and to his surprise met the plaintiff there. One Sunday afternoon he went to her room, where he found her with another lady. They drank a bottle of wine, and the other lady left. The plaintiff then became communicative. She showed him a picture of a boy 4 or 5 years of age, and said it was her child. Upon the defendant's inquiring as to why she had said on board the ship that she was a "Miss," she replied that she was the wife of Rev. Mr. Dale, of London, and that she had left him to come to America to fill an engagement as an opera singer. She said she had left her child with a married sister in Europe, but had been informed by letter afterward that it was dead. After this conversation the acquaintance between the plaintiff and defendant ripened into intimacy, and in November, 1873, the defendant engaged rooms in St. Mark's-place, where they lived together, she assuming his name so that they could continue their relationship without exciting suspicion. They afterward lived together in Seventy-second-street. She urged him to go to housekeeping, so that she could be confined without it becoming known. While they were thus living together the gentleman she had introduced as her uncle called frequently and escorted her out at different times. The defendant says that, before leaving the house in Thirty-ninth-street, he gave the plaintiff $36 to pay up her arrears of board and to get her wearing apparel, which was held by her landlady as security for board. Previous to the plaintiff's intimacy with the defendant she had been engaged to sing at a salary of $25 per week. She said she had paid a portion of her salary to the man she called her uncle, and that it was owing to this and the termination of her engagement that she was without means. In June, 1874, the defendant says he took a house in Brooklyn, where they went to live and where a child was born to her eight months after the beginning of his acquaintance. The defendant says he believes he is not the father of the child, and that he once told the plaintiff that her so-called uncle was its father, and she did not deny it. In November, 1875, she left Brooklyn, taking the child with her, and on Dec. 15, 1875, she abandoned the defendant and sailed for Europe under the name of Mrs. Gurney, with money furnished by the defendant. Before leaving she delivered to the defendant a release in full of all claims against him, on condition that he pay her debts, which amounted to $200. He paid the debts. While she was in Europe he was informed that she had given birth to a female child. She returned to this City on March 3 last, and on the 7th of that month she had the defendant arrested on the charge of abandonment. He was taken before Police Justice Flammer, and was discharged.

At the hearing before the magistrate she said she had never been married to the defendant, but had merely been living with him, and had assumed his name. She also stated that there had been no agreement between them to consider themselves man and wife, and that she never had been married to anybody. The defendant says the plaintiff went under several names, such as Maria Mallinard, Bessie Gurney, and Mary Gurney. He says he never treated her cruelly or abandoned her, but that she abandoned him. He says that, in his opinion, he and she had the right to consult their own inclinations and wishes as to whether they should or should not live together. She was, he says, of an ungovernable temper and passion, and "is of a grasping and improvident disposition." No amount of money he could give her was, he says, adequate for her apparent wants. He went to Europe for a short time, and on his return here he found awaiting him bills from tradesmen for provisions she had used during his absence, dresses, rent, fuel, &c., although she had received from him three-quarters of his salary during the period. He says she resorted to all sorts of devices to raise money, and to this end was in the habit of pawning her clothes and his. He says he is now earning only $1,800 per year, and that he allowed money for the support of the plaintiff's second child.

In court yesterday the plaintiff's counsel insisted that the parties were really man and wife. Judge Van Brunt, however, held that "there is no law that a man might acknowledge a woman as his wife 500 times, and live with her for 500 years—if it were possible—but that would not make the woman his wife. No court in this State had ever decided that it would. It takes more than that to make a marriage. The Judge added: "It is hard on this woman, but she should not have entered into the relationship, or rather want of relationship." The motion for alimony is therefore denied.

TWO DESPERADOES PUNISHED.

On Tuesday night Officer Leroy Stevens, of the Twentieth Precinct, attempted to disperse a noisy crowd congregated on what is known as "Murderers' Block," in Twenty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, when he was attacked by a fellow called "Woodsie" who broke a bottle on his head. The officer struck his assailant with his club, and the latter fled, and mounting a truck, endeavored to pull out a rung in order to renew his assault in a more determined manner. Stevens followed him and used his club with effect. While the officer was struggling with "Woodsie," John McAndrews, aged 21, a giant in stature, and one of the worst men in the ward, struck him with a brick upon the head. The officer's stiff hat was broken by the blow, and he was knocked down, receiving at the same time a severe scalp-wound about an inch and a half long. Regaining his feet, Stevens gave his attention to McAndrews, and, after clubbing him severely, took him to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house. "Woodsie" was afterward arrested. Both prisoners were brought before Justice Wandell, yesterday morning, in Jefferson Market Police Court. "Woodsie" was fined $10 and sent to Blackwell's Island for three months in default of $300 bail, and McAndrews was committed for trial for felonious assault in default of $300 bail.

COURT NOTES.

Mrs. Jane E. Harding, the widow of Thomas H. Harding, the man who committed suicide on Saturday, applied on Tuesday for letters of administration on his personal estate and obtained them yesterday, but on attempting to take possession of the propesty found that nearly all of it had been mortgaged by her late husband.

Yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Duffy, Margaret Johnson, of No. 63 New Chambers-street, accused Mary Anne Walsh, of the same number, with stealing from her trunk while she was out at work a silver watch and chain valued at $40. The prisoner was committed for trial in the Court of General Sessions in default of $500 bail.

Peter B. Cartier, of No. 8 Union-square, whose feats at waltzing are doubtless familiar to the public, was arraigned at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of having pushed Thomas Fish, of No. 1,524 Broadway, down two flights of stairs in the Central Park Garden on Tuesday night last. Cartier denied the charge, and was held for examination.

James McDonald, aged 19, of Seventeenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and a companion named Michael Maher, on Tuesday night broke into the unoccupied house No. 307 West Twelfth-street and stole $2 worth of lead pipe. McDonald was arrested and taken to Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, and Justice Wandell committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

The old divorce suit brought by Sophia M. Funk against Augustus Funk was before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by the plaintiff to have the defendant punished for contempt of court for not paying alimony, of which $3,380 is now due. The action was begun in 1873, and is for a limited divorce. In opposition to the application Mr. Funk averred that he has been adjudged a bankrupt, and has not the money wherewith to pay the arrears of alimony. Judge Van Brunt reserved his decision.

The case of Charles B. Orvis, who is accused by William Clarke, of West Nineteenth-street, of swindling him, came up for examination yesterday before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court. Clarke, who is a Scotchman, applied to Orvis for employment, and they finally came to the conclusion that they would go into partnership. The partnership seems to have been all one-sided, however, as Clarke claims that Orvis swindled him out of large sums of money, a diamond pin, stud, and other articles. The complainant not appearing on time, the prisoner was discharged.

On the night of the 3d inst. Michael Wilson, alias "Big Mike," a blacksmith, aged 37, entered the room of Herman Westiage, on the second floor of No. 165 Perry-street, and stole therefrom a gold watch and chain worth $120. Westiage awoke, and made an attempt to catch the thief, who, while trying to escape, fell from the window to the ground and died was so severely injured that he had to be taken to Bellevue Hospital. He was taken before Justice Wandell, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and, waiving examination, was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

Annie Cash, aged 27, of No. 110 Charlton-street stabbed Ellen Murphy, of the same house, several times with a pen-knife yesterday morning. Ellen's injuries are of a painful character. Annie was arrested and taken before Justice Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court, and was by him committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail. Before the stabbing affray both women appeared in the court-room and preferred charges of indecent conduct against one another, but the Justice refused to entertain them, owing to the angry dissatisfied, and quarreled with the result stated above.

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning Officer John Laydon, of the Fourteenth Precinct, had his attention attracted to the actions of a man who was leisurely promenading up and down Crosby-street, between Spring and Broome. He continued walking about the block until the officer's suspicions were aroused, and the latter without any further delay arrested him. When taken to the station-house he gave his name as James Fenin, and when searched some burglars' tools known as "pick-locks" were found in his possession. He was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Duffy, and being able to give a satisfactory explanation, the prisoner was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

William H. Meyers, aged 13 years, of the corner of Thirty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, and Edward Fields, aged 12 years, of Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, both colored, were taken before Justice Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, on a charge of grand larceny. They stole $11 in money and a horse, wagon, and set of harness worth $450 from the store of Merkel & Ruehl, at No. 518 Third-avenue, on last Saturday. Detective George Dilks, of the Central Office, succeeded in arresting the young thieves yesterday morning, and recovered the stolen property. Justice

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 23, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Pink Dominos.—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Dietz.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—An Side—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

PARK THEATRE.—Babil—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorne, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Dantes, or the Heart of the Sierras—Mr. McKee Rankin, B. T. Ringgold, Vining Bowers, Miss Kitty Blanchard.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Blue Beard—Orange Blossoms—Miss Lydia Thompson and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day in the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, cloudy or partly cloudy and rainy weather, stationary temperatures, stationary or falling pressures, and south-east to south-west winds.

For meaningless verbiage and pure frothiness generally, the resolutions adopted by the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention bear away the palm. If Democracy is to show its adaptability to the changing necessities of the age by stuff like this, a new and dreadful significance must attach to the declaration of the Chairman at Harrisburg that "while earth lasts, like seed-time and harvest, Democratic Conventions shall not cease." The President's Southern policy is, of course, claimed as a vindication of Democratic doctrine, but it is quite a new and refreshing idea to hear that civil service reform, as enforced by the Administration, is also a tribute to Democracy. The resolutions about labor, capital, corporate management, and so forth, ought to have been drafted by a Philadelphia lawyer, for they certainly demand the intelligence of one of these proverbially acute persons to unravel their meaning. The seventh resolution, in particular, is a very remarkable production, beginning after this fashion: "That many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits, but have besought *(sic)* us to make them richer by act of Congress, and by attempting to gratify their desires we have, as the results of our legislation, arrayed section against section, interest against interest, man against man, in fearful commotion," &c. This same resolution protests against "subsidies, land grants, loans of the public credit, and appropriations of the people's money to any corporation," and only stops short of demanding the repeal of the protective tariff, which it condemns by implication. That protest is about the only intelligible and practical portion of a document which, like certain fire-arms, was obviously intended to make the greatest possible noise and do the least possible execution.

The analysis which we have made elsewhere of the organization of the so-called Anti-Custom-house Republicans does not give a very flattering idea of the character or influence of that body. There are a few respectable names in the list of office-bearers; among the men who are really directing the movement there is not one which suggests either disinterested motives or political purity. If, as these gentlemen allege, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Schurz requested them to make a re-enrollment of all the Republicans in the City, with the view of bringing a better class of men to the front, then these two members of the Cabinet must be altogether too verdant and simple-minded to have anything to do with New-York politics. We suspect that Messrs. Stewart, Haw, Jr., Manierre, and their fellow-patriots, have used the names of Messrs. Evarts and Schurz with as little warrant as they have those of sundry respectable persons who indignantly repudiate all connection with them. Good men can hardly be brought "to the front" in City politics by copying their names out of the Directory.

The season is now so far advanced, and the meeting of Congress in extra session is so near, that it is not to be expected that the Administration will take any steps toward appointing a provisional commission to attend to the interests of American exhibitors at the French Exposition. The failure to do so is not altogether inexplicable, but it is greatly to be regretted. Doubtless the President is disinclined to take any step which may not meet the approval of Congress unless he is distinctly sustained by law, and there is reason for supposing that there will be some opposition to the appropriation required for the Exposition. The spirit which would give rise to such opposition is a narrow and unreasoning one. It is too late to say that it is not within the province of the Government to make such expenditures; the precedents settle that objection. And it is economy at the spigot to object to the expense. At this juncture an investment of a few thousand dollars at Paris would be returned to the country a hundredfold. Besides which there is an absurd pettiness in higgling about this matter now, after the generous manner in which foreign nations responded to our invitation a year ago.

In an article which we reproduce in another column, the *Staats Zeitung* calls attention to the flagrant violation of law of which Controller Kelly and the Fire Commissioners have been guilty in making removals without informing the officer removed of the cause, without allowing him to be heard in his own defense, and without entering on the records of the department the true grounds of such removal. The *Staats Zeitung* makes the excellent suggestion that it would be well to obtain Mr. Kelly's reasons for his recent arbitrary changes in Washington Market and elsewhere by applying, under section 109 of the City charter, for a judicial order requiring his public examination on that point. An affidavit signed by five tax-payers is all that is necessary to bring the matter before a Justice of the Supreme Court, and on a proper recital of the facts it is hardly possible that the order could be refused. It is to be hoped that some of our associations for the furtherance of Municipal reform will take the hint. It was at the instance of certain of their leading members that the provision was inserted in the charter which Kelly and the Fire Commissioners have so impudently disregarded, and it ought to be specially their business to see that it does not become a dead letter.

The bugles have sounded a truce, and the garbage war is at an end. The point in dispute between the authorities of New-York and Kings County was simple. The jurisdiction of the County of Kings extends oceanward, above the Narrows, to the extent of three miles, where the limit of local authority ends. Richmond County, Staten Island, projects its jurisdiction south of the Narrows to an equal distance outward. New-York is shut up to a slender right of way between these two, and garbage thrown overboard becomes a nuisance on the waters of Richmond, Queens, or Kings, the last named being the active belligerent in the series of naval engagements now brought to a close by compromise. Garbage thrown on the flood-tide has led to stench and pestilence on Rockaway and Coney Island beaches. Thrown on the ebb, it is supposed to land somewhere on the coast of Portugal, where it is rendered incapable of harm, bleached as it is by sea and sun. New-York solemnly agrees that garbage shall only be sent to sea at ebb-tide. Kings County agrees to prosecute or overhaul no fleet that puts out at that stage of water. Therefore, the regular shipments of refuse will be resumed, and G. W. B. will vainly shiver his timbers and blast his tarry toplights.

OUR TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

The Board of Trade returns published by the British Government on the 11th inst. are brought up to the first of this month, and include tables of imports into and exports from the United Kingdom for the first seven months of this year, compared with those of a corresponding period in 1876. The figures relating to the export trade to the United States are exceedingly interesting, and exhibit several features which are not without instruction at this juncture of our affairs. We have compiled from the returns referred to the items showing the exports to this country which have increased, which we have placed in one table, and those showing the exports which have diminished, which we have placed in a second table. A comparison of the two will be found both suggestive and instructive.

Following is the table of exports which show an advance:

	First 7 Mos., 1876.	First 7 Mos., 1877.
Alkali, hundredweight	1,190,117	1,263,653
Cotton manufactures, yds.	35,641,300	42,259,200
Iron, pig, tons	23,568	26,893
Iron, bar, &c., tons	1,147	2,837
Iron, railroad, tons	131	2,502
Lead, tons	756	1,784
Tin, plates	50,735	61,857
Jute, pounds	1,663,989	1,696,140
Linen manufactures, yards	48,225,300	53,308,900
Salt	103,013	123,439
Silk manufactures, yards	149,787	192,484
Spirits, gallons	25,482	27,105
Tin, unwrought	7,812	19,728
Wool, pounds	172,936	958,281
Earthenware and porcelain	£324,191	£343,427

And the following is a table of exports showing a decline:

	First 7 Mos., 1876.	First 7 Mos. 1877.
Beer and ale, barrels	14,366	9,668
Iron, hoops and sheets, tons	4,284	2,098
Steel, unwrought	4,522	3,639
Iron, cast and unwrought, tons	2,709	1,464
Jute manufactures, yards	27,717,700	22,815,790
Paper, hundredweight	1,840	1,255
Woolen manufactures, cloths, yards	1,085,100	856,600
Woolen manufactures, stuffs, yards	24,764,700	18,204,900
Carpets, yards	690,200	289,400
Apparel	£45,480	£27,730
Haberdashery	£185,601	£168,151
Hardware	£218,124	£177,274
Machinery	£144,499	£98,658
Ribbons	£3,894	£2,800
Silk manufactures only	£39,151	£30,998
Silk and other materials	£22,205	£16,055
Stationery	£39,469	£38,864

The most considerable advance noticeable in the first table is that which has taken place in the manufactures of cotton and those of linen, in salt, in tin plates and unwrought tin, in the manufactures of silk, and in unmanufactured wool. Of cotton goods, England exported during the first seven months of this year 2,199,484,500 yards, which was an advance of 6.8 per cent. on the amount exported during the first seven months of last year. Of this amount the United States took a comparatively unimportant share, namely, 42,259,200 yards. But during the same period in 1876 we took only 35,641,300 yards, and our portion this year shows an advance of 18.6 per cent. on last year. As all reports agree that our own mills have produced as largely and as cheaply, on the whole, as last year, this advance must be set down to an increased capacity for consumption; and as cotton goods are consumed in great part by those whose means are limited the sign is an encouraging one. Of silk goods, the United States take a far larger proportion than of [illegible], and while the advance on the total exports has been 24 per cent., that in the exports to this country has been 28.4 per cent. It may fairly be inferred from these two items, so far as they go, that while the consuming capacity of our people for the cheaper goods has improved far more than that of the other customers of England—especially those other than the Oriental nations—our capacity for the consumption of more luxurious goods has been fully as great, and, comparatively, a little greater, than that of other countries.

In linen goods the ratio of advance has been about the same for the total exports, (9.3 per cent.,) and for exports to this country, (10.5 per cent.)

Turning next to the returns of unmanufactured wool, we find that the total exports have fallen off slightly, while the exports to the United States have advanced from 172,936 pounds to 958,281 pounds, or to 24.5 per cent. of the entire export. As this wool has been a raw material in our manufactures, and as it is used for the most part in combination with American wool, this large advance, even allowing for exceptional influences, cannot be regarded as otherwise than important. This inference is strengthened by the figures of exports of manufactured wool. It will be found that while the exports of goods manufactured from wool mixed with other materials fell off on the sum total 19 per cent., the exports to this country fell off 36 per cent. And while the total exports of carpets advanced 9 per cent., the exports to the United States fell 43.7 per cent. In both these instances it is well established that the diminution in foreign importations is not due to a decreasing capacity for consumption, but to an improvement in our own manufactures. This is well known, independently of the figures to which we are referring. But it is confirmed by the increase in the importation of unmanufactured wool.

A state of things partly similar to that above noted is found in the exports of tin and tin plates. The total English exports of tin plates have only advanced 18.3 per cent., while those to this country have advanced 22 per cent. The total exports of tin have increased 12½ per cent., while those of this country have increased 153 per cent. Both of these articles are raw material for our manufactures, and for manufactures consumed largely in the family. A like conclusion is warranted from the exports of salt, which have advanced for all countries only 7.7 per cent. and for the United States 19.8 per cent.

We repeat that the reasonable inference to be drawn from these figures is favorable to the United States. A country which increases its imports of important raw materials, which gains on foreign manufacturers in important branches, and shows an increased capacity for the purchase of goods which enter into the ordinary consumption of all classes, has a right, so far as these things indicate its condition, to take "heart of hope." We are aware that the period covered by these tables is not a long one, and that the branches of trade to which they relate are not controlling, and everyone can understand that a serious mistake in our financial policy, or an untoward turn of commercial affairs throughout the world, might easily reverse the tendencies which the tables denote. But in the absence of any such misfortune, and with the exercise of reasonable prudence and self-control, there is no reason why the country should not look forward to a solid and enduring, even if moderate, advance in prosperity.

PAYING THE PIPER.

In Pennsylvania, just now, shippers and owners of goods destroyed in the Pittsburg railroad riot are trying to find out how to get their pay. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, operating under State laws, assumed the responsibility of transporting these goods. As the company paid taxes to the State, and in various ways conformed to the legal requirements imposed upon it, the logical presumption was that it was entitled to the protection of the State in case of riot or domestic violence. The relation of the shipper to the State is not so clear. The railroad corporation, as a common carrier, is responsible for goods and merchandise intrusted to it for carriage. But it is urged that the railroad riot was an extraordinary emergency, and that, under the circumstances, the railroad company should be released from the obligations of a common carrier. It could not be expected that the corporation should be prepared to defend its cars and warehouses against a riot or a rebellion. The State, defending the railroad, must protect the railroad's customers. However, by way of concession, the corporation proposes to receive from shippers all their invoices and bills of lading, and use them in making up a case against Allegheny County, in which county the damages were incurred. The corporation becomes the attorney of the shippers.

The railroad company has its own claim against Allegheny County. The property destroyed at Pittsburg was divided into two classes; part of this was in goods and merchandise belonging to merchants and shippers; and part was in buildings, machinery, and shops belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad corporation. The rioters burned, wrecked, and stole this property with admirable impartiality. They carefully removed certain piles of lumber which were contiguous to the burning railroad buildings, because "they were not making war on private property." They discriminately looted the freight-trains, and the goods of distant merchants and shippers were distributed among the families and followers of the rioters. Altogether, the value of the property destroyed in Pittsburg, during the time when the railroad strikers were asserting their right to manage the business of the road, was between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. It was an expensive experiment. Now that the day of reckoning has come, the first question which arises is that which involves the right of the individual loser to recover from the railroad corporation. If the corporation assumes an obligation to the shipper, the demand of the corporation will be increased by just so much when it finally reaches the County of Allegheny.

It will be observed that nobody doubts, or appears to doubt, the ultimate liability of the county. It is coolly calculated that there is in the County of Allegheny real and personal property to the amount of $250,000,000. The persons and corporations who have lost by the riot and destruction at Pittsburg are concerned to know how light the tax may be to raise the money needed to pay their claims. They would be glad to let off the tax-payers lightly. But, as losers, they must be indemnified. We take it for granted that they will be. As long as Allegheny County has anything to be taxed, it will be taxed; and innocent people, who had no more to do with causing the riot than they have to do with the war in Asia Minor, will be assessed to pay for the damage done by the riot. Exactly how many mills on the dollar will be exacted we do not know. But the rioters who burned the buildings and robbed the freight-cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were burning and destroying the property of the citizens of Allegheny County, many of whom were far from Pittsburg, unconscious of the evil which was as sure to come to them as death and taxes. This is one way of paying the piper.

Let us cite an individual case, as showing how one or two men may eventually be obliged to pay for the fun which they have had as the givers of mob law. On the Lehigh Valley Railroad, during the strike, the rioters were desirous of avoiding a collision with the United States authorities. Having a wholesome dread of national authority, they telegraphed to the President and Postmaster-General to the effect that they, the rioters, would permit the passage of mail-cars, provided they were detached from a passenger-train and sent on by special engine. One John Hunt, a leader in the strike at South Easton, Penn., stopped a train to which a mail-car was attached, and in the name of a high and mighty committee forbade its going on. With singular magnanimity he offered to permit the passage of the mail-car with a special engine. But the company refused to be dictated to; they would carry the mails according to agreement made with the Government, and in no other way. Hunt was subsequently arrested and, with two accomplices, tried and convicted for obstructing the passage of the United States mail. His impudent telegram offering a conditional release of the mail-car was produced in his defense. It was laughed at; and he will doubtless be treated according to his deserts.

The rioters who exulted in the flames which destroyed buildings and goods in transit, at Pittsburg, insanely fancied that they were wreaking vengeance on the soulless railroad corporation. People who live in Allegheny County will, for years to come, pay the expenses of that wild day's work. The burden will first fall on the owners of real and personal estate. But eventually it will be felt by every man who hires a roof, or part of a roof, to cover him, or who buys food or clothing in Allegheny County. As many of the rioters as remain in Pittsburg will pay their share. They cannot escape from it though they may not own a foot of land or so much as a hovel. They have committed a crime against society, and society slowly recovers from the blow. The ingenious gentlemen who assumed the right to say what traffic should or should not go forward on the railroad will have opportunity to meditate on their folly behind prison bars. They were so infatuated with the success of their brute force that they thought to compel the Government of the United States to co-operate with them by directing that the mails should be carried as the rioters dictated, and not as the law provided. These lunatics had their brief day. The time of reckoning has come.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL GUARD.

The vast military preparations now going forward in Russia seem likely to bring the troops of the household brigade into the field again, after a comparatively long interval of inaction which has of late years been a favorite subject of banter with the wits of the St. Petersburg press. But if the pacific reign of the present Czar has furnished little active employment to the Life Guards, it was far otherwise in the days of his predecessors. The first definite appearance of the "Leib-Gvardia" in history, was in the form of the notorious Preobrajenski (Transfiguration) Regiment, justly styled by Voltaire "the Prætorian Guard of Russia," by whose influence the revolution which destroyed Peter III. in 1772, to make room for Catharine II., was mainly effected. Around this nucleus grew up by degrees an organized household brigade, which, under the able care of Alexander I., had already attained the proportions of a small army when the Napoleonic war broke out. In the most desperate battles of that great conflict the Russian Guards figured conspicuously. At Austerlitz, in 1805, the fiercest struggle of the day was between the cavalry of the French and Russian Imperial Guards, when, in the words of an eye-witness, "they fought man to man, so mingled together that the infantry on either side durst not fire for fear of killing their own men." At Friedland, in 1807, when the French onset drove back the Russians to the entrance of the town, the Foot Guards checked the rout, and repulsed the assailants with great slaughter; but the advance of the French reserves overthrew these gallant troops in their turn. At Borodino, in 1812, they bore the brunt of the fight with a firmness which excited the admiration of Napoleon himself; while at Leipsic, in the Autumn of the ensuing year, it was the Cossacks of the Guard who broke Kellerman's cuirassiers, and retook the ridge of Auenhayn with its battery of twenty-six cannon. During the fierce short struggle of 1814 the Russian Guards greatly distinguished themselves; and at the great review in the Champ de Mars after the fall of Paris they were pronounced by more than one competent judge to be the finest troops on the ground.

The accession of Nicholas, who regarded an army as a costly toy, admirable for show, but liable to be spoiled by actual use, left a long blank in the annals of the Life Guards. Their share in the Crimean war was merely nominal, and since its close they have never been in the field at all; but, nevertheless, they are not likely to be found wanting when called upon. Some portions of the famous brigade, indeed—such as the plated and jack-booted "Olga Cuirassiers," wearing ponderous helmets surmounted by a gilt eagle, the "Maria Pavlovna Cossacks," gay in silver and blue, and the scarlet-frocked Circassians, with their pointed helmets and chain-mail hoods—are palpably intended more for ornament than for hard service; but there can be no question as to the quality of the forty-five battalions of infantry that defiled along the Admiralty Plain at St. Petersburg, in December, 1871, under the keen gray eyes of Count Von Moltke, with a steadiness and precision which elicited looks of approval even from such rigid critics as Gens. Alvensleben and Von Werder. Should they be sent to the front, the heavy rains and short provisions of Bulgaria will undoubtedly try their mettle; but when once confronted with the enemy on a pitched field they are tolerably certain to give a good account of him.

CITY LABORERS AND TAMMANY POLITICS.

None of the official or semi-official organs of Controller Kelly have attempted to explain why he reduced the sum appropriated for the repaving and repair of down-town streets from $700,000 to $350,000, and why the sum thus cut off from a very necessary appropriation should have been partly expended in increasing the salaries of "Tom" Dunlap, "Ed" Gale, "Billy" Boyd, and other City officials closely connected with Tammany Hall. We observe that the *Sun* has taken the trouble to find out on behalf of the laborers who have been discharged because of the insufficiency of the appropriation for street repairs, why two Brooklyn laborers had been retained, while 200 New-Yorkers were discharged. It is strange that our enterprising contemporary should have limited its inquiries to this point. An explanation of why the appropriation was insufficient would have been more to the purpose, and would have enabled the discharged 200, as well as the others who were likely to follow them, to find out whether they are the victims of public necessity or of a system of political trickery and fraud which sustains itself by their votes and pays its favorites out of their pockets.

We have already explained that John Kelly was primarily responsible for reducing by one-half the appropriation for the repair of down-town streets asked for by Commissioner Campbell and inserted in the City budget by Controller Green. An attempt was made to supply the deficit thus created by a bill appropriating $200,000 for the purpose in question. The bill passed both houses, and, as is shown by the following letter, the Governor was appealed to by Commissioner Campbell and Mayor Ely to allow it to become law:

New-York, May 24, 1877.

To Hon. Lucius Robinson, Governor:

Sir: Permit me to commend to your favorable consideration Assembly bill No. 520, now before you for approval, providing for an expenditure of $200,000 in two years in repaving and repairing the streets south of Fourteenth-street in this City.

Many of these streets are now in such condition as to seriously impede traffic, thus injuring commerce to a considerable extent, and our present appropriations are insufficient to enable us to make the necessary improvements.

The benefits to commerce, public health, and public interests generally to be derived from a judicious expenditure of the proposed appropriation are so great as to make the bill a measure of true economy, and I trust, therefore, that it will meet your approval.

I am, Sir, very respectfully yours,
ALLAN CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of Public Works.

I cordially concur with the above recommendation.
SMITH ELY, Jr., Mayor.

The assertion is made, with what justice we are unable to say, that the Governor disregarded these appeals at the express demand of John Kelly. It is certain that Kelly did not favor the passage of the law, and it is equally certain that it is now pretended by Tammany politicians that he did. This is clearly a case in which the City laborers should have some explanation from their alleged "friends," and in which the people at large who are interested in redeeming down-town thoroughfares from their present disgraceful condition, may fitly hold to account the unprincipled demagogues who regard public interests as at all times subsidiary to the interests of Tammany office-holders.

A CHINESE MYSTERY.

The recent event which created so much surprise and consternation in Providence can hardly be passed over without comment by the thoughtful and earnest journalist. It is not a topic to be treated with the irreverent, if amusing, flippancy characteristic of such journals as the *Evening Post* or the *Missionary Herald*. There are some subjects which should be approached in a serious frame of mind and handled with earnestness and dignity. The Providence affair is unquestionably one of these, and the lesson which it teaches is as solemn as it is valuable.

Not very long ago a Chinese Commissioner, with some rather indefinite mission, took up his residence in Providence. He was an amiable gentleman, who dressed in the Rhode Island style, and put up his pigtail with hairpins so as to effectually conceal it under his hat. He was accompanied by two pretty Chinese ladies, who were understood to be respectively his wife and sister-in-law, and who made up by their cheerful smiles for their ignorance of the Rhode Island language. The new-comers were received with open arms by Providence "society," and while the grave but affable Commissioner was especially popular among the ladies his fair companions were even more popular, since it was evident that no matter how pretty they might be, two ladies who were able to converse only with the aid of signs and tea-chests could not prove dangerous rivals to ladies who could converse in the best Rhode Island dialect upon such important subjects as Patti's divorce case and the Brown University Base-ball Club. It was unanimously agreed, that the Chinese ladies were perfectly sweet. They were such dear little innocent things, remarked the Providence ladies; though their feet were so ridiculously small, and they were awfully nice, even if they were so fearfully ignorant that they had never heard of "Timothy Titcomb." As for the Commissioner himself, he was just a perfect love, and it was awfully mean in the local orthodox ministers to call him a heathen. His religion was beautiful, and was almost the same as one of Mr. Frothingham's last religions. No man who bowed so gracefully and said such nice things could be anything but good, no matter if uncharitable people did call him a heathen. Whispered regrets that he was not an unmarried man were frequently heard, and more than one lady who was supposed to have given up all expectations of marriage took the broad general ground that for a Christian woman to marry a well-meaning Confucian, in order to gently lead him into the Unitarian fold, would be a noble exhibition of enlightened philanthropy.

In course of time the Commissioner's wife presented him with a small Chinese son, who was declared to be the exact image of the typical infant portrayed on Chinese fans. The Providence ladies felt a renewed interest in the happy Chinese household, and sent the happy mother presents of tea, fire-crackers, rice-pudding, crockery, and such other objects as might be supposed to meet her Chinese views. It was undoubtedly a mistake to send her a basket of sparrows' nests, since that particular variety of bird's nest is not edible, but the Commissioner and his family appreciated the motives of the senders and were grateful. A graver mistake was made by a warm-hearted old lady who sent the Commissioner a dozen choice young rats, and was greatly surprised when her present was unceremoniously thrown at the head of the small boy who carried it, and who subsequently reported that the Commissioner swore dreadfully in his native and complicated tongue. Still, there could be no doubt that the arrival of the infant Chinaman was warmly welcomed, and that, on the whole, the popularity of the Chinese family was increased.

To say that Providence was surprised when, precisely four months later, the amiable Commissioner announced that he had a "new piecee small boy," would convey a very faint idea of the effect of that announcement. Two successive small boys within four consecutive months was something unparalleled in the history of any Providence family. No serious objection would have been made to the two Chinese infants had the latest one avoided crowding so closely upon his predecessor; for the Bostonian theory that maternity is an essentially indelicate act of which no cultured lady should be guilty, has not as yet been fully adopted in Rhode Island communities. Nevertheless, it was felt that the presence of two infants, one of which was but four months older than the other, in a respectable family could not be overlooked. There were a few stanch friends of the Commissioner among the elderly single ladies whose hearts had been won by flowery Chinese compliments, who tried to smooth the matter over by suggesting that among a people so peculiar as the Chinese all sorts of odd customs might prevail; but the suggestion was scornfully repelled by all the married ladies. The utmost efforts were made to solve the mystery which it was agreed hung on the affair. The leading minister was asked his opinion of it, and replied that the ways of the heathen are dark and past finding out; and the officiating medical man refused to violate his Hippocratic oath by revealing the secrets of his patients. Finally, the truth was obtained directly from the frank and unsuspecting Commissioner, who explained that he had "two piecee wife," instead of a wife and a sister-in-law, and that his newest infant was the property of the second wife.

That Commissioner being thus openly convicted of polygamy has fallen from his former height of popularity. He is no longer regarded as the best of men, and his wives are no longer described as dear little innocent things. In fact, he has been openly denounced as a miserable pagan, and has been cut on the streets by the elderly maiden ladies, who recognize the improbability that he will become a complete widower in time to really mend his ways. Meanwhile, the unsuspecting pagan cannot understand what is the matter, and has written to his Government that the barbarians have been infuriated at their glimpse of Chinese and meditate the massacre of himself and his family.

This incident teaches more things than can be well set forth within the limits of this column.

GENERAL NOTES.

It cost Maryland about $100,000 to keep the troops employed to suppress the rioters.

A Canadian brought to Ottawa, a day or two ago, a 310-pound bear that he had killed on his farm in Osgoode.

Mrs. Shafer's daughter when born in Michigon the other day weighed 15 ounces. Though a small Shafer it still lives and thrives space.

There were 1,356 novels taken from the Toledo (Ohio,) Public Library last week, and 106 volumes relating to the arts and sciences, history, and biography.

All the ex-Union soldiers in Minnesota are invited to meet at St. Paul on the 6th of September, to help entertain the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, which meets there at that time.

A County Court in Kentucky has tried to stay the operation of the Dog-law until the meeting of the Legislature, but the Attorney-General of the State has informed it that it is exceeding its powers.

The Democrats of New-Haven contend that the State law for cumulative voting at town elections is unconstitutional, and they will vote a full ticket of seven Selectmen, instead of four of the seven as the law provides. If they succeed, those favoring the law must test the matter in the courts.

The Baltimore *American* says that the Northern Central Railway Company are making arrangements to give their employes a free excursion to Fair Haven this week, each ticket to be good for a whole family. Meals are to be served also. This is in recognition of the conduct of the men during the late labor troubles.

A New-Hampshire paper reports that the Clerk of the State Senate carelessly indorsed a House bill as passed by the Senate, when it had been rejected by a nearly two-thirds vote, and it was duly engrossed and signed by the Governor. It prohibits towns from appropriating money to aid railroads, and now appears among the laws.

Gov. Zeb. Vance advises the unemployed laboring men in Baltimore who are talking of removing to Kansas, to come to North Carolina, where, he says, lands can be secured in farms, large or small, or in great bodies for colonies, quite as cheaply as in Kansas or anywhere in the West outside of the unsold lands of the Government.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks has written to a friend in Indianapolis that Paris "is not so great a city as London, but it is more beautiful than you can conceive of;" and that "the objects of interest are so numerous that it is a great undertaking to visit them." It is astonishing how much valuable information our statesmen are picking up abroad in these days.

A negro prisoner in Louisville, who claims to have been deaf and dumb for seven years, suddenly found himself possessed of the power of speech one day last week, and since then he has talked to the point of distraction everybody who unluckily came within ear-shot. He says that when he discovered that he could hear and talk he tried to break his cell door down with joy. Such an outbreak was natural.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE'S GUESTS.

TOUR OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

THE JOURNEY FROM PLYMOUTH TO CONCORD—RECEPTIONS AND SPEECHES ALONG THE LINE—A CORDIAL WELCOME AT CONCORD—ADDRESSES BY PRESIDENT HAYES, POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY, SECRETARY EVARTS, AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL DEVENS.

Concord, N. H., Aug. 22.—The Presidential party left Plymouth at 8:50 this morning, taking a special train. At Ashland a short stop was made, and the President and his wife were introduced to the crowd by Gov. Prescott, and a shaking of hands was participated in. At Meredith Village a small number had assembled, and the President and his wife were introduced, shaking hands for a moment and departing amid cheers. At Weir's Station, the location of the Winnipiseogee Camp-meeting Association, at least 5,000 people had congregated to greet the President and party. The visitors were at once taken from the train by a committee and escorted to the preacher's stand, where the President was received by Rev. Mr. Adams in an address of welcome, to which the President replied as follows:

Friends and Fellow-Citizens: I wish to assure you that this kind welcome gives me very great gratification. We do not, I am sure, mistake its meaning. You are interested in me, and those with me, because of the great trust which, under the Constitution and laws, has devolved upon us. You believe, with Lincoln, that in the performance of its duties the only safe reliance for your Magistrate is that Divine assistance without which he cannot succeed, and with which he cannot fail. My earnest desire is, my prayer is, that in every difficult and grave emergency, I may be so guided that all good citizens can approve the measures that may be adopted, and that all may conscientiously pray for their complete success. My friends, we have three members of the Cabinet; you will be glad to be introduced to each. First allow me to introduce a distinguished soldier of Massachusetts, who has a high reputation as a lawyer, and who is known everywhere as a conscientiously upright man—Gen. Devens.

Gen. Devens said:

Your meeting is one to which you have resorted for purposes of improvement. I do not expect to improve a camp-meeting. Here at least there will be rejoicing at the prospect of peace and reconciliation. A few years ago the Church of which you are a part, here represented, and one that has raised up so many from the depths to which they had fallen, was torn and rent asunder by the great conflict of arms between liberty and slavery. Certainly, now that the great questions involved in that contest are settled, there is great reason to rejoice. The members of the Church, North and South, are again united. I know that here, of all places, good intentions will be appreciated, and that, although it may have been said that the road to Hell is paved with good intentions, here good intentions will not be thrown aside, and that every one believes that he who has good intentions and is governed by them will as surely find the result of doing right as smoke floats upward to the sky.

The President then said:

It is not best for one bred to the law to attempt to quote Scripture, but there is something like this: "There is more joy over the repenting one than over a hundred that have not gone astray." We have with us a friend who was for four years against us, and more recently made the mistake of voting against me, but now, on the question of the integrity and maintenance of the Union, and on the question of freedom and equality to all men, no man is before Judge Key.

The Postmaster-General spoke as follows:

It would not be expected that I should appear here without embarrassment. It is not without feelings of sadness that I view this scene. I am carried back to my boyhood days, when in that far distant South, my sunny home, I attended meetings like this, for Methodists we found in that part of the Union, and my father was a humble minister in your Church. He has been gone now 10 years, and you have heard how I, his own son, have wandered. I will not attempt to quote Scripture, for I might fail more significantly than the President; but I have heard an old hymn that reads:

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

The fact that Gen. Devens and I are here together shows that the principles of religion have a hold in the Cabinet, if not throughout the whole country. The people of New-Hampshire need have no fears of the people of the South. Both political parties there have indorsed the Constitution and all of its amendments, and the people have been placed by the President and his policy on their good behavior, and I am sure they will keep their faith. I thank you sincerely for this greeting, and I accept it not as a compliment to myself, but as a mark of the feeling of amity you have for the people of the South.

Secretary Evarts was then introduced. He said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: When the founders of this Government formed it, they laid its support sure in civil and religious liberty, and insisted on the entire separation of Church and State. They were guilty of no such folly as would confound freedom in religion with freedom from religion. They wanted that there should be one seat of united power, and that in the hearts of the people. They were religious people themselves, and knew no method by which men could be capable of self-government but when they had been made capable of governing themselves. They insisted that though there were a diversity of gifts, yet there should be the same spirit. Now, in this beautiful scene, where all that makes nature and men worthy of visitors is found, we have seen nothing wanting in the magnificence of our reception. As we have ridden through your magnificent State we have seen, as it were, that mountains skipped for joy, and now literally the hills have clapped their hands. The history of this people shows that there was never a profounder saying than "who has not much meditated of God and man will ever be naught but blundering patriot and sorry statesman."

Gov. Prescott was then introduced, and he responded by introducing Mrs. Hayes, who was received with hearty applause. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Barrows, and, amid singing, the party were escorted to the cars and proceeded on their way, stopping for a moment at Lake Village and Laconia. At Tilton a platform had been raised, and the President and his Cabinet were escorted to it. The President was introduced by Gov. Prescott. After music by the band, President Hayes said:

Friends and Fellow-citizens: The five minutes that we are allowed to stop here does not allow me to make a speech to you; neither do you desire it. You came to make our acquaintance. Your presence here is evidence that, although you may not agree with me in party or in regard to policy or measures, I hope you are interested to see me, so far as good intentions go, and so far as I shall endeavor to do what you would have me do. You will be charitable to mistakes, and I have no doubt we may make many. You will, however, I hope, agree with me, that in the nation, among all classes and colors, there should be peace. If you do we shall not differ angrily or violently about measures. It is in that desire and with that purpose that I hope in four years to do something for the whole country and for all its inhabitants. I am sure you would rather hear some one else—Judge Key for instance.

Judge Key said:

I simply present myself before you to acknowledge my appreciation of your greeting. All of us commit errors, but it is better to grow better than to grow worse.

President Hayes said:

I have now the pleasure of introducing to you Secretary Evarts, the man who has the reputation of being able to make the longest speech of any one in the world. I will show you that he can make the shortest, I hope.

Mr. Evarts—A wise traveler, proceeding to the West, when near the extremity of the country produced a reflection. The further he traveled West the more he was satisfied that wise men came from the East. We have confirmed that reflection. I am sorry my reputation has preceded me. There is some limit to my speeches, and one of the best is the starting of the train. I was invited to deliver an address at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and a friend said to me: "We all know you spoke four days in the impeachment trial and eight days in the Beecher trial. Is there any limit to your Centennial oration?" I said, "No; there is no limit, only an implied one that I am to get through sometime before the next Centennial.

Amid cheers the party then proceeded to Northfield, where the express for the North was met, bringing as additions to the party Vice-President Wheeler, Gov. Hearne and daughter, and members of his staff, Mayor Pillsbury, of Concord, Attorney-General Tappan, and others. The company then proceeded to Concord without further stops, reaching here at 12:10 o'clock. The depot was thronged with people, and as the train moved in President Hayes, who stood upon the platform of the car with Vice-President Wheeler, acknowledged the cheers with which he was greeted by uncovering his head and bowing. As he stepped from the car into the space cleared by soldiers, he was approached by Mayor Pillsbury, who delivered a

passed through the principal streets of the city, many business blocks and dwellings on the route being handsomely decorated. The procession arrived at the Eagle Hotel at 1:30 o'clock. Dinner was served at 2 o'clock, at which the Presidential party and prominent gentlemen with their ladies were present. The President and Mrs. Pillsbury were seated at the right of Mayor Pillsbury, who presided, and Vice-President Wheeler and Mrs. Gov. Stearns on his left. The members of the Cabinet and ladies sat at the same table, as did other prominent gentlemen. At the conclusion of the dinner, President Hayes, Secretary Evarts, Postmaster-General Key, and Attorney-General Devens, accompanied by Gov. Prescott and staff, Senators Wadleigh and Rollins, and others, escorted by a Militia company, proceeded to the rotunda of the State-house, where the President held a reception, and some 10,000 persons passed through the hall and shook hands with him. After the reception the party proceeded to the steps of the Capitol, where Gov. Prescott introduced President Hayes. The President then addressed the large crowd that had gathered as follows:

GOV. PRESCOTT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: This custom of handshaking which I have just got through with comes down to us through several generations, and it is not an altogether satisfactory proceeding. And now, having shaken hands, we hardly feel acquainted with each other—we wish to hear the voice, and I suppose it is as proper now as at any time to make my acknowledgment to the authorities of the State of New-Hampshire, the Governor and members of the Legislature, and to the authorities of the City of Concord, for their kindness in bringing me to New-Hampshire. We entered the State last Monday, and have been making our way through it, visiting the remarkable scenery of the mountain regions under circumstances every way favorable. The weather has been perfect, the sky clear, and the air bracing, and when on top of Mount Washington there seemed nothing lacking to improve that wonderful spectacle, which is as surprising as it is perfect. We have had a few clouds in the sky, just enough to make the sky seem beautiful as their shadows floated over the great mountains. Passing from there we came down into the region of the lakes, that beautiful part of New-Hampshire where your great river—rivers, perhaps—take their rise, where the great Merrimac—that river which builds up such cities as Lowell, Lawrence, and Manchester—takes its rise. So I came on down here under a somewhat hotter sun than is usual in your climate, I think. I met you, my fellow-citizens, glad to exchange greeting with you, and to be met by you. I thought that it was just altogether proper to meet this people that I should talk politics to them; men of all parties have met me, Democrats, Republicans, and Independent Republicans—Republicans that are satisfied, and Republicans that are dissatisfied. [applause and laughter,] and really, I feel by the way that "laugh" comes in that there is a pretty large crowd here. [laughter] but at any rate we are here not to talk politics, and it does not seem proper to me that one in my situation should argue as to the measures he thinks proper to pursue. What you want in this country as an Executive is one that shall execute. That I believe to be his duty, and all that I want of my countrymen is that charitable judgment that is proper to be given by men among men, looking each other in the face, who believe that upon the whole the man they are looking in the face, whether he is right or wrong, after all means to be right. [Cries of "Good," and applause.] It is not a good thing to say of a man that his intentions are good—and there is a proverb that a very bad place is paved with good intentions—[laughter]—and yet, after all, among this people, the man that has the confidence of the people that he has good intentions has gained something, and perhaps I had better stop here and call upon some other—[cries of "Go on."] Well, then, there is only one other thing, and that is that up here in New-Hampshire, as in Ohio and every other State, you desire this Union to be a real Union. [Cries of] union of hearts, union of friends. You would wish to have the entire Union secure; not merely by force, but by all the affections of the people in all parts of the country. [Applause.] Now, while we have had in the past distrust between sections, alienation, and the hostility of bad blood, I believe, nevertheless, that with the cause removed the old harmony and concord may return. [Cries of "Good;" and I believe it will return; and I believe in adopting measures that will make it return speedily. [Applause and loud cries of "Good."] Then I do not see but that in the main we agree as to the most needful thing to be done, and our only difference is upon the measures by which we are to accomplish that end, and this I must decline altogether to discuss. [Laughter.] And so now let me introduce to you gentlemen that are somewhat responsible for my blunders, and it is a great pleasure to have somebody to lay it on. In the first place, there is a gentleman from the South, who, it is said, captured the good-natured man from Ohio. Well, I can't say sure about that. There may be something to it, but I thought then that we captured him. He was very much in error during four years, and his error continued up to last November, for as I have been telling the audiences, he made a bad mistake in voting against me in November last; and yet, upon the whole he seems to be a very honest man, and that is one thing that seems to disturb men in politics. There are many men who vote wrong. He has become better very fast. As I told the people up there, that if you keep him among you a week or two he will be as good a Republican as you can furnish. So now I introduce you to Postmaster-General Key. [Applause.]

Postmaster-General Key said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The President of the United States is fortunate in having some gentlemen upon whom he can lay his errors. I appear before you today with some embarrassment, I confess. I remember that 25 years ago, away down in Tennessee, at the town where I lived—Chattanooga—I heard a discussion in regard to this State, and I came up to see how much truth there was in that discussion. One of your distinguished citizens, Gen. Pierce, was then a candidate for President, and among others I was a Democrat then and supported him. There met at our town an immense mass-meeting of both parties. One of the speakers advocated the election of Gen. Scott, and one Gen. Pierce. The Whig speaker insisted that New-Hampshire was a very bad State, and that Gen. Pierce was responsible for that state of affairs. He said they were religious intolerants, and that by the Constitution of New-Hampshire Roman Catholics were not allowed to hold office. He went on to say that this was one of the 13 Colonies—one of the original States of the Union. The reply of the Democratic orator was that the Whig speaker was entirely mistaken; that New-Hampshire's name was New-Hampshire; that she was not one of the old Colonies, or one of the old States. [Laughter.] The Postmaster of our city being accounted the most learned man in the place, was appealed to, and he proved that the Democratic Speaker was right, [applause,] and that New-Hampshire was a new State, and that satisfied the Democrats and people generally. They thought that as the Whig speaker was mistaken in one thing he was mistaken in all. Now, my friends, I came up here expecting to see an old State, but everywhere I have seen evidence of your thrift and prosperity, and I am not sure but the Democratic speaker was right. You move like young men, like active men, like men who are determined to work out a destiny, and a glorious destiny at that. It is true, as the President has kindly said, that I was down in my own State, supporting, to the best of my humble abilities, the election of another to the Presidency of the United States; and I suppose that no man was more suprised than I, when his Excellency asked me to take a seat in his Cabinet. I supposed, my friends—and this I feel I ought to say—that such a step might not hurt me a great deal, but it might be ruin to him. [Laughter.] I supposed the Republican Party of the North would say, "What, has this President, whom we have done so much to elect, gone and taken that old fellow who has been from his earliest infancy a Democrat, and who in later days was a rebel, and taken him into his Cabinet!" For I supposed, my friends, and I am serious when I say it, that all through the North there would be a burst of indignant disapproval, for it was certainly unusual. I have been gratified, my friends, to see that the greater part of the north has accepted that appointment in a far different spirit, and I have felt satisfied from the beginning that it was an expression of the sentiment of the people of the North that they were tired of this sectional feeling, and wished it to be forever buried. [Cries of "Good, that's so!"] Now, my friends, these men from these States assisted in establishing our Government and our Constitution; but soon after we entered upon our career of national greatness, they fell into controversy on the subject of slavery. I do not propose to enter into the reasons of this controversy, but to state to you that it is unfortunate that it ever existed, and fortunate that it is ended. There are men at the South, I regret to say, who have lived on this controversy, and are sorry it is ended. There are people at the South who are tired of it, and accept the Constitution in good faith, all of the Constitution, with amendments, and are willing to stand by them, and die for them if necessary. [Applause.] We are free people. The great chasm which has separated the North and the South has been closed forever, and no slaves exist in this broad land of ours. This is a cause of congratulation, as much to the people of the Southern States as to the people of the North; and my friends, let me ask you here, let me ask you everywhere, to seek for quarrels—if quarrels we must have—elsewhere, and let these sectional issues be buried forever. [Applause.]

The President next introduced Attorney-General Devens as one of the distinguished soldiers of the war, and he was greeted with cheers, to which he responded in an appropriate speech. The President then introduced Secretary Evarts as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I hardly know how to introduce my friend and Secretary of State. A very unfortunate thing happened to him this morning. He lost an opportunity, and it is the only one I ever knew him to lose, of cracking a most excellent joke. This morning, I said to the citizens of one of the towns north of here, a town of which we did not know the name, but which we afterward learned was Tilton, that I was about to introduce to them a gentleman well known in the United States as the man who in the Beecher-Tilton trial exhibited the capacity of making the longest speech ever made in the United States, and I have the honor of introducing to you the Secretary of State of the United States. [Applause.]

Secretary Evarts said:

I am ladies and gentlemen, so much at home in New-England, the birthplace and scenes of my early education, that as we pass about in it I feel rather as if I was on the side of the host than one of the guests; and I am sure that oneself can't speak sensibly

tions has been to-day, as New-Englanders, to see and hear the President of the United States—removed from being a New-Englander by the circumstance of his parents having emigrated to Ohio before he was born [laughter], and this Judge Key, our colleague in the Cabinet, who comes to us and speaks in frank and bold tones of the reconcilement of the South to us, to you of the North, that the war is over, and that peace is established; and, gentlemen, when a distinguished lawyer, distinguished soldier, and distinguished statesman, for Postmaster-General Key is all of these, in the face of the North and under the disastrous fortunes of war, for the South says this to us, how shall we fail from our inmost hearts, and with our most earnest expression, to feel that this part of the country that aroused the strife, that maintained the fight, and that saw it to its triumph, should respond at least with equal heartiness with the South. I ask you what man would think it manly to stand apart from these, our Southern countrymen, when they are ready and come so to us? [Applause.] In your own State, in Concord, in any State at the North, shall it be said there is even one man who does not feel joy for the union of his countrymen? [Great applause.] A wise historian—perhaps the wisest of ancient historians—has said that war ends well only when it ends in reconciliation. And there is no nearer, or better, or surer justification of the immense sacrifice of the lives and property of our countrymen, North and South, than that; therefore the bonds of union are cemented, so that now there is no disagreement, no danger, and no possible future of disaster.

The President and party then took carriages, and were taken by the City Government for a drive about town.

The party visited St. Paul's School, inspected the buildings, and walked over the grounds. On returning they dined with ex-Gov. Stearns, whose house was illuminated and elaborately decorated. The dining party consisted of President Hayes and Mrs. Hayes, Miss Foote, Vice-President Wheeler, Secretay Evarts, and two daughters, Miss Noyes, Attorney-General Devens, Postmaster-General Key, Gov. and Mrs. Prescott, Major Pillsbury and wife, and ex-Gov. Stearns and family. At 8:30 o'clock a reception took place at White's Opera-house, which occupied about an hour and three-quarters, and during which some 3,500 people visited the Opera-house to shake hands with and be introduced to the President, Mrs. Hayes, and the Presidential party. As the reception was drawing to a close, Mayor Pillsbury introduced President Hayes, who spoke as follows:

If, at this late hour of the evening, and in this atmosphere, I were to undertake to express at any length the very gratifying welcome that comes the City of Concord has given us, I am sure you would feel that I was trespassing upon your good nature. You, therefore, will be content when I say to you simply for all this: I thank you. [Applause.] I believe I have some friends whom you would like to hear, and I assure you they have the same capacity for brevity which I have exhibited. I have the pleasure of introducing the Vice-President of the United States.

Vice-President Wheeler said:

MR. MAYOR, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: A call upon the Vice-President in the presence of the President of the United States, seems to me hardly to be in order. The whole theory of the office of Vice-President is, except in the mere matter of presiding over the Senate of the United States while in session, that he is to act in the place of the President.

President Hayes, interrupting—I wish you had been in my place for the last hour. [Laughter.]

He needs no substitute, gentlemen, here or elsewhere. He has already demonstrated to the satisfaction of the people of the States his capacity as the official head of the nation, [applause,] with firmness and patriotism faithfully meeting every duty devolving on him, and with the simple ambition to make the American name throughout the world the representative of freedom, honesty, peace, and unity. [Applause.] Sprung from New-England towns he inherited the patriotism which your John Stark took to the field of Bennington 100 years ago, [applause,] and its fruitage shall be seen in an administration which shall be marked in the future of the country as an epoch of high advancement in the arts of true and just Government. [Applause.] As for the Vice-President, he is in full accord with the President in these high purposes. [Applause.] His highest boast, too, is that he is of good old New-England stock. He trusts that he has inherited something of its patriotism and something of the principles which have placed this nation in the van of nations and which by the help of God shall lift up into the eyes of the world the standard of true enlightenment and free Government.

Speeches were also made by Secretaries Key and Evarts, and Attorney-General Devens.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

RESOLUTIONS URGING THE AMENDMENT OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS ADOPTED—WEIGHTS AND DUTIES—A PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE IMMEDIATE TRANSPORTATION ACT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 22.—The National Board of Trade reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning. A motion was adopted for the admission of delegates accredited to the Board of Trade of Portland, Oregon. Debate was resumed on the resolutions introduced by Mr. Hills, of Boston, as follows:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of the National Board of Trade, the Navigation laws of the United States, which forbid registration under the American flag to foreign citizens, have not only failed to yield the advantages expected from them to the American ship-building class, for whose benefit they were devised, but have also contributed to the serious decline and almost threatened extinction of the American ship-owning interest and the ocean carrying trade of the United States.

Resolved,—That the immediate repeal of these laws, by giving encouragement to American citizens to become ship-owners and to engage in the commerce of the country, would conduce also to the permanent prosperity of the ship-builders of the United States.

Resolved, That the immediate repeal of these laws would offer the best inducement which the Government could hold out to American citizens to enter into competition with the citizens of other countries for a proper share of the vast steam traffic of the Atlantic Ocean, now carried on almost exclusively under other flags than our own.

Resolved, That when the Customs tariff of the United States comes before Congress for consideration the Provision care should be taken that the shipbuilder is placed on as favorable a footing as practicable in the importation of such materials as it is necessary for him to procure from abroad.

The resolutions were discussed by Mr. Wetherell, of Philadelphia; Mr. Dorr, of Buffalo; Mr. Freeman, of Detroit; Mr. Snow, of New-York; Mr. Hoffman, of Philadelphia; Mr. Johnston, of Milwaukee; Mr. Winson, of Philadelphia; Mr. Ropes, of Boston; Mr. Bayard, of Baltimore; Mr. Buchanan, of Trenton; Mr. Hayes, of Detroit; Mr. Montgomery, of Portland, Oregon, and Mr. Eagan, of Chicago. An amendment, as follows:

"That the Navigation laws should be so amended as to allow the registration of ships built abroad and owned by citizens of the United States, upon the payment of the proper tariff of duties thereon," was voted down—16 to 16. The last resolution was stricken out, and the others adopted by a vote of 24 to 9.

The Bankrupt law, being the next subject on the programme, was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Allen, of Milwaukee; Barron, of New-York, and Allen, of Philadelphia.

All the resolutions concerning the currency and finance were referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Taylor, of Cincinnati; Stranahan, of New-York; Winson, of Philadelphia; Ropes, of Boston; Counselman, of Chicago; Johnston, of Milwaukee, Bayard, of Baltimore; Dorr, of Buffalo, and Raymond, of Detroit.

A resolution submitted by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, proposing to establish a standard weight for the bushel, was amended so as to recommend Congress to adopt a uniform table of weights for the whole country, and adopted. A resolution was also adopted in favor of specific instead of ad valorem duties.

The following resolution, submitted by the Philadelphia Board of Trade, was adopted, the delegates from New-York only voting in the negative:

Whereas, The provisions of the Immediate Transportation act require the consignee or his agent to give bonds for double the amount of invoice, with duty added, not only at the point of destination, but also at the port of first arrival; and

Whereas, The transportation companies are all required by said act to so bond their respective roads as to fully secure the points named, and thus render the bond at the port of first arrival unnecessary; therefore,

Resolved, That the Philadelphia Board of Trade requests the National Board of Trade to memorialize Congress to so amend the Immediate Transportation act, passed July 14, 1870, as to repeal that part of requires the consignee or hisagent to execute a bond at the port of first arrival, as specified in sections 29 and 30 of said act.

The board then adjourned until to-morrow.

EARTHQUAKE IN MICHIGAN.

The Detroit *Free Press* of Sunday says: "Representative Myron Coon, who resides in Greenfield, in this county, says that Friday forenoon, about 11 o'clock, while sitting in the Post Office in that township, a noise was heard resembling distant thunder. The house shook and the windows rattled so that the occupants believed that a heavy storm had arisen. On going out of doors the sky was observed to be perfectly clear, and not a breath of air was stirring, but trees and small plants oscillated as if tossed by the wind. Mr. Coon says the people were at a loss to account for the phenomenon, and at first concluded that some heavy explosion had taken place in the city or in the neighborhood. When they could receive no account of such an accident, they came to the conclusion that it was an earthquake that shook them up."

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—In the suit of the Eureka Consolidated against the Richmond Mining Company, decision was rendered in the United States Court to-day in favor of the plaintiff on all points.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC SCANDAL

CHRISTIAN BURIAL IN NEW-JERSEY.

FATHER VIVET SHOWN TO BE GUILTY OF DELIBERATE MISREPRESENTATION—WHY SACRAMENT WAS ADMINISTERED TO A DYING MAN—HOW THE CEMETERY LOTS WERE DISPOSED OF—FURTHER FACTS CONCERNING A DISGRACEFUL TRANSACTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., Aug. 22.—Everything goes to show that the charges of deliberate falsehood made against Father Vivet in the dispatch sent to THE TIMES from this place on Monday were not couched in too strong language or based upon mere supposition. As stated at that time, the report was current that there was a money consideration which had great weight in the matter, and I have succeeded in developing certain facts today that prove beyond reasonable doubt the substantial accuracy of the statement. In the light of these new developments it is easy to see how Father Vivet overcame his objections to administering the sacrament to Gregory on his death bed and his scruples to allowing him to die reconciled with the Church. It will be remembered that, when first requested to attend upon Gregory in his priestly capacity, Vivet peremptorily refused, because, as he claimed, the man was not a good Catholic, and because, moreover, his life and the business in which he had been previously engaged had not been such as to entitle him to burial in consecrated ground. Despite his decisive objection he consented at last to heed the request of his dying applicant and his anxious wife, who dreaded most of all to have her husband die without the pale of the Church. The arguments which prevailed over his resolution appear to have been of the most persuasive kind. Previous to the transaction to which allusion is made, Mrs. Gregory told a neighbor that it was the intention of her husband to pay the priest the sum of $100, but later she intimated that the compensation of the priest for performing the needful service of getting Gregory's soul through purgatory amounted to considerable more than that amount. She hinted at the transfer of certain property in the City of Newark.

Following out the clue thus gained, I have discovered that, about the time when Mrs. Gregory made statements to this effect, the deed transferring this property for a merely nominal sum to the priest was acknowledged before Mr. James Loughran, Justice of the Peace in this township, and if any more evidence were needed of the truth of the matter it is furnished by the priest himself. Last Sunday, in the presence of his congregation, referring to the debt upon the church edifice, he said that if he chose he could now liquidate it all, as he had in his possession a lot of land in Newark lately devised to him which he could dispose of for a sufficient sum to cover the whole indebtedness. Under the circumstances it is no great trouble to find a reason for the priest's willingness to condone Gregory's previous neglect to pay due respect to the regulations of his church. In reference to the disposal of lots in the cemetery the well-established rule seems to have been "first come, first served." When application was made to Mr. John Moran, a Trustee of the Catholic Church, for the right to bury Joseph Maggioli in the cemetery, he made certain inquiries of the applicant, and then gave him certain directions, saying there could be no possible trouble about his interment. His directions were to go to a certain part of the burial-plot and dig the grave a specified distance from the line dividing the cemetery from adjoining property, and a specific distance from the "last" grave in the row of graves running parallel to the line of division. Now, it is evident from certain circumstances, that Mr. Moran had something more than a general idea whose that "last" grave was. The last burial lot in the line before that of Gregory was one of some size, not wholly occupied with graves as yet, but by some arrangement reserved, and the distance from the last grave in this reserved space to the grave of Gregory is more than 10 feet. The distance as specified by Mr. Moran at which Maggioli's grave must be dug from the "last" grave was considerably less than this, less by eight feet at least, and it is, therefore, clear that Mr. Moran knew what he was talking about. Now, the cemetery has not at the present date been set off into lots, and except in unusual cases, in giving an order to dig a grave the instructions are, "Dig so far from the outside line of the cemetery, and so far from the last grave dug," and the persons who received the order in Maggioli's case had had charge of opening the grave state, without hesitation, that even if there had been other graves dug during the interval that elapsed between the application for the right to bury Maggioli and the digging of the grave, (a whole day,) understanding Mr. Moran's order as they did, they would still have dug a specified distance from the "last" grave.

I interviewed Mrs. Gregory again to-day in order to get at the bottom facts in this case. When her husband died she saw the priest herself in reference to his interment. She did not go to the cemetery to select a place for his burial, but left that matter wholly with Father Vivet. He located the lot as he saw fit, and the whole tenor of her conversation helped to convince me that she never made application to the priest except for a burial place for her husband. Most certainly she has never paid for the lot. The amount paid to John Moran by Joseph Sanguinetta for the right to bury Joseph Maggioli, was $5; I understand upon the best authority that that is the cost of a single burial lot to Catholics in full fellowship, as fixed by the charter of the cemetery. To-day Mrs. Gregory stated plainly and emphatically that she paid $5 for her lot or lots. What more than this statement of hers is needed to prove that her right and title covers but one lot? More than this, she said that she had in her possession no receipt, paper, or document from Father Vivet or any one else to show that she had bought even one lot, and that she never had. All she would say was that she paid the priest $5 for the lot and a fee of $3 for opening the grave.

GOOD PIGEON MATCH.

The Furman's Island Shooting Club shot their annual pigeon match at Primrose's, on the island, yesterday, for the championship of the club. The grounds are on Newtown Creek, near the Maspeth Bridge, and a large attendance witnessed the shooting. The badge was won by Mr. F. Morgan after an exciting match, though the birds, through the extreme head, seemed adverse to rising, and in most instances were driven up. Four ties of nine birds each show the qualities of the members as marksmen. And the winner shot his three birds in deciding the tie.

The terms of the match were 10 birds each, 21 yards rise, 80 yards bounds, first barrel to kill, under Long Island rules, and the following are the scores:

	Kd.	Md.
H. Carrick	8	2
W. Bonnington	5	5
J. Evans	9	1
J. Primrose	9	1
J. H. Bonnington	6	4
T. Kellett	4	6
R. Gilmore	4	6
G. Armbruster	7	3
F. Morgan	10	0
N. C. Smith	6	4
L. Trott	9	1
W. De Nyse	7	3

The four ties, of nine birds each, were decided as follows:

F. Morgan	1	1	1–3
J. Evans	1	0	.

Primrose, barred; being in arrears.
Trott, barred; did not commence shooting at beginning of match.

A CURIOUS GROUP OF ROCKS.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* contains this description of some curious natural formations: "On the ridge between Mount Ophir and Nevada Hill, the first and second mountain peaks north of Mount Davidson, is a rugged and picturesque group of rocks standing some 30 or 40 feet above the general surface. About sundown and after, during twilight, these rocks are distinctly outlined against the western sky, and, seen from the north end of the platform of the freight depot or the south end of the trestle-work bridge leading to the Ophir, present the appearance of a group of Indians. The most prominent figure of the group is one that resembles a squaw standing with hands uplifted above the heads of a number of little Injuns, squatted and kneeling about her. We admit that, like most other objects of that nature, some little exercise of the imagination is required in order to bring out the details of the group; but the squaw holding up her hands is plainly to be seen—is much more readily recognized than the features of Shakespeare on the face of the big rock up at Lake Tahoe. The best thing of the kind in the country, however, is the bust of Washington, situated on the road leading from the Whitman mine, Palmyra district, to the old town of Como. When this was first discovered, some half dozen prospectors were marching along up a ravine, when one of them said, 'Hold on, boys! look at that rock up there on the side of the ravine, and tell me whose face you see in it!' 'Where's his little hatchet!' cried one. 'He's the chap that couldn't tell a lie!' said another. Old George Washington himself!' shouted all hands; and, sure enough, there he was, and there he is to this day, the 'Father of His Country,' in solid rock, and carved by the hand of nature."

THOMAS SELDEN'S DESCENDANTS.

A NOTABLE FAMILY REUNION IN OLD SAYBROOK — CHIEF-JUSTICE WAITE AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED PERSONS IN ATTENDANCE—THE HISTORY OF THE SELDEN FAMILY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OLD SAYBROOK, Conn., Aug. 22.—At last the clans of Selden have been gathered together. A vigorous but ineffectual effort was made last year to have a reunion of the descendants of Thomas Selden, for it was thought that the hundredth anniversary of the Republic was a fitting occasion for such a meeting of the members of a family who did so much to form and to protect it. But this year the efforts of the Connecticut Seldens were successful, and to-day many members of the Selden family and persons related to it by marriage assembled in Fenwick Grove, adjoining the grounds of Fenwick Hall, and situated upon a little peninsula, with the main body of the Sound lying on the west and south, and an extensive cove adjacent to the mouth of the Connecticut River on the east. The grove is fitted up with stands and sheds, and as early as 9 o'clock this morning at least 100 persons, Seldens for the most part, were gathered together on the main platform, unraveling, as well as they could, their ties of relationship; while youthful Seldens amused themselves on the swings and "merry-go-rounds." Two heavily-laden trains on the Connecticut Valley Railroad brought additional members of the family to the grounds during the morning, and many others came in private vehicles, on horseback, and on foot. Before the exercises of the day were begun, fully 500 persons were seated upon the platform. There were Seldens from New-York, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia, as well as from the towns in the neighborhood of Old Saybrook, the great strongholds of the Selden family, such as East Haddam and Haddam Neck, Lyme, where Chief-Justice Waite was born, and Hadlyme. The Norwich Seldens and the members of the family in Hartford and other Connecticut cities were also well represented. The Chief-Justice and Mrs. Waite arrived from Lyme in their family carriage soon after 11 o'clock, and the Judge, as the most prominent representative of the family, speedily became the centre of a large circle.

The Selden family can trace their pedigree back to the days of John Selden, the jurist, contemporary with Shakespeare, and member of the Long Parliament, who, however, never married. As Rev. Lyman Woolsey Bacon remarked this morning to a TIMES reporter, he would have been a forefather of all the Seldens if he had married; and so the Seldens console themselves. The original American Selden was Thomas, a relative of John Selden, who, with about 100 others, emigrated to the American colonies in 1636, settling in New-England; he died in 1655, leaving three sons and a number of daughters. His widow married Andrew Warner, of Hadley, and thus the Warners, a family to which Seth Warner, the hero of Stony Point, belonged, are closely related to the Seldens. The descendants of Thomas Selden constitute the largest branch of the family in America; there are two other branches, however, in Pennsylvania and in Virginia, and Mr. Henry M. Selden, in the "Historical Sketch" which he read to-day, established the fact, to the satisfaction of all present, that George Washington was related to the last-named branch. Chief-Justice Waite showed to THE TIMES reporter the original deeds conveying the Selden property, on Twelve-Mile Island, near Chester, in the Connecticut River, the title of which can be traced to the time of Lord Say-and-Seal, when it was held by Master Fenwick, the husband of Lady Fenwick, the first woman of English birth who died in the Colonies. It passed, upon the death of Fenwick, into the hands of Master Cullick, who married a sister of Fenwick, and by him it was conveyed, in 1661, to John Leverett, who, as the Judge thinks, was the Captain of the vessel sent to aid the English settlers in New-York during their troubles with the Dutch. From the descendants of Leverett it was obtained in 1695 by the Seldens, and has remained ever since in the possession of the family. The yellow old parchments, dated away back in the seventeenth century, are curious and valuable relics, which are carefully treasured by the holders of the estate. Many prominent men of this and the last generation are claimed as members of the Selden family; notably the late Judge Samuel Lee Selden, of Syracuse, and Judge H. R. Selden, of Rochester; Dudley Selden, a Connecticut Representative in Congress; Gen. McDowell, who married into the Selden family; President Eliphalet Nott, and Dr. Samuel Nott, of Union College, and, by marriage, Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan. Hon. Lyman Trumbull's grandmother was a Selden, and Judge Waite and Mrs. Waite are both great-grandchildren of the old warrior, Col. Selden, who, in his time, was a prominent man in the Colony of the Massachusetts Colony. Senator Trumbull was present at to-day's festival, although he kept himself in the background; and among the other members of the family present were Col. Joseph Selden, of Norwich, and Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, of New-Haven.

At noon the meeting was called to order by Col. Selden, of Norwich, who, addressing his audience as "my cousins," introduced Chief-Justice Waite. After a prayer by Rev. Edward G. Selden, of Manchester, N. H., Dr. Bacon's hymn,

"O God, beneath thy guiding hand,
Our exiled fathers crossed the sea"

was sung under the leadership of his son, Rev. L. W. Bacon, and then Mr. Henry M. Selden, of Haddam Neck, Conn., read an exhaustive genealogy of the family. During the reading a pleasing and noteworthy incident occurred. Mr. Selden was relating how an intrepid female ancestor armed herself to protect her children in the dark days of colonial warfare, when Mrs. Abner C. Ely, of New-York, rising, exclaimed, "That was my grandmother, and my mother was in the house at the time." Rev. Theodore T. Munger, of East Hartford, read a paper on John Selden, the jurist, whose portrait may be seen in Fued's picture of "Shakespeare and his Friends," and whose statue has a niche in the Parliamentary houses in London. The Chief-Justice presented in a few words the records already described; and the succeeding addresses were delivered by H. P. Johnston, of New-York; Rev. W. D. Morton, of Hartford, who spoke of Deborah Selden, the mother of Eliphalet Nott; Prof. Eaton, of Yale College, who told of the life of his mother, Elizabeth Selden, and Rev. Frederick Munson, of Haddam Neck, who read an account of Rev. David Selden. After the speech-making the dining-tables were surrounded by hungry and thirsty Seldens. At 4 o'clock the clans once more separated, and departed for their many homes.

A VERMONT TROUT STORY.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Woodstock, Vt., tells the following story: "About 25 years since, when fishing in a small stream in the town of Plymouth, Vt., with a friend of mine, we came to a saw-mill pond where the water was about four feet deep, and very clear and still, with the sun shining bright. We discovered a large school of trout on the bottom of the pond, apparently perfectly dormant. With a good degree of caution we dropped our well-baited hooks down to them. They did not appear to take any notice of it, or of us, who were so anxiously waiting for a bite with all the anxiety only known to those who are accustomed to that kind of sport. We tried to induce them in every imaginable way to notice the bait for about an hour, but to no effect. When patience ceased to be a virtue, I noticed there was one apart from the rest, of good size. I determined to try an experiment with him by awakening him. I dropped the hook and sinker directly upon him. He started off about six feet, when he turned around and came back with great eagerness and took the hook and I hauled him out, a fine trout of about twelve ounces. We then came to the undoubted conclusion that they were all asleep. We continued the same experiment with each fish until we caught almost the entire school, to the amount of six or eight pounds."

SANDWICH ISLAND VOLCANOS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The Hawaiian *Gazette* says late advices from Kilauea state that the lake, which a few weeks ago was empty and dead, exhibiting only a vast black pit 500 feet in depth, is now full of activity, and filled with molten lava to within a few feet of the brink.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

The house known a few months ago as Wood's Museum, and now rechristened as above, was opened to the public for the season yesterday evening. Incidents of this sort are habitually considered as interesting, and the attractiveness of last night's *solennità* was heightened by the fact that the occasion was further to make known a new play, from the pen of Mr. Joaquin Miller. The piece acted during the evening is called "The Danites," and its five acts rehearse a story of life in California, carried on by personages intended to be distinctly original and racy of the soil. It may as well be declared at once that we would a great deal rather read a romance founded upon the incidents Mr. Miller has used for his play than submit to frequent representations of the gentleman's dramatic works. There may be some truth in the trite saying *poeta nascitur, non fit*, but a proverb in respect of playwrights, asserting the very reverse, could be depended upon. "The Danites" is the author's maiden effort, and the announcement that it is should, therefore, be held as equivalent to a plea for indulgence. The play needs it. As an acting piece it contains much that is obscure and tedious, and, in all essential points, it is as improbable as a tale from "The Arabian Nights." A writer for the stage may be forgiven for the unlikelihood of his narrative, but it is only by the consummate skill shown in handling his material and rendering it effective that he can secure forgiveness. Obscurity and tediousness, on the other hand, are unpardonable. And in Mr. Miller's "Danites" both prevail, while the poet's lack of familiarity with the dramatist's technique keeps him from disguising, for 10 consecutive minutes, the improbability—not to say impossibility—of the events he relates. We shall not seek to describe them at length, though a hasty outline of the plot they constitute may be sketched. Previous to the beginning of the drama, "The Danites," an offshoot of Mormondom, who, as an organized body, combine religion, murder, and rapine in their every-day life, have slaughtered the Williams' family, with the exception of *Nancy Williams* and *Georgie*, a seven-year old child. Two of the "Danites" track the fugitives to a miners' camp situated at the foot of the Sierra Nevada. Here they lie in wait for them, and, as supposed at the time, kill them and hurl their bodies into the depths of a convenient abyss. After-scenes disclose that the murderers' last crime has failed of success. *Georgie* does not reappear, but is heard from through the post, in the final tableau, and *Nancy*, in the garb of a boy, and bearing the euphonious name of *Billy Piper*, wanders through the piece and fills the principal part in what is really the main episode of the drama. *Huldah Brown*, a comely schoolmistress, comes to the camp, and straightway all the miners fall in love with her. She conceives a strong liking for *Billie Piper*, but *Alexander McGee* wins her hand. Just before the marriage she discovers *Billie's* sex, and, naturally, allows the mysterious personage many agreeable privileges which *McGee's* jealous companions observe, and do not neglect turning to profit when opportunity arises. In due season, they awaken *McGee's* jealousy and almost determine him to join them in wreaking revenge upon *Billie*. The two "Danites" who represent that worthy band and roam about like the three anabaptists in "The Prophet," have found out that *Billie* is none other than *Nancy Williams*, and join issue with the enraged camp. Just in the nick of time, however, *McGee* determines to give his confidence anew to *Billie*, and it suddenly dawns upon him that the two loudest leaders of the mob are ripe for the gallows. About 30 seconds' reflection suggests to the miners that they had better hang these worthies than molest *Billie*, and, while they depart on this labor of love, the persecuted damsel resumes her cast-off garb and is restored to perfect happiness by the punishment of the "Danites" and the receipt of tidings of the well-being of her long-lost brother. All this is not so bad, but a hearing of the drama does not make plain its story with desirable promptness or clearness. The piece is wanting, too, in action, and three of the five acts have feeble terminations. Nor is the work particularly characteristic. As we said of "Ah Sin," the scene of "The Danites" might be shifted to any land where rough and honest personages could be met, and the slangy language put upon the lips of the characters is hardly expressive or original enough to be worth preserving. Yet the language of "The Danites" is its worthiest element. There is too much of it, and many passages of the piece in which the name of the Deity occurs again and again, and two or three singularly coarse pleasantries in act fourth, ought to be excised, but, as a whole, the work is written with exceptional purity and force, and some of the "speeches"—especially those assigned to *Billie Piper*—are exceedingly poetical, and not at all far-fetched or too high-sounding. While Mr. Miller uses the pruning-knife at the stages referred to, he would also do wisely to reduce the quantity of lachrymose verbiage assigned to *Billie Piper*. This person occasionally reminds one of Jeremiah, and latter-day prophets of so sombre a type are somewhat out of place in a theatre. "The Danites" is carefully, and, at its most important points, impressively acted at the Broadway. The lateness of the hour at which the performance ended does not, however, admit of an elaborate review. For the present we must be content to mention Miss Kitty Blanchard's *Nancy Williams*—and *Billie Piper*, of course—as a personation of uncommon sympathetic charm and considerable detail and force; a respectable, but, as yet, rather superficial and conventional representation of *Alexander McGee*—a commonplace character, at best—by Mr McKee Rankin, and a droll sketch of *William Wise*, a comic individual recalling *Solon Shingle* more than anyone else by his appearance, supplied by Mr. W. H. Lytell. Messrs. Aldrich, Bowers, Cogswell and Pratt—Mr. Pratt portraying *Washee-Washee*, the fourth Chinaman now before the public, and, we sincerely hope, the last—and Misses Lillie Eldridge, Ida Jeffreys, and Ada Gilman sustained the remaining parts. The play has been put upon the stage with all that could be wished in the matter of scenery, and the theatre in which it was performed, as we ought to have remarked at the outset of this notice, has been repainted, regilded, rendered generally comfortable and bright, and provided with a new curtain by Signor Arrigoni, which, on account of the occasional superabundance of Mr. Miller's prose, might with advantage have had more frequent exhibition, yesterday, than was allowed it between 8 o'clock and 11:30.

MR. SHERMAN IN ERROR.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday says: "Secretary Sherman in his Mansfield speech estimated the tonnage of the Mississippi River at 3,000,000; the Northern Lakes 3,000,000, and the New-York Canals 4,172,170 tons; total, 10,172,170 tons, against which the four trunk lines carry 27,649,502 tons. The estimates for the water lines are ridiculously erroneous; and if that is a sample of the information collected by the Bureau of Statistics, it ought to be reformed or abolished. For example, there is flo

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000	N. W. C. C. G.	89⅛	400	Erie Railway	9¼
4,000	do.	89¼	200	do.	9⅜
3,000	do.	89¼	200	do.	10
8,000	N. J. C. 1st, con.	72	100	do.	10
200	Del. & Hud.	47⅛	100	do.	10
25	do.	47	2000	Lake Shore	58½
100	do.	47⅛	500	do.	58⅝
300	do.	47⅜	500	do.	58⅝
100	do.	48	1800	do.	58⅞
100	do.	48⅛	2500	do.	59
100	do.	48¼	2125	do.	59⅛
100	do.	48⅜	1000	do.	59⅛
200	do.	48⅜	1600	do.	59⅜
100	do.	48¾	600	do.	59⅜
100	At. & Pac. T.	19¾	600	do.	59⅝
800	do.	20	1000	do.	59⅝
500	West. Union	79⅞	2100	do.	59⅞
2200	do.	80	100	do.	60
1000	do.	80⅛	1500	do.	59¾
10	do.	80¼	1000	do.	59⅞
200	do.	80⅜	100	Cen. of N. J.	17⅞
200	do.	80⅜	100	do.	17⅝
200	do.	80⅜	1000	do.	17⅝
500	do.	80⅜	300	do.	18
800	do.	80½	200	do.	17¾
500	N. Y. C. & H.	98½	100	St. Paul	27¼
500	do.	98⅝	100	do.	27
600	do.	98⅞	1000	St. Paul pf.	64
100	do.	99	300	do.	64⅛
100	do.	99⅛	600	do.	64⅜
700	do.	99	100	do.	64⅝
250	do.	99¼	200	do.	64⅞
200	do.	99¼	200	do.	65
100	do.	99¼	100	do.	65⅛
100	Pacific Mail	22⅜	25	H. & St. J.	28
100	do.	22⅝	700	North-western	26¾
100	do.	23⅛	100	do.	26⅞
200	do.	23⅛	100	do.	27
100	Rock Island	98⅛	200	do.	27¼
100	do.	98½	200	North-west. pf.	57¼
200	do.	98⅝	300	do.	57⅜
100	do.	98⅝	200	do.	57⅝
100	do.	98¾	200	do.	57¾
100	Illinois Cen.	60½	25	do.	57⅞
1000	Mich. Central	51¼	200	do.	58
200	do.	51⅜	200	Wab. P. Rec.	6¾
600	do.	50⅞	200	Ohio & Miss.	4¼
500	do.	50¾	200	Morris & Es.	74
500	do.	50⅝	3000	D., L. & W.	97
100	do.	50⅜	100	do.	47
200	do.	51	300	do.	47¼
500	do.	51⅛	600	do.	47⅜
200	do.	51¼	300	do.	47⅜
300	do.	50⅝	200	do.	47⅜
600	do.	51⅛	100	do.	47⅜
200	do.	51⅛	100	do.	47⅜
100	do.	51⅛	200	do.	47⅜
400	do.	51⅛	100	do.	47⅜
800	do.	51⅛	200	do.	47⅜
100	do.	51⅜	100

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Victoria....Sept. 1. 11 A. M. | Anchoria....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Elysia....Aug. 29, 9 A. M. | Australia....Sept. 8, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

WESER.....Sat., Sept. 1 | DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 8
MOSEL.....Sat., Sept. 1 | ODER.....Sat., Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low est rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $75, $65, or $75, according to state-room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Canada, Th., Aug. 30, 3 P. M. Greece, Th., Sept. 6, 3 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M. The Queen, Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M.
England, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M. Spain, Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

AMERIQUE, Portzol.....Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sarglier, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
PEREIRE, Danze.....Wednesday, Sept. 12, 8:30 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Aug. 25, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, TUESDAY, Aug. 28, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. Kempton, THURSDAY, Aug. 30, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. G. LOWNDES, H. SANDERSON,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For PANAMA, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Friday, Aug. 31

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Sept. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 12

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MEXICO, McINTOSH.....Saturday, Aug. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEASEN.....Wednesday, Aug. 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK, THOMESEN.....Wednesday, Sept. 5

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO, McINTOSH.....Saturday, Aug. 25

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Sept. 3 and Sept. 23 for Vera Cruz and the Mexican ports.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHEERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

POMMERANIA.....Aug. 23 | GELLERT.....Sept. 6
WIELAND.....Aug. 30 | SUEVIA.....Sept. 13

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS.
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

The United States Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

1:30 P. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Wexiott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9 P. M. at Mawgeot.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 6, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:00, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 6, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:00, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of FLETCHER FELTER, JOHN PARK and WILLIAM V. B. SCHANCK, partners, &c., bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant of bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Fletcher Felter, John Park, and William V. B. Schanck, of the County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts, upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and choose one or more Assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 663 Broad-street, Newark, in said district, on the eleventh day of September, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Stacia S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

R. L. HUTCHINSON,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIGMUND GOGE and CHARLES M. WYANT, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sell by public auction, by FIELD, MORRIS, FENNER & CO., at No. 603 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 12th day of September, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the stock of furs, skins, and materials for the manufacture of furs, (consisting of seal-skin sets, sacques, muffs, &c., &c.,) late the stock in trade of S. Gege & Co., of said City of New-York. Any further information may be had of the Auctioneer or of the undersigned, at his office, at No. 212 Broadway, in said City.

CHARLES F. ABBOTT, Assignee.

au24-law3w Th*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HARRIS ROSENTHAL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Harris Rosenthal, of the City, County, and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 229 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the sixth day of September, A. D. 1877, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. LOUIS F. PAYN, Marshal.—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK F. BEALS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by said Frederick F. Beals in said district, praying to be declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twelfth day of September, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of August, 1877.

au16-law3w Th* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

LAW SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL SESSION (107TH) OF THE LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Washington-square, begins Oct. 1 next, and ends June 17, 1878. A written as well as an oral examination is required for a degree; lectures from 4 to 6 P. M., for the convenience of students in offices. For circulars, examination papers of 1877, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Secretary of Council, No. 141 Broadway, or to D. R. JAQUES, Professor and Secretary of Faculty, No. 291 Broadway.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The twentieth annual term of this Institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones-st., New-York, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, and continues until May 16, 1878. The course of instruction embraces two years. For catalogues, &c., address, at No. 8 Great Jones-st.,

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL (EUROPEAN) SUPPLIES families and schools with efficient and well-recommended professors and tutors, visiting or resident governesses, from America and Europe; Mrs. Mitchell examines foreign teachers personally; office hours, 10 till 4. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th-st.

AN ACCOMPLISHED LADY, EXPERIENCED as teacher of mathematics, higher English, Latin, and German, desires a position in a school; highest references. Address Miss A. B., Box No. 165 Tribune Office.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL,

RIVER-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th sts.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

French, German, and drawing taught in all the classes. Instruction given in the elements of natural history, of chemistry, and of physics, both by lectures and by text-books. Pupils fitted for college and for business.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Four free scholarships in the Stevens Institute of Technology open to the competition of the graduates of the Stevens High School.

TERMS REDUCED.

For first and second classes, $100 per annum; for third and fourth classes, $150 per annum. Tuition per term in proportion.

Fall term begins Oct. 3.

For circular or catalogues apply to the Principal.

Prof. EDWARD WALL.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,

STAMFORD, CONN.

Fortieth year begins Sept. 10. Emphatically a home school; situation unsurpassed; THOROUGH instruction and discipline; careful moral and Christian training. Number limited. Circulars sent on application.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Ladies and Children,
NOS. 21 AND 23 WEST 32D-ST.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, L.L.D., Rector.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.

Autumn term begins Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Having added the adjoining building to St. John's, increased facilities for the several departments of the school are gained, and a large sunny room for a Kindergarten secured, which, under the care of an experienced teacher, will open Oct. 1.

A CLASS FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY.—Designed to prepare boys thoroughly for the best colleges; number of pupils limited to 12.

Fall term begins September 26. For particulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, No. 713 6th-av., after September 16.

REFERENCES—President Charles W. Eliot, Harvard College; President James McCosh, Princeton College; Henry M. Alexander, Esq., New-York City; William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., New-York City, and many others.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,

NO. 25 WEST 46TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

Reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 20. Circulars and references sent on application.

French spoken fluently in one year. (Kindergarten.) Latin, drawing, singing, pastel, water-color, needlework, &c., included in the tuition.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

Fall session opens Sept. 19, 1877; entrance examinations Sept. 19, 20, and 21; catalogues, with full particulars, may be had of the undersigned; the department of music, drawing, and painting will be open hereafter as a school for special instruction in those arts. For circulars containing full information, apply to W. L. DEAN, Registrar, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCHOOL,

NO. 448 MADISON-AV.

Preparation for College, Scientific Schools, or Business.

Hours of session, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Hour for study only, (optional,) 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.
Term begins Tuesday, Sept. 25.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY,

For ladies, Leroy, Genesee County, N. Y.; 43d year opens Sept. 13, 1877; full college curriculum; the school of music, adopting German and conservatory improvements, and the College of Fine Arts, under the direction of accomplished New-York artists, pursuing the best methods of the European schools of art, afford to pupils the best advantages. For catalogues address

E. E. L. STAUNTON, Vice-Chancellor.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., New-York. Fourteenth year begins Oct. 1, 1877. French the language of the school. Collegiate course of four years. Careful training in primary and preparatory classes.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pottstown, Montgomery County, Penn.—The twenty-eighth annual session begins on THURSDAY, Sept. 6. Pupils received at Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 40 miles from Philadelphia. Limited in numbers. For catalogues, apply to GEORGE G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st. (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Apply by letter until Sept. 6, when Miles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—24th year, opens Sept. 10. 20 instructors. 11 departments. College preparatory, English and business courses for gentlemen. For ladies, college course, with baccalaureate degree. Primary department. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

READY FOR WORK.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, will reopen for the year on MONDAY, Sept. 3. The Principal will be in his office daily, during August from 9 A. M. to 4. P. M.

S. S. PACKARD.

A MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF ALONZO FLACK & BRO., Claverack (N. Y.) College and Hudson River Institute, will be at the Devonshire Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot, from 3 to 7 P. M. daily, where he will be pleased to see parties desiring to arrange to enter the school.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA HAVING REmoved her French and English Boarding-school for young ladies from Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, to Morristown, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19. Terms for board and tuition in English, French, and Latin, $360 per annum.

KIND CARE.

Thorough teaching. Twenty-sixth year.

BENJAMIN MASON'S Boarding-school for Boys fits for college or business.

Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

MOELLER INSTITUTE, No. 336 WEST 29TH-ST.—German-American Day and Boarding School; prepares for business and college; connected with this Institute is a Kindergarten and a Conservatory of Music.

P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtou, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—One hundred and eighth year begins Sept. 12; sends 30 boys a year to college; prepares for college, scientific school, or business; 20 boarders. Rev. D. V. FISLEY, Rector.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen Sept. 18; regular collegiate course; languages, music, and painting; terms moderate. For circular address

MISS S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

WILSON COLLEGE FOR LADIES, CHAMBERSBURG, PENN.

Address Rev. W. T. WYLIE, President.

STAMFORD, CONN.

Mrs. RICHARDSON'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 24.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 19; careful elementary training; excellent facilities in languages and music.

MURRAY-HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 109 West 34th-st., an English and Classical School for boys, opens its 14th year, Sept. 17; terms reduced. JOSEPH D. HULL.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 10 boys under 14 years; opens Sept. 3; prospectus sent; terms moderate. Send for circular.

$150 A YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION; EPISCopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J.
Rev. T. M. REILLY, Rector.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, CARMEL, N. Y.—A school for both sexes. Healthful, homelike, thorough. Rates reduced. Fall term Sept. 5. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—MISS S. O. HOFFMAN will reopen her school for young ladies and children, Sept. 19, 1877; a limited number of boarders received. For circulars, &c., address as above.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 24; thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, &c. Circulars at Putnam's book store, No. 182 5th-av.

MRS. M. RODGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 48th-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School for boys, established in 1854, and pleasantly located on Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 10.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will open on the first Monday of September.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-School for Young ladies and misses, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19, 1877.

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The Misses JACOT will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. Circulars sent on application.

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INSTRUCTION.

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ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

during the last 12 years, have withdrawn, and will open a school Sept. 17 for the thorough and careful preparation of boys and young men for college, business, or scientific schools. Call or address for the present No. 208 East 72d-st.

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THE RESTLESS POLITICIANS.

TRYING TO ORGANIZE A NEW PARTY.

ANALYSIS OF THE OFFICIAL ROLL OF SO-CALLED "INDEPENDENTS" IN THIS CITY —A NUMBER OF EX-OFFICE-HOLDERS REINFORCED BY DISINTERESTED DEMOCRATS— THE LARGE DEFICIENCY MADE UP BY APPOINTING REPUBLICANS WHO REFUSE TO SERVE—THE MOVEMENT A FOOLISH DEVICE OF SILLY DISCONTENTS.

Hitherto when a new party has been formed, or an old one reorganized, the principal leaders in the movement have come to the front and given the weight of their names to the cause, and have avowed the motives which animated them. In the movement to "reorganize" the Republican Party in this City, no one who is known to those inside of politics to be engineering the movement has allowed his name to appear on any list of officers of any one of the twenty-one district associations which are asserted to have been last week organized in this City. The reason for this novelty in political history is a simple one. The new faction claim to be peculiarly the representatives of President Hayes' civil service reform, and to prove it, have adopted as their constitution the constitution of the regular Republican organization, with an apparently important amendment. This amendment provides that "no person who is an officer of any political organization can be a candidate for any office under the Federal Government." As every one of the men behind the new movement is notoriously seeking office under the Federal Government, there is good reason why they should not appear on the surface. The following list of the leaders referred to is sufficient evidence of the truth of the assertion:

Thomas E. Stewart, ex-Park Commissioner. —

William Haw, Jr., ex-Superintendent of Letter Carriers' Department.

Benjamin F. Manierre, ex-Police Commissioner.

John S. Gilmore, ex-Gauger, Custom-house.

Samuel Le Comte, ex-Internal Revenue Assessor.

Hugh Nesbitt, ex-Inspector of Dumps, Street-cleaning Department.

Michael Neville, ex-Inspector, Custom-house.

Joseph Forbes, ex-Clerk in Tax Office.

James L. Hastie, ex-Contractor of Stationery to Police Department, under Manierre.

John Drake, ex-Weigher in the Custom-house.

Chester H. Southworth, ex-Clerk in the Custom-house.

William Atkinson, ex-Foreman of Painters in the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Christopher Pullman, ex-Candidate for State Senator.

Hugh Coleman, ex-Night Inspector in the Custom-house.

The claims and interest of the leaders have been freely stated by themselves. They say that Mr. Evarts and Mr. Schurz requested them to make a re-enrollment of the Republicans in this City, to the end that all the better class of Republicans might be brought to the front. How far they have succeeded in this will be seen by the subjoined analysis of the district associations. They claim that in a short time the Collector of the Port, the Surveyor, the Naval Officer, and other Federal officers here will be one and all removed, and when this is done the new party men trust to their influence to be enabled to name the successors to the removed officers. They further claim that they will send contesting delegations to the State Convention, and, having all the influence of the Federal patronage at their command, will capture the convention and make such a ticket as they please. The latter part of the programme, however, is one which they have already seriously blundered in. The convention, by the regulations of the party constitution, will of necessity have to reject the claims of the contesting delegations.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

In the First District the new movement is engineered by the brothers John and Joseph Lafond, both of whom are in the shoe business. They are assisted by the former's son-in-law, George W. Brigham, so that the Lafond family and the Independents of the district may be regarded as practically identical. Dr. William L. Harding, who figures as President, is a respectable gentleman, but with comparatively little influence. Of the delegates to the General Committee, Dr. J. U. Merrill has already disavowed any connection with the concern. Patrick Fleming is a Democrat, who voted and worked for Tilden last Fall, and Daniel Terry is an ex-Post Office employe, twice discharged for good and sufficient reasons. About half of the officers and delegates are entirely unknown to the political leaders on either side, while the total number of "Independents" in the district is nowhere estimated at more than 30, not a dozen of whom ever voted the Republican ticket.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

In the Second Assembly District the President is John Noonan, who is unknown to the Republicans of the district. The first Vice-President is John Cavagnero, an Italian, who developed Republicanism at the same time that he announced his opposition to its regular organization. The second Vice-President, Andrew R. Story, and the Secretary, William F. Barry, are not known in the district. The Treasurer, Louis Ritagliato, is an Italian, whose Republicanism is of recent growth. Of the delegates to the General Committee, the only ones known to the members of the regular Republican association are John J. White, Daniel Moore, and John Mullane. White and Moore were once members of the district association. White went off with the Liberals, and has never acted with the Republicans since. Moore went over to the Democrats. Of the Inspectors of Election, James F. White, like his brother, became a Liberal, and has since acted upon occasions with the Democracy. The movement in this district is engineered by Dennis McLaughlin, once the Chairman of the Regular Republican Association of the district, but who was defeated by Mr. Dennis Sheehan last Winter. He claims to have been cheated, and appealed to the Central Committee, but had no case. He appears now to be determined either to get place in the regular party or to help the Democrats by running the so-called Independent Organization, which is made up of his followers.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

In the Third Assembly District the President of the "Independents," John D. Kinner, has never belonged to the local Republican Association; Richard H. McGuire, the Secretary, and Matthew Barclay, one of the Inspectors of Election, have both been expelled from the regular Republican organization for affiliation with the Democrats; Sidney Smith, a delegate to the General Committee, is a discharged Custom-house official, and Richard Clawson, the Sergeant-at-arms, is a Democrat and former place-holder under Coroner Flynn and Judge Dowling. Well informed members of the party say that there are not half a dozen genuine Republicans in the whole affair.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The President of the Independents in the Fourth District, William H. Townley, was never known to vote in that district. He is a resident of Williamsburg, Long Island. William H. Webb, one of the Vice-Presidents, is a Democrat, and has acted as a Democratic Inspector of Election. George O'Connor, the doorkeeper, never called himself a Republican, and never belonged to the regular Republican Association. George Willett, an Inspector, professed to be a Republican, but never gave open evidence of the fact. Benjamin Hobday, the Secretary, never belonged to the Republican organization of the district, but is trying to get a position on the Custom-house night watch. Dr. Thoma, one of the delegates to the General Committee, was formerly a member of the district organization, but was expelled for having voted the Democratic ticket for the past two years. He was one of the organizers of the Independents in the district, and presided at the enrollment.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

George W. Betts is reported to be the leader of the Independent machine in the Fifth District. His brother-in-law and about a dozen young men of no political proclivities in particular, have joined "just because Betts wanted them to." Several of those who have signed the roll say that they did so under a misapprehension. A. E. Pratt, the doorkeeper, is a Democrat, and a number of the few remaining members are of the same kidney. This new movement does not number 20 voters altogether out of the 2,900 polled by Republicans at the last election.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Daniel C. Durand, the President of the Independents in the Sixth District, was once a member of the regular Republican organization, but withdrew a year ago. John F. Carrick, the First Vice-President, was never identified with the Republican Party. Thomas Kirkpatrick, a delegate, has been a Liberal, but is usually a Democrat. Charles B. Freligh, another delegate, was proposed for membership in the regular Republican Association a few days ago. His name has been used by the Independents without his consent. John D. Post, another delegate, is an ex-policeman, and was never a Regular Republican. Patrick F. Carroll, Inspector, was a member of the Republican Association, but was dropped from its roll over a year ago.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Seventh District Independent Organization owes its existence directly to the efforts of Mr. Thomas E. Stewart. The primary meeting was held in a small paint shop, in Eleventh-street which will not hold 40 persons, and it was not full. Persons who were present say that there was no enrollment-list, and that the names of persons to form the General Committee were taken from the Directory. David Seaman, the President, has not been an active politician. Dr. F. A. Burrall, one of the Vice-Presidents, is comparatively unknown. Horatio Forbes, Treasurer, is a warm friend of Thomas E. Stewart, and is a Liberal. No one knows who the Secretary, John R. Keppeler, is. Of the delegates to the General Committee little could be learned. William W. Dilkes is a policeman retired and living on a pension. Frank J. Mors is not in the Directory, and his citizenship is doubted by those who have heard of him. W. P. Richardson has been out of the party since the Greeley movement. T. S. W. Titus, a colored man, has always been a worker with the regular organization, and the use of his name is unauthorized. The Inspectors of Election include Charles A. Rosenmiller, whose name is not in the Directory, and Joseph Rice, who could not be found in the district. The primary was attended by an unnecessarily large number of Democrats, who seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Henry C. Bangs, the President of the Eighth District organization, is but little known in the district. He is said to be a barkeeper. George Sunkel, one of the Vice-Presidents, is entirely unknown. The Treasurer, John E. Marrin, was once employed in the Custom-house, but, being discharged, went into Tammany Hall. Carl Gellman was a member of the Republican Association, but was dissatisfied because he was not provided with a place. Samuel McGregal is a scrub of the same character. Thomas H. Flanagan is a Democrat. Michael Neville was once an Inspector in the Custom-house, but was dismissed. John Hall, and Frank Wilmarth are pronounced Democrats.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Ninth is one of the strongest Republican districts in the City, having a working Republican majority, and being an essentially American district. The "Independent" clique here is much less formidable than several other factions which have at times sprung up in the district, and does not number at the outside more than 35 individuals, and most of those persons are inexperienced men; John M. Costa is the recognized leader, and most of the members are his personal friends and acquaintances. A number of them say that they joined, at Costa's request, just for the fun of the thing. Ex-Assemblyman Andrew J. Campbell is another leading member, as is also Charles J. Rose, one of the "criers" at the Gold Board. Costa and Arthur H. Harley, one of the Inspectors of Election, are still retained in the Republican Central Committee of the City. Among the intelligent Republicans of the district the movement is regarded as of little importance.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The organization in the Tenth District appears to have been wholly the creation of Democratic politicians. A few days before the primary meeting was held Alderman George Hall and Mike Neville—one of the disappointed Republicans who deserted the body and joined Tammany Hall some time ago—began scouring around among the Greenback men in the district, and engaged the attention of a few patrons of a lager-beer saloon at No. 237 Fifth-street, kept by Mr. P. C. Bamberger. When the night for the election came, half a dozen men—never more than seven—collected around a cigar box, and without any enrollment list except one which had previously done duty for the Greenback organization, they elected—without the formality of a ballot—the list of officers which was published afterward as the choice of the Independent Republicans of the district. Everybody present got an appointment, and one name in the list—that of Henry Bayley, was used twice, the second time as "Josh" Bayley. P. C. Bamberger, the President, was a Peter Cooper man last Fall, and worked with the Greenback Party. Henry J. Prinz, First Vice-President, a fresco painter, was also a Greenbacker, as was William A. Konow, the Second Vice-President, who was not in the meeting, and did not know of his election until the following day. John A. Gieg, Jr., the Secretary, was last Fall a Greenback man, but has been heard to express his intention to work with the regular Republicans this Fall. Edwin W. Rehap, Sergeant-at-Arms, has not yet cast his first vote. The Treasurer, George Williams, was formerly a Deputy Sheriff at Greenpoint, and was then presumably a Democrat. Henry Bayley, of the General Committee, is called "the smartest of the lot," and is a book-keeper, now out of work, and ready for a situation. Philip Prinz, Jr., another member of the General Committee, has reached the tender age of 17. Herman Korth, named for the General Committee, does not live in the district. Additional names in the General Committee are those of Henry Gellman, who will cast his first vote next Fall; George W. Knapp, not in the Directory, and put down at random "to fill up;" John H. Eichler, copied from the Greenback enrollment list; John Elter and James Moore, suggested by Hall and Neville. E. Knapp, whose name was put in, it was found, by mistake, as he has a standing debt with Bamberger, which greatly annoys that person; and Jake Smith, a Greenbacker. The man who ran this meeting—R. Shanner, or Shannon, a Democrat—appears on the list of Inspectors of Election with "Josh" Bayley, a double, and P. C. Bamberger. Since the organization of this powerful body the Seventeenth Ward Independent Republicans, an organization which has always opposed the regulars, has given tokens of a desire to affiliate with the regulars and abandon its independent existence.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The election of the Independents in the Eleventh District was conducted by about 25 men, although it was claimed that there were 125 names on the enrollment lists. B. F. Manierre is the controlling spirit here. The First Vice-President, John S. Gilmore, is a friend of his, and has been out of office about as long as Mr. Manierre. R. P. Bagley, the Secretary, was formerly a member of the regular organization, but a frequently disappointed applicant for office. The Sergeant-at-Arms, Andrew Gillespie, was removed from the Custom-house. It is understood that the names of Dorman B. Eaton and Legrand B. Cannon were used without authority. Alanson S. Jones is a former Police Surgeon, and is the Second Vice-President of the regular association, with which he has recently acted. James L. Hastie is known as a fugleman of B. F. Manierre, and did the printing for the Police Department so long as his patron was connected with it. Dan Meeks is a removed Custom-house inspector, and when the force was reduced, because he had other means of support—namely, two liquor shops on Eighth-avenue. John Gillespie, one of the General Committee, is a discharged office-holder. James N. Leed is another "sorehead." W. J. Turl was a member of the regular organization, and is an incurable applicant for office. W. Wilson denies any connection with the organization.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Chester A. Southworth is the President of the Independents in this district. He was once an Alderman, tried to get a re-election, failed, and has since been a chronic sorehead. Frederick Young, advertised as one of the Vice-Presidents, says his name is used without his consent. Frank Stevens and William Pfarrar say the same. John J. Cashman, the Secretary, was employed in the Custom-house, but was discharged at the time of the reduction of the force there. William Dennis was employed in the Navy-yard several years ago. Upon being discharged, he became a Democrat. Henry P. Keeland is what is called a regular "kicker." He was once employed in the Fire Department Repair-yard, but left. The failure of the regular association to procure him another place embittered him. Thomas Nash is the keeper of a lager-beer shop on Sixth-street. He is a Democrat, and voted for Tilden. William H. Huber is a constitutional "sorehead," and revolted when he failed to procure a clerkship in Judge Gildersleeve's court. Webster Myers resides in Greenpoint. Seaman Johnson was once a regular Republican. He held positions in the Navy-yard and in the repair-yard of the Fire Department. When he lost his last place he renounced his allegiance to the Republican Party.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

In this district the movement appears to be practically a revival of the old Fenton organization. The President, John D. McLean, is a respectable man, of independent means, who quarreled with the regular organization about a nomination to the Assembly. Hugh Carnes and Andrew Miles, Vice-Presidents, are Greeley and Fenton men; James Boiles, the Treasurer, is another; the Secretary, W. W. Montague, is a young boy; the door-keeper, Nicholas Smith, is another Greeley man. Of the delegates to the General Committee, Mr. George M. Mitchell is a gentleman of good standing, a school-teacher by occupation. James A. Cowie is an intimate friend of Thomas Stewart; Thomas Drummond, a man who has always voted the Democratic ticket, and is aching for an office. The other persons named on the ticket are either unknown in the district or known as having left the regular organization since the Greeley movement.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

S. W. Ostrander, the President of the Independents in the Fourteenth District, was formerly a clerk in the Custom-house. Paul Schmitzler was never known as a Republican, nor was H. C. Price. Andrew Nolting is a Federal office-holder, being employed as a clerk at the works carried on under Gen. Newton's direction at Hell Gate. Hugh McIntyre is not a resident of the district. E. Barquet is a colored man who is said to have become an Independent because his ability is not appreciated in the regular association. J. Schaefler is a lager-beer seller, a trimmer, and at one time was a Liberal. Adolph Roland is a sorehead, whom nobody can satisfy and nothing please.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The President of the Independents in the Fifteenth District is J. E. M. Lordly. He is a gentleman of excellent standing socially, a member of the regular organization, and has gone off owing to some dissatisfaction with the officers. The Vice-Presidents, Richard J. Vanderburg and Louis Riel, are unknown in the district; probably Democrats. The Secretary, Joseph Mackey, is a respectable young man just attaining his majority. The Treasurer, J. E. Whitehead, is unknown. Doorkeeper, Alexander Ritchie, a poor hanger-on to any and all parties. Of the Inspectors of Election, Joseph Lane and Alonzo Calhoun are members of the regular organization; John Gault is unknown in the district. Of the delegates to General Committee, Christian F. Tietjen is a member of the regular organization, but somewhat dissatisfied with it for not doing more for him than it has done. E. C. Lee is known as a chronic growler and ex-President of a Greeley Club. Abram Quackenbush is a respectable dealer in hardware, and a good man to have, as he will probably pay for the tickets, &c. John J. Garbutt is always ready to join any man or any party which promises a dollar. Matthew Wilson is a gentleman suffering from chronic discontent. Henry Irey and John Fraser are unknown. Henry Bradley was an Independent Democrat, and was appointed to some place by Commissioner Disbecker, but he worried that individual so much that he had to discharge him. John McGinness is a decent working man. Patrick Ward is a member of the regular organization. William P. Quinn is a lawyer and a strong Democrat, and has been boasting for the past few days that he was going to "mash" the Republicans in this district with this "Independent" organization. William Conroy is an assistant to a Deputy City Marshal, is a Democrat, and an active worker for that side; hence his presence in this organization.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

This district is distinguished by its thorough organization, excellent discipline, and general harmony of feeling among the Republicans. The "Independents" here claim to number about 60. The persons who acted as enrolling officers and Inspectors of Election at the primaries last Thursday, were the following: Richard Bennett, ex-policeman, ex-Fireman, and ex-bung-starter, was discharged from each place for intoxication. Edward Dubois, ex-Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, ex-Police Clerk. John Adams, name not in Directory and unknown in the district. Col. Holmes, who was named for President, is a wealthy manufacturer and a prominent resident of the district, and immediately repudiated the "honor" through the columns of THE TIMES. The Colonel, while in no sense a politician, is a stanch Republican, and has always voted that ticket. First Vice-President Samuel Ray is unknown in the district; Second Vice-President Aaron S. Green is equally unknown either to the district or the Directory. Financial Secretary William Schuler, Custom-house employe; Corresponding Secretary, George Austin, not known in the district. Treasurer, John Baxter, not known; Sergeant-at-Arms, Richard Kelly, not known. Of the Inspectors of Election, Thomas Bruce and John Sewell are not known in the district or in the Directory. Delegates to the General Committee—Valentine P. Snyder, not known in the district; Horatio Young, formerly a laborer in the United States Weighing Department; Frederick Bauminster, not known in the district; Benjamin Holmes, not known in the district; David Woods, late employe in the Brooklyn Navy-yard; Michael J. Farrell says his name was used without authority; Robert Kennedy makes the same statement; James W. Mullen, not known; William Kedney, not known.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

In this district there are only a few men whose names appear on the list of officers of the "Independents" who are known to the old residents of the district. These men are mainly persons who were prominent Fenton men, and the new movement is, therefore, a revival of that defunct organization. Mr. George P. Bradford, the President, was a strong Fenton and Greeley man. He is an eminently respectable gentleman. Mr. E. L. Bullock, the Treasurer, is a Democrat and Greeley man, and an ex-clerk in the Police Department. Mr. Weeks W. Culver, delegate to the General Committee, is a respectable young lawyer, and it is not known whether he has consented to the use of his name. Charles Johnson, another delegate, is an ex-employe in the Navy-yard and Post Office; Benjamin Weaver is known as an old Republican; Ezekiel Thompson is a member of the regular organization; Robert Campbell, delegate and Treasurer of the association, is a steady old Republican, a man of large influence and greatly respected in the district. He and Mr. Alex. Frost, President of the regular organization, have not been able to get along very well. All the other persons whose names are on the ticket are unknown—probably they are new residents of the district.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

While the name of Mr. Christopher Pullman does not appear in the list of names chosen by the Independents of the Eighteenth District, he is very well known as the moving spirit of the body, and his friends are well provided for. Erastus Mead, the President of the district, was four or five years ago in the regular organization, but then broke away, having been at all times an applicant for any office that could be had. B. B. Chappell, the Secretary, was formerly in the Custom-house. He claims to be in the regular organization. George Mulligan, the Treasurer, formerly had the carpenter work of the Custom-house, and lost it, and has since been disaffected. The Inspectors of Election are all ex-office-holders, Joseph Scott, one of the number, having been a recent applicant. Coles Raynor, the doorkeeper, is one of Pullman's employes. Of the delegates to the General Committee, Thomas F. Rightmore was formerly in the Custom-house; Samuel J. Glassey repudiates the new organization; Dr. H. T. Hanks is said to be waiting for the nomination to the Assembly from the district; D. D. T. Marshall is remembered as Excise Commissioner and President of the defunct Security Savings Bank; James N. Trimble repudiates the organization, and claims his membership in the regular body; James Ingram is a pet of Manierre, and last Fall contributed $25 to the campaign fund as consideration for the privilege of being named a delegate to the Central Committee this year; Henry Beeney is a "side-partner" of Ingram; Capt. S. R. Johnson is a Liberal, who refused last Fall to take part in the Boys in Blue demonstration. Thomas W. Nixon is a political "ringer," who has been kept at work for the last three years by the Republicans, and would willingly accept any position.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

In the Twentieth Assembly District the "First Vice-President," Dr. Allen C. Heath, repudiates any connection with the "Independents." Mr. Seymour L. Bunce, their alleged "Treasurer," is Treasurer of the regular association. Of the delegates to their General Committee, David Babcock is a regular Republican—"Don't know him"; and Capt. Alton "has no connection with them." Charles Wiegand "knows nothing of them." Abijah Pell "never heard of them before." Bernard F. Mullin is not a member of their organization, Charles Baumgartner does not recognize them, and William Lannihan did not even know that there was such a party in existence. Joseph Penanton, an Inspector of the Supreme Court, and who is put down as another of the General Committeemen, says he never heard of them before he saw his name printed as one of their officers. Simon Hazleton's name was used without his consent. William Fulmer is a member of the Executive Committee of the regular organization, but as he is a persistent place-seeker, and has been unable to procure a paying position in his old association, it is possible that he has joined the "Independents." The same may be said of Richmond Doncourt. Michael Finn owns two or three sash carts employed by the Police Department. It is possible that he has become an "Independent" to command himself to Democratic Police officials. Thomas S. Knox has a grievance against the regular organization in that he recently lost his place in the Custom-house. Timothy Hanley ran for the Assembly as an Independent Democrat in 1875. Another of the Independents, Robert Amos, is a Democrat. Well-informed politicians of both parties say that the number of the enrolled "Independent Republicans" in this district does not exceed 20. They may have more names on their roll, but if so they are made up of Democrats or men who never voted a Republican ticket.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Independent organization of the Twenty-first District is stamped indelibly with the mark of "Bill" Haw, who is the head and front of the body. He has grouped around him a large number of his political friends, some of whom are honest, but most of them are soreheads, desperately ready to join any organization which gives promise of office. Alderman Beyea, who is the President, when the split in the party occurred went out, and is known as a sorehead, disappointed because he was defeated for Alderman two years ago by Edward E. Townsend and William O. Davis, Vice-Presidents, are well known as persons of light calibre. Arthur P. Hinman, Secretary, is a henchman of "Bill" Haw. John Egan, Treasurer, is an avowed Democrat. In the last election he worked for Joseph Fallon, the Democratic candidate for Assembly. He was expelled from the Republican organization at the same time "Bill" Haw was, and both, it will be remembered, were afforded ample opportunity to object to the charges preferred against them before they were expelled. Egan is an ignorant man, and it is thought that his main ambition is to get control of a couple of ash routes in Harlem, and there are few persons who would select him for the custodian of funds. The inspectors chosen by the Independents form a somewhat remarkable collection of persons. "Jimmy" Roper, an inveterate applicant for office, is known as "Haw's man Friday;" Nelson Moth, recently in the Street Department, an office-seeker, is in the new organization "waiting for something to turn up," and Payson Dwight is an inspector turned out of office, who wants to get in again. Norman Campbell, Sergeant-at-Arms and friend of Jo Haw, would take office if he could get it. Of the delegates, H. C. Robinson is remembered as the former President of the regular organization, who did not run it successfully; John K. Boniface is a good member of the regular organization, and acted with them at a recent meeting; John Carland, Jr., John E. Hagerty, A. P. Hinman, and "Dr." Michael Flynn are all Haw men. Haw's name was omitted because it was felt that his name would be too great a load for the new organization to bear. He was present at the election, however, and made a speech.

EXPLOSION OF CHEMICAL WORKS.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE DEPUTY MARSHAL IN CHARGE OF THE PREMISES—WHAT CAME OF LIGHTING A MATCH.

At a late hour Tuesday night a fire occurred in the chemical works, owned and operated by Charles Kensler, corner of Flushing and Evergreen avenues, Brooklyn, E. D. The place, at the time, was in charge of the United States authorities, having been seized by Deputy Marshal Cochen, on suspicion of illicit distillation. Deputy Marshal John Renz was in charge of the works, and yesterday made the following statement to Fire Marshal Keady, who is investigating the case: He said that he took charge of the place at 5 o'clock, and, as usual in such cases, remained outside, it not being considered safe to place strangers inside such a place at night for the reason that they might accidentally do some damage, or injure themselves. About 11 o'clock he went into the building and lit a match to see if everything was all right. He walked through the building, and down toward the rear part, and when about half way across the room he saw a flame about 12 inches long on top of one of the tanks in the left hand corner of the room. He did not know what was in the tank, or whether or not it was covered, and wisely came to the immediate conclusion that it was not best to stop to investigate. He was informed by the man he relieved that there was fire under the boilers, but he did not go to see whether there was or not. It was not more than a minute after he lit the match when he saw the flash of fire, and as the flame increased rapidly in size he made a rush through the door on the opposite side of the building and ran as rapidly as possible across the lots toward Flushing-avenue. He had not been more than one or two minutes out of the building when he heard an explosion, and looking around saw the whole place go up in flames. He did not see any one around the place before the fire, but saw a man named Bernard Brady there afterward, and understood that Brady owned a pickle manufactory in the building. He also heard Brady say that it was a pity that half a dozen Deputy Marshals had not been inside the building when the explosion took place, as they had no business to come and seize a man's place until they knew what they were doing—adding that he knew that if the Marshal lit a match, the place would "go up."

Bernard Brady, the pickle manufacturer, testified that he originally leased the premises, and sub-let them to Kensler, who manufactured a preparation for dissolving shellac for varnish; he was positive that there was no whisky manufactured on the premises; there was an ether still there, and he was of the opinion that the explosion occurred in that still.

Notwithstanding Mr. Brady's positive statement, when the Marshals who made the seizure made the usual search they found a lot of mash, a still, and other apparatus. The premises were not seized on suspicion of being an illicit still for manufacturing whisky, but on the ground that the proprietor was in the habit of manufacturing alcohol, which he used in the manufacture of ether, and thus evaded the Government tax on the former article, and was thus enabled to undersell his competitors in the ether business. Yesterday afternoon Kensler was arrested, taken before the United States Marshal, and held in $2,500 bonds pending the investigation.

RIFLE-SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

PRACTICE BY THE LONG RANGE TEAMS—THE STOCK EXCHANGE MATCH FOR THE "BRONZE" MEDAL.

The second day of the first regular practice of the American and New-Orleans teams passed off pleasantly yesterday, and the shooting was very good, although not up to the handsome scores of the previous day. The New-Orleans team shot somewhat better. Its Captain, Mr. Buckley, attends very closely to his men. No change in the wind or light escapes his notice, and it is due somewhat to his coaching that the team keeps together and works so harmoniously. The American team shot according to the admirable system introduced by its Captain, Gen. Dakin, and made a team total of 1,562 out of a possible 1,800 points. The Amateur Club was more largely represented than it was on the previous day, several members having been telegraphed to by Col. Sanford to come down and try their fortunes yesterday in order to send a team to Canada independent of the members who are in the American team. The wind was "an ugly fish-tail breeze," as on Tuesday, blowing from a southerly direction from the rear of the firing point toward the targets and veering suddenly from right to left throughout the day. The scores made by the American team were as follows, the highest attainable individual score being 225 points:

FRANK HYDE.

Yards.					Total.
800	5	5 5 5 4	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4	5 4	—73
900	5	3 5 5 5 5	5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5	5	—69
1,000	3	3 5 5 5 5	5 5 4 2 3 5 5 5	3	—63—205

L. L. HEPBURN.

800	3	4 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5	—72
900	5	5 2 5 5 4	4 4 3 5 4 5 4 2	—62	
1,000	3	5 5 3 4 5	5 5 3 4 5 5 5 5	—67—201	

T. LAMB, JR.

800	3	5 4 5 5 5	3 5 5 3 5 5 5 5	5	—68
900	5	5 3 4 5 5	5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4	—67	
1,000	4	3 4 5 3 5	4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5	—66—201	

L. WEBER.

800	5	5 5 4 5	5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5	5 4	—71
900	5	3 5 5 5	3 5 4 5 4 5 4 4	—66	
1,000	2	5 4 5 4	5 5 4 5 5 3 5 5	—64—201	

L. C. BRUCE.

800	4	5 5 5 5	4 3 5 4 5 5 5 5	5	—70
900	5	5 4 5 5	5 5 5 5 4 5 0 5	—67	
1,000	5	5 4	4 4 4 0 5 5 4 4	0 5	—63—200

W. H. JACKSON.

800	5	5 5 5 5	4 5 3 5 4 5 5 3	5	—68
900	5	3 4 5 4	5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5	4	—68
1,000	2	3 5 3 5	4 5 5 4 3 5 5 4	3	—60—197

L. L. ALLEN.

800	5	4 5 5 5	4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5	5	—72
900	4	4 5 5 5	3 5 5 5 3 3 5 5	3	—63
1,000	3	4 3 2 3	5 5 4 5 5 5 3 5	4	—59—196

MAJOR H. S. JEWELL.

800	3	4 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4	5	—71
900	5	4 4 5 5	3 5 4 4 4 5 5 4	5	—67
1,000	5	0 3 4 2	5 5 4 5 5 3 3 5	4	—57—195

GEN. T. S. DAKIN.

800	5	5 5 4 4	5 4 5 5 3 5 5 4	5	—68
900	5	5 5 4 5	5 5 5 5 4 5 3 4	5	—70
1,000	3	2 5 2 5	0 5 5 3 2 2 5 3	5	—52—190

C. E. BLYDENBURGH.

800	4	4 5 5 5	5 5 5 4 0 5 5 0	0	—37
900	2	3 3 5 5	3 5 4 4 4 5 4 5	4	—60
1,000	2	4 3 2 5	5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5	5	—61—178

Following are the scores of the New-Orleans team and reserves:

DUDLEY SELPH.

Yards.					Total.
800	4	4 5 5 5	5 4 3 5 5 5 5 5	4	—68
900	5	3 5 5 5	5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5	5	—70
1,000	3	5 5 5 5	4 2 5 4 4 5 5 5	5	—67—206

WILLIAM ARMS.

800	5	5 5 5 5	4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4	5	—72
900	4	4 5 5 5	5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5	—68	
1,000	5	3 4 5 4	5 3 5 5 4 5 4 4	5	—66—204

JOHN GLYNN, JR.

800	3	5 5 4 5	4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5	—71
900	5	5 4 5 0	5 5 5 3 3 3 4 4	—59	
1,000	5	3 0 5 5	5 5 5 2 5 5 3 0	3	—53—183

E. T. MANNING.

800	4	3 5 5 4	5 0 3 4 4 4 5 4	5	—59
900	5	4 3 3 5	3 4 4 5 4 5 5 5	5	—63
1,000	4	5 3 0 2	5 4 3 3 5 3 4 5	5	—55—179

R. G. EYRICH.

800	5	4 4 5 5	4 5 5 3 5 5 4 5	3	—66
900	5	3 0 5 5	4 0 5 0 4 4 5 3	3	—51
1,000	5	4 5 5 3	4 3 5 4 3 4 4 3	5	—60—177

J. E. RENAUD.

800	5	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 4 4 0 3	4	—65
900	3	4 4 3 4	3 4 4 5 5 5 5 3	4	—60
1,000	0	5 0 3 5	3 2 5 0 4 0 0 3	3	—38—163

The Amateur Club team made the following total scores:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Major Henry Fulton	72	69	63	204
W. M. Farrow	70	64	64	198
Lieut.-Col. E. H. Sanford	69	65	62	196
R. Rathbone	68	66	58	192
J. P. Waters	66	61	62	189
G. Geiger	67	65	57	189
Wallace Gunn	69	62	56	187
E. H. Madison	67	65	55	187

The Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club held a meeting immediately after the conclusion of the match, at which it was decided to practice next Tuesday and Wednesday, and the Secretary was directed to send a telegram to the Victoria Rifle Association at Hamilton, Ontario, informing that body that an effort would be made to select a new team, which can comply with the Canadians desire to shoot the match on Monday, Sept. 3, instead of Saturday, Sept. 1.

The committee of seven having in charge the accommodations for visitors during the Fall meeting and international matches, visited the range in the afternoon, and finding that the proprietor of the land lying back of the range wanted an exorbitant rental for its use for the purpose of shooting the "Fulton" match at 1,000, 1,100, and 1,200 yards, it was decided to abandon the project. It was also decided to assign four targets, designated K, X, W, and I, to the British team for its use during the match.

The Stock Exchange Rifle Club shot for the "bronze" medal at 200 yards; 10 shots. The scores are as follows:

D. Chauncey, Jr.	38	J. R. Maxwell	26
A. S. Davis	36	W. T. Phippard	26
C. A. Meigs	35	S. E. Cook	24
E. A. Drake	33	E. W. Gould	21
T. W. B. Hughes	32	F. L. Eames	20
C. A. Grymes	27		

DEATH OF A BRAVE WOMAN.

Mrs. Catharine Louisa Harris died yesterday, in the 46th year of her age. Her death is noticeable from the fact that she was the woman who risked her own life in August, 1875, in order to render assistance to Mr. James H. Noe, the brush merchant, who was killed in his store by John Dolan, who was afterward executed for the offense. It will be remembered that after Dolan had attacked Mr. Noe he was followed by the latter to the roof of the house, and that Dolan there again attacked him and left him gagged and senseless. Mrs. Harris lived in the adjoining house, and, hearing the moans of the dying man, went to his assistance at the risk of her own life, having to climb over the roof in order to reach him, and then to slide down the slanting roof of the next house. She was an important witness at the trial of Dolan, and received great praise for her courage.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

A woman suffrage meeting was held in Denver, Colorado, on the evening of the 15th in

The New-York Times.

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THE WAR ON THE OSMANLI.

HARD FIGHTING IN SCHIPKA PASS.

TEN ATTACKS BY THE TURKS REPULSED—THE RUSSIAN POSITION VERY STRONG—ENORMOUS TURKISH LOSSES REPORTED BY THE RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Advices from the Russian Head-quarters at Gorny-Studen, dated yesterday afternoon, state that the battle in the Schipka Pass is still proceeding. The enemy has renewed the attack many times with fresh troops, but each time has been repulsed with heavy (Turkish) loss.

Additional details received here regarding the battle in the Schipka Pass state that the Russians repulsed successively 10 vigorous attacks made by the Turks, the positions of the Russians being very strong. It is not true that the forces of Lieut.-Gen. Mehemet Ali and Suleiman Pasha have effected a junction. The Russians are preparing to attack several Turkish positions.

No further news has yet been received regarding the battle in the Schipka Pass. The capture of the village of Schipka should not be confounded with the repulse of the Turks at the southern entry of the pass. The village, which is two miles from the entrance of the pass, was, as reported, evacuated by the Russians, who fell back behind their redoubts. It should be understood that after the actions at Yeni-Saghra and Eski-Saghra. Gen. Gourkho retired, unmolested, by the Hainkoi Pass, while the Grand Duke Nicholas and Prince Eugene, after with difficulty extricating their force from the Eski-Saghra defile in the lower Balkans, retreated by the Schipka Pass, which has remained guarded by Russian infantry and guns established there ever since the pass was taken.

The latest Russian official telegram, dated Gorny-Studeni, Aug. 23, says: "Our troops in the Schipka Pass have behaved heroically. After they repulsed 10 attacks on Aug. 21 the Turks only kept up a desultory fire. Three guns of a Turkish battery were dismounted by our fire and fell over the cliffs. The Turkish forces do not diminish. Our reinforcements arrived last night, some having marched 40, and some 56 versts in one day. Our losses are comparatively light, but, unfortunately, we have many officers *hors de combat*. The Turkish losses are enormous. Gens. Dowschinsky and Stoljetoff command the Russians in the Pass."

TURKISH OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS.

DETERMINED ATTACKS ON TIRNOVA—THE TURKS REPULSED AT SELVI—ATTEMPTS TO BREAK UP THE RUSSIAN OUTPOSTS AT SEVERAL POINTS—AN IMPORTANT BATTLE NEAR ESKI-DJUMA IN WHICH THE RUSSIANS ARE DEFEATED.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A special edition of the *Evening Standard* has the following Bucharest dispatch, dated this afternoon: "The Turks attacked Tirnova yesterday, but were repulsed. The engagement was recommenced to-day. Osman Pasha's troops made an attack on Selvi, with the intention of advancing upon Gabrova, but Prince Mirsky repulsed them, even before the arrival of a division which he asked for as a reinforcement."

MANCHESTER, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Eski-Djuma to the *Guardian*, dated Tuesday, says: "Lieut.-Gen. Mehemet Ali left this morning for Rasgrad to inspect the camp and defensive works, after which he will return to Shumla. There are 60,000 troops at Osman-Bazar, which place is entirely deserted by the inhabitants."

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Telegrams from the seat of war seem to show that the Turks have at last commenced serious operations against the Russian positions from three sides simultaneously. Thus a Bucharest telegram states that Osman Pasha commands in person a strong reconnoitring force near Selvi. This reconnoissance may account for the previous report of an attack on Selvi. A Russian official telegram, dated Gorny-Studeni, Aug. 22, evening, says as well as attacks in the direction of Schipka and Selvi, the Turks have made attempts to break in upon the Russian outposts on the side of Rustchuk, Rasgrad, Shumla, and Eski-Djuma. Mehemet Ali, who commands in that section of the country, telegraphs to Constantinople on Aug. 22, claiming that his forces have repulsed six Russian battalions, reoccupied the heights of Seghardi, and also repulsed the Russians before Rasgrad, and achieved other minor successes.

Reuter's Constantinople dispatch, dated Aug. 23, evening, contains the following: "Telegrams received here announce that the Russians have been defeated and driven back, with great loss, in an important battle near Eski-Djuma."

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The *Standard's* Constantinople special has the following: "A telegram from Mehemet Ali claims that the Turks captured two guns, many prisoners, and great quantity of ammunition and rifles at Eski-Djuma."

The *Daily News'* correspondent telegraphs from the Russian Head-quarters, Wednesday, as follows: "It is a nervous time for the Russians until their strength increases sufficiently to put them comparatively at ease. Any day a blow may fall and strain their resources to the utmost. The Turks are actively menacing the Russian positions all around, and by no means allow the Russians to build on the assurance that there will be no hard fighting until the Grand Duke Nicholas gives the signal to begin. The defenders of the Schipka Pass consist of but 20 companies, consisting of relays of the Bulgarian Legion and a few battalions of the Ninth Russian Division. The Second Division has therefore been diverted from its intended destination before Plevna, and is marching on the Schipka Pass, one brigade being at Gabrova to-day, and the other at Tirnova. In a recent visit to the front before Plevna, I was surprised to find that so few reinforcements as yet had reached the Russian troops holding it. They are unquestionably inferior in numbers to Osman Pasha's army. Compared with before the battle, there is but an addition of Roumanians and the Sixteenth Division, but to-day are crossing the Danube 8,000 reserves to fill up the gaps in the Ninth Corps. On the other hand Prince Schackoskoy has marched his brigade of the Thirty-second Infantry Division back to his original position confronting Osman Pasha. Accordingly, on the Plevna front, when the Ninth Corps gets its complement the Russians will have two army corps—the Fourth and Ninth—including the forces watching Lovatz and Selvi. I roughly estimate the whole Russian force confronting Plevna at from 65,000 to 75,000 men. There can be no question of their anxious eagerness to be allowed to fight again. Indeed, they do not smother their murmurs at the delay, which I think will not be as long now as most people imagine. The Russian authorities are greatly pleased with the appearance and apparent efficiency of the Roumanian artillery. The Roumanian troops are everywhere now spoken of with a consideration not previously evinced. The bulk of the reinforcements are somewhat delayed on the way from the Russian base, but the cavalry division of the Guards is expected to cross the Danube in a forthnight and a brigade per day to follow in a steady stream. The water is bad here. The Emperor has been slightly indisposed, but is now quite recovered."

The *Times'* dispatch from Therapia reports that the Porte has officially informed the British embassy that Mehemet Ali has gained a great victory between Osman Bazar and Eski Djuma, capturing several guns and inflicting great loss. The Russians were the attacking party.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent states that the Khedive of Egypt, in return for his military services to the Porte, demands the right to form a navy.

THE WAR IN MONTENEGRO.

THE TURKS ADVANCING ON NICSICS—SEVERE FIGHTING NEAR CENIPOTAK.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Ostrok, dated Aug. 22, says: "The Turks have entered Sharansi and are advancing steadily toward Nicsics. There are only two battalions to resist them. They will probably reach Brobniak to-night."

A Reuter telegram from Agram announces that sanguinary fighting has been going on for the last three days near Crnipotak between the Turks and insurgents under Gotnb. Ali Saib claims to have repulsed a Montenegrin attack on Podgoritz, and stormed the Montenegrin fortified positions.

OUTBREAKS IN TURKISH PROVINCES.

INSURRECTIONS IN CRETE, THESSALY, AND BOSNIA—TWO BATTLES IN CRETE—A PART OF THESSALY DECLARED TO BE IN A STATE OF SIEGE—FRESH OUTBREAK OF THE BOSNIAN TROUBLES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The latest news from Turkey shows that there is a renewal of activity not only at the actual scene of operations between the Turks and Russians, but also in places where disturbance has hitherto been merely latent. Thus Reuter's Athens telegram announces that an insurrection has broken out in Crete. The Turks have taken refuge in the fortresses. The Christians have retired to the mountains. Two engagements have been fought, one in the Department of Canea and the other in Retimo. These, although unimportant in themselves, unquestionably commenced there. [Note.—To judge from correspondence published in the London papers describing the excited state of Greece, it seems that the Government will hardly be able to avoid action if the movement in the neighboring Provinces of Turkey continues.]

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople states that the Porte is taking measures to prevent the enrollment of volunteers for Greece. A flotilla of Turkish gun-boats and cutters are watching the coast. Reinforcements have been sent to Thessaly and Epirus. Nineteen districts of Thessaly, in the region of Mount Athos and Larissa, have been declared in a state of siege. The Ottoman commander at Larissa telegraphs, Aug. 22, that a battalion and a half of Turkish infantry, with two guns, defeated 200 Greek bandits who landed seven hours' march from Larissa. The Turks captured 122 rifles and a quantity of ammunition. The Greeks fled to the woods.

It is reported that the Greek Minister at Constantinople has assured the Porte that the insurgents in Thessaly are simply brigands.

The Bosnian insurrection also appears to have broken out again.

REMODELING THE MAP OF EUROPE.

A GRAND CHANGE PREPARING—NEW BOUNDARIES BETWEEN OLD COUNTRIES—BUT WHICH ARE NOT YET FULLY DETERMINED UPON—THE GREAT POWERS AS MAP-MAKERS—THE LATEST POLITICAL CURIOSITIES.

From our Own Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1877.

The gravity of the situation, from a political even more than from a military point of view, is exciting much anxiety among the Roumanians, of whom many do not hesitate to express their doubts as to the wisdom of the policy of "action" adopted by the Government, and their regrets that, not being strong enough to resist, they did not limit their participation in the war to a purely defensive attitude. The elder brother of the Prime Minister, Mr. Demetrius Bratiano, has published a clever pamphlet in this sense imploring his countrymen to halt while there is yet time, and not rush blindly into a conflict for which neither the financial nor the military resources of the country are sufficient to secure a successful issue. Unfortunately, the Prince is obstinately determined upon proving that he has the abilities of a great General, and as he is aided and abetted in his martial ardor by his Cabinet, and as the wine has been drawn, the nation will be forced to drink it, whether the taste be a pleasant one or not. No one anticipates any real danger of a Turkish invasion, but a continuance of Russian lack of success may cause certain complications whose consequences will be grave to all the nations of Europe, although they be not direct participators in the Russo-Turkish struggle. As matters stand now, the necessity for the withdrawal of the Imperial Guard from Poland becomes more and more probable with each reverse of the Army of the Danube, and it is this eventuality which may precipitate the catastrophe. I have seen many letters from Warsaw, and in all is confirmed the report that great though smothered agitation prevails there, kept down for the time being by the presence of strong Russian garrisons, but ready to break out as soon as these shall be diminished or withdrawn. In well informed political circles here it is asserted that, with a view to this eventuality, an arrangement was made last year between the Cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburg for an occupation of the Polish Provinces by German troops, if such a measure should become necessary. No one has ever doubted that the chief promoter of the present war was Prince Bismarck, who, it is asserted by people in a position to know, and who weigh carefully their words, that the Chancellor has, with the collaboration of Prince Gortschakoff and Gen. Ignatieff, devised a plan for the remodeling of the map of Europe, to which both Russia and Italy have given their unqualified adhesion. This treaty will be followed, at the proper moment, by a war with the nations of Western Europe, and particularly with France, whose partition is to be the price paid by Russia for Germany's moral support until after the conclusion of satisfactory terms with vanquished Turkey. Bulgaria, Roumania, and one-half of Servia, with a certain amount of territory in Asia Minor, are to be annexed to the Russian Empire. Should Austria consent to join the alliance, she will receive Bosnia, the Herzegovina, Servia west of the Morava Valley, and Roumelia—that is to say Bulgaria—south of the Hœmus, Epirus, Thessaly, Thrace, and Macedonia as far as Salonica, which is to become an Austrian port. If she refuses to give her adhesion, Hungary and Transylvania are to be divided between Germany and Russia, as also Galicia; the other provinces to enter into the Germanic Confederation, with the exception of the Tyrol, Illyria, and Dalmatia, which are to be given to Italy. The Bosphorus is to be opened to the commerce of all nations, with Constantinople as a free port under the collective guarantee of the high contracting parties. France is to be invited, and if necessary compelled, to make the sacrifice of Belfort and the remainder of Lorraine to Germany; of Nice and Savoy to the kingdom of Italy. Toulon is to become an Italian port. Holland, Belgium, and eventually all Poland, are to be annexed to the German Empire.

It is maintained that the text of this secret arrangement is in the possession of the French and English Cabinets, and that the knowledge of the perils in store is the cause of the change of Marshal MacMahon's policy toward the Radicals, who are ready to thwart measures of the most vital necessity provided they can thus obtain some personal or party benefit; of the movement of British troops to the Levant and of the mobilization now imminent of the Austrian Army. I give this combination for what it is worth; rather, indeed, by way of a political curiosity than as being imminent, although its realization is far from being an improbability, and is quite generally believed here, where the fears of the population are increased by the circumstance that, although all the foreign military attachés have left the Russian Head-quarters, the representative of Austria is known to have been permanently withdrawn by his Government.

The Turks, however, have something to say about the matter, and it may be they will assist some of the powers in arranging the map of the future. I gave in one of my recent letters a résumé of the conditions of peace imagined by the Czar and Prince Gortschakoff. From the *Baskiret*, (the "Truth,") the official journal of Constantinople, I translate the following, which is considered by the Turks to be the only one capable of securing a durable settlement of the Eastern question:

First—Independence of the Caucasian populations from the Black Sea to the Caspian.

Second—Annexation to the Ottoman Empire of the Russian Province of Tiflis, which, by the establishment of the independence of the Caucasus, will be virtually separated from the central Government.

Third—Establishment of a line of fortifications along the Pruth, to be garrisoned by Ottoman troops, the incapacity of the Wallachians to defend their territory being notorious and admitted even by themselves.

Fourth—The expense of these garrisons to be defrayed by the united Principalities, whose annual tribute shall be proportionally increased.

Fifth—The Principality of Montenegro to be abolished.

Sixth—The navigation by Russian war vessels to be forbidden in the Black Sea, the Sea of Azof, and all the great rivers which are their tributaries; this clause to apply to all the arsenals and dock-yards at present belonging to Russia along these waters.

Seventh—The evacuation of the Khanats of Turkestan by Russian troops, and the recognition of their independence.

Eighth—The restoration of the Crimea to the Ottoman Empire.

Ninth—The reconstruction of Poland as a distinct State, with an autonomous and independent Government.

This document is curious, as showing the divergence of views between Russian and Turkish statesmen.

RUSSIAN NAVIGATION RULES.

STRINGENT CONDITIONS IMPOSED ON ALL MERCHANT VESSELS ENTERING RUSSIAN PORTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The following regulations have been issued by the Russian Government to be observed by vessels entering and sailing from certain Russian ports:

War having been declared on the 12th of April last, entrance into and departure from the Port of Odessa, those of the Taman, of the Dnieper, of the Bug, in the Strait of Kertch, and in the Bay of Sebastopol, is allowed to vessels only on the following conditions, which, although they are not provided for by the International Maritime law, may be established at the present time, when the ports are protected by obstructions in the shape of mines whose passages must remain secret:

First—Every vessel on its arrival must heave to outside of the line of the mines, where Russian officers with their crew shall go on board, and, taking charge of the said vessel, shall bring it into port, after having become convinced of the regularity of the ship's papers.

Second—The Captain of the said vessel shall sign a written pledge, both for himself and passengers, that during the whole time of sailing through the passes no person shall remain on deck or try to see through the port-holes or scuttles the route followed by the vessel.

Third—The same conduct shall positively be observed when merchant vessels leave the ports, that is to say, a Russian officer and crew shall take charge of said vessel according to articles 1 and 2.

Fourth—In case of the appearance of an armed cruiser in places whence it would be impossible to observe the entrance and departure of vessels, the Russian authorities shall require it to be withdrawn to a certain distance until the vessel shall have been able to effect its entrance or departure. Until this formality shall have been accomplished no vessel shall enter or depart. But at the same time Captains shall be notified that hostile cruisers might be unwilling to consent to this proposition, and that they might immediately commence hostilities. In this case vessels stationed in the port and being thus debarred from leaving it expose themselves inevitably to all the hazards of the enemy's fire.

SENATOR MORTON'S ILLNESS.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN HIS CONDITION—BELIEF THAT HE WILL RECOVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 23.—Dr. James H. Woodburn returned from Richmond this evening. He went over last night to consult with Dr. Thompson in regard to Senator Morton. He reports that the condition of the Senator is not changed materially from yesterday. He rested well during the night, and is in good spirits. His appetite craves more than is prudent for him to eat, and this has retarded his recovery. In answer to a question as to his ultimate recovery, the Doctor responded that it would be difficult to say, but he thought there would be at least a partial recovery. The Senator's faculties are as keen and as bright as in the best days of his life.

LATER.—A special from Richmond just received says that Dr. Bliss has arrived and fully concurs in the opinion that the recent unfavorable symptoms in Senator Morton's case are in no sense an aggravation of paralysis, but arise from indigestion. After a careful examination Dr. Bliss gives it as his opinion that there is every reason to believe the Senator will recover.

THE MAGGIOLI BURIAL CASE.

FATHER VIVET ANXIOUS TO HAVE THE MATTER AMICABLY ADJUSTED—HE RECEDES FROM ALL HIS ORIGINAL POSITIONS AND IS WILLING TO MAKE CONCESSIONS—PROBABILITY OF FATHER VIVET'S REMOVAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., Aug. 23.—Father Vivet has at last relinquished all hope of forcing Mrs. Maggioli, by legal means or otherwise, to remove the remains of her husband from the Catholic Cemetery. Backed by the moral sentiment of the community, the plucky little Italian woman, weak and frail as she is, has been more than a match for the crafty and cunning priest, who has used every means in his power—threats, protests, and appeals to her religious scruples—to move her from her resolve not to have the memory of her husband insulted and his resting place desecrated. Appalled by the tide of public sentiment which set in when he had his outrageous order served upon her, commanding her to have the body of her husband disinterred from the grave that she had bought and paid for, and overwhelmed by the disgraceful character of the disclosures that his inhuman action has caused to be made concerning his own connection with the affair, Father Vivet gave to the public to-day a statement which is an abject confession that he has richly merited the shame and contempt that have fallen upon him. He has backed fairly and squarely down from his first position, acknowledging his inability to compel obedience to his priestly rule and dictation, and that he has raised an issue too big for him to manage. He recedes from every point that he strenuously held to in the outset, and expresses a belief that the matter can now be quietly settled without an appeal to law. He asserts that Mrs. Gregory, rather than have any trial in the courts, or difficulty in the church, like a dutiful and yielding member that she is, will consent to almost anything, even to permitting Maggioli's body to lie in the lot which she pretends is hers. How baseless this pretense is the readers of THE TIMES already know, and, as if to make the renunciation of Mrs. Gregory's absurd claim to the said lot all the more contemptible in the eyes of the people, he admits that there is room for another grave between Gregory's and Maggioli's. In the first interview had with Mrs. Gregory by THE TIMES correspondent, she positively refused, under any circumstances, to consent to have Maggioli's body remain beside her husband's, and in the second interview she was quite as earnest in the expression of her unwillingness to have any trouble about the matter. Rather than go into any controversy, she asserted that she would disinter Gregory's body and remove it for burial to Newark, where she had desired to convey his remains at his death. In regard to the report of Bishop Corrigan's intention to remove Father Vivet from his pastorate here, as made public in a New-York paper this morning, it is certainly premature and can have no foundation in fact. It is known to prominent Catholics here, with absolute certainty, that the Bishop is greatly displeased at the priest's conduct, and does not make the slightest attempt to condone or excuse it; but it is just as certain that they are wholly uninformed as to his intended removal, though such action would greatly please the majority. At present there is not the slightest reason to believe that it has been determined to give him a charge elsewhere, much less that his successor has been named. The Italians have responded liberally to the appeal for pecuniary aid for Mrs. Maggioli, and her present necessities are well supplied. The answer of E. M. Turner, attorney for Mrs. Maggioli, to Father Vivet will be given to the public on Saturday. It has been unavoidably delayed.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

DEPARTURE FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT MANCHESTER AND NASHUA—MORE SPEECHES BY PRESIDENT HAYES, SECRETARY EVARTS, ATTORNEY-GENERAL DEVENS, AND POST-MASTER-GENERAL KEY—THE DISTINGUISHED TOURISTS ON THEIR WAY TO WASHINGTON.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 23.—The committee appointed by the Reception Committee of Manchester to go to Concord and escort the Presidential party to Manchester arrived there at 8:10 this morning. The party soon left for Manchester in a special train. The car containing the Presidential party and guests was met at Hookset by a large crowd. The President was greeted by continuous cheering as he appeared on the rear platform. Gen. Natt Head, of Hooksett, introduced the President, who said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: There is some uncertainty as to how long this train will stop; therefore I will begin by the usual exchange of salutations—good morning fellow-citizens and good bye—if I should have no better opportunity to say that; this is our fourth day in New-Hampshire. Entering the State rather in the northern part, crossing the Connecticut above Windsor, we passed into the mountains, spending two days there, and then from the mountains to Concord, via Plymouth, and there we have been greeted with a reception so much warmer, so much better, than we, as individuals, are entitled to have, that one is almost at loss for an explanation for it; and yet I suppose it to mean that the people of New-Hampshire are good American citizens in all things. The State believes in government, believes in union, believes in equal human rights, and therefore her citizens are glad to meet those who are so connected with the Government as to have influence in regard to those various questions. I do not take it to be an indorsement of the views we have, of all the measures we adopt, and yet we have a hope that the people of this town believe that we intend to do the right thing. [Cries of "Good!" and applause.] I do not enter into any discussion of measures adopted, nor into any defense of them; that would be very idle. If they are wrong, the people will soon understand it, or they understand already, and our argument cannot help it. If they are right, they will, of course, be approved sooner or later, and for this judgment of the present and future, I for one am compelled and am willing to leave my public and official conduct. [Applause.] And so I think, my friends, we are sufficiently acquainted. Now I will introduce to you some of the gentlemen who are associated with me in the management of this large piece of machinery which is called the Government. First allow me to introduce to you the gentleman whose appointment in my Cabinet caused some disappointment and some disapproval, I doubt not, among my good Republican friends. I did not consult any of you about it; I think most of you would have said no; [laughter;] but the longer I have associated with Judge Key, the Postmaster-General, the more confident I have felt that I have made no mistake. He was on the wrong side at a very important juncture; he was on the wrong side at a less important juncture; but he is getting right. Indeed, he is almost altogether right. I think by the time we take him through New-England he will be about as good a Yankee as any of you.

Gen. Natt Head, of Hooksett, said: "Before Judge Key comes out, here is the most important member of the Cabinet, Mrs. Hayes, the wife of the President." Mrs. Hayes was greeted with hearty cheers, which she acknowledged. Gen. Key said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am very happy to greet you this morning. You have a Postmaster in this town, and I hope you have a good one. If you do not you must let me know and I will give you a good one. [Applause.] In the Post Office Department we are very anxious to have a discreet man, one that won't intermeddle with secrets that may be passing through his department. If husband or wife writes a sharp letter to their other half he must not tell of it, and if a girl writes a very sweet letter to her sweetheart, he must not let it be known. These things we require to be kept entirely secret, except to those to whom letters are directed. I have been very much gratified with my visit to New-England. I find, coming from a far-off land, the ideas of which have been so antagonistic to yours, that it is natural that I should feel an interest in your people. Well, I find fine looking and clever men, a great many of them; I find beautiful women, and a great many of them too. I take it, after all that I've got a few Yankee and a Southern man together, and get them to talk together a while, or, if you please, a Northern lady and a Southern lady, they would find that all of their differences are more ideal than real. We are all American citizens, and that great cause of controversy that has existed between this section and the South for so long a period exists no longer, and there is no good reason why we should not be the best of friends.

The President then introduced Attorney-General Devens, who said:

I have enjoyed, fellow-citizens, my visit extremely in New-Hampshire. I have seen so many evidences of thrift, of prosperity, of education, of all that follows in the train of these advantages, that I have wondered very much what the prosecuting officers have to do up in this region, whose duties are, as you know, to superintend the execution of the laws against crime, and I really began to feel it a little lonely until I was joined by my friend Attorney-General Tappan, of New-Hampshire. Col. Tappan and I have been wondering, I have seen so little evidence of crime and wrong, what the Attorney-General of New-Hampshire had to do; but it is necessary, I suppose, with all great Governments that there should be with all of our civil service reform a few sinecures—some offices in which people have nothing to do—and the best advice I can give to the people of New-Hampshire is to appoint an Attorney-General as a regular office, and to so confine themselves that he shall have little or nothing to do.

President Hayes then introduced Secretary Evarts, who spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This town will always be famous, as those who have read of your political conflicts know, by teaching a great lesson in education. Your townsman, Gen. Head, was made impressively to feel that the people of New-Hampshire insist upon a man being able to spell his own name. [Cries of "Good, good!"] It is a lesson that never will be forgotten by him, and never will be forgotten by any of us. You had your own way about that, and then you had the Government too, and it is a great thing for people to have their own way and let other people also have their own way. It is said of us Yankees that we are meddlesome, but this is not true. If there is any one thing characteristic of a Yankee, it is the carefulness with which he tends to his own business; but then he considers everybody's business his own business. [Applause and laughter.]

At this point the train started, amid the cheers of the crowd and much excitement.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 23.—A special train from Concord containing President Hayes and party reached the depot here at 9:20 A. M. The distinguished company were received with salvos of artillery, the ringing of bells, and the plaudits of the multitude. Gov. Prescott briefly introduced the President to ex-Mayor Cross and Acting Mayor Devine, who presented the members of the Cabinet and ladies. The excellent arrangements of the Grand Army of the Republic, under the command of Levi L. Aldrich, enabled the party to take carriages without delay. Through the mill-yard for nearly a mile thousands of operatives were ranged in lines on each side, and they also filled the windows of the great buildings to greet the distinguished party. During the entire march on Elm, Hanover, Beech, and Lowell streets bells were ringing, and the places of business and private residences were elaborately decorated with flags, streamers, and ornamental devices. At the Catholic Orphans' Home, on Hanover-street, a large number of children were ranged in line on the adjacent lawn. The streets were thronged by dense masses of people along the entire route. At 10:45 A. M. the head of the column reached Smith's Opera-house, which was crowded, and as the President and his suite ascended to the platform they were received with hearty and long-continued applause. When the cheering ceased Mayor Patrick A. Devine introduced President Hayes, who spoke as follows:

LADIES AND FRIENDS: Our reception and welcome everywhere in New-Hampshire has been gratifying and hearty, but nowhere, I assure you, has it been more gratifying and certainly nowhere warmer than in Manchester. [Applause.] We thank you for such a welcome and such a reception. We are grateful to the good taste of your ancestors whose elms and maples have somewhat tempered the warmth of the reception. [Applause.] Our time is so limited that the committee desire to suggest to you the impossibility of going through that part of the reception ceremony which consists of handshaking. I must say to you, as I said to a number of audiences at different places, that I will be glad that it be understood by the ladies and gentlemen, young and old, that instead of an actual shake of the hand, I now extend to you wholesale a hearty Buckeye shake. [Applause.] On politics and public affairs we need not speak. If an Administration cannot stand upon its acts, leaving out all discussion to friends and adversaries, it cannot stand at all. [Applause.] Talk and argument will not save it; therefore, I must omit all that. I desire to have it understood, and that, perhaps, would be quite as well understood if I did not speak of it, that however defective our methods, however mistaken our measures, the end we aim at is the welfare of the whole country and of all its inhabitants. [Applause, and loud cries of "Good."] We wish to see every part of the Constitution of the United States—the part that is new no less than the part that is old—observed, obeyed, respected, and loved, in all parts of the country. [Applause.] If in anything we are mistaken, the people of the country will correct the mistake. As for me, I look only to the approving judgment of this generation, and if anything we shall do shall be remembered so long, the approving judgment of those who come after. And now, my friends, I am sure you will be glad to be introduced to and to hear the voices of some of those who are associated with me in keeping council in deliberating upon the public affairs of this country. Three members of the Cabinet are present—Secretary of State Evarts, Postmaster-General Key, and Attorney-General Devens, and I hardly know which you wish to see first. [A voice, "All three of them."] The man I was most curious to see, as I had never seen him, was the Democrat from Tennessee. [Applause.] He somehow or other got into the Cabinet to the astonishment, and, I am afraid, dismay, of some of my friends. [Cries of "No, no, all right."] All right now, and I am quite sure, from what I have observed of his ability and dignity, all right in the time to come. [Applause.] However we may have differed in the past, now and in the future we are likely to agree, in this we are now agreed, that this is one people, having, in the language of Webster, one Constitution, one destiny. But knowing this, as you do and I do, that a government based between sections, a government based between two races, can only be on a foundation of equal and exact justice to all men. [Applause.] Without further preface I introduce to you Judge Key, of Tennessee. [Cheers and applause.]

Mr. Key said:

MY FRIENDS: Democrat, as I always have been, I suppose it is hardly necessary for me to justify myself for being a member of the Cabinet under the present Administration, as I believe the Democrats of your Legislature have indorsed this affair, if I remember. [Laughter.] I confess that my accession to the Cabinet was a matter of bewilderment to myself. I have no doubt it was to the whole country. I had great apprehension that it might not be acceptable to the whole Republican Party. As I said yesterday it could not hurt me, but it might have injured his Excellency the President of the United States. But I am very glad to see the manner in which it has been indorsed by all men in all sections and in all parts of the country. [Applause.] I know in times past, gentlemen, there has been quite a conflict of opinion between the different sections, especially between the Northern and Southern States. The views of our people, their ideas, their education, made them honestly differ. But I propose not now to enter into any discussion, or even any remarks on this occasion, as time is short enough to say that in all of this broad land, from one end to the other, every man is free and slavery no longer exists. [Applause.] The gulf which has divided us has been closed and closed forever, and why now should there be any further disagreement between New-England and the South? I have been interested in going through the streets of this city. I had read something, I had heard much, of the manufactures of Manchester, but I confess I had no adequate conception of them. Now, my friends, where do you get the cotton? Why we make it for you in the South. You cannot grow it here. We cannot manufacture our cotton, but the more cotton you manufacture the greater market we have for our cotton, and hence the interest of each ought to be upheld, supported and protected by the other. [applause] But it has seemed to me that we should forget the quarrels of the past, that we should feel that we are brethren; that we belong to a united and inseparable country. [Applause.] One thing I may mention. Recently we have had railroad strikes; we have had those mobs which subverse from them, and I am gratified to say that during all of these troubles which shook, which, I may say, defied the authorities of some of the greatest cities of the nation, in New-England and in the South there was no disturbance, but universal submission to law and order. [Applause.] I hope that this is evidence of peace, of amity, that is to perpetual. [Applause.] I thank you for the manner in which I have been received, and I extend to you my best wishes. [Applause.]

President Hayes then introduced Attorney-General Devens, who made a brief speech.

Mr. Evarts was then presented. He said:

The President has progressed so far through New-England, beginning on the great battle-field which Stark made prosperous, and which made Stark famous; and now we stare at his home, changed indeed in all surrounding features which present themselves to the traveler, from the simple rural hamlet to the great manufacturing city, but unchanged in the character of its people for intelligence, for patriotism, and for devotion to the Union which he offered his life in risk of battle to procure and maintain. I could not but think today, as I looked at these great manufacturing establishments, how much greater supply of cloth there was in the neighborhood than at the time when Stark's feeble companies were so illy clad. It is told that after the battle it was understood that the General was in need of a suit of clothes, and the State of Massachusetts, having taken through a privateer a vessel laden with clothing for King George's officers and men, actually proposed as a tribute of gratitude from Massachusetts to Gen. Stark, to present him with a suit of the clothing thus acquired. The inadequacy of the tribute did not strike all of the lay members of that assembly, but a clergyman, who was a member of the body, finally put a stop to this somewhat ridiculous manifesto by saying that he thought nothing could justify any such transactions unless the Legislature was stark mad, or John Stark was stark naked. [Applause.] And now for the great results of these early battles. We are here a union of 38 States and Territories, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, bounded on the north by Arctic cold and Canada and the tropical heat of Mexico. Was the battle worth that, that we should have such results as this? And when, next in the bosom of this proud people, there was introduced a question, the consideration of which was brought to the arbitrament of arms—when we were driven to the last alternative, whether we would accept a mutilated territory or a corrupted Constitution, New-England answered, "We will submit to neither." The result is that our territory is preserved and strengthened, and the Constitution purified, elevated, enrolled, and for ever saved. Why should we not be satisfied with that conflict? [Applause.] I do not think much of the irreconcilables of the South; I think still less of the irreconcilables of the North. [Applause.] I do not believe that any of our citizens of the North or South will very long be willing to keep the position of being irreconcilable.

President Hayes then spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We regret that we cannot spend a longer time with you. I suspect the audience is suffering from the heat of the room, and possibly from the infliction of long speeches. You will perhaps regret the brevity of the interview much less than we do; and now thanking you for the kindness and heartiness of your welcome, we bid you good morning, wishing that the City of Manchester may have prosperity in the future that will be equal or superior to that of the past. [Applause, and cries for Mrs. Hayes.]

Gov. Prescott then arose and said:

I have one other duty to perform, which is to introduce to this vast assemblage Mrs. Hayes.

Long and continued cheering ensued, which was gracefully acknowledged by Mrs. Hayes.

The party then re-entered the carriages, and were driven to the residence of ex-Gov. Smyth, where an elegant lunch was served. At 10:30 o'clock the party re-embarked in carriages, and were escorted to the depot, where the journey was resumed for Nashua.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 23.—Notwithstanding the extreme heat, all the circumstances connected with the reception and entertainment of President Hayes and the other distinguished guests has been most auspicious, and Nashuans of both political organizations have vied with each other and labored heartily together in perfecting and carrying out the programme. The streets were thronged with people from the suburbs, and the decorations along the route were numerous and beautiful. Mrs. Hayes and the other ladies of the party were intercepted at the Concord Railroad Station, and taken in private carriages to the residence of Mayor Williams, where a reception was held, Mrs. Williams and her daughter introducing the ladies of Nashua who called to greet the wives of the distinguished visitors. At Concord Station the train which had on board the President and those accompanying him was transferred to the Nashua and Lowell Road, and run up to the centre of the city, where carriages were in waiting. The carriages moved through some of the principal streets, halting at the City Hall Building, where the veteran soldiers, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, flanked the approaches on either side, and the Police held the multitude in check while the President's party, invited guests, and the Grand Army passed into the hall. The President and party occupied a slightly elevated platform in front. Mayor Williams delivered an address of welcome. President Hayes responded as follows:

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: This is our fourth day in New-Hampshire. We are now reaching the end of our tour through this interesting and patriotic State. Of all welcomes and receptions we have had, or shall have, I am sure, from lasting, from grateful, from agreeable recollections, your own being the last, will never be forced from our memory. Your Mayor tells us that the town of Nashua has been visited by four chief magistrates of the nation—Monroe, Jackson, Pierce, and Grant. Surely I do not wish to name these distinguished patriotic statesmen of the past with a view to provoke comparison. We all know what those men have accomplished, and of all they have accomplished for their country how little of it that is now best remembered is connected in any way with any political party. We remember Jackson because he said, and acted according to his say, "The Union—it must and shall be preserved." [Applause.] We remember Monroe because he gave to the country not victory for party, but gave it that era of good feeling which will never be forgotten. [Applause.] And so, my friends, if there is any reason why you should be interested in the present Administration of the country, I trust it will turn out to be that after four years are ended something, however small, will be found to have been done for the common good and common glory of the whole country, and of all of its inhabitants. [Applause and cheers.] Now, my fellow citizens, I am quite sure you will be glad to make the acquaintance of some of the gentlemen who are associated with me at the Cabinet Councils in the administration of the Government. It so happens that we have with us of the Cabinet Ministers, the Postmaster General, Attorney General, and Secretary of State. Our time to make your acquaintance is so limited that we cannot be expected to make to you any extended remarks. But all of these gentlemen have exhibited lately in New-Hampshire capacity to say a great deal in a very short time. I wish first to introduce to you a gentleman who is himself living, tangible evidence that union, that conciliation, that harmony, that an era of good feeling is possible to-day in our country. I allude to Postmaster-General Judge Key, of Tennessee.

Postmaster-General Key said:

MY FRIENDS: I came to New-England some days ago to help celebrate the battle of Bennington. In Vermont I met with so many men and beautiful women that I left that State with reluctance [Laughter.] I came into the State of New-Hampshire, a State of which I had heard much, but which I had never seen, and from the first town in it to this, which is the last we are to visit, I have felt that I desired to make each one my home. [Applause.] I have been exceedingly gratified by the reception that has everywhere met me. I take it not so much as a personal compliment to myself as evidence of the good feeling to that section of the country from whence I came. [Applause.] I see among these beautiful young ladies here to-day, upon the badges which they wear the names of the several States of this broad nation, and from that I take it that the people of New-England believe that we have but one country, and that is the boast of all of the States of the Union. [Applause.] They are all beautiful ladies. It has been hard for me to say which was the most beautiful, but I have concluded that the one which bears the name of Tennessee is the most beautiful lady I have ever seen. [Applause and laughter.] But, my friends, I thank you for this demonstration. I must not occupy too much of your time. You have my best wishes. May God bless Vermont, New-Hampshire, New-England, and our wh

THE BRITISH METROPOLIS.

LISTEN TO THE WEDDING BELLS.

HYMEN IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY—THE FAIR BRIDE AND WHAT SHE WORE—THE MARRIAGE OF A LADY MAYORESS, THE FIRST IN HISTORY—AN EVENT WHICH TOOK PLACE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—AN EMINENT NEWSMAN.

From our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1877.

On Thursday I came to London from a little cottage retreat on the Thames, first to transact some business at Westminster, and then to do some work in the city. Hymen obstructed me, both at the Abbey and at St. Paul's Churchyard. I stayed in Palace Yard to watch the operation of putting up there a sort of model of the Cleopatra's Needle which is on its way to this classic spot. I found a crowd at the Abbey. The bells were ringing. The peal of the organ came languidly out into the sunny air. A block of carriages, with bouquet-decked coachmen, made walking down to Dean's Yard a difficulty. The Baroness de Bretton was being married to Lord Garragh. A complaisant verger made way for me and I entered the Abbey. It was a pretty sight, the young, handsome couple in their bridal robes, the bridesmaids and friends in gay attire surrounding them at the altar, the solemn old marble effigies linking past centuries to the present, solemn spectators of the living picture. The bride is the youngest daughter of Baron de Bretton, a Danish nobleman, originally of an old Huguenot family, who left France after the edict of Nantes and settled in Denmark. For the entertainment of the fair readers of THE TIMES, let me record, in the technical language of an authority in these matters, that the bride wore a dress of rich white satin duchesse, trimmed with point de gazé and garlands of orange blossoms; corsage carré trimmed with the same lace and bouquet of orange blossoms and shamrocks. Over a wreath of orange-blossoms, fastened to her hair by several diamond stars, she wore a tulle veil, and her jewels were diamonds and pearls. There was a distinguished congregation. I hope they did not mistake me for Lord Somebody-or-other, coming in late, conducted to a seat by that accessible and pleasant verger, who estimated my position by the coin which I had ostentatiously dropped into his hand. What a long way it goes toward making life happy in London—a half-crown well placed! I noticed close at my side Lord Houghton, who is so fond of Americans, and Lady Diana Huddlestone, who takes her sewing and sits beside her judicial husband at County Assizes. The Earl and Countess of March were there, and Mr. Washington Hilbert, the Bentincks, the Darby Griffiths, and other aristocrats, sat in full view of the altar. Presently, when all was over, the "wedding march" echoed through the building, and the bridal procession filed out through the nave of the Jerusalem Chamber. I had missed my appointment at Westminster, so I chartered a hansom, and shaking off the mysterious influences of the Abbey, which always weigh upon me as if I had stood in the gloom of a long-dead past, I hurried over the embankment only to encounter another joyous block in St. Paul's Church-yard.

I soon remembered that Cupid and Hymen were once more celebrating their high festivities. This second wedding was over, and I became one of a straggling crowd of wedding guests and lookers-on. No marriage had been celebrated in St. Paul's, until Thursday last, for 119 years; and nobody can find in history an instance of the marriage of a Lady Mayoress. When I was in Boston last year I heard Mr. Bailey ("the Danbury *News* man") lecture on London. He said he went to St. Paul's, and was surprised to find that during the service he had been sitting on a Duke and Duchess, grave space being so limited in London that people were buried underneath the pews. Thousands of people were walking over the dead around about St. Paul's on Thursday, and it was a curious nineteenth century sight. The gay carriages of the Lord Mayor, private broughams, and open barouches were taking up the brilliant cortège as it emptied itself from the grand old church to the sounds of a processional march which the organ was blaring forth. The Lord Mayor is a widower. He constituted his daughter Lady Mayoress. Ex-officio he is one of the Trustees of St. Paul's, and being somewhat pompous Lord Mayor, he wished his daughter, (whose vows engaged when he entered office,) to be married at the Cathedral church. His influence was sufficient to secure the privilege, and the wedding was regarded as a peculiarly interesting event, not only on account of the novelty of a Lady Mayoress' marriage, but by reason of the long interval between this and the previous marriage at St. Paul's. The reporters gush over the scene. Pyramidal groups of white roses decorated altar, and between them the crucifix towered up, wreathed with the same chaste blooms. The screen at the back was festooned with flowers, and from the tall banks of blooms in the sacrarium arose beautiful palms and other exotic plants. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Ely, and Canon Liddon assisted at the ceremony, and nothing was wanting to give solemnity and grandeur to the occasion, though the Lord Mayor is "only a tradesman" and the bridegroom a gentleman connected with commerce—a Mr. Price marrying a Miss White. Is this wonderful respect for authority in England that is the mainstay of its free institutions. For the time being the Lord Mayor is the King of the city, the Lady Mayoress the Queen, and in their official capacities they are entitled to the homage of the highest personages in the land, and they get it. While I am standing upon the buried dust of some English noble in St. Paul's Church-yard, the crowd that files by is regal in its imposing stateliness. Imperial and civic lords and ladies, Sheriffs and Aldermen and Chinese Ambassadors make their way to the Mansion-house, where a wedding-breakfast was laid in the Venetian parlors for 1,600 guests, and where the health of the bride and bridegroom was afterward proposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury himself, while the Bishop of Ely gave the health of the Lord Mayor, both the distinguished prelates referring with satisfaction to the revival of a good old custom which they professed to see in the combination of private and public interests represented by the company that surrounded the chief magistrate of the City of London. The Bishop of Ely said of late years there had been an increasing tendency among persons of high official rank to make a marked separation between their public and their private life, excluding the outer world from sympathizing with them in their private joys and sorrows. This he regarded as a mistake, leading as it did to a separation of class from class, and preventing that hearty welding together of the different sections of society on which the happiness of the Empire materially depended. Therefore he considered that not the least of the debts which London owed to its present Lord Mayor lies in the fact that he has broken through the ice which has incrusted society by calling on the citizens of London to join him in his happiness. In days gone by the private life of members of the Corporation was interfused with their public life, and the present festival carried them to the old London days when the city shared the chief magistrate's social as well as his public life.

A friend of mine whose father was a Director of the North-eastern Railway, remembers that respected gentleman mentioning one day over the family dinner that the board had had a curious application made to them. "A little fellow named Smith wants us to give him permission to sell books and newspapers at the stations (depots) along the line; we are going to let him do it." This was the commencement of that wonderful business which eventually developed into a vast trading monopoly similar in character to the American News Agency. Mr. Smith had a small newspaper store in London, which under his shrewd management grew into a vast establishment, employing hundreds of clerks, messengers, carts, horses, and railways. Mr. Smith became the chief distributor of the vast newspaper and magazine circulation of the metropolis and the principal cities of the Empire. He organized the book-stall system, and the advertising arrangements which fill the British depots with wall posters and ornamental placards. Assisted by his only son, Mr. W. H. Smith, he made a princely fortune which, with the business, he left to his partner. A few years ago the surviving Smith contested the honor of representing the City of Westminster in Parliament. I remember seeing through Covent Garden while he was making a hustings speech. The mob were chaffing him, calling out, in reference to his business, "Morning papers," "*Telegraph*," "*Standard*," "*Times*," "*Daily News*," "*Punch*." But Mr. Smith went on calmly discussing the political topics of the day. He was returned to the House of Commons, and was soon recognized as a capable, painstaking member. When Mr. Disraeli succeeded to power he gave office to Mr. Smith, and the son of the "little fellow" who, some 30 or 40 years ago, sold books at the railway stations, is now First Lord of the Admiralty. The appointment was welcomed with cheers by both sides of the House of Commons, and the press indorses the wisdom of it in a general chorus of praise. "In a merely party sense," the *Daily News* (the principal Opposition journal,) says, "Lord Beaconsfield has acted wisely. Into a Cabinet of peers and county members, a Cabinet exclusively representative of the landed interest, he has introduced in the person of Mr. Smith a representative at once of trade and of a great city constituency. Lord Beaconsfield is fond of startling effects, and Mr. Smith's admission into the Cabinet, not as the head of a secondary and newly-created department, but as the chief of one of the great offices of State, is a stroke after the Prime Minister's own heart." It is also another example of the opportunities afforded for advancement in England outside the supposed favored class, in spite of monarchical and aristocratic institutions. The Prime Minister, an alien by birth, and the son of a littérateur, elects for his First Lord of the Admiralty the son of a news agent, and a man still in business; for Mr. Smith has not yet abrogated his position as head of the firm in the Strand. He has, however, a partner, who takes an active share in the conduct of the house, a Mr. Lethbridge, a gentleman who received a university education, and was, I believe, for some time head master of a public school.

COL. E. A. ALSTON'S FORTUNE.

AN AGREEABLE STORY OF A PROPHECY BY A CANARY, AND ITS UNEXPECTED FULFILLMENT.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Several months ago Gen. Gordon and Col. R. A. Alston were walking down Pennsylvania-avenue in Washington City. They noticed a crowd standing on the sidewalk, and upon investigation discovered a portable stand upon which a grave and speculative group of canary birds were engaged in telling the fortunes of the bystanders. The modus operandi was simple. A stranger would give one of the birds a nickel. The bird would then hop off to a basket near by, and pick up a little envelope in his bill and carry it to the expectant customer. In this envelope he would find a small piece of paper on which was printed the history of his future life—at least as much of it as the bird's eye view of it.

Moved by one of those unaccountable impulses that operate with the great as well as the lowly, Gen. Gordon announced his purpose of trying his luck with the birds. He handed the wisest looking canary he could see a carefully-selected nickel and awaited the result. The bird returned with an envelope, which the Senator opened. It announced that the Senator "talked too much, had five children, and would live to be 86 years of age." The Senator remarked that the first part of the fortune was not true, that the second was, and he hoped the third would be. Upon this encouraging résumé Col. Alston determined to have his fortune tried; so he chased a nickel into the corner of his breeches-pocket and capturing one, handed it to a likely-looking bird, and requested him to move ahead with the panorama. The bird looked at the Colonel carefully, as if he felt that the case in hand required his very finest judgment, and then moved off in a profoundly contemplative and reflective state. He soon returned with an envelope, which he delivered to the Colonel. The first clause of the fortune was this: "You invite too many people to your house; many of those you invite are not your friends." That much was true. The hospitality of Col. Alston is as wide and as spontaneous as that of the Biblical gentleman who, when he had a wedding in his house, felt so good about it that he sent out the Police to beat up his guests from the lanes and thickets.

But the above was a small part of the prophecy. The printed slip went on to recite that the Colonel would in a short time receive a large sum of money. He thought at first that this was tidings—dire but grateful—about his big fee which was then in the prospective. So the paper went on to say that he would receive a fortune as an inheritance, and that it would be the basis on which he would build a definite prosperity. He folded the scrap of paper in his pocket and went to Willard's, where he met Judge Lochrane. He was showing the paper to this genial gentleman with the big Irish heart, when he was interrupted by the exclamation: "Why, my dear Sir, your fortune is already left you. Law this very day in the Baltimore *Sun* that John E. Alston, of Brooklyn, had died, and had left a fortune of about $600,000 to be divided among his heirs and relatives in the South." Col. Alston then hurried out to find the Baltimore *Sun*. He failed, however, and the matter dropped out of his mind. A day or two afterward Attorney-General Devens asked him if he was any kin to J. E. Alston, of Brooklyn, remarking that that gentleman had left a large fortune to be divided among his family. Col. Alston replied carelessly and came to Georgia soon afterward, and had very soon forgotten about the clear-eyed canaries and their prophecy.

A few days ago, however, he received a printed copy of the will of James E. Alston addressed to him as one of the heirs of the estate. The will bequeathed various amounts to special heirs and then recited that the balance, amounting to $137,000, should be distributed to the heirs in Georgia and South Carolina, through the agency of Mr. Albert Glover. Col. Alston yesterday received a letter, which we examined, from Mr. Albert Glover, announcing that he would be out to Georgia soon to have a personal interview with Col. Alston concerning the distribution, and announcing that he was bringing the matter to a close as rapidly as possible. Mr. Albert Glover, Atlanta, has the card upon which the fortune was printed, but Col. Alston has written to him for it, that he may be ready to meet the tide of inquiry that this article will turn loose upon him.

The above story is true in every particular. It is a remarkable story in itself, but when taken in connection with the numerous miracles of luck that have been worked in behalf of Col. Alston becomes much more remarkable. We predict that he will clear $50,000 by the little inheritance.

JEFF. DAVIS.

HIS POOR OLD COLORED COACHMAN ONCE MORE DRAGGED INTO SERVICE TO DENY THAT HE WAS DISGUISED IN WOMAN'S CLOTHING WHEN CAPTURED.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) News, Aug. 20.

Soon after the close of the civil war in 1865, when Gens. Lee and Johnston had surrendered to the United States forces, a good deal was said, much of it false, in regard to the capture of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy. Soon after his capture, James H. Jones, a colored man, who was with Mr. Davis or his family during nearly the whole time of the war in the capacity of coachman, and who was with him when he was taken prisoner in Georgia, furnished a statement of his capture to the Greensboro *Patriot*, and it was published at the time. Recently a request has been made to a gentleman of high standing in this city to procure from James H. Jones a statement of the whole matter, which he has given, and which we are permitted to copy, as below. But before giving the statement we will take occasion to say that the author is a native of this city, and stands as high as any colored man in the State for truth and integrity. He is and has been for 10 years Captain of the Victor Fire Company of this city, and was, until his resignation, recently, Captain of the Raleigh Blues, a colored volunteer company of the city. The statement is given as briefly as possible to be intelligible, and is as follows:

STATEMENT.

I was coachman to Hon. Jeff Davis nearly all through the war, and was with him at the time of his capture, which occurred on the 10th of May, 1865, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, some 15 or 16 miles from the county seat of Wilcox County, Ga., while in camp on the public road. I heard the tramping of the horses of the Federal soldiers as they were approaching the camp, and awoke Mr. Davis and told him the Yankees were nearly on us. He and his wife had been sleeping in their tent. When I went in he got up, and by the time he got his clothes on the soldiers were in the camp, and 10 or 12 of them were standing at his tent door with their guns. No one could pass in or out. Mrs. Davis and the children had not had time to dress. Mr. Davis went out and told him the Yankees were on the soldiers to surrender. He replied he would not; that he would die first. At this Mrs. Davis pressed to her husband and put her arms around his neck, begging the soldiers not to kill him, both she and the children crying piteously.

It has been stated that Mr. Davis had on a hoopskirt, and was otherwise disguised as a woman. This is wholly false. He was dressed in his ordinary clothing, with cavalry boots drawn over his pants, a water-proof over his dress coat, a shawl thrown over his shoulders, and on his head a broad brim white or drab Texas hat. He had not an article of female wear about his person.

The following gentlemen were in the camp and were captured at the same time: Gen. Reagan, Postmaster, General; Mr. Harrison, private secretary to Mrs. Davis; Col. Lovett, of Texas; Col. Joseph Johnston, of Kentucky; Col. Joseph Wood; (escaped next day;) Mr. William Howell, brother to Mrs. Davis, and many others, all of whom I doubt not will corroborate what I have stated above.

JAMES H. JONES.

NIAGARA, Aug. 23.—John and Elizabeth Harvey, an old couple in destitute circumstances, residing on the outskirts of this village, were burned to death in their house last night.

CHESTER, Penn., Aug. 23. The new iron steam-ship City of Macon, for the Ocean Steam-ship Company of Savannah, was launched at Roach's shipyard this afternoon. Her dimensions are 272 feet long, 38 feet 6 inches beam, 25 feet hold, and 2,225 tons burden.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The house of Chauncey K. Dunlop and his sister, Minerva Jewell, three miles south of this city, was last night robbed of from $7,000 to $8,000 in money and certificates of deposit. Of the stolen property, $6,200 is in Watertown Bank deposits, on which payment has been stopped. About $1,300 worth of watches and [illegible] also taken.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE CHEMICAL WORKS EXPLOSION.

END OF THE INVESTIGATION BY THE FIRE MARSHAL — NO EVIDENCE OF INCENDIARISM—THE CASE IN THE HANDS OF THE REVENUE AUTHORITIES.

Fire Marshal Keady yesterday concluded the investigation into the cause of the explosion, and consequent destruction by fire, of the chemical-works of Charles Kunstler, corner of Flushing and Evergreen avenues, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night last. The owner of the works, Mr. Kunstler, testified that he had been in possession of the premises about 11 months; his business consisted of the manufacture of ether and shellac solutions. He then went on to state a portion of the ingredients used in the manufacture of ether, refusing to disclose the names of some of the ingredients, on the ground that they were professional secrets, and that to divulge them would ruin his business. He then continued his testimony as follows: "The ether is very explosive, and the vapors will easily catch fire from a light; I did not have any mash there, but I had two 'stills,' two 'condensers,' and a 'doubler;' the stills were regularly registered, and one of them was of seven and the other 32 barrels capacity; I made no secret of what I was doing there—everybody who wished could come in; the revenue officers have been there about 20 times; one of them broke into my place last Winter but did not seize anything; they seized my place on Tuesday last, and the same night burned it up; I am sure I was not violating the revenue laws, and I did not think that I was looked upon with suspicion by the officers, because they got every facility from me to investigate the nature of my business; I was compelled to work there sometimes at night, but was always careful about the use of lights, and if I had thought that the revenue officer would have used fire or lights there I would have told him to be careful; I was perfectly thunderstruck when Mr. Cochu seized the place, but I drew the fires and left the premises in a safe condition; I left at 6 o'clock; the place was then in charge of a Deputy Collector, and he put Mr. Renz, a Deputy Marshal, in charge; I did not come back to the factory until after the fire occurred; I was surprised when I heard the place was on fire; my neighbors tell me that the officers had a light in the building before the fire; I did not make any arrangement that would set the factory on fire that night, and did not get any one else to do so; the fire must have been caused by the carelessness or the ignorance of the Deputy Marshal, Renz; I estimate my loss at about $4,000; I have not a dollar of insurance; W. F. Garrison owned the building; his loss is about $800, insured for $800; I had to pay an extra insurance on the building on extra hazardous risk; I had no dispute with the revenue officers; I never made any whisky or other spirituous liquors there, nor did I have any mash or mash tubs there; I had tanks there in which I mixed chemicals; I have been arrested on a charge of violating the revenue laws, and held in $2,500 bail."

The testimony of Mr. Kunstler satisfies Fire Marshal Keady that the fire was not of incendiary origin, and ends the investigation, so far as he is concerned. The case is now in the hands of the revenue authorities, and the hearing of his case has been set down for Sept. 4.

IN SEARCH OF "THE ELEPHANT."

A TROJAN'S EXPERIENCE IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN—ARRESTED AS A CONFIDENCE SWINDLER AND HELD FOR TRIAL.

A mild and unassuming young man, who gave his name as James Walker, and his residence Troy, N. Y., was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday, on complaint of Mr. M. W. Whitlock, Superintendent of a tobacco factory in that city, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Young Walker, according to his own story, as told to Inspector Waddy, at Police Head-quarters, is engaged in the upholstery business in Troy, and came down to New-York about two weeks ago in search of "the elephant." He had about $90 in his pocket when he left home, and thus provided for he managed to see a great many of the wonderful and interesting sights which Gotham presents to her rural visitors. He ultimately extended his peregrinations to the City of Brotherly Love, and returning again to the Metropolis Walker was astonished to ascertain that his fortune of $90 was exhausted, and so he set to work to devise means to return to the parental mansion at Troy. No more feasible way out of his dilemma suggesting itself to his mind, he determined to try the confidence dodge; and so he went across the East River, and proceeding to the tobacco factory superintended by Mr. Whitlock told that gentleman that he was a son of Bagley, the famous tobacco man of Detroit, Mich. and mentioned in proof thereof the names of several of the employes of the establishment, which he had obtained in some manner in New-York. He said that he had left New-York for the purpose of visiting Coney Island, but that he had been so unfortunate as to have his pockets picked on the ferry-boat, and of his money taken from him, and he asked Mr. Whitlock for the loan of $4 to pay his expenses to Coney Island, as he did not wish to go back to New-York for more money, and he would send it back to him when he returned. Believing Walker's story, Mr. Whitlock gave him the sum asked for, and the young man took his departure. As he left the ferry boat Mr. Whitlock's neighbors entered, and Mr. Whitlock asked him if he knew that young man, saying that he was a son of Bagley, of Detroit. "No, he is not," replied Mr. Whitlock's friend, much to his astonishment. Whereupon, coming to the conclusion that he had been swindled, Mr. Whitlock followed Walker, and succeeded in overtaking him at the South Ferry, just as he was about to take the boat to return to New-York. Walker was placed in charge of a policeman, and by him taken, first to Police Head-quarters, and thence to the First Precinct Station-house, and subsequently locked up in Raymond-Street Jail. He seemed to feel very badly, and wept freely while talking to Inspector Waddy.

PREVENTION OF CRIME IN JERSEY CITY.

The Society for the Prevention of Crime of Jersey City have concluded to lodge complaints against all liquor dealers who keep their places open on Sunday, and have to that end secured the names of 40 dealers who kept open last Sunday. The members of the society complain that they were not fairly treated in the cases of the liquor dealers arrested on their complaint and discharged by Justice Davis a few days ago. They were charged with selling without license. The dealers did not deny the charge, but rested their defense on the production of City Clerk Scott's receipts for the license fee, showing that they had made applications for license, and Justice Davis discharged them. The society claim that the production of a license is the only defense which the court can entertain, and that, besides, Justice Davis failed to notify the society's counsel when the cases would be called for trial. Under the ordinance the society is entitled to $10 of the $25 fine in every case in which conviction is had on their complaint. In order, it is claimed, to prevent them from collecting their share of the fine, Justice Davis instructed the officers of the Police Department to make the formal complaint themselves against the liquor dealers arrested at the instance of the society.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF CITY WORKS.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of City Works yesterday, Mr. Luke O'Reilly was appointed Permit Clerk in the Sewer Department, vice Thomas Sheridan resigned, at a salary of $1,000 per annum. A resolution was adopted removing James Rhatigan, James McHenry, and Thomas Murray, laborers, from the repair-yard, on the ground that there was nothing now for them to do. President Slocum offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the contract for cleaning sewers and the contract for cleaning sewer basins shall both terminate on the 30th day of September, 1877, and the Secretary be directed to advertise for proposals for cleaning sewers and basins in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Chief Engineer.

Resolved, That the Secretary be and is hereby directed to notify the contractors for cleaning street basins, and S. L. Keeney, contractor for cleaning sewers, that their several contracts for cleaning said sewers and basins will cease and terminate on Sept. 30, 1877.

These two contracts were awarded about six months ago, but in neither case were proposals for the work advertised for. A resolution was also adopted instructing the Chief Engineer to exact from the Geological Inspector of Repairs a weekly report of the number of men employed, rate of wages paid, number of loads of sand and stone purchased, and prices paid for the same.

SERIOUS RESULT OF RECKLESS DRIVING.

Mr. B. F. Wells, of No. 117 Yates-avenue, Brooklyn, was out riding with his wife and little daughter, on Bedford-avenue, on Wednesday evening, when his carriage was run into and smashed to pieces by the carriage of another gentleman, at present unknown. Mrs. Wells was thrown out of the carriage, but was not seriously hurt. Mr. Wells, however, had one of his ankles broken, and it is feared that his foot will have to be amputated, while the little girl was seriously injured in the head, it being feared that her skull is fractured. It is said that the stranger who ran into Mr. Wells' carriage was driving at a furious rate of speed, and that, as soon as he ascertained the amount of damage he had inflicted, he unhitched his horse from his broken buggy and rode off. The buggy is in the hands of the Police of the Ninth Precinct, who are looking for the driver. He is supposed to have been driving a livery team, but whether from New-York or Brooklyn is not at present known.

PROBABLY STARVED TO DEATH.

Margaret McGloine, an Irish woman aged 45, with no home, was found dead in the hallway of No. 146 Eighth-avenue, yesterday noon, by officers of the Sixteenth Precinct. Her body was sent to the Morgue and the Coroner took charge of it. Her two children, named John and James, aged 8 and 12 respectively, were also found lying in a helpless state beside their dead mother, and they were thin and haggard-looking. The physician who examined them at the station-house said that they were evidently dying of starvation, and that they showed unmistakable symptoms of having had nothing to eat for several days. They were put under treatment and then sent to the House of Detention to await the inquest on their mother's case.

THE MOON ECLIPSED.

A FULL MOON IN A CLEAR SKY OBSCURED BY THE EARTH'S SHADOW—THE ECLIPSE AS SEEN IN NEW-YORK.

The moon never rose in a clearer, bluer sky than last evening, when its brightness was to be hidden before it reached our horizon by the shadow of the earth. It had been concealed behind this enormous shadow for nearly two hours before it became visible to the many eager watchers in New-York who waited for its coming; and when it appeared above the horizon its face was so darkened by the shadow that the familiar eyes, nose, and mouth were undistinguishable. The total eclipse was hardly seen from New-York. The moment of the moon's rising and that of the ending of the total eclipse were so nearly together, and the moon was so low in the sky, and concealed by so many high walls and chimneys, that very few New-Yorkers saw it when it was completely covered. In a few minutes, however, it was higher in the heavens, and the gathering darkness gave greater brilliancy to the tiny semi-circle of light that soon appeared on the northern edge of the moon's face. The shadow began gradually to pass off, apparently going southward, "as if," as one of the spectators said, "the sun was over on the Elysian Fields, and was traveling slowly up to Harlem. For the first half hour after the moon rose it was in a perfectly clear space in the sky, though surrounded at some distance by clusters of moving white clouds, which were tinged more and more with silver and gold as more and more of the moon's surface became visible. At 7:30 one of these cloud clusters drifted slowly across the moon's face, turning it sometimes into nothing but a shining vapor and at others distorting it into odd, unusual shapes. These clouds continued to drift northward till 7:45, when the last of them floated past, leaving the moon in a perfectly smooth field of light blue. The best view of the eclipse was then had. The moon changed slowly from first to second and third quarters, making the changes that usually occupy weeks in as many minutes, one of the eyes of the man who is authoritatively said to be there appearing first, then the nose, part of the mouth, and at last the second eye, till nothing was left of the eclipse but a tiny blur on the southern upper edge, so small that it might have been a dent received in a late collision with some other heavenly body. At 8:04, the exact time announced, this last blot disappeared, and the full glory of the moon shone out again over the City.

As no time was the shadow so deep as to completely conceal the moon, a dim circle of light marking its locality as soon as the total eclipse was over. It was apparently floating quietly directly over Brooklyn, and the best views were had from the high buildings on the east side of the City. Most of the observatories were too low to command a view at the time of the total eclipse, on account of the nearness of the moon to the horizon; and even afterward it was so low in the sky as to be invisible from many of them. The tops of high buildings were alive with spectators; the east and west streets, giving a fine sight, were well peopled, and the omnipresent street-telescope men will have good reason to remember the total eclipse of the moon in 1877.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Theodore Neander assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to John Lohman and Frank Green yesterday.

William E. Spencer, hardware merchant in Chicago, has failed, with liabilities amounting to $56,000, chiefly owing to New-York creditors.

The creditors of Marschutze, Mack & Co., liquors, No. 18 Dey-street, have accepted a composition of 25 cents on the dollar, payable in three installments.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas in the assignment of Luke W. Thomas, Charles S. Farley, and George P. Merrill, composing the firm of Thomas & Co., dealers in woolens, of No. 46 White-street, to John L. Hill. The inventories are somewhat confusing, but seem to show the liabilities of the assignors to be $597,547 32, and the nominal assets to be $423,849 78. Over 80 per cent., it is believed, will be realized on the assets.

A DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Moses Bredner, aged 25, the proprietor of a barber shop at No. 313 West Forty-fourth-street, made two desperate attempts to terminate his existence during Wednesday night. Bredner was unmarried, and slept in a small room in the rear of his barber shop. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning a young man employed as an assistant in the shop called at the place and found it closed. He rapped at the door several times, but receiving no response became alarmed and summoned an officer of the Twenty-second Precinct. The door of the barber shop was forced open, and Bredner was found lying on the floor in a pool of blood, moaning piteously. On examination it was ascertained that the barber had cut his throat with a razor, inflicting a terrible wound, from which he had bled profusely. It was also ascertained that before cutting his throat he had swallowed the contents of a four-ounce vial of hair-dye. An ambulance was summoned, and the barber was removed to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital for treatment. It is believed by the neighbors that financial difficulties had induced Bredner to make the attempts on his life, which it is feared will prove successful.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Ely yesterday returned from Saratoga, and resumed his official duties in the City Hall.

By reason of a Supreme Court injunction still pending, the Controller was yesterday compelled to again adjourn the sale of the ferry franchises.

Alderman Morris' resolution, recently passed by the Common Council, giving all persons permission to bathe in the North and East Rivers, provided they wear suitable bathing dresses, was yesterday signed by Mayor Ely.

The examination in the case of Inspector of Weights and Measures Jacob J. Banta, who is charged with neglect of duty, was continued before Mayor Ely yesterday, when the defense was opened by the defendant's counsel in a speech making a general denial to all the charges against his client. Four persons who had been sued for having unstamped weights and measures in their possession testified that they were purchased during a period after Mr. Banta had made his inspection, and before the sealer had visited their establishments. The case was then adjourned until Sept. 5 at 2 P. M.

CLOSE OF THE SING SING CAMP-MEETING.

The last day of the Sing Sing Camp-meeting did not call out the same full attendance as has been usual in former years. Yesterday the camp-meeting had not probably 3,500 people on the ground. The day was beautiful, and the preaching above the average, but people showed the same apathy that has been so observable throughout the whole of the present meeting. At 10 o'clock Officer Hubbard rang the large bell of the "Tabernacle," and a slim audience assembled to hear Rev. Dr. Simms, of Brooklyn, preach one of the best sermons that has been delivered on the camp grounds this year. Dinner came after, and the 1 o'clock children's prayer-meeting followed in due course. More prayer-meetings took place between 1 and 2 P. M., and when Rev. Dr. George Lansing Taylor, of New-Rochelle preached a fervid and impassioned appeal to sinners, imploring them in the name of the Lord Jesus to return to the fold from which they had strayed, a large number of persons stood up and professed religion. The services of the whole camp-meeting culminated at midnight with appropriate religious services.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS.

An auction sale of 20,000 dozen pairs of shirts and drawers, belonging to the Peters Manufacturing Company, took place at Messrs. Townsend & Montant's, Nos. 79 and 81 Leonard-street, yesterday. Several hundred buyers were present, representing most of the principal dealers in dry goods and hosiery throughout the country. The prices obtained for the lower or medium grades were fair, although a trifle under the market rates. On the finer goods there was a falling off of from 5 to 10 per cent. Bidding was brisk, and goods were sold with such ready sale that the auctioneers were induced to offer even more than was called for in the catalogue. The following are fair samples of the prices obtained: Lots Nos. 1 to 63, men's shirts and drawers, assorted sizes, $5 87½ to $14 75 per dozen; lots Nos. 64 to 76, ladies' vests and drawers, $6 to $8 50; lots Nos. 77 to 83, children's vests and pants, $4 to $5 25; lots Nos. 84 to 101, Saxony wool shirts and drawers, $7 to $13. The total value of the goods sold was upward of $200,000.

AID FOR THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The following additional subscriptions to the Soldiers' Home fund have been received by the Treasurer, Mr. John F. Henry, No. 8 College-place:

Cross Post. No. 78, G. A. R., Seneca Falls	$100 00
William Alling, Rochester	50 00
Hon. C. R. Parsons, Mayor of Rochester	39 18
Methodist Episcopal Church, Greenbush	16 50
Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Albany	18 00
Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Albany	5 77
Ash Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, Albany	18 00
Second Reformed Church, Albany	40 53
Third Reformed Church, Albany	13 05
First Congregational Church, Albany	40 50
Anshe Emeth Synagogue, Albany	29 17
First Baptist Church, Albany	12 00
Clinton-Square Presbyterian Church, Albany	25 00
Sixth Presbyterian Church, Albany	11 50
Skillan Post, No. 47, G. A. R., Rome (additional)	75 00
L. M. Bruyr, Canandaigua	25 00
Post No. 101, G. A. R., and the people of Castle Creek	28 88
S. S. Packard, New-York City	10 00

MONMOUTH PARK STABLES.

The following animals arrived at Long Branch yesterday, making 77 horses now at Monmouth Park: Bonnie, Don Pedro, and Magnum Bonum—A. Taylor, trainer; Nettle, Faithless, Donough, Duchess, Jeanette, Duke of Stroudsburg, Fascination, and Bessy and Fugitive—Pryor, trainer.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

THREE CONTESTS AND A WALK-OVER.

ONLY ONE ENTRY FOR THE FIRST EVENT—PAROLE WALES OVER THE COURSE—THE FREE HANDICAP WON BY VERA CRUZ, THE SELLING RACE BY AUBURN, AND THE HURDLE RACE BY WALLER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1877.

The sixth regular day of the second meeting was another success for the association, for although one race resulted in a walk-over, the other three were interesting to the spectators, and drew forth much enthusiasm. The attendance was large, but the weather was so very warm that few felt inclined to move from the shelter of the grand stand, and, therefore, the mutual pools were not as largely patronized as during the preceding days. Two favorites out of the three captured the purses. The mutual pools paid on the first race, $7 40; the second, $30 50, and the third, $13 30. The following are the details of the sport:

THE RACES IN DETAIL.

The two and a half miles, which was to have commenced the day's sport, had but one entry, Parole, and he had a walk-over. After galloping two miles and a quarter the horse was allowed to come up the stretch at a little faster gait.

THE MILE AND A HALF.

The second event was a free handicap of a mile and a half, which had five entries, but when they were summoned to the track only Vera Cruz, Vermont, and Wash Booth appeared, and Vera Cruz sold at $100 to $40 over the other two. As the distance was a mile and a half, they were started from the half-mile pole. They got off on the second attempt, with Vermont in front, Wash Booth second, and Vera Cruz third, but when they got under way Wash Booth ran into the lead, and made the pace as fast as he could, soon getting away three lengths from Vermont, and rapidly increasing his lead up to the stand, where he led about five or six lengths. Vermont secured a length in advance of Vera Cruz, who was under a pull. They ran in the same way round the turn, but at the quarter pole Vera Cruz got on even terms with Vermont, while Wash Booth was still pegging away at his best, five lengths in front of them. Going down the back stretch, the pace began to tell on Vermont, and Vera Cruz gradually moved past him, and began to close up on Wash Booth, who, at the half-mile pole, was four lengths before the favorite, while Vermont dropped back two lengths behind, beaten. As they came round the lower turn Vera Cruz closed upon Booth, but Booth still led him a length when they turned into the home stretch, while Vermont was far behind. Coming up the stretch Vera Cruz got alongside of Booth, and the latter was being punished. Vera Cruz held him safe, and won the race without being touched, by three-quarters of a length, in 2:39½. Vermont beaten off. The first half mile was run in 53½ seconds, and the mile from the starting point back again in 1:46.

THE SELLING RACE.

The next event to be decided was a selling race of a mile and a eighth, and this brought out all the entries—Dixon & Wimmer's Courier, McDinger's First Chance, Crouse's Auburn, and Williams' Fair Play. The latter was the favorite in the pools at $325, while Auburn sold as second choice at $175, First Chance, $110, and Courier, $65. The four were as fractious as 2-year olds, but they were sent away on the third effort, with First Chance in the rear of the other three, who were on a line. Coming up the stretch Fair Play and Courier made a hot pace for the former, but the best advantage gained by either, as they passed the stand head and head, a length and a half in front of Auburn, who was a length ahead of First Chance. As they went around the turn Fair Play pushed out half a length in front of Courier, but the latter came again, and they passed the quarter pole simultaneously, two lengths ahead of Auburn, who was also two lengths ahead of First Chance. Going along the back stretch, Courier and Fair Play fought for the lead, and they ran like a team, stride for stride, without advantage to either, and there was half a length between them and Auburn, and a length between the latter and First Chance. Reaching the half-mile pole, Fair Play showed his head in front of Courier, while Auburn, at their heels, was a length and a half before First Chance. The race around the lower turn was a magnificent one, and created a great deal of excitement. First Chance had moved up to the head of Auburn, and the pair collared the leader, in the meantime, Courier had pushed his neck out in front of the three. They came down to the three-quarter pole in this order, and turned into the home stretch apparently in a line. There was now a splendid struggle up the home stretch, and when they passed the furlong pole neither of them had any perceptible advantage. Soon after, however, Fair Play was "cooked," and gave it up, while Auburn struggled gamely to the front, challenged every inch of the way by Courier and First Chance. The colt gamely kept his head, however, and won the race by a short length in 1:58½. It was impossible to tell which had gained the second place from the stand, but the judges placed First Chance first by an eyelash." Courier third, and Fair Play six lengths behind. Auburn was offered at auction according to the conditions of the race, but there was no offer over the price for which he was entered, $750, and so he went back to Mr. Crouse's stable.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The last event was a handicap hurdle race of a mile and a quarter, over five hurdles, and the competitors were Smyth's Waller, Hart's Redding, Lawler's Moonstone, Fisher & Carson's Kelso, Reed's Senator M., and Daley Broth

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THREE YEARS.

A CONDENSED STATEMENT PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The following condensed statement of the imports and domestic exports into and from the United States during the fiscal years (ended June 30) 1875, 1876, and 1877, was prepared by the Bureau of Statistics:

IMPORTS.	Specie Value in Fiscal Years.		
ARTICLES.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Crude or partially manufactured.			
Animals, live	$2,085,687	$1,749,395	$1,648,465
Articles, the produce of the United States brought back	2,826,398	2,007,834	2,780,544
Barks	1,472,855	2,084,395	2,851,762
Breadstuffs, including rice, &c	10,389,869	12,965,984	8,366,393
Coal	1,798,697	1,607,891	1,775,697
Coffee	50,491,488	56,786,997	53,634,991
Cotton, raw	408,808	381,723	413,503
Dyestuffs, gums, bleaching powders, &c	11,315,141	11,886,381	12,978,782
Fish	3,008,015	2,653,243	2,455,484
Flax, raw	1,112,405	1,060,437	1,243,064
Fruits, including nuts	12,536,420	11,912,240	9,341,013
Guano (except from bonded islands)	528,706	705,782	873,380
Gypsum, unground	115,664	126,587	105,630
Hemp, raw	3,110,303	2,247,540	1,852,480
Hides, skins, furs undressed, hair, &c	20,986,553	15,331,824	16,988,551
Household and personal effects of immigrants	872,023	1,226,330	1,162,755
India rubber and gutta percha, crude	4,675,490	4,063,656	5,542,196
Jute and other grasses, raw	1,278,034	2,384,581	2,351,778
Marble, stone, slate, &c	1,335,695	1,216,796	865,133
Paper materials	4,770,745	3,854,046	3,916,799
Provisions—Meats, butter, cheese, vegetables, &c	1,386,924	1,718,952	2,994,337
Salt	1,907,587	1,773,445	1,859,521
Seeds, flax and other	7,006,883	4,907,944	2,789,059
Silk, raw	4,504,806	5,424,508	6,792,937
Spices	2,285,525	1,930,159	1,437,095
Sulphur, crude	1,255,100	1,473,678	1,249,786
Tea	20,673,703	19,524,166	16,181,467
Tin, in bars, blocks, and pigs	2,327,212	1,816,289	1,793,613
Tobacco, leaf	3,724,879	3,710,490	3,728,619
Timber and hewed, boards, shingles, &c	5,420,352	4,884,049	5,482,598
Wool, unmanufactured	11,071,259	8,247,617	7,156,944
Zinc, in blocks and sheets	555,678	328,330	142,669
All other crude or partially manufactured articles	7,178,814	6,803,310	7,574,534
Total	$207,997,279	$199,333,940	$189,318,002
Manufactures.			
Beer, ale, and porter	$1,742,120	$1,161,467	$758,350
Books, pamphlets, and other publications, paper and stationery	2,633,798	2,432,836	1,892,589
Chemicals, medicines, soda, &c	11,161,455	9,533,368	9,543,560
Clothing	1,738,841	1,649,098	1,219,951
Copper, and manufactures of	527,310	686,408	584,712
Cordage	76,192	81,675	97,850
Cotton manufactures	27,738,401	22,725,588	18,923,614
Earthen, stone, and chinaware	4,265,210	4,304,608	3,709,542
Fancy goods, perfumery, &c	8,397,287	7,034,423	6,433,544
Flax manufactures	16,603,242	14,446,045	11,509,994
Furs	3,911,631	3,053,570	2,401,778
Glass and glassware	5,805,115	4,805,948	3,936,786
Gold and silver manufactures, jewelry, &c	687,696	605,634	542,838
Gunny cloth and gunny bags, and manufactures of	2,607,462	1,850,111	2,275,980
Hair manufactures	365,414	377,670	298,871
Hemp manufactures	109,082	80,634	78,997
India rubber and gutta percha manufactures	513,979	428,575	325,113
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	18,475,733	13,191,618	9,570,600
Lead and manufactures of	1,449,976	998,286	748,893
Leather and manufactures of	12,245,597	8,403,924	8,255,646
Metals, metal compositions, and manufactures of	1,787,385	1,134,407	1,094,861
Musical instruments	786,122	773,811	504,630
Oils	2,044,830	1,895,706	2,309,110
Opium and extracts of	2,027,793	1,788,906	1,788,317
Paints	1,229,760	1,028,654	927,112
Paintings, photographs, lithograph, &c	1,635,801	1,224,878	1,305,330
Paper and manufactures of	1,539,952	1,283,121	1,090,103
Precious stones	2,398,852	2,115,214	2,480,214
Silk manufactures	24,380,923	23,745,967	21,830,159
Spirits and wines	7,769,527	6,594,551	5,861,497
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of	2,325,539	1,356,674	1,679,732
Sugars and molasses	89,015,799	66,278,059	92,778,310
Tin plate and manufactures of tin	13,038,353	10,098,373	9,789,059
Tobacco manufactures	3,136,805	2,448,038	2,083,578
Watches and watch movements and materials	2,282,925	1,456,809	772,482
Wood manufactures—cabinet, furniture, &c	1,040,365	1,164,231	798,175
Wool manufactures	44,609,704	33,208,808	25,698,200
All other articles not specified	19,493,500	6,584,830	6,465,284
Total value of manufactures	$325,008,157	$261,407,350	$261,989,547
Total value of merchandise	$533,005,436	$460,741,190	$451,307,549
Total coin and bullion	20,900,717	15,936,681	40,774,414
Aggregate imports—specie values	$553,906,153	$476,677,871	$492,081,063

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

	Values for the Year ending June 30.		
Crude or Partially Manufactured.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Animals, living	$2,672,505	$2,436,287	$3,325,203
Bark, for tanning	193,938	239,276	67,176
Breadstuffs, including rice	111,478,096	131,212,473	117,884,588
Coal	3,620,589	2,720,145	2,916,062
Cotton, unmanufactured	160,638,025	192,669,262	171,118,508
Fruits, green, ripe, dried, and preserved	1,634,003	827,278	2,937,030
Ginseng	658,956	646,954	562,268
Hay	134,017	110,225	116,936
Hides, skins, furs, and hair	7,615,565	6,955,747	6,607,716
Hops	1,384,521	1,286,501	2,305,355
Ice	208,249	176,561	214,084
Manures	616,376	922,221	1,118,132
Naval stores—resin, crude turpentine, tar, and pitch	2,951,859	2,352,570	2,543,782
Oils, mineral, crude and refined	30,071,503	32,915,786	61,789,438
Animal, including whale	1,420,324	1,975,972	1,823,301
Vegetable and essential	464,905	418,175	1,287,512
Oil-cake	5,138,300	4,818,145	5,774,583
Provisions—Meats	49,592,834	30,217,176	67,288,758
Butter and cheese	15,166,509	13,379,579	17,125,243
Lard	22,900,523	22,429,485	25,562,665
Fish	3,165,060	3,715,184	4,139,700
Vegetables	781,751	637,816	743,147
Condensed milk and eggs	126,849	132,308	132,230
Quicksilver	1,075,796	1,740,293	1,767,296
Seeds	1,291,015	1,418,812	3,533,755
Tallow	6,691,255	6,734,378	5,883,616
Tobacco, leaf	25,241,549	22,737,383	24,825,521
Wood—Timber, lumber, shingles, shooks, staves, &c	13,686,715	13,463,422	14,785,836
Wool, unmanufactured	62,754	13,845	26,446
Other raw or partially manufactured articles	2,925,564	1,733,892	1,693,689
Total	$492,996,479	$522,139,920	$554,744,111
Manufactures.			
Agricultural implements	$2,625,372	$2,256,449	$1,815,873
Books, pamphlets, and other publications, paper and stationery	1,320,351	1,307,351	1,572,563
Brass, and manufactures of, including bells and bell metal	1,017,293	270,915	340,183
Cars, carriages, carts, and parts of	1,181,436	1,147,963	1,405,015
Clocks, and parts of	1,222,914	967,591	1,092,866
Clothing	506,359	509,028	576,595
Cordage of all kinds	391,165	271,090	323,888
Copper	3,013,945	2,441,939	2,913,942
Cotton manufactures	4,071,993	7,727,978	10,235,843
Drugs, dyestuffs, chemicals, and medicines	2,921,322	3,340,988	2,608,166
Fancy goods, perfumery, &c	673,557	614,004	672,755
Glass and glassware	628,121	658,081	638,121
Hemp manufactures	877,505	884,051	884,051
Hats and caps	247,365	305,870	276,876
Iron, and manufactures of	11,158,866	9,012,879	8,310,315
Sewing-machines	1,797,929	1,700,798	1,662,487
Steel, and manufactures of	880,536	949,579	1,118,077
Fire-arms	5,502,920	3,867,050	5,259,813
Jewelry, plated ware, and watches	301,964	236,909	360,128
Leather and manufactures of, including trunks	7,428,192	10,142,596	8,298,383
Musical instruments	628,987	815,733	921,679
Ordnance stores	880,107	1,162,881	4,747,899
Paintings and engravings	250,488	296,631	196,513
Soap and starch	1,136,173	1,209,895	1,093,234
Spirits, wines, and beer	425,866	627,333	912,311
Spirits of turpentine	1,924,544	1,672,068	2,271,687
Sugar and molasses	5,787,888	6,713,526	5,181,245
Tobacco, manufactures of	2,602,921	2,833,155	3,194,693
Vessels sold to foreigners	384,432	265,484	195,802
Wood, household furniture and other manufactures of	4,053,370	3,832,853	3,668,209
Wool, manufactures of	154,439	336,339	291,837
All other manufactured articles	4,140,522	3,461,867	5,388,625
Total value of manufactures	$66,241,159	$72,677,051	$78,235,969
Total value of merchandise, (mixed values)	$559,237,638	$594,816,971	$632,980,080
Total value of gold and silver coin	43,857,128	50,039,435	43,135,738
Aggregate	$603,094,767	$644,856,406	$676,115,818

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COMMODITIES.

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Breadstuffs	$1,244,718	$2,598,130	$1,305,330
Chemicals, &c	823,227	617,709	631,996
Coffee	1,240,154	1,625,932	1,567,058
Cotton goods	967,187	839,412	699,450
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	1,031,087	1,039,912	304,575
Opium	939,303	455,603	263,811
Silk goods	273,258	258,549	199,593
Sugar and molasses	682,907	396,355	244,471
Tea	714,185	874,574	676,566
Tobacco, and manufactures of	558,391	428,278	292,315
Wood, and manufactures of	469,730	344,456	404,899
Wool, unmanufactured	318,478	472,519	472,519
All other merchandise	4,616,713	4,513,037	5,742,413
Total merchandise	$14,158,611	$14,802,424	$12,804,996
Coin and bullion	8,275,013	6,467,611	13,027,499
Total	$22,433,624	$21,270,035	$25,832,495

RECAPITULATION.

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Domestic exports, merchandise, (reduced to gold values)	$499,284,100	$525,582,247	$589,669,490
Specie	83,857,129	50,038,691	43,135,738
Total	$583,141,229	$575,620,938	$632,805,228
Foreign exports, merchandise	$14,158,611	14,802,424	12,804,996
Specie	8,275,013	6,467,611	13,027,499
Total	$22,433,624	$21,270,035	$25,832,495
Aggregate exports	605,574,853	596,890,973	658,637,723
Imports, merchandise	$533,005,436	$460,741,190	$451,307,549
Specie	20,900,717	15,936,681	40,774,414
Total	$553,906,153	$476,677,871	$492,081,963

THE LOSS OF THE C. J. VAN NAME.

THE CAPTAIN TELLS HOW SHE FOUNDERED AT SEA—THREE LIVES LOST—A TERRIBLE NIGHT PASSED BY THE SURVIVORS, FLOATING ON SCANTLINGS AND SURROUNDED BY SHARKS.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Aug. 22.

Below we print a letter received from Capt. Hardy, of the lost schooner Van Name, by George M. Smith, of New-York, and by him sent to a resident of this city. It is a graphic story of the disaster, and of the sufferings of the survivors before they were rescued. The steward and two passengers—children—were lost. The steward, Walter Sills, belonged in Fair Haven. He was a colored man, and had followed the sea for a number of years. His wife is a domestic at Rev. Mr. Vibbert's, No. 58 East Strand-street. The two passengers lost were children, a boy and a girl, aged respectively 9 and 13 years. They belonged in Saracoa, but had grandparents in New-York, where they had been attending school.

The wife of Capt. Hardy stated this evening that she had received a letter from Mr. Smith, of New-York, saying that the mate, McClure, would probably come here and give her further particulars of the wreck, but as he did not come yesterday she supposed that he thought it was useless for him to add to the details of Capt. Hardy's letter. It appears that the schooner was laden with coal, and that the mate expressed his fears that she was overloaded, being heavily sparred. The Captain thought she would be all right, and said that he would fix the spars in a short time so that they would be unobjectionable. Mrs. Hardy saw her husband off, and remembers he found fault at carrying so much lumber as he did for the purpose of making bins and racks for the fruit he was to bring on his return trip. He was tempted to leave it. As will be seen by his own letter, he admits that the lumber was his salvation. Following is his letter:

George M. Smith:

If not before known, this will inform you of the total loss of the Van Name. She foundered from under us at 5 A. M. Friday, Aug. 3, latitude 31° 40' longitude 74° 30'. We sailed from Red Hook Tuesday, July 17, but we did not get out of the Hook until Wednesday. Thursday we came back to the Horseshoe and did not again sail until Tuesday, July 24. We had light south winds until Thursday, July 2, in latitude 31° 40' longitude 74° 30', weather getting squally and sea rising. At 4 P. M. furled all our light sails, and at 10 P. M. reefed the mainsail and furled the flying jib. It continued squally all night, but more sea than wind. At 4 A. M. Friday, double-reefed foresail and furled the also furled jib. At 5 A. M., she being still all under water, took in the mainsail. I had no fears about losing her. Made no [illegible] lashed on deck, bottom up. After taking the mainsail in, it did not appear to do her any good. The sea breaking over her all over. Cut away both main and fore rigging, the mate cutting away the fore rigging. She rolled over and sank from under us. I had told the steward to get the boys on deck, but I never saw him but once afterward. Like myself he could not swim. It came so unexpected that we were all unprepared for what followed. I went down with the schooner, how far I don't know. Saw several heads around, but only knew the steward. Went down again. Came up and struck an oar. Come to open my eyes, I could see the mate and two more sway off. My oar would not keep me up, so I waved my hand as good-bye to the mate, and let go the oar. Down I went again, but I came up and struck a piece of mainthing, part of our front deck. I was then saved up. Did not see anything. The mate and two of the men had got together four pieces of scantling. They took their clothes and lashed them together. Mr. McClure then pushed and paddled his raft until he got to me; then took my piece, making five. The rest of the crew were away off, but both parties reaching the raft about the same time, together, I was the weakest of them all. The rest were all good swimmers, and had swallowed no salt water. To sum up, there were seven of us on eight pieces of scantling, two fenders, and two boards. We passed a horrible day and night—nothing on us, up to our armpits in water, and fifty sharks around us all the time. I feel awful to think of. Saturday morning a steamer passed close to us, but in consequence of a rain-squall she did not see us. But the schooner Minnie Repplier, of Philadelphia, bound for Aspinwall, Capt. William H. Burton, made our small signal, beat up to us, and took us all on board, treating us with every kindness—giving clothes and medicine to those who were sick. If Capt. Madge had taken his lumber ashore not one of us would have been saved, and I must say that Mr. McClure saved me by propelling his raft to me. I can write no more now. Yours, with much respect,

J. A. HARDY.

A NEW BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* of Monday says: "The residents on the islands in the western end of Lake Erie are wrought up with the report that the lake survey now going on has already demonstrated that the boundary line between Canada and the United States is improperly located, and that it should be run through the channel north of Point au Pelee Island. This would give that important island, as well as Middle Island, East Sister, Hen and Chickens, and some other islands to the United States. This change is seriously debated by the islanders, who have already a plan on foot to make an island county, in which would be included the whole Erie archipelago. The Point au Peleceans are torn by distracting emotions. They are loyal Canadians, but, on the other hand, they think that annexation to the United States would [illegible]

Point au Pelee Island contains about 10,000 acres of good land, there is a strong pecuniary consideration to tempt the owners thereof to ally themselves with the Stars and Stripes. The ground upon which the change is expected is that the treaty fixing the boundary says that the line shall follow the usually traveled channel through the archipelago. The best and deepest, as well as the shortest and most usually traveled channel is that north of Point au Pelee Island. This is the route followed by all vessels now, except those coming into Sandusky and Toledo. It is the shortest and best way from the mouth of the Detroit River to Cleveland and all the lower ports. If the treaty specifies the most usually traveled channel, then there is no doubt that the Point au Pelee route is the one. The reasons that are urged against the probability of any change being demanded in the Lake Erie boundary by our Government, is that the fact of the Point au Pelee channel being the shortest and best has been known ever since the lake has been navigated, and its entire control by the British has been acquiesced in by us for nearly a century, and we cannot now ask to have it changed. The British have always exercised unquestioned sovereignty over those islands, and have placed light-houses on several of them."

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES LOST.

A FORTUNE WASTED AND A LIFE THROWN AWAY—DEATH OF SAMUEL M'DONALD IN INDIANA.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Aug. 22.

A telegram from Terre Haute, Ind., stating that Samuel W. McDonald, of Baltimore, died there Monday night at 8 o'clock was received yesterday morning at the residence of his brother-in-law, Raleigh C. Thomas, West Chase-street, Baltimore. The dispatch was sent by McDonald's man-servant, Michael, and did not state the cause of death. Samuel McDonald was born in this city March 9, 1849. He was the son of William McDonald, a wealthy citizen of Baltimore, and well known as the owner of Flora Temple, and was the grandson of Gen. William McDonald, who had an important command in Baltimore in the war of 1812-14. He was also a soldier of the Revolution. Samuel McDonald was sent to several schools in this city, and was also sent abroad to school, but he had but little taste for books, giving most of his attention to gymnastic and athletic exercises, in which he excelled. On the 9th of March, 1870, he came in possession of an estate, inherited from his father, valued at a half million of dollars. The event was celebrated with great festivities at his residence in Baltimore County, Guilford, on the York road, near the country seat of A. S. Abell, Esq. Most of the fashion and élite of Baltimore participated, and young McDonald on that day stood upon the threshold of his career. Enjoying the advantage of a handsome personal appearance, rose during five feet 10 inches in height, and of splendid physique, descended from one of the oldest and best Maryland families, and in possession of large wealth, society was ready to receive him with open arms, and to shower its choicest favors upon him. He however threw off all restraint, and, selecting his associates from the vicious and depraved, he was ostracised from polite society and left to follow the bent of his inclination unrestrained, after repeated and unsuccessful efforts to reclaim him. He began to squander his money in the most absurdly lavish manner. His excesses became proverbial, and the stories told of his extravagance and dissipation would fill a volume.

When free from the influence of drink, he was of quiet demeanor, but when intoxicated was quarrelsome and only too anxious to test his strength with any one willing to enter on the trial. He purchased a hunting lodge at Terre Haute, and frequently made excursions there, carrying with him a number of his boon companions, and indulging there in the wildest and most extravagant orgies. While in Baltimore, on the night of June 22, 1874, his name became connected with the Amos tragedy, the details of which are still fresh in the public mind. On the night named, Barry Amos, a well-known sporting character, and a man of unusual size, but of an amiable disposition, together with William Carroll and others, were gathered in the bar-room of the Sherwood House drinking, when Sam McDonald entered, with several other young men. Some words ensued between McDonald and Amos, a scuffle followed, and Amos received several wounds in the left arm. One of these cuts reached the head of the humerus, cutting off a fragment; the other penetrated down into the cavity, cutting the sub-clavian artery, which was necessarily a fatal wound, and a third cut was through the biceps muscle of the left arm, and severing the brachial artery. This wound might produce death, but was not necessarily fatal in case of prompt surgical attention. Amos, accompanied by Carroll, proceeded to "Russell's," at the corner of Baltimore-street and Centre Market space, and died in a half-hour. McDonald was arrested and held at the Middle District Station. The next day the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder against McDonald, and he was committed to jail for trial. William Clark and Henry Golibart, who were with McDonald at the time, were also arrested, and the three were indicted. The knife with which Amos was cut was never found, though a diligent search for it was made in the bed of Jones' Falls, near the Fayette-street bridge, where it was supposed it had been thrown, and the trial was removed to the Circuit Court of Baltimore County. It was commenced in the Circuit Court at Towsontown on Monday, Oct. 5, and concluded on Saturday morning following. The evidence was of a contradictory character, and the jury, giving the prisoner the benefit of the doubt created by the conflicting testimony, rendered a verdict of acquittal. McDonald was ably defended by Hon. William Pinkney Whyte. Clark and Golibart were also discharged.

Immediately after McDonald's acquittal he left for Terre Haute, where he has since remained, spending his time in gunning and in driving fast horses over the excellent roads of that vicinity. Occasionally he would invite his favorite companions in Baltimore to visit him, and they would return with stories of his gay life at his elegant mansion at Terre Haute. About a year ago he was taken suddenly ill, and his life was despaired of. His mother, Mrs. De Spoyr, was sent for, and with others of the family proceeded to Terre Haute, and remained with him until he was convalescent. Returning to Baltimore, she left for Europe with her husband, and took up her abode in France. Before leaving there was a dispute between the mother and son over the sum of $100,000 he had placed in her hands. He alleged he had given it to her for safe keeping, while she claimed that it had been a gift from him. The matter was compromised by the division of the amount between them. As soon as his health was restored McDonald entered on his old course of life, which has terminated in his death at the early age of 29 years. It is the opinion of those here best informed as to his affairs that of his handsome estate but little will be saved from the wreck. When remonstrated with by his friends upon his extravagance and profligacy, his answer always was that his money would last him his life. This seemed to be his positive belief, and his friends think that with his death will vanish the last vestige of the fortune he inherited under such brilliant promise.

A CONNECTICUT LOGGER'S LIFE.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* of the 21st inst. says: "The log-drivers and lumbermen who passed this city last week, clearing the coast of pine and spruce logs, lead an exciting life, which partly repays them for their seeming hardships. A gang of 25 of them were recently seen taking their morning meal in the rain on the shore, and a heartier, healthier set of men can seldom be found. Baked beans, butter, biscuit, gingerbread, and tea, all cold, were eaten with a relish that would give a sick man appetite, and most of them use plug tobacco. The cook furnishes them food at 5 and 9 A. M. and 2 and 8 P. M., the first and last meals being eaten in the camp-tent, and the others upon the river brink wherever they happen to be at work. Several bateaux carry the provision, baggage, tents, and tools, and when these are unloaded at the camp the boats are used for transports for the men. They are simultaneously another shoth, the majority rolling the logs into the stream with cant-hooks, and the more expert and adventurous shove them off into the channel with long spike poles, and walk on the loose logs as if they felt at home there. It requires some experience to do this safely, as well as a knowledge of currents and lighters. The more rapid the current the greater the necessity of keeping the logs close together, and the smaller the timber the quicker must be the movement of the navigator. Some of these men have known no Sunday, no day of rest, no other home than tent and camp life for 135 days. They commenced the drive April 4 last, and have been moving down the stream, with their logs ahead, ever since, at the average rate of about two miles a day. Hartford, Conn., is their lowest destination, and after taking a hasty look at our tamer civilization, they expect to return to their frontier homes to get the timber ready for next year's drive. Spruce logs are delivered in Hartford for about $9 a thousand feet, and the best white pine at twice that sum."

DIVORCE FROM A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

The Chicago *Times* of Tuesday says: "Mrs. Lena White, who was married to George White in the City of Chicago on the 8th day of February last, has filed a bill in chancery, to obtain a divorce from her mother-in-law. She states, in her petition for a separate maintenance, that soon after her marriage she went to live with her husband's mother at No. 272 West Harrison-street. She alleges that Mrs. Francis White, who sustains the maternal relation aforesaid to her husband, is a common scold, and that soon after she came to reside there with her husband the old lady set about making it warm for her daughter-in-law. The husband appeared to take sides with his mother against her, and life was relieved of monotony by the burden of it. Lena claims that she is unable to maintain herself any longer, and she desires the court to cause her husband to set apart an allowance, which she says he is abundantly able to do, for her support."

A SALT LAKE MAN'S PLEDGE.

The Salt Lake (Utah) *Herald* of the 13th prints the following card:

Being lately made aware of the fact that I behaved very rudely (while intoxicated) in the presence of a number of ladies and gentlemen, I feel that a public apology from me is due. Realizing that society justly claims better conduct, I have concluded to abstain from the use of liquors, and will reward handsomely any person who sees me drink again, if I am so thoughtless as to do so. I will say to those who are capable of profiting by the experience of another, that drinking stimulants is a 'losing game' in a very particular.

M. GRAHAM.

LAW REPORTS.

AN ICE COMPANY'S SHARP PRACTICE.

HOW THE KNICKERBOCKER DECEIVED RETAIL DEALERS IN 1870—JUDGE VAN HOESEN'S OPINION OF IT AND OF THE LAW'S UNCERTAINTY.

Judge Van Hoesen, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday rendered a noteworthy decision in the suit of Rensselaer B. Winchell against the Knickerbocker Ice Company. It seems that on Nov. 23, 1869, the plaintiff, a retail ice dealer, entered into a contract with the company, whereby the latter was to sell him 8,000 tons of ice at $2 50 per ton, and to supply 2,000 tons of the ice to him per year from Jan. 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1873. The ice was to be delivered each day, Sundays excepted, from the defendant's depot in this City. In case, however, of the company's inability to lay up a full supply of ice, or of other casualties, they were bound to deliver to him such a proportion of the 2,000 tons per year as the quantity laid up by them bore to a full supply. On May 1, 1870, the company represented to him that they had been unable to lay up a full supply of ice for that year, and that the proportionate amount to be supplied him for the year would be only 587 tons. They requested him to sign an agreement to accept that quantity as his full share. In case he refused, they said they would supply him with no ice. He, believing these statements, signed such an agreement. He says he learned afterward that the company's representations were false and had been made to deceive and defraud him, to entrap him into the agreement mentioned, and to deprive him of the full benefits of his original contract. He says the company had in 1870 laid up a full supply of ice, but that the market price of ice having greatly risen that year, the company "resorted to the false pretense of a short supply in order to reserve to itself and defraud the plaintiff out of the difference between the contract and market price upon 1,413 tons of ice, that quantity being the difference between the 2,000 tons deliverable under the said contract during the year 1870 and the 587 tons which the defendant falsely and fraudulently pretended as aforesaid was all that was deliverable under the said contract during that year." The plaintiff therefore asked for a rescission of his agreement made with the company in May, 1870, and for $25,000 damages. The company in its answer set forth that in 1870 it had not laid up a full supply of ice, and that the plaintiff voluntarily entered into the agreement to take 587 tons instead of 2,000. The company denied all fraud, false representations, and threats. The company also alleged that according to the contract with the plaintiff it was agreed that the plaintiff should pay it $1 for every ton less than 2,000 which he failed to take, and that it was to pay him $1 for every ton under that quantity which it failed to supply.

A suit similar to this was brought against the company by John Kemp and others, and the Court of Appeals affirmed a judgment obtained against the company. The Kemp case was referred to by Judge Van Hoesen in his decision of the present case. Among other things, the Judge says: "I think I am bound to assume that the Court of Appeals has decided that there was some evidence in the Kemp case of fraud or mistake, and I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that both the Special and General Terms of this court considered that the evidence in that case established the fraud charged in the complaint. Although I may not be absolutely bound to follow in this case the findings of fact made in the Kemp case, I cannot forget that the uncertainty of the law is one of the reproaches cast upon its administration, and I deem it proper that the Special Term (where there has been no reversal upon appeal) should always make the same decision on the same state of facts. Suitors will then know what judgment to expect upon a state of facts, and will not be compelled to speculate as to the idiosyncrasies of each particular Judge and the effect those idiosyncrasies are likely to produce. I do not mean to dispute the correctness of the findings in the Kemp case. If the question were a new one, I should find that the defendant obtained releases from the dealers by fraudulently representing to do not regard the statement that 29 per cent. was the proportion each dealer was entitled to as an innocent mistake occasioned by an honest misconstruction of the contract. The dealers understood, as the defendant intended they should understand, that the Knickerbocker Ice Company had laid up no more ice than was sufficient to supply each dealer with 29 tons for every 100 tons called for by the contracts. The statement, as we are now told the defendant's officers understood it, was merely that the new ice harvested by the defendant amounted to about twenty-nine hundredths of the total capacity of all its ice-houses. The company willfully misled the dealers. * * * The evidence of Mr. Moses G. Leonard proves that there was a willful concealment of facts, an underhand arrangement, a secret harvesting of ice in the name of another company, the object of which was to keep the dealers and the public from learning the actual quantity of ice which the defendant might gather." Judgment is given for the plaintiff for $3,990 48, with interest.

"THE PULLING MACHINE."

SERIOUS EFFECTS OF A PRACTICAL JOKE—THE VICTIM SUES FOR $5,000 DAMAGES—THE DEFENDANTS ARRESTED.

What is known as the "pulling machine" has been recently introduced into several of the liquor saloons of this City and has proved a great attraction in some of the places in which a practical joke is relished by the frequenters, at no matter what cost to the victims. The "machine" consists of two large rings suspended from the wall of the saloon and connecting with an index to indicate the amount of force which any person can exert who chooses to pull on the rings. But behind the bar is a hidden electrical machine or galvanic battery, connecting with the rings by means of wires run underneath the floor, and when an unsuspecting person has been induced to "try his strength" by pulling on the rings, and by a vigorous effort has drawn himself up from the floor, he receives a shock from the "masked battery," which may simply temporarily affect his nerves or may seriously injure his system, it all depending on whether he is so constituted as to be mentally and physically a proper or an improper subject to operate upon in this rude fashion. If he escapes without much harm, it is "drinks all round," and the object of the saloon-keeper is served. If the effect is injurious and he gets angry, he is laughed at, and generally slinks away and says nothing further about the matter.

Such a machine was in the saloon of James Stewart, on the north-west corner of Pearl-street and Maiden-lane, and on the 13th ult. William Webber, a stevedore, whose place of business is at No. 67 South-street, and who resides in Williamsburg, was induced, as he charges, by Patrick Reed, Patrick Weir, and Daniel Connor, all stevedores, to "try his strength" on Stewart's machine. The result was that Webber was "shocked" in such a manner as to excite his bitter resentment, and he brought suit in the Marine Court to recover $5,000 each from Stewart, Reed, Weir, and Connor. In his complaint he says that the defendants did "contrivingly, knowingly, wickedly, wrongfully, maliciously, and falsely" represent to him that the machine was harmless. He pulled on the rings and raised his body, weighing 230 pounds, "clear of the floor," and then he goes on to say "that Stewart, (who was behind the bar,) or his barkeeper, by means of a galvanic battery, transmitted to the rings a powerful and paralyzing current and shock of electricity, whereby deponent was for three minutes wholly unable to release his hold from the rings or regain his footing, and was thus kept suspended, writhing, and suffering great torture, pain, and anguish in his limbs and body for the space of the said three minutes." When the current was stopped by Stewart or his bar-tender. While he was thus suspended he says that Weir and Connor were "laughing at and deriding" him, and telling him to "spit on his hands." He alleges that, in consequence of the shock, he has "internal and great and incurable wounds, lesions, strains, and bruises in and upon his body, and particularly in the region of his stomach and umbilicus," and has been put to great expense for medical treatment.

Edward W. Owen, a physician, of No. 541 Grand-street, Williamsburgh, makes an affidavit that he found Webber's umbilicus enlarged to an unusual size, very tender upon pressure, and greatly tumefied, and that he believes it will result in the rupture of the umbilicus, and very probably permanent bodily injury. Dr. Owen says he is familiar with the effects of electricity, and that "in the hands of an inexperienced and ignorant operator it may on occasion a great deal of serious mischief. Blindness has been caused by it, and ruptures, cramps, hysterical fits, and palsies have been induced by the improper administering of too powerful shocks of it, and apoplectic attacks have been produced by its improper use."

All the defendants were arrested yesterday, and gave $500 bail each in the Sheriff's office, under orders of arrest issued by Judge Sinnott. Mr. Jesse K. Furlong, counsel for Webber, says that this is the first case in which proceedings have been taken, but that it will probably not be the last, as Webber is by no means the only victim who has been seriously injured in the manner described.

THE GERMAN COUNCILOR.

The case in which Eberhard Wiegand, the Councilor of War of the Duchy of Hesse, is charged with embezzling 20,000 florins, was called up for examination yesterday before Commissioner Osborn, pursuant to adjournment. Ex-Gov. Salomon appeared for the German Government, and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer for the accused. Mr. Dittenhoefer said he was ready, but Mr. Salomon asked for a postponement, saying he had received a telegram from Berlin that the documentary evidence in the case had been forwarded on the 16th inst., and would probably be here soon, and that he could do nothing in the meantime. Mr. Dittenhoefer said that his client had already been kept four weeks in jail awaiting evidence, and that this was the first time a legal excuse had been given for a delay. He did not feel like consenting to a postponement unless counsel for the German Government would promise that his client should have better than the ordinary jail fare and accommodations in the meantime, and would agree to furnish him with a cozy of the evidence for the prosecution free of expense. Mr. Salomon said that the care of the prisoner was a matter for the United States Marshal, but that the German authorities would pay any reasonable bill that he might present for Wiegand's support. As to copies of the documents, that would be a matter to consider when they arrived. Commissioner Osborn said that sufficient cause had been shown for a postponement without any conditions being annexed thereto, and the hearing was then put over to Tuesday next, an objection by Mr. Dittenhoefer to the Commissioner's ruling being noted.

A DISCARDED SON.

ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF FORGERY AND FALSE PRETENSES—EDWARD COLEMAN'S DOWNWARD CAREER—HE IS HELD FOR TRIAL IN DEFAULT OF BAIL.

Edward E. Coleman, of the corner of Gay-street and Waverley-place, was arraigned, yesterday afternoon, before Justice Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court, on two different charges of forgery and one of false pretenses. Coleman's father is a well-to-do marble merchant, of the firm of Coleman & Volk, of Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue. The young man has lately got into so many disreputable scrapes that he has been discarded by his father. He had long been a customer at the cigar store of David Manus, at No. 85 Christopher-street, and on the 24th of last July he owed $3 there and $15 to Meyer Manus, father of David, who keeps a tailor shop at No. 129 Waverley-place, for a coat. Going to the cigar store on that day, he said that as he was about to leave the City on a Summer vacation he wished to settle up his account,

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 24, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Pink Dominos—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Dietz.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—An Age—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

PARK THEATRE.—Baby—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorne, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Dakyrs, or the Heart of the Sierras—Mr. McKee Rankin, B. T. Ringgold, Vining Bowers, Miss Kitty Blanchard.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Blue Beard—Orange Blossoms—Miss Lydia Thompson and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Seatuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No.* 1,258 *Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for* $1 *per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day in the Middle States and lower lake region, rising barometer, cooler north-west to south-west winds, clear or clearing weather following light rains.

Senator EDMUNDS says that he has not been one Vermont Republican who do es not consider the President's order forbidding the participation of office-holders in the active business of politics a mistake. We are not prepared to dispute the accuracy or comprehensiveness of the Senator's rendering of Republican opinion in Vermont, but he is singularly unhappy in his attempt to illustrate the injustice of the rule laid down by the President. "If," said he, "Mr. SHERMAN talks about the policy of the Government, resumption, &c., in Ohio, why not a petty Postmaster in the midst of our Green Mountains about the plans of his office, his desire to accommodate the public, and his attempts for the improvement of mail facilities?" It would be difficult to say why not, because nobody has sought to abridge the petty Postmaster of his privilege of talking "shop" if he can induce anybody to listen to him, and because even petty Postmasters have a good deal more sense than to suppose that they can say anything worth listening to about plans and facilities which they have very little share in devising. The petty Postmaster can, even, in the intervals of business, talk partisan politics if he will, but he must not use the influence which he acquires as an official of the United States to "run" primaries and manipulate conventions. And the reason is very simple, for it is of the essence of civil service reform that the petty Postmaster should retain his office on good behavior, no matter what may be the party in control of the Federal Government. But he cannot long be free from the political dictation of his official superiors if they are to be subjected to the annoyance of having his office used as a weapon of political opposition. Cabinet Ministers form part of the Administration, change with its politics, and are properly intrusted with the task of explaining its policy. None of these things are, on the theory of the civil service reformer, predicable of the petty Postmaster.

Mr. J. H. WILLIAMS, Democratic candidate for Governor in Maine, accepts the nomination, but loses no time in commenting on the principal plank in the platform of his party. The convention said that "the reversal of the verdict of the American people, as manifested at the ballot-box in November last, electing SAMUEL J. TILDEN President of the United States, was the most monstrous political fraud recorded in history." And it was magnanimously added that the Democracy submit to it in the interest of peace, but it must not be repeated. Mr. WILLIAMS, in his letter of acceptance, says that he finds nowhere in this resolution any impeachment of the President's title to office. He thinks that the "fraud" referred to in the platform of the Maine Democracy took place in the Returning Boards of certain States, and that said frauds were out of the jurisdiction of the Electoral Commission. This view of the case, considering that it is Democratic, is moderate. It is commended to the attention of those over-zealous converts to Democracy who are wearying the world with their cries of "His Fraudulency" and "The Fraudulent President."

The condensed report of the Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, which we publish to-day, will be scanned with interest by all who are identified with the commerce of the United States. It is hardly necessary to remind readers of this class that any comparison between the relative proportions of the exports and imports during the last three years must be made with constant reference to the altered values of the articles compared. The tables which we publish give values only, not quantities, and there are many items, both of exports and imports, where value has decreased while the quantity has increased. The figures reproduced in THE TIMES of yesterday from the British Board of Trade returns tell in many cases a different story from those furnished by Mr. YOUNG, and that is due to the very decided change in the trade of the country which has taken place during the last six months of the fiscal year, which was the period covered by these figures, as well as to the altered relations between quantity and value which have been recently established. Among the most noticeable features of the tables published to-day are those which show that, as compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, our imports of manufactured cotton goods during the last fiscal year have fallen off in value 30 per cent., while our exports of the same class of manufactures have increased over 150 per cent.

The *World* is trying to make its party believe that the dissensions among the Republicans of New-York State render certain a Democratic victory in November. The *World* chooses to forget that the divisions in the Democratic camp are quite as serious, and that the vote which may for convenience sake be called Independent, and without which the Democrats have never of late years obtained a majority, will be cast this year on the Republican side. So little account was taken of this vote in the City election in 1875 that the *World*, Mr. THAYER, Mr. KELLY, and other "well-informed" persons confidently predicted the election of the Tammany candidates. They made an egregious blunder then, and the expectation of a Democratic victory in the State is likely to be a blunder now, because the Germans and Independent Democrats will, this year, carry their opposition to Tammany dictation into the vote for members of the Legislature and State officers. The *World* muddles itself over the question of Democratic, that is Tammany, treatment of the problem of Municipal reform. Let it try to answer squarely these two questions: Would a Democratic majority in the Legislature approve of the Constitutional amendments recommended by Mr. TILDEN's, Municipal Commission? and, Would such a majority reduce official salaries and check the increase of debt in New-York City? That will be more to the purpose than its meaningless twaddle about "giving the citizens a chance to give themselves the best government they will," *i. e.*, the best that Tammany Hall can afford.

We are glad to find that papers like the Albany *Evening Journal* are fully awake to the advantage to be gained to the Republican cause by frankly accepting the issue of whether or not Gov. ROBINSON has made a record which the people can afford to sustain. The Governor's appointments have been almost uniformly bad, and the Senate has erred, not in rejecting so many, but in failing to reject more of them. The preposterous assumption that men like GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN—of moth-killing fame—and ALLEN C. BEACH—the ally of the Canal and Tweed Rings—were nominees in the interest of "reform," is too absurd to delude anybody. The Cowles-Brega correspondence settled the character of the one, and the reports of Mr. TILDEN's Canal Commission disposed of the reputation of the other. A Democratic Senate would aid the Governor in making some of the worst appointments known to the history of the State, and a Democratic Assembly would enable him to become the tool of KELLY to an extent which would give the people of this City very painful reminders of the days of HOFFMAN and TWEED.

The attempt of SULEIMAN Pasha's Army upon the Schipka Pass may imply either an advance against its northern entrance by the main Army under SULEIMAN himself, or an attack from the south by the Roumelian detachment under RASSAM Pasha, who has recently occupied the village of Schipka itself. The former is probably the true state of the case; but at all events the effort has been made in thorough earnest and with no ordinary vigor. A force of forty battalions, or nearly 32,000 men—a full third of the combined armies of SULEIMAN Pasha and MEHEMET ALI—would hardly be employed as a mere feint; and a serious attack in this quarter, if successful, means nothing less than utter ruin to the Russian campaign. The Sistova-Schipka cordon once broken, Gen. GOURKHO would be completely surrounded, the Army of Tirnova cut in two, the invaders thrown back upon the Danube, and OSMAN Pasha set free to take part in a grand combined assault of all three Turkish armies at once upon the shattered forces of the enemy. On the other hand, the peculiar energy of this attempt gives some color to the current reports of OSMAN Pasha's increasingly straitened condition; and should the Russians succeed in repulsing further attacks as they appear to have repulsed the one in question, it may yet go hard with the Army of Plevna, despite its rumored success in repelling the scattered assaults of the Russian cavalry. The concentration of force, to the want of which the Russians may fairly attribute all their recent disasters, is on their side at last; and it behooves them to turn it to good account.

THE FUTURE OF PARTIES IN THE SOUTH.

"The hardest blow that the Republican Party has struck at the Democracy in several years," says the Atlanta *Constitution*, a leading Democratic paper in Georgia, "is in their determination—which has been evident for some time—to entirely abandon their political organization in the South." This is the opening expression of an article entitled "The Danger and the Duty of the Hour." It is the first recognition which we have seen from an authoritative Southern Democratic source of the existence of discord in the Democratic Party of that section which may become of national importance. The *Constitution* undoubtedly takes an exaggerated view of the definiteness of the intention of the Republican leaders to abandon their party organization in the South, but it does not exaggerate the consequences which may flow from such a step, whether the step itself be voluntary or otherwise. There is not now, and has never been, in the Republican Party, sufficient compactness of organization, or sufficient rigor of party discipline, to make it feasible for any number of its leaders to form and enforce such an extensive project involving so many interests, and requiring the concurrence of so many widely scattered local politicians as our Democratic cotemporary has figured to itself. Least of all would it be possible for Mr. HAYES' Administration to set on foot and carry out such a plan. The declaration that "the instructions recently given to all Federal office-holders to abstain from active participation in party elections and party organization is no doubt a part of the programme," only shows that the writer has allowed his partisan fears to get the better of his judgment. Mr. HAYES' order to the office-holders is a shot of too large calibre and too long range to have been aimed at any such game as is here supposed. Even if it could be relied on to break up the party organization in the South—which it could only partially do—it could not in that way secure any purely partisan gains which would in the least compensate for the immediate difficulty which it has produced and is producing in the North. Nothing can fairly explain the motive of that order except the President's firm and sincere determination to divorce the public business from party politics, and to compel his party, cost what it may, to depend on its intrinsic merits for support. Doubtless the order will go far, in its operation both in the North and in the South, to bring about a radical change in the political situation, and one which, if the Republican Party has vitality enough to stand the test, will make it stronger than it has lately been and give it a new lease of healthy and useful existence. But these consequences will flow from elements quite beyond the control of Mr. HAYES. It is simply absurd to regard his order as a political device. It is the one thing in the history of his Administration thus far which fully sustains the promise of his inaugural address, and which must be attributed solely to the spirit of an unqualified reformer and the wisdom of a patriotic Executive.

But it remains true that, if, whether from the operation of the President's order, or from his course in regard to the Southern States, or from changes in public opinion which would have had the same effect sooner or later under any circumstances, the Republicans find themselves unable to maintain an active organization in the South, the Democratic Party there will be in serious danger. The Georgia organ regards voluntary disbandment by the Republicans as "cunning as well as plausible;" as having originated with "some of the shrewdest of the always shrewd leaders of that party." It concedes the reasonableness of the presumption that the Democracy left to itself will divide, and that when division arises on local questions new combinations will be formed on national questions. These admissions are significant, and are quite in harmony with the general reasoning which careful observers have for some time held regarding the South. The Democrats of the South have been substantially united ever since the Whig Party was swallowed up by the Republicans, and there were only two national organizations to choose from. The Southern Whigs could not go with the Republicans, and they had to go with the Democrats, and from that moment the supreme influence of slavery, and of the questions of the war and reconstruction growing out of slavery, have kept the white voters of the South closely bound together.

For the last five or six years there have been indications that this close union might be broken in upon. There were evidences of dissension among its members. Young, energetic, and progressive men among its active workers chafed under the dictation of the Bourbon leaders, and a considerable class of cool-headed and intelligent voters seemed willing to leave the Democratic ranks if they could find another organization which would be of real service to their section, which would not offend their prejudices, and which would gratify reasonable ambition. We have frequently pointed out in these columns that the Republican Party might secure this alliance on honorable terms and with advantage, if its counsels were guided by candor, public spirit, and aggressive honesty. The golden opportunity for this purpose was previous to and following the campaign of 1872, when thousands of Democrats in the South felt their party ties much loosened, and when they were ready to form new ones. But it was preferred, for reasons which it is not now worth while to rehearse, to cling to what may, without injustice, be called the policy of the carpet-bagger and the negro, and the opportunity was lost.

It is by no means impossible that a like opportunity may present itself before the next Presidential election. The Democracy of the South is extremely restive, as the expressions of its Atlanta organ show. It no longer has the motives which formerly existed for a compact union. The questions regarding which all Southern Democrats either thought alike or were compelled to act as if they thought alike, will not arise again in the same form, and may not arise at all. Without the species of outside pressure to which they have hitherto yielded, it is improbable that the party can hold so strongly together. What issues may come up in national politics which will enable any portion of their number to act with the body of Republicans, North and South, we shall not now discuss. But that such issues are assuming shape, and may within three years become controlling, no careful student of our politics will be likely to deny.

A MAN AND A BROTHER.

A belated wayfarer, passing through Union-square the other night, accidentally fell into conversation with a tramp who had taken up his lodging on one of the benches. The tramp candidly confessed that he was a vagrant, without occupation, that he picked up his living and his clothing about the streets, vacant lots, and suburban fields, and that he had slept on that particular park bench for seven nights in succession. The wayfarer attempted to rouse some ambition in the breast of this battered creature. It was in vain. His only answer was; "Oh, I don't care." Then he was tried on another tack, and was asked if he did not dread being arrested for vagrancy and sent to "the Island." The miserable man had but one reply: "Oh, I don't care." A cross-light is thrown upon the tramp question by the brief history of this particular individual. He had stolen a "hand" of tobacco from a box exposed to view in front of a down-town shop. It was his first offense. He was sent to "the Island" for six months, and when he came out he thought he was as good as he ever was. Nobody else thought so. He was a convict, and everybody knew it. There were so many men who were not convicts, and who were seeking employment, that he found himself crowded out; at any rate he thought he was crowded out, and that is pretty much the same thing. It was easier to steal than to get work, and this man soon found his way to "the Island" a second time. After this it was more natural to go to the penitentiary than anywhere else; and, to his evident comfort, he found that more than three-fourths of the convicts were old offenders, and, we may add, old acquaintances. They were men who, having once worn the striped uniform of crime, seemed to be badged for life. This fellow, however, after three years' experience of convict detention, with brief intervals of liberty, grew tired of the monotony, and, once more free, struck out for himself. He departed for fresh fields. Not having money, he walked. For the same reason, he begged his rations from door to door. He met with surprising success. People fed and clothed him to get rid of him. He found no work. Why should he seek it? He had found his level at last, and was ready to answer all expostulation with his everlasting "I don't care."

The Union-square lodger may have lied. Very likely he did in some of the minor details of his story. But the essential points of his experience are doubtless true of many another tramp's life. It would be curious to inquire into the beginnings of a career like that of the average tramp. How many of these miserable men were dragged down by their own viciousness, how many by sheer laziness, and how many succumbed to misfortunes which would have stiffened the manhood of others, nobody can tell. They are all defeated men. They have had their chance in the struggle of life and have gone to the rear in disorder and disgrace. They will never catch up again. They are the wrecks which strew the shore. Nevertheless, they don't care; and in this unceasing refrain they undoubtedly find much comfort. The birds of the air are not more irresponsible and free from care than they. Possibly, they dread death, as all men do; and it is quite likely, nevertheless, that even death may be looked at as a sort of dull relief from the necessity of getting something to eat.

More than death, however, they dread work. And, under the laws of this country, which are so tenderly careful of the working man's interest, a convicted vagrant cannot, except in rare instances, be made to work. There have been several attempts in this State to permit the managers of penal institutions and almshouses to put the convicts at work on some productive industry. But the outcry of the indignant working man has always terrified into silence all advocates of such a scheme. So the tramp who steals, or who is merely a vagrant, does not care if he be arrested, tried, and convicted. "They can't make me work," he mutters to himself; and so he goes to jail or penitentiary with a merry heart. He is fed and lodged; and food and shelter are to him the sum and substance of life. He pays no taxes, is not bothered with politics, is as indifferent to the rise and fall of empires as he is to the perturbations in the orbit of Saturn, is not amenable to society for his personal appearance, his garb, his manners, or his morals, and is as wholly irresponsible as a man can be who really does not care. Other people have some one or more dependent upon them, in one way or another. The tramp has not even the responsibility which binds the sparrow to its mate. It is impossible for civilization to contend against rags and dirt. The man who never uses soap and water, and never changes his clothes until he sheds them by process of decay, soon ceases to feel the wants of a more artificial state of society. He sleeps under a plank sidewalk or in a door-way with apparent comfort. He lives on refuse; and so long as his looped and windowed raggedness does not let in cold enough to kill him he subsists very much as his primitive ancestors did when they lived in caves, clad themselves in skins, and tore the half-cooked flesh of their game with teeth and fingers. He is content with a very little. He does not work; and, above all, he don't care.

This absolute recklessness of the average tramp is the most discouraging feature of the whole case. As a rule, the men seem to have lost all sense of pride and manliness. They have lost heart, "lost their grip," as the common saying is. It is a dangerous feature, too. When a great riot, like that in Pittsburg, breaks out, the tramps gather from afar like eagles to the carcase. As they don't care for consequences, nothing short of an immediate and violent death frightens them from a work of destruction. Of what use is it to threaten such men with imprisonment? So long as they are not to be killed or compelled to work, the heaviest punishment which the law can inflict, short of hanging or hard labor, is a matter of utter indifference. Some persons discuss the tramp question as though we were dealing with a problem which has long puzzled Europe. The American tramp has all of the American recklessness which has been justly charged with so many of our vices and misfortunes. He cannot be dealt with as his more conservative European brother is. If the tramp nuisance is ever brought to an end in this country, it will not be by a return of prosperous times. The class of tramps is now as settled and distinct as any in society. The tramp is confirmed in his calling, such as it is. Good times will only make things easier for him. If he is ever compelled to work, he will cease to be a tramp.

NATIVE ART AT THE CENTENNIAL.

AUGUSTE BARTHOLDI is the designer of the large statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," which is to be placed on a pedestal rising from the centre of the fort on Bedloe's Island, in our harbor. The statue is now being cast in France, and at last accounts there was little doubt that the American part of the enterprise—the pedestal of granite, which was to be contributed by residents of the United States—would not suffer delay from want of subscriptions. It appears that besides his office as designer of the gigantic gift of France, M. BARTHOLDI was a member of the International Jury at the Centennial Exhibition, and as such has made a report to the Government on the state of the arts of decoration in our country. Since the report comes from a man of acknowledged rank as a sculptor, and one who may be supposed to have a perfect familiarity with the condition of the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture in France and Italy, its contents are of peculiar interest to Americans who want to know the truth about themselves, even if that truth be not entirely palatable.

BARTHOLDI reports that painting in the United States is entirely within the influence of the European movement, not to say under French influence, although the school of DUSSELDORF and English influences exert a certain force. Sculpture follows the Italian methods, owing chiefly to the residence in Rome of a number of noted American sculptors, but there, says this competent critic, they allow themselves to be seduced a little too far by a school which makes a point of imitating in marble, backs of chairs, leaves of paper, and blocks of soap. A few resident sculptors are excepted from this scathing criticism. He speaks at greater length about architecture, in which he finds an American individuality. The necessity for producing buildings fitted for the customs and prejudices of the country causes originality in this department. Since American cities grow normally and without hindrance from the germ of a log hut, they do not offer the picturesque effects found in Europe; but, on the other hand, the greatest latitude is allowed in imitating models from every country and every climate. Greek, Moorish, Egyptian, Roman, English rustic—all these are represented in the chief cities. Large numbers of marble, granite, and stone buildings are being erected for churches, banks, and government offices, and though these edifices are not always successes, yet some of them, M. BARTHOLDI charitably adds, are thoroughly studied.

The general drift is in the direction of French architecture, and notably toward the ideas represented by VIOLLET-LE-DUC. American architects are more than anything else men of enterprise, and the combination of daring with the ideas just mentioned are likely to lead to happy results. Iron buildings have had an extraordinary development, but their best days have passed; large fires have proved their protective qualities a delusion, and a better taste, led by a few centres of educated and refined people, is beginning to discover their insincerity and ugliness.

The practical spirit of Americans appears to M. BARTHOLDI in the development of structures in wood, such as trestle-works and bridges, as well as the interior decoration of houses. In cabinet-work the contrast offered by different colored woods is sought, and cheapness and effectiveness secured by applying thin plates of wood on the body of articles of furniture. In following out an ornamentation with such materials Americans have produced an indefinable, Greco-Oriental style, with a dash of renaissance, which M. BARTHOLDI proposes, with some humor, to call the Pullman car style. Pianos and billiard-tables are especial favorites with the American public, and the Pullman car style in a modified form is applied to them. BARTHOLDI objects to the sombre turn given the decoration of both pianos and billiard-tables, but mentions in explanation that Americans have a certain taste for the funereal, and thereupon cracks his little joke on the "burial caskets" exhibited at the Fair. He alludes to the brilliant decorations of machines, and in reference to objects of art cast in bronze and copper has little of interest to report. In the jewelry trade he has a few words of qualified praise to say, but nothing to advise concerning marble working, ceramics, and glass cutting. In the department of engraving he allows a certain originality shown in bank notes, checks, and postage stamps, while engraving on wood, lithography, and chromo lithography are well represented. Wall-papers receive high praise, and originality is accorded to wooden wall-papers. The book trade is unmistakably affected by English traditions, and good printing and binding is to be seen. In regard to carriages and wagons, fault is found with their want of grace, resulting from keeping solely in mind the question of weight. Even in sleighs, the old heavy sleighs are handsomer than light cutters, because they have curves in their lines.

On the whole, then, M. BARTHOLDI is not deeply impressed with the position of America in the domain of decorative art. But he concedes the efforts that are making to establish new and better works in all departments. He says that the American has been compelled from the first to be harsh toward himself and his surroundings; hence comes a certain persistent ruggedness that he carries into his tastes and work. His designs are angular; he has no liking for a curve. Preoccupied before all things with the useful, he does not perform an act from the pleasure of performing it, but solely for the purpose which he has put before him. But in every question of art and taste, says M. BARTHOLDI, there is an element of disinterestedness called the ideal, which delights the public for which a work is made just as much as the artist who produces the work. This need of an ideal cannot be supplied by the artist; it grows up gradually by a continual excitation, which passes from the public to the artist and the artist to the public which is capable of sympathizing with his thought.

M. BARTHOLDI has put his finger on the weak spot of the question as to American art. Why is it that our sculptors fly to Rome and our painters to Paris? Because the public is not formed which can sympathize with or intelligently criticise their work. M. BARTHOLDI, it is fair to say, remarks that the roughness noticeable at first in American art gives way to more genial and hopeful impressions on a nearer examination; but the fact remains that only the most robust artists can withstand the strain brought to bear on their nerves by the admiration lavished on shallow workmen, and the continued lack of that artistic and intellectual food embraced under the general term of sympathy.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

Complaints are frequently made in these days by foreign inn-keepers, servants, guides, commissionaires, and the whole tribe who live by and upon travelers, that American tourists are growing mean; that they no longer distinguish themselves by the reckless lavishness which has made them, or rather their pocket-books, welcome in every city and corner of the world. We think there is some basis for the complaint; we certainly hope there is, and that the thing complained of may continue to increase. Meanness has not been a characteristic of our wandering countrymen, nor do we believe it is now. It is highly probable, however, that Americans are far less prodigal than has been their wont; that they have ceased to distribute gratuities on every hand and to enjoy being cheated in the most open and audacious manner. Many of them have adopted the habit of looking at their bills before paying, and some have gone so far as to refuse payment until flagrant and premeditated errors had been corrected. They have declined to recognize service which has not been rendered; have asked the price of rooms before engaging them; have demanded reparation for gross neglect and deliberate dishonesty; in brief, have acted as travelers belonging to other nations act under like circumstances.

This is so unlike their behavior of old that it is not strange it is called meanness. Comparatively, it is such; but it is a very sensible sort of meanness, and one which it behooves us to practice. Since the Autumn of '73, most of us have felt the necessity of economy, and many of our tourists abroad, who have been accustomed to empty their purses with foolish alacrity, have been constrained to observe prudence. Perhaps they chafe under the financial restraint which obliges them not to make asses of themselves, considering asinine performance one of their special prerogatives, if not a natural right.

But there are a great many more American tourists who have scattered money, not from vanity, nor from any disposition to extravagance. They knew that it was expected of Americans, (most of us are pretty apt to answer expectations formed of us, however irrational,) and they believed it would save a deal of trouble. They have found, since the general pressure and dullness, that they have wasted considerable money; that, while a certain amount judiciously spent prevents friction and increases convenience, its miscellaneous distribution does no good and often subjects them to annoyance. They have, in consequence, formed new habits in traveling, and have been surprised to see how well they get on. Thus the dull times have been beneficial to us as travelers as well as in other ways—necessity being a stern though most efficient teacher.

Whatever the commercial future of the country, it is questionable if we shall ever re-establish abroad the reputation for monetary carelessness which, it seems, we are steadily losing, if it is not already lost. It is to be hoped that we have lost it absolutely and for all time. The convenience and agreeableness of our foreign travel would be much increased if it should come to be understood by foreigners that Americans look upon money as other people do; that they are not seeking every opportunity and pretext to get rid of it; that they intend to have an equivalent for what they spend. What American has ever been abroad, even for a few weeks, without frequently wishing himself of some other nationality? We may rejoice in and be proud of our country; but it is not pleasant to be the perpetual object of overcharges and downright swindles because we happened to be born in the United States. We do not always permit ourselves to be thus wronged, though a great many of us yield without protest; but even when we do not, it is exasperating to have the attempt incessantly made, and to see the blank surprise which greets any effort at resistance. When we remember, too, that we owe our annoyance to the vanity and folly of our compatriots, we feel mortified on their account. We are prompted to stand on our rights—if Americans have any rights abroad—and to oppose petty swindles which we should not have opposed were we not moved to overcome the impression left by our silly countrymen, by conducting ourselves like French, German, or English travelers.

If only those Americans who covet the reputation of being indifferent to money had to part with it in travel nobody would care. They would be allowed by every sensible person an entire monopoly of such cheap fame. But, unfortunately, all of us have to pay for their folly, and are also compelled to sustain a reputation we are anxious to destroy. A very large part of our tourists possess little means; many of them are obliged to pinch in order to get the wherewithal to go abroad, and the additional tax laid on them on account of their nativity bears heavily—all the more when it is remembered how foolishly it has been caused. That circumstances have been recently undoing our inconvenient reputation for wealth, extravagance, and foolishness is reason for congratulation; for when Americans are thought, out of their own land, to have common sense on the subject of money, their travels will be far less expensive, and they will be spared, besides, mortifications and annoyances without end.

GENERAL NOTES.

Baltimore and vicinity complain of a long-prevailing drought.

A dog in Reading, Penn., is suffering from a severe attack of whooping-cough.

Senator Roscoe Conkling and Judge William F. Allen are to speak at a reunion of veterans in Oswego to-morrow.

Hon. Samuel Shellabarger is to speak for the Republican cause at Springfield, Ohio, on Monday afternoon next.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* admits that in the late City election the negroes voted solidly against the Democratic Party.

Mrs. Fanny Forrey, of Lancaster County, Penn., is 103 years old, and does all the domestic work for a family of three persons.

Wade Hampton is to be the orator at the Virginia State Agricultural Fair, and the President and his Cabinet are to be invited to attend.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says that Hon. Simon Cameron has converted his grove encompassing the Donegal Springs into a public park. It consists of several acres of land, and is densely shaded.

The Virginia Conservative State Committee will hold a meeting in Richmond next Tuesday, and will probably arrange for filling the vacancy on the State ticket caused by the death of Hon. Raleigh T. Daniel.

One of the sights in Lebanon, Penn., a day or two ago, was a great-grandfather, his daughter, her son, and that son's son at work together in the harvest field. The oldest was 90 years of age and the youngest 19.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* asserts that Miss Mary Laplante, a young Roman Catholic, in Vincennes, Ind., who had been suffering for several years with chronic sore eyes, has completely recovered by bathing them with the holy water of the Lourdes.

The same Democratic papers that are condemning Judge West, of Ohio, as unworthy of support on the ground that he favored the temperance crusaders, loudly protest that Mr. Gear, the Republican candidate for Governor in Iowa, is unfit for the position because he was once indicted for selling liquor when in the grocery business.

The call for the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention is addressed to those "who believe in the supremacy of the will of the people as expressed by their ballots and in laws constitutionally enacted, the establishment of a sound currency and a wise system of finance, the preservation of the public credit, a vigorous economy in the administration of the Government, to the end that it may 'live within its income,' and cause the least possible strain on the industries of the people, the equality of all citizens under the law, and that careful legislation which springs from the needs and is intended to promote the welfare of and secure the greatest liberty to the whole people."

The black snakes seem to be of aspiring dispositions this year. One, four and a quarter feet long, crawled to the fourth story of a building in Cincinnati on Sunday, and ensconced himself in a bird-cage. The contents of a pan of hot water caused him to glide quickly out of the cage, and to fall writhing to the street pavement below.

A meeting to facilitate the emigration of unemployed laborers to the West was held in Philadelphia Monday night. It was stated that there are 71 families in Wilkesbarre, 26 in Norristown, 36 in Chester and Wilmington, 51 in Baltimore, and about 5,000 persons in Philadelphia, anxious to seek in the West the support they are unable to get at home, but they have not the means with which to emigrate.

Hon. Joseph H. Williams has formally accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor of Maine. He says that it was the St. Louis platform that led him to renew his co-operation with the Democratic Party, from which he had been separated 20 years, and that he nowhere finds in the second resolution of the State platform any impeachment of the President's title to the high office which he occupies.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that 25 years ago six men in Massachusetts and seven in this State entered into an agreement that, as each died, the survivors should attend his funeral, and that the departed should appear to the others after death, if possible. Only two now survive, one in Springfield and one in Albany, and, so far as known, none of the departed have revisited their old companions or made any sign that they have not forgotten all about their promise.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED STRONGLY URGING THE RE-ENACTMENT OF THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY—RADICAL CHANGES IN THE BANKRUPT LAW RECOMMENDED—SIGNAL SERVICE EXTENSION ADVOCATED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 23.—The National Board of Trade reassembled at 10 o'clock. The committee to whom the subject was referred last year presented a report strongly urging re-enactment of the the reciprocity treaty with Canada, closing as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and is hereby respectfully requested to consider the expediency of recommending Congress, in his first annual Message, to authorize and provide by appropriate legislation for the appointment of a commission to co-operate on the part of the United States, with a commission to be appointed by the Government of Great Britain, in the negotiation of a treaty of reciprocal trade between the United States and the Provinces of Canada.

Resolved, That the object of the proposed treaty being the promotion of kindly feeling and mutually profitable trade between two great and kindred communities, living in close proximity to each other, the negotiations now recommended should be conducted in a liberal spirit and with a view to securing such concession on both sides, at the outset, as are generally recognized and desirable, and as are immediately obtainable, leaving it to time and experience to indicate by what method and to what extent further freedom of commercial intercourse may be extended in the future.

Resolved, That in the judgment of the National Board of Trade it is both unnecessary and impolitic to complicate and embarrass the pressing and important issue of reciprocal trade between the United States and the Dominion of Canada with any considerations or speculations bearing upon the political relations at the present time subsisting or remotely possible between the two countries.

Resolved, That a committee of nine, of whom the President of the Board of Trade shall be Chairman, be appointed to take charge of this subject until the next meeting of the board, and to adopt such combined action in reference to it as may seem expedient.

Mr. Adam Brown, of the Dominion Board of Trade, and Mr. White, of Montreal, addressed the board in favor of reciprocity. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Dorr, of Buffalo; Hayes, of Detroit; Buchanan, of Trenton, and others. The resolutions were adopted with only six votes in the negative.

The committee to which was referred the several propositions concerning resumption reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the National Board of Trade, Congress has omitted to pass the necessary measures to carry the Resumption Act into effect, and it therefore recommends that Congress should enact a law authorizing the funding of the legal tender notes in bonds running 40 years, and bearing 4 per cent., interest per annum, payable quarterly, to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000 per month until the legal tender notes shall be at par with coin.

Mr. Taylor, of Cincinnati, made a speech in support of the resolution. Mr. Oldershaw, of Chicago, moved as a substitute the resolution submitted by the Board of Trade of that city, in favor of legal tender notes issued by the Federal Government and redeemable in coin on demand. After a protracted debate, the substitute was rejected. The resolution reported by the committee was then adopted with three dissenting voices.

The Committee on the Bankrupt law reported as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the National Board of Trade the existing Bankrupt law of our country is unjust in its essential features, and those features are rendered still more unjust and oppressive in the construction put upon them by the courts, and hence ought to be repealed, or better, be so altered and amended as to avoid if possible the great wrongs which are now perpetrated under their sanction. We say unjust because it operates, first, as a premium upon fraud, by making it in the interest of the debtor to offer low terms of composition, thereby making to themselves more money, or rather retaining others' money not belonging to them, than they could acquire by their labor and with a due sense of integrity; second, because it places the honest merchant at the mercy of the dishonest merchant, by a shameless and reckless disregard of obligations, knowing that relief can be had for all indebtedness and dishonesty in the Bankrupt act; third, that in this regard it demoralizes business, destroys commercial integrity, impairs confidence, and tends to destroy the credit upon which our whole commercial fabric rests, and therefore, operates as much to the injury of honest enterprise needing aid as to the injury of the unfortunate and betrayed creditor; fourth, that the law is not uniform in its operations, as required by the Constitution, but has 39 applications, corresponding to the number of States in the Union, and thus great injustice arises to creditors, and gives debtors rights in one State denied those living in other States, whereas creditors should stand alike in all States of the Union under the operations of a national law; fifth, that the judicial construction put upon priority or unsecured liens and confessions of judgment operate with the greatest hardship upon unsuspecting creditors, compelling them to give credits in the dark, and to lose the credits by attacks in ambush, confirmed under the solemn sanctions of law; sixth, that the composition feature of the law is its most odious feature, opening the door to the most shameless frauds, and destroying the very foundations of that confidence on which all commercial credits exist.

Resolved, That a special committee of seven be appointed, of which the President of this board shall be Chairman, whose duty it shall be to devise such changes of the bankrupt law as, while they secure the just ends sought in such relief laws, shall at the same time avoid, if that be possible, the evils herein pointed out, and such other evils as shall be found to exist in said law, and present the same to Congress at its next regular session, and urge upon that body their adoption.

Mr. Allen, of Milwaukee, spoke in favor of the resolutions, which were adopted.

The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The inception and organization of that division of the Signal Service of the United States Army which is included under the head of "Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce and Agriculture," was in a measure due to the action of the National Board of Trade at its meeting in Richmond in 1869; and

Whereas, This board, fully appreciating the success of what was at first an experiment, realizing from the work so far accomplished its value to the commercial and agricultural interests of the country, whereby both lives and property have been saved, and having due regard for the necessity of its continuance in the future, does resolve:

That the National Board of Trade, as an exponent of the business interests of the country, respectfully recommend and urges upon the Congress of the United States that the Bureau of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of Commerce and Agriculture be made a distinct and permanent bureau of the War Department, with such increased appropriations as may insure and maintain the service in its present state of efficiency, and that the service be increased by additions to the number of its stations and observers, in order that it may nearly approach that perfection in local observations which is greatly to be desired.

Resolutions were adopted to prevent members expelled or suspended by one local board from becoming members of another board. Adjourned. In the evening the delegates were entertained at a banquet by the business men of Milwaukee.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR REUNION.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.—Extensive preparations are being made for the reception next week of the Knights Templar. The grand procession will take place on Tuesday, Aug. 28. Triumphal arches are being erected in different parts of the city, and are handsomely decorated. Many large buildings have been rented entire, and fitted up by commanderies of distant cities for the accommodation of themselves and friends.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECENT ORDER.

VIEWS OF SENATOR EDMUNDS—THE ORDER FOUNDED ON CORRECT NOTIONS, BUT NOT ADVANTAGEOUS TO THE PUBLIC INTERESTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—An interview with Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, on the President's order to office-holders and the feeling of Vermont Republicans thereon will be published here in the morning. The Senator says: "I have not seen one Vermont Republican who does not think the order a mistake, and while it is founded on correct notions, it is not advantageous to the public interest." He did not see why a man who was able to fill an office, and had worked hard to get the place, should be debarred from having anything to say about his party, or taking further action in support of it. "There is no more reason," he said, "that he should cease to talk about currency than that Mr. Sherman should. If Mr. Sherman talks about the policy of the Government, remonetizing silver, resumption, &c., in Ohio, why not a petty Postmaster, in the midst of our Green Mountains, about the plans of his office, his desire to accommodate the public, and his attempts for the improvement of mail facilities. This order," he continued, "will simply destroy, for the time being, any practical work in the Republican Party." Mr. Edmunds thought that the many abuses in the party could be corrected without striking at the foundation of the party machinery. In New-York City, he said, the great body of the Republicans had worked hard to get this system. Thus, the men in office had to do the work and pay the bills. "There are men there," he said, "who would not come out and vote unless sent after with a four-horse barouche. There are men who find fault with the Administration on account of its gold policy, or its Indian policy, and nearly everything that it does. Let the policy be changed or not, they are never suited. They never did work for the success of the party; they never will. I have always been in favor of civil service reform," Senator Edmunds further said, "especially during the last four years, and always expect to; be, but I don't see how this order is going to assist it." When Congress meets, Senator Edmunds thinks there will be trouble, but not from this order of the President, nor from his so-called Southern policy. The difficulty will be about weightier subjects—the remonetizing of silver, resumption, the tariff, and questions which will cause discussion. "I think," he added "that the President will allow us the liberty of opinion which he seems desirous the office-holders should not have."

A DEMOCRATIC FAILURE IN OHIO.

TWO THOUSAND INDIFFERENT PEOPLE ASSEMBLE TO HEAR SPEECHES BY HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON AND GEN. THOMAS EWING—THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR PRESENT—AN INAUSPICIOUS OPENING OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANVASS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—The opening meeting of the campaign for the Democracy here to-night was not by any means marked by a degree of enthusiasm and numerical strength calculated to elevate the hopes of the party. There was a liberal supply of music and pyrotechnic accompaniments as means of attracting an audience, and about 2,000 people assembled in Capitol-square. A very large proportion of those present were representatives of the industrial class. Hon. George H. Pendleton and Gen. Thomas Ewing were the speakers. R. M. Bishop, the Democratic nominee for Governor, Hon. John G. Thompson, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and several other prominent Democrats from various parts of the State occupied seats on the platform. Judge J. H. Anderson, a wealthy private banker of this city, presided. The utter lack of enthusiasm was a source of general remark. During the speech of Mr. Pendleton there were a few faint attempts at applause, but the ripple was invariably lost before it had extended 10 feet from where it originated. The crowd could not be "enthused." Mr. Pendleton's exposition of the labor question was quietly discussed by little knots of listeners here and there among the crowd, and the comments were by no means favorable to the Democracy. Mr. Ewing had no better success, and before he was half through the crowd had dwindled away to about one-half its original dimensions. Mr. Bishop was called out at the conclusion of Mr. Pendleton's remarks, but the Gubernatorial aspirant evidently had more faith in his ability to sell tea and coffee than make a political speech. He simply said that he warmly indorsed the sentiments of the honorable gentleman who had preceded him; that if called to the Executive chair he would endeavor to conduct the affairs of the State to the best of his ability, and that he would endeavor to shape his conduct in the future as he had in the past, whatever that might mean. It is safe to say that the opening of the campaign for the unterrified in this State is not altogether auspicious. Following are abstracts of the speeches of Messrs. Pendleton and Ewing:

Mr. Pendleton spoke in substance as follows:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I speak to you to-night because our country suffers; because honest, industrious men seek employment in vain, and their families want food. There must be a cause. What is it? One fact confronts us in this inquiry. The laws of taxation, the laws of the tariff, the commercial system, the financial system—these touch the very life and being of the whole social and industrial fabric.

The tariff is an ill-adjusted tax. It produces little revenue, is extremely onerous on those who import and pay duties, extorts large subsidies for private interests from those who do not, and saps the prosperity of every industry, even those it affects to protect. Scarcely a ship navigates the ocean under the flag of the United States, and the few which do are built on the Clyde and belong to foreign owners. The financial system may be briefly stated. An immense public indebtedness, payable in paper, has, by the effect of two laws, been made payable in gold only, and thereby been increased 30 per cent. Silver has been demonetized, and gold, the only remaining legal tender for the bonds, has been enhanced accordingly. Resumption of specie payments has been ordered for January, 1879, and within 18 months they have no plan, except the illegal contraction of greenbacks or the impossible hoarding of gold. The first measure largely increases the indebtedness. The second diminishes the currency in which that indebtedness can be paid. The third effectually and necessarily destroys the industries and energies by which the means of pay can be earned. The Egyption policy of requiring bricks, and not furnishing straw, was mercy in comparison.

It is in the power of Congress to effect all this relief to labor, but not according to this Republican plan. I will point out the Democratic plan hereafter. Congressional intervention to secure "fair returns on capital, fair wages to laborers, good management of railroads!" Whence does Congress derive this power! Where is the grant in the Constitution! It is nowhere to be found; this action is utterly beyond the scope of the powers or the functions of the Federal Government. "All powers not granted are reserved." No man can point out this grant. If Congress may intervene to this extent in the case of a railroad, it may intervene also in the case of every machine-shop and foundry and manufacturing establishment in the land. If it may secure fair wages to laborers—that is, more wages than employers are willing to give—so it may secure, nay, must secure fair service to the employers; that is, more service, or longer service, or different service, than workmen are willing to render. Is it part of the duty of any government—is it within the limited and delegated powers of our Government—to secure "fair returns for capital invested?" And if it were within the legal powers, how shall it be accomplished? By what process can governments decide what private speculations shall be made, and provide that all speculations which are legal shall be profitable? The courts are open to adjust controversies, reconcile interests, and establish justice and equity between employers and employes." If their process is slow, it should be made speedy; if their machinery is cumbrous, it should be made simple. What other tribunals are needed? What other functions could be performed unless, indeed, it be intended to deprive both employer and employe of all free agency, and to require them to submit in all things—the giving employment, the rendering service, the rate of wages, the quantum of labor—to the arbitrary dictation of this "statutory arbitration." This declaration either means nothing or it means greatly too much. It is either a cunningly devised phrase, meaning nothing and intended to deceive the working men, or it is a revolution in our Government fraught with the worst evils to the working men themselves. Capital and labor! the fair and honest adjustment of profits between them! This has been the problem of the ages—it will be the problem until men shall become perfect, or Government shall be able to make them do the deeds meet for perfection. Good government may secure their exemption from the legal control of each other—may enforce their contracts—but it cannot say to capital, you shall employ so many men and shall pay them these wages—or to laborers, you shall work for this employer and shall work for these wages. Shall I not do what I will with mine own?"—and the labor of the one is as much his own as the money of the other—and must not be interfered with more lightly. It is more his own, for it is his sweat, his blood, his life. Men may work or not, as they please. Capitalists may employ them or not, as they please. The wages which shall be given and received are a matter of contract on which both shall agree, and Government has done all that it beneficially can when it secures to all respectively this freedom, and when it fairly and fully and speedily enforces this contract. The Republican candidate for Governor has made his own commentary on the platform. He would provide by law that railroad companies should pay a fixed rate of wages to the employes, a fixed rate of dividend to the capital, and should divide the residue of the profits between the stockholders and the laborers. What rate of wages? What rate of dividend? Who shall decide? By what rule shall it be ascertained? But suppose the railroad is unfortunate, and there are no profits; shall the wages then be reduced below the rate in order to make a dividend? Capital being invested in an unprofitable or unfortunate road can not be taken out; it must remain. Labor, having no such tie, may turn elsewhere. Shall it be forced to remain? Shall it be compelled to work at the diminished wages? If not, what possibility is there for a fair return for the capital invested? What would the "statutory arbitration" do in such case? If the scheme is so beneficent, why confine it to railroads? Why not apply it to manufactories, to husbandry, to the household! Nay, why not to the law office of the candidate himself, and make semi-annually a division of the surplus profits with the woman who sweeps it and the boy who carries his books to the court-house? No, gentlemen; these are all devices to the detriment of labor. Government may establish Police regulations and sanitary regulations; it may provide for safety in the construction of factories and mines; it may regulate the employment of children of tender years, or persons of feeble and unsound mind; it may appoint inspectors and other officers to secure these ends; it may, perhaps, exercise still other powers, like those of common carriers, and of railroads, which extend from one end of the continent to the other, in which it is part owner by subscription or donation; but when it goes further and assumes to take laborers under its especial and parental care, to make them the wards of the nation, it belittles and injures them.

Labor should be free, untrammeled, left to itself. Its contracts should be speedily enforced. Its injuries should be speedily redressed. The burdens imposed upon it should be made as light as possible. The advantages of education furnished by the State should be made easy to all its children. An enlight. ened public opinion should award honor to its highest and most useful duties. Under these conditions it can best fight the hard battle of life, and most successfully overcome the disadvantages of the daily struggle for the daily bread. This question has been brought into special prominence just now by the strikes and subsequent riots. No man approves, every right-thinking man condemns and deprecates lawless violence and wanton waste of property, and believes it should be restrained and punished by the strong arm of the law. Yet, let us not deceive ourselves or do wrong to others. Strikes are the loud mutterings, the open acts which sufferings produce. Strikes are the protests which scant food and scant clothing and poor homes make against the greater evils. Strikers are the voice of discontent, and discontent, restless as it is, for a long time, aye, so long as possible, bears "the ills we have." Happy men do not strike. Prosperous men do not strike. There were bad men and wicked men, and ill-advised men, who willfully did wrong and committed crime, but at the bottom of this great upheaval there was a cause, and that cause was the inability of willing, honest, industrious men to obtain work and earn wages for wife and children. Wages were low, men were working on short time; wages were long unpaid, families were buying on credit at the retail shops. Wages were to be reduced still lower, and no prospect of prompter payment. You ought to see what it was to check the thunder in the sky as to suppress the wail of human anguish extorted by these conditions. Until the cause shall be removed strikes will be made and violence and crimes will ensue. But down at the bottom, underlying this conflict, which is but an incident and symptom, there is a graver conflict and a mightier struggle, arraying greater forces and stimulating more gigantic efforts. It is the conflict between that capital which employs no human labor, which works with no human hands, which never pauses by night or by day, in Winter snows or Summer heat, or Autumn rains, which never wearies, never rests, never loses, but ever gathers in its increase and its interest—and that capital which employs labor feeds enterprise, stimulates industry and brings into activity and co-operation the hand, the head, the busy brain, the cunning ingenuity, the productive energies of all the forces of accumulated wealth and human vigor. It is the conflict between that power which seizes the production of others and that power which itself produces. It is the conflict between the money power and the industries of the country.

By the money power I mean those whose aim and object and purpose in life is not by energy and enterprise and industry and the co-operation of capital and labor to add to the aggregate wealth of the world, but by legislation, interpretation, and combination to add to the value of accumulated money. Every man knows this can be done only by decreasing the value of every product of labor and skill, destroying or making doubtful the profits of all enterprise, discouraging all business. In this struggle the money power has been successful. Energy, enterprise, industry, business lie prostrate before it. The Democratic Party proposes the exact opposite of this. Tracing the pauperism and discontent of the people and the prostration of all prosperity to the vicious policy which I have described, it demands the repeal of the Resumption Act, the restoration of the old silver dollar, the retention of greenbacks, the cessation of their contraction, and finally, the issue of all circulating medium by the Government, making it all a legal tender, and the paper and the coin interconvertible at par. This will give us a stable currency, a sound currency, and a safe currency.

The speech of Hon. Thomas Ewing was very long, and in its printed form makes 10 closely-printed large octavo pages. Long as it was, however, it may all be summed up in the assertion that the country is going rapidly to ruin by the operation of the Resumption law, and will speedily reach it unless the law is repealed, silver remonetized, Treasury notes substituted for bank notes, and greenbacks made payable for Customs duties.

THE MAINE DEMOCRATS.

LETTER FROM HON. J. H. WILLIAMS ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR AND APPROVING THE PLATFORM.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 23.—The letter of Hon. J. H. Williams accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of Maine contains the following in relation to the resolutions adopted by the nominating convention:

"Considering the second resolution, I nowhere find in it any impeachment of the President's title to the high office which he now occupies, and I have no difficulty in according to it my full concurrence. That title, though stoutly contested, was recognized and became valid by the decision of the tribunal which acted under authority of law to which all parties and all the States, through their Senators and Representatives in Congress, had given their deliberate assent. The fraud charged by that resolution referred, as I understand from the language used, to transactions which took place in the discharge of the functions of the Returning Boards of Louisiana and other States—illegal and fraudulent acts, within the competency of those States respectively to deal with—but which, in the view taken by the Electoral Commission, might have occurred as alleged, and yet be beyond the range of their jurisdiction to judicially determine. The third resolution confirms my understanding of the scope and intent of the second, as above expressed, containing as it does a recognition of the wisdom of the President's Southern policy, which, in turn, is an admission on his part of the soundness of the doctrines of the Democratic Party upon that subject. The entire series of resolutions, therefore, has my unqualified approval.

GREENBACKERS IN COUNCIL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 23.—The Greenback Conference to-day was a small affair, only about 40 delegates being present. No particular enthusiasm was manifested. The proceedings were nominally secret, but it is known that the Indianapolis Independent Party platform of May 17 last was adopted. The State Convention was determined on for September 20, at Buffalo, and an executive committee was appointed.

ANTI-HAYES REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—The Executive Committee of the anti-Hayes men have issued an address to the Republicans of Ohio urging them to abandon the support of the ticket nominated at Cleveland, but announcing with singular inconsistency that they do not wish to divide or impair the old party organization by putting a new ticket in the field.

AN INNOCENT MAN HANGED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 23.—Statements are made that Richard Shuck, who was hanged last month for murder in Owenton, Ky., was innocent, so far as the crime for which he suffered is concerned. Shuck was implicated in many Ku-klux outrages, but in this particular instance he seems to have been innocent, although he was present when Paris was slain. His confession, and the statements of Dave Carter, since arrested, show the existence of a regular band of outlaws, the leaders of which are all now in custody.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Bushe's cooperage warehouse at Rochester, N. Y., was burned at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire was evidently of incendiary origin. This is the fifth time the same premises have been fired since January last. The loss is between $9,000 and $10,000. The amount of the insurance is unknown.

A special dispatch says that an incendiary fire on Wednesday night destroyed Stout & Freighter's warehouse at Harper's Ferry, Iowa, near Dubuque. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $13,000. Grain and agricultural implements were in the building.

THE MYSTERIOUS FORGERS.

GESSNER DELIVERED TO THE POLICE.

WESTON TO BE USED AS A WITNESS—SPRAGUE STILL HIDDEN AND SAID TO HAVE TURNED INFORMER—OTHER ARRESTS TO BE MADE—THE TIMES FORCES THE DETECTIVES TO SHOW THEIR HANDS—A CURIOUS CASE.

Superintendent Walling last evening took positive action in the case of the forgers who were captured in Chicago by ex-Special Treasury Agent Jayne, and whose mysterious movements have been so keenly watched by a host of newspaper reporters. The result of this action on the part of the Municipal Police is that Nelson A. Gessner, the chief of the the forgers, is now a prisoner in one of the cells at Police Head-quarters. Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Henry E. Knox, of the law firm of Fullerton, Crosby & Knox, counsel for the New-York Life Insurance Company, called on the Superintendent, and had a protracted interview with him. At about 5 o'clock last evening Sergt. Keally, of the Detective Office, proceeded to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel for the purpose of taking into custody Col. Gessner, who is suspected of complicity in the successful forgery of a check for $26,986 75, purporting to have been drawn by Winslow, Lanier & Co. on the Third National Bank in December last. On arriving at the hotel, Sergt. Kealey sent his card to Mr. Jayne's room, and was immediately told to walk up stairs. He was at once admitted to Mr. Jayne's room, and was courteously received. Mr. Jayne introduced the Sergeant to Mr. T. J. Henderson, who he said was a Chicago detective, and also presented Ely B. Weston, who he claimed was not a prisoner but merely held as a witness against some other parties to be arrested. Sergt. Kealey made known his business to Mr. Jayne, and the latter said that he would not offer any obstacle to the arrest of Gessner by the Sergeant, and sent for the prisoner, who occupied a room adjoining that of Jayne. Kealey placed Gessner under arrest and brought him to the Central Office, where he was locked up. The particulars of the crime for which Gessner is now in custody were fully published in yesterday's TIMES. His accomplice, Sprague, is said to be under arrest, and is giving information which will lead to further arrests. Sergt. Kiely refused last evening to disclose the nature of the evidence against Gessner, but as the accused will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court at 10 o'clock this morning for examination, the facts in this exceedingly curious case will then probably be made known. All access to the prisoner was refused last night, and the authorities carefully watched to prevent any communication with him by outsiders. It is probable that another arrest will be made to-day in the same case, but the detectives are very reticent, and absolutely refuse to converse on the subject.

Mr. Jayne paid his bill at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, asked for his valise, and left for parts unknown about 7 o'clock last evening. A diligent search in other hotels where he has been in the habit of staying failed to discover his whereabouts. His action in turning Gessner over to the Police authorities was undoubtedly forced by the exposure in yesterday's TIMES. Some further particulars in regard to the forgers were learned yesterday from authoritative sources. Sprague, in addition to his other rascalities, was the man who some seven or eight years ago started a number of offices in the lower part of the City, and swindled hundreds of poor foreign-born persons by means of worthless drafts for small amounts. He also kept on hand a large quantity of spurious coin, which he palmed off on intending emigrants in exchange for greenbacks. He is described as a tall, well-looking man, with a slow and smooth of manner, and wearing a cropped mustache, which he keeps dyed a very deep black. He has a wife who is said to be a fine lady and good looking. Weston, the witness, after leaving this City made a tour of the West, and swindled a number of savings banks by means of forged drafts in Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other places of sums varying from $1,000 to $6,000. The detective who was following him says that he actually played his points on one bank twice in succession. The first time he got off clear with $5,000. The second time he succeeded in getting out of the bank and as far as the railroad depot with $6,000, when he was collared. He is a fine-looking man with dark whiskers. Gessner is tall and broad-shouldered, with a German cast of countenance. All three have been many times arrested, but have always succeeded in getting clear. The Police say that these three constitute a gang themselves. Men like Chadwick, Maxwell & Co., whom they used, are not of them, nor to be compared with them. Yet the detectives regard them as only third-rate forgers, who would be incapable of getting up a forged railroad bond. There are a number of persons in this City who are immeasurably their superiors. The first check on the Third National Bank was a very poor affair indeed. The second was somewhat better, as was also that on the Union Trust Company, but it was only the channels through which they passed that saved them all from immediate rejection.

THE TIMES reporter was informed yesterday that immediately on the discovery of the $26,000 forgery on the Third National Bank, the detectives in whose hands the case was placed and who were the same that worked up the Colgate-Parker, Handy & Co. affair, had the check stamp microscopically examined to see whether it, too, had been forged, as those had been in the case mentioned. They took the checks to a person who is regarded as the most accomplished expert in the City, and he pronounced it a genuine stamp, and said that he would so swear in any court of justice. At the time of the attempt upon Parker, Handy & Co. the stamps were a part of the checks had used by Colgate & Co., and it was necessary to forge them. Last December and January, however, no such necessity existed. All one had to do was to take a check to the *Graphic* Company, which had the United States contract, and a stamp would be affixed without question. Under these circumstances, the detectives decided that the forgers would not be fools enough to run the risk of big penalties for nothing; so they gave up that phase of the case. The reason they suspected Sprague and Gessner was that for some weeks previous to the placing of the checks they had noticed them holding secret confabs, and appearing to be preparing for some stroke of work; so, knowing their history and character, they watched them. They were called off before they could gain sufficient evidence, and the work was intrusted to other hands.

BOND FORGERS ARRESTED.

SPURIOUS ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS IN CIRCULATION—GOOD WORK BY DETECTIVE PINKERTON—HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Another case of bond forgery in which the accused are alleged to have offered for sale some spurious St. Louis County (Mo.) bonds, came up for examination yesterday before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court. About three weeks ago a well-known Broad-street broker called on Mr. Robert A. Pinkerton, of Pinkerton's Detective Agency, and informed him that he had been approached in a suspicious manner by a man who had for sale some St. Louis County bonds, which he, the broker, on close examination, deemed to be counterfeit and irregular. The detective's suspicions were immediately aroused; he thoroughly investigated the matter, and was finally rewarded by discovering the man who had the bonds for sale, and whose full name and title is "Col." William Carrerer. J. C. Hurd, a curb-stone broker, was also trying to negotiate the sale of these bonds, but the detectives, after making strict inquiries into the matter, completely exonerate him from all complicity in the affair, as he was only used as a tool by Carrerer. Detective Pinkerton, having fully satisfied himself that there was something "crooked" in the matter, immediately telegraphed to Superintendent McDonough, Chief of Police in St. Louis, and informed him of the circumstances of the case, at the same time asking him if he wished to take any steps in regard to arresting the party or parties who were uttering the forged bonds. Superintendent McDonough laid the matter at once before the St. Louis Police Board, who fortunately happened to be in session, and the latter came to the conclusion that it would be advisable to send an officer to this City to represent the interests of St. Louis County. In accordance with this conclusion Detective William J. Tucker, of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police force, arrived in this City on Tuesday morning, when the case was laid before the District Attorney, who deemed it of sufficient importance to detail Detectives Fields and O'Connor, of his office, to assist in working the matter up.

The next day the detectives met in Pinkerton's office for consultation, and while engaged in discussing the matter, Mr. John Hanna, of the firm of Hanna Bros., brokers, No. 2 New-street, came in. This gentleman, who had been spoken to previously by Detective Pinkerton to keep a sharp lookout for any St. Louis County bonds that might be on the market, imparted the information that Messrs. Perkins, Livingston & Post, of No. 23 Nassau-street, had purchased from a broker named Johnson, whose place of business is No. 52 Broadway, Room No. 59, 10 $1,000 bonds of issue of the year 1853, to run for 25 years from date. This transaction took place on Tuesday, and it was not until Wednesday that Detective Pinkerton was informed of it, when he repaired to the office of Messrs. Perkins, Livingston & Post, where Mr. Johnson also happened to be awaiting payment. The firm informed the detective that, though they had negotiated for the sale of the bonds and had already sold them, they had not yet given Johnson the check for the amount. An examination showed that the consecutive numbers on some of the bonds were of a higher denomination than they could possibly have been on the original. The genuine bonds were numbered from 1,313 to 1,338 inclusive, whereas the numbers on the bonds in the hands of Perkins, Livingston & Post, which did not correspond with the originals, ranged from 1,350 to 1,359. On asking Johnson for an explanation, he said that he received the bonds on commission from a man who represented himself as John H. Husted, of Stockport, N. Y., and who came to him with a letter of introduction purporting to have been written by a son of Dean Richmond, and on his asking Husted how he got possession of the bonds, the latter stated that he received them from a man named John Wheeler, to whom he (Husted) made a loan of $6,500 on the bonds. The detective went immediately with Johnson to his office, and there arrested Husted, who was leisurely promenading in the corridor in front of the office, waiting for Johnson's return that he might get paid for the bonds.

When Detective Pinkerton returned to his office he learned that "Col." Carrerer and Hurd had called at the office of Hanna Brothers. Carrerer was forthwith arrested, and on his person was found one $1,000 St. Louis County bond, No. 1,334. Hurd, being only a dupe, was allowed to go. Carrerer said that he got the bond from John J. Cannon, of No. 221 West Sixteenth-street. Carrerer and Husted were then taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, and were there charged with forgery. The next thing on the programme was to arrest Cannon, a matter which the detectives found to be somewhat inconvenient, as they kept a strict watch on his house all Wednesday night, and did not succeed in arresting him until 9 o'clock yesterday morning on his coming out of his house. Detectives Fields and O'Connor recognized Cannon as an old and experienced forger, having served eight years already in the Massachusetts State Prison. Andrew L. Roberts and Valentine Gleason, alias "Canada Jack," who are now confined in Ludlow-Street Jail for a similar offense, are old "pals" of his. Cannon's name is also connected with the forgery of the $64,000-check on the Union Trust Company, and also with the $24,000 on the Third National Bank. He is well known to Detective Elder and other detectives throughout the City, having been several times arrested by them for a similar offense.

Carrerer, who has been in the Confederate Army, from whence he derives his title of "Colonel," is a man of about 38 years of age and of exceedingly good address. After his arrest he admitted to having offered and passed $25,000 worth of bonds of the City of Quincy, Ill., which were issued for the construction of "the Missouri Pacific Railway." The bonds were sold to a well-known Broadway banker by a broker to whom Carrerer had given them to dispose of, and the broker, after obtaining the money, coolly absconded, much to the Colonel's chagrin. These bonds were also obtained by Carrerer from Cannon, who seems to be the "boss." The bogus St. Louis County bonds, which have been offered for sale, are well executed, and so like are they to the original that the Continental National Bank, who pay the coupons, pronounces them genuine, and up to yesterday afternoon Messrs. Perkins, Livingston & Post were still in doubt as to the genuineness of the bonds. Detective Robert A. Pinkerton, however, seems, to be under no doubt in the matter in regard to the forgery he says that, though the bonds are torn and tattered and look dirty with age, they are in reality not printed three months. The account of Husted's arrest in an evening paper is mere fiction; the latter did not shrink back from the counter in dismay when confronted by the detectives, as there was no counter to spring back from. The two prisoners were arrested in front of Johnson's office, and not in the office of Perkins, Livingston & Post, as was published last evening. The three prisoners, "Colonel" William Carrerer, John H. Husted, and John J. Cannon, were remanded for further examination. The case will be called at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Publication this afternoon of a dispatch from New-York mentioning the arrest of Husted and Wilson, having forged St. Louis County bonds in their possession produced considerable comment in financial and other circles, and inquiry at Police head-quarters revealed the fact that the authorities here knew of the existence of the fraudulent bonds several days ago, and have been in correspondence with Pinkerton in regard to the matter. Detective J. W. Tucker was sent to New-York on the 18th inst. to co-operate with Pinkerton in working up the case, and this morning Chief of Police McDonough left for the same place, to give his aid in the matter. Mr. McDonough took with him several canceled genuine bonds, identical with the bonds issued that has been forged except in date and number, and besides this he was personally acquainted with Messrs. Thomas and Lacey, who signed the original bonds, and can readily identify their signatures. Nothing will be left undone by Chief McDonough and the authorities here to capture everybody connected with the forgery and secure the forged bonds. The original bonds are for $2,500, dated 1853, and are numbered from 1,313 to 1,338 inclusive.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

PERSONS ATTACKING THE GOVERNMENT TO BE PROSECUTED—ANXIETY REGARDING THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The *Figaro* positively denies to-day the accusation of almost the entire Paris press that its recent attack on Gen. Berthaut, Minister of War, was inspired by Gen. Ducrot. It renews the attack and recommends that President MacMahon institute an inquiry into the management of the War Department.

The clerical organ, *Le Défense*, formally declares that it has been decided to put down all illegal proceedings. Any one delivering speeches attacking the Government will be prosecuted.

The Republican paper *Le Temps* says: "Throughout France there exists an ill-defined feeling of anxiety lest the choice of the country as expressed at the approaching elections should be disregarded. There is no ground for alarm, but good cause for vigilance and precaution."

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 23.—The French man-of-war Correze has passed Aden, with cholera on board. Fifty of the crew are dead, and 130 are still sick.

ANTWERP, Aug. 23.—Ex-President Grant and party arrived here to-day. They will leave to-morrow for London.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The *Globe* this afternoon denies the report that Mr. Justin McCarthy is dead, which was published in the Liverpool and London papers to-day.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 23.—The sensational story recently circulated in France that the Belgian Chambers would shortly be convoked to vote grants for military purposes, is positively denied.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Adelina Patti has brought suit for nullity of marriage against the Marquis of Caux. The summons alleges that the marriage is null and void because the priest, Rev. Mr. Plunkett, who performed the ceremony in England, had no license from his Archbishop, but acted simply as delegated by the parish of Saint Philippo du Roule in Paris. The writ repeats in the most bitter terms the charges contained in the plaintiff's suit for separation against the Marquis, which the recent judgment of the court in his favor held not proved."

THE MINERS' STRIKES.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 23.—The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad officials at this place to-day sent an engine to Brigg's shaft, two miles distant, to get the loaded coal cars standing there since the strike. The miners refused to let them go, and cut the telegraph wires. The engine went back for assistance, and returned to Brigg's shaft. The mining companies of this section have now completed their payments to the miners for July. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company paid their miners about $90,000 instead of $100,000, which the miners would have received had they not struck and lost several days in July. It is estimated that the miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania coal companies would have received in September, for work done in August, at least $250,000, which sum is lost to them in consequence of their strike. To this may be added $50,000, being the payments of smaller operators, so that the total loss to the men is $300,000. This unmistakably tells upon the business men of this region as well as the miners. The military, with an engine, secured the cars of coal without disturbance and brought them here.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 23.—To-day the drivers in the New-Central and American coal companies mines struck for an advance from $1 75 to $2 per day, action similar to that of the Maryland drivers yesterday. The Superintendent, after some parleying, compromised on $1 90, and work went on. This region is turning out a heavy quantity of coal now daily, and the canal is doing a good business, but there is an uneasiness and uncertainty about the trade not very promising for prolonged operations.

THE GOVERNORS' CONVOCATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—A large number of letters of acceptance have been received from the Governors invited to be present at the special convocation of Executives of the several States, to be held at the International Exhibition next week. Extensive preparations. are being made for their reception and entertainment. On Wednesday, the 29th inst., there will be a grand floral display, and on the 30th there will be an industrial review, in which the employes of the various manufacturing establishments of Philadelphia will participate.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The *North American Review* for September contains the following remarkable series of articles: "The 'Electoral Conspiracy' Bubble Exploded," by E. W. Stoughton; "The Decline of the Drama," by Dion Boucicault; "The War in the East," with maps, Part II., by Gen. George B. McClellan; "Perpetual Forces," by Ralph Waldo Emerson; "How Shall the Nation Regain Prosperity? Part II. by David A. Wells; "New American Novels," by E. L. Burlingame; "Fair Wages," by a "Striker;" "Reformed Judaism," Part II., by Felix Adler; "The Recent Strikes," by Thomas A. Scott, President Pennsylvania Railroad; "Recent Progress in Astronomy;" "Contemporary Literature."

WASHINGTON.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $249,663 14, and from Customs $481,988 27.

Ex-Treasurer Spinner is in Washington on his way from Florida to his New-York home. His health is unusually good.

Hon. Benjamin R. Willis, of New-York, and Gov. Matthews, of West Virginia, are among the latest arrivals in this city.

Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, Mr. Dumont, has returned from Albany and re-established his head-quarters at the Treasury Department.

The business that called Representative Willis, of New-York, to this city, related to the finances, and also to matters connected with the Navy. That gentleman in the last Congress was a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

Information has been received at the Department of State from the United States Consulate at Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, that a quarantine of 21 days is imposed at that harbor upon vessels arriving from Cayenne, French Guiana, in consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever in the latter colony.

Information has been received here from the Canadian authorities that Major Walsh, commanding the mounted Police, has met Sitting Bull and held a council with him near the Cypress Hills, on Milk River, just across the boundary line, and in a line almost due north from Fort Benton, Montana, distant from that post about 125 miles.

Gen. H. C. De Alena has been appointed Collector of Customs at Sitka, Alaska, an office that has been vacant for some time, and he was the only applicant. For several years De Alena, who is a Prussian by birth, was Consular Agent at Panama, but for some time past has been connected with the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department.

Gen. McNeil, of St. Louis, who consented to serve as a member of the Sitting Bull Commission, has telegraphed Secretary Schurz of his inability to go, on account of illness, and Gen. Francis A. Walker, recently Superintendent of the Census, has been invited to act. Up to a late hour to-night he had not signified whether he would accept.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $11,372,087 23; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,160,858; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $61,305,000; coin, including $38,996,500 in coin certificates, $101,842,239 06; outstanding legal tenders, $359,094,220.

William Cassius Goodloe, of Kentucky, has applied for appointment as Minister to Belgium. He is an "old Whig," was a Union man during the war, and his son has just been appointed Paymaster-General of the Marine Corps. The son married a daughter of Senator Beck. Gen. Burbridge, of Kentucky, has been working for this same mission since President Hayes was inaugurated.

Secretary Schurz to-day dismissed George W. Smith, of Ohio, from the Government service. Mr. Smith is a relative of Commissioner Smith, and was placed by him in charge of the Division of Accounts, the most important division of the Indian Office. Facts have recently come to light showing that Smith (George W.) has been utterly incompetent and inefficient, and it was for this that he was removed.

The United States Consul at Munich has forwarded to the Department of State circulars received by him from the Minister of Foreign Affairs for transmission to the Government of the United States, announcing an exhibition of hops and tools and implements used in the cultivation of hops to which all nations are invited to contribute. The exhibition will be held in Nuremberg from the 7th to the 15th of October, 1877.

A circular to Collectors of Customs and Special Agents has been issued by Acting Secretary of the Treasury McCormick, directing that in cases of any seizures hereafter made of vessels, animals, or other property of the probable value of $2,000 or upward, a detailed report be made by the Collector of the district at once by letter, setting forth particularly the cause of seizure, and the sections of Revised Statutes supposed to have been violated.

The Secretary of the Interior, some time ago, ordered an investigation of the methods of business in the Indian Office, and the report, which he characterizes as a masterpiece in its way, showing the most patient and intelligent work on the part of the commission, was handed to him to-day. It includes recommendations for a re-organization of the Indian Office, which the Secretary will act upon, with such changes and additions as his own judgment may suggest. The other bureaus of the Interior Department will be examined in the same way as rapidly as possible, and it is probable that before Winter the entire department will be reorganized.

Detective Benson, of the Secret Service, has been engaged for several weeks in the investigation of the expenditure of money in improvements in the harbors at Buffalo and Erie, which are in charge of Col. Blunt, of the Engineer Corps. Benson finds serious irregularities in the letting of contracts for work and the purchase of materials, and upon his evidence several contractors at both places will probably be indicted. There is no evidence yet obtained to show that Col. Blunt is implicated in any frauds, but the suspicions against him are so strong that Inspector Davis, of the Army, has been sent to examine his accounts. The criminal prosecution of contractors will be commenced at once, but no evidence relative to Col. Blunt will be given to the Grand Jury until Inspector Davis has reported to the War Department.

The committee from the Interior Department which has been investigating the Indian Bureau for nearly three months, have completed their work as far as the direct evidence is concerned, and Secretary Schurz has given a printed copy of the testimony to Chief Clerk Galpin, against whom the charges were originally preferred. Galpin is allowed an opportunity to examine the evidence that relates to him, and can recall any of the witnesses for cross-examination, either personally or by attorney. When he has completed his defense other clerks in the Indian Bureau will be notified that there is evidence to their disadvantage, and will be given a full opportunity to explain themselves or call witnesses in their defense. When the testimony is all in it will be submitted to Secretary Schurz, who will act upon it as he sees proper. It there is any evidence damaging to clerks, which, in the opinion of the Secretary, is properly explained, it will not be made public; but if those who are accused are not able to set themselves right upon the record, the evidence against them will be published, and they will be dismissed from the service.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—By direction of the Secretary of War the following changes in the stations and duties of Paymasters in the Army have been made: Major E. M. Terrill, relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic, and ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of Texas for duty as Chief Paymaster of that department; Major W. R. Gibson, relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the Missouri for duty; Major E. H. Brooks, relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and ordered to Detroit, Mich., to report by letter to the Commanding General of the Military

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$33,000 Un. Pac. 1st..105⅞ | 1800 Erie Railway.....10⅜
10,000 N. J. C. 1st, con. 72 | 100 Del. & Hud.....
10,000 N. J. C. conv.. 67 | 300 do.....47⅜
8,000 do.....c. 67 | 300 D., L. & W.....48⅛
5,000 T. & W. 2d..... 68 | 400 do.....48⅛
5,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 90 | 100 do.....c.48⅛
100 At. & Pac. Tel.....20⅜ | 200 do.....48⅛
600 Western Union.....81⅞ | 500 do.....48⅜
700 do.....81⅞ | 200 do.....48¾
400 do.....81⅞ | 875 do.....48⅞
1800 do.....81 | 100 do.....47⅞
300 Pac. Mail.....23½ | 200 do.....47¾
500 do.....23⅝ | 800 do.....47¾
500 do.....23⅞ | 508 do.....47⅞
250 do.....23⅞ | 200 do.....47⅞
100 do.....23⅝ | 15 do.....47¾
1850 N. Y. C. & H.....100 | 100 North-western.....29½
100 do.....c.100 | 1000 do.....b9.29½
400 do.....99½ | 100 do.....29¾
300 do.....100¼ | 300 do.....29¾
50 do.....100 | 400 do.....29¾
600 Can. of N. J.....18½ | 200 do.....29⅝
300 do.....18¼ | 300 do.....29⅝
200 do.....18¼ | 100 North-west. pf.....59½
300 Mich. Central.....54½ | 800 do.....59⅝
500 do.....54⅝ | 100 do.....59⅞
400 do.....54⅝ | 100 do.....60
1100 do.....54⅝ | 1300 do.....60
500 do.....54⅝ | 300 do.....60
1100 do.....54⅝ | 100 do.....60
100 do.....c.100 | 1000 do.....b9.29⅞
400 do.....99½ | 100 Quicksilver.....19
300 do.....100¼ | 300 Quicksilver pf.....33½
50 do.....100 | 400 do.....29¾
500 Can. of N. J.....18½ | 200 do.....29¾
300 do.....18¼ | 300 do.....29¾
200 do.....18¼ | 100 North-west. pf.....59½
300 Mich. Central.....54½ | 800 do.....59⅝
500 do.....54⅝ | 100 do.....59⅞
1100 do.....54⅝ | 100 do.....60
500 do.....54 | 1300 do.....60
450 Ontario Sil.....21⅜ | 25 do.....18⅜
200 At. & Pac. Tel.b.c.21 | 100 do.....c.18¼
300 West. Un.....b.c.81½ | 200 do.....18¼
600 do.....81¼ | 1950 C. & R. I.....b.c.99⅞
900 do.....81¼ | 600 do.....99⅞
200 do.....81⅜ | 300 do.....99⅝
200 do.....81⅜ | 100 C., M. & St. P.....b.c.93⅜
400 do.....81⅜ | 100 do.....28⅝
200 do.....81⅜ | 800 do.....28⅝
200 Pacific M.....b.c.23⅝ | 800 do.....28½
900 do.....23¾ | 600 C., M. & St. Paul
500 Erie Railway.....b.c.8⅝ | pf.....b.c.65¾
500 do.....10⅝ | 1000 do.....65⅛
500 do.....10⅝ | 100 do.....65⅝
14 N. Y., N. H. & H.....b.c.153 | 100 D., L. & W.....b.c.48
101 | 100 do.....48⅛
100 L. S. & M. S.....b.c.63½ | 100 do.....47⅞
900 do.....63¾ | 300 do.....48
1500 do.....63¾ | 100 Wash. Pur. Com.
500 do.....63¾ | Rec.....6⅜
1000 do.....63¾ | 65 do.....6⅜
500 do.....63¼ | 300 do.....6⅛
300 do.....63¾ | 21 do.....6¼
600 do.....63¾ | 400 do.....6⅜
600 do.....63¾ | 12 do.....6⅛
500 do.....63 | 500 do.....7⅛
500 do.....c.63 | 100 do.....7⅛
1000 do.....c.63¼ | 1700 do.....7⅛
1000 do.....63¼ | 200 do.....7⅛
100 do.....63¼ | 200 do.....7⅛
100 do.....63¾ | 200 Morris & Es.....b.c.74¼
2100 do.....63¾ | 100 do.....74¼
500 do.....63⅞ | 100 C., C., C. & I.....b.c.27½
1500 do.....63¾ | 100 do.....27⅝
1000 do.....63¾ | 100 do.....27⅜
1200 do.....63¾ | 100 do.....27⅝
300 do.....63¾ | 200 do.....27½
104 do.....s3.63¾ | 200 H. & St. J.....b.c.12
1000 do.....63¾ | 100 do.....11⅞
100 do.....63¾ | 200 H. & St. J. pf.....b.c.27
500 do.....s3.63 | 100 Ohio & M.....b.c.4⅜
600 do.....62⅞ | 100 do.....b3.4¾
200 do.....63 | 100 Ohio & M. pf.....b.c.8

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 N. W. C. C. G. 90¼ | 100 Erie Railway.....10⅜
31 Nassau Bank.....90 | 100 do.....10⅞
1 Del. & Hud.....47¼ | 200 do.....10⅝
300 do.....47⅜ | 100 Illinois Cen.....61⅜
300 do.....48 | 19 Adams Ex.....194⅜
800 West. Union..s3.. 81⅜ | 300 Pacific Mail.....23¾
100 do.....81⅜ | 300 North-western.....29⅜
200 do.....80⅞ | 100 do.....29½
1200 do.....81 | 100 do.....b3.29⅝
315 N. Y. C. & H.....100¼ | 200 do.....29½
100 do.....100¾ | 200 do.....29¾
800 do.....100⅜ | 100 do.....29⅞
200 do.....100⅝ | 200 do.....b3.30
400 do.....100¾ | 400 do.....30⅛
200 do.....101¼ | 200 do.....30¼
300 do.....101⅛ | 300 do.....30⅜
500 do.....101¼ | 200 do.....b3.29⅞
100 do.....101⅜ | 300 do.....30
300 Mich. Central.....54⅜ | 200 North-west. pf.....60
400 do.....54⅜ | 200 do.....60⅜
200 do.....54⅝ | 100 do.....60
100 do.....b3.60⅝ | 300 do.....60
1100 do.....54⅝ | 200 do.....60⅝
400 do.....54⅞ | 300 Un. Pacific.....70
2100 do.....54⅞ | 200 do.....70½
800 do.....55 | 200 do.....69¾
1600 do.....55⅞ | 200 do.....69¾
600 do.....55 | 100 C., C., C. & I.....27⅞
2300 do.....54⅝ | 200 Rock Island.....99⅝
700 do.....55⅜ | 200 do.....99¾
200 Lake Shore.....63¼ | 800 do.....b3.100
200 do.....s60.63 | 400 do.....100¼
300 do.....63¼ | 200 Can. of N. J.....18⅛
400 do.....s3.63⅞ | 300 St. Paul.....28½
300 do.....63¼ | 100 do.....28⅝
100 do.....63¼ | 800 do.....28⅜
200 do.....63¼ | 800 do.....28½
300 do.....63¼ | 1500 do.....28⅝
100 do.....63¼ | 900 do.....28⅞
500 do.....63¾ | 1200 do.....29
500 do.....63¾ | 100 C., M. & St. P.....b.c.93⅜
500 do.....63¾ | 400 St. Paul pf.....b3.65½
70 do.....63⅜ | 100 Wab. P. Rec.....7⅜
100 do.....63¼ | 100 do.....7¼
300 do.....63¼ | 50 do.....7⅜
70 do.....63¼ | 100 do.....7⅜
300 do.....63¾ | 700 Del., L. & West.....47⅜
1000 do.....63¾ | 200 H. & St. J.....11⅞
1500 do.....s3.63 | 200 H. & St. J. pf.....27
10 do.....62⅞ | 200 do.....27⅛
300 do.....63¼ | 200 Ohio & Miss.....c.4⅜
300 do.....63¼ | 100 do.....s3.4⅜
300 do.....b3.63⅜ | 100 do.....4⅜
700 do.....63¼ | 100 do.....b3.4¾
64 do.....63 | 200 Morris & Es.....74¼
300 do.....63¼ | 100 Chi. & Alton.....87

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....108 | $10,000 U. S. 5s, '81.....
$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....109 | R.....109⅛
$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....109 | 20,000 do.....109
'67.....108⅝ | 6,000 U. S. 4s, 1907.....
$9,000 do.....12 103⅛ | R.....c.104⅜
150,000 U. S. 5s, '81.....c.104⅜
C.....109⅛ | 10,000 do.....109
10,000 do.....12 109⅛ | C.....c.108
10,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..123⅜ | 15,000 U. S. 4½s, '91.....
10,000 do.....12 123⅜ | R.....b.c.106⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 La. 7s, con.....78 | 3000 N. Y. C. & H.....b.c.100⅝
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old.....43½ | 100 do.....100¼
2,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, | 800 do.....100¼
1917.....104⅜ | 400 do.....100
3,000 Mil. & St. P., | 100 St. L., K. C. & N.
L. & M. D.....88½ | b.c.....4
6,000 Mil. & St. P. | 200 Ill. Cen.....b.c.61⅛
con. 7s.....87¼ | 50 do.....b.c.61¾
1,000 do. 87¼ | 400 Mich. Cent.....b.c.55
5,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s, | 100 do.....54⅛
1st.....b.c.b3.114½ | 700 do.....54⅜
1,000 N. J. C. con. 7s.....72 | 100 do.....54⅜
8,000 N. J. C. conv.....66¾ | 100 do.....b3.54⅜
20,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 90 | 400 do.....54⅜
30,000 do.....90¼ | 100 do.....b3.54⅜
3,000 H. & St. J. 8s, | 200 C. & N. W.....b.c.29⅝
conv.....89¾ | 500 do.....29⅞
1,000 do.....89¼ | 100 do.....29⅞
3,000 L. S. Con. R.....107½ | 100 do.....s3.29½
42,000 O. & M. con. 8s.....85½ | 1000 do.....29⅞
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d..36 | 1100 do.....30
5,000 do.....37 | 200 do.....29¾
2,000 West. Pac.....100¼ | 100 do.....b3.29¾
5,000 Cent. Pac. 1st, | 300 do.....29¾
St. J. Br.....89¼ | 200 do.....b3.29¾
5,000 Un. P. 1st.....105¾ | 500 do.....29
4,000 do.....105⅝ | 100 C., C. & I.....b.c.27¾
1,000 P. of M. 1st.....99 | 400 do.....60⅛
2,000 Mor. & E. 1st.116½ | 1400 do.....60⅜
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st, | 1000 do.....60¾
2 coupon.....92½ | 100 do.....60¾
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st, | 300 do.....60
St. L. Div.....75½ | 500 do.....59⅞
500 T. & W. 2d.....69 | 100 C., C. & I.....b.c.b3.8
6,500 do.....70 | 100 do.....8
5,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88, | 150 C., R. & Q.....b.c.102¾
2 coup.....91¼ | 200 Union Pacific.....b.c.70¾
1,000 Mich. C. 8s, s.f.113½ | 100 do.....71¼
2,000 Erie 6th.....b.c.102½ | 100 do.....71¾
11 Park Bank.....106 | 100 do.....70½
5 Bank of Com.....127 | 100 do.....70¾
100 Quicksilver.....b.c.18¼ | 300 do.....71
100 Quicksilver pf.....33½ | 100 Can. of N. J.....b.c.18¼
30 do.....s60.33¾ | 100 do.....18¼
100 Del. & Hud.....48 | 100 do.....18⅛
450 Ontario Sil.....21¾ | 25 do.....18⅜
200 At. & Pac. Tel.b.c.21 | 100 do.....c.18¼
300 West. Un.....b.c.81½ | 200 do.....18¼
600 do.....81¼ | 1950 C. & R. I.....b.c.99⅞
900 do.....81¼ | 600 do.....99⅞
200 do.....81⅜ | 300 do.....99⅝
200 do.....s3.81 | 100 C., M. & St. P.....b.c.93⅜
400 do.....81⅜ | 100 do.....28⅝
200 do.....81⅜ | 800 do.....28⅝
200 Pacific M.....b.c.23⅝ | 800 do.....28½
900 do.....23¾ | 600 C., M. & St. Paul
500 Erie Railway.....b.c.8⅝ | pf.....b.c.65¾
500 do.....10⅝ | 1000 do.....65⅛
500 do.....10⅝ | 100 do.....65⅝
14 N. Y., N. H. & H.....b.c.153 | 100 D., L. & W.....b.c.48
101 | 100 do.....48⅛
100 L. S. & M. S.....b.c.63½ | 100 do.....47⅞
900 do.....63¾ | 300 do.....48
1500 do.....63¾ | 100 Wash. Pur. Com.
500 do.....63¾ | Rec.....6⅜
1000 do.....63¾ | 65 do.....6⅜
500 do.....63¼ | 300 do.....6⅛
300 do.....63¾ | 21 do.....6¼
600 do.....63¾ | 400 do.....6⅜
600 do.....63¾ | 12 do.....6⅛
500 do.....63 | 500 do.....7⅛
500 do.....c.63 | 100 do.....7⅛
1000 do.....c.63¼ | 1700 do.....7⅛
1000 do.....63¼ | 200 do.....7⅛
100 do.....63¼ | 200 do.....7⅛
100 do.....63¾ | 200 Morris & Es.....b.c.74¼
2100 do.....63¾ | 100 do.....74¼
500 do.....63⅞ | 100 C., C., C. & I.....b.c.27½
1500 do.....63¾ | 100 do.....27⅝
1000 do.....63¾ | 100 do.....27⅜
1200 do.....63¾ | 100 do.....27⅝
300 do.....63¾ | 200 do.....27½
104 do.....s3.63¾ | 200 H. & St. J.....b.c.12
1000 do.....63¾ | 100 do.....11⅞
100 do.....63¾ | 200 H. & St. J. pf.....b.c.27
500 do.....s3.63 | 100 Ohio & M.....b.c.4⅜
600 do.....62⅞ | 100 do.....b3.4¾
200 do.....63 | 100 Ohio & M. pf.....b.c.8

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-10-40R. 109 | $10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, c.....108
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 | 10,000 U. S. 4½s, 1907.....112⅝
C.....112⅝ | R.....104⅜
10,000 U. S. 4½s '91, | R.....107

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 N. W. C. C. G. 90¼ | 50 West. Union..b.c..80⅞
2,000 C. & N. W. con. 105¾ | 200 do.....80⅞
10,000 Alb. & S. 1st..108 | 2400 do.....81
3,000 H. & St. J. 8s, | 100 Union Pacific..b.c.69½
conv.....89¾ | 300 do.....b3.70
1,000 do.....89¾ | 100 Ill. Central.....61⅞
3,000 L. S. Con. R.....107½ | 300 C. & N. W.....b.c.30⅛
42,000 O. & M. con. 8s.....85½ | 300 do.....30¼
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d..36 | 1100 do.....30
$9,000 do.....12 103⅛ | 300 do.....30⅜
150,000 U. S. 5s, '81, | 300 do.....b3.30⅜
C.....109⅛ | 300 do.....30⅝
10,000 do.....12 109⅛ | 200 do.....29⅝
10,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..123⅜ | 1,000 T. & W. c. conv, 41⅞
10,000 do.....12 123⅜ | 200 Del. & Hud.....b.c.48¾
300 do.....47⅞
15 Amer. Ex.....b.c.45¼ | 1100 do.....60⅝
100 U. S. Ex.....b.c.43⅜ | 600 do.....60⅜
400 Pacific Mail.....b.c.23⅝ | 200 do.....60
900 do.....24 | 100 do.....60⅜
100 do.....b3.24¼ | 600 C. & N. W. pf.....b.c.60⅞
500 do.....24¼ | 300 C., C. & I.....b.c.100¼
200 do.....24¾ | 300 do.....100⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H.....b.c.101¾ | 100 do.....100⅛
1500 do.....s3.101 | 100 do.....100⅛
1100 do.....100⅝ | 100 do.....100
650 do.....101 | 200 do.....b3.100⅛
300 do.....100⅝ | 200 do.....100⅜
100 do.....100⅜ | 300 do.....100⅛
10 do.....100⅛ | 1300 do.....100⅛
100 Erie Rail.....b.c.10⅞ | 100 C., M. & St. Paul
16 Erie Rail. pf.....b.c.65½ | pf.....b.c.65½
100 Mich. Cen.....b.c.55⅜ | 200 do.....65⅝
500 do.....53⅝ | 900 do.....65¾
100 do.....54 | 100 West. Pur. Com.
100 do.....54⅛ | 100 do.....7⅜
100 do.....54⅝ | 100 do.....7⅝
100 do.....54⅝ | 100 do.....7⅝
100 do.....54⅝ | 100 do.....7⅝

THURSDAY, Aug. 23—P. M.

The Stock market was strong at the opening to-day, the entire list showing an advance of ¼ to 1⅛ ₱ cent. from the closing quotations of last evening. Subsequently prices yielded slightly, but the depression was only momentary and was quickly followed by a recovery and an advance ranging from ½ to 4 ₱ cent., Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and the North-western shares being conspicuous in the upward movement. After midday a disposition to realize was developed, the effect of which was reflected in a reaction in prices of ½ to 2 ₱ cent. At the second call, however, the market partially recovered, with New-York Central and Rock Island as leaders of the advance. Toward the close another slight reaction was noted, but in the final dealings speculation was firm in tone, while some of the low-priced stocks, like Pacific Mail, Wabash, C., C. and I. C., and Ohio and Mississippi, were moved up to the best figures of the day.

The total transactions reached 214,731 shares, which embraced 54,748 Lake Shore, 32,425 North-western, 24,950 Michigan Central, 12,985 New-York Central, 11,350 Western Union, 10,850 Wabash, 10,640 Rock Island, 9,650 Pacific Mail, 9,400 St. Paul, 8,778 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 6,850 Union Pacific, 6,850 Ohio and Mississippi, 3,100 Erie, 2,130 Delaware and Hudson, 1,925 New-Jersey Central, 1,800 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1,450 C., C. and I. C., and 1,400 Morris and Essex.

Lake Shore fell off from 62⅝ to 62⅛, advanced to 63⅞, reacted to 62½, and finally sold at 62⅞. North-western common opened at 29⅝, fell off to 29¼, advanced to 30⅜, reacted to 29½, and closed at 30. The prefer red advanced from 59½ to 61, reacted to 60, and closed at 60¾. Michigan Central rose from 54¼ to 55⅛, fell off to 54⅛, advanced to 55⅜, and finally sold at 55. New-York Central ranged between 100 and 100½ until after the second call, when the price suddenly advanced to 101½. Subsequently a reaction to 100⅝ took place. Western Union opened at 81⅞ and closed at 80⅞, the extremes of the day. Wabash rose from 61⅛ to 81½, with the last sales at the highest figure. Rock Island advanced from 99¼ to 100⅜, and receded to 100⅛. Pacific Mail ranged between 23½ and 25, with final sales at 24¾. St. Paul was less active at 28⅜@28⅝ for the common, and 65⅛@65¾ for the preferred, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 48¼ to 47¼, rose to 48½, and closed at 48. Union Pacific advanced from 67⅛ to 71⅜, reacted to 69½, and finally sold at 70. Ohio and Mississippi rose from 4½ to 5⅛, and Erie from 10⅝ to 10⅞. Delaware and Hudson sold at 47¾@48⅛, New Jersey Central at 18⅜@18½, C., C. and I. C., at 27⅞@3, Morris and Essex at 74@74⅜, Illinois Central at 61½@62, C., C., C. and I. at 27@28, and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph at 20¾@21. Quicksilver rose to 19 for the common, and declined to 33 for the preferred. Express shares were dull and steady.

Money was in good supply to Stock Exchange call borrowers at 2@3 ₱ cent. The banks are not generally loaning money on approved collaterals, Government bonds excepted, lower than 4@5 ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper sold at 5 to 7 ₱ cent. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day were $700,000, Customs receipts $76,000, and revenue receipts $200,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ⅛, selling ¼; Charleston, none to be had; St. Louis, par; Cincinnati, slow, buying 1-10 off, selling par; New-Orleans, commercial 3-16@¼, bank ¼@3-16; Chicago, 75@80 discount.

The foreign advices reported the decrease of bullion in the Bank of England for the week ending yesterday at £284,000, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being 44¼ against 44 ₱ cent. last week. To-day the sum of £93,000 was withdrawn from the bank on balance. No change was made in the minimum rate of discount at the regular weekly meeting of the Directors, and the same remains at 2 ₱ cent. The London market for securities was firm, and Consols and United States bonds advanced ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., the former to 95¼@95⅜ and the latter to 107¼ for 1867s, 105⅛@105⅜ for 4½ ₱ cents, and 108½ for 10-40s. New 5s were unchanged at 107½@107⅝. New-York Central rose 2 ₱ cent., to 98. Illinois Central and Erie were ½ ₱ cent. higher, the former selling up to 60 and the latter to 10½ for the common and 19½@20 for the preferred. At Paris Rentes advanced to 106f. 50c. The specie in the Bank of France increased 5,000,000 francs during the past week.

The Sterling Exchange market was heavy, especially for long, the rate for which was reduced by the prime drawers to 84 82½, with sales reported as low as 84 81½@84 82. Demand bills were nominally unchanged at 84 85, and sold at about 84 84.

Gold opened at 104½, declined to 104¼, and shortly after 11 o'clock recovered to 104⅜, which was the only quotation during the remainder of the day. The further decline in the price was stimulated by the reported shipment of £100,000 yesterday from London to this side, and the belief that the low rates for exchange will cause a large influx of specie in the early future. On Gold loans the rates were flat to 2 ₱ cent. for use.

Government bonds were generally ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower at the opening, but Currency 6s showed a decline of ⅜ ₱ cent., selling at 123⅜. The market soon assumed a firmer tone, however, and the early decline was partially recovered. In railroad bonds the transactions were larger than of late, amounting to $300,000, of which about one-third were in Chicago and North-western consolidated gold coupons at 90 @90½. Ohio and Mississippi Seconds advanced 2⅛ ₱ cent., to 37, American Dock Improvement Company 7s, 1 ₱ cent., to 43, Toledo and Wabash Seconds 1 ₱ cent., to 70, do. St. Louis division 2½ ₱ cent., to 75½, and New-Jersey convertible 3¾ ₱ cent., to 66¾. Michigan Central 7s fell off to 104, C., C. and I. C. Firsts to 82, and Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated Sinking Funds to 87⅛. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles declined to 80½, and later recovered to 90. In the State bonds the dealings were confined to Louisiana consols at 78, and Tennessee old at 43½.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1877.

Gold receipts	$735,874 24
Gold payments	152,184 57
Gold balance	83,964,690 87
Currency receipts	334,667 92
Currency payments	643,426 57
Currency balance	50,025,045 77
Customs	420,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—AUG. 23.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	104⅛	104⅜
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coupon	108⅛	108
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	109⅛	109⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	109⅛	109⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	106	106⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coupon	106	106⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg.	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup.	108⅛	108⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	110⅝	111
United States 10-40s, registered	108⅞	109⅛
United States 10-40s, coupons	112⅜	112⅝
United States 5s, 1881, registered	109	109⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	109⅛	109⅜
United States 4½, 1891, registered	107⅞	107
United States 4½, 1891, coupons	108	108¼
United States 4s, 1907, registered	104¼	104⅜

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $23,000 for interest, $216,000 for called bonds, and $1,000 Silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York today:

Gold cleared	$26,629,000
Gold balances	1,382,500
Currency balances	1,473,264

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$76,909,363
Currency balances	4,174,944
Gold exchanges	13,418,082
Gold balances	1,413,181

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	40	N. Y. 6s, Gold L. '92-119	
Alabama 5s, '86	40	N. Y. 6s, Gold L. '93-119	
Alabama 5s, '86	40	N. C. 6s, old, L. & J.	17
Alabama 8s, '88	40	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	17
Alabama 8s, '92	20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J & J.	67
Alabama 8s, '93	20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	66
Arkansas 6s, funded	15	N. C. R. 6s, off J. & J.	43
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. is	2½	N. C. R. 6s, off A. & O.	43
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	2½	N. C. 6s, A.	66
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	2½	N. C. 6s, n. b., J. & J.	71½
Ark. 7s, M., O. & R. R.	2½	N. C. 6s, n. b., A. & O.	72
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	2½	N. C. 6s, S. T. class 1	1
Connecticut 6s	110	N. C. 6s, S. T. class 2	1
Georgia 7s, n. bds	105¾	N. C. 6s, S. T. class 3	1
Georgia 7s, indors'd	104	Ohio 6s, '81	102½
Illinois coup. 6s, '79-'90	103	Ohio 6s, '86	111
Illinois War Loan	101	Rhode Island 6s	107
Kentucky 6s	101	S. C. 6s	40
Louisiana 6s	52	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	36
Louisiana 6s, n. b.	50	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	36
La. 6s, n. Fl. Dbt	52	Tenn. 6s, old	43½
Louisiana 6s, L. Ins.	52	Tenn. 6s, new, A. & O.	43½
Louisiana 7s, con.	78	Tenn. 6s, n. b. n. s.	43½
Mich. 6s, 1878-9	101	Va. 6s, old	30
Mo. 6s, due in 1877	100⅜	Va. 6s, n. bs. '66	30
Mo. 6s, due in 1878	101⅛	Va. 6s, n. bs. '67	30
Fund. bs. due '94-5	106¼	Va. 6s, Con. bonds	73
L. bs. due '82-90	106	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup.	66½
Asy. or Un., due '92	105	Va. 6s, Con. 2d s	41
H. & St. J., due '86	105½	Va. 6s, Def. bonds	5
H. & St. J., due '87	105½	D. C. 3.65s, 1924	77
N. Y. C. 6s, G'ld L. '91	119		

And the following for railway mortgages:

B., H. & Erie 1st	10	H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con.	89¼
B., H. & Erie 6's	91½	Cedar Falls & M. 1s	75
B., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	52	M. So. N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	110
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	20	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107
Chic. & Alton 1st	115	Clev. & Tol. new bs.	106½
Chic. & Alton inc.	104½	Clev., P. & A. old bs.	104½
Joliet & Chi., 1st	107	Clev., P. & A. new bs.	107
C., B. & Q. con. 7s	109	Buff. & Erie new bs.	107
C., B. & Q. S. F.	91	Sunf. & L. 7s	104
C., R. I. & P. 1st, 7s	109	D. M. & T. 1st 7s	106
C., R. I. & P. 6s 1917	104	C. L. Sts. 8s, '82 S. F.	113⅛
C., R. & N. J. 1st, con.	109½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	105
C., R. & N. J. 1st, con.	71⅞	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	105½
C., R. of N. J. conv.	66½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1904	105⅛
Am. Dock & Imp't	42⅜	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 2d S. F.	115⅛
M. & S. P. 1st, La C. D.	112½	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	117
M. & S. P. 1st, La C. D.	102⅞	O. & M. Cons. S. F.	85½
M. & S. P. 1st, L. & M. D.	88	O. & M. Con	85
M. & S. P. 1st, I. & D.	86½	O. & M. 2d Con	37
M. & S. P. 1st, H. & D.	86½	Con. Pac. Gold bs.	106⅜
M. & S. P. 1st, C. & S.	89½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	107¼
M. & S. P. Con. S. F.	87	C. & P. Cen. S. F.	108
M. & S. P. 2d	92	C. & P. 4th. S. F.	103
C. & N. W. S. F.	106	Col. C. & Ind. 1st	32
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	106	R., W. & Og. C. 1st	46
C. & N. W. C. bds.	105½	St. L. & I. M. 1st	99½
C. & N. W. Ex. bds.	101	St. L. & I. M. 2d	41
C. & N. W. 1st	105	St. L. & I. M. 3d	82
C. & N. W. C. 6 bds.	90	Tol., P. & W. 1st E. D.	80
Gal. & Chic. Ex.	104½	Tol., P. & W. 1st W. D.	80
Peninsula 1st con.	102	Tol. & W. 1st ex	103
Chi. & Mil. 1st	107½	T. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	74½
Del., L. & W. 2d	106	Tol. & W. 2d	69¼
Del., L. & W. Con.	41	Tol. & W. Cons. Con.	41
Del. & Hud. 1st, 7	123	Gt. Western 1st, '88	108
Del. & H. C. 1st, '84	98	Gt. Western ex C.	91¼
Del. & H. C. 1st, '91	98½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	90
Del. & H. C. 7s, '94	99	Ill. & So. Iowa ex C.	78
Del. & H. C. 7s, '95	99	West. U. bs. 1900	C. 104
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	94½	West. U. bs. 1900	R. 104¼
Ren'r & Sar. 1st C.	115		
Ren'r & Sar. 1st R.	115¼		
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	105⅜		
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	105⅜		
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	102½		
B., N. Y. & E. 1st	101		
E. N. Y. & E. 1 bds.	101		

And the following for City bank shares

America	130½	Market	106
American Exch'ge	106	Mechanics'	132
Bank of N. Y. Nat'l A's	150	Merchants'	80
Central National	100	Nassau	85½
City	200	New-York	110
Commerce	125½	Park	106
Fourth National	97	Phenix	101
Fulton	145	Republic	92
Gallatin National	110	Shoe & Leather	116
German-American	59	St. Nicholas	80
Hanover	100	State of N. Y. (new.)	117⅞
Import's & Trad'rs	200	Union	137
Irving	120		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 23.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	113	113¼
United Railroads of New-Jersey	127	127⅜
Pennsylvania Railroad	29⅜	29¼
Reading Railroad	16	16⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	35	35½
Catawissa Railroad preferred	30	35
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	8	9
Schuylkill Navigation preferred	6	7
Northern Central Railroad	13	16
Lehigh Navigation	19	19¼
Pitts., Titusville & Buf	81½	83
Hestonville Railway	138	137
Central Transportation	28	29

The first mortgage bondholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company who desire that their Trustee, Mr. Allan Campbell, may be put in possession of the road and apply its revenues to the payment of their interest are requested to call on that gentleman.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	10½	Justice	9¾
Belcher	5	Kentuck	6
Best & Belcher	13½	Leopard	2
Bullion	6¾	Mexican	9¼
Consolidated Virginia	29½	Northern Belle	17
California	27	Overman	23¼
Choller	33	Ophir	15½
Confidence	4¾	Raymond & Ely	17¾
Caledonia	3⅜	Silver Hill	2¾
Crown Point	3¼	Savage	6½
Exchequer	6¾	Segregated Belcher	35
Gould & Curry	8¾	Sierra Nevada	3¾
Hale & Norcross	4¼	Union	4¾
Imperial	1	Yellow Jacket	9¾
Julia Consolidated	1¼	Eureka Consolidated	45½

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bags	121	Resin, bbls.	632
Beer-wax, pks.	2	Pitch, bbls.	40
Cotton, bales	93	Oil-cake, pks.	63
Copper, bbls.	2	Oil, Lard, bbls.	60
Copper, cks.	240	Pork, pks.	75
Dried Fruit, pks.	674	Beef, pks.	97
Eggs, pks.	928	Cut-meats, pks.	4,880
Flour, bbls.	8,300	Lard, tcs.	2,345
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,175	Lard, kegs	707
Wheat, bushels	65,980	Cheese, pks.	6,662
Corn, bushels	205,595	Cheese, pks.	40,332
Oats, bushels	89,289	Rice, tcs.	10
Rye, bushels	11,374	Rice-chaff, bags	219
Malt, bushels	12,278	Starch, pks.	125
Grease, pks.	50	Stearine, pks.	100
Grass-seed, bags	177	Tallow, pks.	304
Hides, bales	30	Tow, bales	68
Hops, bales	270	Tobacco, hhds.	813
Lead, pigs	1,335	Tobacco, pks.	132
Leather, sides	17,393	Whisky, bbls.	520
Spirits Turp., bbls.	65	Wool, bales	145

COFFEE—Dull to-day; quoted as before.

COTTON—Has been again quoted off in price for early delivery at 1-16c. ₱ lb. on a restricted business. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 942 bales, (of which 109 bales were on last evening,) including bales to shippers and 923 bales to spinners, and 17 bales on

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, steamers cross the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
"EUROPA.....WED., Aug. 29 | BOTHNIA.....WED., Sept. 12
ALGERIA.....WED., Sept. 5 | ABYSSINIA.WED., Sept. 19

Steamers marked " do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Aug 25
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 29

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE,

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North-River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF NEBRASKA.....Thursday, Sept. 13
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Sept. 20

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; steerage rates at reduced rates. Steerage, $20.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Ethiopia....Aug. 25, 6 A. M. | Devonia...Sept. 8, 6 A. M.
Victoria....Sept. 1, 11 A. M. | Anchoria...Sept. 15, 11 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Etruria....Aug. 28, 9 A. M. | Australia...Sept. 8, 6 A. M.
Cabins, $75 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount in currency. Offices, Company's Pier No. 45, North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

WESER.....Sat., Aug. 25 | DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 8
MOSEL.....Sat., Sept. 1 | ODER.....Sat., Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 13, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low-rate rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $30. Intermediate, $60.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Canada, Thu. Aug. 30, 3 P. M. Greece, Th., Sept. 6, 3 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M. The Queen, Sept. 8, 10:30 A. M.
England, Sat. Sept. 8, 3 P. M. Spain, Sat. Sept. 22, 3 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
AMERIQUE, Pocrotz.....Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
PEREIRE, Dabat.....Wednesday, Sept. 12, 8:30 A. M.

For freight or passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Aug. 25, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, TUESDAY, Aug. 28, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. Kenyon, THURSDAY, Aug. 30, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. C. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c. sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Friday, Aug. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Sept. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 12

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM A. ALVEZ & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

VERACRUZ, HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Aug. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Drake.....Wednesday, Aug. 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Tinkham.....Wednesday, Sept. 5

FOR HAVANA DIRECT, NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Aug. 25

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

WIELAND.....Aug. 30 | SCEVLA.....Sept. 13
GELLERT.....Sept. 6 | LESSING.....Sept. 20

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by I. H. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, General Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily: 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 (broken), 9:10, 10:40, 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 3, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:00 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal, via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Grand Central Depot. Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 338 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains, from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, from Bowlyn, 8:44 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL,

RIVER-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th sts.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

French, German, and drawing taught in all the classes. Instruction given in the elements of natural history, of chemistry, and of physics, both by lectures and by text-books. Pupils fitted for college and for business.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Four free scholarships in the Stevens Institute of Technology open to the competition of the graduates of the Stevens High School.

TERMS REDUCED.

For first and second classes, $100 per annum; for third and fourth classes, $150 per annum. Tuition per term in proportion.

Fall term begins Oct. 3.

For circular or catalogues apply to the Principal,
Prof. EDWARD WALL.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,

STAMFORD, CONN.

Fortieth year begins Sept. 10. Emphatically a home school; situation unsurpassed; THOROUGH instruction and discipline; careful moral and Christian training. Number limited. Circulars sent on application.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
NOS. 21 AND 23 WEST 33D-ST.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.

Autumn term begins Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Having added the adjoining building to St. John's, increased facilities for the several departments of the school are gained, and a large sunny room for a Kindergarten secured, which, under the care of an experienced teacher, will open Oct. 1.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,

NO. 25 WEST 46TH-ST.,

Reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 20. Circulars and references sent on application.

Also, a French school (Kindergarten.)

Latin, drawing, singing, pastel, water-color, needlework, &c., included in the tuition.

A LADY WHO HAS A PLEASANT HOME at Yonkers-near-Hudson, and who has a well established school, will take a limited number of little girls as boarding pupils, aged from 8 to 10 years; it would be a desirable home for children whose parents wish to travel abroad, or for motherless girls, as a mother's care will be given; terms, half-yearly in advance; references given and required. Address M., Yonkers Post Office, Box No. 685.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCHOOL,

NO. 448 MADISON-AV.

Preparation for College, Scientific Schools, or Business.

Hours of session, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Hour for study only, (optional,) 8:30 to 9:30 A. M.
Term begins Tuesday, Sept. 25.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. D. Wenckebach on Chemistry and Dr. Labberton.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Profs. LABBERTON and GOODYEAR will resume their lectures in November. Increased accommodations and advantages secured to the infant and preparatory department.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—FOR CONVENIENCE of access, healthfulness and beauty of location, thorough scholarship, the development of noble character, home comforts, tender care of students, and reasonable charges, Pennington Seminary claims to be among the foremost in this country. Address THOS. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Apply by letter until Sept. 6, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—24th year, opens Sept. 10. 20 instructors. 11 departments. College preparatory, English and business courses for gentlemen. For ladies, college course, with Music and Art degrees. Primary department. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

READY FOR WORK.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, will reopen for the year on MONDAY, Sept. 3. The Principal will be in his office daily, during August from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

S. S. PACKARD.

A MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF ALONZO PLACE & BRO., Universal Linguists, Columbia and Hudson River Institute, will be at the Devonshire Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot, from 3 to 7 P. M. daily, where he will be pleased to see parties desiring to arrange to enter the school.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA HAVING REmoved her French and English Boarding-school for young ladies from Dobbs's Ferry, on the Hudson, to Plainfield, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19. Terms for board and tuition in English, French, and Latin, $360 per annum.

KIND CARE.

Thorough teaching. Twenty-sixth year.
Charges moderate.
BENJAMIN MASON'S Boarding-school for Boys
fits for college or business.
Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

MOELLER INSTITUTE, NO. 336 WEST 29TH-ST.—German-American Day and Boarding School; prepares for business and college; connected with this Institute is a Kindergarten and a Conservatory of Music. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS. Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—One hundred and eighth year begins Sept. 12; sends 30 boys a year to college; prepares for college, scientific school, or business; 250 boarders. Rev. D. T. REILEY, Rector.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., offers thorough culture, in a very invigorating climate and beautiful location. Terms moderate. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circular.

NYACK HOME INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for both sexes; select, thorough, Christian; small boarding department; home care and comforts. For circulars address Mrs. JOSEPHINE LEE, Nyack on the Hudson.

FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, FOR young gentlemen, 171st-st., reopens Sept. 18. Board and tuition in French, English, Spanish, German, Latin, $400 and $450. Circulars at J. Milne & Sons', No. 153 Broadway, or at the Institute. Station M. V. PREVOST.

$200.—STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A select school for boys under 14, will reopen Sept. 17. Circulars and information can be obtained from GEO. J. WITHINGTON, No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

MRS. GARRETSON,

Assisted by Miss THURSTON, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 52 West 47th-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars sent on application.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 19. careful elementary training. excellent facilities in languages and music.

MURRAY-HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 103 West 34th-st., an English and Classical School for boys, opens its 14th year, Sept. 17; terms reduced. JOSEPH D. HULL.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.—CADY, WILLSON, AND Haworth's, south-east corner Union-square, reopens Sept. 3. Write for circulars.

YOUNG LADIES' AND BOYS' SCHOOL, NORTON, CONN.—Full corps of teachers. Terms, $150 per year. M. J. DAVIS, Principal.

FREEHOLD (N. J.) YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—Thirty-third year begins Sept. 5.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—REOPENS SEPT. 10. For catalogues address S. PELHAM, Fo'keepsie, N. Y.

JAMESBURG (N. J.) INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 338 and 335 4TH-AV., between 24th and 25th sts.

114TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 17.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
{ B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars at the school and at Putnam's.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR SAYS: "I TAKE great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy of Mr. Scythin C. Shortlidge." This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia; $650 a school year for boarding, washing, gas, schooling books, &c. Payable quarterly. No extra charges. Open all Summer. Students admitted at any time. Special individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils. Ten instructors, two graduates of Yale College. For pictures of building, grounds, and circular address SCYTHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, Harvard University, A. M., Media, Penn. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter

FRANCIS F. WILSON, A. M., AND JOHN M. KELLOGG, A. M., heads of the Classical and Mathematical Departments of the

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

during the last 12 years, have withdrawn, and will open a school Sept. 17 for the thorough and careful preparation of boys and young men for college, business, or scientific schools. Call or address for the present No. 208 East 72d-st.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select boarding-school for boys at Sing Sing on Hudson, N. Y. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural science; classes are also formed in music, drawing, penmanship, and elocution; thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK, Nos. 32 and 34 WEST 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK.—Boarders limited to sixteen.—Resident French and German teachers.—English and German Kindergarten in charge of Miss LEONOWENS, assisted by German graduate of Froebel.—Private class for boys. Classes organized on 29th, 27th, and 28th Sept.—The regular work of the school, including Dr. LABBERTON'S and Mr. CLARENCE COOK'S classes, will begin Oct. 3. Punctual attendance requested.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

C. A. MILES, Principal,
WILL BE REOPENED SEPT. 10.

For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be found after Sept. 1, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.

Full collegiate courses; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness, village is distinguished for refinement; the college is a home were parents may with entire confidence intrust their daughters; term commences Sept. 12. Send for catalogue.

Rev. EDWARD S. FRISBEE, President.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. WM. L. ADAMS, Director.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12; location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious; thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH; careful supervision of cadets. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st., N. Y., or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MME. C. MEARS, assisted by Mlle. JULIETTE SEE.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. No. 222 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, 1877.

MISS AYRES'

English, French, and German, BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 19, 1877. BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO 10. For circulars address the Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st., New-York City.

READY FOR WORK.

MRS. DUREN, FORMERLY OF BROOKLYN, Heights, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children in Somerville, N. J., Sept. 10; number of boarders limited to eight; they receive every care and attention—physical, intellectual, moral; French is the language of the family. For circulars, references, &c., address as above.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, English, and German Home Academy for young ladies and Conservatory of Music, Deer Park-av., Babylon, Long Island. French always spoken; music taught by an eminent pianiste.

MRS. AND MISS IDA M. ELIOT'S School for Girls will reopen TUESDAY, Oct. 2; prepares for any college or university if desired. For circulars and full information apply as above.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. The Fall term of this Day and Boarding School for young ladies will open THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.
No. 138 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A FIRST-class college with superior advantages in regular studies, music and art; charges very moderate; next session begins Sept. 5. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 West 47th-st.; 20th year opens Sept. 27, 1877. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. S. GARDNER, Principals.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE. BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Opens TUESDAY, Sept. 11. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO The Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 15th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

A. DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, NO. 681 5TH-AVENUE, WILL REOPEN OCT. 13. Private lessons during the Summer.

A HOMELIKE BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, Long Island, $200.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and little girls, reopens Sept. 19. New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 19, 1877, at 36 Washington-st., Norwich, Conn.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Putnam's, No. 182 5th-av.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Jamaica, Long Island, reopens Sept. 12; English, classics, French, and German; $325 yearly. E. VIENOT.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.—Home and tuition, $180 per year; both sexes; begins 3d Sept. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.—CADY, WILLSON, AND Haworth's, south-east corner Union-square, reopens Sept. 3. Write for circulars.

YOUNG LADIES' AND BOYS' SCHOOL, NORTON, CONN.—Full corps of teachers. Terms, $150 per year. M. J. DAVIS, Principal.

FREEHOLD (N. J.) YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—Thirty-third year begins Sept. 5.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—REOPENS SEPT. 10. For catalogues address S. PELHAM, Fo'keepsie, N. Y.

JAMESBURG (N. J.) INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

LAW SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL SESSION (19TH) OF THE LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Washington-square, begins Oct. 1, 1877, and ends June 17, 1878. Are written as well as an oral examination is required for a degree; lectures from 4 to 6 P. M., for the convenience of students in offices. For circulars, examination papers of 1877, &c., apply to W. M. EVARTS, Secretary of Council, No. 141 Broadway, or to D. E. JAQUES, Professor and Secretary of Faculty, No. 291 Broadway.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The twentieth annual term of this Institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones-st., New-York, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, and continues until May 16, 1878. The course of instruction embraces two years. For catalogues, &c., address, as No. 8 Great Jones-st.,

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN B. SMITH, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1877, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of John B. Smith, of Morristown, in the County of Morris, in said district, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, N. J., Room No. 4, First National Bank Building, before John Barkalow, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. L. HUTCHINSON,
U. S. Marshal for said district.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In

FAT MEN ON A FROLIC.

A FEAST OF FUN AND ROAST CLAMS.

HEAVY WEIGHTS AT NORWALK POINT — A SCALE THAT WEIGHED NOTHING LESS THAN TWO HUNDRED POUNDS — THE ATTACK ON THE ROAST—SCENES AT THE TABLE—A SOLEMN ELECTION.

The Fat Men's Association and Clam Bake Society, cosmopolitan in its character, and demanding nothing of a member but that he shall not weigh less than 200 pounds avoirdupois, nor be ashamed to own it, was organized in 1869. It has grown to be a body of 300 members, and many of those members have grown from "sneaks," who barely tipped the scale at 200 pounds, to be men of goodly girth, who threaten the scales when they tread upon the platform. Yesterday the fleshy society, observing an annual custom, partook of an Indian clam roast at Dorlan's, Norwalk Point, and showed a good many thin people who came to look at them eat, how they should feed themselves if they wish to attain to weight in the community. In seeking its presiding officers the society has picked out some goodly giants. It possesses a monster cane, with a gold plate about two feet in length upon it, and on this are already engraved the names of seven men who have occupied the ample chair of the President on great occasions. Sidney Smith, the first President, was a Stamford man who weighed 317 pounds; John A. P. Fisk, of New-York, Smith's successor, was 358 pounds in weight, and Andrew Hall, who came next, was a slight man who only weighed 2.0 pounds. Charles W. Bradley was heavier, weighing 250, which was pretty well for New-Haven, and he was re-elected because he gained 20 pounds in a year. Pawtucket exceeded it in W. A. Briggs, who weighed 303 pounds, and the cultivation of a taste for clams, roasted and otherwise, by Willard Perkins, won him the Presidency when he weighed 369 pounds, and he served a second term at 372. To-day he has scored 399 pounds, and the announcement created a sensation among the fat men that needed but little encouragement to convert it into a demand that he should be elected for a third term. Patrick Murphy, weighing 303 pounds, succeeded Perkins, and was to-day re-elected.

The fat men from New-York were taken to Norwalk by special boat, and they formed a jolly excursion party up the Sound. At the several landings in New-York, persons who were waiting for excursion boats were astonished at the unusual congregation of corpulent men on the docks, and by their kittenish and graceful pranks as they jested about the coming feast and anticipated the sport of the day by bulky dances. As the groups of men, varying in weight from a quarter of a ton upward, walked down the gang-plank, it creeked and bent beneath their weight, much to the amusement of the crowds of small boys on the dock. On the way up the Sound the decks of the steam-boat were merry with the songs of the fat men, who gathered in circles upon the forward lower deck and quaffed innumerable glasses of lager-beer. Prominent among these festive men was "Pete" Reid, of New-York, a cherub of 247 pounds, who sang "Meet me by Moonlight Alone," and "The Bear Came Over the Mountain," in a mellifluous tenor voice, much to the entertainment of his fellows, whom he occasionally startled by falling against when they were entirely unprepared for his coming, and sometimes tilted them unceremoniously from their seats to the deck. There were a few fat ladies on board, and they seemed to enjoy the sport as keenly as the men who were gifted with an uncommon quantity of adipose tissue. The day was a charming one on the water, and the three hours' trip to Gregory's Point was by no means an irksome one. At the dock near Dorlon's Hotel was an immense throng waiting, and the Connecticut and Massachusetts contingent of fat men were gathered to receive the New-Yorkers upon New-England soil and to the ample embraces of her solid men. The bay was thickly dotted with sail and row boats, drawn to the spot by the feast, and the roads were lined with carriages which had brought loads of people to join in the dinner and rejoice their eyes with the sight of fellow-creatures who were happy in weighing more than the average Connecticut man or woman. The greetings of the great men were hearty—for your fat man is nothing if not boisterous. They then marched together to the scales which had been placed on the lawn, and one by one they submitted to the test of membership. As well-known men were tried and found to have lost or gained during the year, they were rallied with such impertinent remarks as "How long ye been sick?" or "Better go to Colorado," or "Weigh him after dinner." Willard Perkins got a cheer for his 399, although Peter Reid expressed the opinion that Perkins ought to be ashamed for not making it a round 400. Mrs. Susie Lake, of Hampden, proved herself a solid woman, with 228 pounds on the scale, and Mrs. S. R. Burnett, of Norwalk, was admitted to be worthy to be spoken in the same breath with the fat men because she weighed 202. Ninety men who were weighed aggregated 20,730 pounds, or an average of 230 1-3 pounds to each. A number of applicants came to be weighed who were allowed to step upon the scales, but were unable to ascertain their weight, as the weights had been arranged only to suit persons of more than 200 pounds, and these venturesome ones who lacked a few ounces were unmercifully jeered at and jested with about their failure. From the scales attention was turned to the bake itself, which had been under way for several hours. Its fragrance filled the air, and no one had any difficulty about finding the spot. The fires had been lighted at 7 o'clock, and four cords of hard wood had been used to heat the stoves. At 11 o'clock Sam Stenton, the champion clam-bake manager of the neighborhood, superintended the stacking up on the red hot stoves of provisions enough for a regiment. There were 110 bushels of clams and oysters, 300 chickens wrapped in cloths and laid above the clams, 400 lobsters, 600 pounds of bluefish wrapped in cloths, 3 barrels of sweet potatoes, and 2 barrels of Irish potatoes, and to top all 1,000 ears of green corn in the husks. This heap was covered with canvas and then with seaweed, and as the steam rose through the mass there escaped odors that sharpened the appetites of the excursionists, and made the fat men impatient for the word to be given for removing the cover. At 12:30 it was ready, but not until 1 o'clock were the tables filled, and the mass of fish, fowl, and vegetables disturbed. The dinner was eaten in the open pavilion before the hotel, and was at first a rather exciting scramble for everything by everybody. But there was more than enough for all, and those who came late fared best. For one hour or more the fat men, the exceedingly corpulent ones, emptied after pan of the bake, and filled up other pans with the refuse shells of clams and lobsters. But while the fat men did nobly, it was a singular fact that the thin men in the party were much better eaters, and raised the highest heaps of refuse in quicker time than the fat men. After dinner the Fat Men's Association held a meeting in the hotel parlor. President Murphy sat in state in the capacious chair presented to the association, and listened to propositions for new members. Several persons were elected, and then the election of officers took place, which resulted in the re-election of Patrick Murphy as President and B. W. Maples as Secretary and Treasurer. A balance remaining to be paid for the renewal of a gold plate on the President's cane, the hat was passed to collect the amount—about $50. But $16 was raised the first time, and then it was sent around twice more, until the whole sum required had been raised. At the close of the business meeting the result was announced from the balcony of the hotel to the anxious crowds outside, and Mr. Murphy gracefully acknowledged the compliment paid him on his re-election. The band played "Hail to the Chief," and soon after the time for the boat to leave arrived, and the jolly fat men sadly left the neighborhood of the bake for the City. Their trip down was more boisterous than that up the Sound. There was no disturbance of any kind during the day, the crowds were larger than they have been in recent years, and nothing objectionable was seen except a Coney Island "proprietor" and several of his satellites, who ran divertising games for the Connecticut youths who had nickels to lose and experience to gain. On the way home the fat men had an excellent opportunity to see the eclipse of the moon, but they wasted it in singing and reconning the adventures of the brethren at former bakes. Just before Twenty-third-street was reached a dance was begun on the forward deck, in which Pete Reid and Col. Rucker were prominent figures, their motions resembling the capers of young elephants more than anything else. The following are the names of fat persons weighed who went above 250 pounds:

Willard Perkins, aged 23 years, Waterbury	399
Col. Hoaston Rucker, Lynchburg, Va.	315
Anthony Kling, New-York	303
C. W. Bradley, New-Haven	300
W. H. Foster, West Meriden	298
John C. Hopkins, Jr., Jersey City	295
W. L. Dennis, Bridgeport	293
Peter Reid, New-York	287
George C. Rodwell, Newark, N. J.	275
A. Chase, Turner's Station, Conn.	275
John A. Eager, New-Haven	268
J. D. Brown, Pound Ridge, N. Y.	268
J. M. Colley, Waterbury, Conn.	265
A. J. Simmons, New-York	255
Charles Roberts, Connecticut	254

THE INDEPENDENT BREAD-WINNERS.

The Independent Bread-winners met at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute last evening. Each of the "organizing" members—five of whom are allowed to each election district—displayed a certificate bearing the coat-of-arms of the society—a blood-red horse-shoe—with the names of the Superintendent of the "Grand Sept," and other functionaries of the order, below. Marcus Hanlon, the "State Executive," called the meeting to order, and M. H. Underhill, Jr., acted as Secretary. A letter was read from that ardent bread-winner and exponent of judicial purity, ex-Judge Cardoza, denying that he was connected with any other organization or using his position among the bread winners for improper purposes. The writer concluded by recommending that the National and State Governments loan the City of New-York $20,000,000 in greenbacks for the improvement of the docks, the building of rapid transit roads and the general employment of the laboring classes. Dr. R. P. Miller made a speech against the contraction of the currency. M. H. Underhill, Jr., said that every savings bank was rotten, and prominent lawyers were to-day advising their clients to draw out their deposits before it was too late. The 50,000 swindled depositors along the line of Third-avenue were an evidence of how much protection labor might expect from capital when the latter got the upper hand. The meeting passed a resolution protesting against the punishment inflicted on the striker Donahue.

AMERICAN RELATIONS TO CUBA.

REPORT OF THE CUBAN LEAGUE COMMITTEE—CUBA'S WRONGS REHEARSED; AND THE COURSE OF THE UNITED STATES QUESTIONED—A CHANGE OF POLICY TOWARD CUBA URGED.

Messrs. Charles K. Graham, Joseph Hayes, and Juan M. Macias, the committee appointed at a recent meeting of the Cuban League, yesterday issued their report. The document opens with the complaint that Cuba has never shared in the good wishes of this Government which have been enjoyed by any one of the colonies of this continent in maintaining at the point of the bayonet their rights; but that in 1826, when her bonds were about to be broken by the Liberator Bolivar, this Government interposed its veto, and the chains of Cuba were again riveted. With the view that such a policy is no longer necessary on the part of this Government, the committee presents to the league certain observations touching the condition of Cuba and the attitude of the United States toward her in her present struggle for liberty. The report claims that the co-operation of Spanish-American countries would have been sufficient to have destroyed forever Spanish power in the Antilles but for the attitude of the United States as manifested in the President's message, indicating an opposition to Cuban independence through any agency other than its own. But the resolution of the Cuban patriots did not falter, and their attitude changed from purely defensive to offensive and vigorous. The greater part of the territory of the Island is under the patriot's sway, although Spain holds the seaports through the strange construction put by the late Administration upon the act of 1818, which forbids "the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any vessel to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace." Spain was allowed openly to fit out 30 gun-boats in this port to operate against the citizens of the colony of Cuba, with whom the United States were at peace, while United States officers exercised the utmost vigilance, sometimes under the instructions of Spanish spies, to intercept even a fishing-smack bound for the relief of the Cubans. The excuse that the United States did not recognize a state of war in Cuba, although false, would, if true, be without force, because the act does not contemplate a state of war, but is always in effect. Cuba therefore has a right to complain, and to claim the enforcement of United States laws so far as they concern her rights. The revolution is invincible, and it can only be claimed for Spain that she is not at this instant in absolute danger of seeing her Government in the island overthrown by force of arms. Her principal has been from the Spanish Bank, which for years has been in a state of bankruptcy, and whose notes, the forced currency of the island, are not worth more than 44 cents on the dollar in spite of arbitrary measures to increase their value. Public credit is artificially sustained by oppressive tariff and direct contributions upon productions amounting to 36 per cent. of the gross products, and often at the point of the bayonet. This can only result in decay, and it behooves the United States to consider it in connection with her own national interests.

Public documents in the possession of the committee show the entries of sugar in cases and hogsheads at the warehouses of Havana in the first six months of the years 1875, 1876, and 1877 respectively, as follows: 221,000, 168,700, and 137,300 tons. For the same periods the exportations from Havana and Matanzas were: 238,458, 211,762, and 147,924 tons, and for the district of Cardenas, 105,226, 89,007, and 59,813 tons of sugar, and 90,000, 67,000, and 38,000 hogsheads of molasses. In every particular there was the same descending progression, while the proportion in which the necessities of the Government increase and its resources diminish are in the reverse order. This progress of Cuba toward absolute ruin tends to put an end to Spanish dominion in the island, but this result cannot be accomplished without serious injury to American national interests. The sugar crops from Cuba were, in 1874, $86,272,466; in 1875, $66,745,527, and in 1876, $58,717,688. This shows a decrease of 32 per cent. in two years, and the result of this year may be predicted, in view of the general decrease of the crops in Cuba, estimated at 15 per cent. With an absolute scarcity of sugar in Cuba, there will be less return for American coal, general productions in the Cuban market, less occupation for her merchant marine, and an increase in the cost of an article indispensable to 45,000,000 consumers in this country. The policy of this Government toward Cuba has not prevented the steady growth of the revolution, nor favored in any way the colonial policy, or secured the good will of Spaniards, who to-day regard this Government with distrust and hatred. Is it right to continue a policy which makes us accomplices in the prolongation of a bloody struggle, and the indefinite continuance of Cuban slavery? Slavery was abolished by the Cuban patriots from the moment the insurrection broke out. All concessions upon this point on the part of Spain have been forced from her. The law for the abolition of slavery passed at the urgent instance of the American Minister at Madrid was a ridiculous farce, characteristic of a nation whose traditional policy has been to perceive in delay a means to gain time. The continuance of slavery in Cuba at this moment, under the shadow of the Spanish flag, is the result of the apathy and indifference with which, during nine years, the United States has regarded the heroic struggle of the Cuban patriots. To suppress the insurrection is an acknowledged impossibility, but unless civilization prevents, the war will be carried to total destruction. The liberty of 500,000 slaves, the preservation of the remaining resources of the island, and the putting an end to useless shedding of blood, depend upon the policy to be hereafter followed by the United States toward Spain, and upon the Government assuming simply the attitude which requires neither armed intervention nor diplomatic explanation. The committee believe that Congress may now jointly recognize the independence of Cuba, or at least the belligerent rights of Cubans, and therefore recommends that a petition be prepared by the League, and presented at the next session of Congress. The report is signed by Charles K. Graham, Joseph Hays, and Juan M. Macias, Committee.

NOTES FROM CUBA.

DEPRESSED CONDITION OF THE SUGAR MARKET—THE RELEASE OF THE FRAUDULENT ARMY PURVEYORS.

A letter received in this City from Havana, Aug. 18, contains the following: "The depressed state of the sugar market here, consequent upon an equal condition of foreign markets, has, thus far, not had the disastrous influence upon financial affairs which some have reported to be the case. Parties of rickety standing, of course, feel its effects, but as a general thing there is no anxiety evinced to sell in order to raise money, but, on the contrary, holders are keeping back. It has also been said that the stringency of our money market is such that banks refused to advance any money against sugar certificates. This, even if it should be true, but which I doubt, is counterbalanced by the fact that banking firms are quite ready to advance money, and one of our leading sugar houses states that money was offered them actually at a low rate. Taking the rate of gold as a barometer it indicates nothing extraordinary, for it keeps firm at an average rate of 127.

"The reports about Jovellar having received orders to release the fraudulent army purveyors are confirmed. Their cases were taken in hand by the Supreme Court of Spain, which ordered their release—on what grounds remains a mystery—and Jovellar had to obey. The short visit of Martinez Campos to this city was no doubt in relation to the question whether Jovellar should resign in consequence of this rebuff and expose affairs on the island thereby to new and dangerous changes, or stay and pocket the insult and his wounded feelings for the benefit of the expected pacification of the island to be brought about by his and Campos' combined efforts. Jovellar has chosen the latter course, it appears, although there are still rumors that the affair is not quite settled between him and the Madrid Government.

"It is reported that the insurgent chief, Pancho Jimenez, at the head of 200 insurgents, fell upon a detachment of 30 Spanish soldiers, near Santi-Spiritus, cutting them to pieces.

"Heavy rains on this and almost all other West India islands have favored the growing sugar-cane, which presents a very promising appearance everywhere, but it is too early in the season to predict an abundant crop with surety."

THE TELEPHONE AT LONG BRANCH.

The Edison telephone concert at the Ocean Hotel, at Long Branch, last evening, was heard by 500 persons. Music, vocal and instrumental, transmitted from this City, was distinctly audible in all parts of the large dining-hall. The entertainment was enjoyable, all the pieces being enthusiastically applauded. Mr. E. F. Johnson gave a brief lecture on the subject of the telephone. The wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company were used.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 23.—William Kelley, a carpenter employed on the new passenger depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was run over near the platform this afternoon and instantly killed. His, with other carpenters, had quit work on account of the rain early in the afternoon, and after getting intoxicated returned to the scene of the disaster, where Kelley was struck by the tender of a backing engine with the above result. The deceased was 38 years old and leaves a family.

LOCAL POLITICAL MATTERS.

A NOISY TIME IN THE FIFTEENTH.

ELECTING A PRESIDENT OF THE FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICANS—A ROUGH ASSOCIATION TO HANDLE—WILLIAM MONTGOMERY ELECTED OVER OLIVER DAVIS—SCENES IN THE MEETING.

The primary election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry G. Leask from the Presidency of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last night at No. 353 West Thirty-fifth-street. It was an adjourned meeting, an effort having been made on the Thursday preceding to elect a President, which was a failure. There are two factions in the district, which, under the best of circumstances, is a turbulent and disorderly one. Mr. Leask, the retiring President has hitherto kept the peace, by the simple expedient of having a bigger band of muscular voters at his command than the other party; his retirement under the civil service regulations let loose all the elements of disorder, and the meeting last night, as well as the former one, was a scene of noise and turbulence which only the presence of a strong force of Police in the room prevented from becoming a free fight at a very early stage in the proceedings. At the last meeting the anti-Leask faction had hired the room, but, seeing that things were going against them, they abruptly adjourned the meeting, and the Police cleared the place. Last night both factions mustered in force, and, truth to say, there seemed very little to choose between them either as to their appearance or methods. Long before 7 o'clock there was a great crowd in line outside the doors of the hall, (an old Police-station,) and the moment the doors were thrown open the hall was filled. At one end was the table, on which the ballot-box was placed, and across the room, about a foot in front of this, a strong wooden partition about four feet high had been fixed. In front of this was a line of Police, who had hard work to keep the rough crowd from flying at each other's throats. The row commenced the instant the meeting opened, in a contest over the election of a Secretary pro tem., the regular Secretary being absent. This ended in the election of Mr. Robert Miller, and the anti-Leask faction scored one, Miller being one of their leaders. A vacancy in the Board of Inspectors had to be filled, which was done by the votes of the officers present, and the anti-Leask faction scored another in the election of John Collins. The meeting was now regularly organized, the Board of Inspectors being George Herman, William McCoy, and John Collins. The polls were then declared opened, and from that moment until past 11 there was nothing but howling, shouting, cheering, and every species of noise that leather-bound throats were capable of. Both sides seemed to be ready to run in all the men they could, and each challenged the votes of the other the whole evening through. Twice the Police charged through the room and somewhat thinned the dense crowd, allowing a breath of fresh air to come in, and summarily checking the beginnings of a fight. There were two tickets in the field. The Leask people proposed for President Mr. Oliver Davis, janitor of Judge Gedney's Court; the other faction proposed Mr. William M. Montgomery, a gentleman connected with the Empire Ice Company. As the voting proceeded it seemed that the Montgomery ticket would win, while the Davis inspectors, knowing that they had a strong force in reserve, were not inclined to hurry the voting at all. Shortly before 10 o'clock the Davis men seemed to be coming to the front. At that hour a dispute arose about closing the polls, but it was ended by Mr. Canfield, the First Vice-President, who had acted throughout as a peacemaker, and now declared that the constitution must be observed, and in accordance therewith, while the doors of the room would be closed, the polls should be kept open until the last voter present in the room should have deposited his vote. The voting then continued until 10:55, and then the Davis inspectors declared the polls closed, amid loud shouting and cheering. The next thing was the counting of the vote, and the quiet of expectancy reigned in the room when the officers sat down to the table, and, watching each other like cats, commenced to take tally. It was found that, as the result of the nearly three hours' voting, just 74 votes had been cast. At least 100 men had been around the polls all the evening. Of these 74 votes, Davis had received 32, and Montgomery 42. The Davis inspectors looked considerably surprised and chagrined at this unexpected result, but there was no escape from it, and one of these officers, as Chairman of the board, proceeded publicly announce the result, which he did amid the frantic cheering of the Montgomery men. Then followed an example of that most satisfactory phase of our politics, and the very men who for hours had been glaring at each other and quarreling like tigers, all fell to shaking hands; the outside crowd cheered the successful and the beaten candidate with equal heartiness, and good humor appeared to prevail all round.

THE SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST RECALCITRANT MEMBERS—AN ADDRESS BY MR. WILLIAM T. GRAFF—RESIGNATIONS OF OFFICERS.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening in Turn Hall, No. 341 West Forty-seventh-street. The hall was crowded to suffocation, and some business of an important nature was transacted. Mr. Joel W. Mason, President of the association, occupied the chair. Mr. James W. Brinck submitted a document in which he charged the following members with violating their pledge of membership in having become members of an organization which does not recognize the authority of the regular association: Robert Campbell, W. W. Culver, George Mann, and Robert White. The specifications set forth that at a primary election held by the so-called Independent Republican Association of the district the accused were duly elected as delegates to the Central Committee; that Robert Campbell was duly elected Treasurer, and that George W. Mann was duly elected Inspector of Election of such association. Mr. Grant moved that the charges be laid on the table, but his motion was not carried. A subsequent motion to refer them to a committee of five to be investigated prevailed. Mr. Brinck also submitted the following with reference to Mr. George P. Bradford, the President of the "Independents:"

Whereas, It is currently reported and published in the newspapers that Mr. George P. Bradford, who was recently proposed and elected to membership in this association, is now President of and co-operating with an outside political organization, which, by the constitution of the Republican Party in this City, disqualifies him from becoming a member of any regular Republican association; and he having failed to sign the roll, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the vote taken by which Mr. Bradford was elected a member of this association, be reconsidered.

The preamble and resolution were adopted, and the name of Mr. Bradford was referred to the Special Committee of Three, for them to determine whether he is entitled to membership under the circumstances cited by Mr. Brincks. At this juncture, Mr. William T. Graff, in response to an invitation of the association, extended at a previous meeting, delivered an address. Speaking on the subject of civil service reform, which he warmly supported, he said, in conclusion: "While we are compelled to admit the great force of all that can be said in favor of civil service reform, yet we see in its operations a great danger to the Republican Party. It seems to be conceded, that the rules of civil service require an entire withdrawal not only from the conventions and caucuses, but also from any participation in the organization of the party. Now, effective organization is necessary to success in every party. This requires experienced workers, able and willing to devote their time to the service of the party. In our district the most efficient workers have been the persons holding office. You will all agree with me that in a great measure we owe a very great portion of our success in this district to the zealous labors of those members. Now we lose all the benefit, and while we may feel sure we shall have their good wishes and their individual influence in our favor, we are still at a disadvantage, which, I fear, we can hardly overcome. It would be a melancholy collapse of civil service reform if we, weakened by the workings of this new system, should fall in retaining the administration in our hands, and should find the rules of the civil service reform swept away, the old order of things restored, and we laughed at for wearing the rope with which to hang ourselves. Our hope must be, and yet I confess I have not much faith, in bringing in others to take the places of those we lose, in interesting those personally who are now only nominally members in taking a more active part with us, and sharing our labors. Let every citizen who believes in the attempt to establish civil service reform look to it that he gives us his aid and assistance to compensate for our loss." In his remarks on the Southern policy of President Hayes, Mr. Graff held that it could be considered only in the light of a surrender of so much of the principles of the Republican Party to the lawless Democracy of the South. The policy was not sustained by any principle of right, justice, or law, and he was not able to accept the excuse of expediency.

The business of the evening being resumed, the following officers of the association and 36 members tendered their resignations, with the view of complying with the requirements of the recent civil service order:

First Vice-President, William Allen, employed in the Custom-house; William Berryman, Custom-house, as Delegate to the Central Committee; H. W. Clay, Custom-house, as Inspector of Election; C. E. Fletcher, Custom-house, as Delegate to the Central Committee; William M. Frew, Custom-house as Assistant Local Y. Gridley, Custom-house, as Delegate to the Central Committee; W. V. Leggett, Custom-house, as Delegate to the Central Committee; Samuel Mines, Custom-house, as Delegate to the Central Committee; William H. Ross, Custom-house, as Inspector of Election.

A resolution that their resignations as officers of the association be accepted was adopted after some discussion. The consideration of their resignations as members of the association was referred to the Executive Committee. Mr. Grant offered a resolution requesting the officers whose duty it is to appoint Inspectors of Election for the primary at which the vacancies are to be filled, to name them from among 15 names presented by the proposer of the resolution, whose object was, he said, to secure a fair election. Mr. McCloy, in opposing the resolution, said that its tenor was an unjust criticism of the officers of the association. The resolution was lost. A resolution offered by Mr. Simonson to appoint an early date for the holding of a special primary was adopted, after which the association adjourned.

DON'T WANT THE HONOR.

Mr. Adolph Roland, writes to THE TIMES emphatically denying that he has anything to do with the "Independents," who, without his knowledge, kindly elected him to some office in their Fourteenth District Association. Mr. Roland says he is a member of the regular association of the district, and has nothing to do with the so-called Independents, and he further says he shall continue to speak his mind in the meetings of the regular association as he has in the past. Mr. George Mulligan, of the Eighteenth Assembly District, also writes to THE TIMES to state that his election by the Independents of that district to the office of Treasurer was done without his knowledge or consent. He has nothing to do with them.

NOT AN APPLICANT FOR OFFICE, NOR INTERESTED IN THE "INDEPENDENT" FOOLERY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was greatly surprised this morning, while glancing over the political news of this day's issue, to find my name mentioned as "an incurable applicant for office." Please allow me to say that the statement is entirely false and without the slightest foundation, and I have every reason to believe that your informant was actuated by malice. I also desire to state, for the information of my friends, that the placing of my name as a member of the General Committee, Eleventh Assembly District "Independent" Republican Association, was entirely without my approval and knowledge, and, furthermore, that I am in no way connected with or interested in this new movement, being an active member of the regular association, engaged in business, in quest of no political favors whatever, and having no time to devote to the interests of "soreheads."

W. JOHN TURL.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1877.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE GREAT YORKSHIRE STAKES WON BY LADY GOLIGHTLY.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The principal event at the York August meeting to-day was the race for the Great Yorkshire Stakes, which brought out six horses, and was won by Lord Falmouth's b. f. Lady Golightly, with Sunray second, and Albert Edward third. There was little betting, Lord Falmouth's Sleipnir being the favorite at five to four. The following is a summary:

The thirty-fifth year of the Great Yorkshire Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added, for foals of 1874, to run at 3 years old; colts, 8 stone 10 pounds, fillies, 8 stone 7 pounds; winner of the Derby at Epsom to carry 7 pounds, of the Oaks 4 pounds, of both 10 pounds extra; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third 25 sovereigns; one mile and three-quarters; 54 subscribers. Lord Falmouth's b. f. Lady Golightly, by King Tom, out of Lady Coventry 1
Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's b. f. Sunray, by King of the Forest, out of Sunshine 2
Mr. W. S. Cartwright's ch. c. Albert Edward, by Marsyas, out of Princess of Wales 3

COMPOUND FRACTURE OF THE SKULL.

Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock Thomas Brennan, aged 21, of No. 224 East Twenty-second-street, abused Mrs. Donovan, an aged lady residing at No. 332 in the same street, and while he was so engaged William Donovan, aged 16, a grandson of the old lady, came in. Young Donovan ordered Brennan to leave the premises. Brennan refused to leave, and a fight ensued, during which the combatants rolled down stairs into the street. The struggle was continued on the pavement, and young Donovan, finding that he was being overpowered, picked up a stone and struck Brennan on the head with it. Brennan staggered off and Donovan went in search of a policeman; when he returned with an officer Brennan had disappeared. Soon after 6 o'clock last evening an officer of the Eighteenth Precinct Police found Brennan lying unconscious in a lumber-yard at Twenty-third-street and Avenue A, where he had taken refuge after receiving the injury. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that he had received a compound fracture of the skull, which it is probable will prove fatal. Donovan was arrested and held to await the result of the injuries.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your admirable editorial of the 15th inst. on "The Metric System" is worthy of the careful attention of your readers. Beyond writing, speaking, and urging this matter, is it not time that some action were taken by the Government to bring this system into general use? The metric system was legalized in this country 11 years ago. Being legal, would it not be proper for the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt it in place of the systems, or want of systems, of measuring, weighing, and gauging now used in ascertaining quantities for the collection of duties? The present is a reform Administration; here is a reform indeed. The adoption of the metric system by the Treasury Department would injure none, but it would advertise and attract attention to its beauty and utility, and merchants, quick to discern its worth, would soon apply it to their business, and from them it would spread among the people; so that in a few years Congress would be able to pass laws establishing it to the exclusion of all other systems. Thus would be reached a reform which might, some who annoy those who were educated more than 10 or 15 years ago, but which would be received with delight by the present generation, and earn the gratitude and kindly remembrance of those yet to come. The philosophers, philanthropists, and great statesmen of this country in the past have pointed out, prayed for, and urged with energy and enthusiasm the adoption of the decimal system in coinage, weights, and measures; but they have passed away, longing, yet hopeful. Perhaps the present able Secretary of the Treasury will give this important subject the grave consideration it so richly deserves. D. M. H.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1877.

THE FREE TRADE CONVENTION.

The New-York Free Trade Club met last evening at their club-rooms, No. 32 West Twenty-sixth-street, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Free Trade Convention to be held at Saratoga on Friday, Sept. 7. After considerable private discussion on the part of the members, it was announced to members of the press that the club had resolved to attend the preliminary conference to be held at Saratoga on the evening of Sept. 6, and that Messrs. Francis O. French, Edward A. Pratt, John P. Townsend, William D. Marvel, and Wilsin R. Sperry, had been appointed delegates to represent the club at the convention on the 7th.

The objects of this convention are to form a permanent organization of the National Free Trade League, and to take such action as will bring to the attention of the Government and Congress, at its next session, the importance of making some radical changes in our present tariff, with a view to better develop commerce and the industries of the country. It was announced that during the evening letters expressing sympathy with the motives of the club had been received from Prof. Sumner, of Yale College; Prof. Perry, of Williams College; the Illinois Free Trade League, the Jacksonville Free Trade League, the Boston Free Trade Club, William D. Morgan, and others.

A LADY SWIMS ACROSS THE HUDSON.

Miss Eliza E. Bennett, aged 18 years, at Dexter's Baths, foot of West Twentieth-street, North River, yesterday attempted, and fully succeeded in swimming from the New-York shore to Hoboken, the start being made at 11:30 A. M. The distance is about one mile. Miss Bennett was dressed in orange-colored tights of the finest silk, which fitted her like a glove. At the hour fixed the young lady, accompanied by Prof. Leach, leaped from the top of the bath-house, a distance of 20 feet, and at once struck bravely out for the Jersey shore. The tide at the time was ebbing, but she stood it bravely, and after 35 minutes' hard struggling reached the Jersey coast, where she was received with loud and prolonged cheers. During the swim across the river she was accompanied by a number of rowers in a small boat to assist her in case of accident, but their services were not called into requisition, as she showed no signs of fatigue. Miss Bennett swims a fair straight stroke, keeping her chest well out of the water, this being considered by her the easiest mode of swimming. Taking a short rest after reaching the Jersey shore, she expressed a desire to return to New-York, whereupon a beautiful boat was placed at her disposal and she was taken back to the point from which she started.

SWIMMING MATCH AT LONG BRANCH.

The swimming match between James Cunningham and George Wade, for $250 a side, which took place yesterday in front of the Mansion House at Long Branch, was witnessed by nearly 5,000 spectators. The men were rowed out in a surf-boat to a spot three miles from shore, and then dove into the ocean and swam for land. They kept well together, Cunningham leading a little until the last mile, when Wade spurted and passed him, reaching the shore 10 yards in advance, and winning the title of the "Champion Ocean Swimmer." Both men were exhausted at the finish.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A lady of this City yesterday presented to Col. Emmons Clark a check for $500 for the Seventh Regiment new armory fund.

Jacob Jaretzky, a tailor, aged 29, has been missing from his home, No. 232 Division-street, since Wednesday, and the Police are looking for him.

The commandant of Company G, Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will be in the armory this evening for the purpose of having members sign the pay-rolls.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange to-day, to take action on the proposed new rules for the government of the provision and grain trade.

William Corey, aged 54, a resident of Pawtucket, R. I., was found last evening at the Grand Central Depot, suffering from general debility, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Thomas Derby, aged 35, a resident of Jersey City, was drowned while bathing yesterday afternoon, in the North River at the foot of West Fifty-seventh-street. His body was not recovered.

Frank Jasper, aged 11 years, of No. 700 Fifth-street, was seized with a fit while in the water at the free baths, foot of East Fifth-street, yesterday afternoon, and died in a few moments.

Rudolph Lehman, a German, 35 years of age, of No. 622 Sixth-avenue, Brooklyn, was accidentally killed yesterday afternoon by a cask of tobacco falling upon him at No. 162 Pearl-street.

On Monday last Miss C. M. Garrett, of Philadelphia, was saved from being drowned while bathing at Ashbury Park, N. J., by James L. Rothery, of Newark; James E. Little, of this City, and James A. Newman, the bathing-master.

Charles Meylich, aged 43, of No. 61 Delancey-street, died yesterday at his residence from injuries inflicted upon himself by butting his head against the wall of the cell while a prisoner at the Tenth Precinct Station-house on the 15th inst.

An unknown boy, 12 years of age, while riding on the roof of a freight car of the Hudson River Railroad yesterday, at Canal and Greenwich streets, was struck by one of the girders of the Elevated Railroad, and was instantly killed.

While Peter Taylor, of No. 165 East Fifty-ninth-street, was quarreling with his wife in their apartments at a late hour on Wednesday night, he accidentally fell over a washtub and fractured several ribs. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The annual picnic and Summer night's festival of the Dry Goods Clerks Association will be in Jone's Woods, Washington Park, on Monday next. Dancing will begin at 6 o'clock P. M., and the best amateur dancer will receive a magnificent silver cup.

About 400 male inmates of the Alms-house made an excursion in the steam-boat Bellevue to Hart's Island and Glen Cove yesterday, in charge of the Warden. The Alms-house band was on board, and the excursionists were bountifully supplied with refreshments.

William T. Hill, aged 24, of No. 8 Stanton-street, a collector in the employ of P. F. Collier, of No. 38 Park-place, was found yesterday in the hallway of the building No. 236 West Twentieth-street, suffering from sun-stroke. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

A stranger, apparently about 30 years of age, fell overboard from the wharf at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, yesterday, and was drowned. The stranger wore a check shirt, black pantaloons, and dark Kossuth hat. His body floated away with the tide, and was not recovered.

The definite announcement was made yesterday concerning the increased rates to be adopted by the telegraph combinations for the future. Secretary Chandler, of the Atlantic and Pacific, and Mr. Orton, of Western Union, both stated that it would be some days before the new tariff would be decided on.

The one hundred and first excursion of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild for destitute and sick children, will be given on Tuesday next by Messrs. Gaff, Fleischmann & Co. The boat will leave the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, at 8 o'clock, and from Pier No. 52, foot of Tenth-street, at 9:30 o'clock.

The statement of canal tolls for the week ending Aug. 22 shows a total movement of 32,466,100 pounds of merchandize, against 4,701,800 pounds for the corresponding week last year. The principal increase is in anthracite coal, of which 13,000 tons was moved last week, against 1,430 tons for the same period in 1876.

The silly story published in a morning paper of yesterday about a prospective duel between Rufus Hatch and Russell Sage, growing out of certain stock-jobbing operations in Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, seemed to amuse the brokers at the Stock Board during off hours yesterday. The idea of Rufus Hatch challenging anybody was generally laughed at, and the inventor of the "yarn" congratulated upon the extent and elasticity of his imagination.

Martha Warner, aged 32, of No. 126 Charles-street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping off the Charles-street dock into the Hudson River. Officer Voss, of the Western Steamboat Squad, jumped in and rescued her. The officer, learning that this was the would-be suicide's third attempt at self-destruction, took her before Justice Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court, and the Justice sent her to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

There was nothing new at the Custom-house yesterday concerning the approaching changes in the Weigher's Department. Collector Arthur says that he will not take any action until the return of Gen. Sharpe next week, so that the doomed men are safe for a full month's pay from July 1, at all events. Fourteen inspectors and six watchmen in the Surveyor's Department

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 8097. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

THE BATTLE BEFORE ESKI-DJUMA.

A STUBBORNLY-CONTESTED ENGAGEMENT—7,000 RUSSIANS ATTACKED BY 14,000 TURKS—STEADY FIGHTING FOR 36 HOURS—SULEIMAN PASHA'S EFFORT TO CAPTURE THE SCHIPKA PASS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The accounts of the battle before Eski-Djuma are very fragmentary and conflicting. The number engaged do not appear to have been very great, although the battle was stubbornly contested. The *Standard's* Vienna special says the Russians numbered 7,000 and the Turks 14,000. According to the Russian official account, the Turks took the offensive in great force on Aug. 22, and drove back two Russian battalions from Jaslar. The Russians subsequently retook Jaslar. Skirmishing continued throughout the night. The next day, the 23d, the Turks made three attacks in the neighborhood of Jasler, but were thrice brilliantly repulsed. A renewal of the attack is expected. The *Standard's* dispatch, dated Eski-Djuma, Thursday night, reports that heavy fighting has been going on for the last 36 hours between the Turkish advanced posts and the Russians, who are attacking in force along the line from Jaslar to Popkoi. The Turks were at first driven in, but were reinforced, and retook their original positions, which they hold at this moment.

A Constantinople dispatch contains the following: "Suleiman Pasha telegraphs under date of Aug. 21 that three of his brigades ascended the heights of the Schipka Pass, in spite of a shower of Russian projectiles, drove back a Russian outpost and advanced to within a 100 yards of the enemy's intrenchments. There was desperate fighting for 14 hours, at the end of which, however, although the Turks retained the ground they conquered, the enemy still held their fortified positions, which were defended by 14 cannon and a large force." The telegram concludes: "To-morrow we shall bring up our siege guns and renew the struggle. We hope to be successful."

Detailed bulletins from the Russian General commanding the Schipka Pass show that on Aug. 22 the Turks erected two batteries of long-range artillery, and made trenches through which they approached the Russian positions. The Russian losses on Aug. 21 was 200, and on the 22d much less. The latest bulletin recounts the operations of Thursday. It says: "The Turkish fire commenced at 4:30 in the morning, and lasted with great violence until noon. Meanwhile the Turks made several desperate assaults, but were repulsed. Our heroes did not yield a foot. At noon the firing slackened, and reserves under Radetsky began to arrive. Our losses have been great."

The *Daily News's* correspondent at the Russian head-quarters explains the mystification which has arisen concerning the reported capture of the Hankoi Pass by the Turks. He says: "On the 16th inst. a column of Suleiman Pasha's force attempted strenuously to force the pass. It has been reported that they were successful. But though the column did indeed force its way into the defile, it was there so roughly handled by the Russian artillery and by the regiment holding the pass, that it was compelled to retire.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent remarks relative to the attack of the Schipka Pass, that all along the main range of the Balkans, especially along the Tondja valley, the face of the mountains is precipitous rock, through which a road leads up in steep curves. However much the bulk of Suleiman Pasha's forces may have been inured to mountain warfare, and however heroic the efforts made within the last two days may have been, it will be little short of a miracle if they should ultimately succeed in carrying the pass.

A dispatch dated Adrianople says Suleiman Pasha has been reinforced by two divisions under Rassim Pasha from Philippopolis.

THE ATROCITIES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

CONDITION OF FUGITIVES SOUTH OF THE BALKANS—MISERY AND DESTITUTION—ILL-TREATMENT OF MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN BY BOTH ARMIES.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The *Times'* Therapia dispatch states that Mr. Fawcett, who was sent by Mr. Layard, the British Minister, to report upon the condition of the fugitives south of the Balkans, and to distribute relief, writes: "Even all that has been written gives no adequate idea of the extent of the misery and destitution among the refugees or the barbarities which have been perpetrated on both sides. The British Relief Committee at Adrianople, after a careful investigation, have ascertained that 10,150 fugitive women and children need relief at once. Of these 1,700 are Jews and 8,000 Turks."

The Turkish Legation in this City furnishes the following to the Associated Press:

The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent the following circulars to the diplomatic agents of the Porte abroad: "A telegram from Suleiman Pasha describes as follows the conduct of the Russian Army during the 11 days it occupied Eski-Saghra. The first act of the Russians on entering the town was to disarm the Mussulman population. They employed the Mokdars of the place, who, deceived as to the real object of their mission, were ordered to fetch the Mussulmans out of their houses, and as soon as the latter appeared they were massacred. Eleven hundred Mussulmans were thus put to death. A telegram from the Kaimakam of Lovatz reports that when the Russians entered that town 15 women and children, fleeing from the invaders, were killed by the fire of the enemy's artillery. Others of these unfortunate prisoners, in order to escape outrage or death, had to abandon everything they had, even their children. Every Mussulman house in Lovatz was pillaged by the Cossacks and Bulgarians. After the recapture of the town by the Imperial Army the Russians carried devastation and carnage into the neighboring districts."

"The Russians and Bulgarians drove out all the Mussulman inhabitants of the village of Herste, and burned all the men and some of the women. Their bodies were removed by the Bulgarians. Only one woman succeeded in escaping. Seventy Mussulmans and the Imaum of Yuklem were shut up by the Bulgarians in a barn, to which the latter in conjunction with the Cossacks set fire. Forty-four other Mussulmans of the same village were massacred, and all the Mussulman women outraged. Eight young girls who resisted were killed, and two others were burned with the men. The greater part of the other women, with their children, were taken outside the village, where one after another, with their children at their side, they were slaughtered. Twenty women and children who escaped the massacre, were rescued by the Imperial Ottoman troops. The English military attaché himself witnessed all these horrors. The Russians, on entering these parts, disarmed all the Mussulmans of Eski-Saghra, Kazanlik, and the neighboring villages, and distributed the arms seized among the Bulgarians. The latter then drove down 400 Mussulmans from the Mughlis, in the District of Kazanlik, to the bank of the River Tundja, and there massacred them. At Eski-Saghra and its neighborhood the Russians continue to massacre the Mussulman population."

After a fight with the enemy, Suleiman Pasha, on Tuesday, entered Eski Saghra. Several cannon fell into our hands. The Russians met with considerable losses. The atrocities committed by the Cossacks and Bulgarians still continue. Women and children who had sought refuge in Khydir-Keni were massacred. Other families, shut up in a granery, were delivered by our troops, among them several women and children who were wounded. The Bulgarians put to fire and the sword the Mussulman village of Sofedji, and several others, after having carried off the women and girls, whom they outraged, killed, and mutilated horribly. One woman and her two sons were the only persons saved.

NOTES OF THE EASTERN CONFLICT.

THE SECRET NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AT WORK IN WARSAW — THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR IN RUSSIA—THE STRUGGLE IN MONTENEGRO—GERMANY AND THE PORTE

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The *Times'* Athens dispatch denies the reports of insurrections in Thessaly and Crete, and says the Turks in the case of Thessaly purposely exaggerated a more riot in order to obtain an excuse for proclaiming a state of siege.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs: "A rumor prevails that at Warsaw the secret National Government is at work once more. The story is not yet confirmed, but it is known that the authorities have forbidden the sale of arms, unless by special permission in each case."

A Moscow correspondent of a London daily writes, describing the effects of the war in Russia as follows: "The peasants are being called off to join the Imperial Army from all directions. Wherever one goes, families are mourning because either father or brother are under orders to start within, perchance, only a few hours. Families are broken up on all sides, and wives are selling the household furniture. The streets of Moscow are thronged in many places with household goods. The price of provisions is rising proportionately. Among the upper classes homes are in the same state of change. Those who have retired from the Army or Navy are, in many cases, being recalled. All will, it is presumed, be summoned in the course of time. While I write a general call is being made for all to serve in the Militia, and notices to this effect have been served on all those residing in No. 1 of the six divisions of Moscow. House to house visitation is also going on relative to the number of men-servants and horses kept by every householder, a large quota of which must now be parted with for public service. Substitutes on the part of the former are not accepted. Funds are rolling in for the sick and wounded on all sides, the peasants even urging the acceptance of their mite.

A correspondent at the Montenegrin head-quarters telegraphs the following: "No steps have been taken to follow up the recent successes against the outworks of Nicsics. The artillery fire is quite suspended and the musketry fire very slight. I cannot believe that Nicsics is in the slightest danger from any military operation.

A Bucharest dispatch says: "On account of the numerous accidents on the overworked Roumanian railways, an agreement has been made by which the railways will pay 4,000 francs for every soldier hereafter killed and 12,000 francs for every officer killed."

Reuter's Bucharest dispatch states that the population of Giurgevo have been ordered to leave the town because of the cannonade which is progressing between Rustchuk and the Russian batteries on the norther bank of the Danube.

Several special dispatches remark the hostile tone of the German semi-official press toward Turkey. The Turkish Embassy at Berlin having, through a Berlin telegraphic agency, contradicted the report that the perpetrators of the Salonica massacre have been released, the Ministerial *Nord Deutsche* expressly begs to observe that the statements put forward by the Turkish foreign department are notoriously untrustworthy.

A telegram to the *Daily News*, dated Vienna, Friday night, says the Servian plan of action is settled, at least on paper. Gen. Horvatovich is to take chief command of four corps. Provision is made for the mobilization of 68 battalions.

A VISIT TO RUSSIAN HOSPITALS.

CARING FOR THE WOUNDED—EVERYTHING ORDERLY AND EFFICIENT—PATIENCE OF THE "LITTLE SISTERS"—THE HOPELESS CASES—HOW A BRAVE SERGEANT LOST ONE OF HIS BOOTS—MAKING SKETCHES FOR THE ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1877.

I have been visiting the hospitals, where every facility for inspection was procured for me through the courtesy of one of the gentlemen of the amateur "Red Cross Knights," by whom I was accompanied on my rounds. They are well enough in their way, although inferior to those we had in America. Still, according to their lights, every comfort is given to the patients, except fresh air. All the Continentals have peculiar ideas on the subject of ventilation, and a holy dread of what they call a *courant d'air*; consequently the atmosphere is stifling and not nice smelling, and if they escape the hospital gangrene, it will be more by good luck than through good management. There is one very large establishment at Kotrocheni, about 150 yards on the other side of the road from the Prince's Summer palace. Formerly it was an artillery barracks, and is a long three-storied stone edifice, standing on a hill, and well adapted for its present uses if the windows were occasionally opened. Spacious as it is, however, and capable of accommodating 1,000 soldiers, it is insufficient for the needs of the moment, so that a number of frame builings have been constructed in the immediate vicinity. Here are brought all the wounded who are judged to be incapable of supporting the fatigues of a longer journey, but who are supposed to be curable. Strange to say, however, there is a "condemned ward," and it seems rather singular that the field Surgeons should have inflicted the additional suffering of two or three days' jolting in springless bullock-carts under a broiling sun on poor fellows whose recovery is pronounced to be impossible as soon as their wounds are examined here. Thanks to the efforts of the civilian ambulance committees of Moscow and St. Petersburg, everything is conducted in a most orderly and efficient manner at Kotrocheni, as at all the hospitals in rear of the line of operations; but, from all that I have seen and heard at the immediate front, in the surgical as well as in every other administrative department, there is nothing but confusion and want of organization. But here no fault can be found except in the matter of non-ventilation, which, after all may be the atmospheric condition best suited to the constitution of the Russian soldier, who is used to breathe the stifling air of his barrack-room heated to a temperature which would smother one of our people, and to wear a thick overcoat during the dog-days. The beds and linen are clean, the rooms tidy and well swept, the nurses attentive and kind. We must say a word in praise of these ministering angels, some of them very pretty, nearly all young and sprightly, in their neat brown serge dresses, long white aprons, embroidered on the breast with the red cross, and snowy handkerchiefs pinned tastefully over their heads, as they glide about noiselessly among the sufferers, sometimes administering medicines, elsewhere showing pictures—a favorite amusement to these half savages—or reading some book to the more intelligent, or pouring out the loved national beverage, tea, for which several immense samovurs stand always filled in every room. Their bright cheerful faces have soothed many a poor fellow's dying moments, and their coming is always welcomed with a smile of pleasure, even when approaching dissolution has taken away the power of expressing gratitude in words. A few Chaplains, disheveled looking Popes in long black gowns, and with tall skull-caps crowning their tangled hair and ragged beards, were there as if for form's sake, but they were not a successful feature, and their ghostly ministry was not, apparently, so gratefully appreciated as the presence of the "little sisters," as the soldiers called the nurses. The Russian is devotedly attached to his faith, and will die for it with all the fanatical bigotry of the Moslem, but he has not a very high veneration for his clergy, whose shortcomings he knows by the experience of his daily life, and although he would resent any want of respect shown by a stranger or a heretic to his spiritual masters, he feels no particular comfort in their society, and would be quite as well pleased if they kept away altogether.

There were, perhaps, a dozen hopeless cases in the "condemned" ward, but neither here nor elsewhere did I see any of that ghastly mangling which one still remembers in our war. Nearly all were gunshot wounds, a circumstance the more extraordinary from the fact that as all the Turkish fighting has been on the defensive, the principal Russian losses were occasioned by the artillery. According to my cicerone none of the apparently serious cases were brought further than Sistova, or at the most Simnitza and Turnu-Magurelli—there were 4,000 at the former place before the battle of the 30th July. He added that few who could not crawl off the field ever got away, as the Turks always slaughtered whoever fell into their hands. I know that this was the case at Plevna, where the fire was so hot that no assistance could be given to the wounded, particularly as the enemy, in spite of his adhesion to the Geneva Convention, shot down or cut the throats of all the fatigue parties who ventured forward with stretchers. By the way, let me mention that the commonly received opinion is that all the Russian officers go into battle with a provision of poison on their persons, in order to escape by instant death from the horrors known to be in store for them should they fall alive into the hands of their cruel enemy. Generally, the patients appear to bear their sufferings with great fortitude; they rarely complained, listened respectfully to what was said to them, and occasionally replied to a question; but the pendent lip and dull stare at vacancy seemed more like the insensibility to pain remarked among certain of the lower animals than the resignation of beings more advanced in the order of creation. But there were a few exceptions, some quite jolly fellows swearing outrageously at one moment and ready to laugh and jest at the next, and not a bit cast down by their ill-luck. One of them, who had been in the attack of Nikopolis, was delighted to be able to tell his experiences and of his share in the action. He has a bullet in the chest and another in the left arm, and an ugly cut over the head; for he was in the forlorn hope which went into the demilune and turned the fortunes of the day, although the rearmost files of the column had to clamber over the bodies of their fallen comrades before they could come to blows with the Osmanli. It was a sort of free fight for several minutes, not unlike the struggle between the backwoodsman and the bear. The stormers would drive back the garrison, and then these would come again and hold the ground for a few moments, just long enough to butcher the wounded and strip their bodies. From what I saw myself in 1854, the Turks are uncommonly handy and expeditious in this last operation. As they do for all Asiatics, boots possess a wonderful attraction for the Turks, and as the Russians are very well shod, and the Moslem along this line are reduced to the *opanka* sandal, it is not surprising that they were very busy about their enemies' legs. But I will let Serge Alexander Roch tell his own story, as it was translated to me:

"The horse battery scrambled in, and we were ordered to support it, but the Turks were firing like devils from over the parapet on our flank, and a good many of us tumbled into the ditch and never got out again. We got over at last. It seemed a long while, though, for the guns had been unlimbered, and after the first discharge the people in the fort ceased firing for a minute, and we rushed in, but they were back again very soon, and charged us, and as we were so close together, we could only use our bayonets and the butts of our muskets, for, except from the officers' revolvers, I don't think a shot was fired. I had been hit here, [he pointed to his breast,] I suppose, as we were coming up. I didn't feel it then, and I was using my bayonet as well as I knew how when I felt a sharp pain through my arm, and dropped my sword, then I suppose I got this stinger over the head, for I knew nothing more until I was hauled out from under a heap of dead men. My comrade, Selenko, had fallen across me, and two or three of our fellows and as many Turks above him, and I suppose that this saved my throat, for all the others were like sheep in a butcher's shop. But one of my legs stuck out from beneath the pile, and when they took me to the hospital one of my boots was gone." I really think that the poor man felt the loss of his boot even more than his three wounds.

In one of the annexes, a mere shed open to the air and the sunshine, lies a group of the slightly wounded. Their beds are clean and well kept. A young nurse, with a pure white and red face, and a little rebellious cluster of dark curls escaping from beneath her cap, is trying to explain something to the soldiers, who are leaning upon their elbows, the better to listen to her words. A pile of numbers of the *Illustration Russe*, is on one of the tables, for the soldier much loves the pictures representing scenes of the war in which he is an actor. "You'll all be there," said the Sister, "and in the English papers too; and that gentleman," pointing, as she spoke, to Villiers, of the London *Graphic*, "will let the world know what heroes are the men of the Minsk and Volhynia Regiments. You'll all be in, I tell you, and he is here to take your portraits."

"Show us what we look like," said one of them. "Ah! that's nice; I will send a copy to my village, your Honor. But," and then he reflected a moment, "you see, my name is Vassilieff, and I belong to the third company of Volhynia, and the Czar gave me the Cross of St. George for Nikopolis, where I ran a Turk through the body and received this sabre cut over the head just as he was firing off a cannon which would have destroyed the supports. I should like to be painted in that way, with the cross of honor upon my breast, just as our Father Alexander gave it to me."

The nurse burst into a merry laugh. "But," she said, "you were decorated after you came here. You did not have the cross when you were fighting." "Oh! that makes no difference," replied the soldier. "Won't your honor oblige me by putting it on? The great Czar himself gave it to me, and my picture must have it too." The artist made the promise, and the poor fellow was delighted, and what more could be asked? Space, and perhaps my reader's patience, is exhausted, so I must stop, much to my regret, for there were several other little anecdotes to relate, for which, it may be, I will claim indulgence on another occasion.

THE DEMOCRATS OF OHIO.

GEN. EWING'S SPEECH AT COLUMBUS—HE FAVORS REPUDIATION AND INFLATION—SENATOR THURMAN TO TAKE PART IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24.—The wide discrepancy between Gen. Tom Ewing's Columbus speech, as it was actually delivered, and the published reports made from copies distributed in advance, occasion some comment to-day. In his real address Gen. Ewing talked inflation and repudiation, pure and simple. Indeed, the only sentiment that evoked hearty applause from the crowd was the one that if the bondholders did not cease to oppress, we would have repudiation. It is noticeable that the Democratic speakers have adopted a very persuasive tone toward the working men. He was a marked feature of the Pendleton and Ewing meeting. Senator Thurman, in an interview published to-day said that he should do his share of work in the campaign by and by. He seems to acquiesce with cheerfulness in the idea of giving an inflation tone to the Democratic campaign at the start, and reserving the sound money men of the party for late speeches. He is much troubled at the tendency to communism in the Republican platform.

MEETING OF GREENBACK MEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 24.—At a meeting of Greenback men last night resolutions were passed calling for the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act, the full monetization of silver, the passage of the act making greenbacks a full legal tender and interchangeable with bonds, the adoption of an equitable system of taxes, and the abolition of monopolies, opposition to subsidies, and denouncing Secretary Sherman and calling for his removal.

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent states that Gen. Grant's visit to Paris is still delayed to avoid the possibility of attentions paid to him reflecting indirectly on President MacMahon. The Town Council of Glasgow on Thursday unanimously resolved to present the freedom of the city to Gen. Grant on the occasion of his approaching visit.

WADE HAMPTON'S DOMAIN.

PERSECUTIONS IN THE NAME OF LAW.

THE RECENT ARRESTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS—THE MEANING OF THE PRESENT INVESTIGATIONS—EFFORTS TO CRIMINATE GOV. CHAMBERLAIN—WHAT THE DEMOCRATS FEAR—"MASSA MOSES" IN A NEW ROLE—STATE TREASURER CARDOZA'S CASE.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 20, 1877.

When the legally elected Republican State officers of South Carolina relinquished their positions in April last, it was with the general understanding that they should not meet with any further persecution from the shot-gun Democracy; that they should be allowed to continue their residence in Columbia or in any other part of the Commonwealth, and that none of their rights and privileges as citizens should be interfered with in any way. When they finally delivered over their offices on May 1 there was a distinct verbal understanding with Gen. Wade Hampton and several of his prominent followers and supporters to the same effect. The offices were delivered over to the Democrats, after a most careful examination of the documents in them and a most exhaustive research among the private papers of the outgoing office-holders. In the case of State Treasurer Cardoza, for instance, 21 days were consumed in delivering over the office. Receipts were given to him for everything delivered, and the Democratic experts who, during the time named, assumed charge of his department, and had every opportunity to examine his accounts, stated very freely that they could find nothing irregular in them. Notwithstanding the pledges made by Hampton and Company, however, and notwithstanding the testimony of the experts, who aided in delivering the office from Republican into Democratic hands, the White League Assembly, toward the close of its session, appointed a committee to investigate certain alleged irregularities and discrepancies in the accounts of individual Republicans. There was nothing discovered against them, however, yet, at the close of the session, the committee was made a joint one and the scope of the investigation extended so as to cover the conduct of all Republican office-holders during the entire period of Republican rule in South Carolina. This joint committee was composed exclusively of the bitterest White League partisans in the State and of one renegade Republican Senator, and from its composition it at once became evident to all those conversant with the politics of South Carolina that it was the deliberate purpose of the dominant party to destroy the character and influence of all the leading Republicans in the State, and to even more effectually break up the Republican organization than had been done by the shot-gun leaders in the last campaign. It became evident, too, that this blackening of the character of Republicans was to proceed without regard to the official acts of the parties, but with a sole reference to their standing, and the influence which they exerted in the political organization to which they belonged. That this was the purpose for which the committee was organized is seen by the statement of the leading Democratic papers of the State. On July 28 the *News and Courier* of Charleston said that all the leading Republicans of South Carolina must choose between two alternatives, that they must either leave the State or go into the penitentiary. In its issue of Aug. 4 this same White League organ said, in substance, that the Democrats did not desire to burden the penitentiary with the Republican leaders, but that they proposed to compel them to leave the State. It was further intimated that they would be deprived of any property which they possessed, and that they would be obliged to go forth as beggars to seek homes elsewhere. The committee, constituted and organized for the purpose intimated, selected as its first victim L. Cass Carpenter, Collector of Internal Revenue, who had been for several years the editor of the only Republican daily in the State, who, in that capacity, had been a bitter foe to Hampton and Company, and who had done good service to the Republican cause. In past years many charges were brought against Mr. Carpenter, and some of them, it must be admitted, had the appearance of being just ones. The accusations which are now brought against him, however, were never heard of until made by the present committee. They are in substance that he altered certain accounts for printing, thereby unlawfully receiving a large sum of money from the State. Carpenter denies the charge. As I have already stated, his was the first case, and it is a somewhat significant fact that the Grand Jury, which has met since his arrest on a magistrate's warrant, has found no indictment against him.

THE CASE OF STATE TREASURER CARDOZA.

The next arrest, and perhaps the most important one yet made, was that of F. L. Cardoza, State Treasurer. He was taken into custody on the 21st of last month on a charge of "diversion of funds;" and Democratic newspapers, from one end of the country to the other, were at once filled with editorial comments congratulating the people of the Palmetto State upon the breaking up of "the band of thieves that had oppressed them." In making these and other pleasant references to Mr. Cardoza, they took occasion to state that he had stolen several hundred thousand dollars from the State Treasury, the amounts varying as the place in which the papers were published were near to or remote from the capital of South Carolina. The exact truth is that F. L. Cardoza is one of the most conscientious, high-minded, and scrupulously honest men who have ever held public office in this country. He is not to-day worth $5,000 in the world. What money he has is locked up in a little house and a few lots of ground which he owns in Columbia. What is meant by the charge brought against him, "diversion of funds," will perhaps forever remain a mystery. It is supposed, however, to refer to his action in paying a claim of T. W. Price & Co., of Philadelphia, which amounted to $15,800. The circumstances attending the payment of this claim are substantially as follows: In the Summer of 1872, Mr. Price printed the books and papers required by the Auditors and Treasurers in each of the 32 counties of the State of South Carolina for the collection of taxes. The State did not pay him for the work when it was done, but the Auditors and Treasurers duly received their books and made use of them. In the Summer of 1874 the State required similar books and papers for a similar purpose. It was impossible to get any firm in South Carolina to furnish them, on account of the failure of the State to pay for those already supplied, and it appeared that the want of $10,000 to obtain the books and papers that were absolutely necessary to the collection of the taxes would have prevented the authorities from collecting any part of the $1,500,000 of the tax levy. Under these circumstances, Moses, who was then Governor of the State, called together the Controller-General and State Treasurer, and these three officers after consultation handed in a written request to Price & Co. to prepare the required books and papers, and assured them that they would use their utmost influence to persuade the Legislature to pay not only for the work which they wished them to do, but also for the service which they had previously rendered. Under these circumstances Mr. Price consented to furnish the books and papers, and did so. In February, 1875, the Legislature, after having been informed of all the facts in the case, made an appropriation of $21,676 35 to pay for the books and papers furnished and used in 1872 and 1874, and authorized the payment of $8,971 56 out of the taxes that were then being collected, and the remainder, with interest at 7 per cent. from the time the debt was contracted, out of the taxes of 1876, the succeeding year. This law was approved by Gov. Chamberlain, who was then chief magistrate of the State, and who aided materially in procuring its enactment. Under the law Mr. Price duly received the first installment of the money owed him by the State, and the balance, amounting to $15,800, principal and interest, was paid by State Treasurer Cardoza in 1876. The Tax act for the year named was passed in December, 1875, and as Mr. Price's name was not specifically mentioned in it, Cardoza is now charged with "diversion of funds," for paying Price out of the proceeds of that tax, in accordance with the act of Feb. 9, 1875. After the payment was made a member of the House, who was personally opposed to Treasurer Cardoza, offered a resolution inquiring by what legal right he had paid the warrant. He replied that he had acted in accordance with the law of Feb. 9, 1875. The House then ordered this answer to be entered in the journal and paid no further attention to the matter, showing conclusively that they regarded it as too frivolous for their notice. For this offense—that is to say, for having acted in accordance with the laws of the State—Mr. Cardoza was held in the exorbitant sum of $20,000 bail. How unjust are the charges brought against him, and how outrageous is the persecutions to which South Carolina Republicans are now being suojected, will be better understood when I state that Mr. Cardoza has occupied the position of State Treasurer for four and a half years, and during that time handled $20,000,000 of money, bonds, and securities, and although his office and every paper in it was thoroughly searched for two months by well-known experts, it was impossible to bring any charge of defalcation or of irregularity against him.

THE ROBBER GOVERNOR AGAIN.

Finding that Cardoza was able to furnish even the extravagant bail which was demanded of him, and seeing that it would be impossible to have him imprisoned, as they desired, the committee next turned their attention in other directions, and caused the arrest of ex-Gov. Moses, C. W. Montgomery, ex-President of the Senate; S. J. Lee, ex-Speaker of the House; J. Woodworth, Clerk of the Senate, and A. O. Jones, ex-Clerk of the House. They were all charged with general corruption and fraud in office. Of all the persons named, Moses was, of course, generally admitted to be the chief criminal. No man had done the State of South Carolina more injury. He it was who completed the work of spoliation commenced by the Administration that preceded him. He was the man who emptied the Treasury, exasperated the people, and made South Carolina Republicanism odious all over the country. For instance, when he was Speaker of the House, during the session of 1871, the appropriation for legislative expenses was only $350,000; yet, with the utmost coolness, he issued $750,000 of pay certificates to the favorites and sycophants who thronged about him. While Governor, a warrant was issued for his arrest, in which he was directly charged in connection with one of his tools—a boy named Hubbard—with having robbed the State of a large amount. In spite of these crimes, however, and in spite of all the abuse which had been heaped upon "the robber Governor," he was no sooner arrested than Hampton—the chivalric Hampton—and his associates made terms with him. He has now turned State's evidence, and is treated with the utmost consideration and kindness by the Democratic reformers. It may be that their action in this direction is due to the fact that Moses still boasts of having hauled down the American flag from Fort Sumter. He is a native South Carolinian, too, and it is just possible that the Democrats don't desire to have him prosecuted, because he would be able to prove that in 1875, while he was Governor, they bought from him for the sum of $15,000 all the Commissioners and Inspectors of Election appointed by him in that year. This they did hoping to count Chamberlain out.

The committee which has been instrumental in making the arrests referred to conducts its examinations strictly on the star chamber plan. Each witness, before he is examined, is compelled to swear that he will not divulge any of the questions that have been asked him, or any of the answers which he makes to them, and the Democratic Attorney-General, Connors, has given the committee an opinion which empowers them to imprison all witnesses who will not comply with these conditions. Notwithstanding this prospective punishment, however, some of the witnesses examined have evaded the oath, and told of some of the questions asked and the answers given. From these it is very evident that the committee is not by any means actuated by a desire to discover fraud and prosecute criminals, but that its chief desire is to persecute prominent leaders of the now defunct Republican Party who, in the days that are gone, had the courage to fight for its principles against the combined forces of the White League.

A PLOT AGAINST GOV. CHAMBEELAIN.

I have recently had extended conversations with a number of these witnesses, who are now in Washington, and they all join in the statement that most of the questions put to them were evidently intended to elicit information which might in some way criminate Gov. Chamberlain. Every question pointed in that direction, and made it certain that the Democrats are engaged in a desperate effort to impeach his honesty and so break down the character of one who has been held up as an honest man, a cultivated gentleman, and a true type of Southern Republicanism. Thus far they have not succeeded, and it is not likely that they will succeed. There is not one particle of evidence against Gov. Chamberlain, and every act of his official and private life in South Carolina can be made public without detriment to him. Indeed, there is reason to believe that an investigation would only tend to strengthen him in the good opinion of his countrymen. Of course, Gen. Hampton protests in his mild and pleasant way against the political persecution to which I have referred. How honest he is in these protestations may be inferred from the fact that his intimate friend and constant associate Attorney-General Connors is counsel to the Committee of Investigation and prominently engaged as prosecuting attorney. Why the Democratic leaders of South Carolina desire to blacken the character of men who have left the State and who have given them complete control of the Government it is impossible to state. It is surmised, however, that they still fear the power of the immense Republican majority which they know exists in that Commonwealth. The memory of the last campaign of murder and outrage still clings to them. The ghosts of murdered Republicans haunt them. In their innermost souls they feel that they are guilty men, and they are still dissatisfied even with what is generally regarded as the complete overthrow of their old opponents. They will not rest content until the Republican Party is buried beyond even a hope of resurrection.

H. C.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 24.—The communication of President Hoyt in reply to the demand of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's miners at Pittston for an advance of 23 per cent. in their wages was received this afternoon. The tone of the letter takes the miners aback, as the company not only refuses to grant the desired concession, but will not allow work to be resumed in the mines unless the miners are quite unanimous in favor of resumption at the July rates of compensation, which is 44 cents per ton. The miners will hold a meeting soon, and decide whether to accept the situation or oppose. Upon their decision rests the fate of scores of families already reduced to the lowest degree of poverty.

SENSIBLE WORKING MEN.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 24.—The coal miners in the vicinity of La Salle, who struck on July 27, appeared in the United States Court this morning and filed a petition representing their grievances, which were, that after having arranged with H. B. Plant, the Receiver of the Northern Illinois Coal Company, to mine coal for 75 cents per net ton, and to receive full work, they were, nevertheless, given but three days' work per week and had greatly suffered in consequence; that the scales were inaccurate, and the powder furnished inferior, and that under these circumstances they can only make about $25 per month. They therefore ask that the court arbitrate upon and adjust their grievances.

THE VINELAND BURIAL CASE.

FATHER VIVET KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT HIS REPORTED REMOVAL AND DOES NOT BELIEVE IT—MRS. MAGGIOLI'S LAWYER SUMS UP HER CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., Aug. 24.—The statements telegraphed THE TIMES last evening in reference to the reported removal of Father Vivet from the pastorate of the Catholic church in this place, faithfully represent the situation so far as he is at present concerned. It is true that there is a strong and growing feeling in favor of his removal or transfer from his charge here, and undoubtedly a heavy pressure will be brought to bear upon the Bishop to secure such action on his part. But at this time, at least, it is wholly premature to assert that such will be the final result. When questioned this evening on the subject of the report, Father Vivet expressed great surprise, and said that it was the strangest of news to him. His relations with the Bishop had always been, and still were, of the most cordial character, and he did not believe that, on account of this unhappy affair, he intended to take him away from the charge to which he had especially endeared himself, and that, too, just when his little church was finished, and ready for the reverend father's blessing, who was coming to bestow it upon the completed edifice in about six weeks. He [the priest] said that he had written to Bishop Corrigan asking him to fix some Sabbath in October as the date of his visit, and he was momentarily expecting a definite reply to his communication. In this interview Father Vivet assured me that his decision in respect to his and Mrs. Gregory's determination to allow the body of Mr. Maggioli to lie undisturbed in its present place of interment was final and absolute so far as any action of his might affect it. It was his most earnest wish and desire to have no more trouble or controversy about the matter, and he would endeavor to do nothing that would arouse public feeling in any form. He also took pains to inform me that he had sent a communication to THE TIMES, denying emphatically certain statements prejudicial to his character and action as a priest which had recently appeared in its columns. It should be remembered that in this case there are several separate charges, each susceptible of proof, and that a simple denial will be insufficient to disprove any of them. The answer of E. M. Turner, Esq., to Father Vivet will be made public to-morrow morning. It opens with a reference to the illegal and informal manner in which his answer, as dictated after consultation with Bishop Corrigan, was served upon Turner, the priest having read it to him in his office from a local paper, after having first made it public in that manner; and reviews with considerable detail all the circumstances attending and growing out of the service of Father Vivet's inhuman order upon Mrs. Maggioli, commanding her to remove the body of her husband from the Catholic cemetery upon pain of prosecution for trespass in case she refused to comply. The answer then proceeds with a statement of the facts of the case, substantially as they have already been given to the readers of THE TIMES. Mr. Turner's presentation of the case is an exceedingly strong and comprehensive one. The substantial argument is compressed in the summing up, which is as follows: "First—You ordered the body of Joseph Maggioli to be exhumed and removed because he did not perform his Easter duties, also because he did not call a priest during his sickness, and upon these two grounds only. Mrs. Maggioli refused to comply. Second—You then tried to compel her by intimidation. That failed. Third—You now try to compel her to comply with your order, on the ground that some one else owns the lot in which her husband is buried. Fourth—You try to establish the title of the lot in which Mr. Maggioli is buried in Mrs. James Gregory, and fix the date of your sale on Aug. 2 inst. James Gregory was buried July 30 last past, by your permit. Mrs' Gregory says she had but one transaction with you, made but one payment, and that but $5. The sale made to Mrs. Gregory for the lot in which Mr. Maggioli lies is not conveyed by deed or otherwise, and Mrs. Gregory has no receipt for the money paid. Mrs. Maggioli paie $5 for one burial permit. Mrs. Gregory $5 for two in the same location. Mrs. Gregory has intended, and still intends, to leave Vineland and take her husband with her. On the strength of the aforesaid statement and information, in behalf of Mrs. Maggioli, I hereby notify you that she will not exhume and remove the body of Joseph Maggioli, or consent to its being removed from the place where it is now entombed."

Rev. P. Vivet, of Melville, N. J., has written to THE TIMES in reference to the Vineland scandal, in which his name was prominently associated, making a general denial of the charges against him in connection with the exhuming of the body of Mr. Maggioli. He alleges that the scandals were circulated by sympathizers of the dead man to calumniate him and prejudice him in the eyes of the public. He denies that the lot on which the deceased was buried was sold to Mrs. Gregory on Aug. 7, asserting that the sale occurred as early as Aug. 2, two days before the burial of Maggioli's body. He declares the statement that he was entreated to allow Gregory to die reconciled to the Church, and that he consented and visited him the day before he died, to be a "monstrous misrepresentation," and he also denies that he refused to administer the sacraments to the dying man, or to reconcile Gregory to the Church. He asserts further that Mrs. Gregory had a legal right to the lot in question, it being given her by himself on Aug. 2, as before stated. He still further asserts that Mrs. Gregory did not make the statement that the lot was sold to her on Aug. 2 in obedience to any instructions, and denies the report that there was any "money consideration" in his giving his consent to visit Mr. Gregory the day previous to his death to reconcile him to the Church, and the published statement that he [Vivet] had been guilty of deliberate falsehood in his representations concerning the disposal of burial rights to Mrs. Gregory. In conclusion he calls the accounts published from Vineland on Aug. 20 a story made up by the interested sympathizers of Mrs. Maggioli through hatred or to serve private ends.

DANGERS OF SURF BATHING.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—At Nantucket Beach this afternoon Charles S. Waller, of New-York, and Mrs. S. A. Webster, a well-known artist, while bathing in the surf were swept out by the waves beyond their depth. Mrs. Webster was rescued at once. Waller was finally drawn in and conveyed to the Sea Foam House, where immediate measures were taken to resuscitate him. His heart beat and he breathed through the afternoon occasionally. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

SAD DEATH OF A BOY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 24.—James Kane, a lad of 15, was killed this morning about 3 o'clock in the Anthracite Fuel Works, at Port Ewen. The boy's body was found whirling around a pulley, his head thumping against the timbers. The machinery was st

purified by the fires of civil strife to wield greater influence in the future than our forefathers ever dreamed. I fear you have already heard my voice too often, and sometimes too long, and again thanking you cordially for your welcome, I will give way to others.

Secretary Evarts said:

I am proud of this assemblage of citizens of my native State that have come together to do homage to the President of the United States, and to welcome our colleague from a distant State with all the warmth of nationality that belongs to the people of Massachusetts. We have come from Bennington, whereon that field on which the battle was fought that prevented a division of the North and South. We have renewed that feeling of unity between the North and South by which alone was that surrender which followed the battle obtained. Our defeat of the British when they sought to divide us made successful the war of the revolution, and within our borders let us suppress, as did our fathers in the revolution, all efforts to divide us, and deny hospitality to all counsels that seek to renew dissension. If, gentlemen, the distinguished General, soldier, and lawyer of the South—(and Mr. Key accepts all these as a triumph of our opinion as well as our arms,)—looks upon this country as a whole pervaded with New-England principles; if he and his people are satisfied to live under our ennobling Constitution, cannot we, who have carried every point, lay aside every issue of that ancient strife? How many in this crowd—how many in the North—are ready and willing to occupy the position of being irreconcilable with reconcilability?

Senator Hoar said:

Thoughtless men sometimes speak of the Executive power of the Government as a one-man power. No greater heresy was ever uttered. The power of the President of the United States in all the departments is all men's power. When our illustrious and distinguished guest uttered those truths of dignity and manhood, 45,000,000 people spoke through his lips. His utterances are reinforced by the thousands of the Army he heads, and carried the world over by the Navy which he sends on errands of commerce and to vindicate the dignity of the American flag. They are uttered from the hearts of 45,000,000 people, of which he is the honored and beloved representative. But, my friends, while the nation speaks to you through a single voice, and its thoughts and purposes are fitly uttered, the heart of the Commonwealth needs no single voice to speak for her. You are here in person, and not by a representative, and I ask you to conclude the interesting solemnities of this occasion by three cheers for the President of the United States.

Cheers were given with a will, after which Mrs. Hayes was presented by Gen. Devens. After the speaking the party again took carriages, the procession was reformed and the march was taken up to the residence of Senator Hoar, where were gathered the members of the City Government and a large number of invited guests. After the reception at Senator Hoar's the visitors were escorted to the depot, the streets being ablaze with red, green, and blue fire, Roman candles, and Chinese lanterns. The party took the 10:30 express train for New-York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The President and Mrs. Hayes and the members of the Cabinet, who accompanied him on his New-England trip returned to Washington this evening. He leaves again on the 7th prox. to attend a reunion of his old regiment at Columbus, Ohio, on the 14th.

PRESIDENT HAYES IN NEW-YORK.

The President's party, consisting of President Hayes, Mrs. Hayes, Webb C. Hayes, Miss Foote, of Washington, and Postmaster-General Key, passed through this City yesterday. They arrived at the Grand Central Depot from Worcester, Mass., at 5:30 o'clock in the morning, and proceeded at once to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. The news of their arrival having preceded him, the President was soon called upon by a number of people, to some of whom brief interviews were accorded. After a brief stoppage the President and his companions departed for the Desbrosses-Street Ferry. During the journey, Mr. Hayes was recognized by many passers by, who greeted him by removing their hats, compliments which the President acknowledged from the carriage window. While on the ferry-boat a large number of people gathered around the carriage, to many of whom the President spoke pleasantly. Quite a reception was accorded the party at Jersey City, and as they were entering the Pullman car of the 9:30 limited express train for Washington, a lady presented his Excellency with a large and beautiful bouquet, a gift which he accepted with appropriate gallantry and handed to Mrs. Hayes for safe keeping. The departure of the company was greeted with warm cheering.

FURTHER TRAVELING TO BE DONE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—Secretary Thompson is going to Indiana next week, to remain until the President goes West the first week in September, when he will join the President's party and make the trip through Kentucky and Tennessee with them.

When Postmaster-General Key reached home to-night he found among his accumulated correspondence a large number of letters from the South in which he learned what is thought of his speeches to the Yankees about "erring brethren" and "vilest sinner."

THE DEATH OF JAMES H. MACKEY.

FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS BY CINCINNATI OFFICERS — THEORIES EXCLUDING THE SUPPOSITION OF MURDER.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 22.

Detective Larry Hazen and Mr. Gilligan, in company with Marshal David R. Lock, of Newport, started out yesterday afternoon on the trail of J. H. Mackey, found dead in a thicket on a farm back of Newport, Sunday night. On the way there they found a buggy whip, which seemed to give them a clue to a theory of his death—driven out in a buggy, murdered, and hidden in haste by his murderer, who had dropped a whip. But the whip, it turned out, belonged to Coroner Winston, and was left there by him on last Sunday night. This spoiled that theory.

On the ground they found the scalp and hair of the dead man, which had evidently pulled off when they lifted him up in the lamplight. The hair was matted to the ground, and the scalp lay on a stone—a small stone in a position that corresponded to the contusion found on the back of the man's head to the left of the crown. This gave a start to another theory, excluding the supposition of murder, i. e., that he had wandered there in an exhausted condition, fallen on the stone, and died from the effects of that shock. The hill above that point was very steep, so steep that it was difficult for a sober man in full strength of body to walk over. This helped the latter theory.

While here, Mr. Jolly, the dairyman whose laboring man found the body on Sunday night, came, joined the party and told them that some people along the river, nearly a mile distant, had seen an apparently crazy man there on Friday, Aug. 3, and had talked with him, and that he answered the description of James H. Mackey. Under Mr. Jolly's lead they proceeded to that place. It was at Brown's coal landing, on the Kentucky side of the Ohio, a little below a point opposite the mouth of the Miami, and higher up than Columbia. Here are houses occupied by laborers, some of the occupants of which had not yet heard of Mackey's death. They saw a dozen people who saw Mackey on the 3d day of August, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., and three or four of whom had conversed with him. They noticed him all the more for the rarity of a man so finely dressed appearing there, and from the fact that he acted and talked like a crazy man and drank enormous amounts of water. Mrs. Hutchinson, the wife of a laborer, described the man accurately, and said he came and sat on her porch, and in the space of half an hour drank half a dozen glasses of water. She first saw him walking very rapidly up from the river. He told her that he had been on the cars; that there an old man had accused him of taking the accuser's money, and afterward had exonerated him; then two officers had arrested him, but he had given them the slip, and there were men out on the road with a wagon waiting for him. This lady regarded him as a crazy man, and called in a laborer and told him her fears. The deceased did not threaten or offer violence, but the lady feared a "crazy man." She noticed when he first drank that he held the glass in both hands, and that his hands trembled. He spoke about dreading exposure. He carried a duster on his arm and a small package, wore a white hat and dark cloth clothing.

After leaving Mrs. Hutchinson's he went to Mrs. McCoy's, about 100 yards away, and called for water, and drank it inordinately large quantities of it. This was only half a mile from where he was found. At two or three other places he stopped, and all of them he talked about being pursued. Joe Brookmeyer saw him, and heard him say that he would like to get on a boat, as he wanted to keep off the public highways. All these people up there were sure that this was on the 3d day of August, and they spoke of him as "the crazy man."

He was last seen by a German woman, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, going up a by-road that winds around the point of a great hill, ascending by terraces in its rear, but not leading to the top. This road, after going half a mile, leads into an open field, a sort of common. From this point the residence of Mr. S. D. Holmes was visible in the south-east. It was the only house in view. In an exact line between this junction of the road with the field of Mr. Holmes' house was the place where the body was found. It is supposed that he saw the house, undertook to go to it to find a road, as his road ended here, fell in the thicket and perished from the blow received on his head. His friends desire to disinter the body to-day, and ascertain whether the skull was really fractured or not. The expenses of the inquest and interment were $107. and have been paid out of the money found on the person of the deceased. We omitted to mention in the outset of this article that Marshal Lock, of Newport, was one of the parties who went out yesterday to examine the locality. A trunk key, a handkerchief and a pair of sleeve-cuffs were found where the body lay. The parties visiting the spot incline to the belief that the man fell and died from the fall. Nevertheless, none of the facts of his being seen by the people on the river at Brown's Landing exclude the supposition that he was murdered. Some vagrant may have met him, knocked him down, and chucked him in that thicket, and then fled, leaving part of his money on him. The matter will bear further investigation.

THE TURF CENTRE OF AMERICA.

THE RACES AT SARATOGA—SPORT WHICH IS WITNESSED BY THE BEST CLASS OF PEOPLE — SEVERAL EXTRA RACES TO TAKE PLACE—THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Although three days' racing will be given next week, the regular season terminates to-morrow. The meetings here have certainly furnished the most brilliant series of events ever witnessed in this country, and have been witnessed by the very best class of people. There can be no better commentary upon the management of the Saratoga Course than to say that, day after day, the grand stand has been the resort of people eminent in literature, the arts, and the politics of the country. A couple of ministers were present on one of the race days, and were pointed out to your correspondent. They appeared to be as much interested in the several contests as the speculators themselves, without assuming that any pecuniary advantage occasioned their manifest enthusiasm. The new system of immediately indicating the horse that has first passed the winning post worked to a charm yesterday, and the loud-mouthed sharpers who formerly stood as close to the line as possible and offered to bet on the result before a decision was given, found their occupation gone. The rule has effectually ended a nuisance, and, as many members of the American Jockey Club have pronounced it a great improvement, it will very likely be adopted for the Fall meeting at Jerome Park. The associations can make another progressive step by forbidding spirituous liquors in the judges' stand, and compelling owners to start their horses when entered in races that close the day before they are to be run. The need of this was thoroughly exemplified in the mile and a half dash yesterday. There were five horses entered, viz., Partnership, Viceroy, Vera Cruz, Vermont, and Wash Booth. Vera Cruz became so great a favorite that he was finally sold against the field. Those who bought pools on the field paid well for it, as they expected four horses to run for them; but at the last moment and without any previous intimation, the two best horses, Viceroy and Partnership, were withdrawn, and the field buyers were in the lurch. At the same time the many who invested in combinations (which are play or pay) with those two horses in them, had no possible chance to win, and thus a wrong is perpetrated which the association is powerless to prevent under existing rules. As the book-making system has taken a foothold in this country, the rules of our association must be amended to compel horses to start in purse races unless they are excused by the judges for satisfactory reasons. Mr. Morrissey, who has done so much toward popularizing the turf, will no doubt see the necessity of introducing this salutary reform, for the public must be protected even at the hazard of offending the sharpers.

The closing of the stakes of the Saratoga Association for 1878–9 has been the means of reopening the discussion in regard to the penalties introduced by this association, which occasioned so much excitement after Mr. Morrissey's letter appeared in THE TIMES. The entries certainly indicate that the association has not got the worst of it, and that the confidence of turfmen in its integrity has not been shaken by the controversy. The five stakes closed on the 15th inst. show a large increase as compared with the entries in the stakes run this year. Take, for instance, the Saratoga Stakes, for 2-year olds, which was run at the first meeting. There were 49 nominations. For 1878 there are 65 colts and fillies entered, an increase of 16. The Kentucky stakes also had 49 entries, and next year there are 66. The Travers Stakes this year had 61 entries; for 1879 there are 73; and, while the Kenner stake had 63 this year, for 1879 there are 84 entries, an increase of 21. The Alabama Stake, for fillies, has 48 entries for 1879, which is a falling off of two this year. These figures denote a faith in Saratoga as the great racing centre, and are indicative of the future prosperity of the turf.

There is an admirable series of races arranged for to-morrow, with which to wind up the regular meeting. There are four events, as usual, the first of which is a consolation purse of $400, of which $100 goes to second horse; dash of one mile; all horses beaten and not having won a race at either meeting allowed 5 pounds. As there are plenty of owners seeking consolation for numerous defeats, there is a fine field of starters, as follows: First Chance, with 116 pounds; Henry Owens, 113 pounds; Sister of Mercy, 108 pounds; the Glen Athol filly, 93 pounds; Mary, 93 pounds; Courier, 113 pounds; Grecian Maid, 93 pounds, and Dan K., 95 pounds. The second race is a free handicap of a mile and a half, for 3-year-olds, for which are entered Bradamante, 108 pounds; Lady Salyers, 101 pounds, and Bushwhacker, 100 pounds. Following this is an extra race of a mile and a quarter, at the old weights, for a purse of $250 offered by Mr. H. Stanford, an English book-maker, who thus wishes to express his appreciation of the support he has met with from turfmen here. The association gives $50 to the second horse. The entries are: Rhadamanthus, 5 years, 114 pounds; Madge, 4 years, 109 pounds; Major Barker, 3 years, 93 pounds, and Bombast, 5 years, 92 pounds. This, in all probability, will be the most exciting contest of the day, and is attracting much attention. The last affair will be a free handicap steeple-chase over the usual course for a purse of $700, and the acceptances are Trouble, Waller, Moonstone, and a newcomer named Paris. The last named is a bay gelding, 6 years old, by Colossus, dam by imp. Knight of St. George. The pool selling at the track this afternoon averaged as follows:

ONE MILE.

Dan K.	$35	$50	Owens	$6	$8
Courier	35	50	First Chance	8	12
McDaniels	20	110	Grecian Maid	9	10
Mary	21	20			

MILE AND A HALF.

Bradamante	$45	$55	Bushwhacker	$19	$19
Lady Salyers	24	26			

MILE AND A QUARTER.

Bombast	$125	$ 75	Madge	$125	$75
Rhadamanthus	120	110	Major Barker	25	30

STEEPLE-CHASE.

Trouble	$50	$50	Moonstone	$10	$8
Waller	50	50	Paris	8	7

POOL-SELLING AT HOBOKEN.

The following was the betting at the Hoboken pool-rooms last night, on the races to take place on Saratoga to-day:

FIRST RACE—ONE MILE.

First Chance	$15	Glen Athol filly, McDaniel's	$20
Henry Owens	10		
Courier	60	Dan K	75
Sister of Mercy, McDaniel's	20	Grecian Maid	10
		Mary	25

SECOND RACE—ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES—THREE-YEAR OLDS.

Bradamante	$120	Lady Salyers	$00
Bushwhacker	100		

THIRD RACE—ONE AND ONE-QUARTER MILES.

Rhadamanthus	$60	Major Barker	$20
Madge	30	Bombast	105

FOURTH RACE—STEEPLE-CHASE—TWO AND THREE-QUARTERS MILES.

Trouble	$75	Moonstone	Field...$10
Waller	55	Paris	

NEXT WEEK'S RACES AT LONG BRANCH.

The programme of races at Long Branch for the last week of this month is one of much interest. The races are to begin on Tuesday next, and are to continue on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, four contests being on the programme for each day. The affair will be under the management of Mr. William M. Connor, and will be governed by the rules of the American Jockey Club. On Tuesday the racing will open with a race of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, with maiden allowances, for a purse of $200, to be followed successively by mile heats, for all ages, for a purse of $350; a mile-heat hurdle-race, for a purse of $350; and another race, the arrangements for which are not yet completed. On the second day, Wednesday, the programme will be, first, a race of nine furlongs, the winner of which will be sold; second, mile heats, for 3-year olds, the winner to be sold, to carry 100 pounds, with usual allowances for fillies and geldings; third, a handicap hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles, for a purse of $250, with a fourth race to be added to the bill on. On Thursday there will be a handicap for 2-year olds, three-quarters of a mile; a handicap, heats of nine furlongs; a handicap hurdle race, mile heats, and another to be added. On Saturday the attractions will be a race of a mile and a quarter, for all ages, the winner to be sold; a handicap four-mile-heat race; a grand steeplechase handicap, with a fourth race to be added. A large number of horses are already on the course, among them being Yorkshire Lass, Frecbooter, Caracalla, Brazmar, King Bee, Cyril, King Bolt, Derby, Dick Sassoer, Burgoo, Hattie E., Dalgaisian, New-York, Weasel, Gerald, Compos, Wild Oats, Love Chase, Indiana, Egypt, Woodlands. Horses belonging to the following gentlemen have already arrived at the Monmouth Park stables: August Belmont, James A. Grinstead, Mr. Norton, Francis Morris, George Longstaff, William Cottrill, J. W. Weldon, G. Sutlef, H. Gaffney, M. Burns, W. E. Babcock, A. D. Brown, Charles Lloyd, D. D. Withers, McGuire Brothers, Dixon & Wishaw, M. Donahue, J. G. R. Lawrence, J. B. Fryer, A. Taylor, R. Ball, J. G. Bethune, J. E. Hall, J. Sevine, R. Shea, I. B. Gibney, and E. P. Green.

ROYAL GARDENS AT KEW.

A PEACEFUL SPOT NEAR LONDON.

ENTRANCE THROUGH AN OLD ENGLISH GREEN —FLORAL DESIGNS IN GRASSY FRAMES—FEATURES OF UNUSUAL INTEREST—AN INCIDENT AT SEA—GETTING READY TO ENJOY BANK HOLIDAY—THE HAPPY DAYS OF CHARLES I.—A WHOLE DAY AMONG THE FIELDS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ON THE THAMES, NEAR LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1877.

Five and twenty minutes by district railway from Charing Cross, sunbowered in trees from every corner of the world, lie Kew Gardens, a picture of all that is peaceful and lovely. The Thames flows close by, and if you go there early in the day the only visitors are half a dozen boating loungers, a stray botanist, a few lady artists transferring the images of rare leaves and trees to their sketch books, or a score or so of tourists. No Americans visiting the Metropolis should miss the Royal Botanic and Pleasure Gardens at Kew, open free to all comers all the year round. Nowhere in Europe will he find so many reminders of the leafy grandeur of his own country. The tulip-tree, the ivy oak, the white maple of the United States, the giant pines of California, the American red oak, and a score of other trees familiar in the forests and fields on the other side, mingle their umbrageous shadows with the cedars of Lebanon, the pines of the Himalayas, the elms of England, the firs of Scotland, and the cork oaks of Spain and Africa. The principal entrance is approached from an old English green, which in itself is worth seeing as a specimen of the village greens of Great Britain celebrated by poet and painter. You are pestered, though not unduly, by itinerant artists and hawkers to be photographed, to "try your weight," to buy plums and apples; but the tramp, with his basket or barrow, is an institution outside all the show places of England, and he helps to give artistic color to the landscape.

Do not be afraid of the liveried attendants at the gates; they are only there to see that you don't carry luncheon baskets into the Gardens, and to remind you that you are not to smoke in the Botanical Department. You step into the inclosure, you may tread the velvet turf, you may go where you please. It is a dream of green lawns and parks, lake vistas, of floral designs in grassy frames, of picturesque trees sweeping their branches to the ground, of fairy-like nooks secluded from all the world, of temples on turfy mounds, of delicious perfumes, of the dreamy presence of the sylvan goddess of peace. It is the much-abused humidity of the English climate that gives to this favored island the everlasting green of its grass and the luxuriant verdure of its trees. "By no means is it forbidden to walk upon the lawns," the "Regulations for Visitors" say; "still it is requested that the lawn edges parallel to the walks be not made a kind of footway, for nothing renders them more unsightly." How deferentially put! how thoroughly the injunction is obeyed! Visitors at Kew seem to be of one mind in scrupulously obeying this rule; and no wonder, when there are some hundreds of acres of soft, springy, carpety grass upon which you may walk or lie *ad libitum*—a luxury which every American appreciates to the full. It is difficult to realize, sitting beneath a cluster of elms and watching a group of children chasing a butterfly, that the world is full of gloom and misery; that London is so near, with its everlasting struggle for bread; that Turkey is deluged with blood; that there is any reason why everybody should not be happy. The Garden of Eden could not have been much more beautiful than Kew, and it certainly was not so trim and neat; neither had it so many specimens of earth's lavish splendors of tree and shrub and flower. It had no glass houses of tropical plants, no conservatories, no museums of woods and seeds, and it was infested by a serpent of the deadliest power. Kew has certainly the advantage in this respect—that no reptile is permitted to disturb its peace. The yelling newsboy, with his sheets of war news, is not even to be found within a mile or two of the gates; though on one side of this paradise the omnibuses from Richmond are running to and from the Bank of England. You need not know that. There is nothing to indicate so prosaic a fact. The sounds which you hear are not the rumblings of wheels, but the plashing of the fountain in the lake where the great tropical conservatory is reflecting its crystal walls, through which you may trace the luxurious treasures which have been transplanted from tropical lands, from Africa and the Indian Islands, from South America and the Andes of Colombia, from the banks of the Amazon and the Orinoco.

The history of Kew Gardens, though devoid of what may be called romance, presents some features of universal interest. About the middle of the seventeenth century this spot, with a residence called Kew House, belonged to a Mr. R. Bennett, whose daughter and heiress married Lord Capel. Through this union came a Lady Elizabeth Capel, who married Mr. Molyneaux, Secretary to George II. when that monarch was the Prince of Wales. Mr. Molyneaux was an astronomer and a student of literature. He constructed and built up opposite Kew House the telescope with which Dr. Bradley made his two great discoveries—the aberration of light and the nutation of the earth's axis. This is commemorated by a sun-dial erected on the site of the telescope by William IV. The Prince of Wales, son of George II. and father of George III., took a lease of Kew House from the Capel family in 1730, and began to lay out the pleasure grounds, which then covered 270 acres. They were completed by his widow, Augusta, Princess Dowager of Wales. She employed Sir W. Chambers to decorate the grounds with temples, some of which remain to this day. The Exotic Department was commenced by this Princess in the middle of the eighteenth century, and many of the finest trees were presented to her by Archibald, Duke of Argyl, whom Horace Walpole christened the Treemonger. In 1789 George III. bought Kew House, pulled it down, and removed its furniture to an older mansion, since known as Kew Palace, and once the property of Sir Hugh Portman, "the rich gentleman who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth at Kew." The unpretentious red brick building is an interesting feature of the gardens. Its architecture evidently belongs to the period of James or Charles I.

It has for English people the melancholy attraction of being the scene of Queen Charlotte's death. In 1789 appeared William Aiton's famous botanical work in three volumes, the *Hortus Kewensis*, giving an account of the several foreign plants which had been introduced into the English gardens at various times, numbering 5,600. Aiton died soon afterward, and is buried in the churchyard at Kew, near the graves of his distinguished friends, Zoffany, Meyer, and Gainsborough. Travelers then, as now, were invited to collect vegetable curiosities for Kew Gardens; and the voyages round the world of the famous Capt. Cook and Sir Joseph Banks, the travels of Capt. Flinders and Mr. Robert Brown, and of Mr. Allan Cunningham through Australia, the expeditions of Bowie and Mason to Brazil and the Cape of Good Hope, enriched the Kew collection very largely. George III. erected new stove-houses and improved the gardens, but they were neglected during the reigns of George IV. and William IV.; but Victoria revived their former glories and handed them over to the nation, placing them under the care of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for the public use.

The palm stove-house is the principal structure in the gardens. It is 362 feet long, 100 wide, and 66 high. The sheet-glass with which it is glazed is slightly tinged with green by the addition of oxide of copper, to modify the force of the sun by intercepting a portion of the heat-rays. A gallery runs round the central portion of the building, at a height of 30 feet from the ground, enabling you to view the palms from above, or rather to wander among the higher branches of their enormous leaves. The interior of this fine house, crowded with plants, is heated by 24,000 feet of hot water tanks and pipes. They are distributed under the shelves and floor. The lions of this house are the banana and plaintain trees in different stages of flower and fruit, the screw pine, the Australian lily, the mango, the tamarind, the coffee shrub, and the coral plant. Among the minor houses No. VI. is the most popular. It contains a tank with a water surface of about 1,800 square feet, in which blossoms the giant lily, called by its English discoverers the *Victoria regia*, a native of the still waters of the Amazon basin and of the rivers of Guiana and La Plata. Last year, on an ocean steamer bound for New-York, and carrying among other passengers the two sons of John Bright, a Western preacher, going home after a visit to London, delivered an address at an entertainment given in the saloon. His address was an elaborate attack on England, and one of his grievances was that Great Britain had stolen a Republican flower and given it the monarchical and local name of the *Victoria regia*. The speaker was in earnest. I think he must have been badly treated at one of those English hotels where they swindle Americans with persistent impertinence. Mr. Bright's eldest son made a brief reply to the Western American, and spoke of the United States in terms of warm admiration, mentioning the fact that he had blood relatives on the other side, and that he thought the time had long since gone by when we ought to speak of each other on either side of the Atlantic as foreigners. The incident caused a good deal of excitement on board the ship, and all about this lovely plant which with scores of other examples of tropical America are watched over and cared for at Kew with scientific solicitude. D'Orbigny first mentions the Victoria. When he was traveling in Central America he made the acquaintance of Father La Cueva, a Spanish missionary. In one of their interviews he happened to mention the famous botanist, Haenke, who had been sent by the Spanish Government in 1801 to investigate the vegetable productions of Peru. Father La Cueva told D'Orbigny that he and Haenke were in a *piroque* upon the Rio Mamoré, one of the great tributaries of the Amazon, when they discovered in the marshes, by the side of the stream, a flower which was so surprisingly beautiful and extraordinary that Haenke, in a transport of admiration, fell on his knees and expressed aloud his sense of the power and magnificence of the Creator and His works. They had seen the giant water-lily, with its mighty leaves, specimens of which were first sent to Europe by M. Bonpland and M. D'Orbiguy. Dr. Poepigy discovered it in the Amazon Basin, and wrote the first description of it in 1833; Sir R. H. Schomburgh found it in 1837 in his ascent of the Berbice River, in British Guiana, and after many fruitless efforts it was first successfully introduced into cultivation in Europe at Kew in 1849.

Monday is a bank holiday, one of the four new holidays recently placed in the calendar by act of Parliament. Between now and noon on Monday these gardens will swarm with excursionists from London and the suburbs. They will arrive by train and boat, they will come and go in streams, settling down upon all the show places and points of interest all around the spot where I am located for the day, and I am writing within a few miles of Hampton Court, Bushy Park, Windsor, Staines, and Virginia Water, every locality full of historical interest, all of them endowed with natural beauties. It is Saturday night, London is gradually emptying itself of the crowds of poorer people who can only afford a brief holiday. Every train is crowded, every boat pants under an extra load. Thousands are off to Margate and Ramsgate, to Brighton and Hastings; crowds of cockney sportsmen are away to fish in the Lea; hundreds of oarsmen have put on their flannels to navigate the Upper Thames; thousands of fathers and mothers with their offspring will picnic in Bushy Park and straggle through Hampton Court, tramping through the court-yard where Wolsey walked, promenading over the sward where the only happy days of Charles I. were spent. Happy groups will dot the gardens of Kew and eat their luncheons on the green outside, or indulge in eight-penny and shilling meals at the adjacent Tea Gardens. It has often been remarked that the Englishman takes his pleasure in a solemn way, and so he does; but his pleasure is rest, his holiday is an interval between days and weeks of hard labor; and the show-places and holiday haunts of the English have peculiar influences for the class of persons in whose interest bank holidays were enacted. They love to walk where Kings and Queens have walked; they like to look on ancient walls and famous apartments; they take an interest in the beds where monarchs have died; they have an eye for fine gardening; they are willing to stare at grand old pictures, because they are told they are very fine and costly; they take pleasure in contemplating the rare properties that belong to the nation, and are therefore partly their own; they like to fish and row in a boat, and play at cricket and ride in a hackney coach. And so when they have a holiday and all the stores are closed, and work is really suspended on all hands, the London toiler goes about with his Missus and the children on excursions hither and thither to famous places, staring about and wondering at all he sees, drinking too much beer possibly between whiles, but going home after the vacation is over all the better for the glimpses of what appears to him to be the happy world beyond hot and dusty London. The women like to be seen out with their men, and to have their little ones walking in front of them; the young fellows like to stick their sweethearts into boats, and row them to some public house by the river side, and treat them to tea and shrimps. And the children from back streets and sidling alleys, how they drink in the sweetness of the green fields! Thousands of them will see the grass of the country for the first time this year on Monday; the children who have been working "in the play-time of the others," what a blessing Kew and Bushy, Hampton and the Thames is to them! What delicious memories the sunny spots of the valley of the great English river have in store for the puny infants of the east end, who at this moment think Monday is years away, some of their little heads aching at the prospect of the bliss of a ride into the country and a whole day among the fields.

RAILROADS IN GEORGIA.

RESULTS OF THE DISCUSSION IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—THE STATE GIVEN AUTHORITY TO REGULATE THE PRICE OF FREIGHTS AND FARES.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, Aug. 19.

The proposition of Mr. Toombs with regard to railways has been disposed of as follows: His first proposition was rejected and in lieu thereof the substitute of Mr. Reese, of Morgan, was adopted, as follows:

"The power and authority of regulating railroad freights and passenger tariffs, preventing unjust discriminations, and requiring reasonable and just rates of freight and passenger tariffs, are hereby conferred upon the General Assembly, whose duty it shall be to pass laws, from time to time, to regulate freights and passenger tariffs, to prohibit unjust discriminations on the various railroads of this State, and to prohibit railroads from charging other than just and reasonable rates, and enforce the same by adequate penalties."

Mr. Toombs' second section, to prohibit discrimination as between common carriers, by abatements, drawbacks, &c., was stricken out. His third proposition, which asserts the right of eminent domain to be the same against corporations as against individuals, and that the Police powers of the State shall not be abridged so as to allow corporations to infringe the equal rights of individuals, or the welfare of the State, was passed.

The convention also struck out his fourth proposition, which was to authorize private individuals to use the name of the State in efforts to forfeit the charters of corporations. The fifth proposition, which makes corporations hereafter accepting any legislation made for their benefit, subject to the provisions of the new Constitution, was adopted, with a proviso that they might aid branch railroads without subjecting themselves to the terms of this Constitution.

The sixth proposition, which reserved to the State the right to alter, amend, annul, and withdraw the franchises of corporations when, in the opinion of the General Assembly, the public interest demands it, was struck out. The seventh proposition, which forbade the Legislature from authorizing corporations to buy the stock from each other, when the effect may be to defeat or lessen competition or encourage monopoly, was passed. The eighth and ninth sections were passed as follows:

"No provision of this article shall be deemed, held, or taken to impair the obligation of any contract heretofore made by the State of Georgia. The General Assembly shall enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation."

The debate upon these several articles consumed the entire day. Mr. Tuggle, of Troup, moved to reconsider the action of the convention adopting Mr. Warren's substitute, and was replied to by Mr. Warren. The motion to reconsider was carried. Upon motion of Gen. Gartrell, the rejection of the proposition of Mr. Reese, of Morgan, was also reconsidered, and, upon a vote, Mr. Warren's amendment was lost and Mr. Reese's substitute adopted in lieu of the original proposition of Gen. Toombs. The discussion upon these and the other propositions was engaged in by Messrs. Reese, of Morgan; Reese, of Wilkes; Matthews and Johnson, of Oglethorpe; Lawson and Hill, of Morgan; Moore, of Whitfield; Wallace, of Macon; Tift, Davis, Hammond, Jenkins, and Toombs.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 24.—The Lebanon Springs Railroad, from Bennington to Chatham Four Corners, which has been operated by the Central Vermont Railroad Company for several years, and thrown up by them last Monday, since which time no trains have been run, will be opened for travel and freight to-day by the first mortgage bondholders of the road. Mr. F. C. White, of Bennington, has been appointed Superintendent.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

OLD-TIME PROSPERITY RETURNING.

THE BEST SEASON IN MANY YEARS—PECULIAR FEATURES OF LIFE AT THE SPRINGS —THE LEE MONUMENT BALL—SOUTHERN FEELING BOUND TO CROP OUT WHERE LEAST IN PLACE—THE PROMINENT VISITORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1877.

The White Sulphur is overflowing for the first time since 1869. It feeds more mouths to-day than it ever fed before. The fact is more significant than might be anticipated, because it shows a revival of Southern society. The White Sulphur has always been the chief Southern resort. So you may feel here the pulse of the Gulf States. It will be a general satisfaction to know that it beats to-day with more strength and evenness than it has since the close of the war. People generally say that the White Sulphur is full this year because the political tranquillity permits them many hopes for the future. Also that the good crops stimulate commercial activity, and secure a partial relief from the financial distress of late years. And, again, because the Centennial took them away from their favorite resort, and it is therefore this year doubly attractive.

The place is certainly very inviting for both its natural beauty and its peculiar social features. The Alleghany Mountains rise abruptly 1,500 feet on either hand along Howard's Creek. They are still covered with primitive forest, and full of the freshness and the grandeur of the wilderness. In contrast with their gloom, the valley smiles with smooth pastures, orchards, and cheerful homes. Near the head of the valley an elevated plateau projects from the foot of Kate's Mountain to the creek. This plateau, a valley between three hills covered with forest, is the park or grounds of the White Sulphur Spring. The lawns, terraces, and walks are shaded by old oaks, maples, and pines. Cottages stand in rows about the park just in the edge of the woods. The large hotel in the centre is a homely brick building, containing a dining-room seating 1,400 people, an immense parlor, a ball-room, lodging-rooms and wide piazzas on three sides. The plan of the Virginia Spring is suited to the sunny South. The people lodging in the cottages find the life delightful in regard to quiet, space, air, and seclusion. The shady piazzas, walks, and lawns are indeed very inviting. But when it rains, those in the hotels watch with some complacency the hurrying umbrellas issuing from the woods and converging toward the dining-room. Yet, on the whole, notwithstanding the showers and the distance to walk, the cottages are the most popular. They certainly seem most appropriate to a season of rest in the country. The inmates may be as exclusive as they please in their own house; or as social as possible in the parlor and ball-room. Besides, how many object to the consequent need of attending the ladies home in the evening?

The people here are the cream of Southern society. The White Sulphur is the most social resort in the United States. This is due, first, to the prevalence of the Southern element. The people are hospitable, free and easy in their ways, yet very polite in their deportment. They therefore receive kindly a stranger who is able to meet them on equality of culture. Secondly, the Springs are under one management. Here is but one hotel, but one family. All, therefore, are brought and kept together. Moreover, the cottage system favors sociability, notwithstanding the separation it implies. The cottages are too plain and small for receptions. Their most cheerful aspect is in the afternoon, when callers sit about the steps and piazzas, and the parties are out of doors. So every body resorts to the parlor for an hour or two after each meal. Thus, great facilities for making acquaintances are offered and accepted. Again, here are no natural objects of remarkable interest to make people walk or ride; no races to collect them in gay attire; no sea bathing, no fishing, no regattas—in short, no out-door festivals of any kind to draw people away from the parlor and the ball-room. Yet, although the routine of life here is remarkably uneventful, everybody has a good time, thanks to the social facilities offered by the arrangements and the customs of the place. Dancing and flirting are the main occupations. Three or four Germans every week and a ball every evening are the regular course of events from the 1st of July to the 15th of September.

The Lee Monument Ball, at the White Sulphur, is the great festival of Southern springs. The ball is given in the great dining-room, 317 feet long. Lamps and two locomotive headlights illuminate the place, but not so well as the ball-room is lighted by its chandeliers. The German began at 1 A. M., after supper. It is the general opinion that the company present contains the greatest number of beautiful women and fine costumes ever assembled here. This successful season the White Sulphur is crowded with talent and beauty from the chief Southern cities. Some infantry from Richmond and Wheeling encamped on one of the hills in the grounds adds a new feature to the view and swells the crowds of people.

Even this haven of rest and pleasure is not free from political storms. The last gust is from Mississippi, Gen. Stephen D. Lee being the mouthpiece. This morning at a review of the volunteer companies he complimented them on their appearance and drill, and referred to the necessity of keeping up the volunteer organizations, shown by their usefulness in the late riot. He complimented the First Virginia Regiment as the first to enter the Confederate service. He complimented also the Mathews Light Guard for their services in the riot, and in speaking of their uniforms said it was known before the war only as the gray, but now it had the added honor of being Confederate gray. He then paid a glowing tribute to the soldiers of the Confederacy, and spoke of the gray uniform as the only relic of a lost cause. But his peroration was hopeful. He said that the Confederate gray worn by the young men of the present day is a bright augury for the future. During all these compliments and auguries there stood a company in the Federal blue. But he said never a word for their consolation. No one censures this speech for what it contains; but all condemn it for its lack of equality, not to consider the dues of hospitality. The close was received in silence. So it was arranged that Gov. Hampton should be serenaded this evening, that Gov. Mathews, in presenting him, might speak some good words to remove the bad effect. But the serenade has been postponed till to-morrow, and we must go to bed with the taste of Mississippi in our mouths.

Among the prominent guests at the Springs are Gen. J. E. Johnston and wife, Virginia; Gen. S. D. Lee and wife, Mississippi; Gov. J. L. Kemper, Virginia; Hon. G. C. Walker, and wife, Virginia; W. W. Corcoran, District of Columbia; Gov. H. M. Mathews and wife, West Virginia; Gen. D. M. Dubose, Georgia; Gen. S. F. Barstow, United States Army; Gen. J. W. Gary, South Carolina; Gen. McCausland, Virginia; Col. M. Freyre, Peruvian Minister, and wife; Col. E.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

—Out of compliment to the hot months in which the September magazines make their premature appearance, *Scribner's* has an article by Maurice Mauris on the fan. A long list of pretty illustrations shows the fan as it was used by ancient nations and is to be found among the moderns. A story is told of Goldoni, the Italian dramatist, that being one evening the guest of a Venetian lady, he was complimented by her on the productiveness of his genius:

"'Why, my lady,' he replied, 'anything is a good subject for a comedy.'

"'Anything!' rejoined the lady.

"'Anything,' emphatically replied the dramatist.

"'Even this fan!' insisted the beauty.

"'At the question Goldoni seemed struck by a happy thought, and exclaimed, 'I shall be indebted to you for life—you have suggested to me my best comedy; in a week you shall read it.' And he kept his promise; the fan in his hand became the nucleus of numberless intrigues and comical situations."

The article on "The Land of the Arabian Nights" recalls with its first illustration the large edition of that work, Lane's translation, which has amused so many young readers. It represents Sindbad the sailor. William H. Rideing furnishes a leading paper on the passage of the immigrant through our City. The illustrations are especially elaborate, and several by Kelly quite remarkable for vigor and a quick feeling of the truth. The artist has evidently studied on the spot, and gives each scene in its broad lines, without laboriously finishing his sketches. A utilitarian paper comes from J. W. Pinkham, and instructs in the right manner to have wells and cisterns dug. The work of Alfred Rimmer on picturesque localities and architecture of England furnishes a very pleasant review. One of the "Three Excursions" made by Mr. Henry James, Jr., and chronicled in the *Galaxy* for September is to Hatfield House. He speaks of a tradition that it was planned and erected by its first owner, a Cecil, but finds no corroboration. In the article in *Scribner's* we are told that the old place which Mr. James describes was built by an architect named John Thorpe, whose memory was preserved from oblivion by Walpole. In a folio of his designs is one house intended for his own occupation. It is fantastically designed, forming the letters J and T, joined by a corridor. Beneath is the stanza:

> "These two letters, I and T,
> Joined together as you see,
> Make a dwelling-house for me.
> JOHN THORPE."

"Our story concerns a very brief epitaph which he composed for himself in his last illness. Some of his friends were asked by him to produce an epitaph which would rhyme, and yet be very short. He outdid all their productions by himself composing 'Thorpe's Corpse.'"

Natural history receives due notice from Sophie B. Herrick, with a paper on "Microscopical Corals;" Dr. S. M. Burnett gives advice as to the use and care of the eyes, and Charles T. Thwing sums up the requirements and studies in the leading colleges of the country, with the idea of arriving at some conclusion by comparing the statistics of a certain number of institutions, each selected as typical of a group of others. The conclusions are not drawn; the paper is only a collection of statements. Fiction is supplied by the two serials that have been running heretofore—Dr. Holland's "Nicholas Minturn" and Adeline Trafton's "His Inheritance." Frances Hodgson Burnett supplies a short story, in her usual dramatic and forcible vein. "Lodusky" is a girl in the mountain districts of North Carolina, whose peculiar physical beauty and intensity of character cause a young painter to deviate from his fidelity to his lady love. The drawling pronunciation of Southern mountaineers is admirably caught, and a scene where two young men quarrel over Lodusky is most excellent. Mrs. Burnett understands not only how to work out the large lines of her scenes and plots, but the filling up; the texture of her work never mars the general effect, as is so often the case, especially with woman-writers. The end does not quite justify the expectations of the beginning, either because we expect a more vigorous punishment for the wavering lover, or because we are not allowed to follow Lodusky out into the great world and its wickedness, for both of which Lodusky has a deep, inherited yearning. We only catch a glimpse of her at the opera in Paris, where she is being as wicked and well-dressed as she desired. If Mrs. Burnett tends to the tragic, Mr. Edward Bellamy has a healthy taste for the comic. His sketch called "Hooking Water-melons" has his usual amount of quiet humor. The poetry of the month consists of a sonnet by D. S. Foster, on the "Cricket," a few lines by Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt; "The False Oracle," by Mary Ainge de Vere, and "The Mirage of the Desert," by Elizabeth C. Kinney. Mr. Clarence Cook will surprise his readers of articles on furniture by some very good verses, entitled "A Portrait," and Mr. R. H. Stoddard gives us some jovial stanzas "At Merry Mount." In the Old Cabinet will be found a poem by Mr. Gilder, on "Nature," which discovers him in a curious attitude toward her, almost that of fear. In addition to foreign articles in this month's *Scribner*, there is one on "Florida," by Julia B. Dodge, containing a number of excellent products of Thomas Moran's pencil.

THE GALAXY.

—Both the Army and Navy have articles devoted to them in the *Galaxy* for September. Isaac Newton tells over again the story of torpedo warfare, its first beginning with Bushnell and Fulton, the use of submarine mines in the Crimean war, and the long list of gallant vessels of the Union sent to the bottom during the late war by this insidious foe. Mr. Newton's paper is headed "Has the Day of Great Navies Passed I" but his text gives only an affirmatory answer.

"It is now conceded by the best authorities that a movable torpedo, to be a practical weapon, suited to the exacting conditions of actual warfare, must have, first, high speed, (not less than 12 knots;) second, must progress under water at any desired depth; third, must carry an explosive charge equal in force to not less than 500 pounds of gun-cotton, (which is equal to about one ton of gunpowder;) and fourth, must be under the complete control, with respect to steering, of the officers directing it, from the time it is put in motion until it strikes the side of the vessel attacked. Some naval men go so far as to say that unless these exact conditions are met no amount of ingenuity and mechanical skill will make movable torpedoes anything more than mechanical curiosities."

The Lay torpedo is said to be too complicated and bulky for success, but the Ericsson tubular-cable pneumatic torpedo, with which experiments are now being made by the Ordnance Department of the Navy, is supposed to fulfill all the requirements. R. Davey contributes a notice of the life and death of Inez de Castro, Queen of Portugal, of whose tragical fate Camoens has sung in the Lusiad. Albert Rhodes discusses the temperance question, and Edwin Ellis tells in good style a pathetic story of Florentine life called "Lucia Bertonelli." S. G. Young repeats the old descriptions of Venice, and Lucy H. Hooper translates four stanzas from *Les Chatiments* of Victor Hugo. There is another paper by Henry James, Jr., on English every-day life and every-day scenes, called "Three Excursions." The first excursion is to Epsom races; the second to an English nobleman's country seat, and the third to Oxford. Justin McCarthy's serial, "Miss Misanthrope," continues its career, and Mr. R. G. White discourses this month on "Americanisms." There is a "Chapter on Oddities," devoted chiefly to the humor of tombstones. The United States Army is the subject of an essay by F. Whittaker. He shows with what a niggardly spirit Congress has always provided for the defense of its citizens, and brings the tale down to the recent strikes, when the Militia of a number of States was found totally inefficient. He advocates either an increase in the regular Army or a serious reorganization of State systems of militia whereby each State shall be compelled to provide safety for citizens within its own borders. In regard to the use of the Army in politics he states that its presence in the Southern States has raised up an animosity or dislike for it among the people at large, for which it suffers unjustly. He reminds people that the use of the military in supporting political parties was begun by the Democrats during the Kansas troubles, when United States troops were ordered to support the slave-holding party in precisely the same way in which they were used by the Republican party in 1876 in South Carolina and Louisiana, and on the same plea—the prevention of bloodshed and the support of the law. The Republican majority in the House of Representatives refused to vote any supplies for the Army unless the troops were compelled to abstain from interference in the political trouble of Kansas, and the Army was deprived of its appropriation in 1859.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

—The illustrated paper for September is by E. C. Bruce, who makes a light sketch of the Kabyles or Berbers, mountain tribes of North Africa tributary to the French. Charlotte Adams tells us about a celebrated town of northern Italy in a paper on "A Paduan Holiday," which contains one or two wood-cuts of the variety usual in this magazine. The female figures in several of these illustrations fix the date of their date about 20 years ago, to judge from the style of their dress. Rebecca Harding Davis gets on with the serial "A Law Unto Herself," and Neckart, the New-York editor with incipient softening of the brain, confesses his love to Jane without seeing how he can marry her. A paper which will be read in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey with peculiar interest is that on Mme. Patterson-Bonaparte. In 1803 Jerome Bonaparte married a Miss Patterson, a beautiful girl of Baltimore, and this paper seems to have been written by a personal friend or relative of her family. The dress worn by Miss Patterson when she was first seen by Jerome is fully described. It is said that New-Jersey earned its title of a "foreign country" from the fact that one of the Bonapartes bought and handsomely laid out a large country seat at Bordentown, on the banks of the Delaware; for the State that could boast a King was a kingdom, and as kingdoms could not fit into the definition of the United States the irresistible logic of all persons not of New-Jersey caused them to insist on considering that land of red clay a foreign realm. The story of Miss Patterson's life, as told here, proves that it was she, and not any member of the Bonaparte family, who could boast of anything like a royal side to the character, for Jerome's conduct was always weak. She, however, would not yield in any way, and though repudiated by Jerome, who married a titled wife, and compelled to return home in disgrace with her infant son, yet her spirit never failed her. When King Jerome, after his marriage with the Princess of Würtemburg, offered her the Principality of Smalcand with $40,000 per annum, she replied: "Westphalia, no doubt, was a considerable kingdom, but not large enough to hold two Queens." This answer is said to have so pleased the Emperor that he assisted her poverty with a present of $20,000 and an annuity of $12,000. She accepted with the proviso that she should sign the papers as *Elizabeth Bonaparte*, and the Emperor acceded, thus allowing the legality of the marriage. But her retort to her weak-kneed husband is delightful to read. When he protested against her acceptance of aid from his brother while rejecting his own, she sent him word that she "preferred shelter beneath the wing of the eagle to suspension from the pinion of the goose." The paper is full of interesting anecdotes and descriptions of celebrities with whom in her eventful life Mme. Patterson-Bonaparte came in contact. It appears that she is still living in great seclusion in Baltimore. If her diary is ever published we may perhaps light upon a mine of piquant gossip extending over 50 as eventful years as the history of the world has to show. The short story for this month is by Edward Bellamy, a young writer who generally succeeds in holding the attention. The present instance is not as happy as some we have seen, partly owing to the rather threadbare *motif* of the tale, a resemblance between two women, in consequence of which an old man takes the younger for the spirit of his elderly friend, as she appeared when he first loved her. Howard M. Jenkins tells the story of the Battle of the Brandywine, and there is a translation of short story by the Italian writer Edmondo de Amicis. It is powerful in a certain way, but rather harsh. The idea is to show the cruelty and foolishness of the papistical opposition to the national longing for a united and progressive Italy. H. M. Benson tells well the life and services to literature of a Venetian dramatist of the eighteenth century—Gozzi.

UNTIL THE DAY BREAK. By Mrs. J. M. D. Bartlett, ("Birch Arnold,") Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. 1877.

It would be an injustice to tax the author of *Until the Day Break* with paucity of ideas. Never had that stereotyped criticism "there is in the book under review material enough to make a dozen first-class romances" a better application. The only trouble, however, about the inordinate use of material is that whenever heterogeneous stuff is shoved between the covers of a book, as in the present case, a novel of some 373 pages is the inevitable result—and immeasurable weariness. In *Until the Day Break* are mixed up, in a tangled kind of way, a pert country girl, Laura, from Lakeview, Penn., a scheming governess, a quadroon, negroes, relays of sawdust swindlers, cripples, only one hag, a single journalist, (doing no worse than dropping into poetry,) herds of lovers, all proposing, with bevies of languishing girls, all accepting, and a curious menagerie of fathers, mothers, aunts, uncles, cousins, and nephews. In the early chapters of the romance the reader gets a surfeit of gore, for there is a first-class robbery perpetrated in a Southern swamp by the crone *de rigeur*. It is always perfectly understood that in such cases an individual with a saddle-bag full of gold ought to be murdered, but it invariably turns out that the victim never is quite killed, for, being a singularly knotty personage, no amount of stabbing or subsequent burning of his remains can seriously affect his future health. Edward Gardiner, then, who has been hashed up into cat's-meat and creamed, turns up as fresh as paint at the conclusion, and, by means "of that cameo ring with the concealed portrait, which he wore," which trinket the robbers have carefully kept on their fingers for 10 or 20 years, detection and arrest and a real dramatic conclusion are effected. There is no end of high life in the book. If anybody wants to get an insight into aristocratic manners from a Long Branch point of view, *Until the Day Break* gives the amplest opportunity. Shovers of counterfeit money are made to be leaders of society. No end of harmless French of the *bon-jour, ciel!* and *blase (sic.)* order is interjected. Miss Laura, of Lakeview, Penn., is called *La reine Gordon*, which is a dashing *soubriquet*, if it be nothing else. Descriptions of women's costumes, *à la Godey's Lady's Book*, however, illuminate the novel and are the redeeming points. Laura is arrayed (girls do not dress, but array) "in a heavy white silk, devoid of ruffle, plait, or fold, against which the delicate tracery of vine and leaf in her black lace overdress was clearly defined. * * * She wore no jewels, but her fan, a rich point lace affair, displayed every now and then between the folds the scintillant gleam of diamonds." One would of course expect such a heroine as Laura, of Lakeview, Penn., to be arrayed in a point lace scintillant affair. The innocence of the author in regard to the "shovers of the queer" is quite amusing. Bartella, one of the swindlers, wants to sell Arnot, another of the bogus men, something or other, and offers him $5,000 in their own counterfeit money. Crammed with sentimental twaddle, abounding in the crudest impossibilities, conceived without the faintest conception of art, *Until the Day Break* is a farrago of tiresome nonsense.

THE SPORTSMAN'S GAZETTEER AND GENERAL GUIDE. By Charles Hallock. New-York: Forest and Stream Publishing Company; American News Company. 1877.

There has been a decided improvement in the general character of the American sportsman. Conscious of the increased destruction of game, due to weapons of greater precision, the sportsman has, in a certain measure, exerted himself to preserve the *feræ naturæ*. "Let us go out and kill something to-day," which speech has been put into an Englishman's mouth, may, perhaps, yet be uppermost in many minds; still this savage idea is tempered by the thought that the slaughter of beasts, birds, and fishes ought to be accomplished only in certain seasons. To shoot the doe when nursing her fawn, to bag a partridge while hatching out her brood, to catch a trout when spawning, would be to exterminate, in time, every one of those creatures, which God gives us for our use. Considerations of this character have, then, diverted the attention of the sportsman to questions of natural history. It became apparent that, if any conservative legislation was possible, the habits of all animals, birds, or fishes should be known. Modern books of sporting, then, while giving the fullest explanations as to methods of destruction, devote no small amount of space to the scientific study of those creatures which throng the field and flood. Now a man may shoot his woodcock or his canvas-back duck, and if he be of the gentler kind, he is pretty certain to have some general smattering as to the place both these birds occupy in the ornithological kingdom. Sweltering in an Illinois swamp, or frozen on the Chesapeake, though guns, setters, and retrievers may be amply discussed, if *Scolopax* or *Fuliguia vallisneria* may not be treated by the sportsmen with exactly the same lore as developed by a Cones, still sportsmen have no end of discussion about the birds. If the Professors are stronger in their theoretical classifications, it is the shooting naturalist who culls his thousands of interesting practical facts which the Smithsonian Institution digests at its leisure. Mr. Charles Hallock's *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, for comprehensive grasp of the whole matter of shooting, fishing, and trapping, is certainly the best American work of the kind yet produced in the United States. The experience of the author of the *Fishing Tourist* has been of such a wide character that probably no one could have accomplished the angling portion of the work better. There is just enough of science in the book to make it interesting to the general reader, and the practical portion of the volume leaves nothing to be desired. There are several chapters on dogs, on sporting boats and canoes, and that portion of the *Sportsman's Gazetteer* entitled "Instruction in Taxidermy," is a most useful addition to the book. A notable part of the *Gazetteer* is taken up by a sportsman's directory. Here not only the sportsman, but the tourist in the United States, can find his way through much of what has been heretofore a *terra incognita*. States are divided into counties, and the game found there is given in detail, with information as to routes, cost of travel, and general expenses. A very thorough bibliography for sportsmen is added. In future editions of the *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, it might be worth while for Mr. Hallock to give the names of all the associations for the preservation of game in the country, with the various sportsmen's clubs. A record of this character might add in some way to the usefulness of the book. As it is, however, we are very sure that for a long time to come the *Sportsman's Gazetteer* will be considered as quite exhaustive, and will be taken as a leading authority in the United States.

LITERARY NOTES.

—There is talk of the publication of a new history of the Chartist movement in England.

—George Long's translation of the *Discourses of Epictetus* was made by him after he was past 76 years of age.

—The most important recent work in philosophy is a volume by Edward von Hartmann dealing with the present tendencies of German speculative thought.

—The Mr. Atkinson who converted Harriet Martineau to mesmerism and atheism was thought to be dead, but it is ascertained that he is at present living at Boulogne.

—The month of August is, by general understanding in England and America, the authors' and publishers' vacation, and a whole week goes by without the publication of a single book or pamphlet.

—George Sand used to receive her inspiration in the years of active authorship by drinking milk fresh from the cow, requiring a quart of milk for every chapter, but she died, according to her medical adviser, from drinking strong coffee.

—Mr. Henry James, Jr., receives distinguished praise from a critic in the *Examiner*. He possesses "remarkable critical talent," a "singularly graceful style," "a common sense that is essentially American," and is well known as the author of "many bright and witty essays." This praise may atone for the severe criticisms on his novel, *The American*, concerning which hardly any two readers agree.

—Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, have established a reputation for their very full catalogues in the different departments of literature, and booksellers will be glad to know that they have just issued a new *Catalogue of American and British Works on Political Economy, Finance, and Kindred Subjects*, embracing a large number of the topics which are of current interest, and including an index of subjects—a very convenient pamphlet for libraries and professional men to possess.

THE SPANISH INSULTS TO OUR FLAG.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1877.

Under date of Aug. 13 the Secretary of State addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth that from T. H. Bourdman & Co., Newburyport, there had been received a letter giving accounts of the firing by a Spanish war vessel on the schooner Edward Lee, and requesting the Treasury Department to cause proper inquiries to be made respecting this matter, with a view to ascertaining whether the intelligence is authentic or not. The reply of the Deputy Collector at Provincetown, Aug. 18, was received to-day. He says, after diligent and particular inquiry, that he had obtained a copy of the letter addressed by Capt. Atkins, master of the Edward Lee, to his mother, residing at Provincetown, under date of March 12, substantially that the Spanish cruiser first fired a bombshell, exploding a short distance from the vessel. The next was a charge of grape shot, and the firing was repeated several times. The schooner was put under full sail, and escaped. The Deputy Collector then adds:

"I have also ascertained from John A. Durham, master of the Ellen Rixpah, a schooner recently arrived, which left this season or possibly the same cruiser, that he boarded the Lee at sea July 28, in longitude 76° 40', latitude 31° 30', when Capt. Atkins related the story in substance as above, adding that the armed vessel was a sloop, and that the Edward Lee escaped from her by going to sea and outsailing her. It is not certain whether the Lee will return to the United States this season or next, or at what foreign port she may enter cannot now be ascertained. This reply was promptly sent to the State Department. In the absence of the master of the Edward Lee the Collector will be instructed to at once take the deposition of Capt. Durham regarding the attack on his own vessel, and make oath as to the statement of Capt. Atkins. The explanation of the Spanish Minister that the firing was done by an over-zealous officer does not excuse, in the opinion of the State Department, making American vessels targets for Spanish guns."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

John Miller, a shoemaker, of No. 348 East Thirty-second-street, was committed at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday on the charge of discharging a pistol at Philip Brady, a resident of the same house, who had been annoying the prisoner.

Justice Wandell yesterday, in Jefferson Market Police Court, committed Mrs. Jane McLaughlin, of No. 21 Grand-street, for trial in default of $500 bail, for long-continued and brutal cruelty to Annie Costello, an adopted orphan child, aged 5 years. The child was given over to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision directing the defendant Benjamin Tomes to verify his own answer in the suit of Juilliard & Co. against Tomes & Co. In this case, which was reported in THE TIMES yesterday, George H. Forster, the defendants' lawyer, verified the answer, and in doing so swore to the truth of something which the answer itself denied.

On the morning of the 22d August, Officer John Laydon, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested James Fenin, who was acting in a suspicious manner in Crosby-street, between Spring and Broome. When brought to the station-house some burglar's tools, known to the fraternity as "pick-locks," were found in his possession. Yesterday, at the Court of Special Sessions, the prisoner on his plea of "guilty," was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

At Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday, before Justice Morgan, William Donovan was arraigned on the charge of murderously assaulting Thomas Brennan, who is now lying in an extremely critical condition at Bellevue Hospital. Donovan admitted to the officer who arrested him that he struck Brennan with a paving-stone in self-defense. Dr. Vanderpool transmitted a certificate to the court setting forth that the injured man is suffering from compound fracture of the skull, and that his condition is, at best, precarious. Donovan was committed to await the result of the injuries.

Edgar Hunt, a boy of 11 years of age, was some time since committed by Police Justice Murray to the care of the New-York Juvenile Asylum. The commitment was made at the request of Daniel H. Hunt, the boy's grandfather, the understanding being, as now said, that the boy should be discharged at the grandfather's request at any time. The request was recently made, and Justice Murray granted an order of discharge. The officers of the asylum have refused to deliver up the boy, and Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case.

Mrs. Sarah E. Melick brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas for an absolute divorce from her husband, John W. Melick, on the ground of the latter's alleged marital infidelity. Mrs. Melick's charge against her husband was based solely on an affidavit made by a servant girl named Harvey. The suit was sent for trial before ex-Judge Loew as Referee, and there the servant, when called as a witness, testified that her affidavit was false. Judge Loew reported to the court that the complaint should be dismissed, and Judge Robinson yesterday confirmed the report. Mrs. Melick, being satisfied that her charge was groundless, has, it is said, gone back to live with her husband.

THE MILITARY PARADE GROUND.

The difficulties which have followed the now-abandoned plan of having a Military Parade Ground above Two Hundredth-street, near Ninth-avenue, still form the suject of legal proceedings, one of which was before Judge Van Brunt in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The Legislature, it seems, in 1871 passed an act providing for the establishment of the parade ground. At the last session another act was passed repealing the act of 1871, and providing for the appointment of Commissioners to appraise the losses alleged to have accrued to the owners of the property designated for the parade ground, in consequence of the proceedings already had in the matter. Among the owners of such property is Erastus H. Munson, who claims he has been deprived of the right to improve his property though he had been compelled to pay the taxes and assessments on it. His counsel, John C. Shaw, applied to Judge Van Brunt for the appointment of Commissioners to estimate his loss, in accordance with the act of 1877. Corporation Counsel Whitney, representing the City, said that as the act of 1877 is mandatory, he supposed it incumbent upon the Court to appoint the Commissioners. He urged, however, that the City is not liable for damages in the matter, since whatever had been done had not been done by the City but by the Legislature. The latter had first enacted the law for the establishment of the parade ground and had then repealed it, while the City had refused to take any action in the matter. Mr. Whitney submitted an affidavit of his own in which he avers that the parade ground was not laid out or established until April, 1873. In the Fall of that year the Park Department directed proceedings to be taken to acquire title to lands designated in that proceeding, according to Mr. Whitney, was made solely by the Park Department, and was abandoned in January, 1874. The owners of property on the site of the proposed parade ground then endeavored to compel the Park Department to continue the proceedings to acquire title, but they were defeated in the end after a litigation of more than two years' duration. While new proceedings to open the parade ground were pending the act of 1877 was passed and the proceedings were discontinued. Judge Van Brunt decided that he would appoint Commissioners on the presentation of the proper order.

THE OWNERSHIP OF AN AVENUE.

A rather interesting discussion was had before Judge Van Brunt, in Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, in regard to an award made by the Commissioners for the opening of Eleventh-avenue, above One-Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street. The avenue had been used for some years, but no maps had been filed, and the City had taken no steps to gain title to the road-bed of the avenue. In 1874 the City began proceedings to acquire the title. It then appeared that the persons owning the property along the avenue were not the same as the ones who held the fee in the road-bed, and two sets of claimants appeared to claim the awards for lands taken. The City, however, maintained that neither set was entitled to awards, on the ground that the avenue had been dedicated to public uses. Judge Lawrence held, however, that there had been no such dedication. An award of $20,000 was then made to unknown owners. The two sets of claimants referred to then recommenced their dispute, each claiming to be entitled to the award. The matter was referred to ex-Judge Mitchell, who reported in favor of allowing three-quarters of the amount of the award to the owners of the property along the avenue and one-quarter to the owners of the fee in the road-bed of the avenue. The matter of confirming this report was before Judge Van Brunt yesterday. The owners of the road-bed claimed that, as the land had been taken from them, they are entitled to the whole compensation. The owners of the property on the street, they contended, had lost nothing. They had an easement, consisting of the right to use the thoroughfare in order to reach their property. When the thoroughfare was made a public avenue they had the same right as before. The other side, however, insisted that they had had a perpetual exclusive right to use the old thoroughfare which had been taken from them, and that they are therefore entitled to be paid for what the City had taken. Judge Van Brunt took the papers, reserving his decision.

A THIEF SENT TO PRISON.

James Rigger, of No. 42 Hamilton-street, who was so cleverly captured after a long and exciting chase on Monday last, by Officer Flannigan, of the Fourth Precinct, was yesterday arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions on the charge of stealing a $20 gold piece from Louis Verger, a Frenchman with whom he had been drinking. Officer Flannigan testified that he was in James-street, near Oak, on the day in question, and that on hearing cries of "Stop thief," and seeing a man running, who had just come out of a liquor store at the corner of Catharine and Oak streets, he followed in pursuit, and finally arrested him on the corner of Hamilton and Market streets. The prisoner in trying to escape, ran from Oak-street to Oliver, up Oliver to Madison, through Madison to Catharine, down Catharine to Hamilton, and through Hamilton to Market-street, where the officer, after a long run, arrested him. The officer swore that when Rigger was searched at the station-house they did not find the coin in his pockets, nor in his clothes, but on opening the prisoner's mouth, which had to be done forcibly, the coin was found therein. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of six months.

OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENSES.

Henry Singer, a man residing at No. 175 East Third-street, was arrested yesterday, and arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. The affidavit of the complainant, Mr. Patrick Parkes, of No. 75 Orchard-street, set forth that on Aug. 17 he, being a co-defendant with Christopher Murray in a civil suit before Judge Dinkel, in the Fourth District Court, visited the premises of Murray at Nos. 7 and 9 Canal-street. While there Singer called and represented himself to be a Marshal, said that judgment had been entered against them, and said that he had an execution against his property in his possession, but added that if he gave him [Singer] $20 he would give him time until the next afternoon to file an appeal bond, and he would not make a levy on the property, but otherwise he would immediately remove it. The plaintiff alleges that subsequently he discovered that the representations were false. The prisoner pleaded not guilty to the charge. He asserted that he was a clerk to Marshal Frank O'Donnel, and that he visited Mr. Murray's establishment with Mr. O'Donnel, at the request of the plaintiff in Parke's suit. The Marshal had the execution with him, but he himself had no conversation with Parke, but with the latter's attorney. The latter told the Marshal and himself that they had better not enforce the execution that day, but give his clients time to settle the matter or give bonds in appeal. The attorney said he would pay them for their trouble and asked what they would make the amount to be paid. Singer first said they would settle for "half a hundred," but afterward said he would leave the sum for the attorney to name. The latter then gave him $20, and he (Singer) and the Marshal then left. Singer, in conclusion, said that the reason he accompanied the Marshal was that the latter was a "green" man, and he went with him as a kind of clerk. He was admitted to bail to appear for examination to-day.

THROWN FROM A THIRD-STORY WINDOW.

Officer Raywood, of the Eighteenth Precinct, found at an early hour yesterday a woman lying on the sidewalk fronting No. 502 East Seventeenth-street. She was unconscious, but recovered her senses at the station-house, whither the officer, with the assistance of others, removed her. She said that her name was Amelia Barker, and that she left her home at No. 208 Elm-street recently to become the mistress of a German named Frank Schlata, with whom she lived at No. 502 East Seventeenth-street. On Thursday evening they quarrelled, and he, she alleges, brutally maltreated her. In an endeavor to escape from her assailant the woman ran to the open third-story window, and either fell or was pushed out by Schlata. She asserted that he violently pushed her as she stood at the window, causing her to fall to the sidewalk. When she had completed her story, Officer Raywood arrested Schlata, whom he found in his room in East Seventeenth-street. At Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court he declared his innocence, asserting that the woman jumped out of the window. He was held to await the result of her injuries, which, according to a certificate of the House Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, are not of a serious character.

THE LATE DR. SEARS' DEVISE.

Sarah Curran, Mark Sears, and Maria Sears have appealed to the Supreme Court from the decision of Surrogate Calvin upholding the validity of the will of the late Dr. Edward I. Sears, whose heirs at law the appellants are. The respondents are Patrick S. Fanning, William Harry Byrne, Catherine I. Sears, David A. Gorton, and the Trustees of Manhattan College. Dr. Sears died Dec. 7, 1876, and by his will left all his real estate to the college. Surrogate Calvin upheld the devise, and appointed Mr. Gorton as Receiver of the property. The heirs claim that the devise is void, because it suspends the power of alienating the property beyond the limit of time fixed by statute. Judge Van Brunt yesterday directed the respondents to answer the petition within 20 days.

HOTEL THIEVES IN CUSTODY.

Peter Mattimare and Harry Hardy were yesterday held for examination by Justice Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court. They were brought to court by Detectives Williamson and McConnell, of the Central Office, who arrested them Thursday night, on a dispatch from the Chief of Police of Toledo, Ohio, charging them with robbing one of the guests of the Boody House, in that city, of $2,500 worth of diamonds and jewelry. Mattimare is a notorious sneak thief, who has successfully operated in Toledo for a long time and managed to elude arrest. Hardy had charge of the Boody House elevator, and by his knowledge of the house enabled Mattimare to perpetrate the robbery for which both are now arrested.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Parker et al. vs. Baxter et al.—Referred back to the Referee to pass upon the question of costs.

Koening et al. vs. Koening et al.—Searches and abstracts must be annexed to report.

Kidd vs. Bristow.—Order granted substituting Hon. J. S. Bosworth as Referee in place and stead of Hon. Murray Hoffman.

Swaiin vs. Sickels.—The trial fee should not have been allowed.

In the Matter of New-York Manufacturing Company.—I do not think that this application should be granted, for the reason that proceedings are already pending for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, and there is no claim that they are taken in bad faith.

Durchy vs. Sheffield.—I will grant an order for reargument.

Grymled.—Hayward vs. Trasicer; in the matter of Emil and Henry J. Bunner.

Platt vs. Piatt.—Motion denied, with costs.

Juilliard vs. Tomes.—Opinion.

Holmes vs. Kelso.—Motion denied.

In the Matter of Pinckney.—Order granted.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judge Brady.

Orders Settled.—Campbell vs. Spratt; Campbell vs. Spratt.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge ——.

Marlean vs. Blossom.—Extension of time for examination of judgment debtor.

Bourne vs. Moore; Newcombe vs. Earle; Allen vs. Looke.—Affidavits and orders for examination of judgment debtors.

Kuhle vs. Stewart.—Examination of third party.

Wood vs. Cohen.—Order for examination of judgment debtor.

Gallagher vs. Blois.—Decree signed on report of Referee.

Cornish vs. Schiffer; Cornish vs. Scheffelien.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale.

Raymond vs. Turner.—Order to show cause to open default.

Oteany vs. Fox et al.—Proceedings dismissed, with $10 costs in favor of Patrick Olvany and against defendants with $10 costs.

Molens vs. Hoyt.—Order amending order for commission.

Borrowe vs. Holley.—Order confirming Referee's report of sale.

Conklin vs. Conklin.—Amended order.

Wheeler vs. Dooley.—Adjournment of supplementary proceedings.

Roithe vs. Verderean.—Affidavit and order for bill of particulars.

Matter of Metzge.—Petition and order to Chamberlain to pay money.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Motions Granted.—The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Gay, (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6;) Eagle Fire Insurance Company vs. Van Allen et al.

Approved.—Spendle vs. Deemer; Suydam vs. MacKay.

Zuisser et al. vs. Setter.—Motion for leave to prosecute appeal granted.

Corbet vs. Ward.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event.

Styles vs. Martin, Jr.—Receiver appointed; bond to be filed within five days in the sum of $2,500.

Melick vs. Melick.—Report of Referee confirmed and complaint dismissed.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Sinnott, J.

Walker vs. Mazzino.—Motion to file security for costs granted.

Edsall vs. Josias.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Kiernan vs. Giles.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted.

Rosboy vs. Eisnirachi.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied without costs.

Wagner vs. Tooley.—Ordered that damages be assessed, &c.

Gerlach vs. Pillot.—Order of arrest vacated and set aside, with $10 costs.

Regenhard vs. Rudolph.—Stay of proceedings against plaintiff vacated and set aside, with $10 costs.

Ward vs. Turbox.—Motion for a new trial denied, without costs.

Bonds Approved.—Valentine vs. Reynolds; Ahernz vs. Ahernz.

Orders Granted.—Whitesten vs. McMillan; Herpich vs. Bopp; Richardson vs. Williams; Van Biel vs. Williams; Butler vs. Bolle; Bulletti vs. Schnapp; Knabe vs. Tass; Solomon vs. Simmons; Langer vs. Mahl; Ullman vs. Pollock; Greenward vs. Merrill; Kimber vs. Wallace; Penhold vs. Elias; Perlback vs. Lowenstein; Alexander vs. Vanderbilt.

Wolf vs. Cohen.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied without costs.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 24—12:30 P. M.—United States bonds, 1867s, 107⅞. Erie Railway shares, 10⅝; do., preferred, 20½. Illinois Central, 60½.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 10⅝.

3 P. M.—Consols, 95¼, for both money and the account. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £116,000.

4 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 107⅛. Erie Railway shares, 10⅝. Illinois Central, 61. Paris advices quote 5 per cent. Rentes, 106f. 37½c. for the account.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Exchange on London, 25f. 12½c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.—Pork dull; Eastern at 70s.; Western at 51s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut dull at 37s.; Short Rib steady at 37s. 6d.; Long Clear dull at 35s. 6d.; Short Clear dull at 37s. Hams—Long Cut steady at 52s.; Shoulders steady at 23s. Beef—India Mess steady at 98s.; Extra Mess steady at 110s.; Prime Mess firmer at 95s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 43s. 6d. Tallow—Prime City firmer at 41s. Turpentine—Spirits firmer at 27s. Rosin—Common steady at 5s. 9d. Fine dull at 10s. Cheese—American choice firmer at 56s. Lard-oil steady at 47s. Flour—Extra State dull at 28s. Wheat—No. 1 Spring dull at 11s. 11d.; No. 2 Spring dull at 11s. 5d.; Winter Southern steady at 12s. 1d.; Winter Western—None in the market. Corn—Mixed Soft dull at 28s. 3d. Cotton-seed-oil—Yellow American steady at 34s.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 5 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅛d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. There were no receipts of Cotton to-day. Futures, sellers holding for 1-32d more. Uplands, Low Middling clause, August delivery, 5 29-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 5 15-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 5 15-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 5 15-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November, sail, 5 15-16d. Weekly Cotton Market—Sales of the week, 41,000 bales; exporters took, 6,000 bales; speculators took, 2,000 bales; total stock, 847,000 bales; American, 541,000 bales; total receipts, 11,000 bales; American, 3,000 bales; actual export, 4,000 bales; amount of Cotton afloat, 178,000 bales; American, 95,000 bales; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 2,000 bales; American sales of the week, 26,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 25, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Pink Dominos—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mrs. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Dietz. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—An Ens—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—Baby—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. P. Thorne, Miss Kate Newton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Daniter, or the Heart of the Sierras—Mr. McKee Rankin, B. T. Ringgold, Vining Bowers, Miss Kitty Blanchard. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Blue Beard—Orange Blossoms—Miss Lydia Thompson and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

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UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day in the lower lake region, Middle States, and New-England, rising barometer, slightly cooler south and west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and possibly light local rains at the northern stations.

People who have grown a little tired of the limpid stream of oratory which has marked the course of the President and certain members of his Cabinet through New-England must remember that the manner of the speaker and the occasion of the speech give a significance to commonplace expressions which is entirely lost when they are transferred to type. President HAYES has the enviable faculty of impressing all with whom he comes in contact with the sincerity and openness of his character and the perfect honesty of his intentions. These are qualities of which the mass of the American people are pretty shrewd judges, and the chance of listening to a few homely remarks from the President of the United States is quite as valuable an aid to the appreciation of his policy as either elaborate exposition or defense. We have known Presidents who made a much less profitable use of the Summer holidays than President HAYES has been doing.

The Ohio Democrats are at their old tricks—professing the methods of the statesman and practicing the arts of the demagogue. Gen. EWING gave out for publication a speech of comparative moderation and really delivered a rabid harangue against keeping faith with the public creditor. This sort of thing is understood to please the "working man," who has become so potent an element in politics, and who is likely to be made the excuse for some of the most mischievous proposals which have been heard in ten years. Republicans in Ohio and elsewhere would do well to remember that the Democrats can always distance them in the species of clap-trap so long cultivated by the Seymours, the Pendletons, and the Ewings of the party of repudiation. There is a field for intelligent legislation and progressive politics in dealing with the industrial problems which the country has to face, but it is not in the direction taken by the Ohio Democrats.

Mr. ALLEN C. BEACH has kindly consented to be considered a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State. We trust that his aspirations will be gratified. A Republican Senate thought him an unfit person for the position of Bank Superintendent, and was, roundly abused therefor by the Democratic press. There could be no better way of vindicating Mr. BEACH against the suspicions of his political opponents and the calumnies of some of his political associates than by placing his name at the head of the Democratic State ticket. If the people approve of him it would be at once a certificate of character to Mr. BEACH, an indorsement of the wisdom of his successive nominations by Gov. ROBINSON, and a rebuke to the Republicans who refused to confirm these nominations. If GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN could only be induced to "consent to be considered a candidate" for the office of State Engineer, there would be a fair chance of submitting to the people a ticket composed of thoroughly representative Democrats.

Ex-Gov. A. G. BROWN, of Mississippi, does not share in the opinion of the Chairman of the Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania that "the Democratic Party never dies." On the contrary, the ex-Governor, who certainly cannot be considered "a Southern renegade" or "a trick mule," declares that the Democratic Party is hurrying to its own destruction. He reminds his party friends in Mississippi that he predicted disaster from their course ten years ago. He waited for the victories which have been promised from year to year; they have not come, and the day of triumph seems further off than ever. He sees defeat everywhere, and though he declines to give reasons for the faith that is in him, he is confident that the Democracy is digging its own grave. It will now be in order for the Democratic papers to speak disrespectfully of ex-Gov. BROWN, of Mississippi.

The Turkish Government appears to have entered with great vigor upon the regular publication of a gazette of Russian atrocities. It would be cruel to speak lightly of the horrors of war, or of the horrors which the Turkish official circulars depict. But it may as well be said, once for all, that these publications are little better than a wearisome impertinence. Multitudes of instances of outrages by Turks, the character of which would disgrace a savage people, are certified by dispassionate and veracious witnesses. These do not disprove the statements made by the Turks against the Russians. They do prove that the present war is one of uncommon barbarity. And if the Sublime Porte desires to convince the world of that fact, its circulars are quite superfluous. The worst is known already; fresh details will not move anybody. In this latest gazette of horrors the Bulgarians are represented as being turned loose on the Mussulman population by the invaders, who relied upon the ferocity of the natives to exterminate their former masters. This may be the reason why the Bulgarians, since the withdrawal of the protection of the Russian Army, have, in their turn, been massacred by the Turks, with unnamable atrocities.

LEGISLATION FOR BUSINESS.

While it is very far from true, as some suppose, that all the questions which may be called political are disposed of, there is no doubt that the time has come for a change in the subjects and manner of legislation. The old question of slavery has settled itself, after absorbing the largest part of Congressional attention for the past twenty years; whatever be thought of the merits of the President's so-called "Southern policy," common sense requires its acceptance as a finality. There is no longer either opportunity or excuse for any measures intended to apply to less than the whole country. "Manifest destiny" is under a cloud, and except the little band of filibustering spirits that are always with us, there is nobody who wants more territory or any meddling with foreign powers; annexation is, therefore, no longer a question. Internal improvements, although there is an impending struggle between the defenders of the Treasury and the speculators who wish to run conduits into it for their own benefit, cannot now come up as the question of policy it once was, since pleas for aid are sufficiently answered by citing the evident fact that the Government is not now in a position to assist anything, however meritorious. The tariff is the only remaining one of the four subjects upon which the parties of the last generation divided, and that is more vital than ever before. The currency, labor troubles, transportation, and the relations of the State and Central Governments respectively to it, these are the subjects with which legislation has now to deal.

And not only are the old political questions out of the way, but, on the other hand, the need of wise action is pressing. That the condition of trade and industry is deplorable and menacing is a fact which must be admitted before remedies can be discussed, and no Congress for forty years—unless in 1861 and 1863—has confronted so serious a situation as meets the Congress of 1877. The heyday during which everybody was prosperous, and the neat little pictures illustrating the school geographies were typical of the general thrift and content, has passed. Existence has become, to many, not a matter of routine labor, but one of fierce struggle. Prosperity has become exceptional among employers; capital is in hiding places, and the springs of industry and profitable exchanges seem dried up. Under these circumstances the general inattention to Congressional action is somewhat disappearing, and the delusion that the country is not sensibly affected by it is giving way. Something is justly expected of Congress, but no more nostrums need be presented. There is no panacea; neither by repealing the Resumption act, nor by remonetizing silver, nor by renewed inflation, nor by anything which the average party platform demands, can Congress remove the cause of the trouble. Empiricism, trying this and that remedy at random, in the hope that somehow it may hit the disease, will not do. It is not more necessary that rational legislation be had than that irrational and meddlesome legislation be avoided.

The settlement of the currency question upon a specie basis is so vital that there will be no genuine prosperity until the present paralysis of uncertainty is ended and that settlement is reached. Hardly less important is tariff revision. After successive alternations up and down, protectionists have had an unbroken control since 1860, and the duties are so excessive, contradictory, and self-neutralizing; the revenue laws are so over-laid and bepatched with what traps, confuses, defrauds, discourages, and obstructs, that whoever wishes to illustrate by cases hardly knows where either to begin or end; in a word, if the importers, who indirectly contribute the great bulk of the Government's revenues, were its natural enemies, the laws could hardly have been better devised for obstructing and plaguing them. Even excluding the complexities which harass them without benefiting any honest interest, there are duties which result in smuggling and in defeat of revenue; there are very many which do not yield more than the cost of collecting; there are many on raw materials and constituents of manufactures which repeat themselves in their effect on the cost of production. Lacking system, pulled hither and thither at the demand of special interests which seek nothing further than their own immediate advantage, and shaped in almost utter ignorance as well as disregard of economic laws and of the probable effects, the tariff has become a blanket which assumes to protect everybody, but has ceased to perform its office well and is now perhaps reactionary. Possibly even the thorough advocates of protection will admit this statement, which does not ask them to admit anything more. If satisfactory prosperity were the present condition, it would naturally be a discouraging task for free-traders to urge the abstract question or to argue that the prosperity might result from other causes than the protection, and even be in spite of it; protectionists must therefore not expect any better reception for an argument that we must cling to the high tariff because that alone protects us from being worse off. Dissatisfaction must produce inquiry, and protectionists must content themselves with seeing their tariff—not necessarily their doctrine—put upon the stand of examination.

While saying this, however, we do not look to a doctrinal examination. The issue between protection and free trade, abstractly, is neither the real nor the desirable one at present. The proper questions are of this sort: Whether, even on the extreme theory of developing manufactures, the work has not been overdone? Whether the result of trying to secure the home demand is not practically raising unduly the cost of production, and thus neutralizing the advantages of abundant coal and iron, and an unparalelled development of machinery? Whether, in barring out imports, we have not succeeded in barring in exports? Whether the time has not come for a bolder policy of trusting more to our own ability as producers and traders and less to artificial restrictions upon exchanges? Our commerce, exclusive of raw materials, is startlingly small, even with our near neighbors. Account must be taken of the fact that the rate of possible production in manufactures per head of population, has enormously increased since 1860; and it is therefore a question whether we are not suffering from engorgement, and have not, in reality, by a policy of exclusion, through revenue and navigation laws no longer adapted to the conditions of industry, been bottling ourselves up. It should not follow that a protectionist answers this one way and a free-trader another. The common ground of consent should be sought. If those who disagree will waive the abstract question, and will come together and first see upon what things they agree, the position will be greatly simplified.

In one view, it is encouraging that these are not distinct political issues. The tariff and the currency, particularly the latter, have been handled by both parties timorously, so that neither is unmistakably and unitedly committed to a definite policy regarding them both; as between the parties, the cause of resumption rests with the Republicans, but that of revenue reform has not an unequivocal support in either. In the fact that an opportunity is thus furnished for honorable emulation, there is hope; and perhaps there is another hope in the close balance of power in Congress, there being less temptation for merely partisan measures. Business interests, for many years shoved aside by party matters, have now the better prospect of getting the attention which they never needed as now, and it is time that the time-serving policy which asks what will probably tickle popular fancy until after the next elections were abandoned for the question what will be best for the general welfare. Statesmanship, study, and "saving common sense" are wanted now—legislation for business and business in legislation.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA PROSECUTIONS

When WADE HAMPTON, the *de facto* Governor of South Carolina, visited Washington in response to an invitation from the President of the United States, he assured all those with whom he came in contact that he had the utmost respect for Gov. CHAMBERLAIN and many of his prominent supporters, and that he had never believed any of the charges which were made against them by the radical element in the Democratic Party. During his interview with President HAYES, Gen. HAMPTON not only made these and many similar declarations, but stated emphatically that should he succeed in the effort which he was then making to gain control of the Government of South Carolina he would use all his personal and official power to secure to all the prominent Republicans in the State every right and privilege to which they were entitled as American citizens. A letter from our special correspondent, which we print this morning, demonstrates very clearly how Gen. HAMPTON is keeping the pledges referred to. The *de facto* Governor of South Carolina must always be regarded as the head and front of the Democratic Party in that State. From "unreconstructed Edgefield" and "bloody Barnwell" to Charleston and the coast he has been lauded as the "vindicator of Carolina's honor," "the savior of the State." Those who know anything about the politics of the Palmetto Commonwealth know that HAMPTON'S word is law in Columbia. His followers obey him implicitly and blindly, and there is no legislative act passed, no political move made, without his advice and sanction. Such being the case, WADE HAMPTON must be held responsible for the political persecutions in the name of law and justice which are now going on in South Carolina.

With the avowed purpose of exposing fraud and punishing criminals, the shot-gun Legislature toward the close of its sessions appointed a joint committee, which was empowered to investigate every official act of every Republican who had ever held office in the State. Aided by Attorney-General CONNERS, the friend and boon companion of HAMPTON, this committee, composed entirely of Democrats and Democratic sympathizers, has for weeks past been engaged in overhauling the books and papers of prominent Republicans. With that love of mystery which has been always characteristic of men of their type, they hold their meetings in secret and compel witnesses to swear that they will not reveal any of the questions which are asked them or the answers which they give. In spite of all the safeguards thrown about their proceedings, however, it has been discovered that the one end and aim of the investigation is to break down the remnant of South Carolina Republicanism which has survived the shot-gun plan and the reconciliation policy. To this end everything is sacrificed, and notorious criminals are allowed to escape upon condition that they will aid in blackening the characters of the respectable Republican leaders.

There is no doubt that there has been much political corruption in South Carolina, and that many frauds have been committed in the name of the Republican Party. A legislative committee properly constituted and desirous of punishing crime could do great good by unearthing these frauds and securing the prosecution of those who perpetrated them. There is no indication that the men who are called "the Hampton investigators" are actuated or influenced by such motives. Covering the real object of their proceedings with an occasional declaration that "JOE" WOODRUFF, ex-Senator ALLEN, or some other insignificant politician had defrauded the State out of a few dollars, which were charged to the legislative sundry account, and really expended in whisky and cigars, the committee is making almost superhuman efforts to criminate Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, for whom Gen. HAMPTON had "great respect and much regard," while notorious rascals are allowed to go scot-free. We are assured by the Democratic press that the arrest of State Treasurer CARDOZA was a great step in the direction of reform. How much truth there is in this pretense will be better understood after a perusal of the letter to which reference has already been made. "JOE" WOODRUFF, for many years Clerk of the Republican Senate, has been arrested and charged with many crimes. Up to this time, however, there has been no attempt to interfere with the liberty of his friends and partners, the editors of the Democratic *News and Courier*. MOSES, too, "Mass MOSES," "the robber Governor," is not only allowed to go unpunished, but is taken by the hand and warmly welcomed back into the bosom of "the native and best." None of the numerous old charges against Judge MACKEY have been revived or inquired into. He deserted CHAMBERLAIN, voted for HAMPTON, and in consequence has been adjudged guiltless of all crime. So with almost every renegade Republican in the State. They have all been pardoned on condition that they would turn State's evidence and join the ranks of the Democratic faithful. The whole investigation thus far has been simply another illustration of the ease with which WADE HAMPTON and Company can shirk their duty and violate their most sacred pledges.

CARBURETTERS.

Among the various household and business accounts, the gas bill stands pre-eminent as the one most frequently paid under mental or verbal protest. There is a feeling that in this periodical charge we are very much in the power of the interested corporation. The rates are given at so much per thousand feet, which is simplicity and plainness itself; but in estimating the amount consumed there is almost always a wide margin of discrepancy between the recollections of the user and the figures of the company. There are numberless people who profess to believe that these calculations are purely arbitrary, and that gas companies merely use meters as complicated devices by means of which they can justify whatever charges they see fit to make. It is quite likely that these opinions arise from the fact that the system and practice of registration are insoluble mysteries to most persons. The meter is ordinarily located in some dark, and all but inaccessible, corner of the cellar; thereby defeating any attempt at daily or weekly supervision on the part of the householder, while the heavy iron casing shuts out all knowledge of what is going on within. It is this, together with the very generally entertained opinion that those who will not or cannot watch must expect to be cheated, that has placed gas companies under a cloud of suspicion. The established price appears to have very little to do with the matter, for the prejudice, if it is one, is as firmly rooted in the mind of the London gas-consumer, who pays but three of four shillings, as it is in that of the inhabitant of some small New-England city who pays four or five dollars per thousand feet.

It is to these confessedly helpless sufferers that the carburetter comes in like a divine compensation. There are several patents in more or less use, but the common agreement under which they are introduced is that the gas-saving machine shall be put into the building, with its necessary attachments and supplies, at the expense of the patentee, and, furthermore, all that he shall receive in payment shall be one-half of the saving in expense affected by means of his device, the estimate of this to be based on the gas bills of the previous year. To illustrate, if one's quarterly gas bill during the Fall of 1876 was $50, while by using a carburetter it should be during the same season of 1877 only $20, the householder would pay this latter amount to the gas company and $15 to the patentee of the machine. This percentage of saving, though possibly of no great moment as a matter of domestic economy, comes up for serious consideration in large manufacturing establishments, where the cost of lighting is often an annual tax on the profits of one, two, and even three thousand dollars. It is on this class of consumers that the carburetter men make their fiercest attacks, and that they have been successful may be judged from the fact that there are now quite a number of these machines in operation in this City.

The one general principle governing the workings of all carburetters is that it is possible, by passing street gas through a chamber filled with naphtha vapor, to so enrich it that its illuminating power shall be increased threefold. Inversely, it is thus possible by this compound to reduce the consumption of pure gas by two-thirds, and yet obtain light of equal quantity and quality. On this well-established basis inventors all over the country have gone to work, and the Patent Office records show that more than four hundred claims have been filed covering minor improvements on these machines. The chief precautions which have to be taken are: to regulate the density of the vapor through which the gas is to pass, to purify the compound before it passes out into the pipes, and to prevent any possible leakage. These points once covered, a certain amount of success can be depended upon—to be increased no doubt as inventive genius shall from time to time suggest new appliances and improvements. Still, for a device of recent origin, the carburetter has made rapid progress; and there is one sanguine inventor who does not hesitate to claim that within five years it will absorb the dividends of gas companies in all the large cities of this country.

But almost all mechanical improvements have some qualifying features sufficient to prevent their general and immediate acceptance, and so with the carburetter there are defects which would sustain the individual or the City Government in condemning its use. The machines are ordinarily constructed so as to hold from twenty-five to one hundred gallons of naphtha, and in buildings they are, of course, situated as near as possible to the gas meter. Now, it would be thought dangerous in the extreme to keep in one's cellar a barrel of gunpowder or a keg of nitro-glycerine, and yet, if properly protected, these would be less hazardous than a similar quantity of naphtha. Not only has this latter substance an immense explosive power, but a slight leak in a carburetter filled with it would speedily convert one's cellar into an extemporized mine, needing but the furnace or some other fire to start it into deadly activity. More than this, as naphtha vapor is heavier than atmospheric air, its tendency when escaping is to seek a lower level, and in so doing it naturally follows those cold currents in a room which in Winter have their outlet through stoves and fire-places. When, in addition to this, it is said that, as an explosive compound, mixed with atmospheric air, one part of naphtha vapor is equal to ten parts of street gas, it will at once be seen that, from its nature and tendency, this material is in no way suited for ordinary use. For the present, under the pressure of popularizing a new invention, sufficient care will no doubt be taken to prevent any mishap; but if once generally adopted this extra attention would gradually discontinue, and we should probably have a succession of disasters, which, in the loss they would occasion to life and property, would more than counterbalance the money saved by the use of carburetters.

PENITENT BARBERS.

When a man commits suicide it is the duty of the stern moralist to condemn the act. And yet charitable men, while condemning the offense may be unable to help applauding the offender. There is Sergt. BATES, for example. Were he to commit suicide we should all remark that he was a poor, misguided man, but we should also feel a certain degree of respect for him as one who, whatever were his faults, showed at the last that he loved his fellow-men. In like manner, when it was announced last Thursday that a barber had attempted to commit suicide by drinking his own tonic and subsequently cutting his throat with a razor, there was a general feeling of satisfaction over his apparent repentance and consequent effort to expiate his professional crimes by doing to himself as he had done to others.

What led this barber to seek to put an end to his chattering existence we are not told. Possibly he had suffered from deaf customers. There is nothing that a barber dreads so much as a deaf man. Upon such a customer his choicest conversation falls as harmlessly as musket-balls against the turret of a monitor, and his praises of tonic are wasted. Some years since two young and ardent medical students undertook to test the effect of simulated deafness upon a large and fluent barber. In pursuance of this object they made a point of visiting the barber shop together every day. At first the barber seemed unwilling to admit to himself that his two customers were totally deaf, as they pretended to be, and he accordingly conversed with great fluency, and told the most extravagant stories of the virtues of his tonic. After a few days, however, a perceptible gloom came upon him. He would begin a sentence, and suddenly break off with a sigh. He would bring a bottle of tonic halfway across the room, and then sadly exclaiming, "But what's the use; they're deafer'nany posts!" would replace it on the shelf. At the end of the first week he had entirely ceased all attempts at conversation and had grown perceptibly thinner. The written record of his case shows that in four weeks he lost thirty-eight pounds and grew so nervous that he could not shave a customer without running the risk of cutting him. When this last symptom showed itself the medical students ceased to be shaved, and contented themselves with undergoing the operation of shampooing daily. In four weeks the barber was a ruined man. He had cut so many of his old patrons that they suspected him of intoxication and abandoned his shop, and he was forced to discharge his journeymen for lack of work to keep them busy. Three days later he took to his bed, wasted to a mere skeleton, and died a broken-hearted man. From the time that the medical students began their experiment until the date of its final and triumphant success was exactly fifty-one days, and there can be no question that the barber's disease was simply suppressed conversation. So general is the fear of deaf men among barbers that in most cases they make a point of so hacking and cutting any deaf customer who may come under the razor that the unhappy man never again ventures within their clutches. This explains why deaf men universally shave themselves—a fact which has hitherto never been explained. Still, a deaf man of really philanthropic tendencies could do much good by constantly having himself shampooed, and the barber who attempted to kill himself may have been driven to desperation in precisely this way.

Or he may have met a customer of superhuman firmness and extraordinary self-abnegation, who may have voluntarily and habitually lured him on to describe with the utmost fullness all the imaginary virtues of his tonic, only to dash his hopes by calmly refusing to buy it. There are men of iron will who would be quite willing to engage in this noble work, were it to be suggested to them. There is no doubt that by such a process, steadily carried out, a barber could be driven either to insanity or suicide. It seems too much to hope, but, nevertheless, some noble man may be even now laboring in the tonsorial field; and the recent suicidal attempt may be the first fruit of his harvest. Everybody has heard of the Moravian missionaries who voluntarily imprisoned themselves for life in a leper's hospital. Why should not some modern philanthropist emulate their devotion, and spend his life in bringing barbers to a sense of the wickedness of their ways?

Of course, it may be possible that the suicidal barber was the victim of remorse; and the fact that he tried to take his life with the devastating tonic with which he had maddened his fellow-men gives a certain air of plausibility to this theory. But, on the other hand, who ever heard of a repentant barber? In the whole list of the publications of the Tract Society there is not a single record of a barber who forsook his conversational ways, threw away his tonic, and shaved his customers in Christian silence. The most depraved of men engaged in criminal pursuits but little less revolting than that of the conversational barber have been known to become penitent and to abandon their evil courses, but the barber hardens his heart with constant conversation and sears his conscience with tonic to that extent that for him there is apparently no such thing as reformation.

Whatever may have been the motive of the suicidal barber, the great central fact that he drank his own tonic and hacked himself with his own razor still remains. Will his example prove of any practical value, and will other barbers go and do likewise? It is true that we cannot urge upon the barbers the duty of suicide, but if they utterly refuse to abandon conversation and tonic they may be sure that if they lay violent hands upon themselves the world will feel almost kindly toward them, and liberal men will gladly subscribe a fund to pay their funeral expenses.

GENERAL NOTES.

They are talking about cheap cabs in Washington.

Virginia papers are still reporting "college" Commencements.

Gen. Abe Buford is a candidate for Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives.

The reefs near Key West, Fla., furnished $8,000 worth of sponges in one week lately.

Somebody writes from Constantinople to a friend in Boston that a famine is much dreaded in Turkey.

Leslie C. Hanks, the San Francisco murderer, and John C. Dailey, his victim, both went from Cleveland, Ohio.

Wonder if Toombs' $25,000 will be paid in the bills of the hated Government that conquered "his country?"

Not a shipmaster could be found in Baltimore, Wednesday, who would take a cargo of petroleum to Constantinople, though advantageous rates were offered.

According to the *Press* the eclipse had a large "audience" in Philadelphia Thursday night. It is to be hoped that they took up a position where they could hear well.

The full vote of West Virginia on the location of the capital was: Clarksburg, 30,872; Martinsburg, 8,049; Charleston, 41,288; majority in favor of Charleston, 2,367.

The Troy *Press* (Democratic) says: "The Democratic Party insists that the rebels did err and erred seriously, and some of them ought to have had their necks stretched."

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says that the South "demands" from Congress the repair of the Mississippi levees and the early completion of a Southern railroad to the Pacific Ocean.

A country paper says that the burial of the favorite cat of a Newport family "cost $10, or, say, 166 loaves of bread." Possibly the undertaker and his assistants were glad to get the $10 to buy bread with.

The Meriden (Conn.) *Recorder* makes the severe assertion that there was more drunkenness and wickedness visible at the Plainville Camp-meeting on Sunday than at any Fourth of July training or horse-race it has ever known.

The story that Senator Ben. H. Hill has buried his war-horse has astonished some of the Georgians who know him. One of their papers says bitterly that "if he has buried any of his hobbies we have yet to hear of it."

The suggestion that ex-Gov. A. G. Brown should run as an Independent candidate for Governor, in Mississippi, put the Democrats into a state of lively trepidation. They will take a long breath of relief, now that he declines.

Rev. Charles H. Leinbach, of Pennsylvania, claims that in the past 13 years he has preached 1,450 sermons, baptized 1,010 infants and 50 adults, preached 510 funeral sermons, married 350 couples, and administered communion to 12,000 persons.

Pottsville has the champion idiot. He chanced to see half a dozen merry ladies run part way across a bridge during one of the recent pleasant moonlight evenings, and must needs sit down and write a letter to a local newspaper complaining of their "rude manners."

A teachers' institute in Washington Territory declared that female teachers are entitled to the same pay as males for the same services. Of course in that far-off and presumably benighted region they can't be expected to see that the other and accepted plan is just.

The West still has some lively towns. Mayor Gwin, of Effingham, Ill., has been fined $10 for an assault on the City Attorney, and the latter has been fined $5 for hitting back. And the Marshal was specifically instructed to send both to the rock-pile in default of payment.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* says that it is an open question whether Toombs ever gets back the money he loans the Constitutional Convention. Just let the State, that at his suggestion repudiates its bonds, repudiate his claim, and then listen to his prolonged howl of wrath.

Sixty murderers and 20 other criminals are at large in Tennessee, for whose arrest rewards aggregating $20,000 have been offered ineffectually. Tennessee is Democratic, and, of course, the laws are rigorously enforced, (if we can believe the Democratic officials and papers.)

The Howard family of Paris, Ky., are tall. The father is 6 feet 4 inches; the mother, 6 feet 1/2 inch; their six sons range from 6 feet 3 to 6 feet 11 1/2; and their daughters from 6 feet 2 to 6 feet 3. At least, these are the figures given by the *Kentuckian*, and anybody who does not believe them can write to the editor.

Mr. Williams' letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of Maine must rasp the old liners. He admits that he only came back to the party in 1876 after 20 years' estrangement, and he expresses the hope in so many words that he may be instrumental in aiding the party to recover the prestige of former days, and revive the memory of its ancient renown.

The Baltimore *Gazette* is in a blissful frame of mind because Gov. Carroll did not thank the General Government for the troops sent to suppress the rioters. It says: "It was the duty of the moment for the Governor to call for the troops; it was the duty of the Federal Government to furnish them; there is no question of gratitude or of compliment in the matter, and it is well that no phrase in the correspondence should convey that suggestion."

Some Alabama Democrats have formally adopted this resolution: "It is with indignation we see, and we hereby call the attention of all good Democrats to the fact, that there still are men in Dallas County, self-styled Democrats, who for gain, or some unknown cause, make bonds for Radical officials, thereby greatly damaging the public welfare, and we recommend that these men, if they still persist, be marked and remembered and pointed to with the finger of scorn for all time to come."

SENATOR CONKLING AT OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Senator Conkling arrived here this evening and was received at the depot by an immense assemblage of people. He was escorted to the residence of Thomas S. Mott, Esq., where he held a reception. He will address the veterans at their reunion to-morrow.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—Referring to the contest between Pacheco, (Republican,) and Wigginton, (Democrat,) candidates for Congress for the Fourth California District, in which Pacheco had a majority of one vote, the *Examiner*, (Democratic newspaper,) this evening says, editorially: "We are informed that an error has been discovered in the returns of Kerr County for Representative in Congress, by which Wigginton receives an addition of three votes which were erroneously credited to Pacheco. This will give the seat to Wigginton, as it more than counterbalances the claim of a majority heretofore made for Pacheco."

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE

LAST DAY'S SESSION OF THE CONVENTION AT MILWAUKEE—IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—AN INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONVENTION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 24.—The National Board of Trade reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning. J. D. Hayes, of Detroit, presented a report in favor of establishing a Department of Commerce, the chief officer of which to be a member of the Cabinet. The following resolutions, submitted by the Chicago Board of Trade, were taken up:

Whereas, Congress by an act revising the coining basis of the United States, approved Feb. 12, 1873, failed to provide for any silver coin of full legal tender quality; and whereas, subsequent legislation by other commercial nations has greatly restricted the use of silver money, thereby reducing its bullion value relatively with gold below what has been obtained for more than a century past, and if persisted in must inevitably destroy or greatly impair its stability and value as a medium of exchange between nations; and, whereas, any metal to be of permanent utility as a medium by which the values of other commodities are measured should possess a recognized commercial value as well among nations as among individuals, and the use as money of two or more metals by commercial nations upon different relations of valuation can only result in complications and in loss to those placing the higher valuation upon one as compared with the other, or else, as in the past experience of the United States, the banishment from circulation of the one undervalued; and, whereas, it is not deemed desirable if it were possible to discard as money the greater part of the world's stock of coin metal hitherto in use as money, therefore,

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade respectfully urges upon Congress that immediate steps be taken to secure an international monetary convention representing the leading commercial nations, for the purpose of establishing, if possible, a permanent valuation between gold and silver, and their unrestricted coinage and use as money of exchange by the participants in such convention, to the end that stability may be imparted to all financial circulations and enterprises, both foreign and domestic, of the people of the United States.

The resolution was adopted, with only one negative vote. The resolution submitted by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce was then taken up, as follows:

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade, in view of the near approach of the time appointed for the redemption of specie payments, and also in view of the character and effect of the coinage act of Feb. 12, 1873, respectfully recommend to the Congress of the United States the consideration of the propriety of re-establishing the silver dollar of the weight and fineness existing at the time of the passage of said act, as a unit of money value.

Mr. Gano, of Cincinnati, spoke at length in support of the resolution. The debate was continued by Messrs. Winser, of Philadelphia; Ropes, of Boston; Buchanan, of Trenton; Snow, of New-York, and Montgomery, of Portland, Oregon. Mr. Taylor, of Cincinnati, moved an amendment limiting the coinage to $50,000,000. Adopted—yeas 16, nays 6. The vote on the resolution resulted—yeas 11, nays 11, not two-thirds in the affirmative, so the resolution was declared defeated.

The committees were announced as follows:

On Canadian Reciprocity—Messrs. Fraley, Philadelphia; Strahan, New-York; Hill, Boston; McLaren, Milwaukee; Berry, Portland; Bogard, Baltimore; Doser, Buffalo; Hayes, Detroit; and Eagen, Chicago.

On Bankrupt Law—Messrs. Fraley, Philadelphia; Allen, Milwaukee; Allen, Philadelphia; Chittenden, New-York; Plummer, Boston; McCrea, Chicago; Buchanan, Trenton; Taylor, Cincinnati.

Gardner Hubbard and D. M. Fox, of the United States Postal Commission, addressed the board in support of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the interests of the mercantile and business community, as well as social interests, require that appropriations for the Post Office Department be made like those of other departments, commensurate with the wants of the service without special reference to its ordinary revenues.

Resolved, That the constantly increasing demands for more rapid and certain transportation of correspondence require the grafting into the service as one of its recognized features the establishment of two limited mail trains between the East and West, and one between the North and South.

Resolved, That to obtain the greatest efficiency in the service the Postmaster-General should have power to direct at what hours and at what speed mail matter should be transmitted, and that provision may be made to determine any differences that may arise between the Government and the carrying companies.

Resolved, That an increased appropriation is recommended to enable the Post Office Department to furnish the South with a postal service, in proportion to its extent and territory, equal to that of the other sections of the country.

The resolutions were laid on the table under the rules. Resolutions were adopted directing that a memorial be addressed to the President of the United States by the National Board of Trade recommending the appointment, as far as possible, of men to foreign Consulships who are familiar with the manufacturing interests of this country, and that a system of reports be devised which shall lay before our manufacturers at least semi-annually the wants and needs of different countries which may be supplied by American products. After the customary votes of thanks the board adjourned sine die

IMPORTANT TREASURY DECISION.

A FRAUDULENT CLAIM ALLOWED BY THE SOUTHERN COMMISSION NOT TO BE PAID UNTIL CONGRESS CAN ACT UPON IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Solicitor Robinson, of the Treasury Department, to-day gave an opinion of importance, to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury is justified in setting aside a fraudulent claim against the Government, although the claim has been allowed by the Southern Claims Commission, and money for its payment appropriated by Congress. The opinion was written in reference to the claim of Caleb Tompkins, of Georgia, for damages growing out of the war. The Southern Commission allowed it, reported it to Congress according to law, and money was appropriated for its payment; but evidence has recently come to the Treasury Department to show that it is fraudulent. Although there is no law authorizing the Secretary to refuse to pay claims of this character, still, in the light of the evidence before him, which was discovered subsequent to the decision of the Southern Claims Commission, Solicitor Robinson is of the opinion that the Secretary can legally postpone its payment until he can have reported the matter to Congress, and let that body repeal the bill authorizing the payment of the claims.

SENATOR MORTON OUT OF DANGER.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 24.—By request of the representative of the Associated Press, Dr. Bliss, Senator Morton's Washington physician, made the following written statement at 10 o'clock to-night:

"The Senator has been steadily improving since yesterday, making a rapid and satisfactory recovery from the attack of indigestion which occurred on Wednesday. He is cheerful and hopeful, occupying his easy chair several hours to-day, reading and discussing the more prominent topics of public interest. His physicians feel warranted in pronouncing him out of danger, and, should no unexpected complications occur, that speedy recovery is insured."

MEN AND WOMEN OF PEACE.

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 24.—The annual grove meeting of the Connecticut Peace Society was attended by 2,500 persons, and was addressed by Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia; Rev. Charles Eaton, of Boston; Miss Anna E. Hinman, of West Winsted; Zerah C. Whipple, of Mystic; Edwin H. Coates, of Philadelphia; Elder F. W. Evans, of the Mount Lebanon Shaker Community; J. K. H. Wilcox, of New-York, and others. The resolutions call on the President to negotiate an international arbitration treaty; ascribe panic and business depression to the war debt and taxation; attribute Indian troubles to bad faith on the part of the Government; demand Congressional investigation of the misdeeds of the Army toward the Indians and a sincere peace policy; also the abolition of the Army; insist that the difficulties between Mexico and Canada be settled by arbitration; urge that Russia, Turkey, Spain, and Cuba adjust their troubles by that means; treat the peaceful settlement of the Presidential question as a sign of growth of the peace movement, and claim that peace principles on both sides would have prevented the late strikes. It was stated that the efforts of the Pennsylvania Peace Society had

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE NATIONAL LIFE COMPANY.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT FOR THE SALE OF THE COMPANY'S STOCK—SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The matter of the sale of stock of the National Life Insurance Company to satisfy a claim against the Republic Life Company, came up again to-day before the court here. Before proceedings on deciding bids already opened were had, a letter was read from V. H. Higgins, of this city, offering $270,000 for the $1,000,000 stock offered, which was $40,000 more than had been previously bid for the same. The attorney representing the National objected to this, saying there was danger of wrecking both companies, and he wished the sale to be made to the previous party making the highest bid. A petition from one of the policy-holders of the Republic was read, stating that the sale would result in the loss of more than $1,000,000 to the creditors of the Republic, and asking that the stock be not sold, and that the affairs of the National be referred to a Master for investigation. Receiver Ward reported that there was a surplus of over $500,000 on the basis of 4 per cent. reserve in the National Life over the liabilities. As the premiums paid are over 6 per cent. basis, the relations to policy-holders would be on that basis and the surplus increased. Since May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877, policies in the National Life have lapsed to the amount of $1,200,000—an annual premium of $39,000. The total ledger and unrealized assets, July 1, were reported by the Receiver at $4,086,825: liabilities, $3,551,030. By this statement, the National is worth to-day $15,200 less than it was purchased for in 1874. The time for the sale was extended by the court for 30 days. The claim on the National, the court held, must be paid.

THE NEZ PERCES WAR.

GEN. HOWARD'S WHEREABOUTS—HIS COMMAND AWAITING SUPPLIES—GEN. SHERMAN AT HELENA—DEATH OF LIEUT. ENGLISH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 24.—Gen. Howard arrived at Virginia City, Montana, this morning, and left this evening for Henry's Lake, where his force awaits supplies. The report of Sitting Bull being at Fort Peck is contradicted by a Helena dispatch. He is still in the British possessions.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 24.—Advices from Snake River Bridge, Idaho, received this evening, say that Capt. Bainbridge and his force from Fort Hall have returned, that the Indians are at Henry's Lake, and that Gen. Howard is one day behind them. Many of the Bannock Indians who went with Capt. Bainbridge from Fort Hall have returned with quite an amount of stock, which they picked up after it had been used up and left by hostiles.

A report from Virginia City, Montana, says Indians are reported this morning on Madison River, 40 miles below Henry's Lake. Most of the families in the Madison Valley came to Virginia City during the night.

The Indians have gathered many horses, and have killed one man on Wolf Creek. It is probably only a straggling party, but it cuts off communication with Gen. Howard by that route. Couriers and provision wagons en route have been stopped. No news has been received from Gen. Howard since Wednesday night.

Some of Gen. Miles' command are moving up the Yellowstone in front of the Indians. The Indians secured about 100 horses in the Madison Valley, but have now left.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The following dispatch from Gen. Sherman was received at the War Department this morning:

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 21, 1877.

To the Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Report my arrival here. Accounts from Indians and Gen. Howard are too confused for me to make anything out. Will ascertain and report at the earliest moment. W. T. SHERMAN, General.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 24.—A private telegram says Lieut. William English, formerly of this city, died on the 20th inst. of wounds received in Gibbon's fight with the Nez Percés.

[Lieut. English was the junior First Lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry, his commission as such dating from October, 1874. He served during the latter part of the civil war in an Illinois volunteer regiment, and was appointed into the regular service in June, 1867.]

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—The members of a notorious gang of horse-thieves, who have been operating in western Missouri for several months past, were captured yesterday. They were concealed in a wheat-stack three miles from Concordia. Several stolen horses in their possession were secured. Two of the thieves were taken to Brownsville, where the latest robbery had been committed, and the other one was lodged in the Warrensburg Jail. It is said that the gang to which these men belong have 50 horses on hand, and that they have stolen over 300 animals since last May. A number of persons are implicated in the depredations. Other arrests will follow, and it is hoped that the gang will be entirely broken up.

WHITING, Ala., Aug. 24.—To-day, as a train was leaving Pensacola, the Sheriff, with a posse, boarded the cars to assist a couple of Texas officers in arresting a notorious fellow named John Wesley Harden, who is credited with committing no less than 27 murders, and for whose body $4,000 reward was authorized by an act of the Legislature of Texas. The last murder by Harden in Texas was that of the Sheriff of Comanche County. Harden has lived in Florida for several years under the name of John Swain. In making the arrest about 20 shots were fired, and a companion of Harden, named Mann, who had a pistol in his hand, was killed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24.—Dr. W. F. Cooper, living near Charleston, West Va., was arrested yesterday for poisoning his wife. She was his third wife, both the former wives having died suddenly under what were considered suspicious circumstances, and it is now supposed he poisoned them also. The bodies will be exhumed and examined for traces of poison. Dr. Cooper was a man of violent temper, especially when intoxicated.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 24.—At North Andover this afternoon John Butterworth, while under the influence of liquor and maddened by jealousy, assaulted his wife, beat her severely, and finally stabbed her several times in the breast. She died in half an hour. Butterworth attempted to kill himself. The wound he inflicted, however, is not thought to be fatal.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 24.—During an altercation to-night on Warner-street between Charles Pitts, aged 20 years, and Charles Wilson, aged 19 years, the former stabbed and killed the latter. Both were colored.

CHANGES IN OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—There is considerable comment here upon the affairs of the District Government, growing out of rumors that several changes are contemplated in various important offices. In one office—that of Surveyor—a change has already been made, Mr. Forsythe giving place to Mr. J. R. Partridge, but the intimations made by the Commissioners of the District do not indicate further removals of consequence, with perhaps one or two exceptions. It is mentioned upon the best authority that the office of Inspector of Buildings will be subjected to investigation, and perhaps other positions will be made matters of consideration, with a view to further official action, but there is no authority as yet for any such statement of wholesale removals as some are disposed to believe will take place. The more important positions are those of Water Registrar, now held by Col. Timothy Lubey; Collector, held by Mr. John F. Cook; Treasurer, Mr. Robert Dodge, and Auditor, filled by Mr. John T. Vinson. Of these officers Messrs. Lubey and Cook are old officials of the Government. Mr. Cook was the first colored man elected to office in this District, and Col. Lubey has long occupied positions of responsibility here, and it is authoritatively stated that no changes will be made in any of these positions. Lieut. Hoxie, of the United States Engineers, is the Engineer of the District, and there is no probability whatever of a change in that position, as his services are entirely satisfactory to the Government.

THE MENNONITES IN MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 24.—Lord Dufferin, in reply to an address presented by the Mennonite settlers, said: "You will not be called upon to stain your hands with human blood, but rather to war against nature in advancing the standard of civilization westward in the name of the Queen. You are welcome to our affections, as well as our lands, liberties, and freedom." The Mennonites in Manitoba now number 6,500 persons.

CORPORATE LIABILITY.

HOW THE LAW OF LIMITED LIABILITY IS TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF—WHAT THE RECORDS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE SHOW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 24.—Under the joint stock law of this State, stockholders are not personally liable beyond the amount of their stock subscriptions, while in some other States a personal liability is attached, with some defined limit. Parties, therefore, who go into corporate enterprises for purely speculative purposes, and on fictitious capital, find it very convenient to avoid risk by taking advantage of the liberal provisions of the Connecticut law. All they have to do is to appoint attorneys here, and on the strength of that the corporation goes on record as located in Hartford, or such place as the attorney may reside in; yet all the affairs of the concern are conducted outside, and if there is any swindling about it Connecticut suffers in reputation. An examination of the records in the office of the Secretary of State to-day shows that even in these dull times for business, and especially for new ventures, there have been 69 incorporations since the 1st of January, their aggregate capital on paper amounting to within a fraction of $16,000,000. Out of the whole amount $2,000,000 only represent legitimate establishments in this State. The greater portion represent Massachusetts speculations, there being but one from New-York, and that the Insurance Lamp Company, with a capital of $50,000. The figures are so suggestive that possibly the next Legislature will place some restriction upon outside parties, so as not to put the seal of the State upon questionable enterprises.

THE ST. LOUIS WHISKY CASE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 24.—A demurrer and an answer in the case of the United States against A. M. McKee were filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day by defendant's counsel. The demurrer is against all the counts and causes of action from No. 1 to No. 454, covering the time from Sept. 1, 1871, to Aug. 3, 1872, on the ground that they are barred by limitation. The answer is a general denial of all the remainder of the counts from No. 455 to No. 1,653, and alleges that the Government cannot maintain the present suit against the defendant for the reason that he was indicted, tried, and convicted on the same general charge as that now brought against him in 1875, was sentenced to imprisonment and to pay a fine, and that he was subsequently granted full and unconditional pardon by the President, which was accepted, and the court released him.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The General Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons visited Niagara Falls in a body yesterday. They resumed their labors this morning, and the following officers were elected: General Grand High Priest, John Frizzell, of Nashville, Tenn.; Deputy General Grand High Priest, Robert F. Bower, of Keokuk, Iowa; General Grand King, Alfred F. Chapman, of Boston, Mass.; General Grand Scribe, Noble D. Larner, of Washington, D. C.; General Grand Treasurer, John McClellan, of Boston, Mass.; General Grand Secretary, Christopher G. Fox, of Buffalo, N. Y.; General Grand Captain of the Host, Henry Bostwick, of Covington, Ky.; General Grand Royal Arch Captain, David P. Day, of Buffalo, N. Y. During the day, under escort of the Royal Arch Masons, a drive was had through the city and park. The chapter will conclude its session and adjourn to-morrow.

GRAND LODGE OF ODD-FELLOWS.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 24.—In the closing session of the Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows, which lasted until 2 o'clock this morning, it was decided not to prepare a digest of the laws of the State body. All the decisions referred to the Legislative Committee were affirmed, excepting No. 24. The standing Committees on Proceedings during the year were approved, excepting the action in appointing a representative to the United States Grand Lodge. A charter was granted for a degree lodge at New-York, to be known as Deutsches Eiche Lodge No. 36. The proposed amendments to the by-laws, relating to the canvass of votes for grand officers, to the appointment of committees, and to changes in the rules of order, were laid over to next year. An amendment requiring the annual session of each District Grand Committee to be held in April instead of March was adopted.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $429,906 91, and from Customs $559,085 66.

Thomas J. Black was to-day appointed Revenue Gauger for the Fifth District of Illinois, and James A. Sedgwick for the Third District of Georgia.

The Navy Department has recived information to the effect that the United States steamer Vandalia was at Tripoli, coast of Syria, on the 1st of August.

Mr. E. L. Stanton, a son of the late Secretary Stanton, is dangerously ill at his residence in this city. His symptoms indicate serious disease of the brain.

The Post Office Department announces that all Venesuela mail matter will be dispatched thence by the brig Eiche, which will sail from New-York for that point on the 25th inst.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $11,593,751 17; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,160,858; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $42,145,000; coin, including $38,426,500 in coin certificates, $102,064,044 35; outstanding legal tenders, $359,094,220.

Gen. McNeil, of St. Louis, having declined to accept a position on the Sitting Bull Commission on account of illness, the Secretary of the Interior yesterday telegraphed to Gen. Francis A. Walker, of Yale College, requesting him to serve. Gen. Walker declined on account of the pressing nature of his duties at the college, and Secretary Schurz has tendered the appointment to another gentleman, whose name he does not at present care to disclose.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. William P. Van Ness, First Artillery, at his own request, has been relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell University, Ithaca, and ordered to join his regiment. By direction of the Secretary of War, First Lieut. Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department, has been relieved from duty at the Military Academy, at West Point, and ordered to report by letter to the Chief of Ordnance.

Lieut. John K. Winn is ordered to the receiving-ship Wabash, at Boston; Lieut. L. C. Logan is ordered to the Naval Academy; Lieut.-Commanders C. M. Chester and Samuel H. Baker are detached from the Naval Academy and placed on waiting orders; Master George W. Mentz is detached from the Huron and ordered to the Monongahela; Master H. R. Tyler is detached from the receiving-ship Wabash and ordered to the Huron; Ensign W. H. Sutherland is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Hartford.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—1 A. M.—The lowest pressure has slowly moved northward and disappeared over the lake region; the pressure has risen over the Atlantic and Gulf States, and especially in Dakota and Manitoba; south-east and south-west winds, moister, cloudy weather, and numerous rains have prevailed over the Middle States and lower lakes; cloudy and rainy weather has been reported from Florida, with indications of an approaching storm; south-east winds and clear weather prevail in the South-west and North-west. The rivers rose on Friday at Augusta, Louisville, Nashville, and Keokuk.

INDICATIONS.

For the lower lake region, the Middle States, and New-England, rising barometer, slightly cooler south and west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and possibly light local rains at the northern stations.

For Saturday, in the South Atlantic States, rising followed by falling barometer, south and east winds, cooler, cloudy, and possibly rainy weather will prevail.

For the Gulf States, north-east to south-east winds, rising barometer, warmer, partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lakes and the North-west, warmer southerly winds and generally shirt to cooler northerly, with rising barometer and lower temperatures.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer south-east to south-west winds, stationary pressure, and partly cloudy or clear weather.

The rivers will rise in the Southern States, but fall elsewhere.

SOME MORE LIGHT WANTED.

GESSNER LOCKED UP IN THE TOMBS.

REMANDED BY JUSTICE DUFFY WITHOUT A HEARING FOR A WEEK—HE REFUSES TO TALK, BUT ACCUSES JAYNE OF RETAINING HIS VALUABLES—SOME CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS, WHICH GIVE RISE TO A STARTLING NEW THEORY—A PROBABLE EXPLANATION OF THE MYSTERY.

At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning Detective Sergeant Kiely and Officer Lyons walked up to the bar of the Tombs Police Court accompanied by a genteely-dressed man of apparently 40 years of age, slim built, with high bulging forehead, thin, regular features, fresh complexion, sandy hair, moustache, and side whiskers, the latter close cropped, or of recent growth, and wearing a black diagonal frock coat, stylish gray trousers, and a high white cassimere hat. Justice Duffy at once inquired "What your name?" The stranger nonchalantly replied, "Nelson A. Gessner," pronouncing each part of the name with studied distinctness. Justice Duffy then said: "You are accused in an affidavit, upon which the warrant for your arrest was granted, with having been the head of a band of forgers who have been operating on the leading banks of this country, from California to New-York. One of the counsel of the Union Trust Company, Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, came to me two or three days ago, and stated that you were stopping at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and he wanted a warrant for you. I went up there, but did not deem the evidence against you sufficiently strong at the time to grant the warrant. Subsequently, Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham and the party who makes this affidavit came to this Police Court and received a warrant, on the strength of which you have been taken into custody." Gessner, who had been listening with admirable politeness, said, as though supposing the harangue at an end: "Yes, Sir." Justice Duffy continued: "The officers have done their duty in bringing you here, but it appears that the witnesses are not present and it will be necessary for me to remand you back to Head-quarters until 3 o'clock." With another polite "Yes, Sir," Gessner turned about and walked out of court between the detectives. On the sidewalk he presented each with a cigar, lighted another himself, and, gayly chatting, the three proceeded up Centre street to Spring, thence down to Mulberry, and up Mulberry to the Central Office, where the prisoner was kept rigidly excluded from the gaze of prying reporters.

The affidavit—or affidavits, rather, for there are two of them—spoken of by Justice Duffy, are as follows:

First District Police Court, City and County of New-York, ss.—Willis Van Tine, of said City being duly sworn, deposes and swears that on the 8th day of December, 1876, in the City and County of New-York, a certain check purporting to be drawn by Winslow, Lanier & Co., a firm of bankers doing business in Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on the Third National Bank of New-York, a national banking association in the City of New-York, and of which check the following is substantially a copy:—

Check No. 66,590.] NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1876.

Third National Bank of New-York, pay to the order of H. C. Friedman & Co. twenty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents. $26,968 75. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

—was presented to said Third National Bank, and paid by said national bank to the party presenting the same; that at the time of the payment of the same said check was supposed to be genuine; that deponent is well acquainted with the handwriting of said firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., and that the signature on said check is not the signature of said firm; that deponent believes that Nelson A. Gessner feloniously forged and uttered the same, and prays that the said Gessner may be arrested and dealt with according to law; that deponent is First Teller in said Third National Bank, and has been for the last six years.

WILLIS VAN TINE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of August, 1877. P. G. DUFFY, Justice of the Peace.

First District Police Court, City and County of New-York, ss.—Joseph M. Thompson, of said City, being duly sworn, says he knows Nelson A. Gessner, and, being interrogated, testifies as follows:

I have talked with Nelson A. Gessner about a forged check of Winslow, Lanier & Co., on the Third National Bank, for the amount of $26,968 75; I know said Gessner to have been engaged in forging and uttering forged papers for several years last past; after the fact of the forgery of the above-mentioned check became known I talked with said Gessner about the same, and said Gessner told me that he, said Gessner, together with other persons, "fixed" said check and divided the proceeds of said check among themselves; that by the term "fixed" said Gessner meant to convey to me the idea, and I so understood him, that he, the said Gessner, had forged the name of the drawers of said check; that the term "fixed" is well understood among persons engaged in making and uttering forged papers to mean the writing of the forged part thereof.

JOSEPH M. THOMPSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of August, 1877. P. G. DUFFY, Justice of the Peace.

Thompson is Sprague, alias Henderson, alias Betts, alias Stevens, the backer and leader of the gang, Weston being the chemist and Gessner the writer. Under the last name he is now residing—and has been since Monday last—at the Gilsey House, in charge of the "Dr." S. H. Carney who assisted Jayne in Chicago.

After the adjournment of the court Justice Duffy made a statement to the reporters to the effect that he had known for several days that the prisoners had arrived in the City in charge of Chicago detectives, and that they were confined in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. They had been brought on without any requisition, as the laws of the State of Illinois require 30 days' time before one can be granted. The prisoners knowing this, elected to come on of their own free will, but, as they were not taken before any Police Justice on their arrival, had they only known the fact, they were free men directly they landed in New-York, as no warrant had been issued for their arrest. On Tuesday last Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham called upon Justice Duffy and acquainted him with the facts of the case, but asked that the utmost secresy should be observed in order to give a little time to the New-York detectives to obtain some missing links in the evidence in the Third National Bank case, and if possible to find out their connection with the $64,000 forgery on the Union Trust Company. Justice Duffy went to the hotel and saw the men were comfortably located, and the next day (Wednesday) they were brought down to the Tombs and a private conference held in the private room. On Thursday Mr. Peckham, deeming the case complete, applied for a warrant in the usual form, and the prisoners were handed over to the custody of Superintendent Walling.

It was after 4 o'clock when the preliminaries of Gessner's examination were resumed. Meantime Justice Duffy had been engaged trying a case in Special Sessions. Gessner, in charge of Sergt. Kiely and Detective Lyon, arrived promptly on the minute at 3 o'clock. With him were Counselors James Oliver and D. B. Waldron, of Waldron & Sterling, his lawyers. He was put into the prison pen, but, on the remonstrance of counsel, was immediately afterward let out and given a seat at the side of the Justice's bench. The temporary indignity seemed to discomfit him greatly. Reporters were not allowed to approach him. His wife and brother had arrived some time previous and were permitted to occupy seats in the private examination room in the rear of the court. Mrs. Gessner, a lady-like personage in a suit of embroidered brown linen, wept almost continuously—or appeared to do so. A short time before the opening of court she was taken to her husband and allowed to converse with him. The St. Louis bond forgers having been arraigned and remanded, Gessner's name was called. He stepped confidently to the bar. Counselor Oliver demanded to see the affidavit upon which the warrant was granted, but Justice Duffy paid no attention to him, and was about adjourning the case until 11 A. M. to-day, when Counselor Waldron spoke up and asked for a postponement until Tuesday next in order to give counsel time to prepare their case. Gessner, he said, had been so securely taken care of that he had had no opportunity to advise with any one for his defense. Justice Duffy said that Tuesday was a Special Sessions day. Wednesday did not suit Assistant District Attorney Herring, who appeared for the prosecution. Thursday was finally agreed upon. Gessner said to his counsel that he did not want to be committed to the Tombs; that he would prefer to return to Police Head-quarters. When the proposition was made to Justice Duffy, Sergt. Kiely objected in behalf of Superintendent Walling, on the ground that the Central Office was so overrun with lawyers looking for the case yesterday morning that business was impeded answering their questions. His Honor made out a commitment to the Tombs, and Gessner was led off, anxiously requesting his counsel to see after his trunk, which, he said, was still at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Not a word was said about bail on either side. The TIMES reporter subsequently had a conversation with the prisoner in the Tombs corridor. Gessner professed with profuse regrets to answer any questions bearing on the case, or on his capture by Jayne and mysterious imprisonment. He had promised his counsel that he would not. He said, however, that Jayne had taken from him at the time of his arrest $960 in money and a gold watch, and he would like to get them back. With a hearty "Good day, gentlemen," he tripped lightly up stairs to his cell again. Whatever his misdeeds, he is apparently a man of education and refinement.

Apart from the nature of the evidence against Gessner there are many curious points about the arrest of these men upon which those interested in the prosecution are suspiciously reticent, and that need elucidation. Not the least curious is the part taken by the representatives of the New-York Life Insurance Company in the matter. Although the complaint against Gessner refers only to the Third National Bank check forgery, it is notorious that the Police from the first have suspected the Sprague-Gessner-Weston gang of being implicated in the Union Trust forgery also. The perpetrators of this crime knew before they committed it the number of the previous check drawn by the life insurance company on the trust Company and the amount of deposits held by the latter for the former, and they made such use of their knowledge as to greatly enhance their chances of success. Where they got their information was always a question of much interest in the case, and it has been freely charged that it could only have been obtained from some one in the employ of the life insurance company. Over two months ago it was given out as a dead secret in Police circles that Jayne was working on a clue which implicated an officer of the company. The Union Trust Company accepted the loss of the check, and credited the New-York Life Insurance Company with the amount some time ago. What interest, therefore, the latter company can have in the conviction of the forgers and the return of the money is not very clear. Yet the moment the news of the arrest of the gang was published Mr. Henry E. Knox, of the firm of Fullerton, Knox & Crosby, counsel for the New-York Life Insurance Company, hurried to the City, dispatched ex-Detective George Elder on a secret mission to Saratoga, and took a room at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, where the prisoners were confined. Mr. Knox did not appear in the subsequent proceedings, and when interviewed had nothing to say except that there were other men to be arrested, and it would defeat the ends of justice to have anything published that would give them a hint to get out of the way. Yesterday afternoon, while Gessner was waiting for Justice Duffy to open court, a young lawyer attached to Fullerton, Knox & Crosby's office entered, and with much difficulty secured permission to converse with the prisoner. He remained with him probably half an hour, until the proceedings opened, and while they lasted joined in the debate in behalf of counsel, speaking as though he had been retained as one of the counsel for the defense. When these facts were related to old detectives yesterday, they smiled and said that the connection was perfectly clear to them—that if Mr. Elder was employed in the case he was not working against Gessner.

The action of ex-Special Agent Jayne throughout the case is severely animadverted upon, not only in Police circles, but throughout the City generally; but whether justly or not is yet to be learned. Jayne's only supposable interest in the matter was what he could make out of it. It is asserted in certain quarters that when he left on his hunt he carried in his pocket a contract guaranteeing him a certain percentage on all the money he might be able to force the forgers to disgorge beyond a certain sum, and that in any event his expenses would be paid. An answer to a question embodying this allegation could not be obtained from Mr. Jayne. All Mr. Peckham would say on the subject was, "He has no contract with me." At the offices of the Union Trust and New-York Life Insurance Companies profound ignorance on the subject was expressed. It is now certain that some sort of immunity was promised to Sprague and Weston for their evidence. Mr. Jayne, in conversation, acknowledged as much, and what has taken place during the past few days leaves no doubt on the subject. Whether Gessner was marked for prosecution from the start or not is a problem. The curious thing about it is his apparent willingness to come on here for trial and the indifference with which he permitted himself to be imprisoned five days without warrant of law. He seems too intelligent and too much a man of the world not to know that the law required him to be taken before a magistrate as soon as possible after his arrival here, and that in the event of non-compliance on the part of his captors, a writ of habeas corpus was at his service. There was nothing to prevent his communicating with his friends at any time; in fact, there was nothing to hinder his walking out of the hotel. Jayne & Co. would not have dared to deter him. It is given out by parties claiming to be his friends that he was "bull-dozed" by Jayne into the belief that he was under legal arrest, and that they did not know where he was. It is this fact, that Gessner was not legally under arrest, if all is straight that appears on the surface, that is Jayne's defense for keeping him in secret confinement so long, and it explains Mr. Peckham's apparent complicity in what would otherwise have been a dangerous defiance of law. It also corroborates Commissioner Davenport's denial that he had anything to do with the case. The evidence on which this gentleman's name was used was his accidental presence in the hotels when and at the time when Mr. Peckham, assisted by Stenographer Adams, was examining Sprague and Weston, and perhaps Gessner. Recent events show that the charge against the forgers was not one under the United States laws, as all the testimony obtainable on the subject at first seemed to render probable.

The latest developments have given rise to a new theory about the case that has a much more likely air about it than the compromise story, which the complicity of Mr. Peckham and the officers of the Union Trust Company in the matter made untenable from the start—this is, that Jayne and his colleagues were employed by the Union Trust Company with the sole view of bringing to justice the guilty officials of the New-York Life Insurance Company, if such there be. All the facts that are detailed above, and all that have come to light, seem to fit nicely into such a theory, and the repeated assertions of Messrs. Jayne, Peckham, Knox, and the officers of the Union Trust Company to the reporters that they have been endeavoring to compass the arrest of two or three more men, and have been gathering evidence therefor, helps along its probability, while there are many things in the case that cannot be made to accord with any other theory. The prosecution of Gessner is the only obstacle, but many persons regarded that as merely a shrewd trick to which the detectives have been compelled to resort by the enterprise of THE TIMES in order to gain time and disarm suspicion. The prisoner's nonchalance is certainly surprising. It is even asserted that Justice Duffy and Gessner's counsel are in the secret, and that this explains the delay in forwarding the public examination.

THE DEMOCRATIC OVERTHROW.

ITS NEAR COMING PREDICTED BY ONE OF THE PARTY—LETTER FROM EX-GOV. A. G. BROWN, OF MISSISSIPPI.

The following letter from ex-Gov. A. G. Brown is printed in Mississippi papers, and is characterized as "extraordinary" by those of the Democratic Party:

TERRY, Hinds County, Miss., Aug. 12, 1877.

James A. Stevens, Esq., Columbus, Miss.:

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 7th inst. was received only two days since, still it would have received earlier attention but that I have been otherwise engaged. Numerous inquiries such as yours, verbally and in writing, I have replied as I now do to you, that I am not an Independent or any other sort of candidate for Governor or anything else.

I disapprove of much that has been done by the Democratic Party since its return to power in Mississippi, and I have said so. Its acts of omission and commission do not afford assurance to my mind that we are to reap those rich rewards that were so lavishly promised us in 1875 and again in 1876. Of those matters I have spoken freely, but I have written very little. It is to those utterances, I suppose, that I am indebted for the frequent mention of my name as an Independent candidate. That was not what I meant.

In 1867 I felt confident that the white men of Mississippi were embarking on a course that would lead to disaster, and I volunteered to tell them so. You and all men know how my advice was received. I was then fresh from the service of the people, and held, as I supposed, a sort of warrant to speak when I saw danger ahead. Now I have been in retirement 12 years and more. If I was denounced then for volunteering advice, how would he said of me now if I should do the same thing? I feel a moral conviction that the Democratic Party is hurrying on its own overthrow, not this year perhaps, but certainly in the not distant future. If I pointed to where the danger lies I should be again covered with obloquy, and at the end of another eight or ten years—if I should live so long—how people in one breath lament the folly of not having taken my advice in time, and in the next award the credit of its paternity to other people.

I want no office, and if I did I would not seek it through a sea of defamation. About all that is left me is to do my own thinking and my own voting, and these blessed privileges I intend to exercise to their fullest extent during the remainder of my life. I pretend to no extraordinary prescience. But I am just as confident that I am right now, as I now am that I was right in 1867. I decline giving the reasons for the faith that is in me. You will read my justification in the letter I have written above. Very truly, your obedient servant. A. G. BROWN.

TROTTING AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

LAST DAY'S RACING AT THE HUDSON RIVER DRIVING PARK—RESULT OF THE FREE FOR ALL CONTEST.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 24.—There was a very large attendance at the last day's racing at the Hudson River Driving Park, and there were two events of great interest decided. For the first race in the programme, Dick Swiveller was a hot favorite. The result was as follows:

HUDSON RIVER DRIVING PARK, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Purse $2,500, for 2:26 class; to first, $1,250; second, $625; third, $375; fourth, $250:

J. Golden's b. g. Dick Swiveller	5	1	1
John Murphy's ch. g. Dan Bryant	1	2	7
J. H. Goldsmith's b. g. Bateman	3	4	2
John Turner's b. s. Nil Desperandum	2	6	3
Edwin Thorne's b. m. Enigma	6	5	6
J. D. McMann's br. m. Rosewood	6	4	5
W. S. Sargent's br. g. Big Fellow	7	7	4

Time—2:25¼; 2:24¾; 2:26¾; 2:25¼.

The next was the "free for all" contest. Rarus, Great Eastern, and Slow Go did not start. Splan, questioned whether Rarus would start, replied in the negative, and when asked if there was anything the matter with the horse, simply said, "No; nothing." Horsemen say he was afraid to start, fearing Lucille would beat him. The starters were Lucille Golddust, Hopeful, and Nettie. In the pools previous to the first heat Lucille brought $100, Hopeful $50, Nettie $15. After the first heat Hopeful sold a strong favorite, but after the fourth heat Nettie was selling at two to one against Hopeful. The result was as follows:

SAME DAY—Free for all; purse, $3,000; to first, $1,500; second, $750; third, $450; fourth, $300:

Frank Ferguron's g. g. Hopeful	1	1	2	1
John E. Turner's b. m. Nettie	3	2	1	2
C. S. Green's b. m. Lucille Golddust	2	3	dis.	

Time: 2:18¾; 2:19; 2:20; 2:25; 2:22¼.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 24.—F. C. White, Esq., of Bennington, to-day took possession of the railroad recently abandoned by the Central Vermont, which comprises the south end of the Harlem extension lying between this place and Chatham Four Corners, N. Y. It now passes into possession of M. H. Bloodgood, of New-York City, and other Lebanon Springs Railroad bondholders. It is not known when the road will be reopened for business.

BRIDGING THE BOSPHORUS.

PLANS OF AN AMERICAN ENGINEER.

THE VAST UNDERTAKING OF CONNECTING EUROPE WITH ASIA—THE WORK IN THE HANDS OF CAPT. JAMES B. EADS—FULL DETAILS OF THIS IMPORTANT ENGINEERING SCHEME—A WORK OF SIX YEARS WITH THE ESTIMATED COST $25,000,000—THE LONGEST SPAN IN THE WORLD.

Capt. James B. Eads, Engineer of the Iron Bridge at St. Louis, and who has so successfully planned and constructed the jetties at the delta of the Mississippi River, has also made elaborate plans for a grand iron bridge over the Bosphorus, connecting Pera—European Constantinople—with the Asiatic shore. This project of the distinguished engineer is now for the first time made public through the courtesy of Mr. A. O. Lambert, civil engineer, who has been largely connected with great works of railway and bridge construction in several countries of the Old World, and also in Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, and particularly in the Southern States. Mr. Lambert, in conjunction with Capt. Eads, drew the plans, made the calculations, and assisted at the surveys. It will be seen that the work, when constructed, will be the most important of the kind ever completed, affording to the Turks, if that day ever comes, a ready back door out of Europe, in which they took up their residence some 400 years ago.

The bridge will be about 6,000 feet long—over a mile—will have 15 spans; will be 100 feet wide, and, save the masonry and flooring, will be built of iron. The height of the roadway above the surface of the water will be 120 feet, thus affording ample passageways beneath the arches for ingoing and outgoing ships. It will be observed that this elevation of the bridge above the Bosphorus is some 60 feet less than that of the Brooklyn Bridge above the East River, with the difference that the former is a suspension bridge, while the latter will present a series of 15 bold arches thrown over the most attractive waterscape in the world. The greatest feat of engineering will be the bold central arch, 750-feet span—over an eighth of a mile. This is the longest span ever contemplated, and its construction will necessitate the most careful labor and no small outlay of money. In order to accomplish this single portion of the work alone two great caissons will have to be sunk in over 100 feet of water; and this can only be done by coffer-dams and special contrivances, in their completeness yet unknown to engineering. The current at the point where these piers will rest is very strong, coming in through the Dardanelles from the Sea of Marmora, and rushing to the Black Sea. The two central piers constituting the back bone of the bridge will be 50 feet thick, of solid granite blocks locked together with iron braces. A side view of the bridge will present below the highest points of the arches an intricate system of reinforce braces. It is in this part of the construction that great ingenuity, nice mathematical calculation, and delicate mechanical skill must be employed. By an invention of Capt. Eads a new feature will be introduced, so that a train of cars or any other heavy burden will not superimpose its weight at any one point over which it may be at the moment, but will be distributed throughout the 6,000 feet of the supports, thus practically making it an easy task to build an arch of 750 feet. This is accomplished by uniting all the main bracing from pier head to pier head, and connecting the minor rods, so that the whole forms a complete system, making one brace dependent on the other. The action of heavy weights, of troops marching to a common step, of rapid locomotion by the cars is thus instantly communicated through every foot of the supports, and every part is made to do its duty. It will be remarked by the traveler who has carefully noted the vibratory motion of the Suspension Bridge, two miles below Niagara Falls, that the strain on the guy braces is very unequal, and at times, when the structure has been put to severe service, these braces have suddenly become taut, threatening to release themselves from their fastenings. No such difficulty is apprehended in the projected bridge over the Bosphorus. Besides the main span of 750 feet, there will be two spans of 500 feet each, adjoining the central one, and the distance between the arches will go on diminishing as the bridge approaches either shore, until the arches reach the minimum width of 200 feet.

The Turkish and French Governments, preliminary to this work, caused a very careful survey of the harbor of Constantinople to be made, as the bed of the Bosphorus was imperfectly known—known only, in fact, as laid down by the British Admiralty charts. It was found by using deep-sea leads and the patent sounder, which are both armed with grease, that there was about three feet of alluvial mud overlying 15 feet of sandy strata, and beneath was found solid rock. Capt. Eads' peculiar experience in sinking the piers of the Mississippi bridge will come into play in the difficult work of laying these pier foundations. The river at St. Louis is 60 feet deep. Capt. Eads was daily in the bottom, living a regular diving-bell existence. He found that the water at the bottom of the stream moved with great velocity, carrying with it large bodies of sand and earth held in solution, eventually to reach the delta channel, silting them up and closing the gateways to commerce. The currents in the Bosphorus do not reach any such velocity, and while the greater depth will render the construction of coffer-dams and caissons a labor of longer duration and greater expense, there will be no insurmountable difficulty in the way. Perhaps the magnitude of the undertaking will be better understood when it is stated that the main piers will be 270 feet high from the foundation to the summit. The aggregate height of the 15 piers would make a single pier of half a mile in height, or eight times the altitude of the ball on the top of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

It is estimated that the construction will not exceed $25,000,000, and the time to complete it six years. It took about eight years to build the St. Louis bridge; but in the case of the projected one over the Bosphorus the conditions are very different. Excellent granite can be found in desirable quantities near the place of construction, and the labor will be very cheap. There exist few such impecunious populations as those which inhabit the districts about Constantinople. It is also a question, in considering this branch of the subject, whether "Chinese cheap labor" cannot be as profitably employed as it was in the construction of the Union Pacific Railway. In the estimate of $25,000,000 as the cost of construction an outside figure has been given, for

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$4,000 N. J. C. 1st con. 71⅜
10,000 C., Pas. a. t. b3. 69
9,000 Un. Pac. 1st 103⅝
10,000 N. Y. C. C. G. 90¾
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s 100
10,000 C. & M. a. t. f. 75⅜
12 Ger. Amer. Pr. ...
1000 Del. & Hud. c. & r. 48⅜
10 do. 48⅝
200 Erie Railway. 11
300 do. 11⅛
500 Western Union. 87⅛
700 do. 87⅜
100 do. 87⅝
400 Pacific Mail. 25
400 do. 25⅛
400 do. 25⅛
200 do. 25⅛
100 do. 25⅛
100 do. 25⅛
200 do. 25⅛
100 do. 25⅛
400 do. 25⅛
100 do. 25⅛
300 do. 25⅛
100 Rock Island. 100⅜
100 do. 100⅜
100 do. 100⅜
100 do. 101
200 do. 101⅛
500 do. 100⅞
500 N. Y. C. & H. 101⅛
315 do. 101⅛
600 do. 101⅜
800 do. 101⅜
300 do. 101⅞
300 do. 101⅞
700 St. Paul pf. b3. 66
2200 do. 66⅛
100 do. 65⅞
200 do. 65⅝
100 do. 65⅝
200 do. 65⅞
1200 do. 82½
3300 do. 82⅜
1000 do. 82⅝
200 do. 82⅝
100 do. 82⅝
1000 do. 102
100 do. 100⅞
200 do. s3.101½
455 Un. Pacific. 70
200 do. 70¼
100 do. 70⅜
20 do. 70⅜
400 Mich. Central. 55
100 do. 55½
325 do. 55¼
700 do. b3. 55½
200 do. 55⅝
100 do. 55½
1000 do. 55½
100 do. 55⅝
2800 do. 55⅝
700 do. 55⅞
100 do. 55⅝
100 do. 55⅞
200 do. 55⅞
200 do. 55⅞
700 Wab. R. Rec. 8½
800 do. 8⅝
400 do. 8¾
400 do. 8¾
400 do. 8⅜
100 C., C. & I. 29
100 do. 30
100 do. 30¼
600 do. 30¼
300 do. 30⅛
1000 Del. & Hud. b3. 48¾
100 do. 48⅝
100 West. Un. 81⅞
100 do. 82
500 do. 82⅛
200 do. 82⅜
1700 do. 82⅝
1800 do. 82¾
200 Pac. Mail. 25⅜
100 do. 25⅜
600 do. 25⅞
100 do. 26
300 do. s3. 25⅝
100 do. 25⅞
200 do. 25⅞
100 do. 25⅞
100 Erie Railway. b3. 11
200 N. Y. C. & H. 101⅛
200 do. 101⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000 Dis. of C. 3.65s. 77
5,000 do. 77⅛
1,000 Mil. & St. P. ...
7s, gold. 92
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st. I. & M. D. 88⅜
8,000 M. & St. P. 7-10 conv. 97
5,000 N. W. C. C. G. b.s. 90½
6,000 do. 90⅝
6,000 N. W. C. C. G. 90¾
10,000 D. & R. R. 77. 102
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 94½
2,000 C., C. & I. 1st. 109½
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 105½
2,000 Cent. Pac. 1st. S. J. Br. 89⅝
2,000 T., P. & W. 1st, St. L. Div. 76
5,000 H. & J. B. conv. b c. 89⅜
600 Del. & Hud. b.c. 49
125 do. 48¾
100 do. 48⅝
100 do. 48⅝
500 Ontario Sil. b.c. 21¾
100 At. & P. T. b.a. 21
200 Erie Railway. b.s. 11
100 do. b. 10⅞
200 do. 11
200 Erie Rail. pf. b.c. 23
700 West. Union. b.c. 82½
300 do. 82¾
100 do. 82⅝
300 do. s3. 82½
500 do. 82¾
300 do. 82⅝
500 C. & N. W. pf. b.c. 62⅜
700 do. 62½
300 do. 62¾
200 C., M. & St. P. b.c. 28¾
100 do. 28⅞
300 do. s3. 29
100 do. 29⅛
100 do. 29⅛
300 do. b3. 29⅛
800 do. 29⅜
100 Pac. Mail. 25⅞
100 do. b3. 26
600 do. 26⅛
100 do. 26⅜
100 North-west. b.c. 55⅞
100 do. 56
200 St. Paul. b.c. 66⅜
100 do. 66⅝
100 Pacific Mail. b.c. 25⅝
200 do. 25⅞
100 do. 25⅞
100 Mich. Cen. b.c. 55⅞
100 do. 55⅝
100 do. 55⅝
100 do. 55⅝
100 do. 55⅝
100 Wab. Pur. Com. Rec. b.c. 8¼
200 do. 8⅜
600 do. 8¾
200 do. 8¼
100 do. 8⅜
200 do. 8¾
100 do. 8⅝
100 C. & N. W. b.c. 63
100 do. 63⅛
100 do. 63⅜
100 do. 63⅝
100 do. 63⅞
100 C. & N. W. pf. b.c. 82½
100 do. 82⅝
100 Mich. Cen. b.c. 55⅞
100 do. 55⅝
100 do. 55⅝
100 do. 55⅝
100 do. 55⅝
100 North-west. pf. 62
100 do. 62½
100 do. 62¾
100 do. 63
100 do. 63⅛
100 do. 63⅜
100 do. 63⅝
100 do. 63⅞
100 Ohio & Miss. b.c. ...
100 do. ...
100 do. ...
100 do

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

"RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 29 | BOTHNIA...WED., Sept. 12
ALGERIA....WED., Sept. 5 | ABYSSINIA.WED., Sept. 19

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

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The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BERLIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments, with the saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

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R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

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SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 25
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 29

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North-River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Sept. 20

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Ethiopia....Aug. 25, 6 A. M. | Devonia...Sept. 8, 6 A. M.
Victoria...Sept. 1, 11 A. M. | Columbia...Sept. 15, 11 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Elysia.....Aug. 29, 9 A. M. | Australia...Sept. 8, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26. Intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Canada, Th., Aug. 30, 9 A. M. | Greece, Th., Sept. 6, 3 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Egypt....Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M. | The Queen..Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M.
England, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M. | Spain, Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
AMERIQUE, Tuesday, Sept. 4, 8 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
PEREIRE, Dauge.....Wednesday, Sept. 12, 8:30 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent. No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS.
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 25, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent. 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Aug. 28, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent. 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Aug. 30, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For JAPAN and CHINA, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Friday, Aug. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Sept. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 12

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M, from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO, McIntoss.....Saturday, Aug. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Drake.....Wednesday, Aug. 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Timberman...Wednesday, Sept. 5

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO, Mcintosh.....Saturday, Aug. 25

For FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

WIELAND.....Aug. 30 | SUEVIA.....Sept. 13
GELLERT.....Sept. 6 | LESSING.....Sept. 20

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS.
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Stonington at 8:05, 11:30 A. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepang Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily: 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 8, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot. Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

9:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at 4 Grand Central Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 5:30, 4:06 P. M. Sundays, from Brooklyn, at 4:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A.M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43, P. M.—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only;—Sundays at 8:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:15, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries, at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Parkplace, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with Express Trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. for Philadelphia, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 8:30 P. M., for Mauch Chunk daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN B. SMITH, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1877, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of John B. Smith, of Morristown, in the County of Morris, in said district, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, N. J., Room No. 4, First National Bank Building, before John S. Barbour, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M. R. L. HUTCHINSON,
U. S. Marshal for said district.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH R. WALLACH and MORRIS J. MEYER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Joseph R. Wallach and Morris J. Meyer in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of September, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of July, 1877. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au11-law3wS*

NO. 5,922.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Joseph H. Nicholson of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1877.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
au18-law3wS* No. 40 Wall-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the Matter of HENRY R. RUSSELL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,905.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Henry R. Russell of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District, filed on the 14th day of June, 1877.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of August, A. D. 1877.

WILLIAM STEELE, Jr., Assignee.
au9 11-law3wS* 411 Broadway, N. Y. City.

LAW SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL SESSION (19TH) OF THE LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Washington-square, begins Oct. 1 next, and ends June 17, 1878. A written as well as an oral examination is required for a degree; lectures from 4 to 6 P. M., for the convenience of students in offices. For circulars, examination papers of 1877, &c., apply to H. MARTIN, Secretary of Council, No. 141 Broadway, or to D. R. JAQUES, Professor and Secretary of Faculty, No. 291 Broadway.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The twentieth annual term of this Institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones-st., New-York, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, and continues until May 15, 1878. The course of instruction embraces two years. For catalogues, &c., address, at No. 8 Great Jones-st.,

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL,
RIVER-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th sts.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

French, German, and drawing taught in all the classes. Instruction given in the elements of natural history, of chemistry, and of physics, both by lectures and by text-books. Pupils fitted for college and for business.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Four free scholarships in the Stevens Institute of Technology open to the competition of the graduates of the Stevens High School.

TERMS REDUCED.

For first and second classes, $100 per annum; for third and fourth classes, $150 per annum. Tuition per term in proportion.

Fall term begins Oct. 3.

For circular or catalogues apply to the Principal.

PROF. EDWARD WALL.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,

STAMFORD, CONN.

Fortieth year begins Sept. 10. Emphatically a home school; situation unsurpassed; THOROUGH instruction and discipline; careful moral and Christian training. Number limited. Circulars sent on application.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, NOS. 21 AND 23 WEST 32D-ST.

Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.

Autumn term begins Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Having added the adjoining building to St. John's, increased facilities for the several departments of the school are gained, and a large sunny room for a Kindergarten secured, which, under the care of an experienced teacher, will open Oct. 1.

A CLASS FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY.—Designed to prepare boys thoroughly for the best colleges; number of pupils limited to 12.

Fall term begins September 17. For particulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, No. 713 6th-av., after September 16.

REFERENCES—President Charles W. Eliot, Harvard College; President James McCosh, Princeton College; Henry G. Alexander, Esq., New-York City; William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., New-York City, and many others.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,

NO. 25 WEST 46TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

Reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 20. Circulars and references sent on application.

French spoken fluently in one year. (Kindergarten.)

Latin, drawing, singing, pastel, water-color, needle-work, &c., included in the tuition.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY,

For ladies, Leroy, Genesee County, N. Y.; 43d year opens Sept. 12, 1877; full college curriculum; the school of music, adopting German and conservatory improvements, and the College of Fine Arts, under the direction of accomplished New-York artists, pursuing the best methods of the European schools of art, afford to pupils the best advantages. For catalogues address

E. E. I. STAUNTON, Vice-Chancellor.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCHOOL,

NO. 448 MADISON-AV.

Preparation for College, Scientific Schools, or Business.

Hours of session, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Hour for study only, (optional,) 8:30 to 9:30 A. M.
Term begins Tuesday, Sept. 25.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Apply by letter until Sept. 6, when Miles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., New-York. Fourteenth year begins Oct. 1, 1877. French the language of the school. Collegiate course of four years. Careful training in primary and preparatory classes.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pottstown, Montgomery County, Penn.—The twenty-eighth annual session begins on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1877. Situated on Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 40 miles from Philadelphia. Limited in numbers. For catalogues, apply to GEORGE G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—24th year, opens Sept. 10. 20 instructors. 11 departments. College preparatory, English and business courses for gentlemen. For ladies, college course, with baccalaureate degree. Primary department. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

READY FOR WORK.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, will reopen for the year on MONDAY, Sept. 3. The Principal will be in his office daily, during August, from 9 A. M. to 4. P. M.

S. S. PACKARD.

A MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF ALONZO BLACK & BRO., Clarkson (N. Y.) College and Hudson River Institute, will be at the Devonshire Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot, from 3 to 7 P. M. daily, where he will be pleased to see parties desiring to arrange to enter the school.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA HAVING REmoved her French and English Boarding-school for young ladies from Dobbs Ferry on the Hudson, to Morristown, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19. Terms for board and tuition in English, French, and Latin, $360 per annum.

KIND CARE.

Thorough teaching. Twenty-sixth year.
Charges moderate.
BENJAMIN MASON'S Boarding-school for Boys
at Sing Sing, for college or business.
Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

MOELLER INSTITUTE, NO. 330 WEST 29TH-ST.—German-American Day and Boarding School; prepares for business and college; connected with this institute is a Kindergarten and a Conservatory of Music.
P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn. Healthy location. Careful instruction, comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—One hundred and eighth year begins Sept. 12; sends 30 boys a year to college; prepares for college, scientific school, or business; 20 boarders. Rev. D. T. REILEY, Rector.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., offers thorough culture, in a very invigorating climate and beautiful location. Terms moderate. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circular.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen Sept. 13; regular collegiate course; languages, music, and painting; terms moderate. For circular address

Miss S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

WILSON COLLEGE FOR LADIES, CHAMBERSBURG, PENN.

Address Rev. W. T. WYLIE, President.

STAMFORD, CONN.

Mrs. RICHARDSON'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 24.

NO. 33 WEST 130TH-ST.

The MISSES JACOT will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. Circulars sent on application.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 19 careful elementary training, excellent facilities in languages and music.

MURRAY-HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 109 West 34th-st., an English and Classical School for boys, opens its 14th year, Sept. 17; terms reduced. JOSEPH D. HULL.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 10 boys under 14 years; opens Sept. 3; pleasant location; terms moderate. Send for circular.

$150 A YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION; EPISCopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J.
Rev. T. M. REILLY, Rector.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S BOARDING SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 11; preparation of boys for college a specialty; see the Nation, Aug. 9. For circulars address PRINCIPAL, at Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. For circular address
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, CARMEL, N. Y.—A school for both sexes. Healthful, homelike, thorough. Rates reduced. Fall term Sept. 5. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—MISS S. O. HOFFMAN will reopen her school for young ladies and children, Sept. 19, 1877; a limited number of boarders received. For circulars, &c., address as above.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 24; thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, &c. Circulars at Putnam's book store, No. 182 5th-av.

MRS. M. RODGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 45th-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School for boys, established in 1854, and pleasantly located on Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 10.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will open on the first Monday of September.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-School for Young ladies and misses, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19, 1877.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—Military Boarding-School, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. H. WILLIS, Ph. D.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—MISS MONTFORT'S School for Young Ladies reopens Sept. 19, 1877. Send for circular.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, Worcester, Mass., begins its twenty-second year Sept. 11, 1877. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX AND MISS KEITH, French boarding and day school, with Kindergarten. 277 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 25.

MILITARY INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, N. Y. Limited to 25. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Boarding-school for boys. For catalogues apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

READ INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Founded 1843. Address Prof. E. R. GREENE, at Jamestown, R. I., until Sept. 8.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Fall term begins Sept. 12. JARED REID, Jr., A. M. C. VAUCHER, A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Nos. 333 and 335 4TH-AV., between 24th and 25th sts.

114TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 17.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
{ R. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars at the school and at Putnam's.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR SAYS: "I TAKE great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge." This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 13 miles by rail from Philadelphia; $250 a school year for boarding, washing, gas, schooling books, &c. Payable quarterly. No extra charges. Open all Summer. Students admitted at any time. Special individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils. Ten instructors, two graduates of Yale College. For picture of building, gymnasium and circular address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, Harvard University, A. M., Media, Penn. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter.

FRANCIS F. WILSON, A. M., AND JOHN M. KELLOGG, A. M., heads of the Classical and Mathematical Departments of the

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

during the last 12 years, have withdrawn, and will open a school Sept. 17 for the thorough and careful preparation of boys and young men for college, business, or scientific schools. Call or address for the present No. 208 East 72d-st.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY—A select boarding-school for boys at Sing Sing on Hudson. The courses of instruction embrace the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural science; classes are also formed in music, drawing, Fencing, and Elocution; a thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

READING IN FIVE WEEKS OR NO PAY.

My five weeks' class for beginners—boys or girls—opens Aug. 27 for instruction two and a half hours daily; tuition, $10, contingent wholly upon the pupil's being able to read within that time, with comfort, miscellaneous story books in one syllable; equal to two years instruction by ordinary methods. Send for circular and blank agreement. My yearly classes for boys, Primary and Junior, open Sept. 17. T. D. KELLOGG,
No. 709 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square.

MISS COMSTOCK, Nos. 32 and 34 WEST 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK.—Boarders limited to sixteen.—Resident French and German teachers.—English and German Kindergarten in charge of Miss BROWNING, assisted by German graduate of Froebel.—Private class for boys.—Classes organized on 26th

POLITICAL ROWDYISM.

A ROW IN THE FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

DISCUSSING THE RESULT OF THE PRIMARY IN A BAR-ROOM—A FREE FIGHT ENSUES—ONE MAN SHOT AND FATALLY INJURED—HIS ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT.

THE TIMES of yesterday contained the result of the contest for the Presidency of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association, in which the adherents of Mr. Lesak, the late President, were defeated, and Mr. William M. Montgomery, an anti-Lesak man, was elected. The proceedings during the election were very turbulent, but, after the result had been declared good feeling seemed to prevail, and the parties separated apparently in friendly terms. Some of them adjourned to a neighboring bar-room, where a few hours subsequently a row occurred, and one man was shot and probably fatally wounded. There were a number of roughs from the Fourth Ward who had come up to "work" the election in the interest of Davis, Lesak's candidate, who accepted their defeat with ill-grace, and who were ready to break up the meeting to prevent it, and would have done so but for the large number of policemen present. At the election were present also John McCormick, a saloon-keeper, of No. 296 Tenth-avenue; Thomas Lloyd, his friend, and quite a number of what is known as the "Tenth-avenue gang." After the election the Tenth-avenue gang adjourned to McCormick's saloon to have a jollification over their victory. They were followed by the Fourth Warders. When the two parties met in the saloon a lively time occurred, but a quarrel was delayed by a liberal treating process on the part of the victors that set all hands in a good humor. The Fourth Wardens reciprocated the treat. The reciprocity became quite lively, and, after a while, when the factions had got quite even in the matter of drinks, the old dispute was reopened, and a general row was the consequence. During the fight, which occurred at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, almost every man in the room was knocked down in his turn, and, after a while, chairs, bottles, and tumblers were brought into use. Then revolvers were drawn, and when the firing commenced the crowd began to disperse in all directions, howling, and making the night hideous in every conceivable way.

Officer Wall, of the Twentieth Precinct, came along about the time the shooting began, and attempted to enter the saloon as the last of the crowd was rushing out, but for a time did not succeed. About the first thing the officer heard when he did get in was the question, "Why in thunder didn't you go and attend to the man that was shot?" Wall immediately went in search of the man, and found that Thomas Lloyd lying insensible on the sidewalk on the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue, with a pistol-shot in the left side of the abdomen, and his whole person covered with blood. Wall rapped for assistance, and other officers came to his aid. They arrested John McCormick, James McLaughlin, Frank McLaughlin, Patrick Fitzpatrick, John McGuinness, and Patrick Ferris, alias Fatty Hallen, who were still in the saloon, and locked them up in the station-house. It was ascertained that a great many shots had been fired, but McCormick was the only man against whom evidence to that effect could be had. He admitted the charge to a certain extent, but claimed that he fired into the ground, and only did so to intimidate the crowd. Lloyd, the injured party, testifies that McCormick's belligerent conduct all took place after he was hurt and lying on the floor. As soon as Lloyd was shot, one of the McLaughlins picked him up and carried him out in his arms away from the scene of the fight toward home, but when they reached Twenty-eighth-street Lloyd became faint, and the McLaughlin, in his fright, left him. Lloyd was removed by Officer Wall to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, and thence to Bellevue Hospital.

After Lloyd was admitted to the hospital he was examined by the house surgeon, who found him to be suffering from a pistol-shot wound in the left side of the abdomen, and from the direction which the bullet had taken it was feared that it had entered the peritoneum. As the condition of the patient was considered extremely critical, Coroner Flanagan was summoned to take his ante-mortem deposition. Accompanied by Deputy Dr. Miller, the Coroner repaired to the hospital at 6 A. M., but found that Lloyd had not sufficiently recovered from the shock of the injury to be able to make an intelligent statement. Later in the day the Coroner again called at the hospital and took Lloyd's statement. The deponent said that at the close of the primary election he went with McCormick and a number of friends to McCormick's saloon, and remained drinking there for some time. While there a party of roughs from the Fourth Ward, who had come up to "work" the primary, entered the place. A quarrel sprang up, and a general fracas ensued, during which a pistol-shot was fired, and he was wounded and fell to the floor. While he was on the floor several more shots were fired. He saw McCormick with a pistol in his hand, flourishing the weapon about. McCormick said, "If you don't stop this disturbance I'll shoot some of you." This was after he [Lloyd] was shot. McLaughlin picked him up from the floor and walked out of the saloon into the street with him, and laid him down on the sidewalk when they reached Twenty-eighth-street, and when he regained consciousness he found himself in the hospital. Lloyd several times reiterated the statement that he did not know who shot him.

The prisoners were taken before Justice Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and were fined $10 each and discharged, except McCormick, who was held to await the result of Lloyd's injuries. Lloyd cannot possibly recover, it is said by the physicians, who give him but a short time to live, and they say they would not be surprised to see him die at any moment. McCormick's saloon has never borne a good reputation, and some of the persons concerned in the row have served more than one term in the jails of this City for different offenses.

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY.

AN ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK ADOPTED LAST EVENING BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Independent Democracy was held in the Union-Square Hotel last evening, Mr. Louis M. Dascher in the chair. The Chairman, and Charles H. Swan and John W. Van Hoesen, Secretaries, formerly the temporary officers, were, on motion of Mr. William H. Secor, made permanent officers. The Chairman appointed as a Committee on By-laws, Messrs. Dean, Theiss, and Cashman. After addresses by Messrs. Secor and Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Andrews presented an address to the citizens of New-York, which, after a short discussion was unanimously adopted. The address begins by saying that the Tammany Hall organization has control of the Executive, Finance, Fire, Dock, Charities and Correction, and Health Departments, the Board of Aldermen, and the Street-cleaning, and other Departments, and that their administration becomes a proper subject of criticism. "That Tammany Hall," the address continues, "under the leadership of John Kelly, is now responsible for whatever mismanagement is apparent in our city administration; that the discharge of efficient and practical officials like Devoe and Cornell, to make room for ward politicians like Keenan and Varian, indicates a total disregard of the interests of the City and sacrifices those interests for the mere purpose of rewarding political strikers. The cleaning of streets is much neglected, and is a matter of such public notoriety that it is unnecessary to do more than allude to it. The Dock Department, although some of its nefarious practices were exposed by a recently-appointed Commissioner, continues to indulge in lavish expenditure for supplies and salaries, and meanwhile good wharfage cannot be had in a commercial City where the accommodation of the shipping and freight interests is of the first importance. The "Omnibus" and Financial bills passed by the last Legislature and sent to the Governor for approval would have consolidated departments and bureaus where the business is conducted, reduced the number of officials, insured greater simplicity in City business, and reduced the City expenses over $2,000,000 a year, but was opposed by John Kelly, and for him was vetoed by Gov. Robinson, and under such circumstances and surroundings as indicates the Governor's entire subserviency to Tammany Hall, if nothing more. The patronage and favor of the Judges connected with Tammany Hall is exercised principally in favor of those who are already in receipt of salaries as City employes and to the detriment of public business if they have enough to occupy their time. Whatever may be said as to the Excise question, even by the most strenuous temperance advocate, it must be admitted that the action of the Police and Excise Boards in their recent treatment of men who had paid their money into the Treasury was unnecessarily harsh and unjust, and in many cases the cause of great suffering; the arrest of infirm men at such an hour that they could not be taken before a magistrate until after a night's incarceration in a cell was not necessary, even to carry out the law as the Police and Excise Boards interpreted it. We claim that for all these evils—for the enormous expense and taxation, the increase of the bonded debt which now burdens our City—Tammany Hall is responsible; that the change in that organization has been only in name, and not in practice, and good government can be had in this City only by the thorough defeat of whatever ticket may be nominated by that organization. We call upon all good citizens to aid us in redeeming our Government. The same combinations that have been made, and successfully made, can be again carried out, provided the Independent citizens will act with us."

After the adoption of the address the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

FINED FOR ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

The case of Officer Louis De Gan, of the Twentieth Precinct, who received such a severe beating at the hands of Thomas and John Connell in the house No. 450 West Thirty-second-street on Monday evening last, when he attempted to arrest them, came up for trial yesterday at the Court of Special Sessions. The officer, who has not yet quite recovered from the effects of the beating he received, testified that on being called into the house to suppress a disturbance which the brothers were making, he went up stairs and found the men in a state of intoxication, quarrelsome with some women. When the officer attempted to arrest Thomas the latter shewed fight, and struck him twice over the left eye. John Connell now joined in the scrimmage, striking the officer several times, which compelled the latter to use his club, which he did to advantage on John's head. On the prisoners being asked if they had anything to say in their own behalf, Thomas informed the court that his wife had died on Friday, and was buried on Sunday, and in seeking "to drive dull care away" he imbibed more than was good for him, so that he didn't know what he was doing when the officer attempted to arrest him. The court, in consideration of Thomas' story and in view of the fact that John had already been somewhat severely punished, fined the prisoners $25 each.

AN ACTOR'S MARITAL INFELICITIES.

A BROOKLYN MAN MARRIES TWO WIVES, DESERTS THEM BOTH, AND RUNS AWAY WITH A WIDOW—THE TWO DECEIVED WIVES MEET.

George W. Kirk, an actor and stage manager of some local renown in Brooklyn, has achieved a reputation, recently, as the husband of two wives and the base deserter of both. Kirk is 28 years old, and was born in Brooklyn. His father is a minister, and is also engaged in the printing business at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, in New-York City. George served his time as an apprentice at the printing business with his father, for whom he continued to work until within the past six years. Early in life he developed a taste for the stage, and finally, despite the opposition of his father, became an actor. On April 13, 1870, he married Miss Carrie L. Isaacs, whose father, then a prominent builder, resided at Classon and Lexington avenues, Brooklyn. During the first three years of their married life he deserted his wife three times for short periods, and returned again, each time expressing regret for his conduct and promising to reform. Finally, on July 13, 1873, he left home for good, after having pawned his wife's watch and chain, silver spoons, and wearing apparel, and selling all their household goods, having first gained possession of them by inducing his wife to consent to the goods being stored, under the pretense of breaking up housekeeping to go boarding. He also left her with their child, then nearly 2 years old, to provide for. The deserted wife, however, with true womanly courage, opened a school in Skillman-street, Brooklyn, where she succeeded in providing for the wants of herself and her little one.

Nothing was known or heard of the whereabouts or movements of her husband until he had been absent about 11 months. Then it was ascertained that he had become a professional actor, and was stopping at Bement, Ill., under the name of George W. Beebe. It was also learned that he had married Miss Kate A. Allen, the sister of John A. Allen, manager of the Adelphi Theatre in Chicago, his second marriage having been consummated on the 11th of June, 1874. Miss Allen, who was then 20 years old, was traveling with "Ed." White's Comedy Company, of which her sister-in-law was a member, and was playing juvenile parts. Kirk led her to believe that he was a widower. Shortly after his marriage he acquired an interest in a traveling company, with which he traveled with his wife for a short time, but finally deserted her at Havana, Mason County, Ill., under the plea that he was going to some other place to get some printing done. The second deserted wife waited some time for her husband's return, and finally becoming tired of waiting, borrowed a small sum of money from a friend and sought refuge in her mother's home in Chicago.

After deserting his second wife Beebe resumed his real name once more, and in November last appeared at the Theatre Comique, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, as the successor of the former stage manager. He endeavored to induce his first wife to again share a home with him, and she finally promised to live with him once more if he could provide suitable accommodations for herself and their child. He failed to do so, however, and the desired reunion was not effected. Meantime, through a letter addressed to the New-York *Clipper*, his second wife discovered his whereabouts, opened a correspondence with him, and finally accepted an invitation to join him, and commenced an engagement at the Comique in April last. On Jan. 27 last, his first wife, having ascertained that he had married another woman during his absence from her, caused him to be arrested, and he was placed under bonds by Justice Riley to pay $4 per week for the support of his child. His father became his bondsman, and has ever since paid the weekly installments.

About two weeks ago he made an engagement for himself, wife, and child to go to the West Indies with Miss Effie St. John's company, for 36 weeks, at $58 per week. He drew $20 in advance from the agents for the purpose, as he said, of getting his wife and trunks on board the vessel. He then left home, and his second wife [Mrs. Beebe] has not seen him since. It was finally learned that the vessel sailed last Friday with Kirk on board, and that the widow, who formerly resided in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, had accompanied him. This woman had three children, two of whom she abandoned, taking the third one with her, probably to fill the contract for the engagement of Kirk, wife, and child. Kirk's second wife, it is said, is not only in destitute circumstances, but is also about to become a mother. The two injured women met for the first time yesterday afternoon, and are said to have in contemplation the future prosecution of the scoundrel who has betrayed them, should he ever return from his present engagement in the West Indies.

THE ST. LOUIS FORGED BONDS.

AFFIDAVITS IN THE CASE BY THE DETECTIVES AND OTHERS—THE PRISONERS REMANDED UNTIL TO-DAY.

The case of the alleged bond forgers, William Carrerar, John H. Huested, and John J. Cannon, came up for examination yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Duffy, and for want of sufficient evidence was again postponed until to-day at 11 o'clock. The St. Louis County officials are expected to arrive this morning, and they will probably throw some light on the matter. They will bring with them some genuine canceled bonds, and these will be compared with those that were sought to be negotiated. If any discrepancy is discovered the officials will, of course, make the necessary affidavits as to the forgery of the bonds uttered by the prisoners. William J. Tucker, the St. Louis detective, now staying at the Stevens Hotel, made an affidavit yesterday, in which he states that on the 22d of August he was informed by Hiram Johnson, broker, of No. 52 Broadway, that John H. Huested gave him on the previous day the following bonds, called St. Louis County bonds, and numbered 1,330, 1,331, 1,332, 1,333, 1,334, 1,350, 1,351, 1,352, 1,353, 1,354, and asked him [Johnson] to sell them for him. He further states that Johnson informed him that he sold the bonds for Huested, but before the latter called for the money he [Tucker] informed Johnson that the bonds were forgeries, and he requests that Huested may be held until such time as the officials may arrive from St. Louis to make the proper affidavits. He also says that the aforesaid bonds numbered from 1,350 to 1,354, inclusive, have never been issued by the County of St. Louis.

Hiram Johnson also made an affidavit to the effect that on the 21st of August, John H. Huested called at his office, No. 52 Broadway, and asked him to sell $10,000 St. Louis County bonds, numbered 1,330, 1,331, 1,332, 1,333, 1,334, 1,350, 1,351, 1,352, 1,353, 1,354. Deponent negotiated the sale of the bonds, but before he made payment to Huested he was informed by Detective William J. Tucker that the bonds were forgeries. Afterward Huested was arrested in his office. Detective Tucker made still another affidavit, and in it he states that on the 22d of August he was informed by John T. Hanna, of the firm of Hanna Brothers, No. 11 Wall-street, that one William Carrerar, with another man named Hurd, came to his office on that day. Carrerar said that he wanted to negotiate a loan on $10,000 St. Louis County 6s, and asked him, [Hanna,] what he could negotiate on them. Tucker further states that Hanna informed him that he [Hanna] told Carrerar that he could negotiate from 85 to 90 cents on the dollar for 60 or 90 days. Hanna agreed to negotiate the loan, and Carrerar informed him that he would bring the bonds on Thursday, Aug. 23, at 12 o'clock. Tucker says he is informed by Hanna that Carrerar uttered the bond No. 1,345, St. Louis County, to be negotiated, which was afterward found in the latter's possession by Detective Robert A. Pinkerton, and he believes the said bond to be a forgery.

John T. Hanna, who resides at No. 76 Greene-street, Brooklyn, E. D., and whose place of business is No. 11 Wall-street, made affidavit corroborating all that was contained in that made by Detective Tucker concerning Carrerar. Detective Robert A. Pinkerton also made an affidavit to the effect that he arrested William Carrerar, and on searching him found one $1,000 St. Louis County bond, No. 1,345, the one spoken of in Tucker's affidavit. Carrerar admitted that the bond was his, and that he had received it from John J. Cannon, of No. 221 West Sixteenth-street. Cannon has since been arrested and identified Carrerar (in the latter's detendent's) presence as the person from whom he had obtained the bond as above described. The detective charges Cannon with forging and uttering said bonds.

Mr. Oliver, counsel for Huested and Carrerar, was of opinion that there was not sufficient evidence to hold the prisoners, but the court, after consulting with Assistant District Attorney Herring, thought otherwise, and they were accordingly remanded until this morning to await the arrival of the officials from St. Louis. The announcement that the examination was to take place yesterday attracted a considerable crowd of curiosity seekers to the Tombs. The examination room was so crowded, and the air so stifling, that the court gave orders to have all those excepting reporters and those connected with the case expelled from the room, which was done, and then those that were inside breathed a little more freely.

Huested and Carrerar were brought before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in obedience to writs of habeas corpus and certiorari. Assistant District Attorney Herring, who appeared for the prosecution, objected to the proceedings on the ground that no official notification of them had been served on the District Attorney, as provided for by the statute. Judge Van Brunt held the objection valid and adjourned the hearing of the matter until to-day.

TESTING THE CITY'S GAS.

THE PHOTOMETRICAL ROOM.

A NEW DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—HOW THE CITY'S GAS IS TESTED EVERY DAY—THE PHOTOMETER.

Few persons in this City know that there now is, in the Odd-fellows' Building, at the corner of Grand and Centre streets, a photometrical room, belonging to the Department of Public Works; and still fewer, it is likely, have any very clear idea of the uses of such a room, and its value to the City. Preparations for the establishment of the photometrical room were begun last April, and the manufacture was commenced of instruments and appliances of all sorts to test the purity, pressure, specific gravity, and illuminating power of the gas furnished to the City, under contract, by the several companies. Nearly all its machinery—and its appointments are equaled by nothing else of the kind in the country, except those used by the United States Government in Washington—was made and put into position by Goodwin, of Philadelphia, and the expenditures amounted to scarcely $1,600. During the term of office of Gen. Porter as Commissioner of Public Works, the establishment of such a room, under the department, was broached, but no active steps were then taken to free the City from the power of the gas companies and release the companies from a responsibility which they declare, without exception, that they do not desire. Under the administration of Commissioner Campbell, however, the room was finished and opened in July, an Examiner of Gas having already been appointed in the person of Edward G. Love, Ph. B., of the Columbia College School of Mines. The situation of the present Photometrical Room—there is to be another one in the course of time on Seventy-ninth-street—was sagaciously chosen; for the mains of the New-York Gas-light Company, which supplies the lower part of the City, run up to Grand-street, and those of the Manhattan Company extend from Grand to Thirty-fourth-street. The gas of these two companies is tested by Mr. Love, together with that of the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, which obtained its charter during the reign of Tweed, and was granted the right to extend its pipes all over the City; and everything is in readiness there for the gas of the new Municipal Company, which has obtained a charter similar to that of the Mutual, when it begins operations. Above Seventy-ninth-street the Metropolitan and Harlem Gas-light Companies supply the City at present; and the material which they furnish will be tested in the Seventy-ninth-street room, when it is opened. The principal instrument in the Photometrical Room is, not unnaturally, the photometer. This photometer is considered superior, in some respects, to any other. It consists of a 60-inch graduated bar, connecting with two sperm candles on one side, and with the gas-measuring and burning appliances on the other, comprising an ordinary wet meter, a pressure gauge, and a governor. Upon the bar is a sliding box, containing what is called a Letheby disk, which is placed vertically to catch the light from both sides. All light is then excluded from the room, the ceiling, walls and floors of which are all painted a dull black; and experimenting with the disk the examiner readily learns, by the position of the box upon the graduated bar when the light falls with equal strength on both sides of the disk, whether the illuminating power of the gas reaches the required standard, that of 16 candles. The pure sperm candle, burning 120 grains an hour, is used, and the gas must be used at the rate of five cubic feet an hour. The meter, of course, shows the rate at which the gas is burning; but, as bettors frequently desire to know in regard to the man that holds the stakes who holds the man, so it is necessary that the accuracy of the meter should be tested. For this purpose a remarkable, and to the unscientific person, an almost indescribable appliance has been invented, consisting of a huge copper cylinder to hold water, and a nickel-plated globe with a capacity of precisely one cubic foot—that is to say, it contains exactly 62 321-1,000 pounds of distilled water, at a temperature of 62 degrees. There is only one other instrument like this in existence—in London. This one was made in this country, and is considered little less than marvelous that a first attempt should be so satisfactory in its result. Certainly, it speaks well for the progress of practical science in this country. The photometer has an electrical attachment by which all its operations may be instantly stopped and the lights extinguished, the examiner merely touching a button. The illuminating power of the gas furnished to the City, Mr. Love has ascertained, generally exceeds the required standard. For instance, the average power of the gas of the three companies which are now represented in the photometrical room for the week ending Aug. 18, was as follows:

New-York Gas-light Company, 16.59 candles.
Manhattan Gas-light Company, 16.56 candles.
New-York Mutual, 22.22 candles.

The Examiner of Gas is not required by the ordinance authorizing his appointment to test the purity of the City's gas, but Mr. Love has made some experiments which have shown that the amount of sulphur which it contains is comparatively small. In London, Parliament demands that the gas shall contain 20 grains of sulphur in 100 cubic feet. To purify the gas to such an extent it is necessary to pass it through lime—the oxide of iron, generally used in London, leaving a much greater amount of sulphur in the gas. The odor of the waste lime, however, is very offensive and dangerous in such a populous City as London, and the gas-light companies there are in a quandary. In this City oxide of iron and lime are both used in purifying the gas, and Mr. Love has satisfied himself that the proportion of sulphur in it certainly does not exceed 20 grains in 100 cubic feet; and the companies who furnish the gas say that 100 cubic feet of it do not contain more than 12 grains of sulphur.

Another duty of the Examiner of Gas is to test the burners used on the street lamps. The law demands the use of burners consuming three cubic feet an hour. Hitherto there have been very few examinations of burners; now and then a single one has been removed and its power tested, but now these examinations are conducted regularly, and upon a proper basis, by Mr. Love. The specific gravity of the gas of the various companies is also determined in the photometrical room, as it bears a direct relation to its illuminating power.

There are also in the room three pressure registers, which are attached directly to the mains of each company. They are self-registering, and the pressure is continually recorded on the blanks provided for that purpose. The companies are required to furnish gas at a pressure of one inch. The appliances in the photometrical-room for determining the pressure show that it rarely falls as low as that, and that at certain hours it rises much higher; for instance, between 7 and 8 o'clock, when the theatres are lighting up, and the gas is in use throughout the City, the pressure is frequently as much as three inches.

The argand burners used by Mr. Love in his experiments are the Sugg-Letheby burners prescribed by Parliament for use in London. The gas used in New-York City is, on the whole, of an excellent quality. The richest gas is that furnished by the New-York Mutual Company, of which the Examiner finds it impossible to burn as much as five cubic feet in an hour. Naphtha is used in the manufacture of this gas, and the complaint has been made that it produces smoke. The same complaint is made of the gas of the new Municipal Company, which has been tried in Delmonico's up-town restaurant. The illuminating power of this gas, however, is said to be great. It is water gas, and is made by passing steam over red-hot coals, thus decomposing the steam, so that the oxygen uniting with the carbon produces carbonic oxide, which, with the hydrogen, enriched with naphtha, forms the gas.

The Photometrical Room is, as a matter of course, a part of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, and Superintendent McCormick naturally regards the new Municipal infant with pride. The examinations are conducted in the Photometrical Room daily, and doubtless their value to the public will become more and more apparent as the work progresses.

AMERICAN PETROLEUM ABROAD.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday, the subject of the recent communication from the Bremen Petroleum Exchange, relative to the American system of testing oil and other matters, was taken up. Some time since the officials of the Bremen body wrote to the managers of the Produce Exchange here, complaining that the tests in use in this country were insufficient in several respects, and also alleging that an inspector in Baltimore had recently sailed the discharge his duty in examining a cargo of petroleum destined for a German port. The communication was referred to the Committee on Trade, who yesterday reported the draft of a reply—which was ordered to be forwarded—to the effect that the American system of tests was approved by the best authorities in both countries, and that the charges against the Baltimore inspector (who is licensed by the New-York Produce Exchange) would, if proved, be followed by his immediate dismissal. It is the intention of the board to order a rigid investigation as soon as the accused inspector returns from Europe.

THE ANNUAL CATHOLIC RETREAT.

The Roman Catholic clergymen of the archdiocese of New-York will begin their annual retreat on Monday next at St. Joseph's Seminary, in Troy. It is announced that Cardinal McCloskey, who has just returned from a visit to Newport, will be present. The purpose of the retreat is to gain strength for the better discharge of the duties of the ministry, and its special feature will be rigid self-examination, meditation on religious matters, and other religious exercises calculated to improve the spiritual mind. The exercises will be directed by Rev. Father Durthaler, of the Society of Jesus. It is understood that Vicar-General Quinn will transact the business of the Cardinal during his absence.

SUICIDE OF A HOSPITAL PATIENT.

Patrick McKenna, an inmate of the Homeopathic Hospital on Ward's Island, committed suicide Thursday night by shooting himself in the head. He had been suffering for a long time from a painful sickness, and frequently complained of domestic troubles. He committed the act in the presence of William Smith and Morris Sullivan, both inmates of the same ward. The deceased leaves a wife, who lives at the corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Ninth-street. Coroner Flanagan will make an investigation of the case, owing to the prevailing opinion that the authorities at the hospital are very much to blame for the carelessness which allowed the suicide to have a pistol in his possession when his circumstances and disposition were so well known.

RIFLE MATTERS.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT AT CREEDMOOR—THE RECEPTION OF THE BRITISH TEAM.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, engaged in rifle practice at Creedmoor yesterday. The number of men present was 248. The regiment was under command of Col. David E. Austen, late of the Forty-seventh, who accompanied the regiment as its commanding officer for the first time. Capt. Ackerman, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Capt. J. H. Story, Acting Brigade Inspector, superintended the shooting. The number who qualified at 100 and 150 yards to shoot at 300 and 400 yards was 156. Good order was maintained during the entire day, and the regiment, in falling back from one firing point to another, did so in good order. The scores of those who qualified at 300 and 400 yards were as follows, the highest attainable number being 50 points:

Sergt. Munro, 41; Private Jennings, 38; Lieut. Geer, 38; Private Moore, 36; Capt. Pasconcelli, 36; Drummer Serene, 35; Private Hogg, 35; Private Lyall, 34; Private Hamilton, 33; Sergt. Poletti, 31; Private Helsam, 31; Lieut. Norwood, 31; Corp. Kraft, 31; Private Peters, 30; Surgeon Moore, 30; Private Handover, 30; Private Lubke, 29; Private Beadle, 29; Sergt. Carr, 29; Lieut. Brown, 29; Corp. McCutcheon, 29; Private Quick, 28; Sergt. Swaney, 28; Private Peabody, 28; Sergt. Col. Beadle, 28; Private Anson, 28; Private Jones, 28; Private Lowery, 27; Sergt. Miller, 27; Lieut. Smith, 27; Sergt. Dixon, 27; Sergt. Ryan, 27; Private Ward, 26; Private Dumbleton, 26; Private Gay, 26; Corp. Cummings, 26; Private Sackett, 26; Private Burlin, 26; Private Smiley, 25; Private Brown, 25; Capt. Cocken, 25.

The Committee of Five of the National Rifle Association having in charge the international match, and the reception of the British team, held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Judge N. P. Stanton in the chair. Other members present were Gen. D. D. Wyllie, Capt. W. C. Casey, and Capt. J. G. Story. The sub-committee all reported that their work was completed, and that everything was now in readiness for the Fall prize meeting and the international match. The committee, accompanied by a few invited guests, will go down the Bay to-day, on the steamer Nelson K. Hopkins, to meet the British team, which is expected to arrive by the Inman steamer City of Richmond. The little boat will leave the stone pier at the Battery at 1 P. M. The Governor's Island Band has been engaged for the occasion to enliven the trip, and a small mountain howitzer will be used to salute the steamer upon its coming in sight. Having taken the foreign team on board, the Hopkins will return to the City, and will land her passengers at the foot of West Twenty-third-street, where carriages will be in waiting to convey the team to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Wyllie reported that the Long Island Railroad Company had promised to furnish complimentary passes to the British team over its road from Long Island City to Creedmoor, and an effort will be made to procure a similar extension of courtesies to the American team on practice and match days. A new wooden building is to be erected on the range, adjoining the present head-quarters of Superintendent Brower, at an expense of $250. The committee authorized Gen. Wyllie to procure a permanent tent for the use of the President on the range. An adjournment was then taken.

PURE TABLE WATER.

The waters of the Apollinaris Spring, in the Valley of the Ahr, Germany, are at present attracting much attention. This spring belongs to the class of acidulated soda waters, and its admirable quality has made it highly popular as a beverage for the table. It possesses a pleasant flavor and strong effervescence, containing and retaining 99 per cent. of carbonic acid longer than any mineral water, and remaining fresh and brisk long after the cork is drawn. Combining as it does the advantages of natural and artificial waters, agreeable taste, and valuable dietetic qualities, it is not surprising that it has met with the approval of Mr. J. A. Wauklyn, the noted English analyst, and has been preferred by leading British medical journals to any of the artificial waters of commerce now in use. In the United States its popularity is becoming very great. Dr. R. Ogden Doremus pronounces it free from organic impurities, and entirely impregnated with its own natural gas, and Dr. Fordyce Barker, who has used it for six or eight years, regards it as the most agreeable of mineral waters, whether drank alone or with claret, champagne or sherry, and of utility in certain catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bladder, as well as for persons predisposed to gout in its milder forms. Dr. Austin Flint, and Dr. Wm. Elliot Gerhard, who have made extensive use of the Apollinaris water, concur in approving it, and Dr. Hammond considers it far superior to vichy, seltzer or any other mineral water, and has made extensive use of it in cases of nervous irritability attended with dyspepsia and lithic acid or oxalic acid diathesis with good effect. An idea of its popularity in England may be gained when it is known that more than 5,000,000 bottles of it are annually used there, and it is steadily superseding other waters in the market. The spring from which it is bottled yields upward of 40,000,000 bottles a year, and it is put up with such care as to be free from impurity. Already its excellence has created for it an immense demand, and to meet the growing request for it an exclusive agency for its importation has been established in this City.

THE OCEAN GROVE CAMP-MEETING.

Yesterday was the last day of the greatest camp-meeting ever held in New-Jersey, and in attendance and the number converted at Ocean Grove from sin to Christ has been an unparalleled success. Thirteen thousand persons were on the grounds last Sabbath, the largest number on any day since the season opened. The last sunrise experience meeting was held in the morning in the Tabernacle, about 500 being present. Rev. Robert Andrews labored faithfully with the unsaved, and secured a reinforcement of converts. Rev. J. B. Graw, D. D., Presiding Elder, of New-Brunswick, N. J., delivered the morning sermon in the auditorium from the text, "Because I live, ye shall live also." Prayers were offered by Rev. A. E. Ballard, of New-Jersey, and Rev. E. H. Stokes, of Ocean Grove. In the young people's meetings and the Bible meetings, conducted by Mrs. Lizzie Smith, the young convert Selah Brown and others, more than 230 souls have acknowledged their conversion, and their earnestness promises well for the thoroughness of the Gospel work. In the afternoon addresses were made in the auditorium to a congregation of several thousand persons by Rev. J. B. Graw, Rev. W. B. Wood, of Philadelphia, and Rev. I. Simmons, of Brooklyn, on the subject of "Faith—Its Meaning and Its Power." A prayer-meeting of much interest followed. In the evening Rev. Dr. Kynett delivered the farewell sermon. The rush of people to their homes has begun, and every train for the south and west is heavily laden with returning passengers. The final service of the meeting will take place at 9:30 A. M. to-day in the pavilion. There will be the usual services in the Grove on Sunday. On Wednesday next the lodges of Good Templars throughout the State will hold their annual meeting at Ocean Grove. The ceremonies promise to be very interesting. Many delegates from other States will be present.

STUDYING AMERICAN SURVEYING.

The International Geodetical Association is an official union of the Government surveys of 14 countries, (somewhat similar to the Postal Union,) which holds annual meetings at Brussels, for the sake of concerting arrangements for connecting the maps of the different countries, as well as for the consideration of methods of avoiding errors and of reducing the expenses of the operations. The published journal of the last year's meeting states that an officer was sent to the United States in order to study and report upon the methods in use in the Coast Survey. He "gave some details of this gigantic work, which embraces a considerable number of degrees of longitude, and in connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans not only crosses the Rocky Mountains, but also, what is still more difficult, the vast plains of the prairies." The United States has, unfortunately, no authorized representative in the International Union. There must be much to learn from the experience of the 14 national surveys, which are so zealously studying the economics of geodesy. It appears from the report just cited that "Mr. Cairyle P. Patterson, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, received with warm approval the idea suggested to him by M. le Commandant Perrier, of making geodetical operations by night." A correspondent suggests "if it is true that night observations are of such advantage, does it become the United States Coast Survey to learn of them from a remark let fall by a European officer sent to this country for the purpose of improving European surveys?" It is to be feared that the superiority of our great survey over those of other countries will not be maintained unless means are taken by which it may avail itself of their experience.

MUSIC AT CENTRAL PARK.

The last concert of the season at Central Park will be given this afternoon at the Mall, commencing at 4 o'clock. The following is the programme:

Part I.

1. March, "La Reine de Saba."..... Gounod
2. Song, "Star of Eden."..... Halevy
3. Overture, "Zwei Blätter."..... Müller
4. Waltz, "Venus Reigen."..... Gungl

Part II.

5. Selections, "L'Africaine."..... Meyerbeer
6. Polka, "Anvil."..... Parlow
7. Aria De Concert..... Bergson
8. Waltz, "Morgenblätter."..... Strauss

Part III.

9. Selections, "Don Carlo."..... Verdi
10. Aria, "Thoughts of Home."..... Grafulla
11. Waltz, "Autograph."..... Strauss
12. Galop..... Grafulla

Finale, Popular Airs.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The hundredth excursion of the Floating Hospital will take place to-day.

Mr. P. T. Barnum, the showman, is about to ship a living white whale to England for exhibition there.

Henry Eckerson, aged 2 years, fell out of a second story window of the tenement-house No. 95 East Fourth-street, yesterday, and was fatally injured.

On the 23d inst., a horse and truck belonging to a truckman employed by Messrs. Leavitt & Co., together with eight cases of books, were stolen from the Hudson River Railroad Depot, in Varick-street.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday approved of the recent amendments to the provision and lard trade, and ordered that the same go into effect after the expiration of 10 days.

Rev. David Imrie, of St. Andrew's Free Church, Dunfermline, Scotland, arrived in this City on Monday last, and will occupy the pulpit of Westminster Church, Twenty-second-street, to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Maria Mould, of No. 18 Jones-street, who was seriously injured by the accident at Ocean Grove on the 9th inst., died yesterday of pneumonia caused by the immersion which she then sustained. The Coroner took charge of the case.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Messrs. Keenan, Cole, Lewis, Morris, and Pinckney, have been invited to attend the reception of the Governors of the various States at the Industrial Exhibition in Philadelphia.

While on board the steamer Bristol, of the Fall River Line, yesterday, Mr. Thomas McGinnis, of Cohoes, N. Y., was robbed of $900, which had been wrapped up in a piece of newspaper in his vest pocket. The thief has not yet been apprehended.

James McLoughlin, a Whitehall boatman, plunged into the water at the Battery boat-landing yesterday afternoon and rescued a boy who had been pushed overboard in a scuffle with a companion, and who, in rising to the surface, had been struck by a passing row-boat.

The funeral of Mr. Louis Phillippe De Luzi, for many years Swiss Consul at this port, took place yesterday at St. Paul's Church, the funeral ceremonies being celebrated by Rev. Dr. Houghton and Rev. Mr. Knowles. The remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

Officer Peter Farley, of the Seventeenth Precinct, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock found Mamie Hanrahan, aged 3 years, and Kate Hanrahan, aged 3 months, in the basement of No. 415 East Ninth-street, abandoned and starving. They were sent to the Central Office, and their mother, Kate Hanrahan, was afterward arrested and locked up.

Wall-street was devoid of interest yesterday. A variety of rumors were afloat concerning the new tariff to be adopted by the telegraph combination, but nothing official has been announced. It is believed that the rates between the large cities will be very little, and that the combination will levy the weight of their increased charges upon the smaller towns and country districts, where there is less danger of provoking competition.

The Coroner's jury yesterday rendered a verdict in the case of Thomas H. Harding, the Mercer-street coach-builder, who committed suicide under such tragic circumstances last Saturday at his residence on One Hundred and Ninth-street, near the Boulevard. The verdict was in accordance with the facts as published, and pronounced Harding's death to be the result of a pistol shot wound in the abdomen, inflicted by himself with suicidal intent.

BROOKLYN.

There will be music at Prospect Park this afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock.

The total number of deaths in Brooklyn last week were 279, of which 140 were classed as zymotic.

The body of a naked boy, about 11 years old, with sandy or red hair, was found floating in the Lower Bay, near Fort Hamilton, yesterday. The Coroner took charge of it.

Edward Rambery, of No. 13 Elizabeth-street, yesterday pleaded guilty to the charge of having,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 8097. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 26, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE TURKISH ADVANCE.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

CAUSE OF THE SUDDEN ACTIVITY OF THE TURKS—A GENERAL ADVANCE ALL ALONG THE LINE—THE REPORTS OF THE RECENT FIGHTING IN THE SCHIPKA PASS EXAGGERATED—BRILLIANT TURKISH GENERALSHIP—THE RUSSIANS STRONGLY POSTED AT TIRNOVA—SULEIMAN PASHA'S MOVEMENTS

Special Dispatch by Cable to The New-York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Turks have been blamed for not following up their recent successes at Plevna. Their inaction was not the result of apathy. They were waiting to attempt a movement *en masse*, deciding not to stir until all their forces were in position. The present activity shows that all the Turkish armies are acting under one supreme direction. The correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES at Bucharest writes that their forces now number 50,000 men at Rasgrad, 40,000 at Osman Bazar, 40,000 with Suleiman Pasha, and 55,000 at Plevna and Loftscha, under Osman Pasha. To-day they are faced by 200,000 Russians.

The reports of the engagement in Schipka Pass have been much exaggerated. It was only one feature of the general advance of the Turks. The villages in the immediate neighborhood of the Schipka Pass are now in Turkish hands, and heavy fighting is going on at various points, with evidences of brilliant generalship on the part of the Turks. The movement is tending in the direction of Tirnova. Reinforcements for the Russian Army are pouring in, and many more are expected. The Turks must send 20,000 men from Plevna to meet the Roumanian Army. The Russians are now as strongly posted at Tirnova as the Turks were at the battle of Plevna.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The precise object of the Turkish activity since the 21st inst. remains doubtful. All commentators fail to understand why Suleiman Pasha should waste the lives of his men by an endeavor to force the Schipka Pass by a front attack when he could effect a junction with the Turkish forces north of the Balkans by marching through the Demir-Capon Pass so as to join Mehemet Ali Pasha, or could join Osman Pasha by way of Sophia, both of these routes being unquestionably in possession of the Turks, and offering the advantage of rendering the Schipka Pass untenable for the Russians. It is noteworthy that the estimate of the forces engaged in attacking the Schipka Pass at 40 battalions comes from Russian sources, and it is pointed out that the pass does not offer a front for more than 800 or 1,000 men. On the whole, it is possible that the attack on the Schipka Pass was intended as a feint, while the bulk of Suleiman Pasha's forces effected a junction with Mehemet Ali by some more easterly defile. There have already been rumors that the advance guard of Suleiman Pasha's right wing has appeared at Bebrova, on the northern slope of the Balkans, and it is noteworthy that Mehemet Ali's army, for the first time since the commencement of the campaign, has been showing activity, as though feeling forward to meet Suleiman Pasha's advance. The reported Turkish attack on Tirova is probably merely an exaggerated version of the movement of Mehemet Ali's forces from Eski-Djuma in the direction of Agahaslar, (or Jalsar,) and the apparent object of which is to effect a junction with Suleiman Pasha on the road from Eski-Djuma to Tirnova. It is thought that a few days must clear up these points, as it is evident a crisis is approaching when the Turks must do something before the bulk of the Russian reinforcements arrive. Speaking generally, the Turks, aided by their command of the sea, have already brought up reinforcements and, though they certainly have more men coming, namely, the 35,000 from Bagdad and further levies of Militia from Asia Minor and Syria, they will represent a much smaller ratio to the number of Turks now between the Danube and Constantinople than the Russian reinforcements will bear to the Russian army in Bulgaria. Moreover, the Turkish reinforcements must hereafter be largely employed in maintaining order in the provinces which are threatened with new or revived revolts.

Reports as to the bad commissariat of the Russians continues. It is said that the troops at Sistova on Tuesday rioted because of bad provisions, and threw 100,000 moldy loaves of bread into the Danube.

The Russians on their part are making every preparation for a prolonged campaign. It is said they have contracted with an engineering firm for the construction of bridges across the Danube capable of withstanding ice. Also, instead of their occupation of the Dobrudscha being a transitory measure, as would have been the case if it was merely intended to cover a crossing of the Danube at a point higher up the stream, Gen. Zimmerman is strongly fortifying various points and receiving ammunition and siege material to an extent which shows that his occupation is not now merely as it may have been up to within three weeks ago, but that future siege operations against the fortresses of the quadrilateral are seriously intended. The Turks also seem to be arriving at the conclusion that the Russians mean serious operations in this direction. They have intrusted Prince Hassan with the task of facing and engaging Gen. Zimmerman, while Fazli Pasha operates on the Lower Danube against Kilia and Nikolaevka, supported by the fleet under Hobart Pasha. It seems certain that the fleet intends striking a blow somewhere between Suliua and Odessa, to parry which reinforcements have been dispatched from Akerman to Tartar-Bunar and Nikolaevka.

In Armenia the week has been one of utter stagnation. Both belligerents are resting on their arms. Gen. Melikoff is intent on trying to discover some weak point in the line of defense, and Mukhtar Pasha is watching every movement of the foe to ascertain the direction in which the next blow will be struck. Since the renewal of the Russian offensive, the Turks have apparently had somewhat the best of the fighting, inasmuch as they have succeeded in retaining the positions from which it was Gen. Melikoff's object to drive them; but the operations in this quarter are altogether of subordinate interest to those in Europe. It is known that the Turks have withdrawn part of their Asiatic Army to the European seat of war, while the Russians are reported to have similarly diverted part of the reinforcements originally intended for Asia.

MORE FIGHTING IN SCHIPKA PASS.

THE RUSSIANS ATTACKED ON ALL SIDES—DESPERATE ASSAULTS BY THE TURKS REPULSED—SULEIMAN PASHA CONFIDENT—DANGER THAT THE ENTIRE RUSSIAN FORCE WILL BE CAPTURED.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Advices from Goruy-Studen, dated Friday, say: "The Turks in strong force violently attacked Schipka Pass yesterday on three sides. All of their onslaughts were repulsed. At 9 o'clock in the evening a rifle corps, which had arrived as a reinforcement, stormed the heights on the Russian right flank, and desperate fighting continued till midnight, when an eclipse of the moon stopped the fighting. The Russians maintained all of their positions, notwithstanding the Turkish numerical superiority and cross fire. The Russians have now fought for four days, the whole of Suleiman Pasha's army, without partaking of rest or warm nourishment. Further considerable reinforcements are expected during the night."

A later dispatch says the fighting on Friday was confined to a lively cannonade. The Turkish left wing, threatening the Russian rear, has been driven from its position. All is quiet at Loftscha and Plevna.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 25.—Suleiman Pasha telegraphs under date of Thursday, confirming the report of Wednesday's desperate fighting without decisive result. The fighting was resumed on Thursday. The Russians are completely surrounded. We command their line of retreat to Gabrova. To-morrow a decisive assault will be made. As the Russians have not profited by the darkness to effect a retreat they risk being all captured.

WHY THE RUSSIANS WERE REPULSED.

GENERAL OFFICERS TO BE COURT-MARTIALED—A WRETCHED SYSTEM OF TACTICS NOTED—REACTION SINCE THE LATE REVERSES—THE DESCENDANTS OF THE ROUMANIANS—WOUNDED SOLDIERS FROM THE FRONT.

From our Special Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Monday, Aug. 6, 1877.

Gen. Schildner-Schuldner is to be court-martialed for neglect of duty and general incapacity; he had no outposts in rear of his position, when surprised at Plevna on the 19th of July, and allowed his first brigade to be repulsed on the 20th, and destroyed on the 23d, because he did not advance his reserves. Gen. Krüdener is to be court-martialed for neglecting to secure the hill defiles through which Osman Pasha's reinforcements passed on the 28th of July, and for general incapacity in the combat of the 29th of July, and the battle of the 30th of July. Abdul Kerim is to be court-martialed for utter worthlessness; and Eschreff Pasha is to be court-martialed for wanting to sell Rustchuk to the Russians, after the manner of Youssouf Pasha at Varna in 1828. In short, the last 10 days have been fruitful in the sacrifice of scapegoats to cover the disgrace of defeat on the one side and of inaction on the other. There is no doubt about the justice of the charges in each case, but, although the Turks have already begun to profit by their change of leaders, the remedy must be much more radical in the case of Russia before any favorable symptoms will be manifested in the condition of the Russian Army. The defeats before Plevna, at Rasgrad, at Silistria, and at Eski-Saghra are only the effects of a wretched system of tactics, and are due not so much to the incapacity as to the ignorance of the Generals. They did what they were told to do, and as well as they knew how, but they have never been taught to do better, and if, when every other civilized nation has adopted a formation in open order, the Russian officers are instructed to keep in column, they can scarcely be blamed for not deploying before they got into the range of the enemy's batteries, whose projectiles tore their dense masses into fragments. All the heroism of the troops is useless in such circumstances as these, and all the possible latent talent of any particular chief is powerless if the orders which he has received forbid its development. Messrs Krüdener and Schildner-Schuldner doubtless deserve their fate, whatever it may be, but if the great burning and shining light who planned the campaign were to be included, together with all the other old fogies of the General Staff, in the hecatomb of incapables, nothing but mere justice would be meted out and the Russians might have some chance of retrieving their lost prestige.

Long before the first shot was fired, I stated, in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, my reasons for supposing that the Russians would probably make the mistake of splitting up their Army into relatively feeble columns. I quoted the old Turkish proverb: "Whenever you see one turban, be sure that there are thousands behind." It is as true now as it was in the days of Amurath and Bajazid, and gave the opinion of the infallible Moltke that: "As the Turks entirely ignore the use of detachments and advanced guards, remaining always concentrated in mass, similar tactics must be practiced by their enemies who, otherwise, are ever in danger of being crushed by superior forces." The Russians, from the annals of all their former campaigns, were perfectly aware of this, but they neglected to profit by the experience of the past; they believed themselves to be invincible, and they have been punished. Like the person of the name of Jeshuron, who kicked and became generally unmanageable from over-prosperity, the Russians, emboldened by the easy victories in the passage of the Danube and the capture of Nikopolis, got above themselves, and with their valiant allies, the Roumanians, even went so far as to publish in the columns of the Roumanian press, 10 days or a fortnight in advance, the precise date of the surrender of Rustchuk, which, as yet, has not been regularly invested. Entirely ignoring the possibility that the governor of the fortress might not be afflicted with the same venality as the late Eschreff, or that the new Serder-Ekrem might be of a different composition from the algebraically minded Abdul Kerim, who would not let his men fight until he had found out the precise value of *x*.

There is not a little reaction since the late reverses, and a sort of misunderstanding in the camp of Agramant. Last evening a Russian officer remarked in public that matters were much more serious than his Government had anticipated. "No wonder," replied a brilliant Wallachian, whose boots are the admiration of all the cafés, and who will probably make up his mind to abandon Bucharest when he has learned that Constantinople is occupied by a Russian garrison; "no wonder that you have been beaten; if your Government had not depreciated our Army, and if we had been allowed to pass the Danube, Plevna would have been a victory, and your position would not have been so critical as it is;" and then the Muscovite rose in wrath, and said something unintelligible to me, but probably disagreeable in sound; for the descendant of the Romans left hurriedly and in disorder. For more than a month I have asked the question: "When are you going to cross?" and have received the invariable answer: "To-morrow or the day after, at latest," and such is their national vanity that a week ago was published a soul-stirring description of the advance of their heroes, music playing and banners flaunting in the early breeze of morn, the "galiant" Mano at their head, and all Bulgaria wild with rapture at their heroism; and all this, well knowing that it was an impudent falsehood, and that only one regiment—very much against its will, for the first wounded from the fight at Plevna had begun to straggle in—had been ferried over, and that all the artillery and as much of the infantry as they dared to keep were in safety on the left bank. There must have been some recriminations addressed to the Government by somebody on this refusal to obey orders, for, not content with the military explanation—that the Russians would not give them a bridge, and that the Roumanian Army was unprovided with means of transportation—the *Roumanul* has seen fit to justify the delay, on high political grounds, by the assertion that Roumania would never sacrifice her independence of action to mere expediency, and that her sons would never submit to the orders of any foreign chieftain. The true history of the affair is the following: On the 20th of July, Prince John Ghika, commonly known among his countrymen as "Gen. Zero," who is attached to the Imperial Head-quarters, was sent over with dispatches from the Grand Duke to Prince Charles, requesting that the troops at Islacs should take the place of the Russian garrison of Nikopolis, which was needed in the field. Now Ghika, who was acquainted with the contents of the letter, is patriotic and above all constitutional. So, before going to Pojana, where is his Sovereign, he called upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Coguniceano, to ask his advice. This great medicine man, in his turn, sent for the head Mamamouschi Bratiano, and the result of their united intellects was the decision that the Grand Duke's request could be complied with only on certain conditions, to wit: Whereas, the report of the said Grand Duke Nicholas to the Emperor on the operations of the Army of the Danube had been couched in terms so offensive to the Roumanians that the indignation of the whole country had been aroused; and, whereas, Roumania had not spent millions and excited the jealousy of all Europe only to become the lackey of Russia; therefore, the demands of the Grand Duke must be refused unless the said person would make another official report to the Czar, in which it should be categorically recognized that the capture of Nikopolis was in great part due to the co-operation of the Roumanian artillery, and that henceforth the right and claim of the Commander-in-Chief of the Roumanian Army to independent action should be acknowledged, beyond the possibility of any future contestation. If all this was settled, Roumania would help Russia out of her self-created difficulties; but if not, she must take the consequences, and as she had chosen to sow the wind so must she reap the whirlwind.

After coming to this decision, in private conclave, all the "medicine men" repaired to Plojana, where Prince Charles sent the answer dictated by his sages to the Grand Duke, who sent back another Roumanian warrior, Gen. Zeffcaria, on the 24th of July, with a very categorical refusal of the Roumanian proposals, and so the "braves" remained at Turnu-Magurelli, and the semi-official journal was authorized to publish to Christendom that "Roumanians never would be slaves," at which the hearts of Roumania's Spartan mothers and wifes, and still more the hearts of the sons and husbands of the same, were infinitely relieved and comforted. But the Prince was very sad about it, for he had hinted that perhaps after all his troops would be in Stamboul before the Russians could get there, and when somebody suggested that such unseemly haste would scarcely be courteous to his guests reluctantly agreed to modify his programme so far as to agree to a joint occupation of the Turkish capital, on condition that Mr. Rosetti should occupy the place of honor on the right hand of the Czar, while the Grand Duke Nicholas should ride on the left, when their allied legions entered the city of the Sultan. Still I am assured that Carol I was very low in the mind; that he was not at all satisfied with his present rôle of *héros d'Opéra Comique*, and had neither heart nor voice left him wherewith to chant the Roumanian war song. He was burning to flesh his maiden sword and win his spurs by some act of especial heroism or grand strategy, and it was very hard to damp thus his martial ardor. But then there are reasons of state more cogent than even these heroic aspirations, and Coguniceano, who has brains, even if he be destitute of the enthusiasm of his colleagues, knows that, in face of Austrian warnings, Roumanian precipitation might imperil the existence of the nation, and so the very transparent excuse of the necessity for the assertion of national self-respect was imagined to salve over the wounds made to national vanity. A few detachments are thrown over to the right bank every few days, followed by the inevitable bulletin: "Our troops retired in good order, after the completion of the reconnoissance, before superior forces of the enemy, whose losses are unknown. We have only to deplore the loss of one killed and three wounded." Occasionally to this is added, "Lieutenant X. received a contusion." This style of thing has now been stereotyped.

Some change, however, has taken place within a few days; the brave Mano has been removed to the command of another division, and a brigade numbering 8,000 men, belonging to the Fourth Division, has crossed over to Nikopolis, whose garrison has gone six miles out of town to aid in the reorganization of the two corps beaten at Plevna. The Prince is once more in jubilant, but no one knows whether the Muscovites have made the *amende honorable* to Roumania's wounded pride, or whether, as is more probable, he has been content with a verbal promise that he may have his independent command, and may get himself in and out of trouble as he pleases, provided that, during a certain time, he will consent to do Police duty.

A train of 30 wagons, containing 600 wounded Russians, left Bucharest this morning, en route for Kischeneff, and as they streamed out of the station a second contingent of about the same number came in. About 30 of the first batch were Cossacks, and, with very few exceptions—perhaps a score—all had been hit in the right or left forearm; only one man was wounded in the head, and he had his nose shot off, which will probably be put down in the catalogue of Turkish atrocities. The other 10 had caught it in the legs and feet. They all seemed much demoralized, and were evidently glad to go home. Each man wore a label around his neck, in the shape of a bit of pasteboard, inscribed with his name, the number of his regiment, the nature of his wound and where received, and his place of destination. As the carriages in which they came are simple cattle trucks, it is presumable that all the ambulance wagons have been retained for the more severe casualties. No arrangements have been made to alleviate the sufferings of these poor fellows, who have now been on the move for eight days without receiving any proper attention. At Fratesti, the first station out of Giurgevo, where they are transferred from the bullock carts to the railway, I hear that gangrene has begun to show itself, and from my personal observation I can affirm that the sanitary arrangements at this point are as disgracefully incomplete and inefficient as those of the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments which I have already signalled.

The great event of the day, however, is the arrival of two wounded Roumanians; one an officer with a bullet in his arm, the other a private with one foot to the bad. They are the first specimens, and are looked upon with as much interest as would be a dodo bird. Hitherto the national hospitals have been empty; there are more beds in them than there are soldiers in the Army, and the amount of lint manufactured by lovely women amounts to several thousand tons in weight. It was very hard that all this patriotically humanitarian labor should have been undertaken in vain. It would be so nice to nurse a hero and brush away the blue-tailed flies which trouble his repose, and generally be a ministering angel, and so much naughty romance might have grown out of it. Alas! fate was cruel, and Sister Anne looked out vainly for the coming man. What wonder is it, then, that the news of the advent of a wounded warrior should spread like wildfire through the town, and that one of the aforesaid lovely creatures, who in company with twenty more equally lovely was diligently employed in scratching away at a piece of an old sheet—what wonder can there be that she clapped her hands in a transport of gratitude to a beneficient Providence and exclaimed; "*Enfin la charme est rompu et nous avons de blessés.*" Perhaps the *blessés* did not appreciate the favor quite so highly, particularly the man who had lost his foot, but then some people are selfish by nature, and the nineteenth century is not the age of chivalry.

A report was current on Saturday night that a band of Bashi-Bazouks had crossed the Danube and sacked Alexandria. Of course, there was no foundation whatever to the rumor, but, in the present condition of the Roumanian mind, it was quite sufficient to excite the direst forebodings of future evil, and not a few of the population have made every preparation for a hasty exodus should the Turks pursue their enemy and violate Wallachian soil, and the notables of the town worried the Russian commandant of the place until the small hours of the morning with their petitions for the protection of their lives and property. There is no immediate danger of a Moslem invasion, but that the Russians estimate at a low figure their chances of holding their positions on the right bank may be judged from the vast accumulation of boats and bridge materials which they have made at Sistova. The last advices from the Southern Army are very despondent over the situation of the Gourkho and Seobaleff corps, beyond the Balkans, and it is positive that a large draft has been made on the forces of the Czarowitch to reinforce the centre at or near Biela, where the Turks have retaken the bridge. Nobody knows where the head-quarters are.

P. S.—I am assured that an enterprising peddler from Paris is making a good thing by the sale of "individual bomb-proofs," otherwise bullet-proof cuirasses, to be worn under the uniform, and that the demand far exceeds the supply.

CURRENT EUROPEAN TOPICS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Ex-President Grant and party arrived in London this morning, and are staying at the Bristol Hotel.

Silver is quoted at 54 3-16 per ounce.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN OHIO.

A LARGE ASSEMBLAGE AT ATHENS—SPEECHES BY SENATOR MATTHEWS, JUDGE WEST, AND GEN. GARFIELD—THE LATTER UPHOLDS PRESIDENT HAYES' POLICY AND DISCUSSES THE FINANCIAL QUESTIONS—DANGERS OF THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATHENS, Ohio, Aug. 25.—The Republican campaign in Ohio was in reality opened in this county town to-day. Early in the day the rural community for miles around began to pour in in all kinds of vehicles, and by the time of the opening of the meeting, at 1 P. M., the streets presented a holiday appearance. About 3,000 people assembled in the College Campus, beneath the elms. Judge Welch, of the Supreme Court, was chosen Chairman, and, after paying a compliment to the eminent speakers present, introduced Senator Matthews, who spoke for over two hours from printed slips. The following are the essential points of his remarks on silver remonetization:

The Republican Convention at Cleveland, upon the question of restoring silver to its place in our coinage, expressed itself in the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are in favor of both silver and gold as money; that both shall be a legal tender for the payment of all debts, except where otherwise specially provided by law, with coinage and valuation so regulated that our people shall not be placed at a disadvantage in our trade with foreign nations, and that both metals shall be kept in circulation as the money of the nation, as contemplated by the Constitution; and we therefore demand the remonetization of silver.

This is a very distinct declaration in favor of the re-establishment of the bi-metallic standard, and of the restoration of silver, not as a subsidiary coinage, but on an equal footing with gold, as a legal tender in payment of all debts, and in all sums, except where the law otherwise specially provides. The only conditions to its remonetization are that the coinage and the valuation shall be so regulated that we shall not suffer in our foreign trade, and that both metals shall be kept in circulation together at home. This qualification as to the coinage is undoubtedly necessary and proper. In the present relation between the market value of gold and silver bullion, it would be out of the question to permit the free coinage of silver on private account. The coinage of silver should, for the present, be made on Government account alone, and in quantities which would not prevent the circulation of gold. The single and simple limitation upon the amount coined will be ample for this purpose. There seems to be in the resolution of the convention an implication that there may possibly be existing special legislation which would forbid silver, when restored, from being a legal tender in all cases. An examination of our legislation will show that there is no ground for any such intimation.

Mr. Matthews here went into an examination of the laws on the subject and came to the following conclusion:

The fact, then, clearly appears that no part of the public debt of the United States, by virtue of any special provisions of law under which it was contracted, is payable otherwise than in coin, consisting of gold and silver of the standard value, as established by law in force on the 14th day of July, 1870. As on that date the silver dollar contained 371¼ grains of pure silver—the ancient silver dollar, the dollar of the fathers—was a lawful coin of the United States, of a standard value, and a legal tender in all sums for the payment of all debts, equally with coins of gold, the conclusion is irresistible that the United States has to-day the legal right to pay every part of its debt, principal and interest, as it becomes due, in coins of that description; and, if they cannot otherwise be procured, to purchase in the open market silver bullion at any price, no matter how cheap, and coin that description of silver dollars in any amounts needed for that purpose. The question of legal right being disposed of in that way, disposes of the question of moral right in the same way. It does not, of course, always happen that legal and moral right coincide. But here it is a question of good faith, and we have already seen that the only faith expressly pledged was to pay in coin, of gold or silver, of the then current standard value. No implication can be raised where the contract is express, and it does not alter the case to say that, in point of fact, no silver coins were in circulation, and the coinage had long before ceased. Gold coins were not in general circulation either; but what is more to the point, and quite conclusive, is that the right and option to coin silver dollars and use them in payment of debts was at the time undiminished. The silver dollar was a lawful coin, a legal tender, and the Government, neither expressly nor by any implication, gave any pledge not to resume its coinage and use it in payment. Any opinion to the contrary, that it would not be done, was individual merely—nothing but a personal conjecture—and not binding on the public authority. The law itself was notice to the world of the continued existence of the right, and no one had any ground to presume that the Government would not restore silver to its currency in lawful payment of its obligations whenever considerations of public policy, which are merely motives of public interest, should incline it so to do.

There is nothing, then, to prevent the restoration of the silver dollar to its place in our currency as an unlimited legal tender, so far as payment of the public creditor is concerned, except considerations of expediency. If to do so would depreciate the public credit, lower the market value of the 4 per cent. bonds, and interfere materially with the process of refunding the public debt at a lower rate of interest—in other words, if it shall appear to be in the public interest to pay the principal and interest of the bonds in gold, then, clearly, it ought to be done; but if we remonetize silver, we may satisfy our bonds in gold, if we are bound to do so, or if, without an obligation, we still see fit to do so, for any sufficient reason; and if, by remonetizing silver, we make it easier and cheaper to pay in gold, certainly those who claim the right to be paid in gold have no right to object. That such will be the effect is my firm conviction, and it furnishes the controlling reason why we should restore to our coinage and currency the silver dollar as proposed.

Judge West followed in a speech one hour in length. He paid his respects in opening to Messrs. Ewing and Pendleton, saying that he was ashamed that such speeches should be made in Columbus. If they were heard in a foreign land it would be supposed that we were a race of paupers and beggars. In a few well-chosen sentences he showed that the trouble was not that we have not enough paper money, but that the general market is poor. He showed that the close of every war was followed by just such a crisis as now exists. He asked if Washington was to blame because the merchant prince, Robert Morris, was placed in a debtor's cell at the close of the Revolution, or if the honored Presidents following the war of 1812 were to be blamed because times were hard. Neither should our Government now receive censure. He spoke for about one hour, when he was obliged to depart hastily, to deliver an evening speech in Marietta. At the close of his speech Judge West was heartily applauded.

Gen. Garfield was next introduced, and spoke in substance as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: We begin this campaign amid a most unusual conflict of parties and opinions, but our chief antagonist is the same we have so often vanquished. For 20 years the Democratic Party has an advantage over all its opponents from the fact of taking the negative. Every great substantive doctrine of public policy advanced by that party for 20 years has been at length repudiated even by themselves. One thing only they affirm—that they should be trusted with power. On all the leading topics of the day the Democracy are reckless and inconsistent. The same party that in 1872 declared that a speedy resumption of specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government now demands, without shame, the immediate repeal of the Resumption act. When greenbacks were needed to sustain the Government in putting down the rebellion the Democracy denounced them as unconstitutional. During all those years, when the greenback was necessary to the national life, it was an offense to the Democracy. Now they favor its retention as the best money we ever had. Such absurdities can only be accounted for by the fact that the Democracy has no principle left except to assault the Republican Party and catch the popular breeze. Not only has every effort to keep national faith been blockaded by the Democracy, but, worst of all, they have attempted to make party capital out of public distress by pretending that the efforts of the Government to improve the currency are injurious to business and laboring men. The fact is that depreciated paper has done more to destroy the business and injure the prosperity of the country than all other causes over which the Government has any control.

In closing his discussion of this question, Gen. Garfield said:

I know of no better statement of this whole question than that which was made by Gov. Hayes in his letter addressed to me on the 4th of March, 1876, in which he says: "We are in such a condition that firmness and adherence to principle are of peculiar value just now. I would consent to no backward steps. To yield or compromise is weakness, and will destroy us. If a better resumption measure can be substituted for the present one, that may be, but we can better afford to be beaten than to back out."

He then discussed the silver question at length, and traced the history of the various adjustments of gold and silver. He said that from 1792 to 1834, the ratio of 15 to 1 drove gold coin out of circulation. The act of 1834 was an error in the opposite direction and wholly expelled the silver dollar. The advocates of bimetalism believe it possible so to adjust the ratio as to retain both in circulation as legal tender, and so are willing to try the experiment, if it can be done by a general agreement among bimetallic nations, or if silver is issued to a limited amount to take the place of the one and two dollar notes; but he opposed any scheme which would inflate the currency, defeat resumption, or cripple the public credit. He opposed any scheme which would drive out gold and leave only silver in circulation.

In regard to the Southern question, he said it is useless to dispute about things which have been irrevocably settled, except as their settlement has affected the honor of the parties concerned. Some worthy Republicans charge that President Hayes made a bargain by which he surrendered the Southern Republicans to secure his own nomination. Were this true it would be in the last degree dishonorable. With full opportunities for knowing the facts, I deny that President Hayes ever made or authorized such a bargain, which would have been dishonorable alike to him and the Southern Democrats, who resisted filibustering in the late House of Representatives. The country owes them a debt of gratitude for preventing chaos, and, perhaps, civil war, despite the Northern Democratic leaders. He advocated civil service reform, first in regard to the tenure of office, which should depend upon the faithful discharge of duty; second, in freeing the appointing power from Congressional control. The President should be supported in his efforts in this direction, though he may have gone too far in depriving citizens who hold office of participation in nominating conventions within their own precincts. He regarded the recent strikes as a symptom of the greatest danger that ever threatened the nation. The danger was aggravated by the railway problem. He quoted Lord Macaulay's letter of 1857, predicting the downfall of the United States from mob violence. Our only answer is enforcement of the law against all mobs, everywhere, by all the power of the States and nation, and the assertion of the right of every man to acquire property and to keep it when acquired. He would make no compromise with communism, but demand for both labor and capital just protection of law.

A PROTECTIVE LABOR PARTY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 25.—The working men of this city met this evening at Caledonian Hall and organized under the name of the Protective Labor Party. William B. Eckert presided. A platform was adopted indorsing the Eight-hour law, the equalization of taxes, compulsory education, and a liberal application of funds for that purpose; and condemning the employment of prison labor by private persons, manual labor in factories by children under 14 years, and all laws making it conspiracy for laboring men to combine for their own protection. A committee of seven was appointed to confer with the other labor organizations now in session in this city.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY INDORSED.

DAMARISCOTTA, Me., Aug. 25.—The Lincoln County Republican Convention to-day adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That our confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of Rutherford B. Hayes remains unshaken, and that we heartily approve of his efforts for the promotion of the harmony and peace of the country, and economy and faithfulness in every department of the Government.

THE MEXICAN BORDER WAR.

A CONFLICT OF OPINION REGARDING THE POWER TO ENTER MEXICAN TERRITORY—A FORCE OF 25,000 TEXANS BEING ORGANIZED FOR A CAMPAIGN AGAINST MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department this morning:

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 24.

To Gen. Townsend, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

The following dispatch has just been received from Gen. Ord. I am of the opinion that the conversation reported in it is entitled to but little importance. The reply of the Governor of Texas to Gen. Ord's dispatch will be transmitted when received.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 24.

The following has been received from Capt. Brown: Gen. Benavides handed me yesterday the following message, to be transmitted to you:

Col. Gomez, commanding at Camargo, communicates the following telegram. In an interview I had with the commanding officer of the State Volunteers, who have arrived at Rio Grande City, he informed me that he had received orders from the Governor of Texas to pursue and arrest criminals wherever they may be found, even though it be on Mexican soil, in case they are not promptly delivered up by the authorities. I have answered him. I have orders to pursue and arrest all persons who may commit depredations on United States territory and afterward take refuge upon Mexican soil; that relative to delivering them up I shall confine myself strictly to the orders I received from head-quarters. I also notify head-quarters that there are at present organizing in Texas, according to the statement of said commander, 25,000 volunteers for the campaign against Mexico. Escobedo, his sons, and San Momoy are still in Davis. I beg, General, to call your attention to the aforesaid assertions of the commanding officer of the State volunteers in his conversation with Col. Gomez.

GEN. BENEVIDES.

I telegraphed at once to Gov. Hubbard your letter, with Capt. Hall's. My advices do not agree with the latter's. My orders prohibit the crossing on the trails after any sort of raiders where there are Mexican troops to arrest or pursue such. Benavides telegraphs that Hall proposes to cross at Camargo, and says he is authorized by orders from you to pursue and arrest all criminals wherever they may be found, even on Mexican soil. If this is so, and he crosses, unless my orders are changed, he will cross without aid from regulars. Hall, also, according to my advices, stated to Col. Gomez that there are 25,000 volunteers organized in Texas for a campaign against Mexico. Such talk, if reported correctly, is likely to stop efforts on the part of the Mexican authorities to capture and return the rescued prisoners under the extradition treaty.

E. O. C. ORD, Brigadier General.

INDIANS IN THE BLACK HILLS.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, Aug. 25.—The party of 25 persons who left here about two weeks ago for the Little Missouri River returned today. They report that on last Tuesday afternoon the party discovered Indians close to them; that they selected high ground and dug rifle pits, and that while engaged in this work nearly 500 Indians appeared on the bluff opposite, about 400 yards off, and opened fire on them. The fight lasted about four hours. Thomas H. Carr, Quartz Recorder of the Deadwood Mining District, was shot through the head and killed. Twenty-seven horses belonging to the miners were also killed. After dark the Indians withdrew, and the miners escaped, being compelled to walk 150 miles to reach this city.

HEAVY ROBBERY IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Bagnall & Loud, dealers in block and tackle fixtures at No. 139 Fulton-street, were this afternoon robbed of $20,200. Two men entered the store when the salesmen all chanced to be engaged, walked back to the counting room, and after conversing with the junior member of the firm a short time, asked to be shown something in front of the store. During his absence, it is supposed, a confederate entered by a side door, near the counting-room, and rifled the safe of $1,200 in money, and notes, mortgages, &c., valued at $28,000. The robbery was not discovered until the men had been gone half an hour.

A MILITARY PRESENTATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—Gen. J. S. Dickerman, recently promoted to the command of the Ninth Brigade, was presented to-day by his friends here and in New-York with a full set of personal and horse equipments, costing at least $700. Gen. Dickerman is a great Albany favorite, and will be remembered among New-York Masons as an Illustrious Brother of the thirty-third degree.

A GREAT BRIDGE BLOWN DOWN.

TERRIBLE CYCLONE IN THE MISSOURI VALLEY—TWO SPANS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD BRIDGE CARRIED AWAY—TRAVEL INTERRUPTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 25.—A tornado or cyclone passed down the river at 5:30 this morning, and destroyed nearly one-fifth of the Union Pacific Railroad Bridge. The storm was one of the most severe that has visited this section in years. It is stated by one or two of the railroad employes who witnessed the fall of the two spans that the storm-cloud came from the north-east and traversed the surface of the river for some distance, fairly dividing the water in its course, and piling it up in solid walls on either side of its track. Just before the bridge was struck the wind suddenly shifted from north-west, and almost instantly following the disaster it was followed with rain and hail. A night watchman, who was in his house at the Iowa end of the bridge, went down with the shore span, and was for half an hour or more pinned down by the twisted and shattered wreck. On extricating himself he started in a small boat and made his way to the Nebraska side, to give the alarm, as the telegraphic communication had been broken by the fall of the bridge. He arrived at the train dispatcher's office in time to prevent the 5:10 A. M. train from going upon the bridge. This man is of the opinion that the bridge was struck by lightning, as he says he saw it when it went down, and that it was one sheet of flame. The leading electricians here do not believe this as they say the columns, which reached far into the water, were most excellent conductors of electricity. One of the spans fell into the water while the shore end was scattered about the southern embankment like an over-turned rail-fence. The southern rail along the entire length of the bridge left standing was drawn with the fallen spans into the river, while the north rail was twisted and bent out of shape. There is no boat here by which passengers and freight can be transferred across the river, and they will be obliged to go by way of Plattsmouth and the Missouri Valley Railroad. General Superintendent Clark arrived here from the East this morning by way of Plattsmouth, and began at once the task of re-establishing telegraphic communication. This done, he telegraphed Eastern bridge builders for the cost of a wooden truss for a temporary bridge, and also of iron work for a permanent structure. It will probably take all of three months to replace the destroyed spans. In the meantime, it will be a severe blow, not only to the business men of Omaha, but of the entire Missouri country. The loss is estimated at $350,000.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

THE WIND BLOWS A TRAIN FROM THE TRACK ON THE NEW-LONDON AND NORTHERN ROAD—SEVERAL TRAIN HANDS GO DOWN WITH THE WRECK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 25.—A violent rain-storm, which began in the north-east and gradually veered to south-west, set in here this evening, and during its continuance badly washed the road-bed of the New-London and Northern Railroad, between this city and Norwich. One wash-out was a short distance below Norwich, and the other two at Thorneville and Mohegan, the latter place a flag station about eight miles north of New-London. As the northward bound accommodation train, which leaves here at 5 o'clock this evening, was within a quarter of a mile of Mohegan, it came suddenly upon the wash-out. The engine, tender, and baggage-car were precipitated into the River Thames, along the bank of which the track runs. The two passenger cars of the train remained on the track, and escaped injury to themselves and inmates.

Engineer William Ricker, Fireman Herbert Beebe, Baggage-Master Nathaniel Palmer, and Train Inspector John Nolan went down with the wreck. All are very badly hurt, but in the excitement attending the affair it is impossible to learn the extent of their injuries. They are said, however, to be fatal ones, except in the case of Nolan, who escaped with broken legs. A wrecking train with several surgeons was dispatched to the scene of the accident at 11:15 this evening. The Norwich and Worcester freight train is prevented from reaching this city by the wash-out at Thamesville. At 11:30 o'clock the steamer City of Boston, of the Norwich and New-York Transportation Line, was sent up the Thames River to Allen's Point, where it will take on the freight and passengers of both trains, carrying those going north to Norwich, and bringing the others to New-London here. So far rain ceased at midnight: fall, two inches.

LATER.—Dispatches from the scene of the accident state that Michael Curley, baggage master, is also seriously hurt. Beebe, the fireman, is badly scalded. The obstructions at Thamesville are now overcome, and the Brattleboro train due here at 9:30 P. M. has reached the w

THE LAND OF THE PHARAOHS

HAREM LIFE THE CURSE OF EGYPT.

WILL THE EXISTING WAR AFFECT THE HAREM SYSTEM—SLAVERY IN ITS WORST FORM—AN INSTITUTION OF THE KORAN—HOW THE LAW IS DISREGARDED BY THE KHEDIVE—FOREIGN INFLUENCE—THE SURVEYS IN LOWER EGYPT—EXCESSIVE TAXATION.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sunday, July 29, 1877.

The native population of Cairo is so orderly that there have been no fears among intelligent foreigners of a Mohammedan émeute in the city. However, last evening illustrated how readily Mussulman fanaticism may be inflamed. Three emissaries, (Sheiks,) who had quietly arrived from Constantinople, made their appearance in the Moosky—the principal business street of the Arab part of the city—and began a harangue among their coreligionists. They soon attracted a great crowd, who were not long in taking up the cry of the Sheiks: "Long live the Sultan, and death to the Christians!" The crowd was increasing and the excitement spreading when the Chief of Police appeared on the scene with about 100 of his force, the officers of whom are mostly Italians, and arrested some of the principal disturbers of public order, and sent them to the saptish. It is said that the three Sheiks have been sent to the Khédive, at Alexandria, and that on the same day there was a similar disturbance there, in which two Italians were killed—the difficulty growing out of a discussion of the war news of the day. It is suggestive that on this same day a dispatch was indiscreetly posted in Cairo, and, perhaps, in Alexandria, saying that the foreign Ministers at Constantinople had advised their Governments to make better provision than exists for the protection of their respective subjects, as there were fears of an outbreak among the Mussulman population. Do fanaticism and cowardice need further invitation? To-day there is nulletined a reassuring dispatch, purporting to be from Constantinople, to the effect that the Ulema desire all good Mussulmans to abstain from acts of violence, as their good conduct is now on trial before Christian Europe; but, at the same time, there is a wild rumor flying the streets and cafés, believed by many of the apprehensive foreign population, that the Police had discovered 3,000 stand of arms and quantities of ammunition stowed away in an old mosque, near the scene of the Cairo disturbance above referred to. The rumor could not be traced beyond a Russian brain.

Left to themselves, so far from Constantinople—the centre of excitement—there would be little fear of any present disturbance by the Mohammedan population here. But, interested as we are here in the future, in the real progress of Egypt, which, notwithstanding it is almost politically independent, is socially with the Turks, mastless and rudderless, in the great sea of Mohammedanism, it is useless to ask, what effect will the existing war have upon an institution [haarreem] common to Turkey and her Mohammedan dependencies? and which bears such important relations with their future welfare, and nowhere supported with more magnificence than in this rich valley of the Nile. The haarreem looms up, front and foremost, as a dynamic as well as inertial power—as the Turkish Empire's great evil-generator, at which all progressionists—all who wish well of Egypt—should dire their shafts, for, making some allowance for weak human nature's shortcomings everywhere, it is to this institution and its maintenance, with all its ignorance, superstition, envy, jealously, and intrigue, that may be traced lying, backsheesh, blackmail, bribery, forgery, theft, and corruption generally, high and low, and exorbitant taxes, cruelty and murder, emasculation and slavery and all their concomitants, as well as that intensity of fanaticism, now so peculiarly Mohammedan, which the Sheiks (with their shervishes) are ever prepared to fan, and which is the offspring of that ignorance so sedulously maintained in the haarreem; for, although the first wife may know something, generally all of the hundreds who afterward enter the haarreem do so as slaves—coming from the very depths of barbarism, ignorance, and superstition. And these are the mothers, the educators of youth, upon whom hang future hopes. The word haarreem itself, if not originally the plural of hhaar (hot) as cherubim is of cherub, certainly suggest a hell on earth, as we know the institution with its sooty guards, and, in later times mythologists may, if they do not seat Pandora as Queen of the Haarreem, at least, trace some connection between it and her box, from which flowed so many world-inflicting evils. They who believe in radical measures think an exodus of the Agas—the Contralto Knights and Regulators of the Haarreem—is now in order. This, certainly, would destroy the magnificence and great power for evil—physical, moral, social, and political—of the institution, which could then exist only in miniature [and controllable, as it is now among the poorer class, and where it is, partly as an imitation and by the sufferance and consistency of Pashas and rulers, who themselves are lords of great establishments. Measures so complete being out of the question, one's attention is directed to slavery itself, for all who are connected with a haarreem, save the lord and mistress, are slaves. Were the Khédive's engagements with other powers for the suppression of the slave trade fulfilling, the haarreem would doubtlessly lose its influence and power within a generation. But the trade continues, and this and a future letter shall be suggestive of the why and the wherefore. Efforts—such they are called—are made at either end of the line of trade, one to cut off the supply and the other to quench the demand. It is to this end of the line that attention is now directed—this end, where a recent United States Minister at Constantinople, in a published dispatch, suggested that the paramount efforts should be made with any expectation of immediate success; it was only when the market was destroyed in places washed by the Atlantic that the trade on the West African coast received a deadly blow.

When all see that haarreems are kept to their full, it is hardly necessary to go beyond into particulars to show the existence of the trade, which is only a little less noisy and open, when foreigners are near, than it was a few years ago. Still, it may be stated that the haarreems of hundreds of slaves, &c., of the late Mafeetish (Minister of Finance) were checked down to bidders in a Mohammedan assemblage, and that thousands of slaves have since come down the river from Darfoor and elsewhere, all of whom have disappeared in the slave market here, the heart of the Egyptian trade. Not only is there a constant supply of these blacks, but of the more valuable and lecherous Abyssinians and even of the beautiful Circassians and Georgians, who enter the establishments only of the more wealthy. Such is the Khédive's new and young wife, with whom he has solaced so many of his troubled hours during the recent months. There, upon the banks of the Nile, in his cosy palace, he had a retreat from the panicky news of Constantinople and rumors of succession in Egypt—addressed, as is said he was, in a firman of the new Sultan, as Governor-General, instead of by his well-worn and hitherto recognized title of Khédive. Driven by stress of hot weather, he has taken his companion and his haarreem and gone, with the heads of Ministries and their haarreems, to the bracing sea air and baths of Alexandria and vicinity—the only Egyptian watering-place—the only place to which one can change his location during the Summer's heat with any prospect of relief from the crisping desert winds. Time being a drug of the country, absolutely unavoidable business only is now attended to, and this with more than the usual Pashalic repulsion and leisure, and in keeping with his instinctive ideas of pleasure and repose.

After this ramble is resumed the subject of the haarreem, which is powerful not only in its hoary traditions, but as a graft upon, as an institution of, the Koran; household slaves, limited by the purse only as to number, color, age, or—sex I was about to write, recognised upon almost every page of the Koran, become in the haarreem concubines, provision being made by the Koran for their welfare as wives when they become mothers, just as in the case of the present gentlemanly Prime Minister of Finance, whose mother became a wife of the Khédive only after she became a mother in one of his haarreems. In any similar case, should there exist already the Koran's allowance of four wives, it is only necessary to divorce one of these, which is easily done without a lawyer, to make room for the new one, whose royal offspring is thus legitimized, she herself freed, and exalted to the *ne plus ultra* of all her ambitions and hopes, as princess and mistress over a haarreem. Not only is the institution intimately connected, as they see it, with their religion, but the Koran furnishes the Mussulman all his ideas and rules of life—moral, social, and political. The head of the State being also head of the Church, they are to the faithful inseparable. Foreign influence has only recently imposed upon Egypt tribunals with European ideas of justice; but these exist only that the foreign population may receive justice as it is known in Christendom. Between native and native the Code Koran yet decides.

But, you ask, with all the professions which are heard from high quarters of a desire for the extinction of slavery, is there no municipal law there aiming to destroy, limit, or check the trade—the demand? Yes, but for the eye of the foreigner only! It is cake for Cerberus. In Cairo, for club the initiated read Monaco, just as in enterprising America, between the letters a-p-o-t-h-e-c-a-r-y, is read saloon. As already hinted, not only does every Mohammedan in the country, from the Khédive down, personally disregard the law himself, in entering the market to keep the harreems filled to their capacity, but they Government, its agents, detectives, Police, Sheiks, and what not, in fact every man, woman, and child old enough to distinguish a Christian, who are of the Mohammedan persuasion, and other natives, too, seem to conspire to protect each other in this illegitimate commerce. They all violate the law, and stand or fall together. Notwithstanding the fact that the Khédive is the chief of the institution, it has been said that he desires it to die with him, and that the Princes shall now have only one wife; but, young as the married ones are, (aged 24, 24, and 25,) they already have their haarreems, slaves, and, of course, concubines. A short time ago an Egyptian in my employ bought at public sale a Darfour slave, a new importation, paying for her 21 napoleons. In her household work she did not attain the exacting Arab standard, so this young man, in a passion, threatened her, and this is more imprudent than a beating, as it leaves marginal play for the imagination. The following night she disappeared with all his wife's valuable jewelry, which even the poor hero often have as heirlooms. There was no hesitation at all in putting upon the track all the machinery of the Government and Mohammedan society's ignorance and superstition, in the persons of policemen, Shieks, soothsayers, and old hags. It is true that he has not yet captured her, but the confidence with which he commenced and has continued the search for a slave—with which he divulged what one would have thought was his secret, is assuring enough that the law upon the subject is a dead letter. The remedy is not simply in having a distinct civil as well as church polity, for violators of law are not apt to be its sincere executors. If, then, there is no hope that an antidote may emanate, or even can evolve, from the Church itself, may it be expected that this war will impose any extraneous influences for the destruction of the cancerous haarreem, which is eating the vitals of this as well as the other dependencies of the Mussulman Empire?

The surveys in Lower Egypt, written of in my last letter, have been, as then divined they would be, discontinued. If, when they ceased, they had not already served their purpose, at least the fact was learned that Americans were not to be bribed in their acreage computations; and it was, perhaps, thought that downright starvation taxes can be more readily collected without their presence—starvation is said, for children of the fellaheen are often seen now picking up trash cast away for the dogs. Everything is taxed, even chickens. The donkey-boy pays, besides other taxes, $10 tax for his donkey, sometimes exceeding its value, as the tax upon land often does. Even the little bootblacks—real Arabs—who receive only a half cent for polishing a pair of shoes, are taxed, on their occupation, an Egyptian pound ($5) a year. In one of the provinces, where these surveys have been made, a body of 650 tilled feddans (acres), of ordinary value, pays $25,000 yearly taxes. Upon all the lands in that vicinity there were recently collected an additional $24 (about) per acre, as war tax; but to succeed in doing it you may conceive the cruelties enacted over Lower Egypt when you hear that there were bastinadoed in one day, in a single small district within the survey of one of these officers, 56 Shieks, each of whom then promising the deficient amount for the morrow, returned to his village and pursued a similar course of cudgeling his people with a vim indicative of apprehension for his own life. After the proprietor sees his only resources in a sale of the land, he even offers to give it up for the taxes and abandons it, only to be compelled under the lash to return and work the land in the interest of the relentless Government. Notwithstanding the land tenure is hereditary, the Government looks with no favor on its transfer to foreigners, from whom the sweeping taxes cannot be collected—fearing collusion to escape these extraordinary taxes, such transfers are not usually suffered to be made. Practically, the State absorbs everything—property, time and labor, body and soul, and it is impossible for the Egyptian, who knows only Egypt, to escape the cruel exactions. Canals are made and repaired by forced labor; Pashas' lands are often thus cultivated; and the poor fellaheen is frequently held to such work when his own crops are dying with thirst. His donkey and his cow go with him, and these he must feed while doing his forced labor, and when done he also is required to pay his share of taxes laid ostensibly to pay for this very work. One who has been a great deal among the agricultural population says that he has about come to the conclusion that there are no taxes—when the Government wants money the bastinado and sword procure it. The fate of the fellaheen is indeed sad.

A REMARKABLE BLOCKADE.

THE WORST JAM OF WAGONS SEEN ON THE WEST SIDE FOR MANY YEARS—SERIOUS INTERRUPTION OF BUSINESS.

There was a sudden improvement in business yesterday on the west side of the City, from Canal down to Liberty-street, and between Greenwich-street and the river, which came with such a rush as to somewhat obstruct itself. For several hours during the morning there was a mass of wagons in the streets about Washington Market and for two blocks from the river as far north as Canal-street, which taxed to the uttermost the ingenuity of policemen and the drivers of teams to break up and distribute. It evidently began to form when the market wagons gathered early Friday night. They then came in unusual numbers, lining all the streets and lapping many of the crossings. When the grocery wagons appeared yesterday morning, they too seemed to come in unusual numbers, and, as ill-luck would have it, there seemed to be an immense quantity of merchandise on the move toward all the freight depots, and the trucks carrying it soon found themselves in the midst of an almost immovable pack of other wagons. The trucks and market wagons from the ferry boats added to the jam, and toward noon, having existed in a more or less aggravated form since early morning, the confusion became intense. Policemen in extra numbers appeared and lent their aid and loud counsel to the exasperated drivers of horse cars and peach wagons, but so intricate was the mass of vehicles, and so slowly were they separated and reduced in number, that it was long after 2 o'clock before the streets were again in their every-day condition. The blockade delayed many travelers, causing them to lose boats and trains, and greatly annoyed truckmen who were hastening to steamers and freight trains with goods that demanded immediate dispatch. The teams nearest the river suffered the most delay, as on West-street there were few spaces sufficient to permit of turning or releasing wagons, and they were obliged to wait for hours until the more distant lines of wagons had been reduced and broken up. Pedestrians from and to the ferries were compelled to pick their way between the close ranks of wagons and street cars, assisted, where it was possible to extend assistance, by policemen, who were spattered with mud from head to foot. A few slight accidents occurred in the jam, and a number of delayed ice-venders lost their stock, which melted away while they waited for the breaking of the blockade.

BURGLARY ON BROADWAY.

THREE BUILDINGS ENTERED BY THIEVES—A FRUITLESS SEARCH BY THE POLICE.

At a few minutes after 10 o'clock last night Patrolman Junger, of the Fourteenth Precinct, discovered that the side door of No. 560 Broadway, between Spring and Prince streets, was open. The building is occupied, in its lower story, by Henry Feltar, as a wholesale grocery and liquor store, and two of the upper floors are occupied by Benton & Nelson and J. Berlin, dealers in straw millinery goods. Junger gave the alarm, summoning assistance from the station-house of the Fourteenth Precinct, and, stationing a guard at the door, three officers proceeded to examine the building. A mere glance at the lower door satisfied the officers that it had been forced open, and another door at the head of the first flight of stairs had been rudely broken open with a crowbar. The scuttle leading to the roof was open, and on the roof a heavy crowbar and a dark lantern were found. No further traces of the burglar or burglars were found in this building, and the building No. 558 Broadway, adjoining, so far as the officers could ascertain, had not been robbed. On the second door of No. 556 Broadway, however, to which the officers also found an open entrance in the roof, the burglars had evidently been at work. The premises belong to Davis & Stein, importers of feather goods, and the floor was covered with overturned boxes, all of which were empty. While the search was proceeding a crowd collected in the street below, and the officer at the door of No. 560 had hard work to preserve order. When the officers descended, after their first investigation, they were confident that the thieves were still concealed in one of the buildings. Half an hour later, however, another investigation was made, and no further trace of the thieves was discovered. The scuttle on the roof of No. 564 Broadway was open, and the thieves might easily have escaped through the lager-beer shop on the ground floor. Mr. Kruger, the keeper of the beer saloon, heard light steps upon the stairway leading to the floor above his shop while the officers were conducting their first investigation, but found no one there when he went to look. There is a window on the second story of his building, opening upon a shed, by means of which an agile person could easily reach Prince-street. Thus far, of course, the amount of the loss is unknown.

THE TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ITS SUCCESSFUL OPERATION—A MAN WHO WANTS TO "LIVE FOR A PURPOSE"—CRIME AND ITS PUNISHMENT.

The substance of the testimony given by medical experts at the inquest on Walter Robert Williams, whose death occurred in June, consequent upon the loss of four ounces of blood during transfusion, will be readily recalled, an account of the examination having been printed at length in local journals, and afterward extensively quoted both in Great Britain and in this country. The drift of this testimony was to the effect that the operation of transfusion is an exceedingly hazardous one, and that it should be resorted to only in extreme cases. There are a number of risks involved in it. If the blood becomes chilled during transmission, if the slightest clot reaches the receiver's vein, or if a particle of air enters the opened vein of either party, instant death results. Accordingly, the operation is always undertaken reluctantly, and its details and results are of paramount professional interest. It was recently performed successfully in Williamsburg, under conditions that are considered especially unfavorable. The patient was John Adam Kohlepp, of Ten Eyck-street. For four years he was a sufferer from consumption, and for six weeks preceding the operation he had not left his bed, and had become emaciated and listless; violent tuberculosis had affected him; his left lung was nearly eaten away; and even under strong doses of morphine sleep was almost impossible to him. Dr. Charles J. Stahl, who attended him, was persuaded, for reasons that will be stated, to perform the operation of transfusion upon him. A volunteer to give the blood was found in the person of Louis Burkhardt, of Stagg-street—a strong, healthy man. On the afternoon of July 11 the parties met at Kohlepp's bedside, and the instruments having been prepared and placed in warm water, Burkhardt's arm was bandaged to swell the blood-vessels, and a vein pricked with a lance. Four ounces of blood were drawn and emptied into a small porcelain dish, where they were rapidly beaten with a wisp prepared for the purpose, to which the fibrine clung, leaving the strengthening properties of the blood behind. This residue was in turn poured into a glass vial attached to one extremity of a rubber tube, the other extremity of which extended about three-quarters of an inch into an air trap in the form of a glass globe set upright upon a stand. From the further side of the base of the globe another rubber tube, whose connecting extremity is at a lower elevation than that of the first tube, is depended, which terminates in a hollow needle similar to that used in hypodermic injections. The instrument is known as Whitehouse's. It is kept constantly in warm water during the operation. The blood passed through the instrument rapidly, and was injected into the patient's median basilic veins, at the hollow of the elbow. Before the operation began Kohlepp's pulse was feeble and accelerated, but as soon as the blood entered his system the pulse beat slower and fuller, and a gentle perspiration appeared upon his body. Then his face became turgid and congestive symptoms appeared, causing a temporary discontinuance of the operation. After about 20 minutes, the congestive trouble having subsided, three ounces more of blood were transfused. At this point Burkhardt complained of weakness and thirst, but his system was not impaired, having previously undergone frequent venesection in Germany. He remained at home for a day to escape any possible ill effects from the loss. As soon as he quit the room Kohlepp fell asleep, not awaking for seven hours; he then ate with apparent relish—a thing he had not done for months, and again fell asleep. On the day following he dressed himself, but did not venture beyond his room; four days later he walked upon the street without assistance. On July 26 a second operation was performed, in which four ounces of blood were transfused. Since then he has been convalescent; night sweats have entirely left him, his bread is healthy; the short, hacking cough that attends the disease is no longer troublesome, and for a week past he has done several hours' light work daily. On Sunday last he walked two and a half miles. The operation will be again repeated within a month in the hope of arresting the disease by cicatrization, it being considered impossible to eradicate it.

Kohlepp appears to have a somewhat remarkable history. During the Schleswig-Holstein war, in 1864, he was a Sergeant in one of the engineer corps of the Prussian Army. At the siege of Duppel, which virtually ended the war, when all the superior officers of the corps had been killed or disabled, he placed himself at the head of the men, and in person climbed one of the outer towers of the city and hauled down the Danish flag. He received a stroke from a sabre, while in the act, which bared his skull from the eye to the top of the head; the cut was fully eight inches long, and an ugly scar yet remains. For this act of gallantry he received the personal thanks of the German Generals commanding the allied forces, was promoted to the rank of Captain and presented with a medal of honor. It seems that either during the war or soon after it he and three others conspired to murder a certain Baron who had provoked them by some act of tyranny, and for this purpose one of them made some pretext to challenge the Baron to a duel, which was accepted, his brother, who was one of the conspirators, acting as his second. As the account appears, the Baron was assassinated, and it was given out and believed that he fell in the duel. The four then bound themselves by a solemn oath to not reveal the secret of the murder for a term of years, and the Baron's brother, thus assured that the secret was safe, acquired possession of the estate of the deceased. In the course of a year or more he exercised his authority in such a direction that the three engaged with him in the murder quit the country for safety. They arrived in America in 1867. Since then two of them have died, and Kohlepp's life has been prolonged by the means stated. Dr. Stahl was persuaded to attempt the operation of transfusion upon him by Kohlepp's earnest solicitations that his life might be prolonged for three years, because he "had a sacred duty" to perform. Documents were also submitted to Dr. Stahl and a number of the patient's friends which satisfied them that his story, as above stated, was not without foundation. Kohlepp will reveal no names or dates, but alleges that if his life is spared he will be able to present conclusive documentary proofs to the Prussian authorities of the murder and its details. He seems to feel especially bitter toward the present Baron, whom he denounces as a villain and a usurper. If Kohlepp's account of the fact of a murder and of his participation in it is true, his case is amply illustrative of the lagging retribution for crime. When he arrived in this country he had a family, some pecuniary means, and was a robust, strong man. That was 10 years ago. For four years he has not been able to do steady work, and during about half of that time he has been confined to his room. Besides, his wife has deserted him, and a son recently decamped with all the money that had been saved.

A WILLIAMSBURG JUSTICE SHADOWED.

The affidavits in support of the charges preferred against Justice Herman L. Guck, of the Fifth District, Brooklyn, were served on him yesterday. Some of them are very strong and damaging in their character if they can be sustained, and others are in preparation which the plaintiff, Mr. James Myers, claims are still more conclusive as evidences of his malfeasance. The main points of the complaint are that Justice Guck and his son, W. A. Guck, who is a lawyer practicing in his father's court, are virtually partners and share in the business of the law, and they have permitted a rumor to that effect to gain a wide circulation in order to increase their business. The instances cited in the affidavits served yesterday are illustrations of partiality in adjudication and of the receipt in numerous instances of fees and overcharges not allowed by the laws of the State. Justice Barnard has ordered a hearing on the second Monday in September, when it is required that the accused show cause why he should not be removed from office.

DANGERS OF THE PLATFORM.

As the way express over the Erie Railway passed Clifton Station about 8:15 last evening, a colored man went out on the rear platform of the last car, and at the sharp curve near Weasel Creek the oscillation threw him to the ground. A passenger gave the alarm and Conductor Tenney at once backed his train to the spot, and found the man lying between the tracks where he fell, insensible, his head badly fractured, and his arm broken. He was taken to Passaic on the train, and Dr. Herrick, who was immediately summoned, pronounced his case hopeless. The man died at about 10 o'clock. His name was Thomas Thompson, a basket-maker by trade, 24 years old, and he leaves a wife and four small children. Acting Coroner James A. Sprout, who was a passenger on the train, granted a burial permit in accordance with the facts.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

George Peabody Wetmore is at the Brevoort House.

Col. Charles Tracey, of Gov. Robinson's staff, is at the Hoffman House.

Judge O. C. Pratt, of San Francisco, is at the Sturtevant House.

Lieut.-Commander John C. Kennett, United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. A. Bentley, United States Commissioner of Pensions; Lieut.-Gov. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts; Gabriel de Bibouny, French Vice-Consul at Richmond; and Capt. B. Milford, of England, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SPORTS ON LAND AND WATER

THE RACING AT SARATOGA.

THE HONORS DIVIDED BETWEEN THE FAVORITES AND OUTSIDERS—COURIER WINS THE MILE DASH, LADY SALYERS THE MILE AND A HALF HANDICAP, BOMBAST THE MILE AND A QUARTER RACE, AND TROUBLE THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—The weather to-day has been cloudy, and the atmosphere so terribly oppressive that it became more of a labor than pleasure to make the journey to the race-course. The programme was so attractive, however, that the ladies could not resist the temptation offered them, and consequently the grand stand presented a gay appearance. It was one of the most successful days of the meeting, both in point of attendance and the character of the racing. The races were equally divided between the favorites and the outsiders. Courier, the favorite in the first race, a dash of one mile, won a victory for the Western stable of Dixon and Wimmer, but their representative in the second race, Bradamante, was badly beaten by Lady Salyers, the most popular success of the day. The third race occasioned great interest, for it was reported that Bombast was quite lame, but as he appeared on the track when the race was called it was said that the report was gotten up for betting purposes. He was lame, however, and therefore ran a wonderful race. The judges demanded his appearance to examine him after the day's racing was over, and as he was led along his lameness was fully shown. The steeple-chase, which concluded the day's sport, occasioned the usual amount of enthusiasm. The mutual pools were largely patronized, and paid on the first race $11 50; second race, $14 80; third race, $25 40; fourth race, $8 30.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE MILE DASH.

The Consolation Purse, for beaten horses, commenced the day's entertainment. There were eight entries, and six of them sported colors when called upon. These were Medinger's First Chance; McDaniel's Sister of Mercy and Glen Athol filly; Bowie's Mary; Dixon & Wimmer's Courier, and J. W. Crawford's Dan K. Although Courier and Dan K. sold for even money yesterday, there was considerable plunging on the former before the start, and he became a firm favorite at $150, Dan K. selling for $90, Mary $87, McDaniel's pair $60 and First Chance $31. There was considerable delay in getting them off, but finally the flag fell on the fifth attempt, and the Glen Athol filly shot to the front, closely followed by Mary, then Sister of Mercy, with First Chance and Courier together and Dan K. moving off slowly in the rear. As they went round the turn Courier took the second place from Mary, and the latter was also passed by Sister of Mercy. The Glen Athol filly made the work very rapid, and when the quarter pole was reached she was a length and a half in advance of Courier, who was a length ahead of Sister of Mercy and Mary, running head and head, with First Chance a length and a half behind them and Dan K. a length in the rear. As they went along the back stretch the Glen Athol filly continued to cut out the work and Courier still held the second place, but Sister of Mercy had parted company with Mary and was at Courier's saddle-girth. When they reached the half-mile pole the Glen Athol filly was leading only a length, but she soon ran round the lower turn Spillman set sister of Mercy going and she passed both Courier and her stable companion, and assumed the lead by a length. Near the three-quarter pole Courier passed the Glen Athol filly and challenged Sister of Mercy, and, turning into the homestretch, the latter was leading by half a length only. She maintained her lead to the furlong pole, however, but then Courier outran her and came to the front, winning the race by a length in the fast time of 1:44¼. Sister of Mercy was second, a length in front of Mary, who was two lengths ahead of Dan K., who ran up the stretch very fast.

THE MILE AND A HALF HANDICAP.

The second race was a handicap of a mile and a half for three-year olds, which brought out Dixon & Wimmer's ch. f. Bradamante, McDaniel's Lady Salyers, and Doswell's Bushwhacker. Notwithstanding that Bradamante carried the top weight, she was a decided favorite, especially as the stable appeared to be in form by the victory of Courier in the first affair. She brought $375, against $195 for Bushwhacker and $190 for Lady Salyers. The distance being a mile and a half, the three were taken down to the half-mile pole, and without delay they were sent on their journey, with Bradamante in the lead, Bushwhacker second, and Lady Salyers in the rear. Coming around the lower turn the favorite showed a length in front of Bushwhacker, while Lady Salyers was pulled three lengths in the rear. At the three-quarter pole Bushwhacker was on even terms with Bradamante, but at the furlong pole the latter again worked to the front under a strong pull, and finished the first half mile of the race in 52¾ seconds, leading Bushwhacker half a length, while Lady Salyers was three and a half lengths behind them. Going round the turn, Bradamante shook off Bushwhacker, leading him a length and then two lengths, but finally, at the quarter pole, there was nearly half a length of daylight between them, while a length of space divided Bushwhacker and Lady Salyers. In this manner they ran home, distance down the back stretch, but then Spillman used his whip freely on Bushwhacker, who was inclined to lag, and responding to it he closed to the tail of Bradamante, while Barrett let Lady Salyers get within half a length of Bushwhacker. Coming round the lower turn, Bushwhacker challenged Bradamante, and, after getting even with her, showed his neck and shoulders in the van, while in the meantime Lady Salyers came up and was lapping Bradamante at the saddle-girth. The brush round the turn was very exciting, and aroused the enthusiasm of the spectators. At the three-quarter pole Bradamante and Bushwhacker were apparently even, and Barrett had failed back a little with Lady Salyers in order to take a good position on the home stretch. When they came up to the furlong pole the three appeared to be level, and there was great excitement on the stand. Bushwhacker then had Bradamante beaten, as the favorite began to quail and Lakeland drew his whip. A shout went up from Bushwhacker's backers, but now came Lady Salyers to the front amid the cheering of the spectators from every quarter of the stand, and when she passed the goal, the winner by three-quarters of a length, the shouting was continued for some time. The favorite was beaten off six lengths, and her backers were chopfallen. The time of the mile and a half was 2:39½, and the mile from the starting point back again was 1:46.

THE MILE AND A QUARTER.

The third event was a dash of a mile and a quarter for the purse given by the book-maker, Mr. H. Stanford. The horses were to carry the old weights, and from the character of the entries a great contest was anticipated, and the people were not disappointed. There were four competitors, namely, Dwyer Brothers' Rhadamanthus, Smythe's Madge, McDaniel's Major Barker, and P. Lorillard's Bombast. Rhadamanthus was the favorite at $400, Bombast brought $325, Madge $280, and Barker $95. They were started from the three-quarter pole apparently well together, but when they got going Bombast came to the front at a fast pace, followed by Major Barker, while the other two were even. When they reached the stand Bombast showed a length in front of Major Barker, and he was the same distance ahead of Rhadamanthus, with Madge lapping the latter's quarter. Going round the turn they ran nose and tail in the same relative positions, and at the quarter pole, the only change was that Madge had moved up to the saddle-girth of Rhadamanthus. Going along the back stretch Bombast kept the pace hot, but Major Barker managed to get up and lap his quarter, and Rhadamanthus in the meantime was moving up, followed by Madge. When they reached the half-mile pole Bombast was still cutting out the work, but Major Barker clung to his saddle-skirts, and at the latter's heels was Rhadamanthus, lapped by Madge on the quarter. When they came round the lower turn the race was beautiful to look at. Bombast pushed out a length and a half in front of Major Barker, who began to quit, and the other two, Rhadamanthus and Madge, got even with him. Evans then set Rhadamanthus to work, and the black horse pushed to the second place at the three-quarter pole. When they came up the stretch Rhadamanthus made a determined effort to catch Bombast and closed up, while Madge came on the outside very fast, but the effort was too much for them. Madge first gave it up, and then Rhadamanthus, although running gamely, could not overtake Bombast, who won the race amid the greatest enthusiasm by a length in 2:10½—fast time; Madge was third, beaten six lengths, and Major Barker was four lengths behind her.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The day's entertainment terminated in a handicap steeple-chase, which brought out the noted cross country horses, Trouble, Waller, and Moonstone, and introduced a new-comer in Paris. The pool-selling was heavy on the result, and Trouble was the favorite at $350, Waller $300, and the other two in the field $110. They were started as usual in the east field, the left side of the chute and they moved off at a hand gallop. The first obstacle, a stone wall, was first taken by Moonstone, with Trouble second, Waller third, and Paris fourth. They were all waiting for one another, and went round the bend of the lower turn very slowly, until they got to the third obstacle, the stone wall, which Moonstone took four lengths in front of Waller, who was two lengths ahead of Trouble, who was the same distance away from Paris. They remained in the same positions over the fence, and at the stone wall in the vicinity of the three-quarter pole, when they ran obliquely to the hedge under the tree, and then they came to the eighth jump, the north section of the water, which they all took in a beautiful manner. Moonstone was leading three lengths, Waller was second, just in front of Trouble, and Paris several lengths in the rear. They made two leaps across the rails of the chute into the west field, where a stone wall confronted them, and Moonstone still led three lengths, and Trouble took the second place from Waller. Taking the track rails at the turn they dropped down into the south field beyond the back stretch, where Trouble fell to the rear, and the pace became better. When they got to the sixteenth obstacle, the big stone wall opposite Belmont's stable, Moonstone showed four lengths in advance of Waller, who was half a length in front of Paris, and Trouble three lengths in the rear. They then took a fence, jumped across the track rails into the west field again, then across the lower end of the chute, into the east field, taking a hedge and then a fence. Then making a semi-circle, they came round to the stone wall this side of the furlong pole, where Moonstone was leading two lengths, Waller second, with Trouble close up, and Paris in the rear, where he remained to the end. They took the south section of the water in the same order, but Trouble made such a magnificent leap that he was loudly applauded. They again jumped across the chute rails into the west field, and Waller assumed the lead and went over the stone wall two lengths in front of Moonstone, who led Trouble a length, and the latter was two lengths before Paris. They made a turn to the right, came over the hedge and ditch, when, in making the circle, Moonstone ran wide, and he was soon left behind, but got going again before Paris could pass him. The race was now between Trouble and Waller, and the excitement began when they ran down parallel with the sectional track with Waller two lengths in front of the favorite. At the thirty-first jump, the stone wall, Waller was still two lengths in the run, but Trouble was closing rapidly upon him, and when they leaped the last stone wall, before jumping into the track, Trouble was in front, and turning into the track, he showed half a length before Waller. As they ran round the turn, Waller ran up and collared Trouble, and they jumped the hurdle on the turn together. The excitement was intense as they came round to the last hurdle on the home stretch, which they leaped simultaneously amid the greatest excitement. There was another cheer as Trouble came to the front, and stuck there, finally winning the chase by three-quarters of a length, in 5:53½. Moonstone third, some 20 lengths off, Paris far behind.

MONDAY'S PROGRAMME.

The extra meeting of three days begins on Monday, when four races will be decided, the first being the sweepstakes for 2-year olds, which closed with three entries named, William Astor's Pride of the Village, Pierre Lorillard's Pique, and J. W. Crawford's Bramble. Unfortunately, Pride of the Village has gone lame, and has therefore been withdrawn. The money added by the association is consequently withdrawn, but the other two youngsters will run for the stakes—$750. The second race is a purse of $500—a free handicap for all ages, two miles, for which are entered S. W. Doswell's b. c. Rappahannock, 4 years, 106 pounds; L. Hart's ch. c. Henry Owens, 4 years, 104 pounds; D. McDaniel's b. c. Major Barker, 3 years, 93 pounds; O. Bowie's ch. c. Oriole, 3 years, 82 pounds, and C. W. Medinger's ch. g. First Chance, 6 years, 100 pounds; John Harbick, Jr.'s b. c. Bertram, 4 years, 111 pounds; D. McDaniel's b. f. Lady Salyers, 3 years, 91 pounds; Charles Reed's ch. g. Cardinal Wolsey, 3 years, 93 pounds, and J. T. Crawford's b. g. Dan K., 3 years, 88 pounds. The pools sold at the track this afternoon averaged as follows:

THREE-QUARTER SWEEPSTAKES.

Bramble	$140	$65	Pique	$100	$50

TWO MILES.

Rappahannock	$100		Major Barker		$35
Oriole	50		Henry Owens		20

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

Bradamante	$100	$100	Clemmie G	$40	$55
Cuba	50	40	Sister of Mercy	30	30

ONE MILE.

Lady Salyers	$60		Cardinal Wolsey		$40
Outcast	40		Bertram		30
Dan K	40		First Chance		15

SWIMMING AGAINST TIDE.

A WELL-CONTESTED AMATEUR RACE ON THE HARLEM—ONE MILE AGAINST THE TIDE—NAMES OF THOSE WHO OBTAINED PLACES.

Eleven amateur swimmers of New-York and vicinity mustered at the New-York Athletic Club-house, foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of contesting a one-mile swimming race for the club gold medal. Notwithstanding the heavy storm of thunder and lightning which marred the afternoon and at times seemed to threaten the demolition of Harlem and its environs, all the contestants save one were present at the appointed hour, together with a goodly company of friends and backers. The following were the entries, with the colors of each:

William Childs, Nautilus Boat Club, dark blue; R. Weissenbarn, New-York, blue and white; H. W. Peckwell, Dauntless Boat Club, blue; C. M. Shaw, Yonkers Athletic Club, red and white; T. E. Kitching, New-York, orange; James Frazer, New-York Athletic Club, red and white; M. Ryan, New-York, blue and white; Warren E. Smith, New-York, crimson; T. B. Bates, Harlem Athletic Club, purple and white; W. G. Bates, Harlem, brown and white; S. Sinclair, Morrisania, yellow.

The last-named gentleman is a deaf mute from the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in Morrisania. He proved himself a fair swimmer. Owing to the storm and the consequent delay, the men did not get off until three-quarters of an hour after the time appointed. A large fleet of pair-oared and single shells, together with row-boats and barges, had gathered off Florence's Dock just below McComb's Dam Bridge, where the men took to the water. At 4:38 the signal was given, and the 11 struck out boldly on their long journey. The course was the usual one of the Harlem Regatta Association—a measured mile terminating at a point below the Columbia College boat-house. Owing to the late hour at which the men got off, they found the incoming tide strong against them, and were forced to expend more than the strength otherwise required in reaching the goal. At 200 yards from the starting point Weissenbarn, a clean limbed and powerfully built young German, began to forge ahead of his companions, giving unmistakable evidence of "staying" qualities, which bid fair to win him the race. Kitching, a light, graceful swimmer, seized the second place, and stuck to it with tenacity throughout the struggle. Frazer and Shaw hugged the western shore, thereby wisely avoiding the current which set swiftly against the others. At the half-mile five of the swimmers had succumbed, and of the remaining half dozen several showed signs of weakness. At this point the race presented a very pretty sight, the wide-spread flotilla of boats, with the blue and white costumes of their occupants, contrasting admirably with the broad unruffled surface of the stream and the

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE SOWERS.

"All seed is in the sower's hands."—ROSSETTI.

Ten thousand sowers through the land
Passed heedless on their way:
Ten thousand seeds in every hand
Of every sort had they.
They cast seed here, they cast seed there,
They cast seed everywhere.

The land a forest straightway grew,
With plants of every kind;
And kindly fruits, and poisonous too,
In that wood could you find;
For trees grew here, and trees grew there,
And trees grew everywhere.

Anon, as many a year went by,
Those sowers came once more,
And wandered 'neath the leaf-hid sky,
And wondered at the store;
For fruit hung here, and fruit hung there,
And fruit hung everywhere.

Then plucked they many a berry bright,
None could their right deny;
And some ate to their long delight,
And some ate but to die;
While some plucked here, and some plucked there,
And some plucked everywhere.

Nor knew they in that tangled wood
The trees that were their own;
Yet as they plucked as each one should,
Each plucked what he had sown.
So do men here, so do men there,
So do men everywhere.
—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

HOW POMMIER WAS MARRIED.

Pommier is married. We have married him—we, Lys and I, and our maid Virginie. I do not mean that we have passively become his wives, or actively made him our husband, but that we have so aidod and abetted him in making the maiden of his choice his wife that I feel entitled to repeat—We have married him.

It took, you will see, a long time as it was, but I am sure it would have taken years more without us. It was not that there was any difficulty in regard to what is usually the most fruitful source of difficulty when our friends are bent upon marrying and giving in marriage—the *dot*—for Pommier was very poor when he came to us, and I do not think he can have saved much of his wages since, and so he could not expect that Mademoiselle Marie Adolphine Wangermann—but I must not introduce her yet. Dear Bo, why did not your godfathers and godmothers call you Marie Adolphine instead of the barbarous name whose only presentable form we have discovered in Bo? But I ought at once to reassure you in a matter upon which my first sentence will have made you anxious: Pommier does not leave us; so when you come you may still flatter him about his roses and gladio—is it *lauses* or *li*? To begin at the beginning: One day in the garden, months ago, Pommier, looking if possible graver than usual, said to me: "Mademoiselle, if Monsieur your papa"—he never says to us, your father—"returns during my absence, will you have the goodness to tell him that I am called away on a very important affair? It is about an important letter to my father that Monsieur Billois, the schoolmaster and Secretary to the *mairie*, is going to be good enough to write, for, as you know, I unhappily cannot." "Why, I hope your father is not ill?" "It is not that, Mademoiselle. And perhaps, Mademoiselle"—he continued, as if a bright though perhaps desperate thought had struck him—"perhaps while you are talking to Monsieur you would also be good enough to ask him if I might speak to him as to whether he would give me permission to marry. For you see, Mad—" "Permission to marry!" said I, interrupting the stream of talk that was now let loose, "why, you know that you have no need to ask his permission to marry." "Ah. but you know, Mademoiselle, that I come from the Mayenne, and one does not the things there as one does here, and I am so well *cased* here that I would not marry if it derange Monsieur or you, though I find it very dear living alone and having to pay for my washing and cooking, or living at the *auberge*, to say nothing of Mademoiselle my intended being able to earn enough by dress-making to keep herself. And I asked her to write to my father for his consent, for she can write beautifully, but she thought that it was better for me to pay some *sous* and get Monsieur Billois to do that; and she had reason, had she not? And if you, Mademoiselle, would ask Monsieur for his permission I should then have no need to trouble him at all, and you will tell him also that I will not marry if it would derange him—is it not so? And Mademoiselle will excuse me, for I am pressed, for Monsieur the schoolmaster cannot wait, for the school recommences at 1 o'clock." And Pommier fairly ran away to avoid any reply to the longest speech he had ever made. I have taken the liberty to introduce some commas and stops into it, but there was no pause of any sort in his delivery of it, and I have suppressed some 50 "Mademoiselles."

Well, do you know, Bo, I was disappointed. We had all been busy matchmaking—tying together our two favorites, Virginie and Pommier. And here was this self-conceited Pommier presuming to choose for himself, and knocking to pieces our castle in the air. For there was a real castle in the air, as we had found an abode for our happy pair in the waste howling wilderness of attics, where you remember the former proprietor of our house had commenced fitting up a *salle d'armes* and gymnasium, and I know not what. There we thought they might be quite at home, within bell-call, and yet out of earshot, even if they should people that wilderness with "infants wailing for their absent mother." Now all this had to be given up, and for a damsel whose surroundings we did not like—the Belgian girl whose Christian names have already created a rankling jealousy in your heart.

When I told Virginie, she was quite put out. Not that she shared your jealousy of the Wangermann, for I believe "she walks in maiden meditation fancy free," like Queen Elizabeth and me, or that her "brother's friend from Paris" sometimes occupies her thoughts. But she did not like Pommier having told me first. So we had some difficulty in bringing her round. But round she duly came, and has ever since been Pommier's chief confidante, and, joining with Lys and me, chief adviser.

A little more than a week after, Pommier, all radiant, showed Virginie a letter that he had just received from his father, with his formal consent to the marriage duly certified. This consent is a most important affair, for without it, and many other documents also, marriage becomes almost impossible. So, Bo, when the French Marquis whom you say you are expecting turns up, see that he has it or gets it, and that you may know that it is all right, I send you a copy of Pommier's:

"Before Maitres Henri Ruvault, and three of his brethren
Hath appeared
"M. Adolphe Pommier, farmer, living at the place of La Fourmandry, Commune of St. François Cunch de Privers.

"Who hath by these presents declared that he gives his consent to the marriage that M. Réné François Pommier, his son, major, issue of his marriage with De Rosalie Cerisier, deceased, at Chatillon-sur-Colmont, the 19th December, 1859, gardener at Mr. ——, living at La Ferté Milon, proposes to contract with Mlle. Marie Adolphine Wangermann, dressmaker, also living at La Ferté Milon.

"Willing that this consent should serve him before all public officers, and officers of the civil condition, (*état civil.*) and before all ministers of religion.

"Of which Act is done and finished at Mayenne in chambers.

"The year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

"The twelfth October.

"And after reading made, M. Pommier having declared that he knoweth not to write nor to sign, relegates it to the notaries who have signed."

(Here follow the signatures, which, like all other official French ones, are past my powers of reading.)

"3f.75c., Registered at Mayenne, the 15th October, 1876, fol. 18120. c. 8. Received three francs, 75 centimes. (Signature again undecipherable.)

"Seen for the verification of the signatures of Maitres Ruvault and Bicetrin (two) notaries at Mayenne, written before us. For the President of the Civil Tribunal of Mayenne in presence. Mayenne, the 18th October, 1876."

(Signed—something like "Mummy" with a tremendous flourish.)

A day or two after Virginie told us that when Pommier had taken this certificate to the *mairie*, the schoolmaster had told him that as he had not his mother's consent, he must have a certified copy of her "act of death," and that he had accordingly got some more *sous* from Pommier for writing for it. In due course it came, and we copied it also:

"20 *Dec.*, 1859.—Extract from one of the registers of the acts of the Etat Civil of the Commune of Chatillon-sur-Colmont, deposited at the record of the Civil Tribunal of Mayenne.

"The year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, the twentieth December, at ten o'clock of the morning, before us Gustave de Morienne, Knight of the Legion of Honor Mayor and Officer of the Etat Civil of the Commune of Chatillon-sur-Colmont, Canton of Gorron, Arrondissement of Mayenne, Department of the Mayenne, have appeared Adolph Pommier, journeyman, aged 54 years, spouse of the defunct, and François Guitry, farmer, aged 49 years, neighbor of the defunct, both domiciled in the basbourg of this commune, who to us have declared that Rosalie Cerisier, spinner, aged 46 years, born at Olseau, spouse of the said Adolphe Pommier, daughter of the deceased Jean Cerisier, and of the deceased Julienne Maingard, died yesterday at 3 o'clock of the evening in her domicile at the basbourg in this commune; and the declarants have said that they know not to sign the present Act of Death after reading made."

The register is signed G. de Morienne.

For a true copy of the register:

"The Commis-greffier," (a fearful signature follows, like two sea-serpents in a death struggle.)

"Seen for legalization of the signature of the said J. Progrès, Commis-greffier," and so on as before.

When I next saw Pommier I asked him when the wedding was to be. "Ah, Mademoiselle, if I had only known, I would never have begun to get married. When I took my papers to get my marriage notice posted up at the *mairie*, Monsieur Billois asked me for my own papers, so I showed him my *livret* (the little book that all French workmen have to carry—their passport, in fact,) but he said that that was not enough, that I must also have my act of birth, and my certificate of military service or of exemption; and so he has written for them. And you know, Mademoiselle, all this costs money. And besides I have asked Mademoiselle Adolphine whether she has her papers, and she has not, and I do not know when she will get them, for she has to write to Belgium for them. And further, I asked her to write to Monsieur the curé of my country for a copy of my certificate of baptism, for you know, Mademoiselle, that we are going to be married religiously as well as civilly, and we cannot be without the certificate which Monsieur the curé has not sent, though there is now a month since we wrote!" I duly condoled with him, and said that as I heard him whistle so at his work I had concluded that matters were going on all right." "Just the contrary, Mademoiselle, I whistle that I may not think!"

A few days after, Virginie came and told us that Pommier was whistling louder than ever, for he had had his application for a copy of his certificate of liberation from military service sent back because it was not written upon stamped paper, and consequently that the schoolmaster had had to write again, and Pommier to pay 14 *sous* for the stamp. It seemed as if the fates were fighting against the wedding. At last, however, the following documents came, which, like all the others, were covered with impressed seals. To begin with the proof that Pommier was actually born:

"25 March, 1846.—Extract from one of the Registers of the Etat Civil of the Communes of Chatillon-sur-Colmont, deposited at the Records of the Civil Tribunal of Mayenne.

"The year 1846, the 25th March, at 3 o'clock in the evening, before us, Cesar Vidier, Mayor, Officer of the Etat Civil of the Commune of Chatillon, canton of Gorron," &c., as before.

"Has compeared Adolphe Pommier, aged 39 years, domiciled in this commune, who to us hath declared that to him is born this day, at 9 o'clock of the morning, at the Village of Bas Noyers, in this commune, an infant of the masculine sex; that he to us presents and to whom he declares to wish to give the names of René François; the which infant he has had of Rosalie Cerisier, his spouse, spinner, aged 32 years.

"The said declarations and presentation made in presence of René Mullot, laborer, aged 30 years, domiciled at Breel; and Julien of Bourgon, journeyman, aged 33 years, domiciled at Chatillon.

"And the father and witnesses have declared that they know not to sign the present act of birth after that reading to them of it hath been made."

Then follow the attesting clauses and signatures, and seals, and what not. The following is the certificate of liberation from military service:

"We, underprefect of the arrondissement of Mayenne, certify that the named Pommier René François, son of Adolphe and of the deceased Cerisier Rosalie, domiciled at La Haye Traversaine, canton of Mayenne, (West,) Department of the Mayenne, born the 25th of March, 1846, at Chatillon, canton of Gorron, Department of the Mayenne, hath been inscribed upon the census tables of the young men of the Commune of La Haye Traversaine, who have competed at the drawing of the class of 1866, in the canton of Mayenne (West,) and that he has been exempted from the service for default of height.

"In faith of which we have to him delivered the present certificate.

"Done at Mayenne the 16th January, 1877.

"For the subprefect on journey of revision.

"The delegate—J. Raulin." (I think it is.)

There, Bo, I have now given you the four papers you must make your Marquis produce, or corresponding ones, according to his circumstances. As I read the certificate of exemption it was amusing to see the way Pommier drew himself up to the full of the scant measure of height nature has dealt out to him, and how he tried to look knowing and proud as he said: "But yes, Mademoiselle, I indeed had the luck to be drawn so long before I had done growing. How unhappy I should have been if I had been as tall as I am now!"

"Now then, I hope all is in order," said I to Pommier on his return from the *mairie*. "Yes. Mademoiselle, all I want for my civil marriage: but Mademoiselle Adolphine has not yet got her papers, and we have not yet heard from Monsieur, my curé. And please, Mademoiselle, will you ask Monsieur whether he will permit me to present my intended to him, and to you, and to Mademoiselle, your sister?" I told him he might bring her on Sunday evening, after dinner.

During dinner on Sunday, we commenced pitying the poor girl coming, as it were, just for us to criticize her, so we determined to make things as easy as possible. About 9 o'clock, Monsieur Pommier and Mademoiselle Wangermann were announced. She is very good looking, dark, and tall—so tall, in fact, that she would not have escaped for "default of height," had she been drawn for service in the army. She was plainly dressed in dark stuff, and had an open-knitted, white capeline very gracefully thrown over her hair, with its point reaching her forehead. I suppose she had been thinking also of how to make the interview as easy as possible *for us*, for she sailed into the room like a Duchess, cool and collected, made a low bow to Monsieur, then bowing to us also, wished us the good evening, and said how pleased she had felt when Monsieur Pommier asked her to come and pay her respects to us; how honored she felt to make our acquaintance; how she hoped that in the future the marriage of Monsieur Pommier with herself would not change the good relations existing between us, &c., &c. Long before her polite phrases were exhausted Pommier had escaped, murmuring something about the garden. But she had no need of his support, and took good care that the conversation did not flag. Neither did she forget business by reminding us that she was a dress-maker, and would be proud to, &c., &c.; but this was brought in very delicately. When Pommier returned, we condoled with him upon all the trouble he had had with his papers, especially as some of them appeared to us so useless. But she would not have it that these formalities were useless. "How, Mesdames, without them, could one know that—that, for example, Monsieur Pommier was not already married?" Poor Pommier! he did not look just then like an intending bigamist; but words failing him to make a proper disclaimer, he had to give a nod, and—"But yes, she has reason;" to show his sense of the necessity of all possible precautions. Speaking of the delay in procuring the baptismal certificate, the Wangermann said something about not waiting for it when all her papers had come, as the civil marriage was sufficiently binding; but Pommier blazed up at this like a good old-fashioned peasant as he is, so she at once drew in.

As regarded her papers, the only one wanting was her act of birth. As she was born in Belgium and did not know in what town, and, as her parents were dead, this paper gave her some trouble. Pommier got very disquieted about it, almost as if he suspected her having ever been born, as she could not produce this necessary proof of it. "I cannot understand people, Mademoiselle, who could lose so important a paper. I cannot understand them!" "But, Pommier, what about your own certificate of baptism?—that is also delaying things, you know," said I, thinking I had him there. "For that, Mademoiselle, I got Monsieur the curé to write to the curé of my country, and he has sent me this letter." And a very kind letter it was, witnessing equally to the good feeling of the sender and to the good character of the receiver. The curé explained that he could read only a part of the first letter, and that that part did not include either the signature or the address, so he did not know how to reply. I hope the letter was not a fair specimen of the Wangermann penmanship. The certificate in the curé's letter was this:

"Chatillon-sur-Colmont. Diocese of Laval.

"Extract from the Register of Baptisms.

"The 25th March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, I, the undersigned Louis Armange, Vicaire (curate) of this parish, have baptized Réné François, born at 10 o'clock this morning, of the legitimate marriage of Adolphe Pommier, and of Rosalie Cerisier, living at the village of Bas Noyers.

"The godfather was Réné Mulot, and the godmother Françoise Gerault. The father present. All have declared not to know how to sign.

"The register is signed—Armange, priest, Vicaire.

"For a true copy, E. Durean, priest, curé.

"At Chatillon, the 9th January, 1877."

By the time Adolphine had got her papers Lent had come, and so the wedding could not take place. It was, therefore, arranged to have it in Easter week. Her aunt, with whom she lives, and who in turn lives with the coal merchant, had persuaded him to regularize her position at the same time; so there was to be a double wedding, and the feast was to be held at their house.

I must tell you some day, Bo, about the Christmas, Easter, and other fête-day customs here, but must now confine myself to our wedding. When the auspicious day arrived, Pommier was almost speechless with excitement about the wedding generally and his clothes in particular. His tailor had promised them, but had not brought them overnight. But about the time to start the trousers arrived. We have no false pride here, and do not keep our private affairs to ourselves. The tailor marches up the street, carefully holding out the trousers so as not to crease them, and everybody looks out of the windows at them, or goes out into the street and feels relieved that at least an instalment has come, and expresses a hope that the rest will not be long. The tailor feels himself important with the responsibility resting upon him, and tells Pommier and all the world to be calm, and count upon him. Then the waistcoat was brought up in equal state; and finally, to the general relief of all, and not more than an hour behindhand, the coat, of course a swallow-tail, was carried home in triumph.

Nor was it only about our place that there was an unwonted stir. From early morning, friends had been coming in from the country in their carts, to the various inns. The men had on black trousers, blue blouses, and all sorts of head-gear. The best coats and hats, carefully brought in a parcel, were only put on at the last moment, at the bride's about-to-be uncle's house, or more frequently in the street in front of it, and the blouse left at the house, to be resumed immediately the ceremonial part is over, and the joyous part about to begin. The women were nearly all dressed in black, for the good, careful souls arrange that their best dress shall serve for all their state occasions, weddings, baptisms, and funerals. Adolphine Marie (I like poking those two names at you) looked very handsome all in white, with veil and orange-flower wreath. This wreath, now under a glass shade, forms the principal ornament of her best room—a little half-parlor, half-chamber, with a bed in an alcove, as is almost the universal custom here. However poor the girl may be, she always manages to get a white dress and veil to wear at her wedding—that is, if she dares to claim her right to wear the virgin color—for, alas! some dare not. The other bride wore black, being, as Virginie explained to us, a widow carrying the mourning for her defunct husband up to the last possible moment—a touching devotion to his memory, is it not?

Of course, we had received the usual *faire part*, asking us "to assist at the nuptial benediction." We went also to the *mairie* to the civil marriage, to do honor to our Pommier. This enabled us to see the procession. The bridegroom went to the bride's house, and there all were assembled, awaiting him and his best man. Poor Pommier looked very red at finding himself the observed of all observers, and redder still when he heard that his best man had not arrived. Besides the wedding party proper, there was a christening party also; for as here they do not ring the church bells for weddings, but do for christenings, they always try to arrange so that the bridegroom and bride may be at the same time godfather and godmother of some friend's baby. By this arrangement the wished-for chiming is secured; and as here the godfather is expected to make presents to the godmother and not to the godchild, its economy would recommend it if the orthodox presents were not sweetmeats.

Pommier was not the only one who was getting fidgety about the best man, who was our village smith; for the bridesmaid, a young lady with the most wonderfully dressed hair and multitudinous pink ribbons, was letting her face get pinker than her ribbons. Her confusion was being enjoyed by a pretty little dark-haired girl—whom you will remember we used to call Mademoiselle Sairey Gamp, from her mother's profession—who had not been invited to the wedding, and who, all the world says, is the young smith's sweetheart—or rather would be, but for her want of *dot*; he himself being, in his way, the best *parti* and the beau of the place.

At last he came as coolly as possible, as if he knew that punctuality is not the politeness of blacksmiths. He went along, shaking hands with one-half of the people with his right hand and the other half with his left, as if he were climbing hand over hand up to his place in the procession. And then Pink Ribbons gave a triumphant glance at Mademoiselle Sairey—a glance that prevented her from noticing that which her squire also sent in the same direction. Had she seen it she would not have smiled so complacently; and as it was, it fully consoled the dark-haired beauty for her rival's seeming triumph.

At the *mairie*, Monsieur the Mayor kept us waiting a long time—I suppose while he brushed his whiskers and put on his tri-colored scarf and sash, the grandeur of which justified the delay. He did not keep us long at the ceremony, for all being in order there were not many formalities to fulfil. But the registers of this place now possess the beautiful autograph of a witness to an "act of marriage" that hereafter may be quite priceless. As we went out of the *mairie*, I noticed that somebody had put a wreath on our great townsman, Jean Racine's statue, that made it look a little less like a man wrapping a bathing towel round himself on coming out of the neighboring river.

As it was getting late, thanks to the Mayor and the groomsman, the procession took the shortest road to the church, up the steep street, where you remember the old poacher lives who gives their chief employment to our fine *gendarmes*. There is a good story of the old rascal, how that when he was last in trouble the *juge-de-paix* said, "Imprisonment does you no good—you seem rather to like it." "*Mon juge*, it is that one appreciates me down there. No sooner do I arrive than I am named chief cook!" And the sinner put his fingers to his lips, and made the motion and the sound as if he were pulling the bell-rope—the motion and sound that precede the "*C'est exquis*" that winds up a Frenchman's description of his favorite dish.

The procession was still more imposing when we left the quaint old church, for it was headed by the beadle with his staff of office, tipped with a wedding favor. What is the beadle's skull-cap made of? I fancy black fluted leather. Pommier and Madame Pommier were, in their quality of godfather and godmother, throwing handfuls of sweetmeats right and left. Imagine the following they had of the urchindom of La Ferté. We always know when a christening takes place, even when it is at the Chaussée church, on the other side of the river—not by the bell-ringing—for its sound is drowned by the shriller cries of the children. What row equals that of a crowd of children in high glee!

I cannot describe the wedding feast, or rather feasts—for the affair lasted three days, as is usual here, and we did not assist thereat. They began as if business was meant, for all the men at once doffed their broadcloth, and donned their blouses—the change of raiment being chiefly effected, as before, in public. The preparations made are most extravagant. Butter rose in price in our market last Friday, in consequence of the purchases made for this feast. Virginie says 34 pounds were bought for it, and I have no doubt she knows all about it. It seems strange that these economical peasants should be so extravagant at the beginning of their housekeeping—spending what would keep them for months. But it may be almost forgiven them when you think that it will be their only extravagance for some 20 years, when they will perhaps repeat it at a senior daughter's wedding. As I before said, *mon oncle*—as Pommier has already for months called him—gave the feast, so his and Marie Adolphine's savings will not be diminished. Usually the parents on both sides club together, and jointly provide the wedding entertainment.

After two or three hours' eating and drinking, the guests, with the host and hostess, walked arm in arm in procession through the town, and then went and danced in a friend's garden, to the music of the town *fanfare*, reinforced by a fiddle. In the evening there was more eating and drinking, that lasted far into the night. The next day the feasting, promenades, and dancing were repeated—the *brass knocker* of an Anglo-Indian wedding was nothing to it. On the third day, as signs appeared of the running out of supplies, many of the guests left, and their desertion enabled the old campaigners, who stuck to their posts, to have a grand grinding-up supper.

Two days have since elapsed, and Pommier has just put in an appearance.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

BOOKS IN SPAIN.—Bookshelves are very rare in Spain, and bound books still rarer, among the middle classes. In fact, the literature of the country is at the lowest ebb; there is plenty of it, such as it is, but it is of a kind neither to interest nor to improve its readers. The daily paper, in fact, seems the chief fodder for the mind, and that being its daily pabulum, no wonder that it becomes enervated and effeminate, and that the want of a good, cheap, wholesome literature is grievously felt on all sides. A bound book is very rare, it is scarcely to be found in any of the *Librerías*, the books being simply in paper covers, and advertised in the following fashion: In the newspapers, there is scarcely a single advertisement of new and forthcoming books, but a lad brings round twice a week to every house, a few specimen sheets, generally with engravings, of the forthcoming work of his employer, which, if you fill up the form inclosed in the sheets, will be left at your door in weekly parts, price two reals (five pence) per part. In three days the lad goes his rounds again, and collects all the specimen sheets, and the subscribers' names, taking the former to the inmates of another street. This shows a little the frugality of Spanish life. These books are generally the wildest and most improbable love stories, or narratives of such and such a criminal's career and death, or they are deeply devotional works; and they stand in the place of the ordinary English magazine or three-volume novel.—*Temple Bar.*

CAVOUR.—There is no portion of the history of the nineteenth century that better repays careful study than those memorable 10 years during which Cavour, as the constitutional Minister of a small and impoverished State, gradually raised Piedmont from her position of existence on sufferance to the recognized leadership of an almost completed Italy. To Englishmen in particular the life of Count Cavour will ever be of singular interest, for he avowedly built upon lines traced by our politicians and thinkers, and his most successful reforms were modeled upon improvements which we have slowly introduced into our own anomalous political system. English men, indeed, are entitled to feel proud of the high regard expressed for them and their institutions by two patriots of such different character and such widely different ambition as Garibaldi and Cavour. The perfect freedom we have gained, the energy and patriotism we have shown at all critical periods in our history, appear alike to the cool calculating statesman, and to the enthusiastic simple-minded warrior, worthy of the constant imitation of their countrymen. It is refreshing, after that long course of self-depreciation which is an integral part of English training, to observe the success which has attended the wise application of English methods amid an excitable and far from homogeneous people. The fashion is gaining ground of jeering at the cumbrous forms of representative parliamentary government, and some even go so far as to predict its speedy downfall. It is described on the one hand as involving a waste of power and a sacrifice of efficiency by excessive deference to the popular will; while on the other hand the checks and balances so carefully contrived are held to fritter away all genuine responsibility, and to prevent the true tendency of popular feeling from making itself felt at the most important time. A system, however, that rendered it possible for Italy to secure unity, independence, and in the main good government under the most difficult circumstances, without any serious internal commotion, can scarcely be really wanting either in strength or in flexibility. Weak Ministers, or those of a naturally arbitrary disposition, may fail to manage a machine which enabled rulers of greater capacity and wider grasp to carry through projects that would have been hopeless without its assistance; but the real value of parliamentary institutions is not the less great on that account. Herein it was that Cavour displayed the noblest sagacity. He was ever ready to blame his own incompetence rather than to find fault with his tools or his materials. Throughout all the bitter struggles that he engaged in when his policy was thwarted, his motives misrepresented, and even his character traduced, he steadily refused to tamper with one iota of that liberty, failing which, as he persistently declared, it was not worth while to reconstitute Italy. Parliaments themselves might be refractory, his adversaries unscrupulous, or his allies exacting, but nothing could justify a statesman in taking a short cut to his object over the broken-down fences of the rights of the people. Cavour, from the first, had a deep-rooted confidence in his own countrymen, and they more than repaid him for it in the end. No Minister of a despotic sovereign, no dictator raised to supreme power by the pronunciamento of an army or the ignorant plebiscite of a mob, could possibly have had the weight in Italy and throughout Europe that Cavour carried with him as the responsible chief of a constitutional Cabinet. That which he thought and felt to-day, it was certain that through his persuasion the great majority of Italians would think and feel to-morrow. By degrees he established such a community of sentiment between himself and them that they could follow him as readily in the most intricate negotiations as in pursuing those ends which were obviously for their advantage. The perfect openness of mind which enabled Cavour to work willingly and harmoniously with all, no matter what might be their political or religious views, who could subordinate their own opinions to the good of their country, is a rare quality even among statesmen of the first rank, and it is this, even more than his genius, which renders him an example to be imitated. He alone of modern Ministers could have fairly said, with Demosthenes, "Though each of you is nearer to his own than I am, yet I, the statesman, am nearest to you all."—*The Fortnightly Review.*

SHAKESPEARE MADE EASY.—The historical plays of Shakespeare have been freely handled by all sorts of adapters at every period since his own. Nahum Tate, who assisted Dr. Nicholas Brady in turning the "Psalms of David" into doggerel, and who wrote a supremely dull continuation of Dryden's "Absolom and Achitophel," got into hot water by his impudent distortion of the "History of Richard II.," under the title of the "Sicilian Usurper," the performance of which was prohibited; and he published his precious work in 1681, with a prefatory "Epistle in Vindication of the Author." This quarto is now valuable for its scarcity, and only for its scarcity, the reader may be sure. A three-decked bibliomaniac must be he who would bid for a copy under the hammer of the auctioneer. Lewis Theobald, in 1720, altered this same tragedy of "Richard II.," and about 50 years later another alteration was printed at Manchester for James Goodhall, who tells us on his title-page that he has "imitated the style" of Shakespeare in the interpolated matter. Betterton, the actor, made considerable alterations in both the first and second parts of "Henry IV." He revived the first part at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in 1700, calling it a "tragi-comedy," and bringing into prominence on his bill "the Humors of Sir John Falstaff." I can find no record of his having produced the second part, but there is an octavo acting edition, without date, bearing this title, "The Sequel of Henry IV., with the Humors of Sir John Falstaff and Justice Shallow; as it is acted by his Majesty's company of comedians at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane. Altered from Shakespeare by the late Mr. Betterton." All the three parts of "Henry VI." have been mangled and maltreated more or less. John Crowne doctored the first and second parts for the Duke's Theatre, bestowing on them additional titles, which, in the parlance of our time, would probably be called "sensational." Then came Ambrose Phillips, with his Drury Lane tragedy of "Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester," in which "a few speeches and lines only" were taken from Shakespeare. The Cibbers followed, as we have seen. I do not think that anybody but Colley Cibber dealt notably with "Richard III." As for "Henry VIII.," its principal alterations belong to our own era, and are limited to curtailments. Sometimes it ends with the fall of *Wolsey*, sometimes with the death of *Queen Katherine*.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE FUTURE OF THE ENGLISH TURF.—The recent death of Admiral Rous, and the public accession of the Prince of Wales to the turf, conspire to direct renewed attention to the horse as an instrument of gambling. What part the Prince proposes to play in the paddock has not transpired; that he cannot fill the rôle of the brave old Admiral, who for so long a period acted as a law-giver to the Jockey Club and the racing world, may be taken for granted; while the odds are, to use the slang of the race-course, that his Royal Highness may be made as pronounced a centre of turf intrigue as another royal personage who kept race-horses some 86 years ago. The wise counsels of the Admiral will be missed in the Legislature of the race-course. His *Hand-book of the Laws of Racing* is the text-book on the subject. He was a foe to the frauds of the turf, no matter what shape they might assume, or by whomsoever they might be perpetrated. As the *Pall Mall Gazette* said, the other day, "those who were responsible for the management of the horses belonging to the late Marquis of Hastings in 1868 had cause to remember his fable of 'the spider and the fly.'" Now that the Admiral is dead, "turf reforms" are spoken of, and it is asserted that but for the optimism and obstinancy of the deceased many improvements in racing would ere now have been instituted. We trust such changes as are proposed will be "reforms." There are some, as we have endeavored to show, which are much required. It is questionable if recent legislation on betting has improved the moral tone of the public, or has achieved any amelioration of the betting nuisance. If betting has been lessened in any degree in large towns—which we doubt—because of the suppression of ready-money wagering, it has certainly been intensified on the race-course. What the Legislature, at the instance of Mr. George Anderson and others, has *seemed* to do has been to put down betting in crowns and encourage it in sovereigns. That betting in any shape is a huge social nuisance there can scarcely be two opinions; and that unlimited betting should be allowed at one place and not at another, is a striking anomaly. In consequence, however, of such being the case, it is asserted that there is one law for persons who frequent Croydon and another for those who attend at Newmarket. We have witnessed, within the last year or two the scandal of judges giving opposite decisions for offenses which were exactly the same. Horse-racing was once the "sport of Kings," and in England will apparently become so again; but it has sadly degenerated, if it ever were the innocent pastime which some assert it was. Now it is in sad want of reform, seeing, to use a quaint quotation, that "the turf is daisy'd o'er with scandals." The running of horses, as we have tried to show, has become surrounded by all kinds of temptation; the horse is in the hands of gamblers. *Gentlemen* degrade themselves by dirtying their hands with a betting-book. Men bribe, and stable boys become corrupt in consequence of the turf having been selected as one of the places where people make haste to be rich. The elements of chicanery which now attend the pastime of horse-racing have given it a bad odor, and it would be a thousand times better that horse-racing should altogether cease, than that the race-courses of Great Britain should continue to be seminaries of swindling!—*The Contemporary Review.*

SEA OR MOUNTAIN?—Who should go to the mountains? who should go to the sea? and who should go to neither? I should like to answer the last question first. I believe there is no greater mistake made than that very general one of sending all convalescents to the seaside, except the still greater one of actually embarking them on a sea voyage! It arises from the very natural desire to hasten convalescence after acute disease. I am now speaking exclusively of convalescents from acute diseases. But these unwise attempts to hasten convalescence are the very frequent cause of serious relapses. In the general debility which follows a fever or an acute inflammation all the organs share—the organs of nutrition, the secretory, the circulatory, the eliminatory organs, are all feeble and unable to do much work without exhaustion. If an attempt is made to overstimulate them, if an appetite is induced before digestive power has been regained, a feverish state is frequently re-excited, and the very effort that has been made to hasten recovery retards it. Sea and mountain air are alike too stimulating and exciting for such cases. They arouse to premature activity when the organism can strengthen itself only by absolute repose. "How poor are they that have no patience" was never so applicable as to cases such as these. Pure, unexciting country air, in a locality where the patient can be thoroughly protected from cold winds, and where he can "bathe in the sunshine or slumber in the shade"—that is the safest and best place for the invalid to slowly, but steadily, regain health after severe acute disease. Sea or mountain air may, however, be needed later on to promote recovery from the chronic affections which occasionally follow acute ones, and then sea air is probably the more appropriate of the two. Speaking generally, those who seek health in high mountain districts should be capable of a certain amount of muscular activity. Those who suffer from great muscular debility as well as general exhaustion, and who need absolute or almost absolute repose, are unsuited for mountain climates. Such climates are too rigorous, too changeful, too exciting, and the persons to whom I now allude, when they find themselves in the cold, rarified, exciting mountain air, feel out of place and become chilled, depressed, and dyspeptic. One also finds such persons among those whose desire for mental activity is somewhat in excess of their mental power, especially when this is combined with a feeble physique; or among those who incessantly and heedlessly work a strong though not exceptionally vigorous brain. Such persons need for a time much repose, and they will find renovation with repose by the sea, or, still better, in a yachting trip on the sea. There are others, however, who, with vigorous frames and much actual or latent power of muscular activity, become mentally exhausted by the strain of incessant mental labor, anxious cares, or absorbing occupations. Mental irritability usually accompanies this exhaustion, great depression of spirits, with unrest of mind and body. These are the typical cases for the mountains. The stimulus and object which they afford to muscular exertion; the bracing atmosphere rousing the physical energies and re-awakening the sense of powers unimpaired and unexhausted; the soothing effect of the quiet and stillness of high mountain regions, and the absence of the human crowd; all these influences bring rest and renovation to the overworn mind. It is important to remember that the same individual may, at different times and under different conditions, be differently affected by sea and mountain air. If he happens to be the victim of an irritable and exhausted nervous system, the result of overstrain, he will, probably, be benefited by removal to the mountains; if, on the other hand, he should be slowly recovering from chronic disease, and especially from certain surgical maladies, or after surgical operation, where the processes of tissue change require hastening, without necessitating any activity in the patient himself, then he should go to the sea. Sea air is better suited than mountain air to persons who cannot bear great and sudden changes of temperature, as is frequently the case of those who suffer from grave chronic maladies, as well as with many others. If, however, it should turn out, as suggested by Prof. Beneke, that rarefied air is a bad conductor of heat, we can readily understand why a high degree of cold at a great elevation should exercise a much less injurious and depressing effect on the animal organism than the same degree of cold at the level of the sea. A certain morbid sensitiveness to cold, or rather to "taking cold," is often greatly lessened by a residence in the bracing, rarefied air of elevated localities, and the same good effects are also to be obtained by such persons from exposure to a bracing sea air, especially if accompanied by sea-bathing. Speaking within very wide limits, mountain air is less suitable to persons advanced in years than sea air. The very stimulus to muscular exertion which mountain air produces is to persons much past middle life often a pitfall and a snare. *Qui va doucement, va loin* is especially applicable to this period of life, and the state of feverish activity which is sometimes induced in aged persons in the mountains is not by any means for their good.—*Dr. Burney Yeo—The Fortnightly Review.*

CHESS.—The late Mr. Buckle, after a day's work upon *The History of Civilization*, is said to have thought nothing of spending half the night over the chess-board, and probably never mated his adversary with more ease and rapidity than after writing a slashing chapter upon the *Ancien Régime*. But we may be permitted to doubt whether the superfluity of mental force is to be found in all or any of Mr. Buckle's contemporaries and successors. Such was not the opinion of the late Mr. Staunton, who often regretted that his early passion for the game of chess prevented him in later life from doing full justice to his powers in other paths. Chess requires from those who seek excellence so exclusive a cultus that no other pursuit can be prosecuted at the same time with even equal interest. This explains why no man of great and commanding genius has ever been at the same time a great player. Napoleon was passionately fond of the game, but he was never even a second-class player. A senior wrangler might probably have to receive large odds from the winner of the "wooden spoon," even though both had learned the game at the same time. For success in chess depends upon the amount of the qualities, mental or moral, which can be concentrated on the chess-board. The game must be played as if the stake were life and death. The exact medium between excessive caution and audacity, which so few Generals have practiced, must be invariably pursued in the management of so many bits of wood or ivory. Now, it is no paradox to assert that a man of vast genius—a Bacon, or a Descartes, or a Milton—could not throw his soul into such a task. Mr. Gladstone could not construct a chess plan with the care and minuteness with which he would construct a budget. Gen. Ignatieff could not devote the same ingenuity in concealing a deadly onslaught upon the adversary's chess-king that he might have displayed an hour before in dealing with a fellow-ambassador. We must pass down the intellectual scale, therefore, until precisely that point is reached where victory in a game of skill can attract and enlist all that the man possesses of invention, knowledge, patience, audacity, and resource. Add to these a fair physical constitution, to endure a 12 hours' sitting if necessary, an absolute freedom from irritability and nervousness, and a complete knowledge of the theory and practice of the game. The product of these indispensable elements is then called Philodor, or Morphy, or Steinitz.—*The Athenæum.*

DROUGHT AND FAMINE IN INDIA.—The drought, and consequent scarcity, which have afflicted so large an area of India during the past and the present year are phenomena of unusual gravity. They are not, it is true, unexampled. But it is the very fact of their occurrence, now in one district, now in another, with a frequency which is only the more apparent the more carefully the history of the country is investigated, which complicates the economical aspect of the subject. Good and bad years, indeed, succeeded one another in most parts of the world, with an irregularity which as yet is regarded as capricious, although it has been reduced to a sort of rude average of expectation. It is accordant with this general law, which affects alike the green crops and the cereals of England, the vineyards of France, and the olive gardens of Italy, that the very conditions which stimulate the luxuriance of the heaviest crops, aggravate the evils of years of misfortune. The powerful influence of the rays of the sun in stimulating the process of the organic chemistry of the pl

is much broken and undulating, while it falls away toward the sea and the bays into gentle slopes which terminate in abrupt red cliffs 50 to 100 feet high. The brilliant tints, vivid orange and Indian red, of the new red sandstone, still in a formative state, harmonize admirably with the rich ultramarine of the water and the white trunks of the birch woods, or the emerald of the natural lawns which gradually slope to the water, in front of neat, cosy farm-houses, kept in good condition, and sheltered from the Winter gales by clumps of the primeval fir, pine, and spruce. Nowhere very striking, the scenery of these rivers is charmingly rural and picturesque, everywhere pleasing, and offering quiet little bits that the artistic eye might transfer effectively to canvas.—*Harper's Magazine.*

LOADED WAINS.

From the broad fields, their golden glory shorn,
And sunny uplands of their beauty raft,
Through the still sunlight of the Autumn morn,
And hedgerows, with their lingering jewels left
By the brown river, through the leafy lanes,
On to the farmsteads move the loaded wains.

The stalwart reaper bears his brightened scythe,
Or tracks the course the great machine has made,
And bonnie lass and lad, sunburned and lithe,
Round whose straw hats woodbine and poppies fade,
Wake all the meadow land with harvest strains,
Clustering and laughing round the loaded wains.

'Tis soft September nature's harvest yields,
But all through life our ripening fruit we reap,
Now storing violets from sweet April fields,
Now roses that bright July sunshines steep,
Now garnering gray October's sober gains,
Now Christmas hollies pile our loaded wains.

Ah me! how fast the fair Spring flowers die,
How Summer blossoms perish at the touch,
And Hope and Love in useless sympathy,
Weep for the Faith that gave and lost so much!
From half our sheaves drop out the golden grains;
Small is our portion in the loaded wains.

Yet, ere the mighty Reaper takes it all,
Fling out the seed, and tend it rood by rood;
One ear is full, though hundreds round it fall;
One acre 'mid a mildewed upland good;
Eternity will rear on heavenly plains
The smallest treasure won from loaded wains.
—*All the Year Round.*

THE PURPLE HEAD.

Half ignorant, they turned an easy wheel,
That set sharp racks at work to pinch and peel.—*Keats.*

CHAPTER I.

In the hey-day of the Emperor Aurelian's greatness, when his strong right arm propped Rome up, and hewed Palmyra down, when he surrounded his capital with walls 50 miles in circuit, and led Tetricus and Zenobia in triumph through its streets, and distributed elephants among the senators, and laid Etruria out in vineyards, and contemplated in leisure moments the suppression of Christianity as a subordinate detail of administration, a mere ripple on the broad ocean of his policy—at this period Bahram the First, King of Persia, naturally became disquieted in his mind.

"This upstart soldier of fortune," reflected he, "has an unseemly habit of overcoming and leading captive legitimate Princes; thus prejudicing Divine right in the eyes of the vulgar. The skin of his predecessor Valerian, carried and stuffed with straw, hangs to this hour in the temple at Ctesiphon, a pleasing spectacle to the immortal gods. How would my own skin appear in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus? This must not be. I will send an embassy to him, and impress him with my greatness. But how?"

He accordingly convoked his counselors; the viziers, the warriors, the magi, the philosophers, and addressed them thus:

"The King deigns to consult ye touching a difficult matter. I would flatter the pride of Rome without lowering the pride of Persia. I would propitiate Aurelian, and at the same time humble him. How shall this be accomplished?"

The viziers, the warriors, and the magi answered not a word. Unbroken silence reigned in the assembly, until the turn came to the sage Marcobad, who, prostrating himself, said, "O King, live for ever! In ancient times, as hath been delivered by our ancestors, Persians were instructed in three accomplishments, to ride, to draw the bow, and to speak the truth. Persia still rides and shoots; truth-speaking (praised be Ormuzd!) she hath discontinued as unbefitting an enlightened nation. Thou needest not, therefore, scruple to circumvent Aurelian. Offer him that which thou knowest will not be found in his treasury, seeing that it is unique in thine own; giving him, at the same time, to understand that it is the ordinary produce of thy dominions. So, while rejoicing at the gift, shall he be abashed at his inferiority. I refer to the purple robe of her Majesty the Queen, the like of which is not to be found in the whole earth, neither do any know where the dye that tinges it is produced, save that it proceeds from the uttermost parts of India."

"I approve thy advice," replied Bahram, "and in return will save thy life by banishing thee from my dominions. When my august consort shall learn that thou hast been the means of depriving her of her robe, she will undoubtedly request that thou mayest be flayed, and thou knowest that I can deny her nothing. I therefore counsel thee to depart with all possible swiftness. Repair to the regions where the purple is produced, and if thou returnest with an adequate supply, I undertake that my royal sceptre shall be graciously extended to thee."

The philosopher forsook the royal presence with celerity, and his office of chief examiner of court spikenard was bestowed upon another; as also his house and his garden, his gold and his silver, his wives and his concubines, his camels and his asses, which were numerous.

While the solitary adventurer wended his way eastward, a gorgeous embassy traveled westward in the direction of Rome.

Arrived in the presence of Aurelian, and at the conclusion of his complimentary harangue, the chief envoy produced a cedar casket, from which he drew a purple robe of such surpassing refulgence that, in the words of the historian who has recorded the transaction, the purple of the Emperor and of the matrons appeared ashy gray in comparison. It was accompanied by a letter thus conceived:

"Bahram to Aurelian! health. Receive such purple as we have in Persia."

"Persia, forsooth!" exclaimed Sorianus, a young philosopher versed in natural science, "this purple never was in Persia, except as a rarity. O the mendacity and vanity of these Orientals!"

The Ambassador was beginning an angry reply, when Aurelian quelled the dispute with a look, and with some awkwardness delivered himself of a brief oration in acknowledgment of the gift. He took no more notice of the matter until nightfall, when he sent for Sorianus, and inquired where the purple actually was produced.

"In the uttermost parts of India," returned the philosopher.

"Well," rejoined Aurelian, summing up the matter with his accustomed rapidity and clearness of head, "either thou or the Persian, King has lied to me, it is plain, and, by the favor of the gods, it is immaterial which, seeing that my ground for going to war with him is equally good in either case. If he has sought to deceive me, I am right in punishing him; if he possesses what I lack, I am justified in taking it away. It would, however, be convenient to know which of these grounds to inscribe in my manifesto; moreover, I am not ready for hostilities at present; having first to extirpate the Blemmyes, Carpi, and other barbarian vermin. I will therefore dispatch thee to India to ascertain by personal examination the truth about the purple. Do not return without it, or I must cut off thy head. My treasury will charge itself with the administration of thy property during thy absence. The robe shall meanwhile be deposited in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. May he have it and thee in his holy keeping! Leave my presence!"

Thus, in that age of darkness, were two most eminent philosophers reduced to beggary, and constrained to wander in remote and insalubrious regions—the one for advising a King, the other for instructing an Emperor. But the matter did not rest here. For Aurelian, having constituted the visible deity of half the world for 150 days after the departure of Sorianus, was slain by his own Generals. To him succeeded Tacitus, who sank oppressed by the weight of rule; to him Probus, who perished in a military tumult; to him Carus, who was killed by lightning; to him Carinus, who was assassinated by one whom he had wronged; to him Diocletian, who, having maintained himself for 20 years, wisely forbore to tempt Nemesis further, and retired to plant cabbages at Salona. All these sovereigns, differing from each other in every other respect, agreed in a common desire to possess the purple dye, and when the philosopher returned not, successively dispatched new emissaries in quest of it. Strange was the diversity of fate which befell these envoys. Some fell into the jaws of lions, some were crushed by monstrous serpents, some trampled by elephants at the command of native Princes, some perished of hunger, and some of thirst; some, encountering smooth-browed and dark-tressed girls, wreathing their hair with the champak blossom or bathing by moonlight in lotus-mantled tanks, forsook their quest, and led thenceforth idyllic lives in groves of banian and of palm. Some became enamored of the principles of the Gymnosophists, some couched themselves for uneasy slumber upon beds of spikes, weening to wake in the twenty-second heaven. All which romantic variety of fortune was the work of a diminutive insect that crawled or clung, heedless of the purple that it was weaving into the many-colored web of human life.

CHAPTER II.

Some 30 years after the departure of the Persian Embassy to Aurelian, two travelers met at the bottom of a dell in trans-Gangetic India, having descended the hill-brow by opposite paths. It was early morning; the sun had not yet surmounted the timbered and tangled sides of the little valley, so that the bottom still lay steeped in shadow, and glittering with large pearls of limpid dew, while the oval space of sky circumscribed by tree summits glowed with the delicate splendor of the purest sapphire. Songs of birds resounded through the brake, and the water-lilies which veiled the rivulet trickling through the depths of the retreat were unexpanded still. One of the wayfarers was aged, the other a man of the latest period of middle life. Their raiment was scanty and soiled; their frames and countenances alike bespoke fatigue and hardship; but while the elder one moved with moderate alacrity, the other shuffled painfully along by the help of a staff, shrinking every time that he placed either of his feet on the ground.

They exchanged looks and greetings as they encountered, and the more active of the two, whose face was set in an easterly direction, ventured a compassionate allusion to the other's apparent distress.

"I but suffer from the usual effects of crucifixion," returned the other; and removing his sandals, displayed two wounds, completely penetrating each foot.

The Cross had not yet announced victory to Constantine, and was as yet no passport to respectable society. The first traveler drew back hastily, and regarded his companion with surprise and suspicion.

"I see what is passing in thy mind," resumed the latter with a smile; "but be under no apprehension. I have not undergone the censure of any judicial tribunal. My crucifixion was merely a painful but necessary incident in my laudable enterprise of obtaining the marvelous purple dye, to which end I was dispatched unto these regions by the Emperor Aurelian."

"The purple dye!" exclaimed the old Persian, for it was he. "Thou hast obtained it?"

"I have. It is the product of insects found only in a certain valley eastward from hence, to obtain access to which it is before all things needful to elude the vigilance of seven dragons."

"Thou didst elude them? and afterward? inquired Marcobad with eagerness.

"Afterward," repeated Sorianus, "I made my way into the valley, where I descried the remains of my immediate predecessor affixed to a cross."

"Thy predecessor?"

"He who had last made the attempt before me. Upon any one's penetrating the Valley of Purple, as it is termed, with the design I have indicated, the inhabitants, observant of the precepts of their ancestors, append him to a cross by the feet only, confining his arms by ropes at the shoulders, and setting vessels of cooling drink within his grasp. If, overcome with thirst, he partakes of the beverage, they leave him to expire at leisure; if he endures for three days, he is permitted to depart with the object of his quest. My predecessor, belonging, as I conjecture, to the Epicurean persuasion, and consequently, unable to resist the allurements of sense, had perished in the manner aforesaid. I, a Stoic, refrained and attained."

"Thou didst bear away the tincture? thou hast it now?" impetuously interrogated the Persian.

"Behold it!" replied the Greek, exhibiting a small flask filled with the most gorgeous purple liquid. "What seest thou here?" demanded he triumphantly, holding it up to the light. "To me this vial displays the University of Athens, and throngs of fair youths hearkening to the discourse of one who resembles myself."

"To my vision," responded the Persian, peering at the vial, "it rather reveals a palace, and a dress of honor. But suffer me to contemplate it more closely, for my eyes have waxed dim by over application to study."

So saying, he snatched the flask from Sorianus, and immediately turned to fly. The Greek sprang after his treasure, and failing to grasp Marcobad's wrist, siezed his beard, plucking the hair out by handfuls. The infuriated Persian smote him on the head with the crystal flagon. It burst into shivers, and the priceless contents gushed forth in a torrent over the uncovered head and uplifted visage of Sorianus, bathing every hair and feature with the most vivid purple.

The aghast and thunderstricken philosophers remained gazing at each other for a moment.

"It is indelible!" cried Sorianus in distraction, rushing down, however, to the brink of the little stream, and plunging his head beneath the waters. They carried away a cloud of purple, but left the purple head stained as before.

The philosopher, as he upraised his glowing and dripping countenance from the brook, resembled Silenus emerging from one of the rivers which Bacchus metamorphosed into wine during his campaign in India. He resorted to attrition and contrition, to maceration and laceration; he tried friction with leaves, with grass, with sedge, with his garments; he regarded himself in one crystal pool after another—a grotesque anti-Narcissus. At last he flung himself on the earth, and gave free course to his anguish.

The grace of repentance is rarely denied us when our misdeeds have proved unprofitable. Marcobad awkwardly approached.

"Brother," he whispered, "I will restore the tincture of which I have deprived thee, and add thereto an antidote, if such may be found. Await my return under this champhor tree."

So saying, in hopes of winning a supply of the precious purple, he hastened up the path by which Sorianus had descended, and was speedily out of sight.

CHAPTER III.

Sorianus tarried long under the champhor tree, but at last, becoming weary, resumed his travels, until emerging from the wilderness he entered the dominions of the King of Ayodhya. His extraordinary appearance speedily attracted the attention of the royal officers, by whom he was apprehended and brought before his majesty.

"It is evident," pronounced the monarch, after bestowing his attention on the case, "that thou art in the possession of an object too rare and precious for a private individual, of which thou must accordingly be deprived. I lament the inconvenience thou wilt sustain. I must have thy head for my cabinet of curiosities. I would it had been thy hand or thy foot."

Sorianus acknowledged the royal considerateness, but pleaded the indefeasible right of property which he conceived himself to have acquired in his own head.

"In respect," responded the royal logician, "that thy head is conjoined to thy shoulders, it is thine; but in respect that it is purple, it is mine, purple being a royal monopoly. Thy claim is founded on anatomy, mine on jurisprudence. Shall matter prevail over mind? Shall medicine, the most uncertain of sciences, override law, the perfection of human reason? It is but to the vulgar observation that thou appearest to have a head at all; in the eye of the law thou art acephalous."

"I would submit," urged the philosopher, "that the corporal connection of my head with my body is an essential property, the color of it a fortuitous accident."

"Thou mightest as well contend," returned the King, "that the law is bound to regard thee in thy abstract condition as a human being, and is disabled of taking cognizance of thy acquired capacity of smuggler—rebel, I might say, seeing that thou assumed the purple. That color belongs to kings alone."

"But the imputation of cruelty which might attach to your majesty's proceedings?"

"There can be no cruelty where there is no injustice. If any there be, it must be on thy part, since, as I have demonstrated, so far from my despoiling thee of thy head, it is thou who iniquitously withholdest mine. I will labor to render this even clearer to thy apprehension. Thou art found, as thou must needs admit, in possession of a contraband article forfeit to the crown by operation of law. What then? Shall the intention of the Legislature be frustrated because thou hast insidiously rendered the possession of my property inseparable from the possession of thine? Shall I, an innocent proprietor, be mulcted of my right by thy fraud and covin? Justice howls, righteousness weeps, integrity stands aghast at the bare notion. No, friend, thy head hath not a leg to stand on. Wouldst thou retain it, it behooves thee to show that it will be more serviceable to the owner, namely myself, upon thy shoulders than elsewhere. This may well be. Hast thou peradventure any subtleties in perfumery? any secrets in confectionery? any skill in the preparation of soup?"

"I have condescended to none of these frivolities, O King. My study hath ever consisted in divine philosophy, whereby men are rendered equal to the gods!"

"And yet long most of all for purple!" retorted the monarch, "as I conclude from perceiving thou hast after all preferred the latter. Thy head must indeed be worth the taking."

"Thy taunt is merited, O King! I will importune thee no longer. Thou wilt indeed render me a service in depriving me of this wretched head, hideous without, and I must fear empty within, seeing that it hath not prevented me from wasting my life in the service of vanity and luxury. Woe to the sage who trusts his infirm wisdom and frail integrity within the precincts of a court! Yet can I foretell a time when philosophers shall no longer run on the futile and selfish errands of Kings, and when Kings shall be suffered to rule only so far as they obey the bidding of philosophers. Peace, knowledge, liberty—"

The King of Ayodhya possessed, beyond all Princes of his age, the art of gracefully interrupting an unseasonable discourse. He slightly signed to a courtier in attendance, a cimeter flashed for a moment from its scabbard, and the head of Sorianus rolled on the pavement, the lips murmuring as though still striving to dwell with inarticulate fondness upon the last word of hope for mankind.

It soon appeared that the principle of life was essential to the resplendence of the Purple Head. Within a few minutes it had assumed so ghastly a hue the Rajah himself was intimidated, and directed that it should be consumed with the body.

The same full moon that watched the white-robed throng busied with the rites of incremation in a grove of cocoas, beheld also the seven dragons contending for the body of Marcobad. But, for many a year, the maids and matrons of Rome were not weary of regarding, extolling, and coveting the priceless purple tissue that glowed in the fane of Jupiter Capitolinus, though the name of the barbarian King who had sent, and the former Emperor who had received it, were obliterated from all memories.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE AUTOMATIC DOCTRINE.—The fierce conflict to which the discussion of automatic doctrine has given rise can be readily understood and explained. It is no light matter to assert that the mental powers and intellect of man are, after all, simply material in their nature and origin, and that they merely represent a high development and modification of the simple nervous impressions seen in lower states of existence. Yet there is a latent truth in this view of the matter, which, when recognized and brought into relation with facts and ideas external to such a theory, presents us with a rational explanation of the origin of man's mental nature. Whatever may have been the origin of man's intellect, there can firstly be no question of the impassable nature of the gulf which exists between the human type of mind and the instincts of all other forms of life. Even if man's total origin from a lower form or forms were a proved fact, the recognition of the fact could never lessen by an iota our estimation of the infinite superiority of man, regarded as a thinking, intelligent being, over his nearest allies. Preconceived notions and ideas might and probably would revolt against such an idea of the origin of man's mind; but the spirit of a liberal science would content itself with the fact that no considerations regarding its origin and development can detract from the high or immeasurable superiority of the human over every other type and form of nervous functions. When we inquire into the existence of automatic or instinctive acts among animals, we may in the first place be surprised to note that in the hydra, sensitive although the polype is seen to be to outward impressions, no traces of a nervous system or of analogous organs can be discerned. The polypes are thus literally sensitive, without possessing any appreciable or visible apparatus for exercising that sense. The hydra is, however, by no means alone in this respect. The sea anemones, which are animals nearly related to the hydra, are equally if not more sensitive than the latter; since the anemones may be seen to withdraw their tentacles and to contract their bodies on being touched, or even if the light falling upon them be suddenly intercepted, as by the shadow of a passing cloud. Yet the anemones, like hydra, utterly want a nervous system. But certain plants may also not only exhibit symptoms of irritation or sensitiveness when touched, but may act upon their sensations—a feature well exemplified by the drooping leaflets and leaf-stalk of the sensitive plant; by the closure of the leaf of the Venus fly-trap, and by definite movements of contraction observed in other plants, resulting from alterations in temperature. In plants, it is almost needless to remark, no nervous system has been demonstrated to exist; and no botanist has even suggested the possibility of the existence of nervous tissues within the limits of the vegetable creation. Yet, tested by the acts of their lives, we might truly say to such plants, with Shakespeare—

"Sense you have,
Else could you not have motion;"

and, judging from the sensitiveness of the plants just mentioned, the conclusion appears inevitable that plants possess means for receiving and for acting upon sensations, and that in this light they may be fitly compared with the hydra and all lower animals in which a nervous system has not been demonstrated to exist. It is perfectly clear that the acts of these plants, and of such animals as the hydra and sea-anemone, must be considered of a purely automatic kind. We cannot reasonably suppose that consciousness, or a knowledge of why or how the acts are performed, plays any part in the life-history of such forms. And even if it be maintained that mere sensation and consciousness in this case are identical or closely allied, the latter quality must be so far removed in its nature from the consciousness of humanity as to render the comparison quite inadmissible. The hydra and its neighbors are, in truth, automata pure and simple, in that they are stimulated by outward circumstances, and respond to such stimuli without possessing any appreciation of the why and wherefore of any act of their lives.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

GARIBALDI AFTER MENTANA.—The ammunition of the guns was exhausted; scarcely a round of cartridges remained to the troops. The provisions in Monte Rotondo were also exhausted; the nearest town 12 miles off. The Italian Government had forbidden a single ration to be sent across the frontier. Garibaldi listened to all these details in silence. They did not seem to affect him. "*Roma o morte!*" had been the battle cry; as they could not enter Rome, he elected death. I think he only yielded to the despairing appeal of old Gen. Fabrizzi, his senior by many years, the veteran of Italian conspiracy, who had answered "present" to every revolutionary roll-call, and who, on the heights of Mentana, had seemed to be seeking his own death there, to be spared this bitter cup. The return to the frontier resembled a funeral march; even there Garibaldi turned and made a last appeal. They might yet gain Monte Libretto, summon Acerbi and Nicotera, unite all the volunteer forces at Tivoli. Fabrizzi shook his head. The regular troops were on the frontier, with orders to disarm the volunteers. Better that the latter should resign their useless muskets to those reluctant hands than that a conflict should ensue. This last argument triumphed. Garibaldi crossed the bridge. The officers of the regular troops, with bared heads, accepted in silence, we may say reverentially, the arms that the volunteers laid down. The soldiers looked on awestruck—not one failed in rendering the military salute. Fabrizzi remained on the Papal territory till the last "rebel" had crossed on to Italian soil. The Colonel of the regulars had placed a special train at Garibaldi's disposal, which he entered with his staff and sons, intending to go straight to Genoa and embark for Caprera. "They will arrest me, Alberto," he said to my husband, and they were the only words he spoke, smiling sadly, but without bitterness, on the dense masses of people who crowded to every station shouting, "Viva Garibaldi! viva Roma!" nor once reproached them that they had *shouted* only when his volunteers were dying on the Roman soil. Carbineers and policemen held the entire line. At Figlini Col. Camozzi entered the carriage and informed the General that he had orders to convey himself and his family prisoners to Spezzia. His officers cocked their revolvers and unsheathed their swords. The General bid them desist, and asked the Colonel if he had a regular warrant, descending, as he spoke, from the carriage. "No, General; only the verbal order." "Then, you are aware you are violating the law?" "I am executing the orders of the Government." "The laws are superior to Government. I protest against your intimation, and shall only yield to violence!" Col. Camozzi ordered four carbineers to lift the General into the carriage. He offered no resistance, and was conveyed thence to Varignano, and later.

VICTOR HUGO.—Hugo is 75, yet his mental eye is not dimmed, nor is his bodily strength greatly abated. He shows the same richness of fancy, the same powerful grasp of grand ideas, the same originality of thought, and the same susceptibility of feeling as when he wrote in what would have been the maturity of men of feebler stamina. There is as much of youthful impetuosity, and as much of nervous vigor, as when he flashed out on the world in the *Odes and Ballads*. And all the time he has been indefatigably occupied ransacking strange store-houses of fantastic learning, tracing the mythology, the superstitions, the legends, and the semi-mythical history of every race and creed, till he has accumulated a store of the peculiar treasure which he of all men has the talent to use. But how much of it has been unhappily misapplied so far as his own immortality is concerned! Should he be spared, as we trust he may, to write those books which he promises, we know very nearly what we may expect. They will abound in beauties of no common order; they will be enriched by rare thoughts and sublime conceptions; they will show a generous sympathy with the sorrows of mankind, and breathe ideal aspirations as to human perfectibility. But they will be written in the style and shape that were formed 30 or 40 years ago. They will show the tyro in practical politics, and possibly the melancholy spectacle of a Titan in intellect laying himself open to the ridicule of the *premier-venu* of the pigmies. We may enjoy them more or less than others that have gone before, but that will be all. For this noble *Légende des Siècles* shows not the slightest advance in art on its predecessor or on the *Châtiments*, and his latest novel but one—*L'Homme qui Rit*—is more artistically faulty than anything he has composed. It has been so much of a Frenchman in more ways than one. It seems harsh to reproach a man with an excess of patriotism, especially when his much-loved country has fallen upon evil times. But Hugo's party escapades and democratic volubility have reacted on his literary career and his serious literary workmanship. Political opinions fly to the head with him; he has preached the principles of that pernicious gospel that the Communists of Paris translated into action. He has dreamed a perfection of institutions that presupposed a perfectibility of nature; and those of his countrymen, who have followed him, or dragged him with them, have still a long way to go toward perfection. We cannot conceive that he has been blind to their shortcomings; and it is probable that their very faults or their crimes have tended to increase the exaltation of his language. If his doctrines in their legitimate application have sown the dragon's teeth—if things turn out other than as they ought to do—the more that he is disappointed and disenchanted in his heart, the more fondly he clings to his illusions. It is touching, in spite of the unconscious self-satire of his writings, to see how firmly he has held to his fancies about his ideal Paris—the salt of the earth, and the lamp of civilization. We are far from desiring to deny the claims of France on the friends of civilization and refinement; but Victor Hugo's jealous and excessive exaggeration is almost the only sign of senility about him. Not that there is anything really senile about that, for he felt and spoke equally extravagantly in the hot-headed fervor of his early youth. He is perfectly happy making a speech to the crowd on some subject that is touching every man of them closely, when each burning word falls like a firebrand on the heap of inflammable materials that is piled all ready to his hand. He is entirely in his element writing a glorification of his darling Lutetia in such a handbook as was given to the world on the occasion of the last grand exhibition there. But it would have been well for him, and well for his readers, had he blown off his sentimental hallucinations by such occasional safety-valves instead of leavening all his books with them, thus provoking our smiles when he would have had us most serious by blending the sublime with the ludicrous and impossible.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE MONGOOSE.—In the various encounters which I have personally witnessed between mongoose and cobra, the former invariably came off the victor, and that without apparently receiving a wound. The little animal always adopted the same tactics, vigorously attacking the snake by circling round it and springing at its throat or head, but at the same time with wonderful skill and quickness avoiding the counter-strokes of its dangerous enemy; till at length waiting for a favorable opportunity—when the snake had become to a certain extent exhausted by its exertion—the nimble little quadruped would suddenly dart forward, and, so to speak, getting under its opponent's guard, end the fight by delivering a crunching bite through the cobra's skull. In none of the half-dozen battles which I have witnessed has there been an attempt on the part of the mongoose to "extract the serpent's fangs" (as some recent writers have described); though more than once, after gaining the victory the animal has commenced to ravenously devour its late opponent. Possibly these poor creatures, that showed so inordinate a desire for food, had been intentionally starved for the occasion by their owners, to make them the more eager to engage and overcome the cobra as soon as let loose, and thus withhold fail or delay to insure a pitched battle for the benefit of the spectators. As the reader is probably aware, these combats between mongoose and cobra have given rise to many differences of opinion and dispute among naturalists; though I think that the careful inquiries and numberless experiments made by scientific men in late years have done much to clear up these old points of contention, and at the same time have put to flight many delusions no longer tenable. For instance, a common belief formerly prevailed "that a mongoose, when bitten in an engagement with a cobra or other venomous snake, was in the habit of eating some kind of plant or root, which altogether nullified the effects of the poison." This extraordinary idea yet prevails in some parts of India among certain classes of natives, who to this day maintain that the mongoose, by means of some such specific as I have mentioned, works a self-cure when bitten by a venomous reptile. But it is a well-known fact that many tribes and castes are exceedingly superstitious and obstinate, pertinaciously clinging to the convictions, maxims and customs handed down to them by their forefathers; and with such people it is, generally speaking, useless to enter into an argument.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE HAGUE.—The Hague is certainly the pleasantest and most peaceful-looking capital existing—"umbrageous" is the only word expressive of it, such is the amount of trees in every direction. "Trim retired leisure" is the general impression of the place, where women have time to squirt water at the fronts of their houses, and where the railway station is so clean that one might almost eat off the bricks. Still there is a busier and dirtier side to the town, connected with the trade to the sea. We looked down canal after canal, with long perspectives of bridges, men punting heavy barges with long poles thrust into the muddy black water or against the brick sides, leaning over so far that, at sharp turnings of the canals, it seemed as if they must overtopple themselves and fall. The boats were full of green cabbages and yellow carrots, baskets, mats hung up in rows, peat in neat little square cakes, the best from Gueldreland. In many of them women and children were living in the small cabins, half under and half upon the deck, and were sitting about in picturesque heaps. Some of the canals are now filled up and turned into streets, but the waterways, with bright lights and chequered shadows from the avenues of trees thrown on the brick houses and the black-green water, are far more pleasant to look at. The stirring of the boats prevents the stagnant look which, in out-of-the-way, little-used corners, appears in a coating of green slime, and seems as if it ought to bring fever, but does not. Here is a very Dutch picture: two women harnessed to a boat by a long rope, pushing against the collar like beasts of burden; a bit of red color on a wherry under a distant bridge; then a green hull and a mass of black barge, and the blue of the men's shirts, punting among the trees with their long poles, carrying the color from a bright sky. Nature gets the blue required for her gamut often from above, and the reflections of the trunks and houses in the water, wherever it was still, doubled and inverted the lines with admirable effect. Next, a more open view out of our windows, where the canal (always a necessary foreground here) is backed by the park. The trees, particularly the oaks, grow very straight, showing that there is no stony, gravelly obstacle to tap their roots in the easy soil; peat (of an inferior quality) is reached wherever a foundation is dug or a garden cultivated, even in the best quarters of the town. Endless barrows, with all sorts of produce, are passing by—grapes; blue, green, and orange *faïence*; a red box with "Koffee, Thee," on it—the last as national a beverage here as in England; a boy in a blouse and *sabots*, with two great baskets slung to a yoke, and an enormous cauliflower in each; some women marketing, with queer skull caps of very thin beaten gold, hiding the hair completely, a costume from Zeeland; others with lace lappets, and small curly gold horns projecting four or five inches on the side of the head, heirlooms in a North-Holland family, a white jacket, pink apron, and *sabots*, cold coloring; the peasants looking substantial in every sense; odd, old-fashioned country carts, with a curious horn jutting out in front; two wicked little boys, certainly not twelve years old, smoking; several more in wooden shoes and red stockings, flinging stones to bring down the horse-chestnuts, with an amount of diligence, patience, and skill which would make them model boys if they do those lessons as earnestly for which they will certainly be too late this morning. No "guardians of order" interfering; apparently order takes care of itself in this well-conducted population. The schools are said to be remarkably good and well attended; the religious education is kept separate from the secular, the hot Protestant and Catholic feuds making any other arrangement impossible, if the children are to be taught together; and there seems to be no difficulty there at least in carrying out the details.—*The Contemporary Review.*

ANTICIPATING THE TELEGRAPH.—Prof. Stanley Jevons, 10 years ago, spent some trouble in investigating this curious anticipation of the telegraph, but only published the results in the form of a brief anonymous article in a weekly newspaper. This curious subject, Mr. Jevons thinks, has not received the attention which it seems to deserve, but it was not wholly unknown. The Abbé Moigno, in his *Traité de Télégraphie Electrique*, (Paris, 1852,) alludes to what he calls this "*Charmant rêve ou necromancienne*," and he points out that Addison had quoted the remarkable verses of Famianus Strada in the *Spectator*, No. 241. Addison speaks of "a chimerical correspondence between two friends by the help of a loadstone." Strada's remarkable lines are also quoted and translated in Mr. George Dodd's account of "*Railways, Steamers, and Telegraphs: a Glance at their Recent Progress and Present State*," (Chambers, 1867.) Mr. Jevons found allusions to a magnetic telegraph running through many scientific or quasi-scientific works of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Sir Thomas Browne, in his *Pseudodoxica Epidemica*, says: "The conceit is excellent, and, if the effect would follow, somewhat divine;" and he speaks of it as a conceit, "whispered thorow the world with some attention, credulous and vulgar auditors readily believing it, and more judicious and distinctive heads not altogether rejecting it." Sir Thomas, it would seem, submitted the matter to experiment, but found that though the needles were separated but half a span, when one was moved "the other would stand like Hercules' pillars." Joseph Glanvill, in his *Scepsis Scientifica*, (1665,) discusses the objections of Sir Thomas Browne, and concludes that "there are some hints in natural operation that give us probability that is feasible. How can we read without wonder these words written by Glanvill more than 200 years ago! "Though this pretty contrivance possibly may not yet answer the expectation of inquisitive experiment, yet 'tis no despicable item that by some other such way of magnetick efficiency it may hereafter with success be attempted, when magical history shall be enlarged by riper inspections; and 'tis not unlikely but that present discoveries might be improved to the performance." It is evident that Glanvill treats the matter quite seriously as a scientific possibility. The Marquis of Worcester probably refers to the magnetic telegraph when he speaks of "intelligence at a distance communicative, and not limited to distance, nor by it the time prolonged." (Dirck's *Life of Worcester* p. 357.) Mr. Jevons tried to trace these notions to the first inventor, but, as might be expected, without much success. Strada attributed the invention to the celebrated Cardinal Bembo, the Secretary of Leo X., but as Bembo (who died in 1547) was a historian and literary character, it is hardly likely that he would originate a scientific conception of the sort. The earliest books in which Mr. Jevons found allusions to a magnetic telegraph is the *Natural Magic* of Baptista Porta, published in 1584. In the seventh book he describes the "wonders of the magnet," saying in the preface: "I do not fear that with a long absent friend, even though he be confined by prison walls, we can communicate what we wish by means of two compass needles circumscribed with an alphabet." In the eighteenth chapter of the same book he describes the experiment of putting a magnet under a table and moving thereby a needle above the table. This experiment, as Porta remarks, was known to St. Augustine, and an exact description will be found in his *De Civitate Dei*, a work believed to have been begun A. D. 413. It seems probable that this passage in St. Augustine suggested the notion either to Porta, Bembo, or some early Italian writer, and that thus it came to be, as Sir Thomas Browne says, "whispered thorow the world." Mr. William E. A. Axon refers to the passage in Strada, in which he supposes the loadstone to have such virtue that "if two needles be touched with it, and then balanced on separate pivots, and the one be turned in a particular direction, the other will sympathetically move parallel to it. Suppose then two needles to be poised and mounted on a dial plate, the letters of the alphabet arranged round it. Accordingly, if one person has one of the dials, and another the other, by a little prearrangement as to details a correspondence can be maintained between them at any distance by simply pointing the needles to the letters of the required words." The date of the first edition of Hakewill's *Apologie or Declaration of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World* is 1627, but the work of Strada from which he quotes was published 10 years earlier. Famianus Strada was born at Rome in 1572, and his *Prolusiones Academicæ et Paradigmata Eloquentiæ* appeared at Rome in 1617. Several editions of his *Prolusiones* have been printed in this country. The particular poem referring to the loadstone has been translated into English, and is printed in *The Student; or, Oxford and Cambridge Miscellany*, 1750. The passage is referred to by Addison in a paper in the *Spectator*, No. 241, and in the *Guardian*, No. 119. In the former of these he adds: "In the meanwhile, if ever this invention should be revived or put in practice, I would propose that upon the lover's dial plate there should be written not only the four and twenty letters, but several entire words which have always a place in passionate epistles, as flames, darts, die, language, absence, Cupid, heart, eyes, hang, drown, and the like. This would very much abridge the lover's pains in this way of writing a letter, as it would enable him to express the most useful and significant words with a single touch of the needle." The subject is an interesting one, and seems to us well worth being followed out.—*Nature.*

THE MOA.—It is difficult to decide, even approximately, the date of the last moa, or whether he survived the last dodo or not. At least, in his case the European is not responsible for his fate. Many of the bones found seem so fresh that they may have lived within the last half-century, but Capt. Cook heard or saw nothing of them. Still, we may fairly conclude that they became extinct in the Northern Island, which was comparatively thickly peopled, and was doubtless the first settled by man, long before they finally disappeared in the Southern Island. Dr. Haast strongly supports the view that these giants were not contemporaneous with the present Maori race, but were exterminated by their Negrite predecessors; yet there is in the Museum of the Philosophical Society of York a magnificent skeleton of *Dinornis giganteus*, found a few years since under a sand-drift, with many of the integuments and fragments of skin and hairy feathers remaining attached, while large fragments of an egg or eggs, on which, perhaps, the parent bird was sitting when overwhelmed by a sudden convulsion or earthquake wave, still retain their rich green color. On another occasion, in the hands of a skeleton, buried in an upright sitting posture, in a cave, was found an egg of a moa, entire, with a small hole bored at the end immediately under the chin of the skeleton, and preserving all its freshness of color. This egg was brought to England, but has finally returned to the antipodes to be placed in a public museum. As the skeleton was that of a Maori, there seems here a proof of the coexistence of the two, and that the egg was placed in the hands of a deceased chieftain to supply him with sustenance on his journey to the land of spirits. It has been suggested, on the other hand, that the egg may have been placed where it was found as being a great rarity, the most precious possession of the tribe. But the late Rev. R. Taylor, who probably knew more of the native history and traditions than any other European, and who collected many of the native songs 20 years before colonization began, has written down many songs which record the exploits of Maori heroes in hunting the gigantic moa; and a solitary feather, said to be the last relic of the bird possessed by the tribe, was buried with a great native chief, Rauparaha, in 1849. One of the native legends is based on the story of a chieftain who went in quest of a tuft of moa feathers, and who, when he had secured the plume, received in exchange the finest greenstone mere in the land. We may infer from this tale that at a very early period of the Maori settlement the moa had become extremely rare.—*Good Words.*

A FRENCH POET OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.—Villon's *Large Testament* is a hurly-burly of cynical and sentimental reflections about life, jesting legacies to friends and enemies, and, interspersed among these, many admirable ballads, both serious and absurd. With so free a design, no thought that occurred to him would need to be dismissed without expression; and he could draw at full length the portrait of his own bedeviled soul, and of the bleak and black-guardly world which was the theatre of his exploits and sufferings. If the reader can conceive something between the slap-dash inconsequence of Byron's "Don Juan" and the racy, humorous gravity and brief, noble touches that distinguish the vernacular poems of Burns, he will have formed some idea of Villon's style. To the latter writer—except in the ballads, which are quite his own, and can be paralleled from no other language known to me—he bears a particular resemblance. In common with Burns he has a certain rugged compression, a brutal vivacity of epithet, a homely vigor, a delight in local personalities, and an interest in many sides of life that are often despised and passed over by more effete and cultured poets. Both also, in their strong, easy colloquial way, tend to become difficult and obscure, the obscurity in the case of Villon passing at times into the absolute darkness of cant language. They are perhaps the only two great masters of expression who keep sending their readers to a glossary. "Shall we not dare to say of a thief," asks Montaigne, "that he has a handsome leg!" It is a

EVERY-DAY ENGLISH.

SPEECH AND GRAMMAR.

BY RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

I am writing far away from the heat and turmoil of New-York, amid wooded hills and broad, sloping meadows, through which run beautiful brooks, some of which in any other country would be called rivers, and into these run little rills, the overflow of countless springs, the water of which seems almost icy cold. Old stone farm-houses appear at long intervals, surrounded by stone barns and stables bigger than the houses. Grand old stone mills, with huge peaked roofs pierced by double rows of dormer windows, and the large quaint old houses of the golden-thumbed millers, surrounded by lofty, wide-spreading trees, appear where the larger streams cross the roads. And when I add that over these gelid springs and rills small stone dairy-houses are built that look like little chapels, any one familiar with the country will know that I am in the rural region of Eastern Pennsylvania—a region rich in all that is wholesome for man and beast, where butter that is sold in New-York for $1 a pound is made and eaten as if it were oleomargarine; where the hens kindly lay their eggs early in the morning that you, instead of a chicken, may chip their shells at breakfast; where the fruits of the garden come to the table rich in flavor and tender to the teeth; where the country seems to smile in conscious sickness and content, and where it would seem that poverty must be almost unknown.

It is not foreign to the subject of these papers that I remark upon the domestic establishment of my hostess, and also upon those of some of her neighbors, which are even upon a larger scale. (For I should have added that among these farm-houses are scattered the villas of wealthy gentlemen, which are surrounded by beautifully wooded lawns and fields that almost attain to the dignity of parks.) I was struck by the appearance of the female servants in these houses, by their manner of performing their duties, and also by their speech. At first I supposed that my hostess had been fortunate enough to obtain the services of a suit of English servants. Her attendants went so silently and methodically about their work; they were so respectable and so respectful; their dress was so thoroughly neat and modest and unpretending; they answered the slightest summons so promptly; they were so quietly attentive, and last, not least, their speech, when they did speak, which was rarely, was so rich and soft and sweet and clear. Upon my mentioning my supposition to the mistress of the household, she gave me a laughing negative; and I was surprised to learn that she and the other ladies of corresponding position here are fortunate enough to be served by the daughters of the farmers in the neighborhood, who gladly accept such situations, and lose thereby not a jot of their own self-respect or of the respect of others. "My nursery-maid," said my hostess, indicating a golden-haired girl with a fairness of skin and a richness of bloom that I rarely saw equaled in England, "is perfectly well mannered, and so intelligent and faithful that I can leave the children with her without the least concern. They will learn no bad tricks or bad manners from her." Nor, thought I, will they catch from her any bad tricks of speech or even any unpleasant tone of voice. For the girl spoke perfectly well—simple, plain English, with a sweet-toned freely uttered voice. I found that the ladies around there were, like my hostess, so happy as to be served by persons of their own race and religion, and among all of these household servants I remarked the same quietness of dress and manner, and the same simplicity and pleasantness of speech, varying of course in degree and quality, according to peculiarities of individual organization. This trait is by no means peculiar to the servants; it appears equally in the served. I dined last evening at a neighboring country seat, before which the bright green velvet turf stretched away on a sloping lawn, which, with the trees that dotted it, would not have shamed the south of England. My table companions were four gentlemen and five ladies; and from all of them I heard the same clear, sweet tone and thoroughly free un-nasal speech. I hear the same from the people in all the country around; in the neighboring village, in the roadside talk, in fact everywhere. Indeed, two little boys, children of the house where I am staying, and who I know to be on one side at least of the tenth generation born in this country, speak with such broad Saxon utterance that their *man* and *hand*, instead of being what may be best although imperfectly indicated by *maeun* and *haewnd*, spreads out into *mahn* and *hahnd*. Plainly, therefore, the supposition that climate is the cause of the harshness and nasality which so generally deforms American speech is not well founded, for these people are "American" born and bred for generations. I will also remark upon their physical characteristics. They are, almost without exception, stout, well-built, hearty-looking people. The women have, with hardly an exception as I have observed, well-rounded figures and fair, fresh complexions; indeed, they are rather inclined to an excess of plumpness after they have passed 30. This trait, however, is not peculiar to this region. I have remarked it elsewhere among "Americans," who may be properly taken as examples of the human product of this country; that is, people whose forefathers have been born and bred here for generations. It is in the second generation of the late European emigrant that I have chiefly remarked that physical degeneracy which prejudiced or ill-informed critics so commonly attribute to the whole "American" people. But, after all, we are not peculiar as the subjects of such misapprehension, for, as l'Hermite de la Chaussée d'Antin says, "Plus on réfléchit, plus on observe, et plus on se convainct de la fausseté de la plupart de ces jugemens portés sur une nation entière par quelques écrivains et adopté sans examen par les autres." [The more we reflect, the more we observe, the more we are convinced of the falsity of the greater part of those judgments passed upon a whole nation by a certain sort of writers, and adopted without examination by the others.] The Hermit illustrates this point by remarking how the whole world has been taught that the French people is the most mobile and inconstant on the earth; whereas, far from being inclined to change, the Frenchman is the most enslaved by his prejudices and the most bound up in routine. Whether the experience of the 62 years which have passed since this last opinion was expressed has justified it I shall not venture to say; but of the soundness of that of which it is offered as an illustration no reasonable and observant man will, I think, entertain a doubt.

Among the letters which have been sent—or, as the more elegant and learned writers of the period would say, transmitted—to me from THE TIMES office, are two which are printed today in company with this article. One of them, that in regard to grammar and Cobbett, is published because of its intrinsic interest, the other because it furnishes an occasion. In regard to both I will say that they impress me somewhat strangely, because the writers seem to be ignorant that I have written anything upon the subjects of their letters except the very articles to which they respectively refer. One of them seems not to have read even the preceding articles of this series. It is somewhat hard upon an author to call upon him to repeat what he has already said, and his having said which is the very reason of his being asked to treat the same subject again. With this passing remark, which applies to the letters of other correspondents, I turn to the first one of these.

The writer seems somewhat startled at the remarks made by me two or three weeks ago in regard to the futility of the study of English grammar so-called; but it is nearly 10 years since my essay, "The Grammarless Tongue," which he will find in *Words and their Uses*, the said tongue being the English, startled men, who, if not philologically wiser than my correspondent, make much more philological pretense. In this decade there has been a marked change of opinion upon this subject. English grammars, so-called, have been written and published in which there has been an attempt to sweep out a great deal of the old scholastic rubbish with which children were crammed and choked in the professed effort to teach them how to write and speak their mother tongue. Grammars have been diminishing in volume, the diminution being due to the reduction in quantity of dusty nonsense—of rules which were shackles instead of guides, and of examples which burdened the memory, but which did not teach the use of words. But much remains to be done. People have yet fully to grasp the fact that there is really no such thing as a grammar of the English tongue; that all systems of teaching English-speaking children their mother tongue by rules and exceptions and observations are useless, and not only so, but worse, because they are led by such a system into the injurious misapprehension that writing or speaking grammatically is something else than writing or speaking naturally—something else than saying in plain language just what you mean. But the good time is coming, and is not very far off, when, as my correspondent so earnestly desires, no English-speaking boy will have a grammar-book put into his hand.

As to William Cobbett, my correspondent is entirely right as to the vigor and clearness of his style and the goodness of his English. Equally correct is he, I think, in his appreciation of Cobbett's English Grammar. I know it well, and have read it with great admiration, both for its sound teachings and the excellence of its system. If English Grammar is to be taught at all upon the old principles it may best be taught from Cobbett's book; but in regard to the relation of Cobbett's grammar to his style, I think my correspondent is altogether wrong. Cobbett would have written as he did if he had never read a page of another man's grammar-book, or written a page of his own. With him the grammar was the man. He wrote clearly and strongly simply because he thought clearly and strongly. He was born with the art of putting things in language. Probably no English writer who attained any distinction was a man of so little education as William Cobbett. Of humble birth, he passed eight years of early life as a common foot-soldier in the British Army in Canada. Having married another soldier's daughter, he then began his struggle for the means of supporting the large family which she brought him. He learned English in writing it, and he had written years, and with success, before he thought of grammar. He was a self-made man, and in language he was a self-taught man. None was ever more so; not even John Bunyan, the Puritan tinker, who was even his superior in the mastery of the English tongue. These two men, and William Shakespeare may be added to them, are striking illustrations of the truth that the attainment of the highest perfection in the writing of English is in no way affected by an utter ignorance of what are called the rules of English grammar. Cobbett did not write his English Grammar until 1819, when he was 57 years old. This was after he had written all the works which had brought him his reputation, and after he had translated much from the French, in learning which language he was of course obliged to go through a grammatical study of it. His English Grammar he wrote really for the benefit of his grandchild, whom he wished to have the benefit of all the instruction he could give him; for Cobbett, like most uneducated, or self-made self-educated men, had an exaggerated notion of the value of education, commonly so called.

My correspondent asks, does not the study of Latin teach English grammar? No, not at all. First, for the all-sufficient and never-too-often-to-be-repeated reason that there is no English grammar to be taught; next, because the structure of the Latin language and of the English are diametrically unlike, and you cannot teach the structure or use of one thing by training a pupil to the construction and use of another altogether different. Indeed, it has been the curse of the teaching of English by grammars, and by school-masters in the last 75 years or more, and particularly in "America," that the methods, the spirit, the structure, and the terminology of Latin syntax have been transferred and applied to the English tongue. As well might a horse undertake to teach an eagle to fly, or a dolphin to swim.

Of the positions taken in this and my previous article upon the same subject I shall have somewhat to say hereafter.

My other correspondent is afflicted about the possessive form "St. James's," and entreats to have his letter published. By a slip of the pen in my last article I wrote the Palace of St. James's instead of the Court of St. James's; but this should not have misled my correspondent, for I referred to my previous article in which the correctness of the latter expression was fully discussed. We should indeed say the Palace of St. *James* or St. *James's* Palace; but not the Court of St. *James*, but the Court of St. *James's*; that is the Court of St. James's [palace]. The notion that the use of the possessive form in such cases implies personal possession is worthy only of a pedant and a grammarian, or of a man who would use such a thoroughly un-English—I will not say nonsensical—phrase as "St. Paul Cathedral," or "St. James Palace." The cathedral is dedicated to St. Paul, the palace to St. James; this in no way justifies the use of "St. Paul" and "St. James" as a qualification of the cathedral or the palace, but does justify the use of the possessive form of the saints' names as implying a relation of protectorship over the buildings dedicated to them. I have nothing else to say to this correspondent, except to agree in a modest and moderate way, and with some qualifications, with his sweeping remark that, "Really, American grammar and pronunciation in general is shocking."

I close this morning's lecture with the following touching letter of gratitude from a lady:

Mr. Richard Grant White:

SIR: I cannot help expressing to you how fervently, how very fervently, I wish the inclosed "fierce assault" had been written before I had gone, gasping and struggling, through Gould Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars." Think of it, and pity me. When I commenced that grammar—

> My hair was brown and glossy,
> My eyes were blue and bright;
> My mouth was curved most saucy,
> And my teeth—O, pearls so white!

Now, alas!

> My hair has turned to muddy white;
> My eyes to dusky red;
> My pearls with gnashing, gone are, quite,
> And my mouth—well, that's a thread.

Very dolefully yours, A SAVAGE.
FITCHBURG, Aug. 20.

Any one, and more particularly a lady, capable of such an expression of gratitude, who has struggled through Gould Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars," has my profoundest sympathy, and, moreover, I regard him or her much as I would regard one who had plunged into the maelstrom to learn to swim, and who had come out alive and kicking. The fierce assault to which she refers is my previous article on English grammar, which was republished in the Boston *Advertiser* as "by a philistine." This I notice because of its strange and quite preposterous perversion of my position. For it is the grammarians who are the philistines; English grammar is the quintessence of philistinism, distilled, concentrated, and infused into language.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COBBETT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Richard Grant White's admirable essay on "Every-day English" in last Sunday's TIMES, he calls the study of English grammar an absurd and useless study, declares that grammar is at war with common sense, and that our greatest writers knew nothing of grammar. There is great truth in his remarks, startling as they at first appear; but he makes nevertheless one vital mistake. The study of grammar, as pursued in our common schools, consisting chiefly of parsing and analysing, and the learning of rules by heart, deserves to be called an absurd and useless study; but grammar taught by means of the actual writings or compositions of the scholars, and not at all until they are able to put sentences together, is of quite a different nature; it is the only way in which grammar should be taught. No American boy should ever get a grammar-book in his hands; the principles of grammar are best and profitably taught orally, without book. By means of the blackboard and by using sentences constructed on the spot, the grammar lesson may be made interesting and profitable. But—and this is a great *but*—it needs *teachers* to do this, and not a lot of superficially and mechanically taught girls, who have no idea of teaching except with a text-book in their hands and one in the hands of each of their scholars.

Moreover, a striking proof of the erroneousness of Mr. White's assertion, that a knowledge of grammar does not teach one to write well, is afforded by the fact that the very best writer of English that ever lived was also perhaps the best English grammarian—I mean the celebrated William Cobbett. There is perhaps no author in the whole range of English literature who wrote more clearly, correctly, forcibly, and idiomatically than this man, and probably no man had a better knowledge of English grammar, he having written three grammars that are masterpieces each in its way. His little work on English grammar is the very best work on grammar ever printed, and as to his own style of writing, let me cite the opinions of three eminent authorities: A distinguished Englishman—I think it was the poet Southey—said that if he were asked by a foreigner to give him a specimen of pure English, he would cite not something from one of the learned university-bred authors, but some passage from the works of William Cobbett. The London *Times* characterized his style as possessing "perspicuity unequaled and inimitable; homely, muscular vigor, purity, always simple, and raciness, often elegance." Hazlitt says he was "unquestionably not only the most powerful political writer of the day, but one of the best writers in the language—one who wrote and spoke plain, broad, downright English." Now, Cobbett himself, who knew nothing of Latin, attributed his power and facility in the use of the pen to his knowledge of English grammar. Conclusion of the whole matter: Grammar as taught in the modern public school fashion is utterly useless and dreadfully wearisome; grammar as taught in a free and reasonable manner, without book, causing everything to be *understood* and nothing to be learned by heart, after the German fashion, *must* assist in aiding scholars to express their thoughts correctly, as well as operate beneficially in training the minds of its pupils.

Mr. White says that our great English authors knew nothing of any grammar except Latin. Of course, for does not the study of Latin teach English grammar? One of the chief difficulties of English grammar is that the *terms* are all Latin. At the present day a preferable way of learning English grammar is the study of any foreign *living* tongue; when properly done, by scholars at an age beyond childhood, there is perhaps no better way. And for this purpose Cobbett's French Grammar is one of the best works extant. I speak from experience. It was probably the thorough study of French that made Cobbett himself such an excellent English grammarian.

R. WATERS.
HOBOKEN, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 9, 1877.

ABOUT DOUBLE POSSESSIVES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My only object in writing this is to request Mr. R. Grant White, whose article on "American English" we all read yesterday, to explain why he should prefer us to say "the Palace of St. James's," instead of "the Palace of St. James." For my part I look upon "St. James" here as merely a title, and not a personage possessing a palace, (for I doubt if he ever did own one.) Then why should we write "St. James's" in the possessive case, as though we understood "a palace belonging to that celebrated personage?" And if we should put it into possessive, would not "the palace of St. James's" be incorrect? For, as we cannot say "the apple of the boy's," why should we waive the law in honor of St. James? True, we generally say "St. Paul's Cathedral," but I am infinitely more in favor of "St. Paul Cathedral" and "St. James Palace," using the words merely as titles. At least this is my opinion, and if I am in error should be glad to be convinced, for really American grammar and pronunciation in general is so shocking that some one ought to enlighten the public, and entreat them not only to hear, but to mark and inwardly digest—in other words, to put into practice.

Pardon me for asking you to publish this, but it is written in a good cause.

ALEX. DOYLE.
No. 345 West Thirty-fourth-street.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 13, 1877.

RELEASED ON TECHNICALITIES.

Two shoplifters, named Augusta Hentz and Rose McLean, were arrested in the early part of May last by Detectives Folk and Corwin, of the Brooklyn Police, on a charge of stealing calico wrappers, valued at $4, from the dry-goods store of E. J. Swan, and a piano cover, valued at $27, from the store of W. & H. Mumford, of Fulton-street, Brooklyn. They pleaded guilty before Justice Bloom on two charges, one of petit larceny and the other of grand larceny, and were sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months each on the petit larceny charge. Mr. Counsellor Keady, who had defended the women in the Justice's court, brought Rose McLean before Judge McCue, in the Brooklyn City Court, and procured her discharge on the second commitment, on the ground of an error in the name in that commitment. Her first three months' sentence expired on Friday, and she was therefore discharged from custody on that day. Augusta Hentz, the other prisoner, was taken before Judge McCue, in the Brooklyn City Court, by Mr. Keady on a writ of habeas corpus, and her discharge from imprisonment on the charge of grand larceny demanded on the ground of want of jurisdiction on the part of the Justice's court which sentenced her. The value of the piano cover was stated in the charge to be $27, which constituted grand larceny, and over such a crime the Justice had no jurisdiction, except to hold the prisoner for the Grand Jury. After hearing the argument, Judge McCue granted the prisoner's discharge, and both women are now at large. Augusta Hentz is a native of Waterbury, Conn., and had never before been arrested. Rose McLean is a resident of New-Jersey, and the mother of eight children.

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL EXCURSION.

The one hundredth excursion of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild occurred yesterday, and was largely availed of by the class for whose benefit the charity was established. The route selected for the excursion was through the Kill von Kull and around Staten Island. The sloping shores of New-Jersey and Staten Island, freshened into a livelier green by a passing shower; the quiet beauty of the landscape, and the strengthening breeze that came over the water, gave new life to the suffering babes and fresh hope to the weary mothers who watched over them with tender solicitude. The following are the statistics of the 100 excursions already given:

Number of excursions	100
Sick children and mothers taken out	21,846
Pounds of beef consumed	50,000
Quarts of milk	36,000
Loaves of bread	28,000
Tube of butter	50
Barrels of sugar	33
Barrels of potatoes	225
Bushels of carrots	50
Pounds of rice and hominy boiled	100
Chests of tea	25

A WAITER OVERCHARGING.

On Thursday last John Coyne, one of the waiters at Cable's Coney Island Hotel, was detected in the act of overcharging a customer, and was promptly discharged by the head-waiter, who ordered him to report to the cashier, make a settlement, and depart. Instead of reporting to the cashier Coyne, it is alleged, went to his room and prepared to leave, having in his possession $7, which he had take in at the tables. He was arrested as he was about to leave the hotel, and taken before Justice Voorhies, and by him sentenced to 10 days in the County Jail and to pay a fine of $25. Yesterday Counselor Bidgeway applied to Judge Reynolds, in the Brooklyn City Court, for a writ of habeas corpus in favor of Coyne, claiming that the commitment upon which he is confined in jail is faulty, and that he was tried on charges of embezzlement and grand larceny, both of which crimes are beyond the jurisdiction of the Justice. Judge Reynolds granted the writ, making it returnable Monday morning.

DEATH OF THOMAS LLOYD.

Thomas Lloyd, the young man who was shot in the abdomen during a fracas in the oyster saloon of John McCormick, No. 296 Tenth-avenue, at 3 o'clock on Friday morning, as fully reported in THE TIMES, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday morning. Dr. Miller, Deputy Coroner, made an autopsy of the remains yesterday, and found that the bullet with which Lloyd was shot was a large slug, and had entered the left side of the abdomen, passing into the peritoneum, and severing seven of the small and three of the large intestines. Death resulted from internal hemorrhage and peritonitis. A jury was impaneled by Coroner Flanagan, who, after viewing the body, were discharged until Thursday, when the inquest will be held.

NOT FOR A DOLLAR A DAY.

MARY FORREST SUSTAINED.

HER CRITICS CRITICISED—THE DIFFICULTIES OF BUYING AT WHOLESALE RATES—THE ABSURDITY OF CERTAIN SUGGESTIONS—BENEFIT OF BEER TO MOTHERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "A Dollar a Day," who so mercilessly criticises Mrs. Mary Forrest's extravagant household, consisting of her husband, self, and five children, the cost of which is $8 34 per week, deserves in her turn to be criticised. And as I look upon this very simple question with great interest in an economical light, I may be pardoned to point out the errors of your new (and I regret to see) anonymous correspondent.

"A Dollar a Day" says to Mrs. Mary Forrest: "I would like to show Sister Mary how she can make her money go a deal further than in the way she indicates in her table of expenses. Mary begins thus: Rent, weekly, $2. That item should be $1, or certainly not more than $1 25." Now, that is exactly what I said, that $2 per week for rent is too much, and I have shown that in 1860–61 the rent for Mrs. Forrest's rooms would only have been $1 17.

But does your correspondent "a Dollar a Day" mean to say that a family consisting of seven souls could get a lodging that has some three rooms for $1 or $1 25 a week? If she does, she would do well to show a few thousand families such cheap tenements. Or, on the other hand, does she mean to tell a family consisting of seven souls to hire one single room for $1 a week, and sleep, cook, wash, and live in it? Why not tell Mrs. Forrest to go and live under a railway arch at once and save even the $1 rent per week. On investigation I am perfectly satisfied that the tenement of Mrs. Forrest at $2 a week is not over-sumptuous. In fact, I doubt whether it is even healthy for a family of seven beings. Mrs. Forrest, therefore, cannot be charged with extravagance in rent.

Your correspondent goes on to say:

"Second—Barrel of wood, 25 cents. That item is extravagant. A barrel of wood used for kindling ought to last three weeks at least. Third—Two pails of coal, 16 cents. If 16 cents worth of coal lasts a week, then, certainly Mary is economical on coal; but coal by the pailful anyway is a dear way of getting fuel."

Well, the main question is, is 41 cents for fuel, whether it is made up with more wood than coal, or more coal than wood, *too* much per week? It seems from the criticism of your correspondent that the amount is not extravagant, but the way the fuel is used. But, your clever correspondent says, "to buy coal by the pailful anyway is a dear way of getting fuel." No doubt it is. But to buy it by the ton at $5, which is infinitely a better way, requires first of all $5; and second, a place wherein to keep the coal. Now, where is Mrs. Forrest to get $5 at once to spare, and where a place to keep the coal, especially if she is to live only in one room at $1 rent a week? Your correspondent goes on to say:

"Next, burial society, 22 cents. Put that money in the savings bank, Mary, and attend to your own funeral."

Now, I looked upon that item with peculiar interest. These societies, if well managed, are most benevolent in their way, and elevate the working classes inasmuch as to keep up a certain pride not to be buried as paupers. How flippant seems the remark that Mrs. Forrest would do better to attend to her own funeral. What a moral teacher your correspondent must be.

The next criticism is:

"Next, oat-meal, 14 cents; that item you would do well to double on account of the children. Next, two pounds of butter, 60 cents; make that one pound at 25 cents."

This piece of advice means simply this: Stuff your children, like young calves, with double the amount of oat-meal, and put as little or no butter in the porridge as you can. To tell a family of seven to live on one pound of butter a week, which is a trifle over two and a quarter ounces a day, entitles the adviser to take the place of head matron in the English workhouse where Oliver Twist asked for "more."

"Next, three and a half pounds of sugar, 40 cents; surely that can be cut down to two pounds, at 10 cents per pound, 20 cents."

Mrs. Forrest uses one-half pound of sugar a day. She has five young children—the oldest 9, the youngest 1 year old. She seems to nourish these young ones chiefly on porridge, tea, and milk. How in the world one-half pound of sugar a day is extravagant is certainly strange. Your correspondent goes on to say:

"Two cakes of soap, 14 cents. Mary, if you could only buy a box ahead you could save half that item."

Of course, she would do better provided she had the money to buy a box of soap at one time.

"Next, tea, 25 cents; I guess that is about right, Mary."

Gloria in excelsis! here is, at last, one item that is right. The next criticism is:

"Next, two quarts of potatoes daily, 42 cents. I buy potatoes at 50 cents per bushel, about 1½ cents per quart. Next, two 3-cent loaves daily: that seems to me dear, for the reason that I make my own bread."

If Mrs. Forrest has to buy coal by the pailful, soap by the cake, on account of the state of her exchequer, how is she to buy potatoes by the bushel? As for baking her own bread, considering she has to attend to her household, to washing and ironing, to dressing and keeping her five children, to cooking her family's food, she may be excused, not finding time for baking bread too.

"Meat, 20 cents, or $1 40 per week. That is high, and should not be more than $1."

Mrs. Forrest stated she uses 10½ pounds per meat per week, which is one and one-half pounds per day. I suppose the founder of Mrs. Forrest's present household is a stalwart working man, who, if not nourished with at least one-half pound of meat a day, would soon be in a condition to see his whole family collapse, and one pound of meat between, say Mrs. Forrest and three children, respectively aged 9, 7, and 5 years, is, to say the least of it, very modest indeed. And now comes the last criticism on poor Mrs. Forrest's beer:

"Passing the small items, comes the beer, 37 cents. Oh, dear, Mary, how can you spend 37 cents for beer? That is out of all reason. If you want to retain your good health, and not be a big, fat, soggy woman, like the English women, (when they pass 35 or 40,) give up the beer and take cold water or a little more tea instead."

Never mind, Mrs. Forrest, you were honest enough to own the beer, and you shall not lack a defender for it. It is infinitely better for a woman who nourishes her babes to drink a pint of beer a day than to quench the dire nature has imposed upon her by shifting the responsibility to a glass bottle, with which children are not raised, but chiefly untimely slain, in this country. And it is by far preferable to become in looks, figure, and health, after the age of 40 years, like the majority of English women, than to be a faded, thin, sallow phantom. Drink your beer, Mrs. Forrest; nurse your babes, and people this great country with a healthy race.

MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1877. J. S. MOORE.

MARY FORREST EXPLAINS.

A REPLY TO HER CRITICS—SHE HAS NO PATIENCE WITH THE DOLLAR-A-DAY THEORY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see my article of the 12th inst. called forth three different suggestions, the first of which commences with a quotation from Mr. Greeley, which was utterly uncalled for, and, to use a sentence of Josh Billings' philosophy in the New-York *Weekly*, (a paper my more learned sister despises,) "I don't care how much a man or woman abuses me, if they will only lie when they do it; if I can't beat a lie, I aint got any right to live;" and for the benefit of the writer I must say I cannot belong to that class, as I never allow my household expenses to exceed the half of my income unless something unavoidable occurs. Neither do I belong to the class to which I fear the writer belongs, who will neither live themselves, nor give others a chance to live, and who, too much ashamed to let the world know how she can starve, has neglected to add her name, for want of which (so as not to be behind in endearing expressions) I shall designate her as Mrs. Pinch. Well, dear Sister Pinch, I did not ask how a family could starve on a dollar a day, neither did I say how I bought my articles. I merely reduced everything to a weekly consumption to show what a family with an income of a dollar a day could be supposed to live on. About the only thing you say I do not use too much of is tea. Ah! Sister Pinch, I am not the only woman you have dissected over a cup of that enervating beverage. Now I will endeavor to show you, at your own figures, (which in regard to rent, sugar, and THE TIMES, are not to be found at that price in Newark,) how you have failed, far wide of the mark, to answer my question:

Rent	$1 00	Milk	42
Meat	1 00	Potatoes	25
Oatmeal	28	Fourteen pounds of Flour, 5c. ₱ lb.	70
Wood	8½	Yeast	4
Coal	16	Salt	3
Butter	25	Oil	9
Sugar	20	Matches	1
Soap	7	Mustard	2
Soda	1½	Pepper	2
Tea	25		
Times	6		
Total			$4 95

This leaves the 22 cents I invest in the burial society, which pays for the burial of six persons, to be saved against a time of need; and 63 cents to be used in clothing, also thread, needles, stove-polish, shoe-blacking, to replace broken crockery, and every other little article that goes to make up a well-ordered household. Sister Pinch's bill of fare will supply a family of seven with a scanty supply of oat-meal porridge for breakfast, with the addition of a quart of milk divided among the seven, two quarts potatoes, and 14¼ cents worth of meat for dinner among the seven. A very good dinner could be made for that amount, with the addition of a few vegetables and a little more fuel than Sister Pinch would allow to cook it. For tea a two-pound loaf of bread, with the addition of butter, as long as the pound of butter lasted—after that put the plate on the table and just imagine the butter is on it—and if the family like milk in their tea a little of the quart must be scalded and saved for that purpose; any bread left from tea must be saved to add to breakfast and dinner. I never on any account let children have any bread to eat between meals. Then if the bread-winner (who is supposed to be a human being and not a machine wound up with a key, that would work on straight ahead) happens to lose a day by sickness, and thus lose his dollar—perhaps two or three of them—what could that family have to live on after paying for the medicine that cured him, without paying for the doctor at all? They must find something to eat somewhere, and generally will get a few articles at some grocery on credit, the grocer being generally the loser, as except in the case of a single man, very few can pay back debts off a dollar a day. Now, Sister Pinch, as I see you are an admirer of Mr. Beecher, and could not stop to discuss the nonsense I attributed to him, allow me to say here, if Mr. Beecher, in the character of a Christian minister, could have taught his congregation what his Master taught, to do unto others as they would be done by, he would have instigated a spirit of brotherly feeling, and helped to quell the unhappy relations existing between employer and employe; and if he can say nothing in favor of the working class, but feels impelled to insult them by describing them as ignorant, uneducated, and inferior—evidently determined to try and deprive them of any chance they might have to rise to be superior by crushing them—let him mind his own business, which is to keep the congregation of Plymouth Church in good humor and let the working man alone. There is not much Christianity in telling others to do what you would not do yourself. I would like to ask Mr. Beecher what is the difference between a man and a working man. Mr. Beecher says we uneducated people are small in the head and small in the waist; thus we are inferior. The Scotch people do not agree with Mr. Beecher in one respect; they say, "Big head and little wit." I never heard any of the most learned of my countrymen say the waist had anything to do with the intellect, but I am thankful to him for the information; and if ever my waist gets beyond the usual size I shall know my intellect is improving. Now, Sister Pinch, a few words more and I have done. You advise me to give up my daily pint of beer, if I want to retain my good looks and not grow big, fat, gross, and soggy, like the English women. I could not possibly do so unless compelled, as I take it for the very purpose of keeping at my average weight while nursing. And now, dear Sister Pinch, allow me to offer you a word of advice. Never apply the word soggy to a woman; apply it to your bread, which must be soggy, as you use so little of it; and, when you attempt to blow your own trumpet, always use your own ideas. I have seen that expression about English women before, in an article treating on the different customs and appearance of American and English women after they had attained a certain age, and should I live to attain that age I would rather be stout, matronly woman than a lean, lank, and scraggy one. As to good looks, I trust to nature, and would neither regulate my diet to attain them nor resort to art to improve them. So adieu, dear Sister Pinch. Start a boarding-house, and if you get any boarders teach them self-denial, practice it yourself, and along with rigid economy you will save far more than a dollar a day.

Reading the views of "Vegetarian" brought to my memory an old story of an eminent Scotch doctor, who had a great antipathy to listening to long complaints from his patients. He was visited one day by a young girl and her mother, the mother describing her daughter's ailment, saying she had no appetite for anything but vegetables, which she described as greens, and after rhyming over all the different sorts she could partake of, wound up with, "Dead, doctor, she canna eat naething at a' except it's green," when the doctor, out of all patience, exclaimed, "Lord bless my soul, could she eat a fiddler's bag!" So, as the poor girl could not masticate a fiddler's bag, neither can the average workman subsist on fruit, vegetables, or grains alone. What is food for one man is unpalatable to another; and even were it not so, there are still the other necessaries to be considered. It is an old saying that idleness covereth a man with rags; but I think honest labor at $1 a day (except in the case of a single man) will not cover him even with rags, except he and his family live or starve on corn-meal mush three times a day all the year round. Those who have to exist on $1 a day with a family of growing children know it to be true. If such men as Mr. Beecher and "Vegetarian" consider it for lack of knowledge and education on the part of the working class that makes the times hard, surely there has been a great want of discretion in the selection of the public school teachers that taught the present generation; for although the majority of workers have been poor, still they could not all be blockheads. If the foreign element is meant, (I speak for my own countrymen,) very few are without a good common education and a trade, and generally make good citizens, and being a cautious, reasoning people, are the last to find fault if not trodden on, when, like their native emblem, they are apt to sting. And Carson, the third correspondent, is the only one of the three who comes near the mark. Her offer ought to be accepted, and her pamphlet largely patronized, if it shows the working man how he can provide his family with three hearty meals per day, and make the income that thousands have to exist on cover all expenses.

MARY FORREST.
NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1877.

A WORD TO WORKING MEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me space in your columns to have a plain talk with my comrades the working men? I am deeply pained for the class to which I belong on account of the organized lawlessness of late shown by a certain portion of them. The first step in that direction I trace back to the mistaken act of the Brotherhood of Engineers on the Grand Trunk Railroad last Winter. President Gowen, of Reading, then showed himself capable of arbitrary and tyrannical conduct to his workmen by ordering them to leave the brotherhood for a mere myth. The deplorable loss of life and destruction of property that has occurred in the railroad strikes is due to the dangerous and foolish teachings of the working men themselves. Any man or organized body of men have a right to obtain the highest wages they can for their labor; to leave off working if not sufficiently paid; but once suspending work, the contract between him or them and that particular employer ceases. That employer has then a right to hire another man or men wherever he can get them, and for such wages as he and they may agree upon. But what do we find as the prevailing custom. A man or number of men agree to suspend work, and he or they determine that no other man or men shall be allowed to work in their places for the wages they are dissatisfied with. It is time for laboring men to cut loose from such hurtful and dangerous teachings as this. Just how and when we are going to better our at present miserable surroundings it is hard to tell. But there are certain things all working men can do in their proper season toward that end. Hang to mouth was the motto in the times gone by. If a man cannot obtain work at his own calling, let him go to work at the best work he can get. Let us economize in our habits and the superfluities of dress whenever and wherever there is the least room. Every laboring man should quit spending a cent on any kind of intoxicating drinks; it drains our pockets and our health. Spend neither money nor time in trash novels, but when able subscribe for and read an able leading paper that will uphold you in right. Unions of working men in my judgment are both necessary and proper, but to afford the needed benefit to those concerned, every branch of labor should, if possible, be represented, and all the various branches should be amalgamated under one head, contributing as each branch agrees, with corresponding ratio of benefits, and to petition our law-makers to legalize such facilities as are needed to that end. The time is at hand for all classes of laboring men to try to improve their position by and through their voting privileges, but I have not much to say and a great deal to learn at present on that subject; but if as working men we conclude we can do better by forming a working men's party, let us to work deliberately, study the situation calmly and intelligently as we know how. With the majority of working men it is too much the custom to be too apathetic on this point save and excepting at certain spasmodic intervals. We may all learn politically by studying the present crisis in France. There the powers that be are engaged in very disreputable business. Gagging the Republican press while allowing free license to those journals willing to support the President and his pliant tools through thick and thin. Courting the bayonets, (if perchance they should need the men who wield the instruments of destruction to steep their hands in their countrymen's blood,) and trying to hoodwink the people into consenting to an abridgment of their liberties and rights, and assisting the powers that be in placing a closer muzzle on their mouths, and helping to rivet the chains still faster round their own, (the people's) necks.

Fellow-workmen, if we try individually and collectively to help ourselves, it will do us a deal more good than denouncing the Republican and Democratic parties and the Administration. From what I have seen of President Hayes and his Cabinet, I believe this to be the most honest and capable Administration we have had for a number of years. Communism is a red-handed demon, whose grave ought to be dug by the hands of labor.

S. S. BROWN.
BLAIRSVILLE, Indiana County, Penn., Seventh month, 18th, 1877.

A MORTGAGED HORSE TAKEN FROM CANADA.

The Oswego *Times* of Friday says: "About three weeks since a fine Hambletonian stallion, upon which one Elmur Little, of Syracuse, held a mortgage for $1,000, was taken to Canada unknown to the mortgagee, by one Horace Williams, the mortgageor. Mr. Little, suspecting that the horse had been taken to Kingston, engaged Mr. I. D. Garfield, of Pratt, Brown & Garfield, attorneys, Syracuse, and the two started for Kingston at 3 o'clock yesterday morning via the Syracuse Northern Railroad to Cape Vincent and steamer to Kingston, arriving there at about noon. They were not long in search of the horse before he was found in a barn close by. Mr. Garfield quietly put the bridle over the horse's head, and in response to the question by a young fellow who was in charge of the barn, 'What does this mean?' replied, 'Oh, it's all right; we just wish to see if the horse has any good points.' The horse was led down to the dock and placed on board the steamer Champlain for this port, but none too soon, for shortly after the horse had been placed on board the boat a large crowd, including Williams, his lawyer, and a lot of Kingston roughs, came on the dock with the intention of recovering the horse by force, but were prevented from going on board the boat by the Police, as the crowd were not armed with warrants for the possession of the horse. While awaiting the departure of the boat international law was freely discussed by Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Garfield. We do not know who came out ahead on the argument, but we know that Little came out ahead on the horse, which arrived here this morning, and was immediately shipped by rail to Syracuse. The stallion, we understand, was valued at $6,000, and has trotted in 2:24."

MRS. MYRA CLARK GAINES.

SHE MAKES A PROPOSAL FOR COMPROMISE TO THE NEW-ORLEANS CITY GOVERNMENT.

Mrs. Gaines has addressed the following communication to the city authorities of New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 18, 1877.

To Hon. Ed. Pilsbury, Mayor, and Administrators of the City of New-Orleans:

GENTLEMEN: I had the honor of addressing a petition to the Mayor and Common Council on

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 26, 1877.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day in the Middle States and lower lake region, southerly winds and partly cloudy weather west of the Alleghanies, but eastward, winds shifting to northerly, with rising barometer, and cooler, cloudy, and partly cloudy weather.

Our Washington dispatches this morning convey an intimation that there is some discussion at the capital regarding the feasibility of dispensing entirely with an extra session of Congress and of not calling that body together until December. We do not know in what particulars the situation has changed since the last decision was reached regarding the time of assembling Congress. At that date it was stated that the exigencies of the public service would not admit of any later postponement than to the middle of October. It may be that the President and his assistants in the Executive Departments have found themselves able to save money enough in running the Government to tide them over another six weeks. But, as the main element in the question, when it was decided, was the need of raising money for the Army and Navy, and as the former has since been engaged in an expensive and unexpected Indian war, it is not easy to see how the decision then arrived at can be reversed. Doubtless, however, if the President reaches the conclusion suggested, he will be abundantly able to justify his course.

At 10:15 A. M. yesterday the price of gold in legal tenders was quoted at 103⅞. This is the lowest point that the gold premium has touched since the month of June, 1862, or over fifteen years. At the figures quoted legal tenders for $100 were worth in gold $96 35, or, in other words, the discount on the Government notes was but 3.65 per cent. When we remember that in 1864 the discount was for a while so great that $100 in notes were worth but $35, this close approach to equality between notes and paper is striking. It is also worth noticing that the advance in the specie value of greenbacks goes on at an even pace with the preparations for resumption according to the existing provisions of law, with the accumulation of gold in the Treasury, and with the subsiding of the movement in favor of the remonetization of silver, of which comparatively little has been heard in some time, and which the public is getting to regard with very languid interest.

The English rifle team arrived in the steamer *City of Richmond* yesterday, and were courteously received and warmly welcomed by the representatives of the American marksmen. With very business-like resolution they declined any ceremony of reception in the City, and decided to go immediately to their quarters on Long Island. We have no doubt that they will make the best use of their time to overcome the difficulties which they will necessarily have to meet from a change of climate and the strangeness of their surroundings at Creedmoor, and we have as little doubt that they will vindicate their national reputation for cool-headedness, pluck, and perseverence. Their Captain says that they anticipate a close contest and shall do their best to win. The spirit in which they have come to this country is, we can assure them, warmly appreciated, and the friendly contest that they have accepted will be universally regarded as one in which success may be grateful, but in which failure cannot be bitter or discreditable, to whichever side it may fall.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* is authority for statements made by Mr. SHERMAN with reference to his financial policy, which show that the Secretary is not likely to give much practical aid and comfort to the silver men. Mr. SHERMAN is reported to have said that it is likely that Congress will authorize the exchange of the $1 and $2 greenback notes for silver, but added: "Of course the legal-tender quality of the silver should be limited to the same extent that the legal tender of the greenbacks is limited, so that the importers could not flood us with silver in payment of Customs duties." We have little patience with the dickering and fooling regarding silver in any form which ignores the fact that if silver is to be made legal tender at all, it will, to the extent that it enjoys that quality, drive out other coin, so long as the latter is of greater value. But if silver is only to be issued at par for greenbacks, and is not to be received for Customs dues, the whole transaction will be *in vacuo;* it will amount to nothing one way or another. No one who has the greenbacks will care for the silver, and no one without the greenbacks can get it. So much of it as might be coined would remain in the vaults of the Treasury, a permanent monument to the harmless folly of a set of financial theorists.

On the other hand, what the Secretary of the Treasury is reputed to have had to say on the payment of the Customs dues in gold is of essential importance. His words as given are: "We must take care and keep our credit unshaken. The present provision of law in regard to Customs dues lies at the basis of our system for discharging our obligations, and the people are not interested in having that disturbed." There has been so much loose talk, and some of it from Republicans who ought to have known better, about the desirability and justice of receiving greenbacks in payment of Customs dues, that it is refreshing to see attributed to the Secretary of the Treasury a clear and decided rejection of all this kind of nonsense. The Government is pledged to pay its interest in gold coin; it is by an act of equal authority, and forming a part of this same pledge, bound to require the payment of its Customs dues in gold coin and to set apart this coin for the payment of interest and for the maintenance of the sinking fund. Any tinkering with that provision of law, until the greenbacks are redeemable at par in gold, is simply of the nature of repudiation, and must be, therefore, either extremely dishonorable or the fruit of great ignorance. Mr. SHERMAN'S statement of the case goes to the gist of the principle and the fact involved in it.

The leaders of the Mississippi Democrats do not feel entirely easy in their minds, and their concern has been publicly and officially expressed. The State Committee has issued an appealing circular, exhorting the the party to remember that "the first duty is to support the regular nominations," and that the "reforms" which have been begun "can be perfected and carried out only by a rigid adherence to the discipline and observance of the methods by which the victories of 1875 and 1876 were won. The trouble is that the Mississippi Democrat, now that he has "waxed fat," politically by his peculiar "plan," is inclined, like JESHURON of old, to "kick," and his managers feel that if there is a division in their own ranks the "plan" will cease to work instantly. In the words of the negro Senator who first proposed abstention as a definite policy for Republicans in that State, "When the fight is between Democrats we shall not be bull-dozed but courted." It is the fear of this that explains the official appeal to stick to the "methods of 1875 and 1876." But the appeal puts the effect before the cause. The methods referred to were resorted to to get possession of the spoils for the party; the quarrel now is, who, in the party, shall enjoy the spoils, and that quarrel cannot be settled by the use of the shot-gun in negro cabins.

CITY TAX-PAYERS AND THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

On an honest registration and an honest count, the cities of New-York and Brooklyn cast one-fourth of the total vote of the State. They are represented in the State Senate by seven members instead of the eight, and in the Assembly by thirty instead of the thirty-two members to which on this basis they would be entitled. Does any man in his senses suppose that the want of three representatives in the Legislature is a sufficient reason for the assumption set up by Gov. ROBINSON, and re-echoed by the Democratic press, that these cities must be compelled to wait for the tardy justice of a correct apportionment before the claims of their tax-payers for relief from a steadily increasing load of debt and taxation can be heeded? Both cities are denied adequate representation when they are cut off from the possibility of profiting by any laws providing for retrenchment and reform which the State Legislature, as now constituted, can give them. And that is precisely the effect of the rule which Gov. ROBINSON, and his prompters among the Ring Democrats of both cities have laid down. "I will approve of no law relating to the affairs of New-York or Brooklyn of which the majority of the delegation from either city has not already approved." That is the purport of the veto messages of Gov. ROBINSON which have already cost these cities many thousands of wasted money and will cost them many thousands more. The grievance of an inadequate apportionment is a trifling one compared with the wrong inflicted by the monstrous doctrine that the local government of cities is not an integral part of the State Goverment—a delegation of its sovereign power to be controlled by legislation as it was conferred by legislation, and in which frauds or irregularities are by the statute law liable to be corrected by the judicial officers of the State.

The logical inference from the position of the Governor and his Ring allies is that New-York and Kings ought to constitute a State by themselves, or that they are autonomous municipalities of the mediæval type, with which the sovereign power must not meddle. The first position has never been seriously maintained, and the second has been contemptuously disposed of in numerous arguments by such excellent Democratic authorities as Messrs. SAMUEL J. TILDEN and CHARLES O'CONOR. But the insincerity of the Democratic twaddle about "local self-government" has been demonstrated by much more familiar methods than these. The two great measures for the relief of New-York tax-payers which Gov. ROBINSON vetoed last Spring were the "omnibus" charter and the Financial bill. The first was a measure for the abolition of unnecessary offices, the consolidation of departments, the reduction of official salaries, and Spring elections for City officers. It was the joint work of Democrats and Republicans—mainly of Democrats. It was vetoed on the grounds that the City was not represented according to its population, and that it failed to receive the approval of the majority of those who were assumed to represent the people of New-York. The second was a very carefully drawn enactment, which, with the exception of one solitary clause, had been approved by Controller KELLY, indorsed in every essential line by the Corporation Counsel, and adopted as a whole by Mayor ELY. It conferred the most sweeping powers in regard to the regulation of City finances on the Board of Apportionment, and that principle met with the approval of the judicious KELLY. It was only when the Legislature incorporated with it the Mayor's recommendation of allowing representatives of the tax-payers to be placed on the Board of Apportionment, thereby increasing its value as a measure of "local self-government," that the order went forth to oppose the bill in both houses and veto it in the Executive chamber. While KELLY and PURROY were allowed to virtually control the Board of Apportionment, the bill was unexceptionable. When there was a prospect of placing four men of character and standing on the board, KELLY discovered that the continuance of his power might be endangered. The Governor did not venture to assign reasons for his veto of the bill, did not even make the sweeping assertion hazarded in regard to Mr. BRADLEY'S bill for the reduction of heads of departments in Brooklyn that it was "unconstitutional in every line."

It is hardly necessary to recall the veto of the bill reducing to a fixed annual remuneration the extravagant fees pocketed by KELLY'S friend Coroner CROKER and his associates, or of the other bill reducing to $6,000 the $15,000 of yearly salary paid to the Commissioner of Jurors for attending mainly to the business of Tammany Hall, to show how palpable was the swindle inflicted on City tax-payers under the specious pretense of devotion to the principle of "local self-government." The point to be chiefly remembered is that a triumph of the Democracy at the coming State election would mean a triumph of the Ring Democracy of New-York and Brooklyn; that the election of a Democratic Legislature would not only defeat the constitutional amendments for the better government of cities, but would also defer all prospect of relief from the burdens which now oppress the two chief cities of the State. The constitutional amendments were the work of a commission appointed by Gov. TILDEN, and composed as follows: WILLIAM M. EVARTS, E. L. GODKIN, JOHN A. LOTT, SIMON STERNE, JAMES C. CARTER, OSWALD OTTENDORFER, WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, and JOSHUA M. VAN COTT. The partisan Republican element can hardly be said to be represented here, and we imagine that the majority of the commission voted for TILDEN last Fall. But the Ring Democracy has opposed at every step the adoption of the recommendations of that body, and the necessity of defeating the proposed amendments is regarded as a question of life and death by Tammany Hall.

The issues to be decided in November relate exclusively to local and State government, and we have sufficiently outlined their general character. That the municipal contest in these two cities will be between the intelligent, honest, and tax-paying element and the ignorant, the vicious, and tax-eating portion, may be accepted as a settled fact. That the Ring Democracy in both cities must go down before any united and well-directed attack of its opponents does not admit of any doubt. That the interests of the Republican Party and of the people at large are absolutely identical in such a fight is clear enough to warrant the most hopeful anticipations in regard to its effect on the Democratic control of the State.

PLAYING WITH POLITICS.

No sooner does the labor question, as it is called, get into politics than confusion manifests itself. Material issues, as the Louisville *Courier-Journal* calls them, are well enough as side issues in politics, but they are not valuable in working or organizing parties. The convention of working men at Baltimore the other day furnished a good illustration of the difficulty of finding an issue sharp enough to constitute "a good cry" to go to the country on, and broad enough to secure the support of all men who earn a living by manual labor. Precisely what the working men want was not shown by their speeches, or by any resolutions or platform. In the first place, many of the men, possibly most of them, were in favor of a seizure of the railroads, telegraphs, and all means of transportation by the Government. It was urged, as it has so often been urged, that the Government ought to control vast properties for the benefit of the general public. It is thought that the profits of these concerns should go to enrich the whole people, not a few corporations. It is suggested that the Government, having secured possession of the property of the corporations, would be able to pay better wages than are now paid; and that, instead of paying dividends on stocks, should, besides paying high wages to its employes, be able to do the work at a less rate than is now paid by people who travel and use the telegraph. If the Government owned the Pennsylvania Railroad, for example, it is believed that the wayfarer would pay $1 to go to Philadelphia, instead of $2 50 as now, and that the greater part of the $1 50 saved on his fare would in some way get into the pockets of the conductors, engineers, firemen, brakemen, and others employed in taking him there. A paternal Government, instead of pocketing a profit, would carry the dear people at cost prices.

It is not necessary here to go into what seems the absurdity of this proposition. It has not yet come before the people for their serious consideration. But it was brought up in the Baltimore Convention, and, strange as it may appear, there were working men who opposed it as impracticable. To be sure, the confiscation plank of the platform was adopted, but there was enough opposition to it in the convention to reopen discussion and very nearly reconsider the action of the body. So far as the Baltimore Convention signifies anything, it has proclaimed an intention to compel the Government to secure possession of railroads, telegraphs, canals, and steamboats, and operate them as it now manages the mail service of the country. But it should be said that there was, in this instance, enough intelligence manifested to make certain a permanent division on that vital question.

The inevitable "color line" also shows itself in the budding organization, just as it is sure to wherever there are enough colored working men to make a respectable demand for recognition. It is quite characteristic of the men who revolt against "the tyranny of capital," that they should begin by proscribing men of their own guilds who belong to what is called an inferior race. All labor, they sonorously declare, is honorable. But the labor of a black man is not honorable. The suggestion that the black man has a vote makes the more thoughtful agitator pause and consider. But, at last accounts, the working men of Baltimore were willing to throw away the opportunity of gaining the votes of ten thousand workers who happen to be black as to skin and crooked as to tibia. If this is not tyranny on a small scale, we should like to know what it is. Yet the attempt to organize a national party on purely "material issues" is sure to meet with just such obstacles at the outset. It would be impossible for any party of moral or sound political ideas to be so incumbered. The Democratic Party, professing devotion to the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98, could not and would not refuse to fold the colored man and brother in its arms. But an organization which bases its existence on a question of day wages must needs begin by drawing the line at colored men. The negro cannot be consistently admitted to the Utopia in which the Government is to give its railroad gains to the working men.

It is bad enough for parties that the question of the distribution of offices should create discord among their members. But a party which is organized on purely material issues has trouble on hand from the first. This is apparent in the confusion which already appears in the party which Mr. SAMUEL J. RANDALL is forming to elect himself Speaker. It was given out that Mr. RANDALL was in favor of subsidies on general principles. This took in the Texas Pacific Railroad job, the Mississippi levee scheme, the project of creating artificial harbors on the Gulf coast, and sundry other things. But it happens that a great many people who favor the levee subsidy do not believe in the railroad job, and vice versa. There is a jarring at once. There is an agreement on the fundamental principle, but irreconcilable disagreement as to details. The working man must be legislated for, but the black working man must be left out in the cold. The railroads must be managed in the interest of railroad employes, but it is disputed whether the Government shall do this or compel the corporations to do it. Jealousy is bound to appear early in all discussions in which the main issue is a material one. Even the machinery of trades-unions, in times when its usefulness is tested, shows signs of friction. During the late strike it was found that men who had been "ordered out" on the distinct promise of certain wages during their enforced idleness failed to receive their stipend. Favored officials and "head centres" divided the funds among them, and left the rank and file of the contributors to grumble and make the best of it. Conceive of a party organized on a similar basis—a sort of political trade-union. The sharp politicians would soon be on the ground gathering up the fragments of the wreck.

THE ATTACK ON THE BALKAN PASSES.

The most important news of the past week, or, indeed, of the past month, is that SULEIMAN Pasha is still south of the Balkan, and as yet unsuccessful in his attempts to force his way across it. This is an ominous fact for the Turks. The reported junction with MEHEMET ALI, the taking of the Schipka Pass in the rear, the overlapping of the Russian left by 90,000 men, the contemplated breach of the Russian line by a simultaneous attack from Selvi on the west and Osman-Bazar on the east, all vanish at once; and there remains the momentous fact that the three Turkish armies are still widely separated, that the Schipka Pass is still held by the Russians after two days' fighting, that MEHEMET ALI'S "victory" at Eski-Djuma is virtually a drawn battle, and that the various sanguinary conflicts which have taken place since Monday last have told against rather than in favor of the Turkish arms.

The double repulse of SULEIMAN Pasha's vigorous attacks upon the Schipka and Hainkoi passes is easily accounted for. The narrow, tortuous path which led Gen. GOURKHO through the latter is eminently fitted for the display of that stubborn tenacity which is the Russian soldier's leading characteristic; and the bloody repulse of the assailants, after actually forcing their way into the defile, fully bears out the terse comment of an eye-witness, that "it is easier to get in than to get out again." The defenses of the Schipka Pass are more formidable still. No one who has traversed it can have failed to be struck with the almost precipice-like steepness of the descent from the summit of the ridge to Schipka itself; and it is easy to imagine the carnage wrought by a well-directed fire from the heights upon an attacking column struggling painfully up a precipitous ascent, with a rise of 3,000 feet in less than four miles!

Nor is the issue involved in this desperate undertaking merely that of an ordinary battle. The very fact of such a sacrifice of life being deemed necessary by one of the Sultan's ablest Generals, sufficiently shows how precarious must be the position of OSMAN Pasha, on whose behalf it was made. Indeed, should SULIEMAN fail in his attempt to force the passage of the Balkan, the Russians must be unskillful indeed if they cannot strike at least one great blow at the Turkish Army of Bulgaria before the campaign closes. They are now in NAPOLEON'S favorite position, viz., interposed between two hostile armies; and they have an excellent chance of executing his favorite manœuvre of "striking with one hand while parrying with the other." Forty or fifty thousand men, strongly intrenched, would suffice to cover Tirnova and keep MEHEMET ALI in check, while OSMAN Pasha was being overwhelmed at Plevna or Lovatz by 150,000 more. That the Turks themselves fear some such attempt is amply proved by the ill-judged haste with which they have recently assailed the Russian positions at Selvi and along the Yantra, with the apparent object of inflicting a disabling blow before the arrival of the vast reinforcements which are daily pouring into Roumania. But hitherto this attempt has utterly failed. Russian and Turk have suddenly exchanged parts, and it is now the latter who is breaking his strength upon fortified positions and the former who is successfully defending them. In the meantime, various minor influences are at work on the side of Russia. Servia has completed the mobilization of her Army, and placed it under the command of Gen. HORVATOVITCH, the hero of the war of 1876. Severe fighting has taken place in Bosnia, in which the Turks have by no means come off scathless. In Montenegro the ever-active mountaineers are astir once more, harassing the invading columns at every step. The insurrections in Crete and Thessaly, though denied for obvious reasons by the Greek Cabinet, are making visible progress, and the whole district of Larissa has already been declared in a state of siege. Kustendje has been reoccupied and fortified by the Army of the Dobrudscha. Germany has remonstrated with the Porte, in very decided language, upon the alleged atrocities of the Turkish irregulars, and her example has been followed by Austria and Italy. Finally, the active co-operation of Roumania, although not yet officially announced, has already become a certainty. The persistent attacks of SULEIMAN Pasha upon the two western passes would seem to imply that the Tvarditza defile, which comes next in order after the Hainkoi, has likewise been occupied by the Russians, though no mention has yet been made of the fact. This route, leading through the Tvardytchka-Planina to Helena, is manifestly his easiest way of joining MEHEMET ALI; while, if his object be to reach OSMAN Pasha, the Schipka Pass is undoubtedly the most direct route, but at the same time the most inaccessible. The task which seems to be already beyond his strength will soon become altogether impossible. Hitherto the pass has been held by only twenty companies, drawn partly from the Eleventh Division and partly from the Bulgarian Legion; but the Russian brigade which passed through Gabrova last Wednesday has probably joined them by this time, and another brigade of the Second Division left Tirnova, three days ago, with the same object. Thus strengthened, the defenders of the pass might be trusted to hold their ground against anything short of actual starvation, a method of attack which the assailants will hardly have time to employ.

THE ASTEROIDS.

Hearing constantly of planets by the hundred, of suns by the million, comets innumerable, and "star dust" illimitable, we find it very hard to realize the condition of the human mind in which new astronomical discoveries were resisted and attempts to disturb the consecrated finality of the seven heavenly bodies resented as impious and absurd. And yet it wants some years of being three centuries since SIZZI, in reply to GALILEO, could say, with the applause of learned Europe:

"There are seven windows given to animals in the domicile of the head, through which the air is admitted to the tabernacle of the body to enlighten, to warm, and to nourish it, which windows are the principal parts of the microcosm or little world—two nostrils, two eyes, two ears, and one mouth. So in the heavens, as in a microcosm or great world, there are two favorable stars, Jupiter and Venus; two unpropitious, Mars and Saturn; two luminaries, the Sun and Moon, and Mercury alone undecided and indifferent. From these, and from many other phenomena of nature, we gather that the number of planets is necessarily seven. Moreover, the satellites are invisible to the naked eye, and therefore can exercise no influence over the earth, and therefore would be useless, and therefore do not exist. Besides, the Jews and other ancient nations, as well as modern Europeans, have adopted the division of the week into seven days, and have named them from the seven planets. Now, if we increase the number of planets this whole system falls to the ground."

But the ancient astronomy broke down. New bodies were constantly added to those known from the earliest times. From GALILEO'S time up to the present there has been no permanent cessation in planet-finding, though it must be acknowledged that the results achieved within the last century have surpassed the united results of all preceding ages. Since 1781, when Sir W. HERSCHEL discovered Uranus, two major planets, nine satellites, and nearly one hundred and eighty minor planets have been discovered. There is a singular connection between the distances of the planets from the sun, which was first noticed by KEPLER, and revived one hundred years ago by TITIUS, but which is now universally known as "BODES' law." If we set down a row of fours, equal to the whole number of planets, and below them (beginning with the second) a row of numbers commencing with three and doubling as we proceed, the sum of the two lines, when taken separately, represents approximately the mean distances of the planets from the sun., Thus:

4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
3.	6.	12.	24.	48.	96.	192.	
4.	7.	10.	16.	28.	52.	100.	196.

KEPLER had noticed that the fifth term (28) in this series was missing, and he conjectured that a planet existed between Mars and Jupiter. This conjecture he seems to have abandoned; but the discovery of Uranus gave such an apparent confirmation of the reality of this law, and the consequent existence of a planet in the vacant space, that Baron ZACH formed an association of twenty-four astronomers to search for it. The association was doomed to disappointment for a long time, as it was not until Jan. 1, 1801, that the first fragment of the missing planet was discovered; and this discovery was not made by one of its members, but by PIAZZI, the famous Sicilian astronomer. OLBERS, in seeking to find Ceres, discovered (March 28, 1802,) Pallas, the second of the minor planets, and the work of discovery has gone on from that day to the present. In 1804 Juno was found, and in 1807 Vesta. It was not until 1845 that a fifth was added to the list. None was discovered in 1846, but from 1847 on there has been no year in which one or more of these little strangers has not been found. Our distinguished astronomer, Prof. C. A. YOUNG, in a paper recently published, has collected some curious statistics on this subject. One hundred and seventy-two asteroids are now known. The discoverers are thirty-one in number. Fourteen of them discovered one each, while ten have discovered five and over each. PETERS, of Clinton, in this State, heads the list with 26; LUTHER, of Düsseldorf, has 20; WATSON, of Ann Arbor, Mich., has 19; and GOLDSCHMIDT, of Paris, has 14. Discovery is thus apportioned among the nationalities: 52 were discovered in France, 51 in America, 39 in Germany, 19 in England and its dependencies, and 11 in Italy. 1875 was the banner year, 17 asteroids having been found in it; in 1868, 12 were found; in 1872, 11, and 1861 and 1876 are credited with 10 each. The annual crop of new asteroids will, it is thought greatly diminish, because the *Berlin Astronomical Year Book,* which formerly gave the ephemerides of all planets which come to opposition during the year, has determined to omit the places of the greater number of the asteroids as being of very slight importance to general astronomy. This means that the observer, in order to be sure that he has actually caught a new planet, will have to go through a laborious calculation. The largest of these bodies is about three hundred miles in diameter, and the smallest about fifteen, and, according to LE VERRIER'S computation, the mass of the whole belt is only about one-third that of our globe. Flora is nearest to the sun—a little over two hundred millions of miles—and its periodic time is three and a quarter years, while Hilda, the most distant, (three hundred and sixty millions of miles,) has a period of nearly eight years.

And now what have the asteroids taught us? Very little. Whatever confirmation their discovery gave to "BODES' law" has been more than neutralized by that of Neptune, where it completely fails. OLBER'S famous hypothesis that they were the remains of an exploded planet ought long ago have been consigned to the lumber-room as being totally opposed to everything that we have learned about the solar system. If explosions can take place in this way what becomes of the much-vaunted stability of our system? It has been proposed to regard the asteroids, not as the fragments of an exploded planet, but as the parts into which the nebulous ring, which, in accordance with the nebular hypothesis, circulated during the condensation of the system between Mars and Jupiter, became disrupted mainly by the attraction of the huge mass of the latter body. This suggestion unfortunately admits of no verification and does not point to any connection with any other astronomical phenomena. It has been demonstrated that comets are made up of immense numbers of shooting stars. Is there any connection between comets and the asteroids? The periodic time of some of the comets is very similar to that of some of the asteroids. The orbits of many of the asteroids are inclined to the ecliptic very much like comets, and they all depart from the planet type in this fundamental characteristic. If it should turn out that the comets are asteroids "in the making," and if, more especially, any comet could be traced to this belt, then indeed will the finding of the asteroids not have been wasted labor, for it will have put us on the right path of explaining the formation of our solar system. There is every reason for believing that the asteroids are the materials out of which a great globe will some day be formed. If it could be shown that comets were the frail original of these bodies, and that these nomads of the sky can actually settle down into a place provided for them, the day of "universal death," according to Sir W. THOMSON'S doctrine of "the dissipation of energy," would be indefinitely postponed, as our system would have in itself a principle of growth as well as one of decay.

CONJUGAL UNFITNESS.

It is generally supposed that every man and every woman of sound mind and sound body is fitted for marriage. They certainly ought to be, and it may be hard to see why they are not, but very little observation makes the fact that they are not obvious enough? As a rule everybody marries, but it can hardly be said that as a rule every marriage is happy, or anything like it. The disagreements of most couples arise doubtless from their want of adaptability to one another. If either or both had made a different selection, they might have got on quite comfortably.

But there are persons, men particularly, who seem constitutionally disqualified for matrimony or partnership of any kind; and one of their unalterable convictions is likely to be that nature designed them for wedlock and sociability generally. Their experience may have contradicted their belief. They may have quarreled with all their associates from early youth upward; they may be mean, suspicious, jealous, tyrannical, enemies of friendship, repellers of sympathy and all gentle offices. Still, their experience teaches them by contraries; they recognize consequences; but the causes they ascribe to others, or at least to something outside of themselves. They are precisely as they should be; it is their acquaintances who are at fault, or if not they, it is the perversity of circumstance which thwarts desirable ends. They may have been married once or twice, and found marriage hateful; but this does not prevent them from new ventures of the same sort, confident that their own affectionate and domestic disposition must eventually be answered and the connubial happiness produced they were born to secure.

Of such frame of mind must have been the man who, as one of our Western exchanges avers, recently took a fifth wife in Chicago after having been divorced from four others in little more than nine years. Almost any sane person would have refrained from a continuation of matrimonial activity confronted by the vivid recollection of four unfortunate experiments. But marriage is a thing on which the sanest are often insane, and four divorces in nine years are assuredly sufficient excuse for mental disorder even of an aggravated character. A man who had been so frequently wedded and unwedded must of necessity be confused as to his condition. Might he not have formed, after such varied experience, a matrimonal habit too strong to be resisted? If he live, will he not go on in the same course to old age? The divorce laws are so peculiar in the West, and so much chicanery is employed there in obtaining divorce, that he may yet be the husband of half the women in his immediate neighborhood. It is altogether probable that he wonders why his four wives—the fifth also by this time, perhaps—should have been so resolved to disagree with him, and should have forced him to seek legal redress for his wrongs. A hundred to one that he regards himself as an amiable, affectionate, yielding creature, against whom women have formed conspiracies for the ruin of his domestic peace.

It might be thought that one inharmonious marriage, with its long train of unspeakable woes, would, after release by death or divorce, invest the question of another marriage with an awful responsibility. It would seem that he or she who had suffered from one such cruel disappointment would be in dread of another, and would be deterred from re-entering a state so associated with bitterness and pain until time and reflection had given some guarantee against a recurrence of the tragedy. But on the contrary, persons who have been unhappily married and have escaped through nature or through law, appear unusually eager to tempt matrimonial fortune again. They may think that, having been unlucky once, they shall be lucky a second time; that the repeated hazard will yield what the first refused. Whatever they think, they act in a way to show that they are incapable of profiting by experience. In fact, no amount of connubial wretchedness seems to keep people out of new alliances when they are once free of the old. They appear to be incited by wretchedness in the past to risk wretchedness in the future.

They never suspect for a moment that they are not tuned to matrimony; that matrimony is a pitch above or below them, and that it and they can never be in accord. To them the very idea is preposterous. All that a man or woman needs for happiness they say, is a proper mate. That may be; but there are men and women for whom a proper mate is unobtainable, or ought to be, in the interest of civilization. Such men and women, mainly the men, have no conception of true marriage or of the basis on which it rests. They believe that it should be all exaction on one side and all concession on the other; that indifference or unkindness should be met with devotion; that rudeness should evoke sympathy; that loss of esteem should be the crown of love. Failing to find congenial marriage on such terms after one or two experiments, they still persevere, and naturally persevere in vain.

Persons who get divorces, though there are many exceptions, are not generally in harmony with the institution of marriage, or, in other words, in harmony with themselves. They expect from marriage what is not and should not be in it. They seek to get everything, and give nothing in exchange. It might be surmised that divorced people would suspect and avoid one another; but, oddly enough, they often have a mutual affinity. The number of divorced men who have married divorced women would be surprising, if it were known. Not unfrequently they get divorced again; for one divorce makes another easy, and encourages the custom. To a certain sort of folks, too, there is in conjunction, disjunction, and reconjunction a wild excitement, not unlike drinking brandy before breakfast, and equally pernicious.

There are persons incessantly declaiming against marriage as an intolerable evil. They have tested it fully, they declare, and therefore they know. The fact of their testing it proves nothing against marriage, but only their unfitness for it, which a close observer would have granted without the experiment. And they will be sure to test it again. Marriage, as at present managed, may not be all that it should be; but it is so infinitely superior to anything yet proposed in its place, that it is well to remember that its traducers, instead of touching or hurting it, are merely abusing and hurting themselves.

TEMPERANCE REVIVAL IN RONDOUT.

RONDOUT, Aug. 25.—The great temperance revival continues without abatement, and in fact, shows signs of increasing interest. The second week closed last night, when 221 persons signed the pledge and donned the blue ribbon, making a total of 2,021 for the two weeks. The second week showed nearly double the number of names as compared with the first week. Among the speakers last night was Judge Westbrook, who said that during his practice at the bar of Ulster he had been employed in every murder case in the county save when absent, and of these every one, with a single exception, were directly chargeable to rum, and he had held court since he had been on the bench when there were a dozen criminals in court at a time, every one of whom were brought there by rum. This movement embraces all the temperance workers in the place, of all shades of opinion, and is remarkable for the great unanimity of those engaged. In the upper portion of the city, or old Kingston, the first effort to start the movement failed, but a meeting was held there yesterday afternoon to complete arrangements for commencing meetings, and next week it is expected the whole city will be aroused. Visitors from the neighboring towns and villages are drawn to these meetings, and Mr. Gobright, the leader, predicts that Rondout will be to the eastern part of the State what Elmira is to the western. The progress of the movement here, he says, exceeds any shown in any part of Ohio, Pennsylvania, or New York.

THE NORTHVILLE CAMP-MEETING.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—This was the last day of the greatest camp-meeting ever held in this section. The weather has been delightful for the past week, and the attendance at each day's meetings very large. A great many have been converted. A love feast was held at 9 o'clock this morning. J. Bennett Anderson, of England, delivered an interesting address, and before the close of the meeting 76 converts were made. Immediately after the love feast a meeting of prayer was held for the anxious ones. The closing remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Dayton.

THE BRANCH MINT INVESTIGATION.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 25.—The public sessions of the Mint Investigating Commission closed last night, though further private inquiries will be carried on. A significant piece of testimony was given by Frank Levine, an employe for 11 years in the mint, who testified to overhearing a conversation between Superintendent Lagrange and Pinney, at the county jail, in which the latter told the former that he would prefer no charges against him if he would join him [Pinney] and his crowd, and help them through. Lagrange said he did not fear investigation, as nothing could be proved against him. Pinney urged, however, that it might be that it would cost Lagrange a good deal of money, and he added, "You know that through my people I can prove anything I want to prove." Levine accompanied Lagrange to the jail for the purpose of listening to the interview.

MR. VANDERBILT'S GIFT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The payment of $100,000, presented to the railroad employes by William H. Vanderbilt, was commenced to-day, the pay car coming as far north as this city. On Tuesday next the payment will be continued north of here.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

REUNION OF OSWEGO VETERANS.

A LARGE CROWD PRESENT—SPEECH BY SENATOR CONKLING.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The annual reunion of the Veterans' Association of Oswego County was held here to-day. Special trains brought large numbers of people to the city, which was gayly decorated. The feature of the day was a meeting, which was addressed by Senator Conkling. Judge William F. Allen introduced the Senator, who said:

To say that I am highly honored thus to meet you would be to give inadequate expression to the sentiments inspired by the occasion. This vast assemblage comes from all walks of life and all political persuasions. Stirred by some common reason, some deep feeling or conviction has summoned such a concourse. What is it? You have come in grateful appreciation of all heroes who, living or dying, were consecrated to establishing or preserving that fair fabric of civil and religious freedom, that great heritage of order and liberty which we are permitted to enjoy. Who are these dead whose graves, made a few Summers ago, are yet moistened with a nation's tears? They were all soldiers of the Republic. In a dark and appalling hour these men, looking, it might be, for the last time into the faces of mothers and sisters, and children and wives, turned away from home—their homes—and went out to bare their bosoms to the icy pang of death. From the State of New-York more than 500,000 citizen soldiers went to the field. From Oswego County five regiments went, and many besides went in other regiments and in the navy. The survivors of these bands are with us to-day. When the war was done more than 500,000 soldiers put off their uniforms, laid aside the bayonet and the sword, and melted into the ranks of citizenship as peacefully as when a storm is over the waves melt into the sea. The world had looked on in wonder to such armies raised and maintained. Everybody knew they had courage which danger could not daunt, nor suffering subdue; but how such an army could be suddenly and quietly disbanded was, in the old world, one of the greatest puzzles of the age. The soldiers solved it in an hour; the love of country which organized them dissolved their organization, the moment they were no longer needed they disappeared. The same patriotism would organize them again. The enormous extent of the territory covered, the distances involved, and the natural barriers to be surmounted, all aggravated our disadvantage and postponed the final overthrow of the rebellion. The task was great and the military part of it was thoroughly accomplished. Should history record a failure in the purposes of the struggle for national integrity and equal rights, that failure will date, not from the war, but from the time the war was over. The blame, if blame there shall be, cannot be traced to shortcomings of our armies, or to incomplete victories in the field they did. Nor can this victorious nation ever be charged with a vengeful spirit toward the vanquished. The annals of time will be searched in vain for a parallel to the magnanimity and generosity of our people toward those who drenched the land in blood and covered it with mourning. The nation's prayer should be that neither this generation nor any other may ever be brought to the bitter thought that the martyrs of the great struggle for the Union and a purified Constitution died in vain. The mission of our country now is peace. We are slowly emerging from a period of business prostration and distress. We have outlived the worst evils of an inflated and depreciated currency, and wisdom and patience will soon make every paper dollar all it pretends to be. Providence has made this a year of unexampled bounty. The crops of all kinds exceed all precedent. This is riches for the farmer, the producer, the merchant and carrier, and at this we all can rejoice.

The promise of the future in respect of material prosperity is anything but gloomy. We do not need lamentations about exaggerated or imaginary troubles. We need cheerfulness and faith. We are blessed with a good many anxious souls, whose voice is Jeremiah's and Jacob's voice rolled into one, but their hands are the hands of Esau. They say they see terrible abuses and corruptions round about in all parties, and in almost all men. They say we have gone backward. Each generation sees and magnifies the evils of its own time, and knows not the evils of the times that are past. The war was a great political, social, and moral earthquake. It brought an inflation of currency and of prices which bred extravagance in everything. We overspeculated and overdid in many ways, and have paid and heavy penalties. Every nation has suffered and is suffering from hard times; but the future of America is assured against everything but the folly, the madness, and the cowardice of man. We need to cherish earnestness of purpose in public and private affairs—the earnestness which comes of common sense, not the noisy pretension which is sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. We need to cherish a government of laws, not a government of men. We need reverence for the Constitution and the laws, and observance of them by all, especially by all in authority. The way to insure some of these things is for every man, whatever may be his occupation or position, to give some thought and action to public affairs. This is the only mode under our system of government in which that system can be made effectual and just. It was to insure this right to every man to be heard in the public councils, and to be counted in the majority whose judgment is the final decision in a Republic, that these veterans fought and suffered. On this Veterans' Day it cannot be amiss to remind you how high is the obligation to discharge the duty and to assert and exercise the right for which they did and endured so much.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1877.

Messrs. Wells and Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, arrived this evening.

Thomas M. Plowman this afternoon tendered to the District Commissioner his resignation as Inspector of Buildings, and it was accepted.

The President received several visitors this morning. Among those who had interviews with him were several Cabinet officers, Judge Settle, of Florida; Representative Scales, of North Carolina; Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, and ex-Senator Harvey, of Kansas.

Mr. Silverman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who preferred the charges against Internal Revenue Collector James Freeland, was at the Internal Revenue Office to-day, and had an interview with Commissioner Raum. His visit did not result in any additional action being taken by the department.

The President has appointed Samuel A. Brooks and Warrington D. Roath to be First Lieutenants in the revenue service of the United States. Galathiel M. Crosby is appointed Second Lieutenant in the revenue service. Henry B. Sheldon, of California, is appointed Agent of the Round Valley Agency, in California. Daniel W. Finney, of Kansas, is appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Topeka, Kan.

It is altogether likely that Gen. Terry alone will be sent to negotiate with Sitting Bull. The trip is of such a formidable character that very few citizens of the proper calibre care to undertake it, especially as they must take their pay in gratitude. It is believed that Gen. Terry can do the business just as well by himself as it would be done by a commission of half a dozen persons.

The Bureau of Statistics furnishes the statement that of 27,560,885 hundred weight of wheat, valued at £17,329,444, which were imported into the United Kingdom during the seven months ended July 31 last, 5,373,674 came from Russia, 2,867,022 from Germany, 2,841,611 from British India, 11,318,649 (41 per cent. of the whole) from the United States, of which 8,109,224 hundred weight were shipped from Pacific ports, and the remainder from other countries.

The rumor is again in circulation that the President is considering the propriety of postponing the next session of Congress to the regular day in December. The statement is made that he has received letters from prominent business men throughout the country, urging that there is no present necessity for the meeting of Congress, and that the material interests would probably be better served by a prolongation of the vacation. Many Congressmen have also, it is said, written to the same effect, some of them urging the importance to them as lawyers, of pressing business before the courts at the Fall term.

The United States Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland, has informed the Department of State that four American fishermen, who had missed their schooners, were picked up on the Grand Bank by passing vessels and landed at St. John's. Charles Wheeler and Michael Downing, of the Hattie Western, were picked up by Capt. Robinson, of the schooner Hattie Newman. Michael Anthony and Manuel Silvia, of the schooner Frank, were picked up by Capt. West, of the Charlie, of Essex. The Consul took them in charge, relieved their wants, and shipped them to Gloucester, Mass.

The Treasury now holds $337,485,750 United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $18,656,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited to bank circulation for the week ending Aug. 25, $743,300; amount withdrawn for the same period, $848,700. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, $315,038,171; gold notes, $1,425,770. Receipts of national bank notes for the week ending Aug. 25, as compared with the corresponding period last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$1,613,000	$750,000
Boston	1,608,000	1,939,000
Philadelphia	402,000	287,000
Miscellaneous	1,364,000	941,000
Total	$4,987,000	$3,917,000

Bank notes received to-day for redemption, $705,000. Internal revenue receipts, $374,289 11. Customs, $321,430 71.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $11,358,044 37; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,160,858; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $62,330,000; coin, (including $38,426,500 in coin certificates,) $101,909,942; outstanding legal tenders, $359,094,220.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The San Francisco Minstrels will begin their season to-morrow evening.

Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, with the co-operation of a strong company, perform nightly at the Theatre Comique.

A programme of choice music, better suited to a Sunday concert than the usual selections, will be interpreted at Gilmore's Garden, this evening.

"Pink Dominos" will be performed at the Union Square Theatre throughout this week, and probably until the middle of the coming month.

"The Danites" are up for nightly repetition at the Broadway Theatre. Mr. Miller's drama appears to attract and please numerous audiences.

"The Poor of New-York" will be acted throughout this week at Niblo's Theatre. The representation of Saturday evening next will be the last the piece is to have.

The programme at Wallack's is to be changed to-morrow evening. "Oxygen," a new burlesque, will then be made known by Miss Lydia Thompson and her merry associates.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will to-morrow enter upon their engagement at the Eagle Theatre. They will perform in "The Mighty Dollar," and keep two or three new plays for a more advanced stage of the season.

The last representation of "Baby," at the Park Theatre, occurred yesterday evening. The house is to remain closed until Monday night of next week, when Mr. Sothern will appear there in a new four-act comedy by Byron, entitled "The Crushed Tragedian."

The damage done to the New-York Aquarium by unknown malefactors has now been quite repaired, and the tanks are as largely supplied as ever with finny tenants. Prof. Young, the ventriloquist, and Mlle. d'Erlon, the "aquanaut," give performances at the Aquarium, daily.

The present week will be the last of the run of "Ah Sin," at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. On Friday evening, the play will be given for the benefit of Mr. Parsloe, and the interest of the occasion enhanced by a speech from Mr. Bret Harte. Mr. Daly's regular season, commencing, as already mentioned, on Sept. 3, is to be ushered in with a new and, we learn, original work, called "Our City." Previous to Monday week, several changes will be made in the auditorium of the house, one of which will transfer the orchestra under the stage, and make room for an additional row of chairs.

Mr. J. C. Fryer has arranged for a series of operatic performances, in German, beginning at Robinson's Opera-house, in Cincinnati, on Nov. 5. He proceeds thence to Chicago, New-Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, and St. Louis. Each series of representations will be given under the caption of "Wagner-Meyerbeer Oper-Fest," and the repertoire is to include "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," "Rienzi," "Der Fliegende Holländer," "The Huguenots," "The Prophet," "Robert," and sundry other works, besides, possibly, "Cinq Mars," Gounod's latest achievement. The principal artists engaged thus far are Mme. Pappenheim, Fraül. Wilde, from Cologne and Hamburg; Fraül. Reinman, from Berlin; Fraül. Urban, from Vienna; Mr. Charles R. Adams, a Bostonian by birth but for nine years first tenor at the Vienna Opera-house; Messrs. Werrenrath, Fritsch, and Blum, and Herr Wiegand. It is to be hoped that Mr. Fryer may find it judicious to offer these artists a hearing in New-York.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

Wagner has gone to Weimar, on a visit to Liszt.

Mme. Nilsson has gone to the Rhine for a two months' holiday.

Mlle. Lina Bell, late of the Variétés, has been engaged for the Paris Grand Opera.

The death is announced of M. Warot, an admirable *chef d'orchestre*, and father of the tenor.

Mme. Irma Marié, the wife of M. Colonne, the conductor, is engaged for the Paris Opéra Comique.

Things are very bad in Italy. No less than 29 theatres are advertised as tenantless for the carnival season.

Mlle. De Reszké's injury proves to be a slight one only. She dislocated her wrist, but did not break her arm.

During the Autumn season at the Comunale of Bologna, "Aida" and "The Flying Dutchman" will be produced.

The deaths are announced at Naples of the baritone Nicola Bandini, (by suicide,) and at St. Petersburg of Prof. Cesare Ciardi.

One other "long last farewell" will soon be taken by Mme. Celeste, who has accepted the part of *Fenella* in the Wills-Scott play at Drury-Lane, in London.

M. Ambroise Thomas had gone to his property at Argenteuil to finish his opera, "Francesca da Rimini," and to add a ballet to the new score of "Psyché."

M. Humbert intends to play this season, at Brussels, "La Fée des Bruyères," a new operetta by Samuel David, and "La Visite de Saint Germain," by Gaston Serpette.

A new play by Mr. Merritt, called "The Golden Plough," and said to be cleverly constructed and ill written, has been brought out at the Adelphi Theatre, in London.

It is said to be likely that Mr. George Honey and Mrs. John Wood will be added to the Haymarket company in the course of the Autumn, and that both may take part in Mr. Wills' new comedy.

Pilati, the old and popular *chef d'orchestre* at the Paris Porte St. Martin, died lately, aged 68. He wrote a good many operettas, ballets, and songs, but he saved no money, and died in a common hospital.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, one of the most ardent admirers of the talent of Mr. Henry Irving, recently presented that gentleman with a token of her esteem in the shape of a very valuable diamond ring.

Messrs. Lionel Brough and Edward Saker have been delighting large audiences in the British Provinces, in a sketch called "The Photographic Studio." They announce themselves as the "So-Amuse Twins."

The prospectus for the next season at Nice includes the "Africaine," Petrella's "Il Marco Visconti," Marchetti's "Ruy Blas," Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan," Sangiorgi's "Diana di Chaverny," with "Aida" and "Guglielmo Tell."

There were 484 students to compete at the recent concours of the Paris Conservatoire, and no less than 210 gained prizes of some sort or other. Thirty-three of the number carried off "first prize" in various sections. In 1872 there were only 382 competitors, and 183 prizes.

M. Nicholas, the father of the celebrated tenor, Signor Nicolini, is the proprietor of the chief hotel at Dinard, one of the most popular of French sea-bathing places, at the mouth of the Rance, and where the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier has a seat. M. Nicholas, having amassed a large fortune, sold his hotel a month ago for $30,000, and retired into private life.

A London newspaper of Aug. 15 says: "Mlle. Titiens underwent another operation last Wednesday, and although it has left her in a state of great exhaustion it has given the great prima donna considerable relief. In a subject attacked by dropsy these 'tapping' operations are necessarily repeated every few months. All hope of Mlle. Titiens' appearance at the festivals next month is now abandoned, nor will she take part in the provincial tour of the artists of Her Majesty's Theatre."

Twelve artists have joined *en société* and have taken the Paris Château d'Eau on lease. They think the managers are getting too much out of them, and intend to try the business on their own account. They have drawn up a set of rules, founded on the *statuts* of the Théâtre Française; they have appointed M. Brissac their managing secretary, and M. Meignneaux, who directed the Belleville Theatre during six years, is nominated their stage manager. It remains to be seen how far the enterprise will succeed.

FUCHS PLEADS GUILTY TO BIGAMY.

Charles Fuchs, the New-York car conductor who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of stealing a watch, and subsequently held on the more serious charge of bigamy, was arraigned before Justice Gunn, in Brooklyn, yesterday, and pleaded guilty to the charge of having married two wives. His first wife was in court yesterday with her infant child, which she held up to its father for him to kiss, whereupon she was told to "go to the devil" by the angered husband. The charge of stealing the watch was not pressed, but the prisoner was held for the Grand Jury on the charge of bigamy.

THE GREAT FORGERY CASE.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS PROMISED.

A PROMINENT NEW-YORK BUSINESS MAN TO BE ARRESTED—THE EVIDENCE SAID TO BE CLEAR AGAINST HIM—WESTON COMMITTED TO THE HOUSE OF DETENTION—HIS REMARKABLE STORY—WHAT GESSNER HAS TO SAY—DETECTIVE ELDER'S BUSINESS AT SARATOGA.

On Friday afternoon Mr. Henry E. Knox, of Fullerton, Knox & Crosby, counsel for the New-York Life Insurance Company, called privately on Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court, in company with Major Austin, one of Jayne's assistants in the great forgery case, and asked for a warrant for the arrest of Ely B. Weston, one of the prisoners recently confined at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Major Austin swore to the following affidavit:

First District Police Court, City and County of New-York, ss: Elijah H. Austin, of the Gilsey House, Twenty-ninth street and Broadway, being duly sworn, deposes and says that E. B. Weston, now present, deponent knows to be an important and material witness against Nelson A. Gessner, now held in the Tombs on the charge of forgery, from the fact that said Weston told deponent among other things that certain papers had been placed in his hands by said Gessner for safe keeping, and at the same time told deponent just where he, said Weston, secreted them. The papers referred to were found at the place designated by said Weston, and consisted among other things of two bank checks or drafts, which had been prepared for what is known among forgers as "raising" by said Gessner, the same being drafts the said Gessner intended to alter. Deponent has every reason to believe that said Weston will not appear at the examination to be held in the case of said Gessner, and prays that he may be committed as a witness. ELIJAH H. AUSTIN.

Sworn to before me this 24th day of August, 1877.
P. G. DUFFY, Police Justice.

Justice Duffy granted the warrant, and Central Office Detective King was detailed to serve it. Officer King went to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and took Weston to Police Head-quarters, where he was locked up for the night. About 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the officer and his prisoner made their appearance in the private examination-room of the Tombs Police Court, and were ushered into the clerk's inner room. The door was closed and nobody was allowed in except Mr. Knox, an officer of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and Weston's counsel, Mr. James Oliver. After the affidavit had been read Counselor Oliver wanted to examine the affidavit, but Justice Duffy would not permit him. The counselor objected strenuously to the proceedings, and then reduced his objections to writing, a copy of which he served on the court. His Honor committed Weston to the House of Detention in default of $2,000 bail.

Weston is a rosy-cheeked, round-faced, young-looking man, with long dark-brown mustache and chin whiskers. He has a bright eye, talks rapidly and with an apparent candor that is refreshing, and uses good language. He was plainly but well clad. During the few moments of waiting for Justice Duffy's arrival and for a few moments afterward he conversed freely with the reporters touching his arrest and treatment by the detectives. He says he is 42 years of age, has a wife and child, and is in the horse auction and commission business at Nos. 196 and 198 East Washington-street, Chicago. He claims to be well connected and respectable. His story is as follows: About 7 o'clock, on the evening of Thursday a week ago, as he was descending the steps of the Sherman House, one of the leading Chicago hotels, he was accosted and his passage barred by three men. One gave his name as Col. Austin, a private citizen, representing the New-York Life Insurance and Union Trust Companies of New-York. The second was ex-Special Treasury Agent Jayne, and the third was Constable Hartman, of Chicago. They showed him a warrant sworn to by S. H. Carney, charging him with having passed a forged check for $64,000 on the Union Trust Company, and told him to consider himself under arrest. Knowing the constable, he yielded without resistance, and was taken to the Grand Pacific, another leading hotel, where he was put into a room and another warrant was read to him, the name attached to which he did not catch, accusing him of forging a check for $26,000, on the Third National Bank. They kept him in the Grand Pacific Hotel until Saturday night a week ago. He was well fed, but was kept under the strictest surveillance, was not allowed to communicate with anybody, and was frequently threatened with penalties of divers alarming kinds unless he divulged what he knew about the forgeries. He says that Constable Hartman flourished before his face a revolver "as big as his arm," but that it was Jayne who was the principal actor in the endeavor to terrify him. Among other things, Jayne told him he had everything fixed to put him in a dark cell at Police Head-quarters if he continued obstinate. Another time Jayne said to him: "During my four years' service I have sent 280 men to the penitentiary, and I will send you there—it don't make any difference whether you are innocent or guilty—unless you give this thing away." They would frequently "grit their teeth" at him and shake their fists at him, but his reply always was that he knew nothing about the affair, and could, therefore, tell them nothing. They also told him that President Pierce, of the Chicago Third National Bank, had accused him of forging notes on that bank. He demanded a trial and counsel, but they were refused him. From scraps of conversation that he overheard he learned that Gessner was also a prisoner at the hotel, but he did not see him. When arrested he was penniless, and some private papers and 7 cents in money were found on his person. These were taken away and have never been returned to him. On Saturday night he was taken to the Michigan Southern Depot and put on board the cars. The distance from the hotel was traversed on foot. Weston made no resistance, because he supposed his captors had authority for what they were doing. On the way Jayne, he says, said to him, "Now we are going to give you a chance to slip." This offer he virtuously spurned. He said that after what had taken place he would be d—d if he would run away; he would see the thing through. On board the train he got hold of a Chicago newspaper and read in it an interview with President Pierce, of the Third National Bank, in which the latter said he had nothing against him, and had authorized nobody to arrest him. This made him feel very indignant, but at the same time it was a relief to him, as the only thing that had troubled him about coming to New-York was fear lest some unanswered charge might be pending against him in Chicago. He did not see Gessner on the cars. On arriving in New-York on Monday afternoon he was taken to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel and placed in Room No. 105, next door to Jayne's, which was No. 106. Constable Hartman came on to New-York with him, but immediately returned home. At the Fifth-Avenue Hotel the threats were renewed, and every precaution was taken to prevent communication with the outer world. There were generally two or three of his captors in the room with him, and whenever they went out they locked the door after them. The newspapers were furnished the prisoner to read, but all about the case had been previously cut out of them, and he could not learn what was being said about him. He gathered from conversations between his jailers that Gessner and Sprague were also in the hotel in confinement, but he never saw either of them. He attempted several times to attract the attention of porters, but none of them would come to him. Once he succeeded in stopping a hall boy, and asked him for a key, so that he could open the door; but the boy answered that he had received instructions not to do so. On Wednesday evening Col. Austin took him out for a little fresh air, and they walked quite a way up town and back again. Weston does not say why he did not make use of this opportunity to escape. On Thursday afternoon, when he was left alone for a few minutes, he opened the window and endeavored to attract the attention of the passers-by. He had, meantime, managed to secure a lead pencil and a piece of paper, with which he wrote a note to the up-town office of a newspaper asking for a reporter. A boy happened to look up. Weston promised to pay him for carrying the note, and the boy consenting, Weston threw the note out of the window and the boy went off with it. A short time later Weston saw the boy come back with an envelope in his hand and enter the hotel, but the answer never reached him.

Such was Weston's story to THE TIMES reporter. He said he had known Sprague 15 years, but was only slightly acquainted with Gessner, whom he saw for the first time last January at the Weston's office in Chicago. He acknowledged that 11 years ago he was practicing in this City as a curer of stammering, but denied everything else the detectives have said about him. "I may have driven sharp bargains in my life but I never did anything crooked" he said. "Of this forgery business I am as innocent as an unborn babe. I know nothing whatever about it." Then rising to his feet he straightened himself up and, striking his breast, said with dramatic impressiveness, a candor that was charming beaming from his countenance as he spoke, "Here in this conscience everything is satisfactory and clear." He went on to say that during the four years he has been in Chicago he has not been away of it but twice, and then to visit his father, who resides about 100 miles away. He has paid the strictest attention to his business, and has been at his office day and night. With many reiterations of his innocence, Weston was led away to the House of Detention by Officer King. The detectives say that Weston could never be found at his livery stable in Chicago; that he was always away from it, and that his brother runs it for him. They agree—both Police and private—that, whatever his connection with the present case, he has long been known as a forger and the intimate of forgers. Counselor Oliver procured a writ of habeas corpus in his behalf from Judge Donohue late yesterday afternoon. It will be served early to-morrow morning. Weston says he will bring actions both criminal and civil against Messrs. Peckham, Jayne, Austin, and Carney, Constable Hartman, the proprietors of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, the Union Trust Company, and everybody who has had a hand in his arrest, and he expects to realise from the lot a good-sized fortune.

According to appointment the TIMES reporter called on Gessner yesterday afternoon, at the Tombs. The distinguished accused came down stairs looking cool and unruffled. He was in his shirt sleeves, and was smoking a cigar. He said he had seen his counsel, and regretted that the latter had requested his in junction not to talk about the case to anybody. He did not know the reason for postponing his examination until Thursday next, but supposed that it was to give time to prepare his defense. He had nothing to say against Jayne, who had treated him very well indeed, except in the matter of taking his money and his watch. He (Gessner) supposed that Jayne had authority to arrest and imprison him. He was ignorant of the law, and was not allowed to communicate with anybody. That was the reason he had submitted so quietly to the indignity that had been put upon him. It was rough, of course, to be obliged to remain in such a place as the Tombs for a week, but one had to submit to the inevitable, (with a shrug.) Throughout the conversation Gessner was imperturbably polite, and at its conclusion bowed the reporter out with the grace of a Chesterfield.

A gentleman connected with the defense of George Becker, one of the forgers now in the Tombs, told THE TIMES reporter that Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham said to him yesterday: "We now have all the evidence we want to implicate one of the foremost business men in New-York in the $64,000 forgery. We have him sure, and he can't get out of it. In a very few days he will be arrested, and the entire facts of the case will be given to the public. It will make one of the most startling sensations New-York has had for 40 years." Subsequently the reporter asked a well-known detective, who has been employed in ferreting out the forgery ever since the commencement, whether this was true. The reply was that it was. Another detective, who has also had a great deal to do with the case, in answer to a similar question said he did not know, but he named a gentleman who is a very high official in the New-York Life Insurance Company, who has been suspected of complicity in the forgery almost from the beginning. "In fact," said the officer, "we were sure he was in it, but we have not been able hitherto to get the necessary proof." He then went on to relate sundry other questionable transactions in which the gentleman has, it is alleged, been engaged in connection with other gentlemen who also stand high in the community; but for the present it would not be proper to repeat these stories. Mr. Peckham could not be found last evening.

The detectives generally said yesterday that THE TIMES had struck the right track. They said that, although the Union Trust Company was compelled to shoulder the loss of the forged check, they did so with an ill grace, because they firmly believed that the swindle was rendered possible by officials of the New-York Life Insurance Company. They have never ceased in their efforts to clear the matter up and to fasten the crime upon the supposed guilty parties, as in that event the New-York Life Insurance Company would be compelled to refund them the $64,000—"quite a considerable sum to lose in these hard times," said one officer. It was to this end Jayne was employed and the present proceedings instituted. Whether Fullerton, Knox & Crosby, the counsel for the New-York Life, have been acting in the interests of justice or in the interests of their employers was a question on which the detectives were not of accord. Those who are most likely to be best informed, however, hold to the former opinion. Carney, one of the men Jayne had with him, is a route agent or special detective in the employ of the insurance company. Austin was formerly attached to Jayne's office in the Custom-house. No information could be got on the subject at the offices of the companies.

Much speculation is indulged in among the New-York detectives as to what ex-Detective Elder is doing on the case in Saratoga. One of them says that while he (the speaker) was shadowing Sprague and Gessner at the time of the Third National Bank forgery, Elder was shadowing him, and could tell him all about his movements every day. He adds that Elder seemed to take a great interest in the case at first, and then suddenly dropped it. Another well-known detective says that Elder was always friendly to Gessner. Sprague at one time had as a partner in business in this City a man named Buckingham, who, when they parted, went to Saratoga and started a hotel there. It was at this time that Sprague purchased his Rahway farm. It is thought that Elder is shadowing Buckingham, and endeavoring to get some evidence out of him in regard to Sprague, but, as he is working for Mr. Knox, it is not known for what purpose it is to be used.

The stories published yesterday that Gessner was connected with Macdonnell in the Bank of England forgery, and that the forger Williamson was seen on Broadway, are laughed at by the detectives. Jayne is reported, on authority that can no longer be disputed, to have gone to his farm at Ithaca for a few days.

SECRETARY SHERMAN.

HIS VIEWS ON THE PRACTICABILITY OF RESUMPTION AT THE TIME SET—SILVER COINAGE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 22, 1877.

I met Hon. John Sherman at the Union depot, where he was about taking the train on his return from Put-in-Bay to Mansfield. On being reminded of the opinion expressed by him in an interview with your correspondent in the Fall of 1875 in regard to the feasibility of resuming specie payments in accordance with the terms of the Resumption act, if only the right man were in the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and that too, without the aid of additional legislation, Mr. Sherman replied:

"There is no difficulty at all about it. You see that we are accumulating the gold in the Treasury for the purpose—five millions a month, and the premium on gold all the time going down."

Correspondent—Your accumulation of coin is a steady increase then?

Mr. Sherman—Five millions a month, and I have the next two months already provided for. The rate from the 1st of May last until the 1st of January, 1879, will give us $100,000,000—ample to resume on.

Correspondent—If only now we could get the $1 and $2 greenbacks into silver dollars.

Mr. Sherman—That will very likely be done. I think. I have no doubt Congress when it meets will authorize it. Of course the legal-tender quality of the silver should be limited to the same extent as the legal-tender of the greenbacks is limited—that is, so that the importers couldn't flood us with silver in payment of Customs dues.

Correspondent—The amount of coinage might perhaps be depended upon to regulate this?

Mr. Sherman—We must take care and keep our credit unshaken. The present provision of law in regard to Customs dues lies at the basis of our system for discharging our obligations, and the people are not interested in having that disturbed; but, after all, that is a question for Congress to determine. You will notice that when such questions are before Congress, that body, after turning them over for a while, is apt to come out somewhere near right with them.

WILD STEERS AT LARGE.

A NUMBER ESCAPE FROM A DROVE—EXCITING PURSUIT OF THE INFURIATED ANIMALS—FOUR OF THEM SHOT BY POLICE AND CITIZENS.

Early yesterday morning a number of Texan steers escaped from a drove which was being driven to the abattoirs on the west side of the City, and started off down town, causing a great deal of consternation and excitement among pedestrians. One of the animals made his appearance at Twenty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue shortly after 7 A. M., followed by a crowd of men and boys who, in their endeavors to catch him, so excited the brute that he became furious. Patrolman Mulhearn, of the Sixteenth Precinct, endeavored to stop the career of the infuriated steer, but the latter boldly attacked him, and as he turned to retreat struck him in the back with its horns and tossed him into the air. The officer fell heavily to the pavement, receiving severe injuries. He was picked up by some citizens and carried to the station-house in West Twentieth-street. The steer rushed down the street to Eighth-avenue, and then down the avenue. Capt. Kennedy, with Roundsman Webster and several other officers, surrounded the animal in front of No. 595 Hudson-street, and fired several shots, which killed him.

One of the same drove was killed at Seventh-avenue and Nineteenth-street by George D. Parsons, of No. 142 Seventh-avenue, who dispatched him with a well-aimed shot from a rifle, and another still was shot and killed by Patrolman McGuire, of the Sixteenth Precinct, in front of No. 169 Tenth-avenue. James Bailey, a cart driver in the employ of the Street-cleaning Bureau, also killed a wild steer, evidently one of the same drove, in Irving-place. No other casualties than those described above were reported by the Police.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

A quarrel occurred last evening in the tenement-house No. 420 West-street between Leonard Rodan, aged 26, a native of Germany, and William McGarvell, an Irishman, 22 years of age, which resulted in Rodan stabbing McGarvell in the left side with a pocket-knife, inflicting a wound which it is feared will prove fatal. Both men are residents of the house No. 420 West-street, and had not been on friendly terms for some time owing to a quarrel between their wives. Rodan and McGarvell, met in front of the house last evening, when the old quarrel was renewed. Angry words passed between the men, and while they were quarreling Mrs. McGarvell appeared on the scene. She commenced abusing Rodan, who, beside himself with rage, called the woman vile names. McGarvell raised his fist to strike Rodan, when the latter drew from his pocket a common pocket-knife and plunged the blade of the weapon into McGarvell's left side. The wounded man fell to the pavement, and was picked up and carried into his apartments. Dr. Vosburg was summoned, and found him in an extremely critical condition. Rodan was arrested by Patrolman Ward, of the Ninth Precinct, and locked up at the Charles-Street Police Station to await the result of the injuries.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

Henry Rolston, aged 26, a clerk in the office of the Municipal Gas Company, No. 952 Broadway, decamped last evening, taking with him $900 belonging to the company. The money had been drawn from the bank for the purpose of paying the employes at the office, by Mr. George E. Jenkins, a collector in the employ of the company, who occupies a desk immediately adjoining that used by Rolston, and was placed by Jenkins in a drawer of his desk. At about 5:40 P. M. Rolston put on his coat and hat and left the office, saying that he would return in a moment. He did not return, and when Mr. Jenkins opened his drawer he was astonished to find that the money had also disappeared. The Police were notified, and a general alarm was sent out ordering Rolston's arrest. He is thus described: Aged 26, 5 feet 3 inches in height, weighs 130 pounds, light complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, dark mustache, wore gray tweed suit and light soft hat. Rolston's father is a laborer, also in the employ of the company.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A HEAVY BUSINESS FAILURE.

SUSPENSION OF A FLOUR AND GRAIN FIRM WITH $250,000 LIABILITIES—LARGE BUT UNAVAILABLE ASSETS.

The report of the failure of L. Roberts & Co., flour and grain merchants at No. 17 South-street, gained limited circulation yesterday afternoon in down-town business circles, and created a passing sensation. The reports concerning the embarrassment of the house were at first exaggerated, being stated as high as $600,000. Later information from trustworthy sources placed them at $250,000, but in the absence of members of the firm from their place of business it could only be learned positively that the report of the failure was correct, but that the extent of the liabilities had not been ascertained. Roberts & Co. are well known and highly esteemed by the trade, having been in business upward of 25 years, during which they have carried on an extensive trade. The present is not the first business embarrassment they have encountered. Three years ago, just after the panic of 1873, they were forced to suspend payments. In 60 days thereafter they settled with all their creditors in full, and it is said that at the time of the resumption they were worth $500,000 or more above liabilities. The present failure of the firm is said to be caused by the shrinkage of values in stock and real estate during three years past, by which the various members have been compelled to resort to a suspension. They have large assets, which are said to be not immediately available. The large commission business of the house, it is said, has been turned over to Jesse Hoyt & Co.

ABDUCTING A CHILD.

HOW ANNIE COSTELLO WAS LOST AND RECOVERED—HER CRUEL TREATMENT BY AN OLD WOMAN.

On Thursday night last a decrepit old woman over 60 years of age, giving her name as Jane McLaughlin, and who lived in a miserably dark and filthy cellar at No. 2 Grand-street, was arrested and locked up in the Prince-Street Police Station for illusing and cruelly beating a little child living with her. It appears that for some days previous to the arrest Patrolman Dugan, whose post included the house mentioned, had received numerous complaints from the tenants about the way in which the old woman had abused the child. The tenants stated that she dragged the child through the streets with her during the day and compelled her to beg from the passers by, and when the child returned home, exhausted from fatigue and want of food, the woman beat her so brutally that the cries of the unfortunate little one disturbed the entire neighborhood. The officer endeavored to obtain the evidence of some person who had seen the woman beat the child, but could not succeed in doing so. On one occasion he entered the cellar and made a partial investigation. Mrs. McLaughlin, of course, denied that she had illtreated the child, who, she said, was her grandchild, and the little one, when questioned by the officer, being evidently in fear of severe punishment if she made any other answer, replied that the woman whom she called mother did not beat her, but, on the contrary, was very good to her. Despite the denial of the child the policeman was convinced that the poor little waif was being shamefully ill-used, and he therefore kept a watch on the premises. The complaints of the neighbors continued, and finally the officer said that he would arrest the woman of any of the people in the house would make a formal complaint against her. Mr. Elias Abrams volunteered to become the complainant, and the woman was accordingly arrested, and, with the child, was taken to the station-house. The woman there said that the child's name was Mary Cassidy, and she was her granddaughter. The child, however, said that her name was Annie Costello, and she was so completely cowed by the treatment she had been subjected to that she was afraid to gainsay the story told by her tormentor.

The body of the child was one mass of bruises and recently healed wounds. She was terribly emaciated, and although between 5 and 6 years old she did not weigh more than a child of 3 years. Her eyes were inflamed and swollen and there was a cut, as though from a blow, under each. The lower portion of her face was swollen and disfigured from constant beatings. The child was given in charge of Mrs. Webb, the Matron, and ordered the kindest treatment. She was half starved, and ate ravenously when food was placed before her. Mrs. Webb recognized the child as having been in her charge on several occasons when she was picked up by the Police for begging in the streets. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children were notified, and they took charge of the prosecution of the woman. She was arraigned before Justice Wandell, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on Friday, and committed to the Tombs to await trial in default of $500 bail. The child was left in charge of Mrs. Webb, and Officer Lundberg, of the society referred to, was specially detailed to ascertain her previous history, as it was suspected that she had been stolen from her parents by the woman in whose possession she was found.

Yesterday James Costello, a tinsmith, residing in a shanty at Seventy-second-street and Avenue-A, called at the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and informed Officer Lundberg that he had read a report of the case in the papers, and from all the circumstances he believed that the girl was his child, who had been lost on the 3d inst. Costello accompanied the officer to Police Head-quarters, and on entering the room where Annie, with a number of other children, was sitting, the child sprang from her seat and ran to him crying, "Papa, papa!" Costello at once recognized her, and burst into tears. He said that Annie was playing about the rocks on the afternoon of the 3d ult., when she suddenly disappeared, and although he reported her disappearance to the Police, no trace of her was obtained until Society hunted up the parents. Yesterday the overjoyed father took his child home.

Mrs. Webb, the Matron at Police Head-quarters, said last night that the child was first brought to the Central Office on the 11th of June, having been found wandering in the street by the Police. She was claimed by her father the next day, and he took her home. She was brought again on the 8th of July, but her hair had been cut off so that Mrs. Webb did not recognize her at the time. On the second occasion she was claimed and taken away by Mrs. McLaughlin, who said she was her grandmother. The child was brought again on the 10th, 12th, 17th, 24th,

LAW REPORTS.

A POISONED CARGO.

ARSENIC AND SALT MIXED ON A VOYAGE—THE VESSEL HELD LIABLE—JUDGE BLATCHFORD'S DECISION.

In March, 1875, the ship Niagara, of New-York, Capt. Macfarlane, sailed from Liverpool for this port, having on board 1,950 sacks of "Ashton" table salt, shipped by Charles A. McDowell, to be sold on arrival, and 2,850 sacks of "Marshall" table salt, consigned to the firm of St. John & Avery. There was also shipped on the same vessel 99 kegs of powdered arsenic, which was stowed on the main deck, the salt being stowed partly on that deck and partly below. During the voyage a storm arose, and the kegs of arsenic broke loose, and about 50 of them were stove in, their contents becoming mixed, more or less, with the salt, the owners of which libeled the vessel to recover damages, on the ground that the occurrence was the result of improper stowage and negligence on the part of the Captain of the vessel. The defense was that the arsenic was properly stowed, and that its breaking loose was the unavoidable result of tempestuous weather. The case was tried in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, who gave a decision yesterday in favor of the libellants.

After speaking of the insecure manner in which the arsenic was stowed, and of its having broken loose a second time, Judge Blatchford says that on the first occasion about 40 broken kegs were left loose about nine days after they broke away. Relative to the salt becoming impregnated with the arsenic, he says: "To what extent any bag with which the loose arsenic came in contact was impregnated by it could not be told with any safe reliance except by analysis; the salt and the arsenic were alike white and undistinguishable to the eye. Two bags of the salt were analyzed. In one arsenic was found to such an extent that there might have been as much as three and one-half grains of arsenic in a pound of salt, and less than one grain of arsenic has been known to destroy human life. In the other bag arsenic was found in salt taken carefully from the centre of the bag by digging down." He then goes on to say that the Captain and officers of the vessel did not inform the parties who were to receive the salt in reference to the fact of its being impregnated with arsenic until a good portion of the cargo had been discharged, and the clerk receiving it had noticed the white powder on some of the bags, all of which were being discharged indiscriminately, those with the powdered arsenic on them being mixed up with bags apparently clean and dumped into the lighters together. The parties receiving the salt then told the Captain to stop discharging, and took legal advice, and notified the purchasers of the salt to prevent its use. An analysis of all the salt would have cost more than its value. Prof. Doremus made an analysis of a few bags indiscriminately selected, and advised that all the salt ought to be used solely for purposes where human life would not be endangered. Prof. Chandler on the other hand, gave an opinion, from examinations of portions of the salt, that no harm could come from the use of it because no one person would consume enough of it to injuriously affect him. All the salt was then gathered together and stowed away for more than a year, and was then sold for manure.

In reference to the action of Capt. Macfarlane, Judge Blatchford says, "The neglect of the master was a gross wrong to the owners of the vessel, the owners of the salt, and the entire community, who might very well, some of them, have actually consumed some of the salt and some of the arsenic with it, but for the prompt action of those receiving the salt from the vessel." A decree is ordered for the libellants, with costs, and a reference to ascertain and report the amount of damages.

A HUSBAND'S CRUELTY.

THE SUFFERINGS OF A WIFE AND HER TWO CHILDREN—A WARRANT ORDERED FOR THE HUSBAND'S ARREST.

A peculiarly flagrant instance of cruelty and wanton neglect on the part of a husband and father toward his wife and helpless young children was revealed yesterday by the investigation into the case of Catharine Handrigan, of No. 415 East Ninth-street, who was arrested on what proved to be an unjust accusation of abandoning her two children. The report published yesterday was to the effect that some persons living in the neighborhood of First-avenue and Ninth-street informed an officer of the Seventeenth Precinct that two children had been abandoned by their mother in the basement of No. 415 of the latter street. The officer, on entering the place, found in a squalid front room an illclad, dirt-besmeared female child about 3 months old, creeping on the floor and bitterly crying. A woman who accompanied the officer drew forth beneath a pile of rags a 6-weeks-old infant, which, in the absence of proper nourishment, had wasted to mere skeleton. It was a singularly diminutive child, even for one of its age, and as the woman held it up to the gaze of the astonished policeman, it presented a truly pitiable appearance. The poor little mite was entirely destitute of clothing, its only covering being a piece of dirty tablecloth wrapped around the emaciated body. The children were removed from the ill-favored room to the nursery for waifs at Police Head-quarters, where they were assigned to the care of the matron. They were immediately supplied with nourishment, washed, and dressed in clean clothing. The younger child received under the strengthening influence of milk administered to it from a bottle by kind-hearted Mrs. Webb.

The mother, Catharine Handrigan, was subsequently arrested for abandonment, a charge which the poor woman indignantly denounced as utterly false. Her story, as told to Justice Kilbreth, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday forenoon, is substantially as follows: Her husband, to whom she was married four years ago, is the proprietor of a fruit stand located on the south-east corner of Tenth-street and First-avenue. The profits accruing from the stand would have been sufficient to supply at least ordinary sustenance if Handrigan had not invariably squandered the greater part of them in the purchase of liquor. In addition to the vice of drunkenness, the man appears to possess a nature at once cruel and malevolent. He has frequently subjected his wife, a weak, simple-minded creature, to brutal beatings. His late conduct resulted five weeks ago in the premature birth of her youngest child, which is now apparently dying at the Police Head-quarters nursery. On Wednesday last he wantonly abandoned her and the children, leaving them utterly helpless. Before departing he added to the depth of their misery by ripping open their feather mattress and strewing its contents on the floor, and then took a head of cabbage which his wife had bought for the evening meal and, cutting it up into small fragments, threw it out of the window. When the children were found by the policeman in the manner described, the poor woman, having vainly waited nearly two days for the return of Handrigan, was on her way to Essex Market Court to procure a warrant for his arrest. She had no intention whatever of abandoning her children, a fact which was manifest in her great grief on discovering that they had been removed during her absence. Justice Kilbreth, crediting her statement, discharged her from custody, and instructed the Police to arrest the husband if possible. A reporter of the TIMES, who visited her miserable room yesterday afternoon, found the woman seated on a rickety lounge, moaning piteously. Everything in the squalid room was indicative of extreme poverty and wretchedness. The elder child, which had been unrecognized to her, was lying peacefully sleeping on the lounge, in happy oblivion of her mother's dire distress. Once the cherubic lips parted in a smile, as though her wanderings in dreamland were in direct contrast to the misery surrounding her real existence.

RELIGION A CAUSE OF GRIEVANCE.

The reference in the singular divorce suit, brought by Mrs. Alice Rowe against Edward J. Rowe, in the Court of Common Pleas, was begun before William S. Keiley, in the Special Term room of the Common Pleas, yesterday. The plaintiff is a prepossessing young lady, who was married to the defendant in Waterford, Ireland, Oct. 30, 1869. Mr. Rowe was at the time a Lieutenant in the English army. In 1871 the parties came to this country, and have been living here since. Three children were born to them. Mrs. Rowe claims that since 1873 her husband has subjected her to a continual course of ill-treatment. She charges him with having beaten her and left her without proper food, and with having prevented her from having medical attendance when she was sick. Mr. Rowe in his answer denies these charges, and puts in three affidavits from sisters of his wife in support of his denials. He says that his religious fanatic and is crazy on the subject of Roman Catholicism. He also asserts that she has been influenced to bring her suit by a priest. He says that she gives for the benefit of the Church all the money he gives her for the support of the household, and that she has often expressed herself to the effect that the only way in which she can save her soul is by going into a convent.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following business was transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past week:

Wills proved.—James P. Kirkwood and William Johnson, both of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz., Lucy A. McLaugh in, of Jersey City, N. J.; Daniel Barnes, James Illingworth, Louisa Holdenreich, Joseph Johnson, Catharine Costigan, Patrick Lee, Jonathan R. Peck, Winifred Becker, Eliza Mulcahy, George Irwin, and Solomon W. Sprague, late of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the persons and estates of Archille Jean Constantine, Gustave Henry Constantine, and Julie Corinne Constantine, to Jean B. A. Constantine; of Catharine Beiswanger, John Beiswanger, Lena Beiswanger, to John Beiswanger; of George Horn to Appollonea Fetzer; of Henrietta Smith to Aletta A. Harlough; of James Mulcahy and Thomas Mulcahy to Elizabeth Kelly, all of the County of Kings.

A CHANGE OF COUNSEL.

Counselor Baldwin J. Strauss was before Judge McCue, in the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday, with a motion to have himself substituted in place of Col. Henry Myenberg as counsel for Mrs. John Firschland, in the pending proceedings for divorce between herself and husband, Dr. John Firschland, on the ground that Myenberg had prejudiced his client's case by dining with the plaintiff, her husband. It seems that some time ago Mrs. Firschland obtained a divorce from her husband, in the City Court, before Judge Neilson and a jury, on the ground of adultery, and that subsequently Mr. Firschland brought a similar action against his wife, on the same ground, and the case is now pending before Mr. E. Blamley as Referee. Col. Myenburg said he had no objection to have Mr. Strauss substituted as counsel, provided he first received from his client $175 as counsel fees and $30 stenographer's fees. He denied having prejudiced his client's interests, but alleged that the lady herself had prejudiced her own interests by going to Coney Island on picnics with improper persons and by unladylike conversation in presence of third parties. The court granted the motion.

COURT NOTES.

José Deah and Francisco Quarier, Italian cigar dealers, were held yesterday by Commissioner Deuel on a charge of selling unstamped cigars.

Richard Murtha, a sailor on the American ship Robert Peel, who had been held by Commissioner Deuel on a charge of robbing John Hendy, a shipmate, of about $40, was discharged yesterday.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus, returnable to-morrow, in the case of Louisa Wetzel, who is charged with homicide in having caused the death of Valentine Listerman.

In the case of ex-Col. Emil Von Schoening, who was held recently for examination by Commissioner Deuel on a charge of perjury, in falsely swearing, as a surety, that certain property was recorded in his name, a new charge was made yesterday that he had falsely sworn that there were no judgments standing against him, when in fact judgments against him for $3,000 are still unsatisfied. The hearing was set down for Wednesday next.

The case of Henry Singer was called for examination yesterday before Justice Kilbreth, at the Essex Market Police Court. Franklin P. Troutman, of No. 215 Rivington-street, who was counsel for Messrs. Parks and Murray, the parties against whom Singer was instructed to levy an execution, in a judgment obtained against them in a civil suit before Judge Dinkel, was called, and testified to his legal relation to the complainant. Justice Kilbreth placed the prisoner under $1,000 bail to appear for trial, the bail being furnished by Mr. Louis Bresdal, of No. 145 East Fourth-street.

James Thompson, having an old grudge against Patrick Dougherty, of No. 32 Thompson-street, met the latter on the street yesterday, and struck him, knocking him backward down a cellar 10 feet deep. But as the victim was not killed by the fall, he soon got up, ascended to the street, and proceeded homeward, Thompson's dissatisfaction became so great that he followed him, burst open the door, and beat him until he became incapable of offering resistance. His assailant was arrested and brought before Justice Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, where he was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

On the 2d of this month John Devine was placed under $300 bail upon a charge of having stolen a pocket-book containing $4 25, belonging to a colored girl named Carrie Hopper, who lives at No. 65 East Fifty-second-street. Carrie missed her pocket-book from the basement manhole, where she had left it on going to sweep the street. Mr. Devine was in an adjoining room when she went out, and also when she returned. The front door stood open while she was sweeping the street. The parties were before Justice Morgan, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday, and as Carrie could present no further evidence in support of her charge, the accusation was dismissed, and Devine, it appears, is a man of character, was honorably discharged.

DECISIONS.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

Kassebaum vs. Bischof.—Motion for leave to discontinue as to alleged infant defendant denied without costs, and with liberty to plaintiff to move additional proof tending to show that he supposed the alleged infant to be of age.

Schleich vs. Glaser.—Motion for a new trial as to Caroline Glaser denied without costs; new trial granted as to Charles Glaser, costs to abide event.

De Young vs. Hudson.—Motion denied without costs.

Stutz vs. Youmans.—Order settled and filed.

Maxwell vs. Norris.—Bond on appeal approved.

Proceedings dismissed.—Zoh vs. Booth; Bernhols vs. McMannus; Hopkins vs. Heim.

Rosenthal vs. Conner.—Motion granted.

Schramm vs. Hohenstein.—Granted.

Cassidy vs. Dougherty.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Downing vs. Lacaze.—Attachment refused, and proceedings dismissed; no costs.

Orders Granted.—Wolf vs. Cohen; Abbott Downing Company vs. The New-York District Express Company; Bournique vs. Cristed; Houghton vs. The Douglass Manufacturing Company; Market National Bank vs. Brown; Gerisch vs. Pillot.

Cochet vs. Kaist.—Order amending summons.

LABOR IN MISSISSIPPI.

AN EARNEST CALL FOR IMMIGRANTS, WHICH KEMPER COUNTY MASSACRES AND STATE OFFICIAL NEGLECT NEUTRALIZE.

From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald, Aug. 17.

In a few weeks there will be more labor needed in this State than can be procured. A vast crop of cotton and grain is to be gathered. The cotton crop requires great labor in the Fall and Winter. It is first to be gathered, then to be prepared for market, and then to be transported to market. All these different operations furnish labor for a large number of people. We have known unskilled laborers to earn as much as $2 or $2 50 per day in picking cotton. This labor is not hard, and in the pleasant Fall season women and children earn good wages. The women frequently pick as much cotton as men, for it does not require strength, but skill and patience. In other ways all those who work in cotton earn good wages. We often see the common laborers on our steamers earn as much as $60 to $75 per month, when there are large amounts of cotton being shipped.

We have recently published extracts from reliable Northern papers that stated that many of the common laborers of the North do not receive enough to secure the necessaries of life. In the mines of Pennsylvania the miners earn mere pittances, and live miserable lives. The common laborers of the South live much better, and there is no comparison in the character of the work. If the miners and factory operatives of the North were here engaged in the culture of cotton, they would find their large families an aid instead of a burden to them. The picking season is the busy one in the South, and, as we have said above, the labor of women and children is almost as valuable as that of the men.

And laborers are needed. In the fields of the South to an almost unlimited extent. The lands are cheap and fertile, the climate is mild, and the government of the States is excellent. It seems to us that it would be mutually beneficial to the South and to the North if that section could send us vast numbers of emigrants. We believe our Legislature should take steps to secure a great addition to our population. We had a Commissioner of Emigration during Radical misrule, but he was an ignorant negro, and he amused himself by using what money he could get in bringing negroes to the State and selling them at so much a head to the planters. To get rid of Briggs, Squiggs, Briggs, Graggs, or whatever his name is, the Legislature cut down his salary to $100, and that amount is just $99 75 more than he ought to have received. But since we are clear of him some steps should be taken in this important matter. We have, we believe, a gentleman who is well qualified to perform the duties of Commissioner, but he has no means to work with. We suggest that the new Legislature appropriate a reasonable amount, and let us see how much it will cost to bring the tide of immigration toward this State. Texas is now one of the most powerful and wealthy States in the Union, and the ceaseless flow of emigrants to the State has caused it.

CANADIAN TREATMENT OF INDIANS.

WHAT THE POLICY OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT IS—MEDIATION OF HALF-BREEDS.

From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Aug. 23.

From a gentleman who has recently enjoyed an opportunity to secure direct information on the subject, we have learned some facts with reference to the Indian policy of Canada that are pertinent to the present discussion of the question of transplanting it on our soil. This gentleman says that the success of the Dominion in dealing with its aborigines is largely due to the mediation of half-breeds. These are a class the like of which do not exist in this country; at least it is too small to exert any influence. In Canada, however, it is a large and important element of the population. The half-breeds are of two kinds. Some take after their Indian mothers, and these generally follow hunting and trapping. Others inherit more of the disposition and talents of their French or English fathers, and these are an intelligent and often industrious and thrifty lot of men. The latter, and indeed both classes, have been very useful to the Government in conducting its operations with the Indian tribes. The Indians recognize their kinship with the half-breeds, and place confidence in them. So the half-breeds are able on the one hand to snow the Indians that the intentions of the Government toward them are honest and just, and, on the other hand, to see that whatever is appropriated to them in fact reaches them. Thus it comes that the relations of the Canadian Government toward the Indians within the borders of the Dominion have been peaceful and satisfactory. But it is said that the authorities are now dispensing with this mediation, and, as a consequence, our informant states, a great deal of dissatisfaction has followed the last payment. It is predicted that if a return has not had to the former system mutual ignorance and distrust between the agents and Indians will bring about the consequences that the same causes have brought about in this country—namely, rascality on the part of the agents and reprisals on the part of the Indians.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 25.—John J. Roche, aged 50 years, dropped dead in his wagon while driving through the streets in this city to-day. Cause, heart disease.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The re-union of the Army of the Tennessee will take place at St. Paul the first week of September. The committee in this city has made half-fare arrangements with the railroads.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Acting Bank Superintendent Lamb has designated the New-York *Journal of Commerce* as the newspaper to publish the weekly statements of the State banks in that City, instead of the *New-York Arena*.

FORBIDDING THE BANNS.

A "CLOCK JOBBER'S" COURTSHIP.

SINGULAR ACTION FOR SLANDER—THE PRICE OF A WEDDING BREAKFAST AND OTHER MARRIAGE EXPENSES SUED FOR—THIRTY SHILLINGS A WEEK AND A SHOOTING CRAB—AMUSING SCENE IN A LIVERPOOL COURT-ROOM.

At the Liverpool Assizes recently the case of Branch against Galloway was heard before Mr. Justice Hawkins and a common jury. Mr. Tomlinson appeared for the plaintiff, who is described as a clock jobber, and who claimed of the defendant, Henry Galloway, who is a foreman at a jeweler's in Warrington, damages for slander and the loss of a wedding breakfast, a suit of wedding clothes, the expenses of marriage banns, a wedding ring, and several other articles. Mr. Tomlinson said that the plaintiff, who lived in Warrington, was about to be married to a lady named Anne Grigg, and he had the banns published twice at that place. The defendant thereupon went to the clergyman of the church and told him that he had made inquiries at the Post Office at Winchester, and found that Branch was a married man, meaning that the plaintiff, by representing himself to be an unmarried man, had induced Anne Grigg to marry him, thereby committing a felony. The plaintiff stated that he had lost his marriage with the said Anne Grigg, had been put to various expenses, and lost his employment, and was for several months out of work. He denied that Branch was a married man in the first instance the allegations made against him, and then said that he only mentioned a report which was generally current that the plaintiff was married, to Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, the clergyman of the parish, and that therefore he was privileged in making the report as morally binding upon him. When the jury had heard the circumstances they would be able to say if the defendant was justified in making such a report. Charles Branch, the plaintiff, was a widower, his wife having died about 15 years ago, and immediately before this occurrence worked at the shop of a Mr. Wood, a jeweler, in Warrington. There he made the acquaintance, through the introduction of one of his fellow-workmen, of a Mrs. Grigg, a widow, who kept a house and possessed furniture, and took in lodgers. He was engaged to this lady, and the engagement lasted for some months, and then Branch took the necessary steps for carrying out the wedding, and gave the necessary notices to the officials of the church for the ceremony. The banns were published a first and second time on the 14th of January. He ordered a new suit of clothes, and he bought a wedding ring and the necessary paraphernalia and a wedding dress for Mrs. Grigg. The defendant Galloway, who was employed in the same shop as the plaintiff as foreman, had been, however, prying into the secrets of Branch, and had made certain inquiries, and had seen letters arriving with the Winchester postmark for the plaintiff, and with that curiosity to which human nature was so liable, he thought to himself "Here is a fine game; here is a chance for scandal." And so he made inquiries from the Post Office authorities at Winchester, and found that Branch was a married man—so he thought. Besides this information he got to know that Branch had been sending weekly Post Office orders to Winchester, and as the result of his inquiries he went to Mr. Wilkinson, the clergyman of St. Paul's, at Warrington, and told him that he had discovered that Branch was a married man. It seemed that the plaintiff had some time previously made the acquaintance of a widow in Winchester, and had helped her to keep going in life. He took a house at Winchester, and resided there while he lived at Winchester, and allowed the woman 10 shillings a week. She took in lodgers, and managed so to support herself. It might be that living in the same house with this woman he was guilty of some indiscretions with her, and it might rationally be supposed that they lived together as man and wife. So she felt justified on one occasion to sign herself in a letter addressed to him, as "your affectionate wife." This being communicated to Mr. Wilkinson, that gentleman said he must inquire into the matter, and he sent for Mrs. Grigg. Then Mr. Wilkinson wrote to the woman at Winchester. An answer came directed to the plaintiff at the shop, and thereupon the defendant took it upon himself to open it. The defendant read the contents to one of the workmen. It had the signature "Your affectionate wife." When the plaintiff went to his work the next morning he saw the defendant, who accused him of being a married man, and of being about to enter into matrimony with another woman. An altercation ensued, and then the defendant in his capacity as foreman gave the plaintiff a week's notice to quit his work.

Rev. S. Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Paul's, Warrington, was called, and deposed to the banns of the parties being published on the 7th and 14th January. The defendant came the week following the 14th. He told witness his suspicions had been aroused by Branch sending Post Office orders to Winchester; he had made inquiries of the Post Office authorities, and from what they told him he had reason for believing Branch was a married man; in consequence of that, witness told defendant he would do nothing but what was above-board, and he would see Mrs. Grigg; witness posted a letter to a lady at No. 12 Sussex-street, Winchester, addressing her in the name of Mrs. Charles Branch. In it he asked her if she was the wife of Mr. Charles Branch, then in the employ of Mr. Wood, of Warrington, and added that if she were she would hear of something to her advantage. On the following Saturday witness saw the defendant again, when he brought an envelope containing two letters. One of the letters purported to be from "Your loving wife, Sarah Branch." It was as follows:

MY DEAR CHARLEY: I received a letter from a clergyman of St. Paul's to-day from Warrington, which I have sent to you. I hope you will call and see him and explain matters. I hope there is some money. It will be very nice. I shall be very anxious to know the result. With kind love to you, I remain your loving wife.

SARAH BRANCH.

[Laughter.]

The Judge—That came from the branch establishment, I suppose. [Renewed laughter.] Witness, continuing, said that he thought he would be committing a felony if he furthered the marriage after this.

Charles Branch, the plaintiff, an aged man, said: I am a widower, and my wife died about 15 years back, near How Bells; since then I have not been married. In January last I was employed by Mr. Wood, and was paid 30 shillings a week; I became engaged to Mrs. Grigg about the 14th or 15th of that month.

The Judge—Did you make a mem. of it? A.—Yes.

His Lordship—At the time? A.—Yes. [Much laughter.] I have been engaged to her over a twelvemonth. She had a house in Warrington. I was introduced to her by John Robinson, the man who says I am no workman. He is a duffer. [Much laughter.] I took the necessary steps for the wedding by giving notice for the banns, for which I paid 4s. 6d. I went for a dress, boots, and bonnet for the wedding, gentlemen, and for a dress, boots, and bonnet. [Laughter.] I think I paid somewhere about £12. [The witness here persisted in looking at the back of the witness box, turning his back to the jury.]

His Lordship—What are you turning round for? Why do you keep looking behind you? A.—I am looking at my future wife. [Great laughter.]

His Lordship—What do you mean? Are you still going to be married to Mrs. Grigg? A.—Yes, that I am. [Much laughter.]

His Lordship—Well, please content yourself now with being examined. [Renewed laughter.] Witness continuing, said: I bought myself a new suit of clothes; it was a "marine," a suit of mixed color, the right sort of stuff for old people to get married in; [laughter;] her dress and things cost £25; my suit cost me £3; I went as usual to the shop; on the 22d January I received a week's notice from the defendant; I looked for other employment, but failed on the ground of this affair.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nash—And did you tell Mrs. Grigg about this little shop at Winchester? Witness—Yes, of course I did, and she is going to marry me as soon as I get over.

His Lordship—Do you mean that? Witness—Yes, certainly, my Lord. I mean to do the thing honorable; [laughter;] she said she would not marry me, and I said I would not marry her until this thing was proved; I said, "I will let you know if I am living in adultery or am a married man."

Mr. Nash—This little shop at Winchester; you went over there for a fortnight in the Summer, didn't you? Witness—Never such a thing. Q.—Now, come, you know I can prove that! A.—No, I went there for a week. [Laughter.] Q.—And you went there for Christmas? A.—Yes; that is to say, I went there for my holiday, my learned friend. [Great laughter.] Q.—What did you go there for? A.—That is my shooting crib; [laughter;] I have been there every Christmas. Q.—And you went at Christmas, 1876? A.—Well, my learned friend, I think I did. [Renewed laughter.] Was that a week before the banns were put up? A.—No; oh, no, Mrs. Grigg knows all about that—about the banns being put up; [laughter;] You had better ask her whether that was. Q.—And you also know about this place at Winchester? A.—Certainly; do you think I would stand here if I was a married man, my Lord?

His Lordship—I won't allow you to be impertinent. Just answer the questions. Witness, in further cross-examination, said: I always sent the lady at Winchester 10 shillings a week, and she called me her dear Charley, and her husband, and so forth; she had no business, of course, to make use of that assertion; [laughter;] the latter lived in Victoria Cottage, Winchester, for a number of years; she kept a lodging-house for the accommodation of young training fellows; her place was for the reception of persons who watched the studs; it was only for youngsters.

Mr. Nash—You don't call yourself a youngster, do you? A.—I should think not, indeed; [laughter;] I used to enjoy myself there rabbit shooting and coursing, and so forth; [laughter.]

His Lordship—And what did your wife do? Witness—I did not call her my wife; she looked after the invalids, my Lord. [Laughter.]

Mr. Nash—And were you an invalid? Witness—No; she never passed as Mrs. Branch; I didn't write to her as Mrs. Branch; she could call me what she liked, you know; I swear I never addressed her as Mrs. Branch; I addressed her as W.

His Lordship—What was that for? Witness—You see that was the name of her first husband—William—and her name was Sarah.

His Lordship—So you called her Sarah, William Branch? Witness—I don't know.

His Lordship—Oh, you do. Witness—Her first husband's name was Dorrity, of Blackwall, London; he was an engineer; and her second husband was a gentleman.

His Lordship—And what was the name of the third? Witness—She never had a third, my lord. [Laughter.]

His Lordship—Unless it was dear Charley. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Nash—And didn't you lodge with Mrs. Newman in London before she went to Winchester? Witness—Never. Q.—Now be careful. A.—I am careful; I took the house at Winchester to get her apartment her husband died; I paid the rent, and I voted for two members of Parliament; I swear I never lived with her as man and wife, or that I committed adultery with her; my wages were 30s. a week at Warrington, and that was my whole income, and I sent her 10s. a week out of it.

Mr. Nash, in addressing the jury for the defense, styled the plaintiff an impudent old clock jobber of effeminate airs of a country gentleman, talking about his rabbit shooting and coursing with an impertinence which ill became his years. Presumably he thought it was the province of the country gentleman to keep a mistress. If the jury felt obliged to give him their verdict, then let them award him one of those coins 960 of which went to make up a pound, and which were coined for no other purpose than to give to such people as this under like circumstances. And then, probably, if he lived to the Methuselah and obtained a similar verdict every year in such a case, he would in 960 years' time lay by £1 as the result. [Laughter.]

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said he thought the communication of the defendant to Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, a privileged communication. If a man chose to jump at an idle rumor, and circulated it maliciously without there being any foundation for it, it would be a different thing. The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

His Lordship—And now gentleman, if by any chance it should turn out that by law the communication was not a privileged one, and that I have misdirected you, what verdict would you give if your verdict was for the plaintiff?

The Foreman of the Jury.—One farthing. [Laughter.]

Mr. Nash—I ask for judgment; and as to the costs!

His Lordship—If the verdict had been for a farthing damages, I should not have given the plaintiff costs.

CEREMONIAL DANCES IN FIJI.

ASSEMBLING OF THE PEOPLE—SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY TURNED INTO A PRETTY SONG—THE GREAT STATE "MEKE"—A FLYING FOX AND A CLUB DANCE—THE WAVES OF THE SEA.

A correspondent writes as follows from Fiji:

"It was amusing in the morning to watch the country people streaming into the town in large and small parties—in canoes or along the paths on the banks of the river. They had their smart dancing dresses tied up in bundles, some with their faces already painted, and their hair done up in tappa in the oddest way possible. All the time the 'lalis' (native wooden drums) were making a great row in the square, and when all the people were assembled we went and sat down under a canopy of mats which had been put up to screen us from the sun. First came the school children. They passed us in single file, and passing inside the advancing file coiled themselves up in the centre of the square. Each child as it passed halted and read a verse from the Bible. Then they unwound themselves, and came up in the same fashion with their writing on slates. Then came a dance on the 'meke.' They retired a little, divided into bands, and then came forward in a sort of dance, turning first to one side and then the other, moving in the most perfect time, and chanting as they came. All their movements were graceful, and the way in which the tune, if one can so call it, was first of all sung by those in front, and then taken up, a third lower, by those behind, was very effective. If I have time I will translate the 'meke' for you. It was 'composed for the occasion.' When they had come close enough, on a signal they all sat down and began a geography lesson. The native teacher called out the name of a country, as 'Peritania,' (Britain,) and one of the children, in a low, minor key, began to chant 'Peritania sa matanitu' (Britain is a kingdom.) Then a third higher some other words, where Britain is, &c., and then, with a swaying motion of their bodies and a rythmical clapping of hands, sometimes beating the ground, sometimes pointing on one side, sometimes on the other, and sometimes joining hands overhead, they all joined in a chant descriptive of the extent, government, &c., of the British Empire; in fact, school geography turned into a rather pretty song. In this way they went through nearly all the countries in Europe.

"Then came the sweet of the day, the great State 'meke.' The first was the 'Flying Fox Dance.' From the half-hidden roads leading out of the corners of the square came two bands of men dressed in 'likus' (a sort of kilt) of green and colored leaves. These were beautifully made, the leaves lying very thick one above another, and reaching below their knees. The men were very fine specimens of humanity; some had their faces blackened or painted black and red, and their heads done up in the most elaborate way with white tappa. Garlands of flowers and leaves hung round their necks, and they had garters and armlets of bright-colored leaves on their arms and legs. To describe the dances far beyond my power. There must have been over 200 men and about 60 children taking part in it. The two parties approached each other in the usual 'meke' form—an odd mixture of march and dance, and after various evolutions every man threw away the huge palm-leaf fan which he carried in his hand. This was the end of the first act. In the next part the flying foxes proceeded to rob a banana tree. A pole was set up in the middle of the square, and on the top of it a banana plant, with a bunch of artificial fruit made of husked cocoanuts full of oil. The two bands advanced, and seemed to consult, and then messengers were sent out from either party, to see, I suppose, that all was safe. They went flying round the square with their arms stretched out, making a noise like a flying fox. With a great deal of dancing the main body approached the tree, and one of them climbed up, while the little flying foxes circled round, and finally clustered under the tree, crying with delight at the sight of the fruit. The fox in the tree hung by his legs and flapped his arms, when another climbed after him, and they bit and scratched and squalled just as big bats do, and the first comer was turned out. The whole dance lasted about half an hour, and between each figure there was a slight pause. The time was wonderfully kept, and the swish of their likus in unison, and that they were most clever in adapting themselves to any inequality in the ground. There was a musical accompaniment of native drums and hollow bamboos, played by about 20 gaily-dressed old gentlemen.

"Next came a club dance. The square was surrounded—except on one side, where stood the great church—by eight lines of men, before to have mentioned, the plantations of bananas and bread-fruit; so that one saw nothing of the preparations and formation, but heard the chaut of the dancers before they came in from the different paths. From either side advanced a party, each about 80 strong, marching three abreast, armed with short spears made of bamboo, cut into fantastic shapes at the end, or with the shafts painted or covered with a matting of reeds. As the two parties approached each other—very, very slowly—they chanted, and swung their bodies from side to side, thrusting and parrying with their spears, which were held exactly together by hand and every foot moving exactly together. When about 12 yards from each other each body wheeled away from us, and we saw advancing between them from some distance another body of men, of about the same strength as both the others, but 12 abreast and armed with clubs. This 'meke,' in which over 300 men were dancing, would fill and picture-sque, and the men fine, well-made fellows, as they were all chiefs or men of high birth. The dresses in this dance were even more brilliant than in the last. Each man had a liku of strips of pandanus leaf, dyed black, yellow, and red in stripes. Their bodies and faces were elaborately painted black and red, and their heads were done up in folds of very fine tappa, white or brown, or in some cases (what I had never seen before) of a bright blue. They had sashes of white tappa, in thick folds, terminating sometimes in streamers, and sometimes in a long train, not allowed to touch the ground, but looped up again into the sash, something like the jhings ladies used to wear a little while ago. Each man of the front rank of the larger body had a splendid large breast-plate of ivory and pearl-shell. Many had a large boar's tooth hung round their necks—rather an effective ornament—and armlets, garters, and bracelets of shells, ivory, or black waterweed, according to his fancy.

"The next dance was the most graceful of all. It is called 'The Waves of the Sea,' and represented the sea coming up on the reef. The dresses of the men were much the same as in the last, but there were also a number of children in bright likus and with garlands of leaves and flowers. First of all, they formed into a long line; then, breaking the line, danced forward, 10 or 12 at a time, for a few steps, bending down their bodies and spreading out their hands, as the little shoots of a wave run up on the beach. Then wave after wave rolled in, and then at the end of the long line ran round, first a few at a time, some falling back again; then more and more, as the tide runs up on the shore-side of the reef, and nothing but a small island of coral is left. The band kept up a sound like the roar of the surf; and as the tides rose and the waves began to meet and battle over the little island, the dancers threw their arms over their heads as they met, and their white tappa-covered heads shook as they bounded into the air, like the spray of the breaking surf. The people sitting round screamed with delight. The idea of the dance could not have been more artistically carried out."

THE EXTRADITION QUESTION.

The Quebec *Mercury*, which has expressed so much fear that the "rights" of Sitting Bull will be infringed, thus expresses itself on the subject of extradition in its issue of the 23d inst: "The English members of the Commission for the Adjustment of International Law with the United States as to Extradition certainly constitute 'a strong bar' (as it would formerly have been called) in favor of the English views upon that important subject. As American fugitives are nearer to Canada, when on this side of the water, than to Europe, this country is naturally and necessarily much interested in the future proceedings of the commission. So far as white men are concerned, the laws of the two countries are so much alike that it would be difficult to make the treaty too wide. All that should be necessary in an extradition case between England and America should be to show that the offense was an indictable crime at the law of both countries; that there was evidence admissible in the courts of both to show that the ingredients of such an indictable offense had been alleged on oath, and that the matter was purely non-political on the face of the charge, and according to an abstract of facts which should be exacted in support of it. And the party demanded failing to rebut these inferences, or to create doubt of his identity, should be delivered up. Each Government should determine for itself under what circumstances it would demand extradition or give leave to one of its subjects so to do. Fraudulent debtors might well be included in a demand for rendition, provided they had incurrred civil imprisonment, even if not guilty of an indictable offense. Great care, however, will have to be taken not to permit the power of extradition to be extended in such a direction as will enable the Americans to virtually engage England in a partnership with the Union for the destruction of the surviving Indians of this continent. Such efforts were constantly made in reference to black men, and were only defeated by the firmness and vigilance of the British Government and its law officers; and there will be need of all these qualities to prevent the craft and subtility of diplomacy converting the Indian warrior into a fugitive felon."

COLORED MASONS.

RECOGNITION OF OHIO LODGES BY THE GRAND ORIENTS OF HUNGARY AND ITALY.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 24.

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Colored Masons, held in the City of Xenia on the 15th, 16th, and 17th insts., decrees of recognition by the Grand Orients of Italy and Hungary were received, read, and acknowledged with Masonic honors, by a triple battery, or three by three. William H. Parham, of this city, Grand Master of the Colored Grand Lodge, has been appointed as the Representative of the Grand Orient of Italy. The following is a translation of the Italian decree of representation, also a fraternal letter from the Italian Grand Master to Grand Master Parham:

Decree No. 56.

A.·.G.·.D.·.G.·.A.·.D.·.U.·.

Liberty, Fraternity, Equality.

Grand Orient of Masonry for Italy and its Colonies.

We, Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Italy and in the Italian Colonies, considering the letter sent by the Most Serene Grand Lodge for the State of Ohio, Orient of Cleveland, containing a *tenus* (three names) for the selection of our Representative, at the head of which is the name of illustrious and very dear brother, William H. Parham; considering it to be of the greatest utility for the general interests of the order that the Grand Orient of Italy and the most Serene Grand Lodge for Ohio should maintain in vigor, by means of reciprocal representatives, the relations of the intimate and fraternal alliance, taking into consideration the profane and Masonic merits of the most illustrious brother, W. H. Parham, and considering the article 26 of the Constitution, deliberated in the Assembly of 1874, considered in the Council of the Order in the meeting of May 19, current, we have decreed and do decree:

ARTICLE I.

The most illustrious and very dear brother, William H. Parham, is appointed representative of the Grand Orient of Italy, near the most serene Grand Lodge of Ohio.

ARTICLE II.

Our Grand Secretary is charged to make known the present decree.

Given in the Valley of the Tiber, in the Orient of Rome, on the 20th day of the 3d month, A. V. L., 000,877, and of the E. V., the 20th day of May, 1877. The Grand Master, JOSEPH MAZZONI.

The Gr

THE HOUSEHOLD.

FULL SUPPLIES IN THE MARKETS.

Large quantities of peaches have been in the market during the past week. They were of fine appearance and flavor, and their prices were extremely reasonable. Pears also appeared in large numbers, but most of them were not inviting, either in look or price. The Bartletts were good, but were high in price. Plums were plentiful, and were sold reasonably. The grapes that have arrived up to the present time are scarcely worth speaking of. Some are sold quite low, notwithstanding their scarcity, but their appearance is unattractive. The ordinary vegetables are in market in large quantities, and are cheap. Their prices have, however, varied but little since last week. A large stock of meat is on hand. Its quality is good and prices are low. Butter, cheese, eggs, and other varieties of general produce are plentiful, with prices varying but little from those of last week.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

TO COOK A KNUCKLE OF VEAL.—After washing put to boil in enough water to cover it, and cook gently until the meat falls from the bone easily; then take the meat and bone from the water, chop the meat and season with salt, adding pepper, if you choose, and while hot put into a dish or pan; pour a little of the liquid in which it was boiled over it, and then place a weight upon it and set aside to cool; when ready for use turn it out upon a platter and it will make a most inviting and palatable dish of meat. Having prepared the meat, take the liquid and set it aside in a dish to cool; then, after taking off any fat that may rise, use the meat as a stock for soup.—ONE WHO WOULD HELP.

A BREAKFAST OR SUPPER DISH FOR CHILDREN.—Boil one quart of milk and add, while boiling, half a cupful of oat-meal, and cook a few minutes. Have ready a vegetable dish half full of bread, cut in pieces half an inch square, and pour the milk over it, having previously seasoned it with salt. A free use of both oat-meal and beans. They are both very nutritious. Fried mush for breakfast and mush and milk for tea are very nice, and when desired molasses may be used instead of milk for a change.—ONE WHO WOULD HELP.

TO BOIL SWEET CORN.—Choose full-grown corn, and let the rows be even and medium size. Pierce the grain with your nail, and if the corn is fresh and tender the milk will escape in a jet and not be thick. Corn, like potatoes, is best steamed. If no steamer is at hand, place the corn in just enough water to cover it, and boil 15 or 20 minutes, according to the size of the kernel. If boiled too long it becomes hard. Send it to the table wrapped in a napkin or towel placed on a meat dish. Serve hot.—MOLLIE.

TOMATO CATSUP.—A peck of ripe tomatoes; mash them down in a large pan in layers, sprinkling fine salt between each layer. Let it stand over night; then rub it all through a sieve; boil down to about one-half, skimming while boiling; then add the onions, chopped very fine, and vinegar and mustard; boil about half an hour, add the spices, boil a few minutes. When cold, add the nutmeg, bottle and seal for use. The following may be used for a larger quantity: To four quarts juice add six small onions, two and a half tablespoonfuls of cloves, (ground,) one tablespoonful of Cayenne pepper, one and one-fourth tablespoonful black pepper, three tablespoonfuls of mustard flour, one-half pint of sharp vinegar, and one nutmeg.—MRS. WILLIAM CRAVEN.

KENTUCKY CORN CAKES.—Take one quart of cornmeal and two tablespoonfuls of common wheat flour, (not prepared;) add salt to taste, and mix thoroughly with a sufficient quantity of buttermilk to form a batter. Next melt a heaping tablespoonful of lard, stir it with the batter well, and bake on a hot griddle, pouring them thin. By this receipt the full flavor of the corn-meal is obtained, unmixed with the taste of molasses, which many people mistakenly deem necessary to cause the cakes to bake brown.

COCOANUT ICING.—Take half a pound of finely grated cocoanut, the whites of four eggs, and one pound of powdered sugar; break the whites into a broad, flat dish, sprinkle on a little sugar and whip it with long even strokes; for the cocoanut be whipping throw on more sugar and whip again, and repeat this until the sugar is all used up; half an hour's whipping should be sufficient to make a smooth, firm icing; then whip in the cocoanut; if lemon juice is used for flavoring, allow an extra handful of sugar for one tablespoonful of juice.—MOLLIE.

SOFT ICING.—The whites of four eggs, one pound and a half of powdered sugar, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. For this icing the eggs must be whipped alone. Break the whites into a broad dish; whip with long even strokes for 15 minutes; then add the sugar; whip it well in; then the lemon juice, and, if needed, allow extra sugar for the juice.—MOLLIE.

CHOCOLATE ICING.—Mix well together one-quarter of a cake of grated chocolate, one-half a cupful of sweet milk, one tablespoonful of cornstarch; let it boil just two minutes, stir constantly, remove it from the fire; flavor it with one teaspoonful of vanilla and sweeten it with two tablespoonfuls of sugar, or more if desired.—MOLLIE.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.—Take half a pound of chocolate, one cup of molasses, one cup of rich milk, a tablespoonful of butter, two cupfuls of brown sugar; boil for 20 or 30 minutes, stirring constantly; add teaspoonful vanilla; pour it into buttered pans, and when nearly cold, cut it into squares with a table-knife, occasionally buttering the knife to prevent sticking.—MOLLIE.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS, II.—Half pound chocolate, two pounds sugar, two cupfuls molasses, one and a half cupfuls milk, one ounce butter; boil till thick; it generally has to boil two and three-quarters hours; flavor to taste with vanilla; pour in buttered meat dishes; cut in squares before quite cold.

CHOCOLATE ECLAIRS.—Take four well-beaten eggs, add their weight in white powdered sugar, and mix well together. Add half as much sifted flour as sugar, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of soda, and one-half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, sifted in with the flour. Bake in small tins, four inches long and two wide, made round at the bottom. If no tins are at hand, use stiff writing paper, made to resemble little canoes, and tack them to each other at the ends and sides; butter them well, and drop one tablespoonful of batter into each; bake in a moderate oven, and when they are nearly cold, ice with chocolate icing.—MOLLIE.

PRESERVED GREEN GINGER.—Pare the ginger and let it remain in cold water for 10 minutes. Boil it until tender, change the water three times, always replacing the boiling water with cold. When very tender drain it and place it in cold water. Allow one pound and a quarter of powdered sugar to one pound of ginger, and one cup of water to every pound of sugar; boil in a porcelain kettle and skim until no more scum rises; remove from the fire and let it cool. Wipe the ginger dry and drop it into the cold syrup; let it stand 24 hours. Skim out the ginger, heat the syrup to boiling; then remove it from the fire and when it is just warm drop in the ginger again and let it stand 48 hours. Skim it out, let the syrup come to a boil again, and pour it over the ginger when scalding hot; let it stand one week, and again reboil the syrup, and pour over the ginger while hot; when it cools, cover it closely with thick paper. It will be fit to use in 10 or 15 days, and will keep for years.—MOLLIE.

CURRANT JELLY.—To every kind of pure currant juice add a pound of powdered or granulated sugar, put over the fire in a preserving kettle, stir until the sugar is dissolved, skim, and as soon as it comes to a boil, dip it out into the glasses. The cause of failure in making currant jelly is, in nine cases out of ten, owing to over-ripe currants being used. Boiling will make a thick syrup, but it won't make jelly. The riper the currants, the thinner the juice. If the currants are one-third green the jelly will be so thick it can be cut with a knife, but dead-ripe currants will never make jelly, if boiled to candy. I have tried the above rule many times and never failed to have the jelly solid.—AUNT POLLY.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE.—Get pure Java coffee, chicory ruins the flavor; if Java is too mild use one-third choice Rio with it. Allow one heaping tablespoonful of coffee-powder for every person, and a heaping cupfuls of water for every tablespoonful of coffee. (It can be even stronger if desired.) Place the coffee in the steeper; if making coffee for four persons use the white of one egg, throw it in the steeper on the fine grounds and shake it about until it is all covered with the coffee; pour on boiling water and set it on the back of the range, stopping up the spout with a soft cloth to prevent the steam from escaping; let it simmer five minutes, or not longer than 10. The yolk of the egg can be used the following morning. If the coffee is for eight persons use one egg, white and yolk. Look in the steeper once before removing it from the range, and if the grounds have boiled up and are lodging in the sides of the steeper push them down with a spoon. Serve the coffee boiling hot.—MOLLIE.

TO ROAST COFFEE.—If you desire to have extra fine flavored coffee, buy the green coffee—pure Java. Pick it over, wash it well, drain it, and spread it out on pie pans; roast it in a moderate oven, or on top of the range; stir it often to keep it from burning, and roast it until it is a good brown; then drop a small piece of butter in each pan, and mix it up just enough to make the coffee shine; grind it fresh every morning. The flavor will then equal if not excel the "Vienna" coffee.—MOLLIE.

COFFEE STEEPERS.—Be careful to keep the coffee (or tea) steepers clean; they should be almost as bright inside as out. From continual use a thin coating forms on the inside of the steeper, which in time becomes rank and taints the flavor of the coffee. Always rinse the steepers with boiling water after using, and at least twice a week throw in a tablespoonful of pulverized borax; fill the steeper nearly full of boiling water and let it boil up for 10 or 15 minutes; scour it well with borax, rinse in hot water, and wipe out perfectly dry.—MOLLIE.

TO PREVENT DECAY IN MEATS.—Sprinkle on plenty of pulverized borax; rub it well into the meat, and let it remain five or ten minutes on ice, or longer, if desired. Just before cooking wash it well in a strong solution of borax water, and do not rinse again. If it is to be boiled or parboiled, add a little borax to the water in which it is boiled; a quarter of a teaspoonful will answer.—MOLLIE.

TO KEEP LEMONS FRESH.—Place them in a jar with water enough to cover them. They will keep fresh in this way several days without changing the water.—JOSE.

TO CURE BUNIONS.—Bind a fine linen band tightly around the foot and over the bunion, sew it on if necessary, and wear it day and night; bathe the feet frequently in strong borax water, using a teaspoonful of pulverized borax to a basin of water.—MOLLIE.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD.—Make a tea from red clover blossoms and drink of it, taking two or three swallows at a time five or six times a day.—JOSE.

PRIMROSE STALKS.—The pith of the primrose stalk is used for making fancy ornaments for the mantle or *étagers*, petite chairs of old-fashion design, card-baskets, bouquet-holders, &c.; tiny pins, such as are used to fasten the ends of lace or ribbon, are used to join the rounds to the back or legs of the chairs, sides of basket, &c., the head of the pin being allowed to show, and adding much to the beauty of the ornament.—MOLLIE.

TO DRIVE AWAY CROTON BUGS.—Sprinkle plenty of borax in all of their haunts; sprinkle it under, around, and into the kitchen sink; under, around, and over the boiler; in closets, and in the pots and pans. It is perfectly clean and not injurious to food. Let it remain, and it will not interfere with dish-washing or cooking. Use plenty of it, and sprinkle it often. It can be purchased at any grocery for 25 cents per pound.—MOLLIE.

TO RID A DOG OF FLEAS.—Wash him thoroughly with common soft soap, such as they use on board ships; or place him on a newspaper and rub Persian insect powder well over him, and the fleas will drop out on the paper and die almost immediately. This method is also effective with cats.—BOW WOW.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Receipt for tomato soup.

How to make good turtle soup for family use.

How to cook frogs.

How to make cake without using many eggs.

A receipt for chilli sauce.

How to make pickled white onions retain their natural color.

A receipt for making pickles.

Receipt for wild cherry brandy.

A receipt for canning corn.

To remove grease spots from black velveteen, caused by spilling milk on it.

What will remove indelible ink marks, and how should it be applied?

A receipt for bleaching linsey and stocking yarn.

When is it time to slip and take up plants for Winter, and how must the earth be prepared?

A receipt for curing catarrh.

Three years ago I was severely burned on the right leg. Proper care could not have been used in healing the wound, for while there are no seams or scars proper to be seen, the surface of the skin presents a brownish-white appearance. How can these marks be removed?

EXPORTATION OF DEAD CHINAMEN.

OBJECTS OF THE MANSION OF DIVINE BLISS

BONE COMPANY OF GOLDEN MOUNTAIN—

ITS DEVICES TO PREVENT FRAUDS.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Aug. 17.

English-speaking people have the short and repulsive name of ghoul for the man that disinters the bones of the dead. The superiority of the Chinese civilization, which has, according to liberal-minded Eastern chronologists, braved for several million years the battle and the breeze, is nowhere more apparent than in the gorgeous appellation it confers upon an association for unburying dead Chinese. The full corporate name is "The Mansion of Divine Bliss Bone Company of Golden Mountain." Golden Mountain is the literal translation of the bristling Chinese character that represents California, Oregon, Nevada, and such of the adjacent Territories as have been afflicted with the Oriental parasites. San Francisco is the Great Metropolis, Portland is the second city, Virginia City is Silver Mountain, the snow sheds and tunnels are the great dragon's caves, and Helena, Montana, is the 1,200-mile post. The society was organized in the great metropolis in 1858, commenced operations in 1860, but in the unlucky year of 1862, or Jen Shu Fli, the exchequer of Divine Bliss "busted," and it has only now been reorganized. Its commendable object is to transport "the dead who sigh for their native villages far away to the said villages." In the richness of Eastern imagery the thing is much more fully expressed as the "assorting of the bones which constitute the race of prefriends—the substance that their sons and grandsons shall worship for a myriad of years." The preamble to the constitution and by-laws of the Divine Bliss firm sadly but sweetly relates how by fire the graves and boards of their "Mission" Cemetery were destroyed. "Besides, the barbarians, constructing an embankment for a reservoir, mutilated the graves, and the skeletons being revealed to the clouds, perished, oh, so many." The labels having been burned, or the wrong labels having got scattered around over the wrong bones, it beats even the prescience of Kah Ming, the company's manager of assorting and transportation, to tell whose bones are whose, and undoubtedly many bogus anatomies will come in for a "myriad of years" of unnecessary grief. The consternation over this contretemps is thus expressed: "The corpse relatives saw, then were tears shed; the patriot neighbors heard, then were hearts gashed; never yet were such excruciating thoughts in every town and every village."

To tumble precipitately from Sanskrit into Saxon, the Divine Bliss men, in order to raise the wind for raising the dead, issue "base warrants" of $8 each, and "authorize a deputy to enter the country and supplicate purchasers." The "corpse relatives" and the "earthworker" are to settle between themselves the price of properly transplanting any particular set of bones, and, to climb back to Celestial metaphor and metaphysics, "when the friends gone before have been returned to the Orient and peacefully buried in their native soil, then can we face the ancestors above or the patriot neighbors below, in not giving offense to those or these, but hoarding up righteousness with an original heart."

The Mansion of Divine Bliss has adopted 17 by-laws. The first enacts that the "Instructions Assumed Earthworker," or the man who has taken the contract, shall wipe the bones clean with cloth, sun them till dry, sew them in a compact bundle in drilling with thread, indorse on the parcel, "The district subject to, the native village, the patronymic, and the prenomen;" put each set in a separate compartment of an inch-board box securely nailed, and the box labeled with the particulars of each set, "thus effecting no confusion or perplexity." As to the expense of the fire junk and fire chariot, being the poetical names respectively of the river "kickup" and the locomotive which transports "the frame-works of the souls of the friends gone before to the Great Metropolis," that is to be settled between the Instructions Assumed Earthworker and the Lord of the Inner Room of the Extensive Peace in the company hall, where the matter of the "fares and freights" of the bony remnants is to be first adjusted. The second by-law has a weather-eye out for a possible deputy of a smirt-superintendency turn of mind, and provides: "But if the deputy receive such moneys, and report but few base warrants sold, it is not rulable. This Mansion will consider the sureties responsible." As every investigation into every Caucasian villainy successively establishes that the books of public officers are kept scientifically and methodically muddled, the concluding command of by-law 5 of the Blissful Bone Baggers may be urgently commended to all corporation accountants. After enacting in what way the record of base warrants issued shall be kept, it says to the "Scribe": "Yes, let him seize the pen instanter and record it clearly. Let him not lead the accounts into chaos." By-law 6, as a specially lofty philological flight, is worthy of unelliminated quotation. It reads:

"It is agreed, Gold Mountain being a region broad and wide, that we shall go about collecting each week, north, or south, for his gathering up and assorting of friends gone before, the Great Metropolis and Second City, with the dependencies of each region, is the limit. Let him prehuistate, gather, and assort. Sorry, but should he pass outside the limit, that is, to dependencies of other States, then this Mansion must discriminate between far and near and remunerate his expenditure."

After such a soaring sky-scraper as the preceding, what more radical and felicitous change could be made even in American slang than its short, concluding sentence, "Thus shall it become even and level?" Nor is the language confined to the expression only of lofty sentiment or pithy mercantile maxims, but it is also a signal success as the exponent of a sprightly conception of the Mongolian imagination, as witness this curly tail of by-law 7, providing for the "supplication" of purchasers of base warrants:

"Ten dollars is the criterion for the minimum subscription of each individual; however, one should confer from his opulence somewhat more, coming up with a hop, skip, and jump to the limit of his contribution, like a pleased him well to assist the collecting of ready money in order to complete the general expense fund. A beautiful affair should be complete."

By-law 8 returns to sober business, and the admirable capacity of the Chinaman for "haggling" will no longer be wondered at when it is known that the knowledge is imparted by revelation from the Mansion of Divine Bliss in words and figures as follows, to wit: "The agent moreover ought, with his whole heart and strength, to cleverly use specious phraseology with the barbarians, talking with them until arriving at the extremity of the bottom price. Thus shall it become a benefit to one people."

By-law 9 provides for a specially diligent search for the queues of deceased, without the home burial of which the ghosts will not be appeased. By-laws 11 and 12 contain some sentences of such truly superior turgidity that if the unlucky Jimmy Macpherson, instead of tramping through the Scottish Highlands at the risk of catching the national irritation and issuing fraudulent translations of impossible Gaelic, had only done the by-laws of a Chinese corporation into literal English, even the ruffianly Dr. Johnson would have hesitated before he denounced Ossian as a clumsy forgery:

"Now, Gold Mountain region is broad—is far away; the graves in it of pre-friends are in by-places—are in places distant. Then is no man to lead us to those places. Pre-friends' tombs may be far away—may be in desolate places where men's tracks are very rare. Then a patriot might or ought to put forth his own body as a sacrifice to earthworm or dirt, not to go exhume and export such remains. Even though it hinder his own insignificant labors, he is hoarding up virtue, he is doing righteousness. Certainly, when one sees a thing to be righteous he should—Yellow-River-Sand-Sea!"

By-law 14 is full of the following geographical information:

"It is agreed that due east from Silver Mountain, [Virginia City,] entering the Great Dragon's Caves [the tunnels] and going as far as the Twelve-hundred-mile post, [Helena, Montana,] shall be the limit. Due south from Stockton, [comprising the extent of the San Joaquin,] shall be the limit. Due west from Humboldt, [conforming to the direct road till entering in the distance the great ocean's shore, shall be the limit. Due north from Oroville or Spanishtown in the Snow Mountains shall be the limit."

Besides the samples of the metaphorical, the business, and the sprightly styles the Chinese language will permit of, it is also tersely sanguinary, as the conclusion of by-law 16 evinces: "If one being, full of envy and relying on force, should mount this device for not obtaining gains, this Mansion will attend to him." The frontiersman's "I'll fix him!" when he takes the war-path against a fellow desperado, is not half so terrible as this brief suggestion of a powerful Chinese company. It means that they will attend to him with hatchets and bayonets, knives and revolvers; that no place can conceal him; the sensible Chinaman will, therefore, carefully avoid "matching in gains."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Company E, Twenty-Second Regiment, had a clam-bake at Coney Island last Wednesday. A limited number received invitations.

At a recent meeting of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, Edwin J. Murfin was elected Captain and Edward W. Rochau Second-Lieutenant.

Corp. James Lander, of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, has been elected Second Lieut. of Company G, Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn.

At First Division Head-quarters the return of the election of Gen. William De Lacey as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment has been received.

The Forty-eighth Regiment, Oswego, Lieut.-Col. C. V. Houghton commanding, opened the drill season last week. The left wing drilled on Wednesday, and the right wing on Thursday evening last.

A court-martial will be held in the Eleventh Regiment on Monday evening, Sept. 17, at 8 o'clock, for the trial of members who were absent from duty during the week the command was under arms. Capt. Matthias Kiefer will preside.

Warrants have been issued to the following non-commissioned officers in the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn: First Sergt. Charles Roberts, Company D; Sergt. John J. Altenhelmer, Company B; Sergt. Charles Meyer, Company C, and Corp. George Schneider, Company B. Second Lieut. Diedrich Cordes, of Company B, has resigned.

Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Capt. J. G. Story commanding, shot for the "Bayonet," badge, at Creedmoor, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 200 and 500 yards. Sergt. James M. Allen won the trophy upon the score of 41 out of a possible 50 points. The next competition for this badge will take place at Creedmoor, on Friday, Sept. 7.

A court-martial for the trial of delinquents in the Ninth Regiment, more particularly those who did not report for duty during the riot week, will convene at the regimental armory on Monday, Sept. 17, at 8 P. M. Lieut.-Col. M. P. L. Montgomery will preside. Second Lieut. George B. Brown, of Company F, has passed the Examining Board, and will at once receive his commission.

The infantry organizations in the Eighth Brigade, Fifth Division, shot for "marksman's" badges on the range of the Hudson River Rifle Association, at East Poughkeepsie, last Monday. Third class practice was engaged in by the unsuccessful competitors for the badges during the past week. The brigade staff officers practiced in the several classes last Wednesday.

The Washington Grey Troop of Cavalry held its third competition for the "Kent" glass and the "Decker" medal last Tuesday. Sergt. J. F. McHugh won the glass, upon the score of 54 out of a possible 70 points, and Sergt. David Wilson carried off the medal, upon the score of 51 out of a possible 70 points. Having won the medal three times, Sergt. Wilson became the final possessor of the trophy.

The Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, will go into camp at Gregory's Point, South Norwalk, to-morrow, and remain there until Sept. 1.

On Monday and Wednesday the dress parade will be by regiment, the Second Regiment at 5:50 P. M., and the Fourth Regiment an hour later. On Thursday the brigade will be reviewed by his Excellency, Gov. Hubbard, at 2:30 P. M. Gen. Smith will review and inspect the brigade on Friday at 10 A. M.

The second number of the *National Guardsman* has just been received. It contains articles by many prominent officers in the National Guard, and a biographical sketch of Inspector-Gen. John B. Wood ward. The articles have been carefully edited by Mr. Morris B. Farr, and will be read with interest by all members of the National Guard. Such a magazine has long been needed. Its articles are fresh and spicy, written by officers of experience, and not merely diluplings from old drills disguised by dignified military phrases. A supplement with the paper gives a complete official record of the movements of the several regiments of the National Guard during the riot week.

Gatling Battery, Brooklyn, Capt. John A. Edwards commanding, is under orders to engage in rifle practice at Creedmoor, as follows: To-morrow, final practice in the third class at 100 and 150 yards distance for all who remain in that class; Friday, Sept. 21, practice in the second class at 250 and 300 yards, and for Marksmen's badges at 200 and 300 yards by those who have qualified in the third class, but have failed to become first-class shots. So much of General Orders No. 4 from Battery B as relate to rifle practice on Sept. 13 have been countermanded. The members of the company assembled at their armory and signed the pay-roll for "riot duty" last Monday evening.

The right wing of the Second Brigade will go to Creedmoor for rifle practice in the third class next Friday. Major E. A. McAlpin, of the Seventy-first Regiment, has been appointed Officer of the Day on that occasion. All the members of the second class in the Seventy-first, Ninth, and Eleventh Regiments will shoot for "Marksman's" badges at Creedmoor on Monday, Sept. 24. Lieut.-Col. M. P. L. Montgomery will act as Officer of the Day. The several regiments in this command will parade for inspection, muster, and review, at Tompkins-square, as follows: Seventy-first Regiment, Monday, Sept. 8; Ninth Regiment, Tuesday, Sept. 9, and Eleventh Regiment, Wednesday, Sept. 10, assembling on each occasion at 2 o'clock P. M.

Capt. J. Lentilhon, commanding Company K, Seventh Regiment, has issued a circular announcing the proposed laying of the corner-stone of the new regimental armory, and calling upon the members of his company who have subscribed to the armory fund to pay the amounts of their subscriptions. He says: "So far 120 members and exmembers of this command have subscribed $7,265, of which $6,000 has been paid in to the Regimental Treasury. It is hoped that the new members will recognize the labors of their comrades and the importance of the undertaking, and do their utmost to at once increase the fund. The pay to be received for riot duty in this command, which has already been voted to the fund, will amount to about $650."

Brig.-Gen. Ira L. Beebe, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, has issued an order directing his command to complete its rifle practice for the season, as follows: Final practice in the third class at 100 and 150 yards for all who still remain in that class, as follows: To-morrow, Gatling Battery and Separate Troop Cavalry; Friday, Sept. 7, Thirty-second Regiment. Practice in the second class at 300 and 400 yards, and for Marksman's badges, at 200 and 500 yards by those who have qualified in the third class but have failed to become first-class shots will be conducted as follows: On Thursday, Sept. 20, Twenty-third, Forty-seventh, and Thirty-second Regiments; on Friday, Sept. 21, Gatling Battery and Separate Troop Cavalry. The commanding officer of the Twenty-third Regiment is directed in orders to detail 25 men to act as scorers on Sept. 7 in the place of those previously ordered for to-morrow.

Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment, Oswego, has entered for the third competition for the "Nevada" badge, and has notified Col. G. W. Wingate, the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, that it will shoot for it on Thursday, Sept. 6, at Oswego. This is the first entry that has been made by any company for this badge. In selecting so early a day for practice, when the present fine weather may be expected to continue, and before the "equinoctial" storms causes a change in elevations and wind, the members of the Forty-eighth have shown their good sense. The practice hitherto has been for companies competing to put off the match until the last of October, when the cold weather and wind prevent anything like decent scores being made and keep many good shots from competing. All companies entering for this match are entitled to witness each other when shooting. Those who wish to be represented at the competition at Oswego should therefore enter at once.

The new regulations governing the conduct of matches at Creedmoor have been altered in some important particulars. Article 1 of Rule 1 designates the person who may have charge of contests at the weekly meetings as follows: "All other association competitions, (except the Spring and Fall meetings,) will be conducted by an officer or director of the association, or other competent person designated by the senior officer or director on the range at the hour of shooting, unless previously designated. In the absence of officers or directors the Assistant Secretary or Superintendent of the Range shall act as or designate an executive officer." Article 2. "The executive officer shall have control of the range for the conduct of matches." Article 3. "These regulations and such directions as the executive officer may give must be rigidly complied with by competitors and all other persons upon the range grounds." This prevents the repetition of misunderstandings such as occurred in the final competition for the *Spirit of the Times* badge, when the score of Col. Sanford was protested by Mr. R. H. Keene because the latter shot after the match had terminated.

Major John H. Horsfall, of the Twenty-second Regiment, and Lieut. Orrin S. Bogert, of the same command, being a majority of the committee appointed by the Board of Officers of that command to decide all questions that might arise in the rifle contest for the champion regimental badge at Creedmoor, have decided that Private Lewis H. Greve, of Company I, has fairly won the trophy in three contests. Col. Porter has issued orders directing the several companies of this command to go to Creedmoor for rifle practice in the third class as follows: Companies D, K, A, F, and I on Thursday, the 30th inst.; Companies H, E, B, C, and G on Monday, Sept. 17. The order concludes as follows: "The Commander-in-Chief, in ordering the dismissal of the troops of the First Division on the evening of July 27, directed that his commendation of the promptitude and alacrity with which they responded to the call to duty, as well as their excellent behavior while under arms, should be communicated to them. In transmitting the commendation of the Commander-in-Chief, the Major-General commanding the First Division contributes his testimony to the readiness, obedience, and patient endurance shown by the officers and men of his command, and adds that the fact that a resort to the weapons with which the troops are armed did not become necessary is in itself an acknowledgment of the well-earned reputation for efficiency of the National Guard. The Colonel commanding takes this opportunity to add the expression of his commendation to that of the Commander-in-Chief and the Major-General commanding, so far as it applies to this regiment, among others, and congratulates the officers and men of his command on the soldierly manner in which they performed the duty required of them and sustained the established reputation of the regiment on that momentous occasion." The following officers have been commissioned: Capt. Joseph G. West, First Lieuts. Henry A. Cuppia and Philip H. Farley, and Second Lieut. William King Phillips. Private Frank H. Hardenbrook, of Company F, has been dishonorably dismissed from the regiment for non-payment of dues and fines and dereliction of duty.

AN EFFECTIVE MILITIA.

THE REQUISITES TO FORM IT—THE EDUCATION OF THE OFFICERS—THE IMPORTANCE OF MARKSMANSHIP.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An officer high in command during the late war said to some unsuccessful troops, "I know it is not your fault, my men; it all comes of your miserable officer." From this text, than which nothing can be more generally true of all unsuccessful troops, we may infer what is the true means of forming an effective Militia. Give any number of raw recruits, being such men as our Militia comes from, and put them under first-rate officers, say averaging three officers to each 100 men, grant two weeks' time for these officers to select and in some measure form their non-commissioned officers, and you have at once a command capable of executing any purposes for which Militia are likely to be required. Were the non-commissioned officers also ready and previously known to the men, and the men tolerably good marksmen, the command might march at once.

How to have the officers and non-commissioned officers ready, and how to have the men good marksmen, are, then, the questions. The last is easily provided for by making arrangements for regular practice firing at moderate ranges by all enrolled Militia, under the superintendence of the Inspector-General's Department. As to the first two—after remarking that the non-commissioned officers should not be educated with the officers but by them—we would propose for the education of officers, say in New-York State, a yearly camp of instruction for three months, to be held at Albany, through which all officers should pass at least once. The instructors should be officers of the United States Army who had seen service—the Government would readily detail them for such duty—and, to be sure of good average ability rather than look for more and perhaps fail, they should be graduates of West Point.

It would probably be impracticable to assemble many of the Militia officers now in service, but with a law that all hereafter commissioned must have passed through the school, it would not be difficult to obtain as candidates for commissions from each district a proper number of young men who could spare the three months, and from these the Governor of the State should select those to be admitted, as also, afterward, those to receive commissions. The whole number should be formed into a battalion. Rations, equipments, &c., should be furnished by the State, and no private messes or private indulgences allowed. Combining the instruction in drill, discipline, and military administration, three months would afford time for all that is absolutely necessary to Militia service, for giving military ideas of responsibility and of command, and, by practice marches of reasonable length, for giving a practical idea of what may fairly be required of soldiers in the field. It would also enable the authorities to decide who were and who were not worthy of receiving commissions, or of continuing to hold them. Many other details, which would make this article too long, could easily be arranged. The cost of the camp when once in operation might, aside from the aid furnished by the United States Government, be $1 per day for each man. We are not proposing to form cavalry or artillery. The latter can be most efficiently served by Americans with very little addition to infantry practice, and the former, to be in any measure what it should be, requires so much special education for each private that it could scarcely be included in any Militia plan.

In gunnery, marksmanship, for which we have proposed a general system of local practice under the Inspector-General's supervision, its necessity has been strangely overlooked by military writers and instructors. Many a body of otherwise capital soldiers have given way simply because their fire made no impression on an enemy inferior to them in everything but shooting. Two great advantages of the Southern troops over the Northern in the late war were, first, that the former possessed, from the beginning, a large supply of just such officers as we are proposing to form, furnished by their semi-military institutions, notably from the so-called Military Institute at Lexington, Va., and the Academy at Columbia, S. C.; and next that the men were far better shots than the general average of those opposed to them.

As to the non-commissioned officers, provision should be made for their instruction at convenient periods by their officers in their respective districts, and once or twice a year the privates should be assembled for review and inspection. A single day would suffice for these occasions, but it is obvious that practice and instruction to any extent might be developed, especially in large towns.

It is an imperative necessity in respect to both economy and humanity that our regular Army should be increased to at least 50,000 men. This force could by no possibility be dangerous to our liberties, but the possession of such a Militia as has been proposed might quiet the most morbid apprehensions.

A. B. C.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—In the Mincing-lane markets business continues quiet, but there is a rather better demand for some articles which have recently been greatly depressed. Thus, sugar attracts more attention. Brown descriptions have attained a lower range of prices than at the same date last year. There is also good inquiry from the trade, and importers are not inclined to sell unless at some recovery on the rates accepted during the early part of the week. West India is firmer. Rice is again dearer. Many cargoes have been disposed of since last Friday with a satisfactory result. The Dutch Coffee sale on Wednesday has increased the firmness of this market, and prices are generally rather higher than those last quoted. Tea has not maintained the improved feeling, all common grades of the new season's Congou having declined in consequence of further large arrivals and public sales without reserve. Numerous parcels of Indian tea have been sold at auction, but in many cases at rates favorable to buyers. The low price of Black Pepper has caused moderate transactions. White is lower. Saltpetre is unchanged.

Another period of quiet business in the discount and money market was succeeded on Wednesday by another interval of expectation for a further rise in the bank rate. When the rate was not raised the temporary movement subsided, and the rates for three months' bank bills are now only about 1 3-16 ₱ cent. higher on the week. Money for a short period can be obtained at a little over 1 ₱ cent. It had been feared that the continued efflux of gold to Germany, combined with the beginning of a new drain to the United States, would materially diminish the cash reserves in the Bank of England; but the bank return shows unexpected strength, and on Thursday afternoon the market had returned to its quiet state, the demand for discount on Friday being slow. Inaction still characterizes the stock market generally. The holidays have come at a time when politics are less absorbing than has been the case for many months, and the check to the Russian Army has delayed progress in the East. In foreign stocks the dullness of the market was relieved on Wednesday by a rise in Egyptians on the announcement of the payment of overdue interest. Russian and Hungarian also closed higher on the week. The markets closed to-day (Saturday) without much strength. One or two British railway stocks have declined, the recognized investment stocks have been in demand. Consols have been as nearly as possible monotonous, except for a slight momentary decline when the bank rate appeared likely to go up. Colonial Government stocks have been very firm. There has been a strong and general rise in American railroad securities apparently on the speculative buying from New-York based on the anticipation of a large traffic in the transport of grain. In telegraphs the principal changes have been a fall of 7-8d. in Anglo-American and 1-8d. in the direct.

LONDON, Aug. 25—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 3-16 for both money and the account. United States bonds—10-40s, 108. Erie Railway shares, 10½; do., preferred, 20. New-York Central, 99. Illinois Central, 92.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 10⅜. Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes, 106f. 40c. for the account.

3 P. M.—The amount of bullion come into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £5,000. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 1⅜ ₱ cent., which is ¼ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Exchange on London, 25f. 13c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25.—Pork dull; Eastern at 70s.; Western at 51s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut dull at 36s.; Short Rib steady at 37s. 6d.; Long Clear dull at 35s. 6d.; Short Clear dull at 37s. Hams—Long Cut steady at 52s.; Shoulders steady at 33s. Beef—India Mess steady at 98s.; Extra Mess steady at 110s.; Prime Mess firmer at 85s. Lard—Prime Western quiet and steady at 43s. Tallow—Prime City firmer at 41s. Turpentine—Spirits firmer at 27s. Resin dull; Common at 5s. 9d.; Fine at 10s. Cheese—American choice firmer at 56s. Lard-oil steady at 47s. Flour—Extra State dull at 28s. Wheat steady: No. 1 Spring at 11s. 10d.; No. 2 Spring at 11s. 4d.; Winter Southern at 12s.; Winter Western, none in the market. Corn—Mixed Soft steady at 26s. 3d. Cotton steady—Yellow Jamaica steady at 34s.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 5 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6d.; sales, 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. The imports of the week were 54,150 bales, including 1,650 bales American. Futures 1-32d. cheaper; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 5 29-32d., also, sales of the same 5¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 5 29-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 5 15-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November, sail, 5 15-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 5 15-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 4,400 bales American. Futures steady; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August delivery, 5 29-32d. Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 5 29-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 5 15-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 5 15-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 5 15-16d.

LONDON, Aug. 25—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10¾d. ₱ gallon.

ANTWERP, Aug. 23.—Petroleum, 33f. for fine pale American.

GLASGOW, Aug. 25.—Sugar closed with an active demand. Prices have fallen 3d. for fine, and 1s. for Yellow since last Saturday.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$14,000 N. W. C. C. G.	90⅜	400	Union Pacific		71
15,000 do.	90⅞	200	do.		70½
4,000 C. C.

REPORTING OF SHIP NEWS.

THE REMINISCENCES OF A VETERAN.

AN EXPERIENCE BEGINNING FORTY-FIVE YEARS AGO—THE PERILOUS LIFE OF MR. W. T. BROGAN—THE ENTERPRISE OF NEWSPAPER MEN AND THE PART HE PLAYED IN IT—BEACH'S PIGEON EXPRESS—SETTING UP "EXTRAS" ON A STEAM-BOAT—A GALLANT CRUISE TO QUEENSTOWN AND BACK.

In that remote time vaguely referred to in the ritual of the I. O. S. M. as "wherein the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," Mr. John Lang—familiarly yclept "Johnny Lang"—was editor and proprietor, in part if not in whole, of that now venerable grandmother of the Metropolitan press, the *Commercial Advertiser*. He used to spend his Summers on Staten Island—his Summer nights, at least—and, either actuated by a commendable spirit of enterprise or stimulated by an excuse for temporary escape from the ferocious mosquitoes of that home by the sea, got into the habit of going out in a small boat at night on the Bay to "pick up" incoming vessels and get their latest news from abroad for the next day's *Commercial Advertiser*. It was thus that he won for himself posthumous fame as the father of ship-news reporting. After him came a Mr. Thompson, who died at the ripe age of 76, and who was a ship news reporter up to the time of his death. He used to work for both the *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. As long ago as March 17, 1832, Mr. W. T. Brogan, now the veteran gatherer of this class of information, entered the business. It must not be understood that the occupation has been confined to those named. Scores have essayed it and numbers have clung to it for years, but of all the energetic and adventurous spirits enlisted in it, Mr. Brogan alone remains, pursuing it to-day with the enthusiasm of youth, the energy of middle life, and the conscientiousness of old age. Wondrously well-it has agreed with him. Though he is in his 63d year, his silvered locks are the only excuse one would have for estimating his age above 40. His blue eyes are as clear, his temples as free from "crow feet," his voice as full and clear, his step as light, and his wits as bright as most men 20 years his junior can boast. He is stout, but his avoirdupois does not tell against him when skipping into or out of a boat, nor does it seem to be in his way when pulling against wind and tide. Besides, it seems the common lot of good-humored, nautical persons to grow stout. Capt. Coffin has a profound theory on the subject. "It's the salt as fattens," says he. "You never see a lean piece of meat pulled out of the brine of a barrel of prime mess pork. It's all fat, which is all along of the salt, and likewise it be with the good sailor-man." Mr. Brogan became a ship-news reporter at that important juncture when the *Journal of Commerce* and the *Courier and Enquirer* developed the energy, remarkable as it was for the day, of fitting out their large and swift boats like the present pilot-boats to cruise 40 or 50 miles off shore, intercept incoming vessels, get their news and then beat them into the City by sufficient time to enable those then sprightly journals to get the news out ahead of their slower contemporaries. The *Journal's* boats were the Journal of Commerce and Eclipse; the *Courier's* the Courier and Enquirer and Evening Edition. The men employed on those vessels had to possess indomitable energy, fertility of resources, and an extraordinary fund of endurance. If wind and tide favored they might sail up to the City, but should those aids fail them, they were compelled to row to the nearest land, Long Island or the Jersey shore, and thence make their way to town by whatever conveyance they could obtain, regardless of hour or weather. Winter and Summer, darkness and light, were the same to them, and the storm in which the white wings of their vessels were furled, was welcomed by them, for, driven by its breath, they could fly the faster with their news. It was a costly service. Webb, of the *Courier and Enquirer*, (for whom Mr. Brogan then worked,) sank over $52,000 in it within two years—a great sum for those days. Well as it worked for a time, the progress of invention soon made it seem a clumsy and obsolete machinery for news gathering. One dark night in 1836, if Mr. Brogan remembers aright, the first ocean steamer—the Sirius, from Cork—steamed up the Narrows, and the very next day the Great Western came driving in from Bristol. That was the end of the usefulness of the swift-sailing news-boats. The steamers easily left them behind in the race. Still, they did not at once give up the struggle, but used to lie outside waiting to "pick up" packets from ports not yet provided with steam communication, and in that way managed occasionally to get some good news.

Two or three years later Moses Y. Beach, who was wise in his day and generation, and spent much thought and endeavor upon the advancement of the *Sun*, had the idea of establishing a pigeon express to bring the news from Sandy Hook to the *Sun* office. Coops were erected on the office roof, carrier-pigeons, warranted good homing birds, were procured, and the experiment was made, but without success. Whether the birds were not properly trained by preliminary short flights or were unable to fix proper flight-points on the low, barren country they had to cross, or were confused by the sea, or were a poor sort of birds anyway, does not appear; but it is positively affirmed upon good authority that they never were, notwithstanding all the "blowing" done about them, of any valuable service except once, when they brought from Hartford, Conn., the earliest news of the conviction of a ministerial murderer whose trial had excited a great deal of popular interest. Later the Associated Press made the pigeons of a good deal of service, flying them with news from the Sout-west Spit to Sandy Hook, whence the intelligence they brought was telegraphed to the City. That only lasted a short time, however, until a boarding-station was established at Cape Race, on the eastern edge of New-Brunswick, whence steamer news was telegraphed to New-York three days in advance of the arrival of the steamer bringing it. That lasted up to the laying of the Atlantic cable, which at once superseded all the old methods. When Mr. M. Y. Beach's pigeons failed him he cast about for some new device, and the result of his cogitations was a step which, if originated even now, would be deemed enterprising and ingenious, the competition of the telegraph being, of course, left out of consideration. The Sarah Sands, the Arcadia, a Cunarder, and other steamers were then arriving regularly at this port from Europe. Mr. Beach's good idea was to charter a fast steamboat—upon which he would have a force of active compositors with their cases—intercept the incoming steamers, get their news, and while returning to the City "set up" the matter for an "extra," and lock up its "form" ready to be tossed into a carriage immediately upon its arrival at the Battery and rushed off to the press. The scheme worked to perfection. His "extra *Suns*" were cried on the street long before the *Herald* had its type set in the office, and James Gordon Bennett, to his infinite disgust, was regularly "beaten" on the arrival of every European steamer. He employed the steam-boat Jacob Bell to intercept vessels, but did not set up the "form" on board, and that was where they had him. Gratifying as this result was to Beach, he was very glad to find others than his immediate rival to share its expense, for it was a very costly triumph. The *Journal of Commerce* was first to go in with him. Then came the *Tribune*, and finally, after two years of unavailing resistance, Bennett succumbed, joined in the combination, and the nucleus of the now powerful Associated Press was formed.

When the *Herald* was once in the combination and enjoyed the same facilities as the others for news-getting, Joe Elliott originated a rather ingenious way of turning the tables on the *Sun* and utilizing the late news with superior rapidity. Mr. Bennett, at his suggestion, employed eight good compositors in the press-room. The understanding was that while they were properly press-room hands, they were to immediately upon the receipt of late news jump to the cases and set the matter for a late edition. Having these men thus ready, the *Herald* could set a column while the *Sun's* men were being hunted up about town or waked from their beds. Mr. Brogan was at that time employed in the getting of the night ship news, and it was his duty to wake up the *Sun* compositors when he brought news after they had left the office, according to a little directory of their places of abode which he carried in his pocket. He had also to prepare the news for them to "set," for it was never thought worth while then to bother an editor to come to the office merely to get out a batch of European news. Mr. Brogan could do that quite well enough with the simple assistance of a pair of scissors, for in those days the English papers were not such formidable things as they now are, and their condensed news was plainly set forth under the names of the several countries whence its paragraphs respectively came.

The combined papers bought and fitted up the steam-boat Messenger for its use, but not long thereafter found her far too slow to compete with the swift steamers then put on the Cunard Line. Indeed, they could get no steam-boat able to do more than keep in sight the new Cunarders coming up the Bay. So the Newsboy was given up and a return to the old-est system of all—that of sending out small boats from Staten Island to meet incoming vessels—was resorted to, the same system practically that is kept up to this day, notwithstanding the telegraph has so far circumscribed its usefulness. The *Courier and Enquirer* and *Journal of Commerce* did not get out extras even in those exciting days, leaving that troublesome competition to their smaller rivals, the *Sun* and *Herald*, and later the *Tribune*. In each office, however, a couple of compositors were kept on duty all the night through, waiting to set up possible news. There was then no stereotyping of forms, and it was a very simple matter if anything good came late to set it up, stop the press, unlock the form, lift out something to give the required space, and push the new matter in. And all that was frequently done as late as 7 o'clock A. M.

In the Winter of 1845–6 another idea for increasing news facilities suggested itself to Moses Y. Beach. The steamer then ran, in the Winter season, but once a month. Packet-ships sometimes came in between, but they were uncertain. Beach thought it would be practicable to run a small, swift-sailing vessel across the ocean, between the steamer trips, carrying news both ways, and as there was just then a great deal of excitement on both sides of the water over the fixing of the Oregon boundary line, the time seemed propitious for the experiment. The combination, or Press Association, was not then formed. A coalition for the purposes of this experiment was, however, entered into between the *Sun* and *Tribune*, Mr. Thomas McElrath representing the latter in the arrangement, and on Feb. 9, 1846, the 60-ton pilot-boat W. J. Romer, James McGuire, master, started on the experimental trip. Mr. W. T. Brogan went on board for the *Sun*, Mr. Gale for the *Tribune*. The weather was frightfully bad. There was a constant succession of heavy gales from the north-west. Every six hours the stout little boat would have to be "hove to." The deck was under water all the while, and those who had to venture there needed to lash themselves fast to prevent being swept overboard. Notwithstanding all these difficulties and great peri's, they made Queenstown on the twenty-third day out from New-York. They laid there five or six days, while Mr. Gale went up to London with his news and brought back a budget in return. Then they set sail for New-York, and made the home trip in 27 days, with less trouble than they had in going out, since they returned by the longer but smoother southern passage. The experiment was deemed measurably successful, but was never tried again, as very soon thereafter the steamers got to running much more f:equently than before. Although smaller boats than the W. J. Romer have since crossed the Atlantic Ocean, in the most favorable seasons for such attempts, this gallant trip to and fro in so small a vessel, and in the most inclement and perilous time of the year, deserves to be remembered as a feat of which the participants may well be proud. Incidentally, something that occurred at Queenstown while the news-boat lay there, is worthy of record. The second day after her arrival Admiral Pickett, of the Royal Navy, chanced to look down in her direction from his residence on the hill above Cork, and beheld the American pennant floating from her mast-head. Straightway he sent an order on board the Crocodile, a huge 74-gun ship lying in the harbor, to have that pennant hauled down. When the officer charged to see this done stepped upon the deck of the Romer he found nobody there but Mr. Brogan, all the officers and crew having gone ashore. Mr. Brogan, a New-Yorker, and as thoroughly American as the "bird of freedom" himself, heard the command; he was astounded and indignant. "Haul down those colors! No," he said, "not for Admiral Pickett and the whole English Navy, and the royal family in a lump, with the old lady of Threadneedle-street thrown in," would he permit them to be touched while the Romer floated and he lived. The English officer retired in good order, and the colors continued to wave. The American Consul, Mr. Murphy, was consulted, and sustained Mr. Brogan. There were consultations, representations, explanations, and finally the Admiral receded from his imperative position, making the excuse that he had mistaken the boat for an English yacht, a vessel restrained by some regulation from floating its pennant when in a port where there is an Admiral.

During the many years of his services Mr. Brogan has been the first to receive here some of the most important news brought to the New World. It was about 1845, while he was employed by the *Sun*, that he got the earliest intelligence of the terrible earthquake that visited San Domingo, destroying almost all the city and some 10,000 human lives. A brig from Port au Prince brought the news. Hard as the work was in the old days when the *Journal* and *Courier* ran their pilot-boats, it became much more hazardous in later years, when steamers had to be boarded from small boats, especially in the Winter season. He had then an assistant, and it was the practice to be hauled up on board by a line over the stern, leaving the boat to tow until they reached a point where they thought they could make a landing, and then be cast off. In Winter they had to risk their lives over and over again every night. They did not dare to tow behind for fear some unlucky chance might put them in the way of the propeller blades, or a cake of ice might at any moment tear the entire bottom out of their boat. Not infrequently when they came to clamber down into their boat to attempt a landing, they would find her torn open by the ice. Sometimes, in furious storms of snow and in fogs, the steamers would lie to until daylight. Then they would have to pull up from Staten Island to the City in the storm and darkness and amid the ice. Once, in the month of November, Mr. Brogan and two oarsmen were in a boat pulling up to the City under such circumstances, when the steamer City of Washington ran them down, crushing their boat like an eggshell, and hurling them into the water. They managed to grasp a piece of their wreck and keep afloat until rescued by a revenue boat, that landed them at the Battery, whence they hurried up town with their news as if nothing unusual had happened. On another occasion the ice prevented Mr. Brogan from landing anywhere on New-York than Red Hook, and he walked the three miles on the ice, quite satisfied that by so doing he got his news in in time for that night's use. Many similar instances of his devotion to duty and indifference to personal sacrifice and danger might be cited. Yet in all the years of his service in this business he lost but five days, and those were when he was laid up with the yellow fever. For 20 years he never was off duty, day or night. In 1865 he resigned and remained away for two years, but then the Associated Press requested him to return—after Superintendent Hall's discharge—and he did so. No wonder that in 1848 Moses Y. Beach & Sons wrote to him, "During the eight years and a half you were in our employment, as ship news collector, we always found you faithful and attentive, and for enterprise, honesty, industry, and ability you have our implicit confidence." All that he deserves to-day as well as then. Now his duties are comparatively easy. Dr. Vanderpoel, the Health Officer of the Port, collects the ship news of the day, and he performs the same service all night. Whatever he got is conveniently sent up by the regular ferry from the Quarantine landing, or else is telegraphed. There is comparatively little risk in getting the news, and at this season it is indeed pleasant to do so. But if the old-time competition and excitement could be inaugurated again, it cannot be doubted that Mr. Brogan would hail it with joy, nor never once think of his added weight of years.

POISONED BY TOADSTOOLS.

The Meriden (Conn.) *Republican* of Friday has the following account of fatal poisoning in that city: "Wednesday morning Mr. Valentine Kane, of North First-street, went out early into a meadow near his house, and picked what he thought were edible mushrooms. He had them stewed for breakfast, and himself and little son and daughter ate heartily. Mrs. Kane and an infant, the only other members of the family, did not eat of them. After breakfast the father went to his day's labor, and felt about as usual until the afternoon, when he began to experience a slight sickness at the stomach. He thought nothing of it, but got through with his work, and at night went home. After arriving there he was taken with vomiting, and became very sick. The two older children also became sick, and manifested the same symptoms. The family are poor, and did not like to send for a doctor until it was found to be necessary, but as all of them kept growing worse a messenger was, at 2 o'clock Thursday morning, hastily dispatched for Dr. Newport. He did not come, and afterward messengers were dispatched for other doctors, but none could be got until 8 A. M., when a messenger found Dr. Tait and brought him to the sick family. It was soon discovered what was the matter, and remedies were applied, but so long a time had elapsed after eating the poisonous 'toadstools' that it seemed impossible to do much. The two children kept growing worse, and although Dr. Tait had summoned in other doctors, he called skill of all could not save them, and the little girl, named Henrietta, aged 3 years and 11 months, died at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and Valentine, the boy, aged 5 years and 6 months, died in the evening. The father's life was almost despaired of, but his more vigorous constitution stands in his favor, and it is now thought that he may recover if he is kept quiet. Part of the time he has been delirious, and during Thursday night he got out of bed and jumped out of the window, which is in the second story of the house, but the ground was not hard, and he experienced no bad effects from the fall."

SUMMER IN THE PYRENNEES.

THE WATERING-PLACE OF LUCHON.

EARLY BATHERS IN THE POOLS—THE FORMIDABLE TASK OF DRINKING THE WATERS—A TOUR OF THE VALLEY—A MONEY-GRASPING MILLER—GAMBLING ON THE SPANISH FRONTIER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BAGNERES-DE-LUCHON, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1877.

People rise early at Luchon, as at most other watering-places, and by 5:30 a number of bathers are out. At 6 o'clock the ladies begin to appear in curious morning costumes, with their cups in their hands, and slowly wend their way up the hillside to take their morning draught of warm sulphurous water. At the spring a train is formed—each takes it in turn—it is fire and fall back—and those served range themselves along the walks of the villa to worry down the nasty tasting waters as best they can, or with as few grimaces as possible. There is a look of satisfaction upon each face when the formidable job is over, which is intensely amusing to those possessing a keen sense and appreciation of the ludicrous, and all go away looking much happier than when they came. Probably their faces are illumined by that air of self-satisfaction which comes from a sense of duty done. Then comes the bath, which is a more agreeable operation. The men who have no particular maladies affect the piscine, and about 7 o'clock it is full. The ladies also have their swimming bath upon the other side. The water is warm and exceedingly comfortable. After sporting about in it for a time the bather is advised to put himself under a douche, and the servant lets a stream of cold water out upon the head and back. The first jet takes away the breath, and one has an irresistible desire to scream; but after a moment the body gets in a glow, the blood circulates freely, and the sensation is rather pleasant than otherwise. A second plunge into the piscine completes the bath, and this time the water appears to be hot rather than tepid.

On going out another glass of water is necessary, according to the doctors, and this may be taken in the establishment—water which comes out of the same mountain, but by a different pipe, and presumably of a different composition. The books give you the details, showing what ingredients are found in each spring, and I was astonished at their number. The most of them were represented by decimal fractions, but a quantity are designated by the simple words, "a trace." A trace of iodine is found in one spring; a trace of another mineral substance has been discovered in such a water. Dr. Pegot, who has written the most complete work upon the thermal stations of the Pyrenees now extant, gives us the most minute analyses of all these waters in his books. He is an enthusiast upon the subject. He believes in the curative effects of the springs, and, after 30 years' experience, part of the time as Chief of the Hospital of Luchon, he has gathered up a large number of cases to prove his theories. It was by Dr. Pegot that I was introduced to the establishment at Luchon, and I picked up so much useful information in the course of an hour's talk that I do not hesitate to advise others to consult him or one of his colleagues on arriving at these warm springs. I can say for them: all my friends and acquaintances were well satisfied with the progress they had made toward a cure, but I will not pretend to say what part the waters actually had in it.

Permit me to say that I am not a little skeptical upon the subject of mineral waters in general, that is mineral water *per se*, but there is no doubt that much good is gained at watering-places. I remember a neighbor of mine in Virginia who wished to rival the White Sulphur Springs, who finally persuaded himself that a pure clear spring upon his place contained a quantity of sulphur. He could taste it himself, and wondered that others could not. Finally he put a few sticks of the old-fashioned brimstone into the water, and invited his friends to take it. To this day, I believe, he has never forgiven the doctor who told him that sulphur did not dissolve in water in that way. I do not mean to insinuate that all waters are doctored, but some of them are, and in the most impudent fashion. But that cannot be done at Luchon. After all, the character of the water is a small affair, in my opinion, in comparison with the repose, the exercise, the pure air, the calmness of mind that one gets when sojourning at a Summer resort of this nature. If we go ill and really get better, we need not scrutinize too closely the chemical analysis of the waters.

The morning at Luchon is chiefly spent in bathing or in walking. Breakfast comes at 10 or thereabouts, and afterward the excursions into the valleys begin. If one wishes to ascend the mountains an early start is required, but for the ordinary promenades after breakfast will do. My first drive was about the Valley of Luchon, a complete tour of the town, embracing a distance of some eight miles. There is little of interest on the route besides the mountains that rise precipitously on either side and the houses and gardens nestled in the valley. A fine effect is obtained in the evening when the declining sun gilds the mountain tops, leaving the valleys in soft shadow. That is the hour for reverie, and often the hillsides one feels inclined to halt by the way and think, or—dream; in youth over the future, in middle age about the past. Along the road about the town there are two or three little hamlets and a beautiful cascade. Back of an old mill and a collection of poor cottages rises a mass of solid rock, over which a stream of water flows, falling into a basin some 40 feet below. The scene is picturesque, but it is marred by the owner of the mill, who has shut his cascade in for the purpose of gain. In order to reach it one has to pass through a gate which is only opened with a silver key, and the very act of paying before one can enjoy the beauties of nature destroys completely the harmony of the scene.

My second excursion was to the Portillon, or one of the gates to Spain, where a regular gambling-house, like that of Monaco, has been established. I happened to fall upon the opening day. Let me say that gambling goes on nearly everywhere in Luchon in a certain way—tolerated simply, and controlled by the Police by the system of the club. In one of my previous letters I told you that the legists of France had long been studying the question of play, and had finally come to the conclusion that the club system was the best that could be devised. In the first place, only men of a certain class can get into a club, even those they have here, and, secondly, the members play among themselves, and not against a bank. At Monaco one plays against a machine with a large percentage in its favor, and there is always a percentage in favor of the bank. In the clubs the members take the bank by turns, and each has a chance to bank or to play against the bank as he sees fit. All this under the eyes of the Police. If a swindler is known to have obtained access to any club the Police give warning to the responsible officers, and invite them to get rid of him. By this system play is controlled, kept within certain limits, and rendered as harmless as possible. But in the regular gambling establishments any one can enter, and everybody plays continually against the bank, with many chances against them. An application was made to open a house in Luchon, but the French Government refused, and hence it was placed just upon the frontier on the Spanish side. It is a small pavilion at the beginning of a deep valley, and contains nothing but a small restaurant and the rooms for play. A majority of people go over in carriages, with four horses—a tedious ride of two hours—but others go on horseback. The ride over was a pleasant one. For more than an hour our little horses clambered up a steep ascent, winding about the mountain side in all directions, and then we had a short descent between two ranges. Upon the summit of the second range we came to the Spanish frontier, and just below saw the gambling pavilion known as the Portillon. It was decorated with the flags of all nations, and I saw the Stars and Stripes flying from each corner. At a sort of rustic gate upon the path—for the carriage road ends here—a Spanish soldier was standing guard and looking curiously at the crowd of persons passing his stand. Within a score or more of players were already assembled, and I saw faces that were familiar to me years ago at Baden-Baden, and later at Monaco. The old Russian Princess had come here to try her luck; the Polish Count was in the foremost rank; all the figures of the rouge-et-noir tables were seen at the Portillon. Roulette was in full blast, and at each turn the bank increased its pile. For two hours it went on in this way, everybody losing, and in the end there was scarcely any money left. I am told that the owner of the house made 50,000 francs on the opening day. The crowd drove back to Luchon in bad humor, for there was not one of the lot who could boast of having won a penny. It was a general rout, and a field-day for the gamblers.

THE RAGE FOR OLD CHINA.

AN ETHUSIAST'S STORY OF HER SEARCH AMONG THE TREASURES OF BLOCK ISLAND.

Correspondence of the Hartford Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, Aug. 18, 1877.

The letters this year from Block Island have been both numerous and interesting, and I should have some delicacy in daring to write, if I had not a new subject to discourse upon. The light-house has been duly described, the grand cliffs and fine hotels eulogized, but the one subject, "Old Cheeney," has been neglected. The fever for antiquities has even reached this quiet spot, and the island has been scoured from north to south, and east to west. I, who have always been a scoffer, was seized with the disease while there, and would run a mile if I heard there was any chance of adding to any collection. The island is a fertile spot for such things on account of the ships which run into port, and also for the numerous wrecks.

The great thing was to get something off the Palatine, the first wreck recorded, and which happened as early as 1752, and about which there are many romantic stories. Whittier has written a beautiful poe.n in memory of this event, but according to Livermore, the Block Island historian, he does great injustice to the honest islanders. Whittier says she was brought ashore by false lights and then plundered by pirates, but Livermore claims she was not wrecked at all, but merely stopped to leave some of her passengers who were in a diseased and dying condition, and that there is the record of such a ship being lost years afterward in the Bay of Bengal. Which story is true of course will never be known, but it seems as if the ancient inhabitants were the best authority, and they all say she was wrecked and then burned. The ship was bringing emigrants from Holland to America, and all the passengers were well to do. The ship was burned, with one woman on her, who refused to leave her treasure. The one survivor of the many passengers was a woman called Dutch Kathern, who soon after her escape married a negro slave. She had three children, all of whose descendants have left the island, although the name is still shown where Cradle, her daughter, once lived. Josie and myself happened to be very fortunate, and succeeded in securing three or four pieces off this "Wrack," as the aborigines term it. On one plate is a view, evidently Dutch, the others have sprays of blue flowers spread over the entire surface.

We enjoyed ourselves immensely going to the different houses; the inmates were all very hospitable, most of them willing to sell. In one place Josie went twice before she succeeded in getting anything, and then the lady said "she didn't suppose she'd care for any such old trash as that." The old trash happened to be a beautiful old-fashioned India china punch-bowl. We, of course, had many amusing incidents. There was one ancient maiden with small, piercing black eyes, large nose, bordering on the Roman, and a mouth like a cork-screw. She had a most curious set of crockery, including eight pieces, over 125 years old. It had a white background, which was covered with green figures like dragons. She was willing to let us have the lot for $25. By the time we reached this place our pockets, which had begun to feel light, rebelled against this price. So Josie and myself, as sweet as possible, in hopes to move her stony heart to pity, suggested that she should break the set, and allow us a cup and saucer apiece at a value we pleaded. She fell $3 on the lot, and after that was as immovable as granite. At length, after much debating, we decided to buy the entire set. But, alas! the next day, when we went to the house, the door was closed in our faces, and we were told that she would not sell for love or money. Crestfallen, we returned home. But we do not suppose a life there is a hope, and our busy brains soon hit upon what we thought a very clever plan. There was one of our party of a cool and deliberate temperament, and upon her we pitched to carry out our little design. It was that she should go and offer the "dragon woman," as we named her on account of her crockery, a price lower than we had, and then we were in hopes that she, seeing so many willing to buy at a lower price, would jump at our offer. But no; the ancient female could not be caught in any such trap, and, in order to avoid further importunities, had presented the entire set to her niece.

All our hopes were now crushed, and we submitted to fate. At one house, where I bought a Palatine plate, there was a jug which must have formerly been used for water, or something stronger. It was pottery covered with blue enamel, with leaves and flowers in raised work. In the centre was a crown, and under it in large letters G. R. This, according to the owner's account, was taken from a British man-of-war during the struggle between the French and English. The vessel on the way to Canada touched at Block Island. This was the time of the battle of Quebec, in 1762, when Wolfe, being commander, was killed. On the neck, which is a point of land at one place nearly separated by the ocean and a large pond from the rest of the island, we struck a mine of riches. We drew up in front of a pleasant house and asked the lady at the door if she had anything ancient. She said "yes," but nothing she was willing to sell. Our brave hearts failed us, but outwardly we were calm, and weakly asked "if we might see them." She said "O, yes;" so out we jumped and warily followed into her closet; here was a store of treasures. Josie immediately took up a queer little tea-pot and I seized a mustard-cup. After a great deal of inveigling we persuaded her to sell. The little tea-pot was used during the Revolutionary War, when no one was allowed tea but the old people, and the mustard-cup was equally antique. We exchanged knowing glances as we embraced our treasures. Another curious thing we purchased at the same house was an old dipper, beautifully carved by hand, which the Captain of the Ann Hope had made for his wife on his way home from India. This vessel was wrecked on Block Island in the year 1806, and is the first of what the historian calls modern wrecks. We found various other curious things, including brass candlesticks, cups and saucers, plates and tea-pots, painted by hand, and so on. I need hardly add that as the fever increased and the news spread among the inhabitants the prices went up accordingly, and I fear the fortunate owner of the dragon crockery will scarcely be induced another season to sell for $50.

PAINFUL COURT SCENE.

The Fall River (Mass.) *News* thus describes a painful incident in a court-room in that city on Friday morning last: "Peter Boyle, a citizen, 64 years of age, and possessed of a comfortable estate, his wife, and his son, a strong, healthy young man, were arraigned on complaints for being common drunkards. The evidence disclosed a terrible state of things in the family; everything is going to ruin from the use of rum; the property is being squandered and the home destroyed. The evil has existed for a long time, and their friends finally interfered to save them from absolute ruin. The father, it is stated, has squandered about $6,000 worth of his property during drunken debauches within the past few weeks. He acquired most of his money in the rum business, and it now seems to be going in the same way. The young man was sentenced to three months in jail, and the father and mother to 60 days each."

SPORTIVE SPARROWS.

The Kingston *Freeman* thus describes the antics of some birds: "A sparrow certainly has some idea of fun in his head. The other evening a small dog up-town made up his mind to catch a few of the sparrows, so he chased the birds wherever he could find one on the ground. Of course they were always too quick for him, but as he continued his exertions, the sparrows began to play with him and torment him. They would drop just behind him, and under his very nose, and often run some distance before they would shoot out of his reach. The more frenzied the dog became, the saucier were the sparrows, until finally the canine, turning short around, struck so close to one of the birds that several feathers were left on the ground, and then the whole flock gave a cry of 'take care,' and left for a safer region."

RATTLESNAKES IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.

The Monticello *Republican* of the 24th inst. says: "On Saturday last H. Van Duzer and D. D. Tompkins killed 19 rattlesnakes on the Barrens east of the old Munn Hotel—the largest having 12 rattles, and the next largest 9; the others were smaller. We understand that Mr. Van Duzer was at work in a lot adjoining the road, when he discovered the snakes—some of which were running themselves, and others were under a large flat stone. A 'slaughter of the innocents' immediately followed. While Mr. Van Duzer was thus engaged Mr. Tompkins happened to be passing, and seeing that there was lively work took a hand in. On counting up the victims, 19 snakes were found."

BLOOD-RED WATER IN THE SOUND.

The Hartford *Times* says: "As the steamer Granite State was on her way to Newport Wednesday, Capt. Miner observed a peculiarity in the water at a point about five miles south-east of Gull Island. For a space of three or four miles there were patches upon the water of a deep blood-red color, some of them over a mile long. It was not a scum on the surface, but could be seen at least two feet deep. The same discoloration could be seen at night as the steamer returned, looking like shadows cast by a cloud on the moon. No one on board was able to solve the mystery, but it was probably a vegetable growth."

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

EARLY LIFE OF THE QUAKER POET.

HIS ANCESTRY AND HOME—PRESENT MANNER OF LIFE AND METHODS OF WORK—INTERESTING PERSONAL GOSSIP.

From the Boston Herald, Aug. 19.

John Greenwood Whittier, by many pronounced the most American of all our poets, was born at East Haverhill, Mass., (then a frontier town,) in December, 1807; consequently, next December he will be 70 years of age. His parents were Quakers, and the social atmosphere of the place of his birth had in it all the rigid and earnest seriousness of an early Puritan neighborhood. The father of the poet was a hard-headed, practical farmer, whose good sense and judgment were such that he was elected an authority in all matters relating to the town government, in which he took a very prominent part. Says the poet:

"A prompt, decisive man, no breath
Our father wasted."

Mrs. Whittier was a lady of education, whose understanding was thus rendered considerably superior to her husband's. She had a beautiful disposition and was one of those ideal mothers to whom eminent men are wont to attribute the foundation of their greatness. She undoubtedly exercised a powerful influence upon the poet's character and subsequent career, and his mind retains her memory with wonderful freshness at the present day. Whittier's life does not present the monotonous biographical features that characterize the personal histories of most of our literary giants. There is nothing to be said about his college career as showing his aptness for any special branch of letters because he never had any, his only Alma Mater being the Haverill Academy, an institution which would not take rank with a country grammar-school of to-day. His biographer cannot exercise his critical conceit by comparing his educational acquirements or knowledge of foreign language and literature with those of his contemporaries in the field of poesy, for the reason that he is entirely self-educated and knows no language beyond his own. His library shelves contain only Quaker documents, histories, works of fiction, and autograph copies of books presented to him by the authors; there is probably not a volume written in a foreign tongue among them.

The family library consisted of the Bible, Fox's *Book of Martyrs*, a dictionary published in London 200 years previously, a volume called *Sewel's Quakers*, which was a history of the doings of King David, told in rhyme, by somebody contemporaneous with Milton; a Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, and perhaps a pamphlet or two. Out of these, and his observations and reflections on Nature, indulged in, may be, as he, like Robert Burns, held the plow-handle, grew at an early age the inspiration to write verse. He matured up sufficient courage one day to send a poem, anonymously, to the office of a Newburyport paper, edited by William Lloyd Garrison. Garrison, as the story goes, found it where the post-rider had tucked it, under the door, and after reading, decided to use it. Several others followed in the same manner, and one day Garrison asked the post-rider whom he left the papers he was in habit of taking away with him from the office whenever the poems were printed. The rider replied that he left them at a farm-house in East Haverhill, some distance from the road. At Garrison's request he made his directions explicit, and one afternoon the then obscure anti-slavery advocate visited the Whittier household. Here he found a blushing, bashful boy of 16 years or so, who, with considerable trepidation, acknowledged himself to be the poet. Garrison had a serious conversation with his father, in which the latter told him that he couldn't see "the use of John's dabblin' in verses," which would never give him bread and butter or the practical comforts of life. Garrison, in alarm, enjoined him solemnly to in no wise interfere with the lad's love of versifying, and to give him the advantages of education, if possible. This set the farmer to thinking, and the result was that John spent the next two years in the Haverhill Academy.

After leaving the academy, at the age of 18 years, he obtained a position teaching school in a little village in West Amesbury, called Merrimac. Here he did not remain long; the truth is, as a tutor he was a lamentable failure. Of mild, retiring disposition and womanly ways, he was no match for the wild, harum-scarum collection of youngsters that comprised his school, and they did pretty much as they pleased with him. When his brother Matthew's term of service as teacher was ended, and mining part and parcel of his subject. His first draft suffers little subsequent alteration, and the various editions of his works represent little or no time spent in revision. If a friend suggests a grammatical error here or there, or calls his attention to an offense against taste, the poet is apt to quietly investigate it, and in the next edition strike it out or amend it; but he doesn't study his poems with a view of detecting these errors. There is something rather repulsive to poets about this kind of employment. Longfellow invariably has John Owen do all the hard work of "finishing" his poems. Owen revises them, punctuates them, smooths their orthography if it happens to be a little rough, suggests alterations, and relieves by his labors the aged poet of all the tiresome and harassing details that make literary work such grinding drudgery. Whittier is, happily for himself, what might be termed a spontaneous poet. He absolutely writes under the influence of something like inspiration. A thought seizes him. He must and must have it by slow processes and an infinite number of incidental thoughts and mental finishing touches. He seats himself at his plain little writing table, takes up his pen, and puts it on paper. May be it's a poem of four or five short stanzas he will write. He doesn't have to strain after an idea or an expression. They tranquilly come to him as fast as he needs them, and he writes them down. He may scratch a half line here and there and begin again; he may substitute one word for another that does not mean enough, but there is no struggle, no nervous fidgeting about with the legs: no biting the top of his pen-handle in mental agony; no waiting for the sluggish current of thought to bear along on its surface the right idea. Whittier's writings have their faults, but there are many more elegant writers who would with eager willingness exchange their excellencies for his faults, could they possess popular matter and the ease and freedom. His speech is characterized to a slight extent by the peculiarities of Quaker usage, but his religious views are much broader than the Quaker creed in its literal application. He has never enjoyed the most robust health, but his presence has nevertheless a certain kind of power which must be the result of the combined influences of mental and spiritual strength. He delights to saunter alone through unfrequented places where he can be in solitude with nature, and fill his imagination with images and fancies, concrete and abstract. This faculty furnishes him with as much enjoyment as it did 20 years ago; indeed, nearly all the world did not know him. He has lived as regularly as clock-work, and all his habits have been such as are believed by medical science to conduce to perfect mental and physical health. He is tall and slender, with benevolent countenance and small but expressive eyes. He dresses in a suit of black, cut in Quaker fashion. He walks about the country considerably, but never drives out anywhere, and cannot be coaxed or compelled to attend a gathering of litterateurs or ex-anti-slavery people, or any assembly whatever. He doesn't object to people at large paying occasional visits to him, but they must be sensible or behave as nearly as possible like sensible people, otherwise they will bore him fearfully. They absolutely must not speak of his works, for just as soon as they begin to speak of his great poetic gifts they are rubbing the fur the wrong way. Mr. Whittier is a very sensible man himself. He thinks very little of his works, and is rather surprised because the public doesn't agree with him.

RECENT CASE OF SAMADH IN INDIA.

SACRIFICE AND SELF-TORTURE—AN OVERABUNDANCE OF POPULATION—HOW A MAN BURIED HIMSELF ALIVE IN A VAULT—A GROSS ATTEMPT AT IMPOSTURE DISCOVERED.

A correspondent writes to the London *Athenæum* of Aug. 4 as follows:

"It may interest some of your readers if I give a brief account of a case of *samadh* which has recently occurred in the district of Kaira, in Gujarat. The particulars were furnished to me by Mr. Frederick Sheppard, the energetic Collector, in whose camp I staid twice during my Indian travels. * * * Of course, leprosy in India, as in other Eastern countries, is a kind of living death. Lepers are excluded from society, and can get no employment, and they often gave themselves up of their own accord to be buried alive, the motive simply being a desire to be released from physical suffering. This was called performing *samadh*, (Sanskrit, *samadhi*, suspending the connexion between soul and body by religious abstraction.) Sleeman describes how he once knew a very respectable Hindu gentleman who came to the river Narbada, attended by a large retinue, to perform *samadh*, in consequence of an incurable disease under which he labored. After taking leave of his family he entered a boat, which conveyed him to the deepest part of the river. He then loaded himself with sand, and, stepping into the water, disappeared. In most of these cases the laudable humanity of our Government in preserving human life has given rise to fresh evils and difficulties.

"In the first place, population is increasing upon us in a degree which threatens to become wholly unmanageable. Then widows never marry again; not even if their boy-husbands die leaving them widows at the age of 6. A woman is supposed to be sacramentally united to one husband, and belongs to him forever. Every town, every village, almost every house, is full of widows who are debarred from all amusements, and converted into household drudges. They often lead bad lives. Their life, like that of the lepers, is a kind of living death, and they would often cheerfully give themselves up to be burned alive if the law would let them. Only the other day in Nepaul, where our supremacy is still barely recognized, the widows of Sir Jung Bahadur became Satis, and burned themselves with their husband. Then, again, the increase in the number of girls who cannot find suitable husbands is now causing much embarrassment in some districts; and even the lepers, whose lives we preserve,

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Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Sept. 15
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Deaker...Wednesday, Aug. 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Tremaine...Wednesday, Sept. 12

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Sept. 15
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $65, $85, or $75, according to state-room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Canada, Th. Aug. 30, 9 A. M. Greece, Th., Sept. 6, 3 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M. The Queen, Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M.
England, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M. Spain, Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passages, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
AMERIQUE, Pouzolles.....Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sanguiez, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
PEREIRE, Dane.....Wednesday, Sept. 12, 8:30 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LUCIEN DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Aug. 28, Pier 48 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

R. CRUSO, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Aug. 30, Pier 18 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 1, Pier 48 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. G. YONGE, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship ALPS.....Friday, Aug. 31

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Sept. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 12

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M, from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHEEBOURG, and HAMBURG.

WIELAND.....Aug. 30 | SILESIA.....Sept. 13
GELLERT.....Sept. 6 | GLESSING.....Sept. 20

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & SONS.
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

KEEP'S SUPERFINE ENGLISH HALF-HOSE—Full superfashioned, $3 per dozen. 23c. pair.
No. 623 Broadway, New-York.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION.

BOKER'S BITTERS,

No. 78 John-st., New-York. Post Office Box No. 1,029.
L. FUNKE, Jr., SOLE AGENT.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING—Cure for Indigestion, labeled JAMES EPPS & CO. Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER. —Centennial award. Gothic Furnace, for warming dwellings and churches. Refrigerators, furnaces, and ranges put in order. Send for catalogue. LESLEY, No. 236 West 23d-st.

OSWEGO DEEP ROCK MINERAL SPRING WATER can be had at CASWELL & HAZARD'S, Broadway and 74th st., and all first-class Druggists, Grocers, and Hotels, in pints, quarts, and cases. Ask your druggist and grocer for it. Depot, No. 462 Canal-st.

ALL IMPEDIMENTS OF THE VOICE AND Speech such as lisping, stammering, and stuttering will positively be removed by PROF. BUTTMANN, No. 335 East 50th-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (8:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7:45 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Philadelphia, 6:56 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:56 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 6:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:56 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 6:10, and 10:10 P. M. From Pittsburg, 8:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. I. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 8:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, I. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Saratoga.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Western and Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 349 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:32 P. M. For Springfield, Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 3:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS, MADE TO MEASURE—The very best, 6 for $9. No obligation to take any shirts ordered unless perfectly satisfactory.
No. 623 Broadway, New-York.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this fine take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, QUEBEC, AND SAGUENAY RIVER. —Through to the mountains by daylight. On and after July 16 through cars will leave Grand Central Depot, via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 8:05 A. M., for the White Mountains, (Littleton, Fabyan House, Crawford House,) also, for Newburg Springs, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Newport, Vt., Lake Memphremagog, reaching all these points the same evening, and Quebec early next morning in time for steamers for Saguenay River and trains for Maritime Provinces. For further information and tickets apply at ticket offices New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, Grand Central Depot, G. LEVE, Passenger Agent: Passumpsic Railroad, No. 271 Broadway, or Central Vermont Railroad office, No. 417 Broadway.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

GUIGOU HOUSE,
On line of Ulster and Delaware Railroad; this favorite resort, 1,000 feet above the valley of the Hudson, noted for its magnificent mountains, beautiful Fall foliage, and fine partridge shooting, offers great inducements to tourists for September: easy of access, no mosquitoes, first-class reference. For particulars address

AUGUSTUS GUIGOU,
Pine Hill, Ulster County, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THE ONLY COOL PLACE NEAR NEW-YORK.

Compare highest temperature in shade.
Aug. 8—Catskill Village, 89°; New-York, 92°;
MOUNTAIN HOUSE, 73°.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

CATSKILL, N. Y. ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN THIS REGION; terms reduced; high elevation, 20 acres of grounds, mountain air, scenery unsurpassed in the world. Accessible by Albany day boats and Hudson River Railroad.

JOHN BREASTED, Proprietor, Catskill, N. Y.

PEABODY HOUSE, YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—Tourists returning to the City will find this house a desirable place to spend a week or two at; four acres of lawn, stabling, bowling-alley, billiards; accessible to City; everything first-class.

J. A. FREELAND, Proprietor.

KEEP'S GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, $1 EACH. Keep's Silk Umbrellas, $3 and $3 50 each.
No. 623 Broadway, New-York.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN., one hour from City; located on high ground, and free from malaria and mosquitoes; board, $8 per week and upward. Open till Nov. 1. I. W. KNAPP, Manager.

ELBERON HOTEL, SOUTH OF LONG BRANCH. —The most unique and elegant sea-side resort in the country. C. T. JONES, late of Hoffman House and St. James Hotel, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN ESTABLISHED manufacturing business; can use improved real estate, clear or first mortgage; $2,000 per annum guaranteed; send full address. Address J. R. S., Box No. 152 Times Office.

A PARTNER WANTED WITH $5,000 TO $50,000 to extend a successful banking, importing, and commission business established 20 years. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine-st.

KEEP'S SHIRTS, NO. 623 BROADWAY. VERY best quality; very lowest prices. Send your address and get samples free; half the usual cost saved.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $3,000 to take an interest in well established and highly profitable manufacturing business. Address HALE, Box No. 141 Times Office.

HOUSE-FURNISHINGS, &c.

FOR SALE—MOSQUITO NETS AT HALF-PRICE for balance of the season; best quality of folding frame nets, with cord and hook complete; for medium-size bed $1 50; for largest bed, $2; pink nets, 25c. extra.
MILLER'S FALLS COMPANY,
No. 74 Chambers-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

NOTE WHAT IS SAID BELOW BY THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY IN THE UNITED STATES in regard to Mr. T. D. KELLOGG'S SYSTEM.

I take great pleasure in presenting the statement of Hon. E. A. Sheldon, because it was given over nine years ago, before I had reduced my system to its present scientific accuracy and exactitude of detail, and because he has long been regarded by many as standing at the head of educational matters in the United States. The Training School for Teachers and the public school system of Oswego, which he was a prime instrument in founding and building up, have been copied in their principal features by both the normal and public schools of the principal States and cities of the Union. The Training School for Teachers, originally started for the sole purpose of training teachers to carry out the then proposed new system of Mr. Sheldon and others in the public schools of Oswego, has since been taken under the wing of the State and made a State institution, the State Normal School at Albany remodeled on the same plan, and eight additional State normal schools, to carry out the Oswego system, founded by special act of our State Legislature.

The standing of Gen. Sheldon has been ascertained, after a careful examination of my plan, by the entire faculty of the celebrated Training School for Teachers above referred to—appended to Mr. Sheldon's statement below.

OSWEGO, Jan. 13, 1868.

This is to certify that I have examined with some care the system of representing the sounds of the language by phonetic characters, as presented by Mr. T. D. Kellogg, and I believe Mr. Kellogg's notation to be a simple, philosophic, and correct representation of these sounds, applicable alike to all languages. It overcomes many objections brought against the somewhat imperfect alphabets which have hitherto been presented. I am confident children can be taught to read and spell by this plan with far more ease than by the common methods, and with great saving of time. I have no hesitation in recommending this plan to the attention of teachers and school officers. Respectfully,

E. A. SHELDON,
Superintendent of Oswego Public and the State Normal and Training Schools.

Having examined Mr. Kellogg's system, we cordially indorse the above estimate of its value.

JOHN W. ARMSTRONG, I. B. POUCHER,
HERMAN KRUSI, M. C. McCUMBER,
EMILY A. RICE, MARY HOWE SMITH,
M. S. COOPER, TILLIE C. STAATS,
MRS. A. T. RANDALL, SARAH J. ARMSTRONG,
D. A. LATHROP, KATE H. DAVIS,
MARY E. PERKINS.

READING IN FIVE WEEKS OR NO PAY.

Class begins Monday, Aug. 27, at 9:30 o'clock. Tuition fee, $10. Text books, $2 50. Session two and a half hours daily. Boys or girls received. Open to visitors.

YEARLY CLASS FOR BOYS—PRIMARY—opens Sept. 17. Arrangements, where desired, for waiting on pupils from a distance, to and from school.

YEARLY CLASS FOR BOYS—JUNIOR—opens Sept. 24.

T. D. KELLOGG,
No. 709 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL,

RIVER-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th sts.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

French, German, and drawing taught in all the classes. Instruction given in the elements of natural history, of chemistry, and of physics, both by lectures and by text-books. Pupils fitted for college and for business.

Four free scholarships in the Stevens Institute of Technology open to the competition of the graduates of the Stevens High School.

TERMS REDUCED.

For first and second classes, $100 per annum; for third and fourth classes, $150 per annum. Tuition per term in proportion.

Fall term begins Oct. 3.
For circular or catalogue apply to the Principal.
PROF. EDWARD WALL.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,

NO. 25 WEST 46TH-ST.,

Reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 20. Circulars and references sent on application.

French spoken fluently in one month. (Kindergarten.) Latin, drawing, singing, pastel, water-color, needle-work, &c., included in the tuition.

IRVING INSTITUTE.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.,

Select school for boys and young men.
Reopens Sept. 11. Send for circular.
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Apply by letter until Sept. 6, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—24th year, opens Sept. 10. 20 instructors. 11 departments. College preparatory, English, and business courses for gentlemen. For ladies, college course, with baccalaureate degrees. Primary department. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

READY FOR WORK.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, will reopen for the year on MONDAY, Sept. 3. The Principal will be in his office daily, during August from 9 A. M. to 4. P. M.

S. S. PACKARD.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA HAVING REmoved her French and English Boarding-school for young ladies from Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, to Morristown, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19. Terms for board and tuition in English, French, and Latin, $360 per annum.

KIND CARE.

Thorough teaching. Twenty-sixth year.
Church privileges. Moderate.
BENJAMIN MASON'S Boarding-school for Boys fits for college or business.
Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.
THE VERY BEST, 6 FOR $6.
Can be finished as easily as sewing a straight seam.
No. 623 Broadway, New-York.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MOELLER INSTITUTE, NO. 336 WEST 27TH-ST.—German-American Day and Boarding School; prepares for business and college; connected with this Institute is a Kindergarten and a Conservatory of Music. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,083 BROADWAY, for Gentlemen, Ladies, and boys prepared practically for business. Special private lessons in book-keeping, business writing, &c. Stiffness and trembling removed.

MRS. RIGBYE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, Richmond Terrace, New-Brighton, Staten Island, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application for circular, &c., may be made after Sept. 1, at the above address.

RUTGERS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—One hundred and eighth year begins Sept. 12; sends 30 boys a year to college; prepares for college, scientific school, or business; 20 boarders. Rev. D. T. REILEY, Rector.

$200.—STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A select school for boys under 14, will reopen Sept. 17. Circulars and information can be obtained from GEO. J. WITHINGTON, No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

NO. 33 WEST 130TH-ST.

The MISSES JACOT will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. Circulars sent on application.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 19 careful elementary training; excellent facilities in languages and music.

MISS S. L. CHAPMAN, SUCCESSOR TO the late Mrs. J. T. Benedict, will reopen the English, French, and German boarding and day school, No. 7 East 42d-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

MURRAY-HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 109 West 34th-st., an English and Classical School for boys, opens its 14th year, Sept. 17; terms reduced. JOSEPH D. HULL.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 10 boys under 14 years; opens Sept. 3; pleasant location; terms moderate. Send for circular.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND German Day and Boarding School, No. 822 Lexington-av., north-west corner of 53d-st. New term begins Sept. 19.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S BOARDING SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 11; preparation of boys for college a specialty; see the *Nation*, Aug. 9. For circulars address PRINCIPAL, at Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. For circular address MISS W. W. METCALF, Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—THOROugh preparation given for college, scientific schools or business. For circulars apply to B. T. HARRINGTON, M. A., Throg's Neck, Westchester County, N. Y.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, CARMEL, N. Y.—A school for both sexes. Healthful, homelike, thorough. Rates reduced. Fall term Sept. 5. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—MISS S. O. HOFFMAN will reopen her school for young ladies and children, Sept. 19, 1877; a limited number of boarders received. For circulars, &c., address as above.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 24; thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, &c. Circulars at Putnam's book store, No. 182 5th-av.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School for boys, established in 1854, and pleasantly located on Clinton hill, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 10.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery and No. 907 Broadway.—Open all Summer. Assistant teacher of book-keeping, rudimental and higher arithmetic wanted. Apply personally at No. 62 Bowery,

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York.
Will open on the first Monday of September.

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GRAMMAR
114TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 17.

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Complete in all departments. Circulars at the school and at Putnam's.

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ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

during the last 12 years, have withdrawn, and will open a school Sept. 17 for the thorough and careful preparation of boys and young men for college, business, or scientific schools. Call or address for the present No. 208 East 72d-st.

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My five weeks' class for beginners—boys or girls—opens Aug. 27 for instruction two and a half hours daily; tuition, $10, contingent wholly upon the pupil's being able to read within that time, with comfort, miscellaneous story books in one week. Address MURRAY HILL, Box No. 220 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

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NO. 82 IRVING-PLACE, (KEY TO GRAMERCY Park.)—Two elegant floors; all light rooms; also r

THE BRITISH RIFLE TEAM.

ITS ARRIVAL IN THIS CITY.

THE DISTINGUISHED PARTY MET BY A RECEPTION COMMITTEE AT QUARANTINE—A PLEASANT TRIP AND MUTUAL CONGRATULATORY SPEECHES—SKETCHES OF THE TEAM.

The first of a long series of courtesies which are on the programme to be extended to the British long-range team took place yesterday. A telegram was received from Quarantine shortly before noon by the committee of seven of the National Rifle Association announcing that the City of Richmond had been "sighted." Accordingly the gentlemen started for the steam-boat Nelson K. Hopkins, which had been placed at the disposal by the Quarantine Commissioners, and which was moored off the stone pier at the Battery. A large number of invited guests had already assembled on the dock, and, on the arrival of the committee, the party went aboard and the boat headed for Governor's Island, where the United States flag was taken on board. The little steamer was decked with bunting from stem to stern. The British Union Jack was flying from the masthead at the bow, while Irish, German, and French flags floated amidships, and the Stars and Stripes decorated the stern of the steamer. Capt. W. C. Casey had entire charge of the reception, and, as he had fully completed his plans before starting, everything worked smoothly. After the musicians had been taken on board, no time was lost in getting off. The band was stationed on the upper deck, where it played lively music all the way down the bay. At 1:15 o'clock a long streak of black smoke was seen in the distance, which the pilot of the Hopkins pronounced to be that of the City of Richmond, whose colors he could discern through his glass. The two steamers met opposite the Hospital-ship, when the little mountain howitzer on board the Hopkins roared out a welcome, while the pilot blew three blasts of his whistle, and Sergt. McHugh, in the stern of the boat, dipped the national colors. The salute was responded to on board the steam-ship by three blasts of the whistle and the dipping of her colors. Side by side the two boats sailed up the bay to Quarantine, where both came to anchor, and the Health Officer boarded the City of Richmond. His investigation was a short one, and then the Hopkins went alongside; the steamer's gang-plank was thrown out, and Capt. Casey went aboard to meet the British team. Sir Henry Halford met him at the gangway, and not far behind him were Messrs. Milner, Greenhill, Evans, and Rigby, whom the crowd at once recognized and saluted with three cheers and a "tiger," a knot of Seventh Regiment boys winding up the shout with a "sky-rocket." Capt. Casey handed Sir Henry his card, and informed him that he had the honor to represent the National Rifle Association as Chairman of the Reception Committee, and requested the British party to go on board the little steamer, where a formal reception would take place. Sir Henry accepted the invitation, and the riflemen picked up their guns and clambered down the steep gang-plank to the deck of the Hopkins. Here they were met by Judge Stanton and the other members of the committee—Gen. Wylie, Col. Wingate, Col. Scott, and Capt. Story—who escorted them to the after deck. Judge Stanton then addressed them as follows:

SIR HENRY HALFORD, CAPTAIN OF THE RIFLE TEAM OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: It is with great pleasure that I, in behalf of the National Rifle Association of America, extend to you and to those accompanying you a hearty welcome. And, however pleasant your ocean voyage may have been, we cannot but congratulate you upon its safe and happy termination. Yes, many a fond heart left behind will throb with joy when they read in your morning papers the news of the safe arrival, in good health, of the British Rifle Team in America. Though you and your associates may be surrounded at this time by strange faces, yet the interest you have personally have shown in promoting greater excellence in rifle shooting has made the name of Sir Henry Halford as well known to the friends of Creedmoor on this side of the Atlantic as it is to those of your own Wimbledon and Dollymount on the other side. And the names of Ferguson the two Fentons, Milner, Ghirdlestone, and Pigott, have become familiar to us all. We greet you with a hearty welcome. Your mission is well known—I may say the civilized world over. A great and unprecedented contest is soon to take place between representatives of two of the greatest nations on the face of the earth. Armed and equipped as the regulations direct, with deadly weapons, they will meet at Creedmoor, and then and there, in a long-range match, will contend for the "American Centennial Trophy, and the championship of the world." From this time until the day of the contest not only will every facility be afforded you for practicing and obtaining information on the range at Creedmoor, but also caring for your personal necessities, comfort, and pleasure, while you remain with us, will be our highest aim. Again we welcome you and extend the friendly hand of fellowship.

Three cheers were given for the British team, after which Sir Henry Halford responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE AND AMERICAN CITIZENS: The mission which we have come upon has for the last three years been looked forward to with pleasure by me. You are well aware that circumstances last year prevented us from coming here. It is quite true that in contest is about to take place which has never before been fought with friendly weapons. We, on our part, shall do all in our power to wrest the trophy from America and carry it to the other side. I do not say we will do so, but we will try to do so. Gentlemen, the team we bring with us is not a bad one; but we know that on this side the team is not a bad one. We look for a close and well-fought contest, and we may win. I truly say that we hope to do so. Gentlemen, I am not a speech-maker, and never was. It is generally said on our side of the water, that we are not as good speakers as Americans; we have no time for speaking. Now, gentlemen, I thank you for the comfort you assure us you have in store for us; on behalf of the British team I beg to offer you my sincere thanks.

The party then descended to the after cabin, where refreshments had been provided, and the remainder of the time occupied in returning to the City was devoted to social chat and exchange of courtesies. The names of the team and friends are as follows: Sir Henry St. John Halford, Bart., Captain of the team; Lieut. Col. C. Lennox Peel, late of the Scots Guards, Adjutant of the team; Capt. Bowlby, of the Twentieth Regiment; Lieut. George Fenton, Seventy-seventh Regiment; Lieut. Col. Fenton and Mrs. Fenton, Mr. C. Grant Peterkin, Mr. E. Vaughan Thompson, Mr. H. Saville Ward Evans, Mr. R. S. Greenhill, Mr. William Rigby, Mr. Joshua K. Milner, Mr. A. Paget Humphreys and Mrs. Humphreys, Mr. Vernon K. Armitage and Mrs. Armitage, Mr. F. Taylor Piggott, Mr. Arthur M. Frazer, Mr. William Ferguson, Mr. William H. Gilder, and Mr. Waller. Among the invited guests of this City were Gen. T. Dakin, Gen. Frederick Townsend Vilmar, of the Second Brigade, and Col. W. E. Van Wyck, of his staff; Gen. Kilburn Knox, Gen. N. Gano Dunn, Alderman Cole, Col. R. C. Ripley, H. C. Poppenhusen, Col. R. C. Ward, of the Twenty-third Regiment; Capt. C. S. Burnes and Capt. W. H. Murphy, of the Twelfth Regiment; Col. J. B. Mitchell, of Gen. Shaler's staff; George S. Schermerhorn, Jr., Secretary of the National Rifle Association; L. M. Ballard, Major Henry Fulton, Commissioner Oakley, of the Quarantine Department; Messrs. R. G. Eyrich, William Arms, Col. Glynn, Jr., Capt. Buckley, J. K. Renaud, and Dudley Selph, of New-Orleans; Col. F. A. Conkling, Capt. C. P. Robbins, Dr. Stockbridge, Hutchings, Arch. H. Weston, J. S. Conlin, and others. As the steamer neared the dock at Twenty-third-street a heavy shower of rain commenced falling, which made the decks wet and slippery, and gave a cheerless aspect to affairs. Carriages were waiting to convey the team and directors to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, which was reached at about 4 o'clock. It was the intention of the committee to accord the visitors a formal reception and collation at the hotel, and arrangements had been made for that purpose, but the team had made arrangements to go to Garden City, and would not listen to the proposition of the committee to have any ceremony, but exhibited an almost feverish desire to get off. They were accordingly sent off to Hunter's Point in carriages, after about half an hour's delay in the hotel parlor, waiting for the arrival of the baggage. One party, including the three ladies, left on the 5 o'clock train, while the remainder waited until the departure of the train at 7 o'clock.

SKETCHES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE TEAM.

Sir Henry St. John Halford, the Captain of the team, is a wealthy gentleman of about 55 years. He is of tall, commanding presence, with full beard, slightly tinged with gray. He has a private range upon his estate at Wistow, and has long held the leading place as a rifleman of England. His first record as a marksman dates back to 1862, when he made the top score, 121 out of a possible 180, in the match for the Elcho Shield. He was the winner of the Duke of Cambridge Cup in 1871, and again in 1875.

Mr. A. P. Humphrey is a lawyer, and connected with an English volunteer organization. He was the champion military shot of Great Britain in 1871, when he won the Queen's Prize upon the score of 68 out of a possible 84 points. He is 27 years old, and the author of a valuable little work entitled *First Hints on Rifle Shooting.*

Lieut. Fenton is 35 years old, a native of Ireland, and a member of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, English Volunteers.

H. Saville Ward Evans visited this country last year as a guest of the Irish team. He is 26 years of age, and a member of the Elcho Veteran Corps. He shot for the Elcho Shield in 1875, when he scored 183 out of a possible 225.

Lieut.-Col. Fenton is about 40 years of age, and is attached to the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Lancashire. He was a member of the English team in the years 1863, 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876.

William Rigby was a member of the Irish team in the Centennial match last year. He is 40 years of age, and a cousin and partner of John Rigby, the famous muzzle-loading gun manufacturer, of Dublin, Ireland. He made 206 the first day and 191 the second day of the Centennial match at Creedmoor last year.

Sergt. K. Ferguson is a Scotchman, aged 40, and is a member of the First Inverness Regiment. He commenced shooting in 1863, and has been a member of the Scotch Team in the contest for the Elcho Shield every year since that date. In 1875 he made 201 out of a possible 225 for that trophy.

William H. Gilder is a Sergeant Inspector of Musketry at Harrow at present, and was for 14 years in the Forty-third Regiment, Eleventh Foot, Fifth Fusileers. He has also been Sergeant-Major of the Eighteenth Middlesex Volunteer Rifles. He wears on his breast a medal which was presented to him for long and faithful service. He is 45 years old, has dark eyes, and a swarthy complexion.

C. Grant Peterkin is a Scotchman, and is 36 years old. He visited this country soon after the war, and settled in Virginia, where he owned a plantation for several years.

Capt. A. P. Bowlby is a member of the Twentieth Regiment, and is 37 years of age. He is a good shot and a careful judge of temperature.

Mr. R. S. Greenhill is familiar to American riflemen as a member of the party who visited this country last year. He is 37 years of age, and a crack shot.

Mr. J. K. Milner has been a member of the Irish team in contests with the American team ever since the first match in 1874. He is 27 years old, and a good marksman.

F. Taylor Piggott is a member of the Cambridge University Rifle Corps, and a comparatively new shot. He was a member of the English "Eight," this year, for the first time, when he scored 177 out of a possible 225 points. He is 25 years of age, and shoots a Snider rifle.

Arthur M. Frazer was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and graduated at Cambridge. He is a barrister at law by profession, and is 25 years of age. He won the first prize in the Whitworth's competition at Wimbledon, at the recent annual meeting.

The team, of course, will only consist of eight men and two reserves, but Sir Henry Halford thought it best to bring an extra number, and will make his final selection on the grounds.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

The excitement of receiving the British team drew away nearly all of the long-range shots from Creedmoor, and there were not sufficient marksmen present to "fill" the Remington match for a purse of $300, gold, and the contest was declared "off" for the second time. The third competition for the *Turf, Field and Farm* badge took place at 3 P. M. There were 44 entries, and the total scores were as follows:

A. Anderson	42	J. E. Irwin	36
W. M. Farrow	42	G. F. Merchant	36
T. W. Linton	42	E. W. Burd	36
J. R. Grohmann	41	J. Cavanagh	36
D. F. Davids	41	C. R. Beach	36
F. A. Dugro	40	C. Renaud	35
J. F. Rathyen	40	D. C. Pinney	35
J. Le Boutillier	40	J. B. Holland	35
H. W. Gourlay	40	E. Duffy	34
L. Allen	39	J. L. Paulding	34
I. N. Bruyn	39	E. W. Price	34
W. Young	39	N. D. Ward	34
E. Willis	39	E. Barker	33
W. J. Oliver	38	C. A. Whiting	32
S. F. Knecland	38	J. A. Gee	31
F. E. Lewis	38	H. Funke, Jr	31
J. H. Teockle	37	M. M. Maltby	31
F. H. Holton	37	F. J. Epstein	30
I. La Price	37	J. Kerr	29
W. R. Livermore	37	J. W. Todd	25
C. E. Truslow	36		

In the contest for the "Millen" trophy by the Irish-American Rifle Club, Major Edward Duffy was the successful competitor, upon the score of 51 out of a possible 70 points.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN SWINDLING.

EMPLOYING UNDERTAKERS TO TAKE CHARGE OF BOGUS DEATH CASES, AND THEN BORROWING MONEY FROM THEM TO PAY FOR DEATH NOTICES—HOW THE SCHEME WAS DISCOVERED.

Dr. W. De F. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, reported yesterday at the Central Police Office that a number of undertakers in this City had been swindled by a new scheme to "raise the wind." The plan of operation, it appears, is to employ the undertaker to superintend the preparations for a funeral of an alleged dead man, at the same time showing an apparently genuine burial certificate. The swindler then borrows $2 or $3 from the undertaker for the avowed purpose of paying for an advertisement in the *Herald.* The undertaker, on going to the house designated, discovers, to his surprise, that he has been swindled.

A number of undertakers have called at the Bureau of Vital Statistics within the past few days with these bogus death certificates, on which they wished to get burial permits, and it was through these frequent applications that the swindle first came to the knowledge of Dr. Day. The latest case, reported yesterday, is that of Mr. P. Cauldwell, an undertaker of No. 1,384 Broadway, who says that a tall, stout man, dressed in a gray suit, called on him on Friday and handed him a certificate of death of Margaret Joyce, aged 55, who it was stated by the document had died of consumption at No. 311 West Thirty-sixth-street. The certificate purported to have been signed by H. Campbell, M. D., of No. 255 West Forty-second-street. The swindler left orders for the funeral, and borrowed $2 from the undertaker for the insertion of the death notice in the *Herald* until he could draw the money from a savings bank. On going to the address named in the certificate, Mr. Cauldwell found that there was no death on the premises. It is rumored that the authors of this scheme are those who were concerned in what was known as the "undertakers' ring" at the Coroners' office, formed by a reporter who formerly represented a morning journal; a Police Headquarters, his messenger, and a firm of undertakers in the Bowery. The object of the undertakers was to secure early information of suicides or sudden deaths, fatal accidents, &c., reported by the Police to the Central Office, so as to enable them, by representing themselves as the "Coroners' undertakers," to procure from the friends of the deceased an order for the funeral. This information was furnished by the reporter and his messenger, and for which they received a commission on each funeral obtained through their agency. This "ring" was broken up recently by the discharge of both the reporter and his messenger, and it is alleged that they have since engaged in the above questionable enterprise.

A DISGUSTING NUISANCE.

BOAT-LOADS OF OFFAL AND PUTRID CARCASSES IN THE TRACK OF EXCURSION STEAM-BOATS—COMPLAINTS BY PASSENGERS TO BAY RIDGE.

The steam-boat landing at Bath, Long Island, every morning receives thousands of passengers bound for the seashore by way of the railroad ending there, and from many of these passengers, particularly those of delicate health, sickly children, and sensitive women, loud complaints have recently been heard of a nuisance which, it is asserted, might be easily remedied, but which is persistently continued by those who are responsible for it, regardless of the offense which it gives. The offending vessel is the Argo, sometimes called "Frank Swift's steam-yacht," and it is used by a rendering company in transporting offal and carcasses from the City to Barren Island. For several days past it has apparently selected the morning hour, when excursion boats were landing at Bay Ridge, to paddle leisurely along in the course of the excursion steamboats, leaving in its passage a sickening and overpowering stench, which lingered long after the disgusting vessel had disappeared. On Friday morning at 10 o'clock it came along, close in shore, and stopped, for some reason, near the dock, and just in the way of the D. R. Martin and Empire State. Both of these steam-boats were well loaded, the Empire State having scarcely less than 2,000 passengers on board. The Argo was filled up with all manner of pestiferous filth, in barrels and otherwise, stowed away in the after part of the boat, and on her forward deck there was a heap of carcases of horses and other animals, thrown in with their swollen and festering bodies exposed to the sight of all. The effluvia that rose from this mass was deadly in its offensiveness, and many women and children became nauseated by the spectacle and attending odors, while men did not by any means enjoy the situation. When the Argo moved on, the steam-boats were all able to land, but the sickening stench that remained was so baleful in its effects as to spoil the enjoyment of many persons who were on their way to Coney Island. It was determined by some of those on board the excursion boats that an attempt would be made to compel the Argo to go down the Bay at an hour which would not prove detrimental to the health of thousands, or, at all events, to convey its load so that it shall not be an offense to the eyes and noses of pleasure-seekers.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.

A sad case of sudden death from organic disease of the heart occurred on Thursday afternoon last, at the residence of Mr. John Freeman, No. 635 Butler-street, Brooklyn. The name of the unfortunate victim was Mr. Charles F. Potter, a real estate broker, aged 33 years, and residing at No. 697 Butler-street. It seems that on Thursday last a little daughter of Mr. Freeman, who had been sick a short time, died, and that Mr. Potter, who was very fond of children, cut some flowers from his garden and carried them to the house of his bereaved neighbor, for the purpose of placing them upon the coffin of the dead child. Entering the parlor where the coffin was situated, he handed his floral offering to Mrs. Elisa Jane Smith, a relative of the family, saying: "These are from Mr. Pot——." But he could proceed no further. His voice failed him, and he fell heavily forward, being only prevented from falling across the coffin by some ladies who rushed forward and caught him in their arms. He sank to the floor, and almost immediately expired. There was great consternation for a moment among the many people assembled in the parlor. Medical aid was summoned, but was of no avail. Coroner Simms held an inquest over the body, and the jury returned a verdict of death from organic heart disease. The deceased was unmarried, and resided with his aged father. He was much respected by all who knew him.

THE ST. LOUIS FORGED BONDS

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS.

TESTIMONY OF CHIEF OF POLICE JAMES M'DONOUGH AND OTHERS — WILLIAM CARRERAR AND JOHN H. HUESTED REMANDED IN DEFAULT OF BAIL—JOHN J. CANNON DISCHARGED — WHAT THE PRISONERS SAY—WHO IS CARRERAR?

Contrary to expectation there was no large crowd assembled yesterday in the Tombs Police Court to listen to the examination in the case of the alleged bond forgers, William Carrerar, John H. Huested, and John J. Cannon. The excitement that was visible on the previous day seemed to have entirely disappeared. A tedious delay occurred in opening the proceedings. The case had been set down for 11 o'clock, but it was fully two hours afterward before the clerk announced that he was ready. The affidavits had not been made out in time, owing to a misunderstanding between the Clerk of the court and Assistant District Attorney Herring—the former thought that the latter would draw up the necessary papers, but Mr. Herring did not do so, believing that it was the Clerk's business to prepare the documents. It was doubtful in which room the case would be heard, but when Assistant District Attorney Herring and the Court Clerk, with the detectives and the prisoners, were seen filing into the room back of the Police Court, it was considered that the examination would take place there. The reporters were nicely seated, and everybody and everything seemed to be in readiness, when Justice Duffy announced that the case would go on in the Police Court, where there is not the slightest accommodation or convenience for reporters. The matter being laid before the Justice, he at once recognized the fact, and immediately adjourned to the Court of Special Sessions, where there is ample room, light, and ventilation. The charge against the prisoner is that of forging and uttering 11 St. Louis County bonds of $1,000 each, issued in the year 1853 and to run for 25 years from date. Mr. James Oliver appeared as counsel for Carrerar and Huested, and Mr. John O. Mott represented Cannon. Assistant District Attorney Herring, sitting on the bench with Justice Duffy, conducted the case for the people. The first case called was that of Huested. Chief of Police James McDonough, of St. Louis, was the first witness for the prosecution. He is a man about 58 years of age, bald, with mustache, very stout, and was attired in a dark gray tweed suit, with frock coat. On taking the stand the court asked the witness if he knew any of the prisoners, and he replied in the negative. Mr. Oliver then rose and examined the witness as follows:

Q.—Have you got what purports to be a genuine bond with you? A.—No, but I have a canceled St. Louis County bond with me, issued in the same year and bearing the same signature, differing from the forged bonds, inasmuch as it only runs for 20 years.

Q.—How long have you been Chief of Police? A.—For about 30 years, off and on.

Q.—What was your business when not Superintendent; what did you do for a living?

The Court was of the opinion that the witness' business at the time mentioned was immaterial, and the question was overuled.

Q.—Were you ever Clerk of the County of St. Louis? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you ever presiding Justice of that County? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see Lewis F. Lacy, Clerk of the County of St. Louis, sign these bonds? A.—I am not certain.

Q.—By whom and for what purpose were the bonds issued? A.—The bonds were issued by the authority of the Legislature of the State of Missouri for the construction of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Q.—How many bonds were issued? A.—Of my own knowledge I do not know how many bonds were issued.

Q.—Is that Lacy's signature? (showing witness one of the bonds said to be forged.) How does it differ from a genuine bond? After the witness adjusted his glasses and had closely scrutinized and compared the signature, he answered: In the first place, I have been familiar with Mr. Lewis F. Lacy all his lifetime, and consequently have often seen his signature; the signature Lewis F. Lacy on this bond is not compact or close enough for the genuine.

Q.—How or in what respect does it differ from the original? A.—It differs in the "w."

Court—Have you Lacy's signature on any other paper? A.—Yes, Sir. I have a bond issued in the same year, signed at the same time, but only to run for 20 years.

On comparing the signature on this bond with the one on the bond shown, the witness said it differed in the "w," and he pronounced it a forgery.

Q.—Do you know that all the bonds were signed in the same way? A.—Well, there might possibly be the scratch of a pen or so.

Mr. Oliver suggested to have the bonds marked; his object, he said, was to be to show the incompetency of the witness, but the court refused to so order. Counsel then moved that all the testimony given by McDonough be stricken out. The motion was denied and exception taken.

Hiram B. Johnson, the broker who negotiated the sale of the bonds with Perkins, Livingston & Post, was the next witness. He was examined as follows by Mr. Oliver:

Q.—Do you know anything about the St. Louis County bonds? do you know whether they were forged or not? A.—No, Sir.

John T. Hanna was next called and examined:

Q.—Have you traded in St. Louis County bonds? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether the bonds shown here are genuine or not? A.—No, Sir.

Leroy C. Hurd was the next witness. He testified that he was a banker by trade; lived at No. 104 Grand-avenue, Brooklyn; had been conductor on the Third-avenue Railroad for three or four years; did not know the difference between a genuine and forged bond of the County of St. Louis.

Superintendent McDonough recalled. Q.—Do you know whether any person or deputy was authorized to sign the bonds in Lacy's absence? A.—I am sure there was not—of my own knowledge I do not know that there was.

The case of William Carrerar was now called, and Mr. Oliver said that if the court held that the evidence in one case was good in the other, he would move that the two be merged in one. The court acquiesced. Mr. Herring then announced that the prosecution rested on what was contained in the affidavits already submitted.

Mr. Oliver applied for the discharge of the prisoners, as there was not sufficent evidence to hold them.

Justice Duffy then said that in his opinion the facts mentioned in the affidavits were sufficient to remand the prisoners, and he would commit them in default of $10,000 bail each.

Mr. John O. Mott, who appeared for Cannon, moved for the discharge of his client on the ground that there was no forgery shown, and consequently the people had no case. Mr. Herring said that though there was evidence connecting Cannon with the forgeries, there was not sufficient to warrant his detention. The prisoner was then discharged.

While Mr. Herring was speaking Cannon, breathless with expectation, stood up; his face was flushed, and he was nervous and excited. When, to his great satisfaction, he found he was a prisoner no longer, he gently glided out of the court, accompanied by his lawyer and a few friends.

Chief McDonough's affidavit is to the effect that he was informed that certain bonds—Nos. 1,330, 1,331, 1,332, 1,333, 1,334, 1,350, 1,351, 1,352, 1,353, 1,354—purporting to be bonds of the City of St. Louis, issued in the year 1853, signed by Lewis F. Lacy, Clerk of the County Court, had been found in the possession of Perkins, Livingston & Post, No. 23 Nassau-street, to whom they had already been sold by Hiram Johnson, of No. 52 Broadway, and that the latter had received said bonds from John H. Huested, and that a certain bond of the same issue (No. 1,345) was found in the possession of William Carrerar, who had at the time for sale to John T. Hanna, of No. 11 Wall-street, and that Lewis C. Hurd had introduced Carrerar to the former as a person who had some St. Louis County bonds on which he desired to obtain a loan, and that he [McDonough] has examined said bonds, and that they are forgeries. The deponent goes on to say that he is well acquainted with the handwriting of Lewis F. Lacy, Clerk of the County Court of St. Louis, having frequently seen him write, and knows his signature, and that the signature of Lacy on the bonds now in question were forgeries. McDonough further says that the original bonds of the County of St. Louis, issued in the year 1853, were numbered from 1,314 to 1339 inclusive, and that no other bonds of that character, and running for 25 years, were issued by the County of St. Louis in the year 1853, or any other year. The affidavit, in conclusion, charges Huested and Carrerar with uttering forged and fraudulent bonds of the County of St. Louis.

The prisoners Carrerar and Huested were taken back to their cells, where a TIMES reporter had a conversation with them. Carrerar, who is in cell No. 72, second tier, was not in any way communicative. On being asked if there was anything in his case that he would wish the public to know, or if he had been misrepresented in any way, he answered that there was nothing he wished the public to know, as he thought they knew enough already. He refused to speak further, saying that his counsel so advised him. Huested, who is in cell No. 49 on the same tier, was a little more talkative. He was of opinion that he had been grossly misrepresented, and was positive that he could not be found guilty of the charge. On being asked if he expected to obtain bail, he replied in the affirmative, and added that in his opinion $10,000 bail was altogether too much in his case, and that when Justice Duffy would consider the matter over he would probably reduce the bail to $5,000. On being asked if it was true that his name was "Whitmore," and if he lived in Whitestone, Long Island, he said that such a story was altogether false. Huested then said: "I am charged with forging and uttering bonds, knowing them to be forged. I deny the charge in toto. I know no more about the bonds being forged than the man in the moon." Huested further says that there was no evidence brought forth in the examination to hold him, and that he was sure that he would come out all right by and by. He said that he thought it curious that Cannon was released and he, Carrerar, held, as, in his opinion, the mere fact of Carrerar admitting that he got the bond from Cannon was evidence enough to hold the latter. Mr. Huested now considered he had spoken enough, and recollecting that he was advised by his lawyers not to speak with anybody on the subject, asked to be excused from saying any more.

In connection with Huested's assertion that his name was not Whitmore, a reporter of a Whitestone paper held an interview with him, and the reporter emphatically pronounces the man to be none other than Whitmore, of Whitestone, Long Island. The reporter says he knows Whitmore's family, and that they are well known and highly respected in the place. He says that it was never known in Whitestone what Whitmore did for a living, but that he always seemed to dress well, kept his family respectably, and was a prominent church member.

Quite an incident occurred in the Tombs building in the afternoon, and it was one in which the principal actor, probably, did not expect to take part so suddenly. A reporter happened to be standing on the steps outside the court, when he was approached by a closely-veiled lady dressed in black, who asked him if it were possible for her to see William Carrerar, who was charged with forgery. The reporter was of opinion that she could. Warden Quinn not being in his office, the reporter introduced the lady to Deputy Warden Finley, who courteously acceded to her wishes. She ejaculated, "Let me only see him once, then I'll be satisfied." The reporter and the Warden thought the lady was a relative of the prisoner, but both were mistaken. As soon as Carrerar was brought out on the corridor she said in a nervous way, "Yes, that's him; I thought it was." Upon being asked to explain, she said that her husband brought Carrerar to dine with the family about a week ago. Her husband mentioned that Carrerar was introduced to him as a rich Indian banker, who at one time through his wealth, and by liberally disbursing his money, saved the population of a large section of the country from starving when famine prevailed. She added that Carrerar when at dinner informed her that he was going to enter into the banking business on a large scale in this country. The lady did not stop to speak to Carrerar, but after taking one good look at him departed.

The detectives think they are now on the track of the man that printed the forged bonds. His name is supposed to be Hall.

THREE FORGED COUPONS.

A CRIME THAT IS MAKING THE CITIZENS OF UNION HILL ANXIOUS FOR THE SECURITY OF THEIR TOWN BONDS.

The town of Union Hill, N. J., desiring several years ago to make a broad new boulevard, to be called the Bull's Ferry-road, and, not having the requisite cash in hand, issued bonds to the amount of $50,000, which were known as "Bull's Ferry road bonds." The town had already issued $15,000 in bonds for the Gardner-street improvement, which were known as "Gardner-street improvement bonds," and the coupons that are attached to both of these sets of bonds are cashed half-yearly by the First National Bank of Hoboken. When the Town Treasurer, Charles Wurtz, Sr., went into the Hoboken Bank several days ago and was presented with the coupons that had been cashed by the bank, he found three among them, aggregating $105, that he at once pronounced to be forgeries. They were exact imitations of the genuine coupons, both in lithographing and in signatures, but Mr. Wurtz remembered that the two $1,000 bonds from which they had been cut were canceled, and lay securely in his safe in Union Hill. A closer comparison of the spurious coupons with the genuine ones showed that, while the former were true counterparts of the latter in press-work and chirography, they differed slightly in the style of figure used in the numbering, this being done with a handstamp, after the coupons are signed. Two of the bogus coupons were from one bond, being for January and July interest, and the treasurer ascertained that the January interest on all the coupons had been paid nearly six months before.

The great similarity of the spurious coupons to the genuine ones, and the close resemblance of the signatures, gave rise to the suspicion that some person who had officially handled the bonds when they were first issued was the guilty party. At the time that the Gardner-street bonds were issued, ex-Councilman Fritz Meyer was President of the board, and vague suspicions against him culminated in open charges, circulated, it is said, principally by his personal enemies, that he had tried to sell these bonds for his own advantage. While the excitement about these charges was at its height Mr. Meyer left the village. Afterward, however, the charges were presented to the Grand Jury, and that body failed to find an indictment against Mr. Meyer, who then returned to Union Hill. He left the village again several months ago, and the discovery of the spurious coupons at once gave a new impetus to the old stories against him, and a ready feeling among his enemies that he was concerned in the crime. The presenting of the July coupon, however, some time after Mr. Meyer left Union Hill, goes far to disprove in the theory that he is connected with the forgery. "And besides," as Town Clerk Frederick C. Hansen said to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "if he wanted either coupons or bonds, why should he forge them? They all went through his hands, and if so disposed he might more safely have taken the originals." Mr. Hansen also says that the town's books and papers are in a very disorderly and unbusinesslike state when they came into his possession, the book from which the Gardner-street bonds were issued being missing altogether. The two bonds whose coupons were counterfeited are kept in the Town Clerk's safe, where a number of persons may see them while doing business in the office, and it is a favorite theory of many of the intelligent citizens of Union Hill that some person unconnected with the village Government, seeing these canceled bonds and learning their numbers, and having facilities for reproducing the lithographic work, took advantage of this knowledge, and made and sold the false coupons. Suspicion has not yet openly fallen upon any one in Union Hill.

The Teller of the First National Bank of Hoboken says that the coupons of the Union Hill bonds are always cashed at that bank; that the three coupons were received as genuine; that he has not yet received any proof that all of them are not genuine; and that the bank has no clue by which the utterer of the three coupons could be found. Mr. Louis C. Hanenstein, Chairman of the Committee on Law and Ordinances, is endeavoring, with the aid of detectives, to find the utterer of the coupons; Mr. Charles Wittreich, Chairman of the Town Council, is also active in the matter; and, in short, every good and loyal citizen of Union Hill is determined that the wrongdoer shall suffer. There is some anxiety lest more of the forged coupons may be in circulation.

CREMATION IN A HOSPITAL.

A DISSECTED FŒTUS BURNED IN A FURNACE AT THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL—STATEMENT OF THE PHYSICIANS OF THE INSTITUTION—VIEWS OF THE BELLEVUE SURGEONS.

On the 8th of this month Mrs. Mary Tait was taken from her home, No. 557 Greenwich-street, to the hospital, having received two stab wounds in the abdomen. On the 13th she was delivered of a still-born male child. She has since recovered, and was discharged a few days ago. Dr. McKnight, the House Surgeon, and Deputy Coroner McWhinnie, made an examination of the child, and were convinced that its death was the result of the mother's injuries. A few days later, Mr. White, keeper of the Morgue, received a burial permit for the infant, and after waiting for three days to receive the body, sent the dead wagon for it. When Dan Russel, the driver of the wagon, called at the New-York Hospital, he was told by the clerk that he guessed the body had been thrown into the furnace and cremated. Dan's astonishment and horror at the supposed barbarity of the physicians knew no bounds, and he reported the disposition of the remains to Mr. White, who indorsed the burial permit in accordance with Dan's statement.

A TIMES reporter called at the hospital yesterday to interview Dr. Knight upon the subject. The Doctor declared that he could not tell what had become of the child, but it was not at all improbable that it had been cremated. Supposing that it might have occurred, he could see nothing improper in it. He did not know whether such a proceeding was common in hospitals, but it was common to burn parts of limbs that had been amputated. It was, he said, the most effectual method of disposing of them, and he seemed greatly amused at the interest created by the occurrence. There was no one in the hospital, he said, who knew positively what had been done with the child. If it were true that the body was burned, the man who burned it had since been discharged from the hospital for incompetency and had gone to France. The Doctor doubted if even this man would have known what the body was, for it was but a six months' child, and after the examination was finished it would not have been recognizable to any one but an expert. Many of the organs of the body had been preserved in parts by the doctors, as of unusual value as specimens for study. Mr. Smith, the clerk who told the driver the remains had been burned, said, when questioned, that the Doctor [Knight] would not tell him what had been done with the child.

The reporter conversed upon the subject with several of the House Surgeons in Bellevue Hospital. They said that the amputated limbs there were buried, and that they never heard of their being burned in any hospital. It did not, however, appear to strike them as anything out of the way, even in the case in question. At the Morgue the case is looked upon as one of the utmost barbarity. Deputy Coroner Miller thought that if true it was a very remarkable proceeding, but that he made no special objection to it.

The physicians of the New-York Hospital subsequently said that they had no such facilities as were available at Bellevue for the burial of amputated or dissected remains, and were consequently unable to dispose of them in any other way than by burning them. They desired, however, to correct the impression that might be made upon the public mind by the sensational report published in an evening newspaper, that they were accustomed to burn bodies entire. It was only dissected or amputated remains that were so disposed of.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police arrests last week numbered 1,867.

The Excise Board, during the past week, received 117 applications for licenses and $5,200 as fees.

The free floating baths were patronised last week by 140,401 persons, of whom 23,968 were females.

The receipts at the New-York Post Office last week from the sale of stamps amounted to $49,834 12.

Mr. S. J. Glassey, lawyer, writes to say that he is in strong sympathy with the "Independent" movement.

John Lahey, aged 37, of No. 509 Eleventh-avenue, was found drowned yesterday at the foot of West Twenty-second-street.

Charles Frye, aged 18, of No. 62 Maiden-lane, was overcome by the heat yesterday and taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

Mayor Ely was again absent from his office yesterday. He will probably resume his official duties on to-morrow or Tuesday.

Inspectors Hagan and Van Cort yesterday seized, on board the steam-ship Niagara, 1,800 cigars, 1,000 cheroots, and 500 bundles of cigarettes.

The disappearance of William Franks from his home, No. 504 Railroad-avenue, Newark, N. J., was reported at the Police Central Office last evening.

The Newport Amateur Athletic Meeting will be held on Thursday, Sept. 6, under the patronage of the Westchester Polo Club, at their grounds in Westchester.

The body of Thomas Derby, who was drowned while bathing on Thursday last, was recovered yesterday, floating in the North River at the foot of West Fifty-seventh-street.

The chimney of the Second-Avenue Rail road Depot, at Ninety-second-street and Avenue A, was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon, causing $50 damage to the building.

Henry Miller, aged 43, who resided at the Howe House in Chatham-street, was knocked down and run over by a cart yesterday at Murray and Church streets, and was instantly killed.

George Moskowitz, aged 42, of No. 82 Chrystie-street, while insane last evening, attempted to commit suicide by cutting a vein in his hand with a broken tumbler. He was attended at his residence by a physician.

The receipts of the Department of Public Works for Croton water rents last week amounted to $8,853 74. During the same period the sum of $17,548 12, being assessments for public improvements, were collected.

In the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, yesterday, before Justice Morgan, John Mulvaney, aged 24, charged his father, James Mulvaney, with drunkenness, and with threatening his wife, John's mother. James was sent to the Island for 10 days.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week, 596 deaths, 505 births, and 115 marriages, showing an increase of 43 deaths and 29 marriages, and a decrease of 8 births, as compared with the preceding week.

Mr. M. A. Wheelock, who was not long ago suspended from the Stock Exchange because he could not meet his liabilities, was yesterday reinstated by the Committee on Commissions, his accounts having all been made good. He was Chairman of the Exchange.

Lyman A. Hall, aged 7 years, of No. 859 Seventh-avenue, was accidentally run over by a truck loaded with stone and driven by William McLaughlin, yesterday, and died soon after his removal to St. Luke's Hospital. McLaughlin was arrested, but was subsequently discharged by Coroner Flanagan.

Messrs. Charles Reiche & Brother, the propriet

The New-York Times.

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THE WAR AGAINST TURKEY.

HEROIC DEFENSE OF SCHIPKA PASS.

TERRIFIC BATTLE BETWEEN SULEIMAN PASHA'S FORCES AND THE RUSSIAN TROOPS—THE PASS BRAVELY DEFENDED AGAINST OVERWHELMING NUMBERS—REPORTED SUCCESS OF THE TURKISH GENERAL—THE REPORT NOT CONFIRMED—REINFORCEMENTS HASTENING TO THE ASSISTANCE OF THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Paris *Temps* says it has received intelligence from an authentic source that Suleiman Pasha has captured the Schipka intrenchments with 15 guns, and pushed on to Gabrova.

The *Daily News'* correspondent, who was an eye-witness of Friday's battle in the Schipka Pass, telegraphs from Gorny-Studeni, Saturday, as follows: "Riding backward from Schipka through the night I passed masses of reinforcements of artillery and infantry hurrying forward to Schipka. Their strength is such as ought to secure the safety of the all-important position." The same correspondent telegraphs from Bucharest, Sunday, as follows: "Information follows me here that the fighting at the pass is still raging, having been again renewed to-day, but that Radetsky continues to hold his own. It is now a question of endurance, but I adhere to my impression that the Schipka Pass, as now held by Radetzky, is safe, and that unless Suleiman Pasha can run a column through another pass, regarding the practicability or contrary of which I know nothing, he will wreck his army by thus dashing it continually against Schipka." The correspondent explains that the Schipka Pass consists merely of a section of the Balkans lower than the surrounding heights. There is no pass properly so-called, but merely a track over this lower section, or ridge, which is extremely broken and hilly. The highest point of the road is flanked on either side by mountainous spurs higher than itself and commanding it, and also a ridge behind the first of these two spurs can rake the road leading up to the Russian positions. These spurs break off abruptly and precipitously at the edge, therefore affording no access into the valleys north of the Balkans. Their sole use to the Turks, therefore, was in affording positions from whence to flank the central Schipka ridge. It is possible also for troops to descend from them, struggle through the intervening glens, and, climbing the steep slopes of the Schipka ridge, give a hand to each other on the road which runs along its summit. This done, the Schipka position would of course be turned, but the advantage would be of little avail till the road had been opened by carrying the fortified positions on it. The road over the Schipka ridge constitutes for an army the only practicable line of communication in this section of the Balkans. On the 21st inst., when fighting commenced, the Russians probably were little over 3,000 strong, with 40 cannon. The Russians on this day had laid mines in front of their trenches, which were exploded just as the head of the Turkish assaulting parties were massed above them. It is reported that a large number of Moslems were blown into fragments. By Thursday evening the Turks had worked around on both the Russian flanks that it seemed as though the claws of a crab were about momentarily to close behind the Russians, and that the Turkish columns climbing the Russian ridge would give hand to each other on the road in the rear of the Russian position. At this supreme moment the two Russian Generals, expecting momentarily to be environed, sent at last a telegram to the Czar, telling him what they expected, how they tried to prevent it, and how, please God, when driven into their positions, they would hold them until reinforcements should arrive; at all events, they and their men would hold their ground to the last drop of their blood. At 6 o'clock there was a lull in the fighting, of which the Russians could take no advantage, since the reserves were all engaged. The men were beaten out with heat, fatigue, hunger, and thirst. There was no water within the Russian lines, and men lay panting on the bare ridge, reckless of the fact that it was swept by the Turkish rifle fire. Others doggedly fought on down among the rocks but were forced to give ground. The cliffs resounded with triumphant Turkish shouts. It was at this juncture that reinforcements under Radetzky arrived. Radetzky took command of these with others who arrived subsequently, which brought up the number of the defenders of the pass to about 13,000. The road even in the rear of the Russian positions, along which the reinforcements had to advance was swept by the Turkish fire, and the reinforcements suffered heavily. The object of Friday's battle was to clear the Turks from a well-wooded position which flanked the Russian positions on the road. The fighting was solely confined to musketry, and continued all day most desperately. The Russians could make little impression by a front attack on the Turks.

The correspondent says: "Occasionally at some point the Russians would be hurled clean back out of the wood altogether. I could mark the Turks following them eagerly to its edge, lying down while pouring out a galling fire. The troops who were charged with making this front attack merely succeeded in preventing the Turkish efforts to work round to the Russian rear. It was therefore decided at noon to deliver a counter flank movement. Two battalions, executing this movement, had to advance under a tremendous fire from Turkish mountain guns. The fighting on the Turkish front and flank lasted for a full hour, but at last the Turks were seen withdrawing their battery of mountain guns near the right flank, which was a sure sign that danger menaced it if it stayed longer. Their left battery followed their example, which showed the Russians gained the ridge on the Turkish left also. There remained but the central peak of the Turkish positions. That carried, the ridge would be ours, and our right flank would be set free from the dangerous pressure on it."

The foregoing describes the situation up to the time the correspondent quitted the pass. Here follow his telegrams from Gorny-Studeni and Bucharest. Gen. Dragimiroff has been wounded in the knee.

A Russian official bulletin admits that the Russians, after defeating the Turkish attack upon Aghaslar on Thursday morning, were compelled by strong Turkish reinforcements to retire to Sulian-Koi. Mehemet Ali's bulletin gives the Russian loss in these operations as 400 killed and many wounded. The latest Russian bulletin says: "Our attack on Aghaslar has not been renewed since Thursday. The Turks have concentrated in strong force at that point, and are intrenching themselves. Our troops are concentrated in sight of the enemy. In two engagements at Aghaslar, on Thursday, we lost 10 officers and 66 men killed, and 11 officers and 274 men wounded." A Russian bulletin relative to the battle at Schipka Pass, says: "Fighting continued all of Friday. Our troops retain all their positions. Our losses during the four days of fighting have been considerable, 27 wounded officers and 900 men being brought to Gabrova. The number killed is unknown. The cannonade in the pass was renewed on Saturday morning."

Reuter's Constantinople dispatch, dated Sunday, says a telegram from Suleiman Pasha announces that he has taken the two principal Russian works in the pass.

A telegram from Adrianople says news has been received there that Suleiman had taken the third work and was attacking Gabrova.

A Rusdan bulletin, dated Gorny-Studeni, Sunday, says: "Fighting continued on Saturday in the pass with terrible violence. Our troops maintained their position, and have repulsed several powerful attacks. To-day (Sunday) Gen. Donoschinsky, who commanded the force holding the pass for the first three days, met a hero's death."

The *Times'* Therapia dispatch, dated Sunday, says the Governors of Adrianople and Philippopolis telegraph that Suleiman Pasha has taken the Schipka Pass. [Note.—No news of this has come direct from Suleiman Pasha.]

PARIS, Aug. 26.—It is stated that a dispatch announcing the evacuation of the Schipka Pass has been received here from a Russian source.

REPORTED RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

THE WAR IN ARMENIA — A SERIOUS ENGAGEMENT ON FRIDAY LAST—A GREAT VICTORY CLAIMED BY THE TURKS—4,000 KILLED AND WOUNDED RUSSIANS, ACCORDING TO TURKISH ACCOUNTS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Reuter's dispatch, dated Erzoroum, Saturday, says the Russians advanced upon Kurukdra and Wezinkoy on Friday, but were compelled to retreat after five hours' engagement, during which some of their ammunition cases were exploded by a Turkish shell. Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says a telegram was received there that the Russians lost 4,000 killed and wounded in this affair.

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs from Guedikler, on Saturday, as follows: "We have gained a great victory, having carried the heights of Kiziltepe during the night, and repulsed three Russian attempts to retake them 200 cannon were brought into position. The engagement became a great battle, lasting until 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. The enemy were routed along the whole line, with the loss of 4,000 killed and wounded. We captured an immense quantity of arms and munitions. Gen. Tchoutchowassoff, commanding the Russian cavalry, was killed. We lost 1,200 killed and wounded, including several officers. My horse was wounded."

Dervish Pasha, telegraphing from Batoum, Friday, claims to have captured the redoubt of Djianavir. One hundred Russians were killed.

The *Standard's* Constantinople special states that, in consequence of Mukhtar Pasha's victory, Gen. Kemball regards the campaign in Armenia as closed for this year.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF ADRIANOPLE—TURKISH MINISTER OF WAR AD INTERIM—ALLEGED RUSSIAN ATROCITIES OFFICIALLY DENIED—ROUMANIA AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A Reuter telegram from Constantinople contains the following: "Ahmed Veïk Pasha, President of the Chamber of Deputies, has been appointed Governor of Adrianople. Moustapha Pasha Governor of Tripoli, has been appointed Minister of War *ad interim*. It is stated that the Porte will shortly address a note to Greece asking explanations as to her armaments."

A blue book is published containing Col. Wellesley's report. He says, although he has not personally visited the alleged scenes of the atrocities, he has, from examining reliable English and other witnesses of the operations, arrived at the firm and honest conviction that the accusations against the Russians of cruelties are entirely unfounded. The war, however, is one in which little quarter is given on either side.

The Vienna *Political Correspondence's* Bucharest special reports that the rumors of a disagreement between the Roumanian Government and the Russian head-quarter authorities are malicious inventions. The Roumanian Army will participate in the operations to the extent previously arranged.

The *Times'* Belgrade correspondent telegraphs that an extraordinary session of the Skuptschina will be convoked to decide between war and the continuance of neutrality. All the commanders have been called to Belgrade to hold a council of war. The *Times'* correspondent at the head-quarters of the Plevna army, telegraphs on Aug. 20 as follows: "Osman Pasha received a reinforcement of 15,000 regulars yesterday from Suleiman Pasha. The Plevna army now numbers 75,000, with 200 guns."

RENEGADES IN TURKISH SERVICE.

THE GRAND VIZIER ONCE A GREEK AND THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF A CHRISTIAN—STRANGE STORY OF THE FORMER'S LIFE—FOREIGN OFFICERS IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE—HOW ABDUL KERIM WAS SUPERSEDED—A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1877.

It is a curious fact that the destinies of the Turkish Empire should, at this, the greatest crisis it has ever encountered since it existed, be intrusted to two men who are not only not of Turkish race, but not of any Mussulman race—such as Arab, Persian, Indian, Caucasian, Kurd, &c. The Grand Vizier is by origin a Greek, saved when a child by the Turkish troops in the massacre of the Christian inhabitants of the island of Chio, and brought up in the faith of the Prophet; a brother who escaped remained true to the religion of his ancestors, and has for some years past had the care of the orthodox souls resident at Conscoundjouk, a suburb of Constantinople, situated on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, nearly opposite the *Yali* of his brother, the Sadr'azam, with whom, nevertheless, he has held no intercourse. This *Yali*, by the way, was the property of the great Ali Pasha, whose son, Ali Fuad Bey, is, or pretends to be, too poor to occupy it, and has, until lately, not been able to find a tenant for it. Edhem Pasha, no doubt, got it on nominal terms on a hint from the Palace. He has no country residence of his own, having, to his credit be it said, so far neglected his opportunities of making a fortune that he has never been able to acquire that *summum bonum* of a Pasha—a residence on the banks of the Bosphorus. But for the necessity of being near the Sultan, his Highness would probably, as he has generally done, pass the Summer as well as the Winter in his town residence. In the days of Abdul Aziz the Sultan would have confiscated Ali Pasha's palace and transferred it to his present Grand Vizier (subject to the eventuality of taking it back again in case of losing the imperial favor,) or Edhem Pasha would have been forced to borrow money from an Armenian or do a big job in order to meet the requirements of his high rank. Under present circumstances, either one or the other course, even if practicable, would have caused a scandal, and it is worth noting that notwithstanding such exceptions as arbitrary exiles and other occasional violations of the newly-fledged Constitution, supposed to be justified by the state of siege, the governing classes nowadays recoil from shocking public opinion, though the said public opinion, as far as it is understood by them, is pretty much of the Mrs. Grundy type and value.

Like most converts—or perverts, or renegades, as you will—and especially those brought up in early life to Islamism—Edhem Pasha is a thorough-going disciple of Mohammed, though too well educated a man and two much imbued with European ideas and manners to wish to be considered a fanatic. He is, however, of an irascible temper, which is said to be much aggravated by a disease of the spleen. Those who have any favors to ask of him always consult the domestics as to the state of his health at the moment. Since his (rather sudden) elevation to the office of Grand Vizier he has shown more control over this unfortunate propensity, partly, perhaps, owing to the sense of responsibility, and partly also to the domineering character of Mahmoud Pasha, Damat and Redif Pasha, who could not brook the slightest contradiction. Edhem Pasha is, withal, a good-hearted man, and might have done more justice to himself if he had acceded to the Grand Vizierate under circumstances in which he could have had that full independence which the holder of such a post ought to enjoy.

Edhem Pasha has never, to my knowledge, been, however indirectly, connected with any of the acts which have recently brought discredit on the Turkish Government in the eyes of Christendom. It is true that the office of Minister of Public Works, which he had held, with a few breaks, up to his appointment as Ambassador at Berlin, was not one to identify him with the policy of the Porte toward any particular classes of its subjects; but it is a remarkable fact that his abstention from any approval of, on the one hand, the indifference shown to the claims of the Christians, and, on the other, of the drastic method adopted of curing the disaffection caused by such indifference, has never inspired any suspicion of his being at all weak-kneed as a Mussulman, or ever even recalled his origin. The Mussulmans would not do such an injustice to their own religion as to suggest doubts as to the sincerity of any one brought up in it from childhood. Adult renegades are rarely trusted. One notable living exception is Feïzi Pasha, (Gen. Kohlmann,) who came here as a Hungarian refugee about 30 years ago, and who is at present serving as head of the engineering staff under Ahmet Mukhtar Pasha—an officer of great merit who, though so long in the service, owed his pashalik to a caprice, as it may be called, of Sultan Abdul Aziz, on the occasion of a sham fight a few years ago, when Feïzi conducted some manœuvres that happened to strike his Majesty's attention. Feïzi Pasha, however, is far from imitating the old Turk in his household ways, but brings his family up, as many Turks now do, in a semi-European fashion. There are other foreign Generals in the service who have only been employed with reserve, and under the pressure of great need for scientific officers, though they have dubbed themselves with Mussulman names, which cannot legitimately be assumed by Giaours. I say "assumed," because the Arab Christians have names which have been borne by their ancestors before Mohammed was born, and before a majority of their countrymen were converted to the new creed. The suspicion attaching, under present circumstances, to foreigners, however long they may have been in the service, is derived more from political than religious reasons. Hobart Pasha, for example, would by no means have diminished the distrust shown toward him if he had become a Mussulman. The Turks do not ignore the fact that a man may be a good Mussulman and yet be a loyal subject of the Czar or of the Empress of India. The Arabs pride themselves on being the aristocracy of Islamism; the Persians look upon the Turks as heretics; and both dislike the Osmanli, or supposed descendants of the Army of 60,000 men whom Ertogrul left to his son Osman, or Othman, with which to begin the conquest of a great part of three continents. One of Othman's most illustrious descendants, the magnificent Soleyman "the Legislator," had for Grand Vizier a young Greek, known in history as Ibrahim Pasha, whom he treated with unbounded confidence, which the latter only obeyed in a domestic sense by extending the affection he entertained for his imperial master to some of the latter's female favorites, whose rash reciprocity cost him his head. But if there has never been in Turkish history an example of treachery by a native renegade in high place, (though there have been cases of such on the part of Turks of the blood,) there has never been a precedent for such confidence as has been placed in a Grand Vizier of Christian extraction under circumstances such as the present, which are themselves without precedent in the annals of the Empire.

It is still more extraordinary that the most important military command, on which depends the very safety of the capital—the tiara of Islamism—should fall to a renegade who is not even "native and to the manner born." These things are the more extraordinary as the word "renegade" has been freely pronounced—not whispered in the coffee-houses, but printed in the Turkish papers, (as, for example, on the occasion of the skedaddle of Hussein Sabri Pasha's troops from Ardahan,) and that the objects of such such sinister accusations have been Osmanlis *pur sang*, or of as pure blood as any one belonging to the most mongrel race in the world can lay claim to. There could have been no fear of any one divulging Abdul Kerim's plan, as he kept it a profound secret, and if it be true, as many (including Redif Pasha) now assert, that he had no plan at all, the secret will not even be revealed before the court-martial at present sitting on its *soi disant* author. The principle that the best way to keep a secret is not to confide it to any one was carried by Abdul Kerim to such an extent that he peremptorily declined to give even an idea of it to the Sultan himself, but as far from thinking of any danger which the Grand Vizier's Greek origin might lead him to apprehend, he hinted that what he was more afraid of than anything else was an "indiscretion" on the part of his Majesty, whose desire for peace was so strong that he might be tempted to disclose the plan as a means of inducing the Russians to come to terms. You are probably not unaware that some of the Sultan's advisers were accused of hoping that the Russians would gain so signal a victory that things would be brought to a head, and that a late Minister was reported to have thanked God for the defeat at Ardahan as affording an opportunity for negotiating a peace.

It is under such circumstances as these that, after the collapse of Abdul Kerim's "plan," and in the face of an excitement among the Mussulman population, daily pouring in soldiers from the remotest parts of the Empire, which made it dangerous for the Sultan, and even his dynasty, to evince the least disposition to treat with the invader before chastising him for his aggression. It is under such circumstances that among the host of Marshals, more or less—mostly less—distinguished as representatives of the brothers-in-arms of Saladdin and Mahmoud the Conqueror, not one was considered equal to the situation, (Ahmet Mukhtar, it is true, could not be recalled from Armenia,) and that the Sultan, with the general approval of his counselors and of the public voice, pitched upon a Prusso-French renegade, who had not been many years in the service, but who had just distinguished himself by his bravery, activity, endurance, and energy in the futile campaign in Montenegro, an enterprise which either ought never to have been commenced, or ought never to have been abandoned. It was a long way to fetch a Commander-in-Chief from in such an emergency, but his army, also—a picked one and already well-fleshed against the Montenegrins, an enemy of a very different stamp to that of Servians or Roumanians—was wanted to reinforce the troops on the Danube, and it was important that they should be under the same captain whose personal qualities were known to them. This last consideration decided the choice between Mehemet Ali and Suleiman in favor of the former. Suleiman was allotted the defense of this side of the Balkans, for which, it was then supposed Réouf Pasha could in the meantime suffice, it never being expected that the Russians would risk a dash across the defiles before having thoroughly secured their positions on the other side and an invulnerable line of communication with the north of the Danube. The new commanders did not arrive a moment too soon. What success they have had, you will know through the cable sooner and more accurately than ourselves here; I simply note the fact, as understood among us in Constantinople, that it is on Mehemet Ali that really depends the gigantic task of repelling the invader, inasmuch as whatever victories the Turks may gain in Roumelia, the ultimate issue will be simply a question of arithmetic—as in your civil war—as long as the Russians can continue to pour their troops over the Danube by hundreds of thousands.

Mehemet Ali, though a great warrior, is in stature a very little man—scarcely half the height of Réouf Pasha, (nominally Minister of Marine,) who commanded in the affair at Eski-Saghra, and who is under orders to leave with Djemil Pasha, (son of Namyk Pasha,) for Shumla. Talking of Generals, I may add another curious fact—that Chakir Pasha, who distinguished himself on the occasion of Réouf's repulse, and was appointed to succeed that General in his command, is brother of Aghia Effendi, one of the principal authors of the Resolution and Constitution, who is reaping in exile the reward of his patriotism and pluck. It is said, however, that all the persons who were banished from the capital for participation in the Softa demonstration before the Houses of Parliament have received permission to return.

The court-martial for trying Abdul Kerim Pasha, Redif Pasha, Ahmet Hamdi Pasha, (the hero of Sistova,) and Hassim Sabri Pasha, (the hero of Ardahan,) with a batch of subaltern officers, has not yet formally commenced its sittings, pending the arrival from Shumla of Namyk Pasha, who is appointed President. Abdul Kerim has, however, undergone a long "interrogatory." Redif pleads illness for non-appearance. There was a lively scene between the two on board the steamer which brought them from Varna. Up to that moment they had not exchanged a word since they left Shumla together on receiving the Sultan's summons and notification of their dismissal. Redif was the first to break silence by suddenly apostrophizing his companion in disgrace as an old ass, imbecile, &c. Abdul Kerim was not slow in retorting, and both continued for some minutes in presence of their servants to exchange those vigorous but far from decent epithets of vituperation which are familiar in the very highest Turkish society. The scene, I am assured by an eye-witness, would have wound up with blows if the servants had not intervened and separated their masters. The principal defense of these two accused will, you will perceive, be based upon mutual recriminations of incapacity, indolence, and neglect, so that they will probably help to convict each other.

DEATH OF A TURKISH PASHA.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF GEN. AZIZ—SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY—HOW HE RODE INTO BATTLE—WHISKING AWAY BULLETS WITH HIS RIDING-WHIP.

A war correspondent writing from Varna, sends us the following translation of a letter written him by an aide-de-camp present at the battle of Esirdjé. It is dated Rasgrad, July 31, and runs as follows: "You will no doubt be very anxious to hear from me, and as I have some little time to spare to-day, I avail myself of the occasion to give you some details of the last moments of Aziz Pacha. Though one of the rarest Generals we possess, he had unfortunately for the last few days shown symptoms of insanity; to such a pitch had he arrived that his staff became alarmed; usually so affable and tractable, he suddenly, only four days previous to the battle, soured in disposition, and threatened to blow out the brains of the first man who had the hardihood to speak to him. Two days before the battle three Bashi-Bazouks who had committed some crime were brought before him, and he shot them with his own revolver. The day of the battle he arrived at the village of Esirdjé; the officer of the advance guard, a Lieutenant, who had observed the Russians ambushed in the forest, approached his General and announced his discovery. The General replied by drawing his sword, which he thrust through the neck of the Lieutenant, saying, 'What! you are afraid of the Russians?' and he continued advancing toward the forest. Suddenly he was assailed by a perfect hail of rifle bullets, which showered upon him from the two extreme ends of the forest—it is more a little wood than a forest—but still he advanced with one battalion. The commander of this battalion, who was by his side, implored him to retire, when the General replied, 'Are you also afraid of the balls?' 'No,' replied the commander, 'but we are going to sacrifice our battalion; its existence is at stake.' The balls were whistling around them, and still the General advanced with his single battalion, another following him up closely. A Russian battalion at this moment rushed from the forest, but was completely annihilated by the Turks. The Russians then opened fire from six field guns hidden in the forest, and Aziz ordered forward three only in reply, forbidding the second battalion to advance. The whole of his division was very near, and a Lieutenant-Colonel, seeing the danger, immediately sounded the clarion for the division to come up, but the General shot at and missed him for giving orders without his permission; all remained therefore behind, fearing to risk the fury of Aziz Pasha. Raising his riding-whip and cracking it wildly over his head to whisk away the flying bullets as it were, he rode on to death, receiving a bullet in the forehead which killed him; those behind him did not perceive his fall, and went on bravely fighting with the enemy. A Brigadier-General fell mortally wounded, as well as two Colonels. The General's own aide-de-camp tried hard to save the corpse, dragging it along by the leg; he was set upon by a Russian, to whom he gave his quietus with his revolver—the Russian had previously fired on him and scorched the side of his uniform; the aide de camp still kept on dragging by the leg until he saw a squadron of cavalry bearing down on him, when he fled and hid himself in a ravine. It is the act of folly for which the General suffered had not prevented the division from taking part in the fray. I do not think a single Russian would have been left to tell the tale, and we should besides have taken their artillery."

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKES ON THE SOUTH COAST — PROPOSED CONFEDERATION OF STATES—GERMANY AND NICARAGUA—AN ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION.

PANAMA, Aug. 18.—The steamer Payta, which arrived here on the 16th inst., brings news of further destruction by earthquakes on the south coast. The day she sailed from Callao, (Aug. 1,) a report was received there of serious earthquakes having occurred at Coquimbo and Serena, in Chili. The extent of the disturbances and the amount of the damage done are not stated. The cable from Callao, south, had been broken, owing, it was supposed, to the earthquakes. The details of the news, therefore, had not been received. The steamer from Valparaiso, due at Callao on the 1st, had not arrived when the Payta left.

From Ecuador we learn that many of the priests are leaving, on account of the hostility of the Government. There is no news of importance from Colombian ports. At Tumaco there had been some difficulty at the Custom-house about landing goods without the necessary *sobordos* or manifests, but it was not of a serious nature.

The subject of a confederation of the five States of Central America is again prominently before the public, with President Barrios, of Guatemala, as leader. Guatemala, Salvador, and Honduras have already declared in favor of confederation. Nicaragua and Costa Rica are yet to be heard from. It is considered unlikely that they will assent to the scheme. The question between Germany and Nicaragua growing out of an attack made on Mr. Eisensturk, German Consul at Leon, in his private character, has assumed serious proportions. Germany's ultimatum, in which demands are made for an indemnity of $30,000, and that the German flag be saluted, reads more like a declaration of war than anything else. It states that if the demand is not complied with immediately on its receipt, a German squadron will be sent to Nicaraguan waters, and an imperial army will march to Leon and enforce the demand. The matter is now before the Governments of the United States and England.

An attempt at revolution occurred in San José, the capital of Costa Rica, on July 29, but was immediately suppressed without having created any public disorder. In the absence of any other source of information, we translate the following account of the affair from the *Costaricense* of the 3d inst. A handful of men, among them some youths of known disorderly antecedents, entered the principal barracks through the disloyalty of the officer of the guard, who opened the door with a false key. Part of those who entered went direct to the bedroom of the commander, Col. Cordero, and broke open the door with matchetes. Various shots were fired into the room, and the commander would undoubtedly have been killed had he not fortunately been out of bed. Nevertheless, the officers and men put themselves on the defensive, and although some confusion was produced in consequence of the invaders having extinguished the lamps on entering, fire was opened by the guard on the place where the invaders were supposed to have entered. The latter, it is stated, did not fire a single shot, but on the first discharge of arms of the guard, the voice of Zenon Castro, who appeared to be one of the chiefs, was heard to say, "We are lost." They then tried to make their escape, many of them being wounded by the fire of the guard toward the course which they had to pass over to reach the street. On the part of the guard, Capt. Pedro Lopez was killed, and a soldier mortally wounded, and died two days afterwards; of the invaders, Jose Antonio Chamorro, a young man of 21 years, and Ramon Brenes, a married man, were more or less seriously wounded. By private advices, we learn that Dr. Castro, ex-President of the Republic, has been arrested and placed in confinement.

SENATOR MORTON'S ILLNESS

REPORTED TO BE IMPROVING.

HE IS IN A FAIR WAY TO RECOVER—A COMFORTABLE NIGHT AND DAY PASSED—HIS PHYSICIANS CONFIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 26.—Last night Dr. Bliss sat up with Senator Morton, in order to be present when the pains that have been giving him so much trouble occurred. At midnight, however, the patient fell asleep, and not having awakened at 3 o'clock A. M. Dr. Bliss retired. The pains did not recur, and the Senator passed a comfortable day. A private telegram received from Richmond at 10 o'clock to-night says: "Senator Morton rested comfortably last night, and has been quiet during the day, sleeping a portion of the time. He is very weak, but his circulation and temperature are perfect and respiration good. The local difficulties which prostrated him a few days ago are now under control, and his condition and symptons warrant the belief that he is in a fair way to recover, provided that no new complication, not now anticipated, occurs. He has seen and conversed with several friends to-day. He has lost no flesh, and looks as well as at any period of his life. His mind is as active and vigorous as ever."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 26.—There is still intense anxiety at the residence of Gov. Burbank regarding Senator Morton's condition. Dr. Bliss reports he is steadily improving, as he has improved during the day. The pains in his right side have not returned. He is anxious to go on the record as basing his medical reputation on the fact that they will not return. Yet a gentleman informed me this evening that this afternoon the acute pains changed from the right to the left side, his information coming from a lady who assisted heating flannels to relieve the Senator's suffering. Col. Holloway to-night continues hopeful and is kept busy answering telegrams from all over the country. Gov. Burbank is champion among the hopeful friends, claiming that the Senator is so far improved that he was removed to the back parlor, where, upon the invalid lounge, he has passed the afternoon, sleeping or chatting pleasantly with old friends and neighbors.

Dr. Bliss claims that the Senator is not under the influence of opiates; but chloroform and morphine are still sent from the druggist's in generous quantities. It is announced that the Senator has read every item in the newspapers at hand relating to his condition, and it is thought that on this account the doctors give more favorable reports than the facts justify, the unfavorable ones having a depressing effect upon their patient. There are no reasons why the public should question Dr. Bliss' statement that the Senator is gradually improving. There has been no serious return of the alarming symptoms of Friday night and Saturday morning. His principal nourishment at present is beef-tea, and it is thought his appetite for solids will return to-morrow.

AUG. 27.—2 A. M.—No further word from Senator Morton. It is supposed he is still sleeping.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 26.—At 9 o'clock to-night, Dr. Bliss made the following statement:

"I am willing to base my medical reputation upon the assurance that the acute pains in Senator Morton's right side will not return."

The Senator has passed a very favorable day, reclining during the afternoon upon an invalid lounge in the back parlor, chatting with old friends and several neighbors from Centerville while his sick room was being aired. Major Burbank arrived from Kansas to-night. The following dispatch was sent this evening in response to an inquiry as to Senator Morton's condition:

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 26—8:30 P. M.
To the President, R. B. Hayes, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.:
Senator Morton rested easy to-day. The indications are fully as favorable as he could expect.
JOHN A. BURBANK.

At 10 o'clock to-night Col. Holloway informed a swarm of reporters that Gov. Burbank's residence would be closed for the remainder of the night, unless the Senator's condition should grow worse, in which event they would be admitted. This action is probably for the purpose of allowing the family and a portion of the attendants a much-needed opportunity for rest. The representative of the Associated Press however, was informed at midnight that the Senator was sleeping well, and had developed no unfavorable symptoms. The professional nurses expect a continuation of the Senator's present favorable condition.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT AMOUNT OF LABOR HE ACCOMPLISHED IN OREGON—HIS JOURNEY A CONTINUED OVATION.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 24.

I have just left the bedside of Senator Morton. He is a very sick man, but by no means in a hopeless condition. Those who remember him in 1866 saw his life at a lower ebb, and once or twice since he has suffered quite as much as now. The only really dangerous symptom is the paralysis of his left arm. It seems to indicate that the disease which prostrated him in 1865 is crawling up to the vital parts. Further than this it is not so painful or dangerous as it is inconvenient. For 10 years his arms, hands, and canes have supplied the place of legs; but with his left arm paralyzed he must be carried about, which will be vastly more tiresome and irritating than walking with canes. However, it is by no means certain that he will not yet recover the use of his arm. Already he can move his thumb, and Dr. Bliss is hopeful that the use of the entire arm will be restored. His physicians are not very communicative, but my impression, from all I can learn, is that they intend to have him in Washington by the 15th of October. The Senator is in good spirits, and evidently has no intention of giving up the battle until he is compelled to by that wily foe which sooner or later conquers us all.

But since I left him at Astoria on the 28th ult., a very great change has come over him. He was then en route to Clatsup, a fashionable watering-place, 14 miles south of Astoria, on the coast. Ben. Holladay, of "Pony Express" fame, has a fine establishment there, and the Senator was to be his guest. At that time the latter was in excellent health. Since leaving Indianapolis on the 7th of June he had traveled over 8,000 miles by rail, steam-boat, and stage-coach; but he had not only endured the fatigue as well as the strongest in the party, but was in much better flesh and seemed stronger and heartier than at any time since his lameness. Mrs. Morton remarked this several times during our trip down the river to Astoria, and it was her desire to remain at Clatsup, or some other point on the Pacific coast, until the 1st of September. She urged this course upon the Senator, and at the time of my departure it seemed to be understood that he would likely do so.

But as soon as the several members of the commission had taken their leave he became anxious himself to return, and followed on by the next steamer, just in time to cross the alkali plains of the Central Pacific during the hottest days of the season. Dr. Morris, of Lane Seminary, came as far as Ogden on the same train. I met him afterward at Salt Lake City, and he pronounced it the hottest and most disagreeable ride he ever experienced. Such a ride, backed by such a sudden change of climate, was of itself sufficient to endanger the health of a well man. It did prostrate Mr. Stagg, the official stenographer, though a stout, stalwart gentleman, accustomed to fatigue and hard riding.

Senator Morton's trip to the Pacific coast was one continued ovation. Serenading began at Cheyenne, and from that time until he left San Francisco on his return, he was the recipient of most flattering compliments. The steamer on which he took passage was five days in ascending Puget's Sound. At Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, and other towns along the shores of this beautiful sheet of water, the people seemed to vie with each other in doing him honor. At every point carriages were placed at the disposal of the commission and the Captain urged to extend the time of his stay. Salutes were fired on the steamer's arrival, and bands played as it steamed away. Upon less than three hours' notice the citizens of Olympia, the capital of Washington Territory, refreshed the party with an out-door picnic, coupled with an "Indian clam bake." At Tacoma they were taken in a small steamer and shown the beauties of the sound, and its myriad of tiny harbors. Here, too, a committee, representing the Portland Board of Trade, met them, and further on the Mayor and a delegation of citizens. During their stay in Oregon, public receptions, banquets, and private entertainments were the order of the evening. Everything that citizens could do was done for the entertainment of the party. When the work of the commission was concluded, by invitation of the Oregon Steam-ship Navigation Company, the party visited Walla Walla Valley. Then came an excursion through the central part of the State, and up the Willamette Valley. Afterward the salmon fisheries and great "canneries" of the Columbia River were visited by invitation of the Board of Trade. Senator Morton went everywhere. Changing from boat to car, from car to coach, and from coach to the country springless wagon did not seem to fatigue him. He saw it all and enjoyed it as much as the strongest in the party. In a single day he rode 18 miles in an open carriage and 270 miles by boat and by rail, changing cars three times and steamers as often. At every turn he was called upon for a speech, and never refused to respond. At Salem he spoke for upward of two hours, making one of the ablest speeches of his life. It was the unqualified verdict of Republicans who heard him that his was the greatest effort ever heard in Oregon. The occasion seemed to inspire him, and he spoke with much of the energy that characterized his efforts during the war.

In addition to such duties, arduous and fatiguing as they were, he kept up his correspondence, prepared an elaborate speech which he had been invited to deliver in Ohio on his return home, wrote an article for the *North American Review*, and performed the work for which the commission visited Oregon. Yet in June last, when Senator Saulsbury saw that Mr. Morton was fully determined to start for Oregon, he felt constrained to remonstrate with him, believing that he was unable to endure the fatigues of the journey, let alone performing the work with which the commission was charged.

Gov. Morton's great will power has stood him in many a trying hour before, and now, unless paralysis is eating to his vitals, I believe he will take his seat in the Senate at the special session in October.

A WASH-OUT IN CONNECTICUT.

SERIOUS RESULTS OF A STORM—A RAILROAD TRAIN PLUNGES INTO A CULVERT—SEVERAL PERSONS BADLY INJURED BUT NO ONE KILLED—A HOUSE OPPOSITE NEW-LONDON GUTTED BY THE FLOOD.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 26.—Conductor Cody's passenger train from New-London, which is due here at 9 P. M., met with a serious accident when a short distance below Mohegan Station, near the residence of William Church, on Saturday night. During the afternoon and evening the rain had been descending in torrents over a considerable portion of Eastern Connecticut, and the streams which enter into the Thames were swollen to an unprecedented height. A culvert near Mohegan, 20 feet long and 10 feet high, had been entirely washed away by the swollen current, although the track was left in its natural position. The defect was not observed until the engine was upon it. The engine, tender, and baggage car were hurled into the ravine, which so filled it that the single passenger car was not moved from the track. As the engine went down, it was struck by one of the iron rails with such force that the latter penetrated through the material of the boiler and into the interior, breaking some of the flues in its course. Another portion of the rail was thrown a distance of 60 feet. The bursting of the flues instantly filled the cab with steam, and the engineer and fireman leaped into the water, escaping with their lives. The baggage car was telescoped by the tender, and was completely wrecked. The passenger car suffered only a tremendous shock. Fortunately, only one passenger, Charles Bryant, of this place, was injured by the concussion. He received a dislocation of the right elbow. The conductor, who was in the passenger car at the time of the accident, finding that on solid ground, instructed the passengers, about 40 in number, not to be alarmed, and rushed to the assistance of the fireman and engineer, who were crawling from the water as they floated down the stream. He hastily cut the bell-rope and threw it to fireman Beebe, who was thus drawn out. The engineer crawled out without assistance and made his way to the nearest farm-house. Besides the injuries of Bryant, six trainmen were more or less severely hurt. The engineer, William B. Ricker, of this city, was burned on the left arm, from above the elbow to the fingers, and left badly bruised. Fireman Beebe, of New-London, had his face and both arms and legs badly burned. John Nolan, of New-London, a car inspector, who was in the baggage car, received a compound comminuted fracture of the right leg between the knee and ankle. The check master in the freight office at New-London received a fracture of the thigh. Nathan Palmer, the extra freight conductor received a fracture of the right arm below the elbow, and had his head injured. Baggage Master Michael Curley, of this place, was badly bruised. The wounded men were cared for by surgeons summoned from this city, and it is expected that all will recover.

During the same storm which carried away the culvert, a stream in Preston, across the

Goninge bid at once 10 guineas, and so alarmed other bidders that he got them at once at this price. Mr. F. M. Jonas took a second prize pen for 8 guineas apiece, in the hope that he might find something there to improve his already famous flock. Sir William Salt, Lord Walsingham, and the Duke of Grafton were the principal buyers of the next lot; then Mr. Jonas had another turn and a close struggle with Sir William Salt, which ended in the victory of the latter; the Duke of Manchester and Mr. Colman made the running then until all the ewes were disposed of, and finally there was much excitement over the bidding for patriarchs of the flock. For Diss, of Goodwood and Roby race, Mr. Jonas began with a big sum, but Sir William Salt, watching quietly, capped the bid, and after all got him for 28 guineas. The next one of Sandringham breed went to John Overman for 31 guineas, and then the prices dropped until Mr. Jonas, determined to carry off one, ran up the bidding for a lamb to £7 10s., and thus finished the day brilliantly. An average of 4½ guineas for Southdowns, at least half a hundred of which are lambs, is considered a very good price, and the sale altogether is certainly a success for a young farmer like the Prince. He has sold his stock because, having improved the estate so much, his farms were getting beyond his control, and two of them have to be let; but he still goes on breeding shorthorns and Southdowns on the other farms of his pleasant Norfolk home. The following is a complete list of prices:

"Fledge. (Mr. Bradfield,) 30 guineas; Castanette, (Mr. G. Gulder,) 32 guineas; Feathers, (Mr. G. Gulder,) 33 guineas; Tanzonette, (Mr. Howard,) 32 guineas; Coral, (Mr. Hammond,) 30 guineas; Friendship, (Mr. Rickwood,) 36 guineas; Pancake, (Mr. Griffin, Werrington,) 48 guineas; calf, (Mr. Jarvis,) 13 guineas; Flight, (Mr. Norton,) 32 guineas; Peony, (Mr. Briggs, Lincolnshire,) 30 guineas; Cachalong, (Mr. Jarvis,) 36 guineas; calf, (Mr. Jarvis,) 20 guineas; Lucy, (Mr. Woolston,) 54 guineas; Weewee, (Mr. Cringgs,) 48 guineas; Ione, (Mr. Goringe, Sussex,) 34 guineas; Marguerite, (Mr. Heineman,) 46 guineas; Lady Audray, (Mr. Watson,) 14 guineas; Miss Constance, (Mr. Hamond,) 46 guineas; Charlotte, (Mr. Ellis, Meldrith,) 27 guineas; Wild Agnes, (Mr. Worth,) 23 guineas; Lois Montez, (Mr. Hamond,) 37 guineas; Lady Burrell, (Mr. Jarvis,) 27 guineas; (Mr. Durrant. Wimbotsham,) 40 guineas; Lady Ci, (Mr. Jarvis,) 30 guineas; Nell Gywnne, (Mr. Sapwell,) 19 guineas; Pansy (Mr. Day,) 20 guineas; Nene, (Mr. Jarvis,) 30 guineas. The total sum realized was £956 11s. A dozen lots were sold and realized £365 8s. Ernest Edward was bought by Mr. Farville, Surrey, for 46 guineas; the General realized 41 guineas, and Alfonso was bought at the same price by Mr. H. Gorringe, Sussex. A dozen Jersey cattle realized £276. Mr. Badham giving the top price, 34 guineas, for Jennette, and Sir W. Knollys coming next with 28 guineas for Protic. The Southdowns come next. Twenty shearling ewes fetched £318. Twenty-five two-shear ewes realized £113. The same number of three-shear ewes fetched £111. Twenty-five full-mouthed ewes realized £115. The Duke of Manchester and Mr. Colman, M. P., were purchasers. Twenty-five broken-mouthed ewes realized £88. Lambs sold cheap, 90 only realizing £72. Five shearling rams were sold. Young Diss realizing 18 guineas. Sir W. Salt purchased Diss, aged ram, for 28 guineas, Son of Southampton being purchased for 31 guineas. Col. Kingscote gave 10 guineas for Son of Old Duke. The entire sale realized £2,586 16s.

THE YOUNG SOUTH.

SOME GOOD ADVICE AND VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FROM A CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPER THAT IT MAY BE HARD FOR THAT SECTION TO ACCEPT AND FOLLOW.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 23.

The young men of the South must realize that the historical period of reconstruction is at an end, and that a new era is upon them. The disappearance of the woful rule of the adventurer, the negro, and the bayonet, frees their hands from the struggle with their own wrongs. Their disenthralled section suddenly lifts its eyes from the contemplation of its long bleeding but now healing wounds, and finds itself merged into the new nation, partaking of the nation's life, and possessing a vast but as yet latent influence in national affairs. Shall she step to the front with a steady tread, and hold her own upon this higher plane, or shall her sudden exultation make her dizzy, distract her counsels, narrow her policy, and cause her to relapse into provincial insignificance? It will not do for the young men of the South to give themselves up to rejoicing and office-holding. They are the light of her future life, her brains, her heart, and her hope, and her leaders in a new and brilliant epoch of the country's history, as unlike the past as night is unlike day. They have serious work to do.

It is their duty to show the world that the overthrow of negro rule is not a reaction in the direction of slavery, but a progressive forward movement. It was the necessary prelude to the establishment of fraternal relations, and to the beginning of the decay of sectional animosity. The brave men of the North and the South learned to respect each other on the battle-field, and undoubtedly each section stands to-day far higher in the other's esteem than it did before the war. The time is auspicious, therefore, for cementing the sections into an enduring union upon a lasting basis.

The North at last distinctly announces its desire to receive the South in the national councils, not as conquered foes and repentent sinners upon trial and toleration, but upon the fullest equality—as proud men coming with no apologies to make. This generous invitation the young South accepts, and turning her face to the future, she bids the "good old times" forever farewell. Slavery is gone, and all that is left of its spirit must also go. Its spirit was necessarily hostile to immigration. The young South throws its doors open to all the world, and invites the children of every land to come and share her brilliant promise of fortune.

The young South, whose motto is "up with the school-house and down with the revolver," will bend its energies to providing every child with at least the rudiments of an education, so that it will be as well equipped for the battle of life as if it had been born in the cent s of New-England. The young South, in short, will push ahead like the West. She need not cease to be noted for chivalry and hospitality, but she should grow rich and powerful, and her influence in shaping the destiny of the nation will be greater than it was in the palmiest days of the slave régime.

PLAIN WORDS TO THE EX-REBELS.

The Troy *Press*, a Democratic paper, thus expresses itself for the benefit of its erring Southern brethren: "We want no blatant rebels nor aristocratic fire-eaters. The Democratic Party insists that the rebels did err and erred seriously, and some of them ought to have had their necks stretched. The class of Southern people who still hold the rebellion in memory as the 'lost cause,' and still insist that they were only whipped, not convinced, of their error, are responsible for a deal of the wrong which their neighbors have suffered. But fortunately this class is very small. A few Southern hot-heads precipitated a monstrous war on the nation. We have not forgotten that crime, for crime it was; but we are willing to take that people back to our arms, as a parent does an erring and repentant child, but we are not willing and will not consent to listen to this whining about the sufferings they brought on themselves. The Southern people came up to us, acknowledged their wrong and asked to be forgiven. We forgave them and buried the past. If they did it up it will not be good for them, for they will not be trusted again. But we do not imagine that there is any such disposition on the part of the representative Southern people. We look upon them as honest men, who, convinced of their wrongs, are trying to make amends."

THE VALIANT EWING.

The Cleveland *Herald* of Friday says: "Hon. Thomas Ewing, before addressing himself to the task of belaboring the Republican Party and the Secretary of the Treasury, relieved his feelings by a vicious slap in the face administered to the late Democratic candidate for the Presidency, his superserviceable nephew, and the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Ewing said that the 'people,' meaning by that the Democratic organization, 'were bullied out of their choice by the threat that a little fellow from Michigan should falsely declare Hayes elected, and that the retiring President should then install him at the point of the bayonet.' He then added: 'If certain leaders of the Eastern Democracy had met this threat, as the Democracy of the West met it, like freemen jealous of their liberties, instead of like bondholders trembling about per cents, the bullies of the Republican Party would have cowed, as bullies do when met by resolute men. Liberty is a jealous mistress, and is only won or kept by virile men, who put her first, and have no thought of loss or danger while winning or preserving her.' Mr. Tilden is several thousand miles away."

CLOSENESS OF THE SENATE.

The political complexion of the next Senate, which meets in special session Oct. 15, is as follows, so far as the politics of the Senators is at present defined: Republicans, 39; Democrats, 33; Independent Republican, 1. There are three vacancies—one from South Carolina, caused by the retirement of Senator Robertson, and two from Louisiana, one being the vacancy caused by the retirement of Senator West, and the other being known as the Pinchback vacancy, which has existed for four or five years past. The appliicants for the South Carolina vacancy are David H. Corbin, Republican, and M. C. Butler, Democrat. The applicants for the two Louisiana vacancies are William Pitt Kellogg, Republican, and J. B. Eustis and James Lewis, Democrats. Should these vacancies be filled by Democrats, the Democrats would have 36 members.

ALARM OF MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATS.

The leaders of the Democracy in Mississippi are evidently not easy in their minds. That there are apprehensions of divisions receives new confirmation from a circular issued by their State Committee on the 22d inst., earnestly advising the reorganization of the clubs in all the voting districts, and saying: "The voters of each locality are presumed to be better informed than others of the prospects of the party where they reside and the necessities of the canvass. The principles of the party are well defined and approved, and it should be borne in mind that the first duty is to support the regular nominations. Relieved from the menace of organized opposition, majorities are liable to become indifferent to the maintenance of their own organization and to divide among themselves. It should be remembered that the reforms which have been inaugurated can be perfected and carried out only by a rigid adherence to the discipline and observance of the methods by which the victories of 1875 and 1876 were won."

NOTES FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE HARD TIMES IN CALIFORNIA—THE WHEAT EXPORT LESS THAN IN ANY RECENT YEAR—ATTRACTIVE FIGURES REGARDING THE YIELD OF GRAIN—FARMING ADVANTAGES OF THE STATE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, Aug. 10, 1877.

It is hard times in California among the idle and dissolute classes, who will not work in any country, and swarm here because the climate and the people make it the easiest place in the world in which to live without work. These confirmed vagrants are the ones who make riotous raids upon the inoffensive Asiatic, and bewail the "dry season" as though each were the proprietor of leagues of unproductive land. Mining stock speculators, who have become reckless with the fortunes so easily won, seem also to have been visibly affected by the drought. Not unfrequently their families develop a sudden fondness for country life, and their stately residences in fashionable localities are closed and silent, while many who remain in the city patronize the cosmopolitan street-car, their handsome carriages being mysteriously sequestrated, and accommodate a few quiet lodgers in the apartments of their luxurious houses. It is not from the farmers and fruit-growers, who are supposed to be more immediately affected by an unpropitious season, that the wail goes up of failure and hard times, although the wheat export this year will be only 200,000 tons less than California has exported in any year since it became a wheat-exporting State. There are wheat fields in Kern County which yielded 100 bushels to the acre, and an average yield of 40 bushels per acre has not been uncommon throughout the State. Portions of the San Joaquin Valley that have not been irrigated have failed of producing any crop whatever, but even that arid plain is made to produce abundantly by means of irrigating ditches. There will be little irrigation in the State, however, as long as there is so much land lying unimproved where that troublesome and somewhat expensive process is wholly unnecessary in any season. At the "Point of Timber," near Antioch, where only four inches of rain fell this season, and one inch of that came too early to do any good, 400 tons of wheat were raised, one field yielding a ton to the acre. The unfailing productiveness of the foot-hill farms is demonstrated in seasons like this, where they yield much heavier crops than the adjacent valley land. The foot-hills of Amador and neighboring counties have never failed to produce a good crop wherever cultivated, and there is much valuable foot-hill land still untilled.

The barley crop this season has averaged from 40 to 70 bushels per acre. Where it promised to be less it was cut for hay before it matured, and sold at the rate of $18 to $25 per ton. This practice of cutting the immature grain for hay will probably become less common as the cultivation of alfalfa becomes more extensive. This is one of the most remunerative crops produced in the State. Its growth is so rapid that I have seen it measuring two and a half feet in height at two weeks' growth. It is cut four times a year, and in favorable localities five times. Cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, and goats thrive upon it, and one acre of alfalfa is considered equal to 10 acres of ordinary pasturage. It is a good fertilizer, restoring land that has "run out" through many years' production of the same grain crop, and, being deep-rooted, it is never affected by drought.

Farming in California has been mostly conducted on a very extensive scale, one ranch comprising leagues of land and requiring a vast deal of machinery and labor for its cultivation, while no attention could be paid to the development of its varied powers of production. Owners of these large ranches now beginning to divide them up and sell them in small farms at reasonable rates to industrious settlers, who are sure to realize a handsome profit on their investment where such a variety of produce is so easily obtained; where potatoes yield 10 tons or about 200 sacks to the acre, and other vegetables in proportion, and the fruits of semi-tropical and temperate climates flourish together in wonderful profusion. A farm of 40 acres in the San José Valley sent to market $10,000 worth of produce; the cost of making sales and carrying on the business amounted to $3,000, leaving a clear profit of $150 per acre for the whole farm. But as only 25 acres were devoted to production, it leaves in reality a profit of $240 per acre in a single year. A great many large tracts of unimproved land are also being divided up and sold in this manner.

A THAMES RIVER FISH FARM.

Close by the banks of the river Thames, within a stone's throw of Chertsey-bridge, a fish-breeding establishment, which was started some few years ago by a private gentleman, has year by year been enlarged and improved upon until it has now become one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the kingdom. The undertaking, being a private one, has been little before the public, notwithstanding the fact that the main object of the proprietor has been to benefit the public generally by improving the fish of the metropolitan river. That it is likely he has succeeded in this respect may be surmised from the fact that within the last few years some tens of thousands of fish have been hatched in the troughs at Chertsey and turned into the Thames at various places. Mr. Forbes, the originator and proprietor, has displayed great ingenuity in the construction of his fish-breeding house. By a simple yet clever device the machinery for aerating the water is rendered unnecessary. This is accomplished by directing the waste flow into a receptacle somewhat the shape of a bellows. This fills and empties itself every few minutes, the action each time setting the machinery in motion, thus ensuring a constant and thorough aeration of the water. In other matters of detail the same economy of expense and labor has been carefully studied, and though Mr. Forbes has been at great expense in building his fish-house, and in perfecting his plans for regulating a proper supply of water, he has now succeeded in being able to carry on his operations under the most favorable conditions and at a comparatively trifling expense. The water supply is derived from a well, from which some 6,000 gallons are daily pumped into a receptacle or reservoir placed at the top of the fish-house. Flowing through the tanks day and night, the water drains off into open-air tanks, situated in the garden, (where are deposited a number of full-grown fish of various descriptions,) and eventually runs into the Thames. At present there is no "hatching" going on. The tanks are, however, filled with a splendid lot of fish of various ages and descriptions. Young salmon, apparently none the worse for their sojourn in their temporary home, great lake trout, common trout, American trout, Loch Leven trout, (a new and interesting addition to the tanks,) and a number of salmon and trout from various Continental waters, are all to be seen in various stages of growth in splendid condition. Mr. Forbes and his wife carefully look after the feeding of the fish themselves, and are assisted by Galloway, the only Thames fisherman who has been and assisted in the capture of salmon in the Thames many years ago when that fish was indigenous to the river. In drawing attention to Mr. Forbes' fish-hatching establishment it is only due to him to say that it is carried on at his own expense, without any pecuniary assistance. The thousands of fish which are each year reared in his tanks and turned into the river are given as a free gift and with the commendable view of benefiting Thames anglers generally by securing a more abundant stock of fish. This good work, it will be recollected, was formerly carried on by the Thames Angling Preservation Society, under the direction of Mr. Frank Buckland and Mr. Stephen Ponder. For several years these gentlemen worked energetically and successfully in rearing a fine stock of fish at the Sunbury Ponds, (given by the Thames Conservancy Board to the society,) and turning thousands into the river. The special fund which was collected for the early part of the Thames Angling Preservation Society for this object was stopped some years ago, since which time the artificial stocking of the river with salmon and trout has been left almost altogether in the hands of a private gentleman, whose disinterested exertions will be duly appreciated by all Thames anglers. It is expected that when the new Natural History Museum is opened at South Kensington the authorities will be enabled to give greater facilities to Mr. Frank Buckland for carrying on his fish-breeding experiments. The accommodation at present at his command is extremely limited and far below what it ought to be for the investigations necessary for the study of the economical working of our fisheries.

MONTREAL, Aug. 26.—W. H. Jackman, living near Windsor Mills, shot and killed Robert Colby, a surveyor. The two men drank heavily at the house of Jackman on the night previous to the murder. Jackman alleges that Colby returned in the morning and attempted a criminal assault on his wife, and hence the fatal shot. Colby's wife is residing in New-Hampshire.

SILVER REMONETIZATION.

HISTORY OF THE FAR-FAMED DOLLAR

NEVER IN COMMON USE—THE AVERAGE ANNUAL COINAGE FOR FIFTY YEARS ONLY $28,000—THE ACTUAL VALUE OF THE FRACTIONAL SILVER COINAGE NOW IN USE—WHAT EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Recently there appeared before the Democratic Party of Virginia a candidate for the honors of the Gubernatorial office one of whose strongest claims to favorable consideration was his advocacy of a scheme to repudiate a portion of the State debt. The convention rejected him, but it is generally understood that his voice was largely influential in the choice of the successful candidate. We are told that, while a frank avowal of the repudiation policy was withheld, nevertheless there is grave reason for suspicion that a majority of the delegates were in sympathy with the plans of the repudiators, and that any suggestion that additional taxation should be resorted to—that being the only effective method of upholding the honor and faith of the State—was vociferously hissed by the representatives of Virginia Democracy. Every honest man sees how discreditable this fact is to the Old Dominion, and how injurious to the American name and fame. It might have been hoped that, if no higher motives prevailed, the scorn and reprobation which have greeted repudiating States in the past would have induced the representatives of that mother of States to repel any suspicion of favor to a policy so short-sighted and dishonest. We still hope that the sound good sense and sagacious honesty of the Legislature and Executive to be elected will defeat the policy marked out by Gen. Mahone.

The press of the country, or the more influential and respectable portion of it, has put the seal of its condemnation on Gen. Mahone's project. We wish it were equally emphatic in reprobation of another scheme of repudiation and wrong, much wider in its scope and worse in its theory. We mean the remonetization of silver. The Virginia statesman (!) proposes to confess the bankruptcy of a single State and ask its creditors to compromise their claims or wait an indefinite period, perhaps always wait, for payment. The wrong affects a comparatively limited class.

The advocates of the remonetization of silver propose a law whereby the whole creditor class in this country and a large body in foreign lands shall be defrauded of a part of their just dues. Not satisfied that private debtors are permitted by law to cancel obligations, contracted perhaps at a time when the paper currency of the country was convertible into gold, by the payment in legal-tender dollars or national bank notes worth 94½ cents on the dollar, they seek to re-establish as legal tender a dollar worth only about 90 cents at the present market price of gold, and liable at any time to be reduced far below that value, inasmuch as within 18 months we have seen that its value in gold has once gone as low as 79 cents and a fraction. They profess to regard the old American silver dollar as a time-honored monument of the wisdom and honesty of our venerated fathers, and the repeal of its legal-tender attribute in 1873 as alike a fraud upon the people and a desecration of one of the landmarks of our early financial history. The great Hamilton was its godfather, and it is next to sacrilege to destroy this sacred monument of his wisdom. We are almost moved to tears when we read their pathetic allusions to the sanctity of this reverend coin, and see how tenderly solicitous they are that that exact weight and form of fair silver, just as it stood in 1792 or 1837, shall be restored to its headship. Our feelings might indeed get the better of us and bring us into the brotherhood of the silverphiles, were it not that in their plan lurks a swindle and a cheat.

Before we yield to the outcry and clamor with which the remonetization of the silver dollar is demanded, it may be well to look at its history in our coinage, and see how far it merits the sacred character which is claimed for it.

The silver dollar of Hamilton's time weighed 416 grains Troy, and was fine silver to the extent of 892 4-10,000. It therefore contained 371¼ grains of fine silver. The silver dollar authorized by act of Jan. 18, 1837, weighed 412½ grains Troy, and was fine silver to the extent of 900 thousandths. Like the former, it contained 371¼ grains fine silver. A dollar of 371¼ grains fine silver is, then, the sacred "dollar of the fathers," the dethronement of which by the sacrilegious hands of an irreverent Congress in 1873 has caused so much weeping and wailing, not to say cursing, among our Western patriots.

From the affectionate terms in which its virtues are chronicled, we should infer that at some time in the memory of the historians, it had been a very familiar coin, in common use among the people, frequently passing from hand to hand, cheering with its broad fair face many a damsel and swain, and found in abundance in the miser's old strong box and the hidden away stocking of the spinster. We regret to disturb the pleasant memories(?) which seem to have clustered around it. But the fact is that it was never in common use, though there were times in our history when it was occasionally seen. The entire coinage of silver dollars for the first 50 years after the adoption of the Constitution was only 1,440,517, or an annual average of about 28,000. It is obvious that this number would go but a short way in distributing silver dollars among "our fathers." Their supply of silver dollars, when they had any, came from the Spanish and Mexican coinage, of which there were a great many worn and light pieces in circulation. The total number coined from 1789 to 1860, inclusive, was 3,658,670, or an annual average of a little over 50,000. The number of silver dollars coined from 1860 to the passage of the demonetizing act of 1873 was 4,387,168, but as specie was, during nearly the whole of that period, out of circulation, it is evident that the silver dollar rarely met the eyes of any but dealers in silver and gold as merchandise, or those who paid or received Customs duties.

Enough has been said to demonstrate the proposition that the American silver dollar has never formed any proportion of our circulating medium worth mentioning. The number coined has been so insignificant, as compared with the entire coinage, that the pretense that the silver dollar has ever been an important element in our currency is manifestly absurd. Nobody expected to pay or be paid in that coin when transactions assumed any considerable extent. It is true that the fractional parts of a silver dollar did perform an important function and compose a large part of the current circulation; but it must be remembered that these coins were reduced in value by the Act of Feb. 21, 1853, and were subsequently to that time only a token coinage. We trust that even the maddest reformer of the currency does not propose to make that coinage legal tender. A dollar in the silver we are now using as subsidiary coin is worth about 85 cents in gold. Yet we see no reason for making the payment of coin obligations in silver dollars worth 90 cents in gold valid which will not as well justify their payment in half or quarter dollars, worth 85 per cent. of their nominal value. The one is a swindle of 10 per cent., the other of 15 per cent., a difference of degree only, not of principle.

During the whole period when on the statute books, although the silver dollar was recognized as a legal tender equally with the gold coins, it was well understood by the world of debtors and creditors that all considerable payments in coin were to be made in gold. The very paucity of the silver dollars, the practice of the Government in abstaining from coining any considerable number of them, were in fact notice to the world that gold was to be used in all large payments. It would in those days never have entered into the mind of a holder of a Government bond, or of the officer charged with its payment, that it was to be paid in silver. This common understanding became equitably a part of the contract when large transactions were made. It is only now, when the price of silver is so low, and a silver dollar is so much less valuable than a gold dollar, that this scheme of paying the public debts and enabling private persons to pay their debts in silver is brought forward. Though 83 years experience of our own country, and all experience of other countries, demonstrates the impracticability of maintaining in use two metals having the same attributes of standard and legal tender, the demand that we shall attempt the impossible is made—not that the originators of the scheme expect to establish, really, the concurrent circulation of gold and silver on equal terms, but that the cheaper metal may drive out the dearer one, and enable debtors to discharge their obligations in a currency of less value than that in which they were contracted or which they call for. The silver will expel the gold by a law as inexorable as that of gravity. But one metal can act as standard and as legal tender, however you may legislate. Remonetization of the old silver dollar is demonetization of the gold coins.

Silver may be largely used in the currency for subsidiary coins. The fractional parts of a dollar are better made of silver, because gold pieces of so small value are too minute for convenience or safety. But their nominal value must exceed their real value as metal, or they may disappear in the melter's pot or be exported. The difference between their real and nominal value should be just enough to keep them in circulation for change and small transactions.

The impossibility of retaining the relative values of silver and gold at a constant ratio is the insuperable obstacle to the use of both at the same time as standards and as legal tenders. As well may we expect to have corn and cotton hold their relative values at a constant ratio as gold and silver. Newly-discovered mines, new processes of working, richer veins, now of gold, now of silver—a hundred incidents and accidents not foreseen nor expected—may change the cost of production, perhaps of silver, perhaps of gold, so that the price of either metal in the other may vary widely from that fixed by the statute. Only so long as there is no considerable difference between the market and the statutory ratio, will the two metals circulate side by side with equal powers. This coincidence between the statutory and the market ratio may not occur for years; it may occur at any time. At no time between 1792 and 1837 was the coincidence exact; at one time the market ratio of the value of silver to that of gold was 9 per cent. above the statutory ratio; at another time it was over 8 per cent. below. In July, 1876, the ratio of the market price of silver to that of gold was more than 26 per cent. below the ratio as fixed by law in the gold coins and the old silver dollar.

These wide and frequent variations of the relative values of gold and silver should satisfy every reflecting person of the folly of the attempt to legislate both into the position of standards and legal tender. The one which is for the time cheaper will displace the other, and all coin payments will be made in the cheaper metal, if the law permits it. A silver dollar of 371¼ grains pure silver is now worth about 90 cents, gold. Will any sane man pay a gold dollar worth 100 cents when the law allows him to satisfy his creditor in silver dollars worth 90 cents? To ask this question is to answer it. Every coin payment will be made in silver from the moment the old silver dollar is remonetized and endowed with its former attribute of legal tender. The repudiation of 9 or 10 per cent. of all existing coin contracts will have been legalized. This is precisely what the debtors who are so clamorous for the remonetization of silver desire and demand. It is to this cheating propensity that the demagogues who preach the doctrine of remonetization to political gatherings are pandering. To suppose that most of them are ignorant of the law which will inevitably operate in the case is to insult their understandings. We must suppose them to be knaves or fools; we know they will prefer to be thought the former. But let them silence their notes of condemnation for repudiators of State obligation, and especially for those who, like Gen. Mahone, openly proclaim their purpose rather than veil it under specious and plausible pretexts. They dare not openly avow their object by proposing to cancel one-tenth or one-twentieth of every coin contract by a sweeping and explicit statute. This would open the eyes of honest men, who would hesitate to follow and abet the demagogues in their schemes. Open robbery would be frowned down. But they propose to cancel a part of every public and private coin contract by paying it in debased currency. To remonetize silver in the way they demand is the same in effect as to reduce the weight or purity of the gold coins. Let them boldly ask that the eagle and its fractional parts shall be reduced in value. This will be open and above board, and since they wish to legalize robbery, let them show the virtue of frankness at least.

This mode of violating contracts is no novelty. Tyrants and corrupt rulers for their own selfish purposes, have done this thing from time immemorial. The English pound sterling was orlinally a Tower pound of fine silver, equal to 11 ounces 5 pennyweights Troy. From the time of the Conquest to the present day the standard has been reduced about two-thirds—*i. e.*, the silver which entered into one pound sterling in 1060 is now sufficient to coin about three pounds sterling, and in every case when the value of the pound has been reduced it has been done with precisely the same purposes as those of the silver remonetizers, viz.: to violate the conditions of contracts, and to cancel obligations with less real value than was called for by their tenor.

The same spirit has sometimes manifested itself in another way, that is, by increasing the value of coins without changing their names. But that has been done to compel the people to pay larger sums in taxes to an oppressive ruler. One of the worst of the Roman Emperors added largely to the weight of the *aurens*, a gold coin, a certain number of which the citizens were compelled to pay into the Imperial Treasury, thus largely adding to the real value of the people's contributions to the extravagance and vices of their tyrannical ruler. He wished to cheat the whole body of tax-payers: our silver remonetizers wish to cheat only creditors. On the same principle a tyrannical Roman ruler of Gaul, whose people were obliged to pay a monthly tribute, divided the year into 14 months, and added thereby 16 2-3 per cent. to his exactions.

History furnishes abundant instances of the application of the principles of our silver remonetizers, but, to the credit of modern Governments, it may be said these precedents are of old date. Nations possessed of the average amount of virtue and wisdom have not recently made a business of debasing their currency to avoid paying their just debts, nor to enable their citizens to do so. We trust the boasted model Republic will not initiate such a policy.

A. B.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1877.

MARRIED WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

The Boston *Herald* of Saturday says: "The recent Massachusetts law relating to the rights of married women in property is calculated to work injustice in some instances, as was shown by a case which came before Judge Colt, of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The plaintiffs were Charles W. Scates, of Haverhill, and his two daughters, and the defendants, Ann E. Scates, wife of Charles, and a real estate agent named Brown. The plaintiffs alleged a verbal agreement in 1867 between themselves and Mrs. Scates for the purchase of a lot of land and the erection of a house, in which they should reside. The land and the house cost about $3,000, of which sum Mrs. Scates furnished but $50, the remainder being contributed by her husband and daughters. The deed to the property was in the name of Mrs. Scates, and for 10 years the agreement worked satisfactorily to all parties, and for their mutual benefit. In the month of May last the aspect changed, by a separation on the part of Mrs. Scates from her husband, leaving him and her daughters in possession. In the month of July following Mrs. Scates asserted her ownership of the premises by leasing them to one Brown for the term of one year, and the latter brought a suit of ejectment against Mr. Scates and the daughters. This suit is now pending in Haverhill, and in the meantime counsel for Mr. Scates and his daughters brought a bill in equity to restrain Mrs. Scates from completing her purpose, and to determine the rights of power, urged the matter so strongly that the Judge granted an order of notice requiring Mrs. Scates to appear on Tuesday next and show cause why an injunction should not issue."

ATROCIOUS ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

A telegram from Quebec, 24th inst., to the Montreal *Witness*, says: "Attention has been drawn to the fact that there has been more than mere apathy in reference to the attempt made last June to wreck a train on the North Shore Railway. Yesterday another most diabolical scheme was laid to smash a ballast train on the same line, with about 30 people on board. During Wednesday night some malicious wreckers cut all but through the timbers of five or six trestles supporting the portion of the line near Port Neuf, which crosses a ravine 45 feet deep. A *habitant* accidentally discovered the deed before the train passed over in the morning, and signaled the engineer to stop, thus avoiding a terrible calamity, as the weight of two men would have caused it to give way. It is a remarkable fact that at the present moment strikes men's minds very vividly, that two months ago a solemn curse was uttered by Father Wynn, from the pulpit of St. Patrick's Church, against the North Shore Railway, its cars, their wheels, the rails, the platform, the ground they stand on, and everything connected with them. This occurred just after the announcement of a picnic over the line, proposed by the Emerald Independent Brass Band, which had incurred the displeasure of the father. The *Mercury* expresses no surprise that this course was, by some of the most ignorant and debased of the people, mistaken as a warrant to upset and pillage the trains under the idea that they were deprived of the divine protection and given over as a spoil to the destroyer."

SUMMER LIFE IN FRANCE.

A PYRENEAN WATERING-PLACE.

DRIVING THROUGH THE VALLEY OF THE LYS—A ROUGH ROAD UP THE MOUNTAIN—THE KING OF HOLLAND AS A TOURIST—A WEALTHY MAYOR—BROOK TROUT AND RARE WINES—THE RETURN TO PARIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1877.

I left Luchon in company with his Majesty the King of Holland, who was at that watering-place with a numerous suite, and our last few days were spent in promenades about the mountains. Among the most charming of the drives is that along the Vallée du Lys. The King and his officers went out in carriages drawn by four horses; the invited guests were on horseback. It is a ride of over 20 miles, *aller et retour*, but the scenery is so fine that one forgets the distance. Unfortunately, the clouds hung low upon the mountains the day that we were there, and we entered them before reaching the level of the Lilly Valley. At the further end is the Cascade d'Enfer, one of the finest waterfalls in the Pyrenees. There is a small auberge near the cascade, and here our party halted while a few of us mounted the heights on horseback. It was a curious sensation, and one that must be painful to delicate nerves and to timid natures. Winding up the mountain is a little path scarcely two feet wide, and running along a precipice hundreds of feet deep. To make matters worse the path is full of rolling stones. Two of our party dared not trust to our little mountain horses, and left them to climb up the cliff on foot, but I clung to my little animal, giving him free rein, and he carried me up and down without a single stumble. How he managed to avoid tripping upon those wet rolling stones is more than I can say, but he climbed up with the agility of a goat, and came down with an amount of caution that won my admiration. Probably he knew very well that a single misstep would be fatal to both of us. The Cascade d'Enfer is really imposing and even terrible. The torrent rushes over a mass of solid rock, and falls into a basin in a narrow rocky gorge more than 60 yards below. There is a short respite here, underneath the Pont d'Enfer, and then there is another fall of something over 40 yards, when the waters descend the Pique along the beautiful Vallée du Lys. The most astonishing thing about this is that the small brook trout, so abundant here, go over this tremendous waterfall without injury. They are caught in great numbers in the stream below, and I found them so delicious that I made my breakfast on them at the auberge. At the summit one sees the Maladetta and the glaciers of the Pyrenees. After gathering a few wild flowers, as one does in Alpine regions, we turned our horses' heads downward, and began the perilous descent. It was grand but moving, for there are moments when one reflects that instant death must result from a single misstep of the good animal that carries you so surely, and accidents are always possible. But our sure-footed animals carried us down in safety, and we arrived in time for the delicious spotted trout that had been prepared for our breakfast. These were washed down by some Johannisberger and Steinberger Cabinet that the King had sent up early in the morning. After breakfast we visited the Cascade du Cœur, where the falling waters form a typical heart, and late in the evening rode back to Luchon. Strange to say, our horses showed no signs of fatigue, though they had carried us over 20 miles, and made a very rude ascent of a mountain peak.

The next day we went up to the Lac d'Eau, a lake upon the summit of the mountains, and the next we breakfasted at the Hospice. The route to this place was made by Napoleon III. after the visit of the Prince Imperial. It offers a most delicious promenade, ascending continuously for some 10 miles, and the route is shaded with magnificent beeches, some of them the largest that I have ever seen. The road runs along a precipice over 200 feet in depth, but at the dangerous parts a parapet has been made. In our trip here we were accompanied by M. Tron, the Mayor of Luchon, and the Bonapartist candidate in the coming elections. He was familiar with every foot of the ground, and proved a most agreeable companion. I am happy to state that his Majesty made him an officer of the Order of the Eagle of Nassau, and on leaving Luchon remitted 5,000 francs to M. Tron for the poor of his commune.

We breakfasted at the Hospice, which is a simple auberge now, eating the delicious speckled trout and drinking Johannisbergér with Château Lafitte of 1858. M. Tron had also sent up some Spanish wines from his cellar, one of the best provided in the country. And while speaking of him, let me add that the visitor to Luchon who is an *amateur des belles choses* would do well to ask permission to visit his tapestries. In his saloons he has some of the finest pieces extant, and four or five that are worth more than $30,000. They are very remarkable, and I am sure that M. Le Maire would be happy to show them to any of my countrymen visiting his town. To resume my story, we had a splendid breakfast at the Hospice, where we saw some of the mountain dogs so useful in Winter, and thus visited the Cascade des Parisiens, so called, as one of our companions facetiously remarked, because made in Paris in the year 1832, and sent out to Luchon. Whenever and wherever made I can certify to the artistic value of the work. It is a most beautiful waterfall, in the midst of a beech forest. The water tumbles down from a great height upon a picturesque mass of rock, and the borders of the gorge are formed of moss-covered rocks that look like pictures, if one might be permitted to compare nature to art. At any rate, each rock would make a splendid picture if represented upon canvas. We took our siesta in the beech forest, and were lulled to sleep by the music of the cascade. The heat of the day over we went back to the hospice, encountering a party en route for the Porte de Venasque, ten hours further on, and in the cool of the afternoon began our descent, arriving at Luchon for dinner.

Thus time passes at this Pyrenean watering-place. In the early morning you bathe, and drink the nasty-tasting sulphurous water if it suits you; after breakfast you go into the mountains, returning at night thoroughly hungry; after dinner you listen to the band upon the Quinconces, or visit the Grand Circle, if as *amateur de la dame de pique*, and at a seasonable hour you seek your bed to sleep the sleep of the weary if not of the just. I could have spent two weeks more very agreeably in Luchon, but business called me back to Paris, and his Majesty was preparing to leave with all his household. We arrived in Paris after a fatiguing journey of 24 hours, and, after a day's sojourn at his château at Meudon, the King left for the Hague, where he arrived yesterday morning. After a most agreeable visit the invited guests returned to Paris, and to their ordinary occupations. I arrived in time to see the Marshal before his departure, for he was just starting off for another tour. Of course the object is to make an impression upon the people. To-day we have the Bonapartist demonstration at St. Augustine, and never before has there been so great a crowd on the 15th of August. Bonapartism is looking up again, and at this moment it that is the only party the Republicans have to fear. In my next I shall try to examine a little the political situation.

CHEAP FOOD AND LABOR FOR THE MASSES

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is well known to all intelligent persons that one of the principal causes of the high price of food is its transportation from the point of production to that of consumption. In a very able pamphlet by Hon. William J. McAlpine, addressed to the Chamber of Commerce, it is clearly shown that New-York is the great natural pathway between the West and the East, and, other things being equal, no other section of the country can ever compete with her. After canvassing the merits of the three great routes from Buffalo, Oswego, and the northern end of Lake Champlain, he gives estimates of the cost of making each a workable highway for vessels of 1,200 tons. Without giving an opinion as to the merits of either of these three routes, (excepting to say that it is not contradicted that each is practicable,) I now beg to make a suggestion in regard to the mode of raising the money for the construction of whichever highway may be decided upon. The parties interested are the New-England States, the State of New-York, Upper Canada, and the Western States lying north of the Ohio River, Kansas, Missouri, and the States north of them. The money should be raised on the same basis from each of these States, that is to say, a remitt

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ETHICS OF SCIENCE.

NATURAL LAW. AN ESSAY IN ETHICS. By EDITH SIMCOX. Volume IV. English and Foreign Philosophical Library. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. 1877.

We have fallen indeed upon new times when a cultivated, refined, and not undevout Englishwoman can write a book so radical as this, and a leading Boston publishing house finds advantage in giving it to the public in such handsome style. Here we have a fact more startling than we were prepared for, an attempt to construct a system of ethics without intuitive ideas or positive revelation, and to set forth the religion of the future without a personal God and the immortality of the soul. Here we have Spinoza come again and in petticoats, and with less positive faith than he had 200 years ago. Miss Simcox does not find any such object of devotion in the universe as the substance Spinoza called by the name of God with such rapture, but she presents the universe of nature and mind, the universum, as she calls it, as the supreme fact; and while she is by no means sure that it is so very good, she cannot think that it is very bad, and she urges us to make the best of it in our life and our worship. She does not read it geometrically as he did, but with the help of all the sciences, and she undertakes to show that however many of the old illusions the new science has taken away, it has left enough for us to study and to love, enough for us to live for and even to adore. How she makes out her case we will try briefly to show, and then say what we think of her bold essay.

She begins by explaining what she means by natural law; and here, as everywhere, she aims to remove the usual distinctions between nature and mind, and to trace out the same system of laws, through the kingdoms of nature and the faculties and experiences of human life. In her view, "law is a statement of constant relations posited by the nature of things." She does not rely upon the personal will of God as the foundation of natural law, but insists only upon the two essentials of a law—that the relation which it formulates should be constant, and that it should be the result of constant qualities in the things related. She accepts a personal subject of the law without accepting necessarily a personal law giver, and she treats the moral law very much as she treats the law of gravitation, which bears upon all persons and all things without implying of necessity any personal lawgiver. Law, morality, and religion are in her view statements of the constant necessities or modes of human conduct that are imposed upon man by his various objective relations. Law, in its ordinary sense, states the compulsion exercised on his will by other human wills; morality states the compulsion exercised from within his own nature in relation mainly to these other wills, while religion stands for the compulsion exercised on man by the strongest general influences of the universe, or by what Matthew Arnold calls the Not-Ourselves. Thus positive law is the rule for the actions, while moral law includes intention as well as act, and religion is the law of spiritual liberty, which reaches the inclinations as well as the will and deed.

The chapter on customary and positive law contains a great deal of careful study and fine thought, and one may accept its leading idea—that specific cases go before written statutes, and that all practical legislation has its roots in previous usages—without setting aside, as the author does, the Divine factor in the social order. She is not content either with the theological, the utilitarian, or the ideal derivation of laws; but she traces laws to the nature of things, and she is as sure of the right of society to make laws as she is sure of the right of fire to burn. Law is required by the irresistible force which she designates as the tendency of contemporary being—a definition well enough in its way, although it is very important for us, especially in these times, to know what we mean by contemporary being, and whether it is heads or heels; and if heads, what kind of heads, that are to make the laws that express the tendency of contemporary being, and what idea those heads have of the eternal law of justice whose "seat is the bosom of God."

The author introduces her valuable chapter on morality by a statement of the distinction between the law of nature scientifically rendered and human laws with their sense of constraint and the addition of consciousness to a real causal or fixed order of relations. She uses with emphasis the phrase "consciousness of causation," by which she means not merely the perception that a fixed order exists, but a direct consciousness of the steps in such order apart from the desire of the conscious subject. She does not mean to teach or imply that consciousness of causation is consciousness of being the source of causative purpose, but of being the subject of a causative tendency from the nature of things. Her definition of moral good has a certain elevation, although not the highest. It is not merely natural good or "the perfection of a thing of its kind by experience, nor sensible good or pleasure, the enjoyment of natural good; but it is the pursuit of natural good in face of all obstacles, such as come either from the imperfection of the organism, the imperfection of the world, or the instability of the specific type or standard of conduct and desire as receding with the evolution of new powers and purposes. She is not satisfied with the utilitarianism that rests upon the union between natural good and pleasure, but she insists upon the need of fidelity to the most perfect known standard, in spite of all difficulties. Morality thus begins with the consciousness of opposition between the nature of the individual and its environment, or the reaction of the man against the circumstances about him. The motives which are back of moral conduct—such as ambition, sympathy, love—may be traced at last to natural or physical causes, yet she regards them as none the less moral because effective in making man do his part in the social order. Good and evil are words that mean for her what our whole mind and heart approve or condemn, and it is the human will that is praised or blamed because moral obligation centres there, although she reminds us that we are no more the authors of our will power than of our constitution and stature. A hump back is an evil, although we did not make it; and a vice is an evil, although it may be inherited. Still, moral perfection is the deliberate pursuit of the elected best through every obstacle, within and without, in face of the moral evil, which is as much a historical fact as malice and crime.

The 80 pages upon Religion will have for most readers more interest than any other portion of the volume, because the subject is so important, and because it is treated with so much thought and feeling and with such remarkable study and recognition of the finer and deeper experiences of the devout life. Few of our preachers have gone further into the depths of the soul than this Positivist apostle of Evolution, who has looked into the pages of a Kempis and of St. John of the Cross as earnestly as into the pages of Herbert Spencer and Matthew Arnold. Yet she is wonderfully set in her extreme radicalism, and she cannot even agree with Arnold and Spencer in regarding the supreme reality unknowable, but she regards it as constantly making itself known in all our observations of nature and life, and very much like everything that we know. To her the religious sentiment is the going out of the whole emotional nature of the self toward that which is the not-self, and it is complete according as the self is conscious of being under the power of the collective influences of the not-self. She looks to science as the best means for bringing the universe to bear upon this emotion, and she regards science as culminating in the knowledge of the best tendencies in the natural world. In her own language, "these tendencies are not persons or entities, but they are perfectly natural and legitimate objects of feeling, and in proportion to the sensibility of men to those natural influences, which 'make for righteousness,' will be their affection for the powers which have called and chosen them for the service of the best, *i. e.*, their religious reverence for the supreme not-self." There can be no doubt of the strength of the subjective element in religious feeling, or in the human need and faculty of love and reverence. The question is as to what object we can love and revere in place of the personal God; and the author tries to make it out that the universe is to be regarded as this object by the wisdom and piety of the future. Even the intense sense of personality, which is so natural to men and women, is to help out the new religion by enabling us to cherish our human characters as personal mirrors of the larger not-self, or as helps to a devout recognition of the infinite all. Yet no man nor woman, nor all humanity living or dead, is sufficient to represent the supreme not-self, which comprehends all being, existence, nature and life, things and persons. The author's religion practically seems to be a kind of humanitarian socialism. In her own words, "it is agreement, outspoken agreement, a friendship as brotherly as in primitive religions, between all those who have one faith in human nature, one hope in human effort, one God in the soul's vision of a perfect light, and, alas, one baptism of sin, sorrow, and privation, from which few of us emerge without wounds, stain, or discouragement."

The four chapters which follow and treat of the natural history of altruism, the natural sanction of morality, social and individual perfection, and conclusions pro and con, run very much in the paths already pointed out. Altruism, or regard for others, is seen to come very naturally from the pursuit of good objects in society; rectitude is shown to be the way to the best ends; personal completeness is found in the true social order, and in the future of civilization it may be seen that under a comprehensive and just public opinion, in view of the duties of men to each other, the claims from this quarter may be as infinite and pressing as the demands of any imaginary creator. Great as the new burden of duty will be, the help will be in proportion, for it is to be borne in common. The law that is binding upon one is binding upon all, and every service that is rendered may be repaid a thousand fold. No new heaven is needed to make life happy; and the author ends her book with a touch of poetry that hints of a good beyond the limit of her too earthly creed: "Heaven and hell are names or visions; the earth is ours—here a hell of sensuality and hardened cruelty, there a heaven of love and beauty and wisdom, with a tender smile upon her gracious lips, and yearning prophecy in the melting depths of her unfathomable eyes."

This work is remarkable more as a thoughtful and earnest and sometimes eloquent application of the Positive Philosophy that accepts facts and relations and ignores final causes rather than as an original contribution to that philosophy. It is especially valuable in bringing home to us the results of this bold school of thinking and trying to make it square with our daily life and our habitual methods. As a woman's book it is quite telling, and it will show to many sagacious men the real bearing of ideas that they have often heard or read listlessly. As a woman's book, moreover, it shows what advances the new thought has made, since a woman rarely accepts a system until it has taken strong hold of the human mind, and it is felt by her as a human power as well as accepted by her as an intellectual faith. We must make up our minds to this result, and accept the undoubted fact that we have fallen upon new times, and the age of positive science has come and is battling away at the foundations of all old ideas and institutions. Conservative thinkers, however, are not to be frightened by the new crusade, but they are bound to look well to their posts and their arms, and see that a good cause does not suffer by their neglect of their own just methods or by their failure to turn the methods of their adversaries against them, and to beat them upon their own fields of science. The friends of science who also are believers in the Supreme God as the First Cause of the universe, and as the source of all life and intelligence, are at liberty alike to note the defective science of this pretentious book, and to condemn its utter neglect of the highest facts of the universe and of the best experience of mankind. A few remarks must suffice in order to state impressions that might easily fill a volume.

While Miss Simcox does not in set form declare and try to prove any definite system of nature or principles of science, she takes for granted one of the extreme theories of the universe. Thus, what can well be more dogmatic and less justified by severe science than a statement like this on page 41 "As the animal eye is made by the action of the light which it perceives upon specially organized matter, so the animal mind is made by the perceptions it registers through a still higher development of the vital mechanism." How does the author know all this? It is theory and not science. There is no proof that the light makes the eye, or that mind—whether of the animal kind or any other—is the result of mechanism. Science in its highest teachers does not presume to tell us how the eye was made or how conscious mind came. The position is still invincible that life is the necessary condition of life, and that no material mechanism can produce animal vitality or conscious intelligence. What ages of evolution may do imagination may conjecture, but positive science cannot prove; and even if it could be shown that all organization has been gradually developed from lowest forms to highest, by apparently inherent law, the question still remains as to the relation of this inherent law to the eternal spirit and the Omnipotent Will. Prof. Benjamin Peirce, of Harvard University, who is called the best mathematical head in this country, in a recent address has well put this point of the relation of law to religion:

> "That all animals have succeeded each other under law is the whole of the development theory. That is all that science has to do with it. Science merely studies what the order is and what the law is. It does not go behind that point. There is the question behind: How is the law executed? Is it executed immediately by the act of the Creator? Does He at every moment interfere, and when I will to act does He carry out my will? Or does He place the law under secondary causes, so that it is carried out in that way? That is no question of science; it belongs to philosophy in general. It is a question of religion if you will, but science is not in any way affected by it, whatever may be your decision. It is no part of the Darwinian theory, of the development theory, or any other theory of the universe."

Our author goes far beyond the bounds of such science by at once affirming a theory of the universe as a fact, and by adding the dogma of atheism to a theory of speculative science. She does as wrongly, and perhaps worse, in her general habit of letting down all the moral and spiritual facts and experiences of man to the plane of matter, and of trying to reduce all spirit to matter, all metaphysics to physics. This is the vice of her whole school. She goes beyond her oracle, Spinoza, in this respect; for, while he lets all ideal thinking down into the forms of geometry, she does not leave to us any eternal substance or absolute being, but abandons us to the play of the atoms and to the unconsciousness of what may come from them, with some hope that good may turn in the end. She gives up theology and metaphysics for what she calls science, but her science is as dogmatic as any theology and as speculative as any metaphysics, with far less of ideal wisdom and spiritual enthusiasm than either. She begins with matter, and while earnest to see and help on the evolution of the perfection that is called moral and spiritual, she is not sure of any satisfactory future good on earth, and she does not see clearly that the end of the universe may be better than the beginning, which was dust, or less than dust. She believes, in her way, in the universe; but she has no positive faith as to what it may evolve, and she tempts us to ask "whether a God may not be evolved, and if she is sure that it may not be a Satan." Moreover, strong and decided as is the author's recognition of the historical factors of all progress and of the transmission of natural and intellectual elements of life, her rendering of history is made superficial and inadequate by her disparagement or neglect of the moral and spiritual factors in time. Without religion the records of the human law are an absurdity, and man is not man without positive religious ideas and motives. Faith belongs to our race, and it was as much a part of the highest Greek culture as of the Hebrew and Christian devotion, and faith was the root of virtue as of worship. Thus Sophocles spoke of the "firm unwritten laws of the just gods:"

> "These are not of to-day
> Or yesterday, but through all ages live."

and Plato in the fourth book of his laws, his code of ethics, makes the Athenian say, "God is the measure of all things in a sense far higher than any man could be, as the common saying affirms. And he who would be dear to God must, as far as is possible, be like him and such as He is." Now a faith akin to this belongs to our human nature, and has gone into history, and is part of the life of our race. Christianity is its consummation, for this allows us to accept all that is truly human and all that is purely divine as our religion. As the greatest master of ethics in our time, Richard Rothe, has said, "Christ is the sunrise of God in history," and in Christ he finds at once the light of wisdom, and the solar force of virtue. So, then, it is false history as well as poor science to ignore the divine factor in experience, and to deny to the Spirit of God all power in the evolutions of the ages, and to find that power only in material things and their relations.

Nor does this essay in ethics look any better when tested by the standard of results. How it falsifies and belittles the human mind to rob it of its power of looking into the intention as into the efficient causes of things. The history of man is a blank, if we are not allowed to look for the purposes that men have had in view in their thoughts and labors, their efforts and sacrifices, and if we are allowed only to contemplate the blind forces that drove them on to their work and their doom. Is the history of the universe any more generous and luminous to us when we are deprived, as by this author's principles, of the liberty of tracing out the intentions of the Supreme Mind in the final causes of the structures and functions that appear in the kingdom of nature and culminate in man? We know very well indeed that the study of final causes is apt to be very misguided, and that fancy and superstition set their own ends in place of the ends of God and nature, and are wise or foolish beyond the teaching of the facts. But why abdicate a power because it is abused? Why deny that we can see any real aim in the universe because too many aims have been imagined? Nay, we abdicate the human mind itself the moment we succeed in stopping the search for aims; and when a so-called philosopher of our day tells us that the universe has not any end or purpose, while we see that every little flower and bird has an obvious purpose, and how marvelously the bird and flower are conjoined to each other, the common sense of mankind tells such philosopher that if every thing means something, all things must mean more, and that the Almighty God is the only explanation of the universe in its first cause and its final causes—the Almighty God who is none the less personal because His personality is not limited as our own.

Miss Simcox does not see or recognize any God. She says: "There is no God to make the rough way smooth. But though the struggle is hard, victory is always possible to the single lover of truth and rectitude." Surely the victory is not easier to her because there is no God to smooth the way, and every system of ethics is robbed of its heart and life when the sense of duty and the resolve of virtue find no light or motive in the Supreme Being, who is the eternal light and the undying love. There are apparently men and women who do what they think to be right without any reference to God's will, but it remains to be seen whether these have not been educated under religious sanction; and the result will probably show that, like this accomplished author and her associates, they have carried into the camp of atheism the nurture and habit of their Christian Church and home, and, reversing the method of the Hebrews of the Exodus, they have spent the treasures of Israel in the camp and courts of the Egyptians.

What is to come of this godless study of nature which this remarkable book presents and represents it is not easy to say. Yet, without much doubt, it is the part of calm, scholarly, and devout wisdom to believe that in the end the new realm of knowledge and theory thus opened will be possessed by a godly faith and virtue, and that in time the antagonism between science and religion will be lost in a synthesis that shall reconcile all differences and accept nature and human life within the catholicity of culture and Christianity. Study and striving of themselves may not do this, although they may touch and invigorate a power beyond themselves in the new ages as in the old.

The Eternal Spirit is greater and stronger than His children, and possesses them more than they possess Him, a truth which gives us more hope for students of science than they have for themselves.

SERPENT AND SIVA WORSHIP AND MYTHOLOGY IN CENTRAL AMERICA, AFRICA, AND ASIA, AND ORIGIN OF SERPENT WORSHIP. Two Treatises. By ISAAC CLARKE, LL. D., and C. STANILAND WAKE, M. A. I. Edited by ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D. New-York: J. W. BOUTON.

Three learned gentlemen in combination present us here with their ideas on the ancient theme of the serpent, the symbol of so many ethnic superstitions. The treatises are republished from the *Journal of the Anthropological Society* of Great Britain and Ireland, and prefaced by an introduction from the editor. The book, elegantly printed and presented in stiff paper covers, has the undeniable merit of being a brief one, comprising only 46 pages, while it contains an amount of information and suggestion which might have been drawn out and dressed up in an octavo of 500; and all the more easily that the authors have intertwined their subject of "the spirited sly snake" with the race origins and race migrations attributed to several old families of men, and discussed the Turanians, Dravidians, Aryans, Semites, and other ethnic nomenclatures.

In treating his subject Mr. Clarke quotes Prof. W. M. Gabb's valuable paper (published in the proceedings of the American Philosophical Society) on the "Indian Tribes and Languages of Costa Rica," and presents a list of the tribes who still, on the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of the Isthmus, preserve the remains of their ancient forms of speech. These are the Bribris, Cabecars, Urens, Changinas, and Valley family, all very white in complexion and numbering about 1,300 persons, many of whom use stone axes with wooden handles—altogether a very interesting group of Aborigines. Their words will be a great help to the study of comparative philology; and in this connection Mr. Clarke well observes: "It is when we learn the thought which governed the application of a word that we know how the human mind operated in the prehistoric epoch." His comparison of the vocabularies of Costa Rica and those of Africa and India tends to show that the people of Bribri and the other tribes must have got their ideas and speech from the older world, especially from Africa. The powerful immemorial custom of the Atlantic—the *Draught* ("wind,") would have a good deal to do with such a state of things.

In these essays a number of ancient words, from the Hebrew and other sources, are quoted and compared in a manner that must interest the ethnologists, philologists, and other critics of literary ancientry. But while the names for the Serpent are proved to have been, in many places those for God, the Sun, Eve, Seth, Python, &c., there is no attempt to explain the reason why such a curious cult should have made its way over such vast surfaces of the globe, and why men should have especially chosen for their reverence such a very repulsive sort of animal—serpent, snake, worm or dragon. And yet the *raison d'etre* of the serpent-fetich or the serpent-god will be plain enough by and by, and it will help to explain the existence of all the other mythological animals so fantastically played with and interpreted by men in the infancy of the race or the world, viz., the cow, the lamb or sheep, the beetle, the hawk, the bull, the horse, the dove, the fish, the cat, the dog, the crocodile, the wolf, and a crowd of others traceable in the classic and Asiatic records, and among the tribes of Africa and America. That idolatry of animals existed everywhere in the world, showing that it must have been suggested by some grotesque logic which would be very natural and suitable to the notions of people in the condition of semi-barbarians. That logic may be discovered in the imperfection and poverty of early speech. It was a wild growth of language, the divinest agency of nature, a thing which has in all ages of the world, early or late, been turned and twisted to sanction the fanciful wanderings of the human intellect and all the forms of human superstition. Among the earliest utterances of men would be the names for "child," and this was bestowed upon everything born, whether of the human, the quadruped, or the reptile tribe; and we accordingly find that in all old languages, living or dead, the words for the baby served for the animal cub and the offspring of the grub. "Create" and "Creator" were words shaped from some word for baby, and *eroth*—the Egyptian word for child—will serve as proof as well as any other. The human being, in fact, came to recognize his own name as child and man in the name originally given to every living thing, and the observant mythologists of a later age, finding that the terms for "men," "animals," "origin," and "Creator" were very nearly the same, made out their supernaturalism accordingly. Religion, in fact, grew by degrees out of *paronomasia*, or "punning"—the first literary exercise of our race in early ages or stages of language; so that after a time an increasing swarm of double meanings covered the entire surface of what may be termed literature, a foot deep, and prepared that bewildering field of archaic inquiry in which our learned men have been always going astray. The oldest writings on record carry a crowd of puns on almost every page, and the most learned people of antiquity have recognized a kind of divinity in *paronomasia*. The pun was actually the first figure of human speech; and it will yet give us a key to unlock the door of the Pyramids and read the riddle of the Sphinx. The *totems* of all human tribes were puns. The term *totem* (the Lycyian *tedeeme*) meant, and means, "children," "family;" not alone of men, but of the animals—such as wolf, bear, bull, and all the rest; and thus the men of the early races accustomed themselves to have a common sort of kindly feeling for those creatures. In this way they came to adopt their *totems*, which were, certainly, the rudiments of all supernaturalism. Worship began on very low ground, very probably. The *totem* (an Asiatic word) has been represented by *fetiche* in Africa, and by *kobong* in Australia; and it was the *lar* of the Etruscans, this fact showing that the idea had its origin in the household—in a sentiment of love and relationship, and not of terror. The Hebrews knew what the *totem* meant; and their women pronounced it *dudaim*, as the rabbis tell us. Rachel, going from her own tribe to that of her husband, Jacob, carried away with her some *totems*, or *teraphim* (a word in which we may perceive the old term "tribe.") She might have had among them one or two more in the shape of her own name, ("sheep" or "lamb,") and these would fairly belong to herself, and not to Laban. The serpent was originally a *totem*, or *lar*, the honored symbol of a family or tribe, before it was raised to the position of a deity. It carried with it a household significance, and was regarded as the bringer of health, good fortune, and other blessings to its namesakes. It was also regarded as a wise animal, because its names had, and still have, a resemblance to men's ancient words for "talk" and "knowledge." It was, in fact, a good and blessed creature in the huts and caverns of the early tribes. The Hebrews honored it as a healer; and it is to be noted that Shelley, the poet, always speaks of it with a respect and tenderness which seemed, in the opinion of a great many, to show that the man loved perversity in all things. But he had the true insight of antiquity, a thing wanting, apparently, in the mind of Mr. Fergusson, who, in his book on *Serpent and Tree Worship*, expresses a kind of wonder that the old races could have such ideas of such a poisonous and ugly animal. He gives in another place his opinion that the serpent might have received its honors on account of the brilliancy of its eyes—a piece of shrewdness which, as well as the preceding sentiment, seems to show his unfitness to handle such a curious theme.

LONG RANGE GUNS WANTED.

A Puget Sound paper has this: "The most amusing paragraph we have seen in the dispatches for a long time appeared last Saturday. [Aug. 11.] It said that the Cabinet had been in session the day before, and after disposing of Sitting Bull, they proceeded to 'discuss the question of danger to the inhabitants in the vicinity of Puget Sound on account of the threatened Indian outbreaks, and decided to send a man-of-war to that place from San Francisco.' We imagine it will require guns of a longer range than those carried by our naval fleet to be of much use in case that ship does come. One of Krupp's 20-inch monsters would be on a par with a pop-gun. When we note the fact that the nearest Indian disturbances have been at least 300 miles from Puget Sound, we recognize that the kindness of heart of President Hayes' Cabinet presents an exceeding contrast to their geographical knowledge. Now, then, if they will direct that the commandant at Fort Alcatraz shall keep a close watch upon the hostiles, and see that his guns are ready for instant use in case of an attack upon the 'inhabitants in the vicinity of Puget Sound,' we shall feel that the General Government has at last awakened to a sense of its duty toward the exposed settlements."

AN ENTHUSED TENNESSEEAN.

Somebody connected with the Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Dispatch* was overcome in shaking hands with Alexander H. Stephens. He says: "To look on one thus endowed, who presents little else than a spiritual existence, is doubly interesting. And it was in this mood we went to shake hands with the fragile great Georgian. We had no idea we could do him the slightest favor; we had none to ask. We took the little, cold, bony hand, exchanged a few commonplaces, and passed on, wondering how in the nature of things it could be that this exhausted little frame was the organ of so young and fresh and forcible an intellectual power."

THE PACIFIC SUBSIDIES.

FACTS BEARING ON THE SUBJECT.

WHY PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY SHOULD NOT BE FURTHER ENDOWED—THE OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL COMPANY PLAYING A GAME OF BLUFF—VAST COST OF CARRYING THE CHINA MAILS.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The attempt of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to procure from Congress a renewal of their subsidy of $500,000 per annum for ten years, which was defeated in the last Congress, is to be renewed at the coming session. The original subsidy, which expired at the close of last year, was granted in 1865, to continue for 10 years from the beginning of a monthly mail service from San Francisco to Japan and China. It has subsequently lapsed by limitation of time, after a ten years' trial, and inasmuch as the company now seeks a renewal of these large annual payments from the public Treasury, it may be useful to review the transactions of the past term, and endeavor to ascertain what compensation, if any, the public has received for its liberal endowment of $5,000,000 to the steam-ship company—for which it has received a direct return of less than $150,000 in postages on mail matter received and sent by the steamers. The direct loss to the public on the old subsidy is, therefore, $4,850,000, and if the loss of interest on the payments is added, the amount will exceed the round $5,000,000 granted and paid. Truly, a heavy penalty paid for the government's share of the loss on this abortive steam-ship enterprise.

When the Pacific Mail Company entered into the China mail contract, the company was in a very flourishing condition. It was paying large annual dividends to its shareholders, and setting aside a large and steadily increasing reserve fund. Its shares were worth from 100 to 150 per cent. premium at the Stock Exchange, and its property, outside of its investment in steam-ships, was valued at $7,000,000 to $10,000,000; invested in valuable real estate in San Francisco and New-York, and in interest-bearing securities.

The nominal capital of the company was increased to $20,000,000, and new shares issued to provide funds for establishing the China Line. Four large steam-ships were built for the trans-Pacific service, and several smaller steamers were taken from the company's coastwise line, to run on the branch line from Japan to Shanghai. Two large side-wheel ships were subsequently added to the main line, and, altogether, fully $8,000,000 of the company's capital was invested in its China Line between 1865 and 1872. This large investment has shrunk to less than $300,000. Four large steamers—Great Republic, China, Alaska, and Colorado—are on hand, but they are superseded in the China trade by iron screw-steamers, and, being useless for any other trade, their only value is in their materials and fittings, and their destination is the ship-breaker's yards. These steamers have never paid in the trade for which they were built—even with their large government subsidy they have been a constant annual expense to the company, and $9,000,000 would probably not cover the total loss to the company in its struggle to keep up its China Line under its contract of 1865. Since that date the capital of the company (reckoned by the market value of its shares) has shrunk from $40,000,000 to $4,000,000, all its property outside of its steam-ships has been sold, and when the present management (the best the company has had in many years) took charge of its affairs in May, 1876, they found it upon the verge of bankruptcy, with pressing debts amounting to upward of $2,000,000. All this, notwithstanding it is claimed that the coastwise line has steadily paid a surplus of $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 a year over its expenses. A part of that surplus was no doubt taken to build the two large iron steamers which have superseded the wooden steamers on the China Line, by which the capital invested in the China Line was increased to nearly $3,000,000 over and above the amount already stated.

It is obvious that Congress acted wisely in withholding any further endowment to the steam-ship company, and that the grant of a new endowment will be an injustice to the tax-payers of the country, inasmuch as the continued maintenance of the line does not benefit one citizen in any 50,000 who would be taxed to contribute to the subsidy, and the services to be rendered bear no proportion to the amount of compensation asked for. A fair examination of the cost of our ocean mail services in all directions will establish the justice of this opinion, while a review of the steam-ship traffic between San Francisco and China justifies the assertion that nearly all the profits and advantages attaching to the enterprise go to benefit the Pacific railroads, and the Chinese immigrants and residents upon the Pacific coast, and that the chief and best paying branch of the business is the importation of Chinese coolies.

AMERICAN POSTAL SERVICE WITH CHINA.

The cost of the foreign postal service of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, was $772,044, of which sum the Pacific Mail Company received $500,000 for its monthly China and Japan mail. The entire cost of our foreign mails (exclusive of China and Japan) was, therefore, $272,044, or a little more than one-half the sum paid to the Pacific Mail Company. The total cost of all our trans-Atlantic mails was $172,343, a little over one-third the sum paid for our China and Japan mails, the former being dispatched four times per week, the latter once a month. We sent to Europe letters weighing 89,288,897 grammes, which, at 10 grammes to the letter, gives 8,928,889 letters, and newspapers weighing 340,659,887 grammes, equal to about 9,000,000 papers. In the same year we sent to China and Japan 96,717, and received from there 159,717, letters, on which the postage amounted to $13,456; there was also collected on newspapers and commercial circulars $5,233, making a total of $18,679, from which the Occidental and Oriental Company received $2,531, leaving $16,149, minus the overland postage, to the credit side of the account with the Pacific Mail Company, against the debit of $500,000. As the mails were about equally divided between the Pacific Mail Company and the Occidental and Oriental Company, the citizens of the United States were taxed about $4 per letter or dollar on every letter carried by the Pacific Mail steamers.

One thousand is a very liberal estimate of the number of American citizens who have social or business relations with China and Japan, assuming that each one writes two and receives two letters a month, via San Francisco, their letters will number 48,000 per annum, or less than one-fifth of the total, the other four-fifths being received and sent by Chinamen temporarily resident in the United States. It is rather a bold proposition to ask the tax-paying citizens of the United States to contribute $500,000 per annum to the support of this correspondence.

THE TRANS-PACIFIC STEAM TRADE.

While San Francisco possesses the great advantage of proximity to China and Japan, as compared with the distance of those countries from the Eastern States and Europe, it labors under the very serious disadvantage of being far removed from the centres of manufacturing industry, and of having few productions within its reach (other than silver and quicksilver) that are in demand in the trans-Pacific countries.

Overland transportation to San Francisco is too costly to permit the shipment of the manufactures of New-England and New-York to China and Japan. The productions of the Atlantic States will, therefore, continue to be shipped by the long sea route round the Cape of Good Hope, or via the Suez Canal. Consequently there are few merchants, manufacturers, or other citizens who have any special interest in supporting steam lines across the Pacific Ocean.

The value of exports (exclusive of treasure) from San Francisco to China in 1876 was $2,982,590; of this value $978,060 was in quicksilver and $850,000 in flour, leaving something under $1,200,000 for miscellaneous cargo, made up mainly of unsalable odds and ends of California stocks, and dried fish, fungus, and other delicacies shipped by Chinamen to their friends at home. A few sail vessels were cleared for Hong Kong, but the bulk of the export was carried by the steamers, and was divided as follows between the two companies: Pacific Mail steamers, 8,352 tons, averaging 712 2-3 tons per voyage; Occidental and Oriental steamers, 13,152 tons, average per steamer, 1,097 tons. The exports to Japan only reached $421,821 in value, and 2,657 tons in bulk, being under $18,000 in value and 110 tons in bulk per steamer. The treasure shipments for the year were $4,589,533 by Pacific Mail steamers and $3,809,818 by Occidental and Oriental steamers. The profits on the treasure shipments go to the English bankers and Chinese merchants in San Francisco and the owners of the Bonanza mines in Nevada. It is obvious that this export trade is not of sufficient value to the citizens of the United States to call for a contribution from them of $500,000 per annum, or even of $50,000 per annum, for its support. The value of all imports from China to San Francisco in 1876 was $4,179,277, of which $2,776,200 was in rice and $400,000 in opium for the use of the Chinese residents in the Pacific States. The quantity of tea imported into San Francisco was 1,095,800 pounds from China and 17,556,236 pounds from Japan, together 18,652,036 pounds in 16,400,979 pounds of which came East overland by railroad, leaving 2,251,057 pounds for consumption in the Pacific States, a large proportion of this last being imported by Chinese merchants for Chinese consumption, and not passing through the hands of American importers, dealers, or consumers.

The import of teas measures in bulk about 17,000 tons of 40 cubic feet, which, if distributed equally over the 24 voyages of the two companies, gives only 700 tons each voyage. It thus appears that the cargo trade between San Francisco and China and Japan is not sufficient for the support or even one steam line using ships of the great tonnage of the Pacific Mail steamers, and that economical steamers, of half their tonnage, would be more profitable and better adapted to the trade requirements of the route. The secret of the employment of the large steamers on a route which supplies only a small cargo traffic, is explained in the company's desire to encourage and accommodate the traffic in Chinese immigration, which is by far the most lucrative branch of this China business. The fare is $50 on a Chinese steerage passenger to or from Hong Kong and San Francisco, and it costs but a trifling sum to feed a Chinaman on the voyage. In 1874 and 1875 the Pacific Mail steamers frequently brought over 1,000 immigrants on a single trip. Last year the importation had fallen off to 16,000, owing to the opposition of the San Francisco people to the increasing influx of Chinese. Seven thousand returned to China. As nearly all were adults, paying full fare, the steamers received an average of about $47,000 per voyage. It is obvious that the regular steam lines between San Francisco and China greatly stimulate and facilitate the immigration of Chinese into the Pacific States, and that it is the direct interest of the companies to encourage the increase of that immigration. Without entering into a discussion of the "Chinese question" here, it may be observed that a very large majority of the people of the Pacific States, in which majority is included the most intelligent and considerate citizens of California, believe that the further influx of Chinese should be checked and discouraged by national legislation; that its continuance in a large volume is an evil which should be abated, and that it interferes with the interests and good morals of the American working classes of their community. Public opinion throughout the United States is opposed to Chinese immigration, and there can be no doubt that if public opinion is permitted to be heard upon the question it will pronounce very decidedly against any grant of money from the public treasury to assist and encourage a company which derives its chief income from the obnoxious traffic.

The Occidental and Oriental Steam-ship Company is a sub-organization of the owners and managers of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. It is run in the interest of its parent company as a feeder to supply east-bound freight, and to keep the through China traffic under the control of the railroad company and away from the Panama Railroad by operating as a check upon the Pacific Mail, should that company show a disposition to give its through business to its coastwise steamers and the Panama route. The traffic supplied by the two lines is estimated to be worth $250,000 to $300,000 per annum to the Central and Union Pacific Railroads. The Occidental and Oriental Company employs three chartered English steamers, the Oceanic, 3,700 tons; Gaelic, 2,500 tons, and Belgic, 2,500 tons, formerly in the White Star Line between this port and Liverpool. The Belgic and Gaelic are very economical steamers, and are said to pay their way with the traffic receipts. They are certainly better adapted to the limited trade between San Francisco and China than the large and expensive ships of the Pacific Mail Company, except in the transportation of Chinese immigrants. There is also a large saving of invested capital, as the three steamers of the Occidental and Oriental Line cost less than the single City of Tokio. The Occidental and Oriental steamers carried the United States mails last year. For the sea postage on mail matter carried, under the general act of Congress providing for the transportation of our foreign mails, they claim to have carried 456 packages of mail matter, against 478 packages carried by Pacific Mail steamers, and to have received $2,531, against $500,000 paid to the Pacific Mail. At the close of last year the Occidental and Oriental Company notified the Postmaster-General that its ships would no longer carry mails for the sea postage, and it is now an applicant for a subsidy of $500,000 per annum. The two companies are thus asking $1,000,000 per annum (which they are pleased to term a reasonable compensation) for carrying about 1,000 packages of mail matter, being at the rate of $1,000 per package, said packages averaging less in weight than barrels of flour, which the companies are glad to carry for $1 per barrel. These truly modest and liberal proposals come from applicants who have already received subsidies from their fellow-citizens, amounting in the one case to the large sum of $27,000,000, upon which the recipients steadily refuse to pay interest, throwing the charge for the same upon the United States Treasury, and in the other case to $5,000,000, which has been expended with no better result than flooding the Pacific States with Chinese coolies.

THE FORCIBLE TRANSFER OF OUR CHINESE TRADE FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

This is an enterprise which has no just or reasonable claims upon the people of the States lying east of the Mississippi, and is an experiment which Congress should refuse to assist by granting money subsidies to the transportation companies who are striving to effect such a transfer for their own profit. The business thus given to San Francisco is abstracted from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; the traffic thus given to the Pacific railroads is abstracted from the traffic of the railroads of New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and other Eastern and Middle States. Such a transfer of the importations of tea and silk can only benefit the corporations that would control the transportation, together with a few persons connected with them in San Francisco, and perhaps a few tea importers and dealers in the far Western cities. It is, of course, entirely legitimate and fair for these several parties to combine to divert the trade from the old channels, but to ask for large Government bounties (contributed mainly by Eastern people) to help forward their selfish enterprise is a shameless proposition, which should be met by a prompt, severe, and final condemnation by Congress and the public.

In November last, a memorial to Congress was gotten up in the interest of the Pacific Mail in San Francisco. It asks for a renewal of the subsidy of $500,000 per annum, which the memorialists modestly term "moderate aid." It was signed by some 50 respectable citizens of San Francisco. The memorial is thickly padded with patriotic sentiments, and appeals to Congress to aid in maintaining the supremacy of "our flag" against the competition of British steam-ships, backed by the British Government, &c.

One paragraph declares that "our flag is proudly borne on the Pacific by our company. It is in behalf of that one company that the undersigned solicit," &c. This all sounds very nice and patriotic, but, singular to relate, just three days later appeared a memorial to Congress in favor of the British line, (Occidental and Oriental Company,) in which Congress is asked to "place three steamers (British flag included) on the same terms as the Pacific Mail steamers," by giving them $500,000 per annum subsidy. This anti-American flag memorial was signed by 25 of the most prominent signers of the spread-eagle memorial of the Pacific Mail. One other paragraph in the memorial of the Pacific Mail Company deserves mention. It is this: "We respectfully represent that the sustaining of a great company, whose officers and seamen are our brothers and fellow-citizens, is an act worthy the legislature of a great country." The cool impudence of the above will be appreciated when it is stated that the crews of the Pacific Mail steamers on the Pacific Ocean (on the coastwise as well as on the China line) are Chinamen; they are manned with Chinese sailors, Chinese firemen and coal passers, Chinese cooks and stewards. Chinese labor is employed in every department on ship and on shore, to the exclusion of American labor.

The respectable signers of the memorial doubtless signed it with a superficial glance over its contents, but the getters up of the memorial deserve to be openly and severely rebuked for their attempting to gain money by a false pretense. A similar offense perpetrated by a tradesman would subject the offender to arrest and imprisonment.

REFUSAL TO CARRY MAILS.

The refusal of the Occidental and Oriental Company to carry the United States mails for the s

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 27, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—DANITES, OR THE HEART OF THE SIERRAS—Mr. McKee Rankin, B. T. Ringgold, Vining Bowers, Miss Kitty Blanchard.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—AH SIN—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—PINK DOMINOS—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Dietz.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OXYGEN—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

EAGLE THEATRE.—MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE POOR OF NEW-YORK—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day for the Middle States and New-England north-east to south-east winds, stationary or higher temperature, partly cloudy weather and occasional light rains, with rising, possibly followed at the northern stations by falling barometer.

An interesting account is given in our columns this morning of the mode by which the Tammany managers raise funds for election purposes through their facile tools in the Corporation Attorney's office. Any one who knows the extreme confusion in which our Municipal Government is carried on, and the entire lack of distinct responsibility which marks it, will readily understand how such contemptible persecution as our report describes can be pursued with impunity. There are many ways in which officers intrusted with the power of civil prosecution can make themselves a terror to innocent citizens, without the latter being able to either resist or expose the fraud. When officers of this stamp form part of an organization as compact and relentless as that of Tammany, there is no limit to the plundering which they can indulge in under the forms of law. At the same time, it is notorious that the real duties of the Corporation Attorney's office are grossly neglected in the very direction in which he appears to be so busy. While he is levying his piratical contributions on the unfortunate persons whom he chooses to select as "obstructors" of the highways, the streets are constantly and most inconveniently obstructed by those who, for one reason or another, secure his favor or his neglect.

The Bureau of Statistics has published its comparative statement of imports and exports for the seven months ending with July. The values given are specie. For the entire period in this year the exports of merchandise have increased over the corresponding period last year by $10,366,403, or 3.21 per cent.; the imports have increased by $35,246,381, or 13.4 per cent. The excess of merchandise exported over merchandise imported last year was $59,300,024. This year it is but $35,422,046. This change is still more conspicuous in the trade for July, when the exports fell off slightly and the imports increased a little over 33 1-3 per cent., and instead of an excess of exports of $9,236,241 which we had last year, give us this year an excess of imports of $2,480,767. Turning to the specie movement we find that while we have exported only $37,680,460 this year, against $42,677,790 last year, we have imported $12,618,549 this year, against only $6,320,765 last year, reducing the excess of exports from $36,357,025 to $25,061,911—a difference of $11,295,114. The total amount of the transactions with foreign countries for the first seven months of 1877 is $680,007,557. For a corresponding period in 1876 it was $634,186,319, an increase for this year, so far, of $45,811,238, or 7.2 per cent. These figures sustain in the main the deductions we drew the other day from the English Board of Trade returns for the same period.

It is now announced that M. GAMBETTA is to be prosecuted by the French Government for his speech at Lille, and that the newspapers which have published the speech will be prosecuted also. This is in strict accordance with the absurd policy of repression adopted by the present Ministry. M. GAMBETTA'S speech was not a seditious one in any sense. On the contrary, it was marked by great moderation, and was all the more telling on that account. It is difficult to see how the reactionary coalition is to take anything by a legal prosecution of its author. No punishment which could be inflicted would terrify the ex-Dictator, and no public argument of the legality of his address could fail to make advocates for him among all friends of fair play and rational freedom. It seems that the present Government is bound to exhaust all its resources to convince the French people that its cause cannot stand free discussion, and that it can only win by some form of oppression and violence. The latest evidence of this we have noted above; an almost equally striking one is the fact that for the first time in the history of France, since its Government pretended to rest on suffrage, the Administration has undertaken to control the action of its minor employes, as was shown by a recent circular of one of the Ministers practically threatening those under him who should side with the Republicans with disfavor.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* prints a number of the replies received from various members of the Forty-fifth Congress to its circular asking their views on the remonetization of silver. There were 197 replies received, which the *Inter-Ocean* classifies as follows:

For repealing the law of 1873, and the restoration of the "dollar of the fathers" to its old place in the coinage, there are	131
For remonetization, with certain conditions attached	15
Against remonetization	18
Undecided	31
Decline to answer	2

Some of the letters are interesting, some very amusing. Senator CHRISTIANCY gives cold comfort to the movement by favoring the silver dollar only on condition that it be made equal to gold in value, and kept so. HUNTER, of Indiana, favors unlimited coinage and legal tender; "then let the finances alone," he says, "and we will grow into specie payments by prosperity, and not by legislation," which is a happy solution of a problem that has deeply vexed the Indiana mind. FOSTER, of Ohio, is uncertain. He "would try fifty to a hundred millions, then await developments. ACKLEN, of Louisiana, is of a divided mind. He "favors the remonetization of silver, though not the adoption of the double standard." PATTERSON, of South Carolina, favors everything—silver, repudiation of the resumption pledge, "exchangeable" bonds, subsidies, and so on. SCHLEICHER, of Texas, takes a view characteristic of his section. He "looks on this as a three-cornered fight," and is not yet decided on which corner to take a hand in. AIKEN, of South Carolina, frankly owns that he is "unable to give an intelligible reply." Mr. BAKER, of this State, cruelly suggests: "Why should we not make copper coin a legal tender, (for all sums,) as well as silver? It's cheap."

It may be necessary by and by for Marshal BAZAINE to prove an alibi, as there is afloat a curious rumor that he is commanding the Turkish Army as OSMAN Pasha. So many foreigners are masquerading in Turkey as Pashas and Beys, there is nothing improbable in the story that OSMAN is really a Christian knight in disguise. It is pointed out that the victor of Plevna has, since he succeeded to command, infused new life into the Army, and is the first officer in the Turkish service to fight in the open field. His tactics, the knowing ones declare, are the tactics of BAZAINE, though his name is Turk. The rumor suggests a romantic story, but it is not a little strange that the French and English newspapers have no information leading to its confirmation. Since his escape in 1874, BAZAINE has spent part of his time in Belgium and part in Spain. He is an ambitious soldier, and would undoubtedly serve in the Turkish Army with an easy conscience. But there is no substantial reason why he should fight incognito.

THE DOLLAR IN FACT AND IN LAW.

Probably few persons noticed at the time the following brief act passed at Albany two years ago:

"SECTION 1. All taxes levied and confirmed in this State on and after Jan. 1, 1879, shall be collected in United States coin, United States gold certificates, or national bank notes which are redeemable in gold on demand.

"SEC. 2. Every contract or obligation made or implied, and payable in this State, and made or implied after Jan. 1, 1879, and payable in dollars, but not in a specified kind of dollars, shall be payable in United States coin of the standard of weight and fineness established by the laws of the United States at the time the contract or obligation shall have been made or implied."

That the taxing power may legally prescribe the medium in which taxes shall be collected seems only a natural corollary from the existence of power to tax; and confirmation is given to the first section of this act by the express declaration of the Supreme Court (7 Wallace, 71, Lane County against Oregon) that "the clauses in the several acts of Congress of 1862 and 1863, making United States notes a legal tender, have no reference to taxes imposed by State authority." As to the other section there may be perhaps some question. In its support are several decisions of the Supreme Court. The well-known doctrine about contracts is reaffirmed in WALTER against WHITEHEAD (16 Wallace, 314,) that "the laws which exist at the time and place of the making of a contract and where it is to be performed enter into and form a part of it." So, too, (TREBILCOCK against WILSON, 12 Wallace, 687) "the terms 'in specie' are merely descriptive of the kind of dollars, there being several kinds in circulation recognized by law; they mean that the designated number of dollars shall be paid in so many gold or silver dollars of the coinage of the United States."

The case of the *Ocean Spray* is the most notable matter. In 1868 a vessel of that name was libeled for damages resulting from a collision off the coast of California, and damages were awarded in the United States District Court. The decree being for damages in legal tenders, the plaintiff was not satisfied, and immediately appealed to the United States Circuit Court, Judge FIELD, of the Supreme Court, presiding; it was reversed, July 1, 1869, and a new decree ordered for judgment for $10,657 88, "in gold and silver coin of the United States." From this decision the owner of the *Spray* appealed in his turn, and at the December term, 1870, of the Supreme Court (12 Wallace, 366) the decision of the Circuit Court was unanimously sustained, Judge DAVIS pronouncing the opinion. Upon this, the damages were paid in gold coin, but afterward a request was made for a rehearing, which was denied informally in a letter by one of the Judges in 1874.

The case occupies only about three pages of Wallace, while the second decision—sustaining the Legal-tender act—rendered at the same term of the court and reported in the same volume, occupies over 200. It has been said that the reports slur over the case, and do not give it correctly. Whether this is the fact we do not know; but, assuming the adequacy of the report, it is plain that the merits of the case as before the court were passed over, for the decision cites the circumstances of the collision minutely, with nautical terms, descriptive of the manner in which the *Spray* was handled, and affirms the decree of the court below on the express and exclusive ground that the vessel was in fault, but omits to even indirectly mention the matter of gold damages. Upon embarrassing subjects courts are frequently careful to avoid pronouncing upon any questions which can be avoided, but the omission in this instance is peculiar. For the Supreme Court is not an original court, but an appellate one, and, of course, its cognizance would seem to be limited to whatever constitutes the appeal, which might ordinarily be the merits of the case, but in this instance was not. The merits of the case—in other words, the question of fault between the colliding vessels—had been decided, admitted, and was not in controversy; the prior appeal had been taken by the original plaintiff because he wanted damages in gold, and when the Circuit Court sustained him the defendant had appealed because he did not want to pay in gold. It would seem, therefore, that the ground of the appeal, namely, the gold payment, and not the merits of the original case, was the sole matter before the Supreme Court, or, at least, that it could not be avoided. Yet it was utterly avoided.

The effect of the decision is not wholly free from doubt. Apparently, upon an express and exclusive issue between gold payment and legal-tender payment, the Supreme Court decided for the former, and this seems to be equivalent to holding that a dollar is legally, as in fact it is known to be, a definite quantity of gold, and not a paper note. If in this particular case this was held, a square contradiction arises between this position and the general one, taken at about the same time, that paper is a legal dollar, good on all obligations which call for payment in dollars. Even if the gold question had not been raised, and the appeal had been on the merits of the case, that question was covered, and seems to have been plainly brought up by a judgment expressly awarding damages in gold.

The treatment of the subject was thus peculiar, and we do not undertake to interpret positively either it or its legal effect. We cite it because it is an interesting and nearly unknown case, and because it illustrates the difficulties of trying to make a thing in law what it is not in fact. At the first hearing on the legal-tender matter the dissenting minority expressly based their support of the law on the ground of its necessity at the time of enactment. At the second hearing Judge STRONG took precisely the same view, and Judge BRADLEY—the other new member—expressed the same idea of controlling necessity still more plainly, saying that "the power to make Treasury notes a legal tender, while a mere incidental one to that of issuing the notes themselves, and to one of the forms of borrowing money, is, nevertheless, a power not to be resorted to except on extraordinary and pressing occasions, such as war or other public exigencies of great gravity and importance, and should be no longer continued than all the circumstances of the case demand." He also said that the note is "a promise by the Government to pay dollars, not an attempt to make dollars; the Government simply demands that its credit shall be accepted and received by the public and private citizens during the pending exigency."

The Supreme Court, to which the greenback was a plague and an embarrassment, thus with great difficulty was induced to declare it a legal dollar, solely because the legal-tender quality was a necessity in time of war. Beyond this the court has never gone, but it is plain that perplexing questions may yet arise, for example, whether the retention of these notes, with legal-tender quality, years after the exigency has passed, can be upheld; whether the issue of new notes to replace worn ones, and particularly of new-series notes, is not, legally speaking, an issue of new legal tenders in time of peace; whether States can for themselves, as by the New-York law above quoted, practically banish the greenback as a legal dollar, &c. The unredeemed legal-tender note is a fountain of plagues; and not only are these decisions so many barriers thrown across the way against going backward toward inflation, but immeasurably the wisest course is to cut the whole knot of trouble by pressing forward to resumption.

A CRY FOR PEACE.

The resolutions adopted by the Connecticut Peace Society last week admirably illustrate the "views" of one class of reformers. The society is evidently made up of people who are "viewy," but so absolutely sincere that it seems brutal to find fault with their being unpractical. It is generally admitted that war is a great evil, and that peaceable arbitration between nations would be a happy arrangement for mankind. So thoroughly is this accepted by men that its statement is a truism of the baldest sort. Yet nations are continually going to war with each other; and, to all intents and purposes, we are just as far from beating our swords into plowshares as we were when the first peace society was formed. The aim of the peace societies is thoroughly desirable; their motives are above reproach. But the state of society which the advocates of universal peace expect to produce is a purely ideal one. Human nature must be made over, or the millennium must come, before we can be so sure of peace that we can disband the Army, convert the Navy into a merchant marine, and sell all the paraphernalia of war for old iron and steel.

Yet, the peace societies annually meet and utter their plaintive protest against war and bloodshed, just as though each year brought new responsibilities and new successes. The Connecticut society, for example, taking their turn at the financial question, charge the dull times to the war debt and taxation. We may admit that this is the true explanation of the difficulty; but it does not follow that the war was, therefore, wrong, unless it was wrong for the rebels to provoke the war. The peace men might as well give us a sermon on the exceeding sinfulness of sin. And even debt and taxation in this country have come from a war about the righteousness of which even idealists can have no question. The Shays rebellion in Massachusetts was the outbreak of a discontented people against the legislation which the debt of the Revolutionary War made needful. That curious rebellion was almost a domestic war to shift the burdens incurred during the American struggle for liberty. If peace societies are to accomplish any purpose besides that of fulminating paper pellets and resolutions, they must begin at the foundations of things. The causes of war must be reached. And the statement that the Pennsylvania Peace Society prevented a strike on the Reading Railroad is the first practical hint in this direction which we have seen. If the advocates of peace can begin with the strikers, or intending strikers, and keep the peace between corporations and employes, they will earn their title to the gratitude of the country. But it is grotesque to urge in one resolution that Indian wars are the result of bad faith on the part of the Government, and to demand in another resolution that the Army be abolished. The cause of the troubles may be correctly stated. But must we leave the country in a defenseless condition because the difficulty is of our own making? It is hardly worth while to treat such a proposition seriously.

Somehow, moral suasion, which was so much in the foreground a few years ago, does not wear well. Societies for the suppression and prevention of crime appear to have great faith in the Revised Statutes. While a convention of reformers is passing a series of windy resolutions against sin, crime, and violence, another sort of reformer is haling the criminal before a magistrate to answer for his sins. It is easy to say that Russia and Turkey ought to submit their differences to arbitration; but who shall compel them? Not public opinion, however highly educated it may be. When a State desires to effect a conquest, or to avenge what is said to be a great wrong, it goes to war; and the opinion of the world, however forcibly expressed, does not deter, unless that opinion is backed by cannon and musketry—implements of war.

The moral suasionists found, to their great grief, that the rum-sellers could not, as a class, be talked out of their demoralizing traffic. Resolutions so voluminous that the world could scarcely contain them have been fired at the rum-sellers. Thousands of reformers have denounced them, and have relieved their feelings in addresses and proclamations. But the most effective reform ever accomplished in this direction was in the enacting of wholesome laws for the regulation of the liquor trade. It is mischievous, because confusing of popular ideas, to denounce deplorable effects as something which might have been, and ought to have been, avoided. The Peace Society hates war; it points to debt and taxation as the result of war; therefore, that war was a calamity which should have been averted. Moral suasion should have been applied to the rebels, or we should have submitted to a disruption of the Republic rather than have any trouble. Of course, nobody will say that debt, taxation, and hard times are referred to as proofs of the general statement that war is an evil. The main fact is admitted without a word of debate. As well might a convention of *savants* solemnly resolve that the sun shines. But when these peaceful people seriously demand that we stop in the midst of our errors and disband the Army, they cover their cause with ridicule.

THE JAPANESE ARMY.

In the Summer of 1875 three officers of the United States Army—Brevet Major-Gen. EMORY UPTON, Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE A. FORSYTH, and Major JOSEPH P. SANGER—were sent upon a tour of inspection of military systems in various nations. They were expected to be absent about eighteen months, and to make during that time every practical examination of the methods of war then in operation in Asia and Europe, beginning with Japan and terminating with England. The attention of Gen. UPTON was to be directed to the infantry, Gen. FORSYTH was to occupy himself with observations of cavalry, and Major SANGER with the artillery of the several armies. The labors of the commission commenced in Japan, and the results of their sojourn in that country were important in a degree wholly unexpected by them. The War Department at Washington anticipated little profit from a study of the military accomplishments of the Japanese, and it is safe to say the General of the Army looked for nothing, or next to nothing, from that quarter. The distinguished officers of the commission also shared this belief to a large extent, but when the time for positive investigation came the successive disclosures were a series of uninterrupted surprises. The officers named returned home only a short time since, and we are now enabled for the first time to present to our readers the result of their visit to the far distant and friendly nation of Japan.

Although Gen. UPTON and his associates arrived at Tokio on the 26th of August, 1875, a delay in the communication of their purposes to the Japanese War Department through the United States Legation, prevented their reception until the 5th of September. On that day our representatives had an interview with Gen. YAMAGATA, the Minister of War, and the reviews were fixed for the 8th. A heavy rain fell during the whole of the night of the 7th, and it was a question whether the ground would be fit for manœuvres of any kind, but it was determined to proceed in spite of these disadvantages. The difficulties which stood in the way of an effective display will be understood when it is said that the field selected for the infantry and cavalry drill was, in many places, covered with water to the depth of several inches, and was in all parts slippery with mud. Early in the forenoon the visiting officers were escorted to the parade-ground, where several infantry regiments of the Imperial Guard, a battalion from the school for non-commissioned officers, and a large body of lancers were already assembled. The movements of the cavalry came first in order. All the details of drill pertaining to this arm of the service were executed, and were closely watched by the American officers, first with critical calmness, then with attentive interest, presently with warm approval, and at last with undisguised demonstrations of hearty admiration. Gen. "Sandy" FORSYTH, whose interest, of course, centred particularly in cavalry, is reported as having spoken of each new movement with unmeasured satisfaction, not solely on account of the evidence afforded of Japanese progress, but as proof of meritorious skill according to any standard of judgment. Asked whether it would be proper to estimate the proficiency shown by the same rules that would apply to the cavalry of the United States, the brave American officer replied that it would; that in the strictest comparison between Americans and these particular Japanese it would be necessary to make no allowances on behalf of the latter, and that the evolutions he had witnessed were in all respects equal in regularity and precision to the average capabilities of the United States cavalry. With regard to the Japanese horses, which, though small, were strong and active, it was held that they appeared to be well suited to this use, but were probably too light for artillery, an opinion which was fully verified by subsequent examination.

The infantry movements which followed were rewarded by similar commendations from Gen. UPTON. Here, again, it was admitted that the regiments of the Guards would have little to apprehend even in direct competition with the crack regiments of the line in the United States. They were especially complimented for the firmness of their march and steadiness in line in moving over ground that had been insecure at first, and was now broken badly by the charges of the cavalry. To complete the effect of the display, music was supplied, not only by a corps of trumpeters, but also by a band organized and trained by a French Professor to perform precisely in the style of American and European military musicians. The Japanese had thoroughly familiarized themselves with their reed and brass instruments, and they used them, we are informed, "with as much skill as the average bands of this City, from which, if they should any day head a battalion marching down Broadway, they could not be distinguished by any test the ear alone could apply."

The field exercise occupied some three hours. The grounds of the old Castle of the Taikuns, which have for some years past been given over to engineering operations, were then examined, and afterward a plain devoted to artillery practice. Next came a visit to the arsenal, in which arms and ammunition of various kinds are manufactured. Later in the day, while the American officers were on their way back to their quarters, an impromptu experiment was tried to test the rapidity with which the troops could get under arms and in line at a sudden summons. The carriages drove into the square of the great city barracks, which cover some forty acres of space, and, the centre having been reached, an aide was dispatched with an order to the commanding officer, in obedience to which the "assembly" was instantly sounded. No previous warning had been given; the men were wholly unprepared, lying about at ease inside their barracks, and in many cases only partly dressed. In a few seconds less than five minutes 4,000 troops were standing in line armed and equipped as if for immediate action. This extraordinary achievement closed the operations of the day, and most effectively, as will be admitted by all military men.

STORY-TELLERS.

Story-telling has been for centuries a profession in the East, and, notwithstanding its discontinuation and decline to a large extent, story-tellers may still be met with in certain parts of Arabia, Palestine, and Syria. Those who have heard their narratives, even when ignorant of the language spoken, will bear witness to their power of presentation and illustration, their dramatic talent and expressive gesture making their ideas lucid through an unknown tongue. This rare capacity for story-telling belongs especially to the East, and the thing itself to another age, before printing had been invented, before population had been compressed into particular localities and men absorbed in commerce and trade.

Story-telling to-day is almost an anachronism, notably in the West and in a Democracy devoted to practicality, whose people are so ceaselessly busy as are ours. Nevertheless, there are men here who, without the endowments of the East, tell very good stories and furnish entertainment to a wide circle of their acquaintances. Their stories are not epics nor set tales like those of the Orient; they are—or ought to be—short, pertinent, pithy, and designed to exemplify the question or point at issue. When they fulfill these requirements, they are all that can be or is expected and contribute largely to convivial or social enjoyment. The tellers are fully appreciated, over-appreciated generally, gain popularity, and are welcome in many places for their one talent. Flattered by their reception, hearing themselves praised, being in demand, they are apt in a little while to lay undue stress upon their knack—it is rather this than a talent—and they cultivate it at the expense of any other capacity they may have. All they think of is telling stories; they tell them on all occasions, and if the occasion be lacking they often make it, impelled by their vanity to shine in the one way that is possible.

Thus they sink into professionalism, and by professionalism lose the freshness and interest which they had as amateurs. Then they told stories because they liked to, and in a free, easy manner that imparted a charm. Now, while they still like the telling, it is a sort of trade; it is more associated with their vanity than with their gratification; it is self-conscious, and intended for effect. They are always mindful that they have a reputation to sustain; they are watchful of their listeners, and greatly disturbed at any lack of sympathy or attention on their part. They become egotistic and exacting, and by solicitude for their own success neglect what is due to their hearers. These, they are prone to imagine, belong to them by right instead of courtesy. They fall into pedagogism, and from entertainers deviate into bores, not for the many, perhaps, but for the few, who are ever in advance, and who eventually mold, if they do not create, the opinions of their circle.

Who is there that has not the infelicity of acquaintance with some of these professional story-tellers? Who has not suffered some time from their inflictions? Who does not remember when they were pleasant and diverting companions, and how they were spoiled by adulation until they spoiled their stories and wore out their welcome? The best of them are likely to be wearisome after a while, and certain to be when, as frequently happens, they have grown into such self-favor that they fancy they cannot be tedious. Every grade of society abounds in these professionals, who usually begin well, continue not so well, and become positively ill. Story-telling is always attended with danger, and ought, like professionalism, to be held in dread. The gift, if it be such, should be used sparingly, and invariably with judgment. The temptation to tell a good story is always strong to a man who can tell it cleverly, and quite as strong, unhappily, to a man who is sure to tell it abominably. This temptation should be resisted vigorously, even on occasions that are appropriate, and under circumstances that are favorable, since frequent yielding destroys self-control, and results in nimiety. One of the greatest perils of a story-teller is repetition, which is inevitable, of course, but which he believes he avoids to familiar ears.

If a liar should have a good memory, a story-teller should have a memory equally good; but, like the liar, it is impossible for him to have one perfect enough to serve his purpose. He must tell the same things over and again to the same person, and the longer he continues in the business the more certain he is to forget who his auditors have been. When he becomes a professional, he will be sure to repeat to the same company not only one story, but a series of incidents, anecdotes, or reminiscences which they have learned by heart from his own lips. Even should he have some distrust, and ask, "Haven't I told you this?" his companions, if they are polite, will reply, "I think not," or "I don't remember," and thus invite martyrdom from pure courtesy.

The professional, or even the semi-professional, story-teller is held in terror in all the walks of civilization, and his private punishment is his dense ignorance of the fact. His acquaintances may not doubt his capacity for oral narrative; but they dislike to hear his stories more than five hundred times apiece. They may be impatient, fastidious, unkind; but it must be avowed that there is a touch of human nature in their dislike. We cannot all agree with the stoic who approved of a favorite anecdote of a diner-out in the words: "I am delighted with it; I am always delighted with it; I was delighted with it when I first heard Smith tell it, twenty years ago; I have heard him tell it at frequent intervals ever since, and I am delighted with it from ancient association as we are with an old, old friend who never changes, who is always the same—yesterday, to-day and forever." Men start in the street and turn short corners when they see the notorious story-teller approaching, for their instinct assures them he has nothing new. They assume an air of resignation in his society and slip into as easy a position as possible when he begins to unfold his tale. They slip out the side door of the club as he enters loaded with his too-familiar themes, and ready to discharge them at the first persons in range.

The habitual story-teller is not always proficient, by any means. He may be a bungler, and may add torment to repetition. He may be so slow of utterance as to enable everybody to anticipate the end long before it has been reached. He may pause for trifling details, and insist on recalling what is of no consequence whatever. He may be a man whom Nature never intended for his ravished calling, and who makes his hearers suffer for his sin. But if he be the best and cleverest of his kind he cannot be other than a periodic bore. To be acceptable he must often conquer his inclination, and nobly forego opportunities, manifestly ripe, for his self-approbation. He must be occasional, and then flash out his stories as part of his talk, making his auditors forget that he has introduced a story and that he is a story-teller. Only in that adroit way will he be always welcome; for to be distinctly recognized and known as a story-teller is to turn friends into fugacious foes.

DONAHUE'S DILEMMA.

Just at present Mr. BARNEY DONAHUE is in the clutches of a rural minion of despotism who wears the gaudy uniform of a County Sheriff; but as soon as he regains his freedom he intends to abandon the field of rioting and to devote himself to the business of editing a newspaper.

There is unquestionably no more loathsome capitalist than the average editor. Every intelligent rioter knows that the editor never does a particle of work. He simply sits in an office a few hours during the day, reads a newspaper or two, converses pleasantly with his visitors, and draws an enormous salary, upon which he lives in demoralizing luxury. As for working, or, in other words, doing or pretending to do something with a spade, a hammer, or an axe, he is altogether too proud to do anything of the kind. He is, in short, a social parasite who robs the rioters of the wealth which the labor of their hands produces, and squanders it in the gratification of his aristocratic instincts. That he is a capitalist is as notorious as that he is not a working man. His ill-gotten and colossal wealth—that is to say, such of it as he does not selfishly squander—is the sole object of his affections. What is it to him if the rioter starves upon half rations of whisky and has no time to practice upon the piano? By nature and by virtue of his circumstances he is the foe of every man who riots, and should be hated and despised accordingly.

That Mr. DONAHUE, a rioter who rioted with great diligence in order to so improve the finances of the Erie Road by destroying its property as to enable it to pay higher rates of wages, should voluntarily lay down his club and become a bloated editor can hardly fail to surprise his fellow-rioters. Their respect for him must necessarily vanish, and they must hereafter look upon him as a renegade and an enemy. Mr. DONAHUE, as the editor of his contemplated journal, will, of course, never do any more riotous work. He will be like all other editors, and will care for nothing but his exorbitant salary. When his old comrades call at his office—in case they should condescend to notice him—they will find him dressed in kid gloves and a new hat, engaged in smoking a costly cigar and reading one of the organs of capital. He may at first make a hollow pretense of retaining his old love for rioting, but his life of sybaritic luxury must inevitably lower his moral tone. He will soon purchase out of the surplus of his salary a magnificent brown-stone house, and will turn a deaf ear to the earnest rioters who may urge him to burn it down. The day Mr. DONAHUE becomes an editor he will be simply a detestable capitalist, and will join with all other capitalists in their determination to make negro slaves of the working men.

It is only fair to say that it is rumored that Mr. DONAHUE intends to remain a rioter even after he becomes an editor and to conduct his paper upon strictly riotous principles. Those who believe this rumor assert that his journal will be forced into circulation by processes analagous to those by which he has hitherto endeavored to raise the wages of brakemen and engineers. If it is proper to create a riot in order to induce capitalists to pay Mr. DONAHUE an increase of wages when working on a railroad, it is clearly proper for that gentleman to create riots in order to compel other capitalists to pay him for his paper. He will therefore canvass for subscribers at the head of a mob, and will give the public the choice of either buying his paper or of having their ill-gotten houses burned over their miserable heads. From time to time he will announce that the price of his paper is to be immediately increased, and will send notifications, ornamented with drawings of coffins and death-heads, to his old subscribers, requiring them to pay the additional price or to prepare for immediate burial. When he issues an extra blood will certainly flow. The casual capitalist, who meets a mob of a thousand desperate newsboys carrying Mr. DONAHUE'S extra, and demanding fifty cents a copy or blood, will usually "compromise" by paying the full sum demanded; but occasionally some particularly obstinate capitalist will refuse to accede to the demand, and will call upon the authorities to protect him. Nevertheless, as Mr. DONAHUE asserts, the capitalists are in a small minority, and the moment they see that their enemies are banded together they will hasten to surrender and to buy unlimited extras at enormous prices.

While thus conducting his paper like a true and earnest rioter, Mr. DONAHUE—so his apologists insist—will scrupulously respect the wishes of all who work under him. When his compositors strike, as they may naturally, under the circumstances, be expected to do at least three times a week, he will instantly pay them whatever they may ask. There is no principle dearer to him—if we may believe his professions—than the sacred right of the employed to strike for precisely such wages as they may think proper; and there is no crime which he regards as worse than a refusal to yield on the part of employers. Hence he will be only too glad to have his compositors constantly striking for increased pay, and will doubtless hope that their example will stimulate his sub-editors and reporters to do likewise. The more riotous his strikers may be, and the more often they may break his windows and burn down his office, the better will he be pleased at their hearty adoption of his pet principle of political economy. Thus Mr. DONAHUE will find his editorial life a gay round of riots and strikes, and if he is not happy it will be because he loses faith in his own creed.

It does seem as if a paper conducted after this fashion would fail to become successful. At any rate, it will be an entirely new experiment, and timid men will look upon it with considerable doubt. And yet either Mr. DONAHUE must manage his paper in accordance with the doctrines which he has hitherto professed, or he must become as bloated, as loathsome, and as much of a capitalist as are other editors. Perhaps in this dilemma the best thing that could happen to him would be his detention in the dungeons of the penitentiary for a term of years. He would then be free from the necessity of choosing between becoming a capitalist or remaining a striker, and could, moreover, amuse himself by striking at fixed intervals for an increase of his term of imprisonment, with a certainty that such strike would never fail of success.

It is reported in the Western papers that a movement is making among the managers of roads connecting with the trunk lines to combine to force the latter to charge higher rates, and the Western press is not without a commendatory word for the project. It is not impossible that such a movement may be made; the complaints of Western connections have more than once been made the basis of action by the trunk lines. But on the one hand it is not likely that interests so scattered and so various as those of the roads which feed the trunk lines can be brought into close enough harmony to make the movement very formidable, and on the other, in the long run it is plain that the trunk lines, with their large capital, superior organization, and more effective equipment, must control the rates of freight. If they yield to the reclamations of their Western connections it will only be because their own interests dictate an advance. Meanwhile, it is amusing to perceive the indignant tone in which some papers which took very kindly to the Granger movement speak of the wrong inflicted on the Western railroads in not allowing them to charge enough.

A GEORGIA VIEW OF MR. KEY'S SPEECH.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* says: "Postmaster-General Key was a Colonel in the Confederate Army, fought bravely, was a Democrat, claims to be one yet, and voted for Tilden. In New-England, as a Southern man, he stultifies himself and the people he pretends to represent. Mr. Hayes and the rest apologize for his presence among them, and Mr. Key arises, and, with abject humility, continues the apology, and talks about 'erring brothers' of the South and 'repentant sinners.' We really wish he would stop all this flunkyism and shameful misrepresentation of our people. The Southern people do not feel they have 'erred,' nor have they repented. They are proud of their past, and regret nothing save the noble hearts that fought for the lost cause, and went to death for it. They have accepted the inevitable, as Mr. Hayes was forced to adopt Democratic policy in the removal of troops from State-houses. They will keep their plighted word, and, under the Constitution, are as true as any section of our land. They do not accept the truckling sentiments of Mr. Key when in the North, for they glory in the past, and hope to make the future worthy of it."

A NORTH CAROLINA VIEW OF MR. KEY.

Referring to Secretary Key's speeches in New-England, the Raleigh (N. C.) *Observer* says: "The whole performance is to the last degree humiliating and mortifying, we are free to confess. If the Southern people were vile traitors who owe their lives and what remnants of property they possess to the clemency and magnanimity of the Federal Government, then indeed we have done that Government, and the portion of the American people it represented, great wrong. If we were criminals and they patriots, then indeed Mr. Key does well to exhibit himself daily and nightly before the Northern people as a living demonstration of Southern penitence, and then, indeed, does he do right to declare that Mr. Hayes has put us on our good behavior. But if we are not in that degraded position, then Mr. Key is wrong, and needlessly humiliates himself and the section from which he comes, by the attitude in which he has placed himself before the Northern public."

THE HANCOCK COUNTY (ME.) RESOLUTION.

The resolution indorsing the President, adopted by the Hancock County (Me.) Republican Convention in Ellsworth on the 22d inst., reads thus:

Resolved, That our confidence in the integrity, patriotism, ability, and statesmanship of Rutherford B. Hayes remains unshaken, and that we heartily approve his efforts for the promotion of the harmony and peace of the country and faithfulness in every department of the Government.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

AN UNSETTLED STATE OF AFFAIRS.

THE QUESTION OF THE GOVERNORSHIP—SHALL GOV. RICE BE HIS OWN SUCCESSOR—HOW HIS VETOES ARE LIKELY TO AFFECT HIS CHANCES—POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATS—OTHER PARTIES AND QUESTIONS IN THE STATE.

From our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1877.

For another year the politics of Massachusetts are exceedingly unsettled. The Governorship, which many wise politicians and not a few wise newspapers long ago consigned to the closet as the portable property of its present possessor, keeps wriggling out through crevices and chinks to disturb the calculations and dreams of those who are saddled with the duty of its final disposition. When it became an established fact that Gov. Rice wished to remain in office another year, his friends summarily drove off all other aspirants, and taking forcible possession of the field, compelled Talbot and Long, and others whose heads had just begun to appear over the top of the fence, to be content with the honor of a graceful withdrawal from the race. And so Talbot and Long withdrew, and the fact was officially and publicly proclaimed in the newspapers and in the inner circles of political workers, and the politicians concluded that the question was settled beyond the possibility of resuscitation, and that all the convention would have to do would be to renominate Mr. Rice by acclamation and pass a resolution of confidence in and approval of the President's policy. But there is a troublesome public sentiment, for which nobody in particular seems to be responsible, which vigorously kicks against a third term of Mr. Rice, and, what is the strangest feature of the opposition, it does not seem to be in the interest of any other candidate. The withdrawal of Long and Talbot was bona fide, and their friends—that is, the men who were before the public as their advocates—accepted the situation gracefully, so that there would seem to be no concerted movement and no organized hostility to Gov. Rice, only a floating apprehension that if nominated he will be defeated, and a general disinclination to see him again chosen as the leader of the party. And yet no man has given more general satisfaction; few men have occupied the chair with more dignity or maintained the credit and reputation of the Commonwealth with more success than he. His vetoes of the Tunnel and anti-license bills toward the close of the last session gained for him a host of friends, and if he had then decided to retire from office his name would have been handed down among the best men who have preceded him in the Gubernatorial chair. Mr. Rice's reputation in politics heretofore, that is, before he entered the Executive Department, was very good, but he was never suspected of being a man of such positive views that he could not modify or revamp them to suit the signs of the times or the drift of public sentiment. He had been Mayor of Boston, and while there had given general satisfaction; he had no enemies; he displeased nobody, because he always felt of the public pulse before he took a decided step, and generally decided in favor of the majority. His career in Congress was molded after the same fashion. He made an intelligent and useful representative, but he never rose above mediocrity. He was accused of a certain lack of rigidity in the spinal column, and his first year's experience as Governor afforded no reason for changing the original estimate. He made a good, faithful, intelligent Governor as Governors go, and was renominated without opposition. But it was generally understood that this was to be his last year, and it is well known that he so understood it himself. His vetoes, therefore, while showing a sudden stiffening of the backbone, must be viewed from this standpoint, that he was not a candidate for renomination. He was also looming up somewhat in national politics, and his name was quite freely used in connection with a Cabinet portfolio or a foreign appointment. Under these circumstances he "returned to the Senate where it originated," and without his signature, a bill pushed through by the Prohibitionists which aimed to materially modify the present satisfactory license law, now working so well in the large cities. And in the message which accompanied the veto he took a decided stand, and the first which he is known to have publicly taken in favor of a well-regulated license law. He strikes a blow at the pet theory of the Prohibitionists when he says:

"It is a settled fact that no legislation can perfectly extirpate the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; and all the forces of Christendom have not been able by any means to accomplish that result; and there is no region, Christian countries where abstinence from the use of spirituous liquors has been enforced by absolute authority, even those people have come to stimulants not less hurtful and pestiferous than their indulgence. It is a fact of history in the past experience of this Commonwealth that extreme laws on this subject have not been effective; and their impotency has not always arisen from indisposition to enforce them on the part of those charged with that responsibility, but from inherent difficulties which lie in the way of their administration."

Now, this would naturally drive away the Prohibitionists, who have year after year enunciated doctrines diametrically opposed to common sense in the treatment of the liquor question. The Republican Party could have doubtless afforded to "cut" the followers of Miner, Baker, Phillips, and Faxon in a Presidential year, but could they do so in an off year? Mr. Rice did not receive a Cabinet appointment nor yet a foreign mission, and he decided to accept the charge of guiding the destinies of the State another year, and he meets at the outset the hostility of about 12,000 Prohibitionists.

The other veto, which attracted a good deal of comment, and elicited the most friendly criticism from all but the parties directly in interest, was that of the Tunnel bill. By persistent lobbying and wire-pulling certain railroad combinations had succeeded in smuggling through a law that aimed to upset the toll-gate plan and make a contract running seven years for the use of the great bore. The Governor and Council were to see to the fulfillment of the contract, and were therefore constituted a sort of railroad board of Directors, and future Legislatures, until the expiration of the seven years, were prohibited from changing or modifying the bargain. To this the leading men along the line of the tunnel route, and chiefly in the western part of th State, attached themselves, and they succeeded in getting the measure through both houses. The Governor vetoed it, and drew down the hostility of the tunnel men, while the great masses of the people, the business men and tax-payers, generally applauded his action. From these two elements came the active opponents of Gov. Rice, and shrewd leaders, knowing this opposition, are loth to risk defeat by placing him at the head of the ticket.

When the Legislature—and pretty near the whole of it turned out—was on its way to Bennington to attend the celebration last week, the members talked freely and openly in opposition to Mr. Rice's candidacy. The young men wanted Long, and the Prohibitionists wanted Talbot; but a very small minority wanted Rice. And yet Rice seems to have the poll so far, chiefly, it is to be presumed, because there is no other candidate working for the nomination. Either Col. Long or Mr. Talbot would accept if they got the necessary votes, but for the sake of harmony they are willing to keep out of the way. This is the actual condition of affairs in the Republican camp at the present time. What may transpire to change it between now and Sept. 19 of course cannot be conjectured. But if all signs are not erroneous, there will be more than one ballot at the convention, unless the potent night-before caucus or conference can adjust the differences.

In the Democratic camp there is also a state of uncertainty that portends some vigorous wire-pulling. As present indications go, ex-Gov. Gaston has the inside track. He is by far the most available candidate, and the leaders know it. But there are factions on factions, and they are working with determination and a reckless disregard for the result. The friends of Mayor Prince, of this city, who are captivated with his fidelity to the party in the matter of appointments and municipal measures generally, are loud in their demands for his recognition as a candidate. They are beginning to realize that his hold on the affections of Boston is breaking, and they would fain save him from the lesser defeat by putting him on the road to a higher and more respectable one. He would probably be the easiest man to defeat that has yet been mentioned, if we except, of course, the venerated name of Charles Francis Adams. He has proved himself a politician pure and simple, has never risen above party in any measure that he could control since his elevation to office, and he has no following outside of the city whatever. Judge Abbot is also a candidate, but his strength is not known yet. He has a hostility for Gov. Gaston, which showed itself in the campaign of 1876 very effectively. When Gaston was Governor there was a vacancy on the Supreme Bench which Abbot wanted very much, but which he did not get, and he is therefore an enemy of the present leading candidate. He threw all his influence in favor of Adams at Worcester last year, and helped to force that ice-bound statesman on the Democratic Party, and in return for this the Gaston men threatened to defeat him for Congress; but the Judge very wisely declined to run, and his district was the only one saved to the Democracy in the State. The feud still exists, but Gaston has the stronger following, and unless the friends of other candidates combine against him he will secure the nomination without much difficulty. He is the only man the Republicans have any apprehension of, and if he is nominated at Worcester Sept. 13, the friends of Mr. Rice will need to be very cautious at the convention which takes place six days later. They will certainly have a harder fight to make, for some of the shrewdest observers are outspoken in their belief that with Rice pitted against Gaston the latter's chances would be very doubtful.

The two leading parties thus disposed of, there are four yet remaining which clamor for notice. And first in order of power and prominence come the Prohibitionists, who have of late years formed the unknown quantity in politics here and the great disturbing element which needed to be conciliated by the Republican leaders before success was insured. They lost caste in the campaign of 1874, when they forced the party to take up Talbot, a determined Prohibitionist, who was beaten by Gaston by a majority of 5,000 votes. Since then they have been ignored by the Republicans, and have presented to the voters of the Commonwealth the name of John I. Baker, of Beverly, a pronounced cold-water man. Their leading lights have been Dr. Miner, Wendell Phillips, Henry Faxon, and a few ministers who take an active part in the politics of the State. Last year they cast some 12,000 votes, which were chiefly drawn from the Republican strength. They will hold a convention at Worcester Sept. 12, and the leading candidates for their approval are Mayor Stott, of Lowell, and Mr. Baker. Wendell Phillips is also spoken of, as he is likely to be agreeable to a few other disaffected elements. There is probably no man in Massachusetts at all available who would poll a smaller number of votes than Wendell Phillips. He and Charles Francis Adams are irrevocably on the political shelf.

The three remaining factors in our political system this year are the Woman Suffragists, the Labor Reformers, and the Greenbackers. The first two are old residents in the Bay State; they are thoroughly acclimated, and can show the honorable scars of many a costly defeat. But they always turn up at the opening of a campaign, and insist that they have somewhat to say in the settlement of our political problems, and no amount of remonstrance and no accumulation of defeats can disabuse their minds of this illusion. The Labor Reformers have taken a new lease of life from the attention which has lately been attracted to the problems involved in the relations between capital and labor. They are making extensive preparations for their convention to be held at Boston, Sept. 12, the same day that the Prohibitionists meet at Worcester. Like other disaffected elements, they look up to Wendell Phillips as their great Moses, and no doubt they will give him their support should he be chosen as the standard-bearer of the cold-water legions. There only remain the Greenbackers, the youngest offshoot of political heresy, the latest sprout of disaffection that has sprung up in the Bay State. Until within a few weeks it was not known and could not be believed that this delusion of the Western States could take root and flourish under the shadows of Bunker Hill and within the atmosphere of Harvard's classic groves. But it has. A few very enterprising and noisy fellows in Charlestown have been studying finance in a sophomoric kind of a way, and have come to the conclusion that they have thoroughly mastered the whole science of political economy, and especially that portion of it which relates to the monetary policy of our Government. They have begun to organize in a determined way, and are outspoken in their expressions of their intentions and purposes. They are not recognized as anybody in particular; are not known outside the wards they live in, but they talk glibly on the problems of currency and make converts of the ignorant and uninitiated. They have started clubs in different sections of the State and have called a convention to meet in this city Sept. 5. There is no public man visible in their plans, but it is known that Wendell Phillips is their great prophet and Ben Butler their god. From the great statesman of Lowell they undoubtedly receive aid and comfort, and they will very likely put the name of Wendell Phillips on their banner. There is no sympathy with this movement outside of the disaffected and the remnants of all the parties and isms that abound here.

Next to the Governorship, of course, the leading topic of discussion and conjecture is the possible action of the Republican Convention on the Southern policy and the civil service order. Here, as well as in Maine and New-Hampshire, there is a respectable number of earnest Republicans who cannot accord their unqualified support to the course pursued by President Hayes in settling the Southern question. They are not prepared to fully indorse what they think is only an experiment, the success of which time alone can determine. This class, however, will be in a hopeless minority, if it shows itself at all at the convention. It is generally understood that a resolution will be passed fully indorsing the policy and expressing confidence in the President's patriotism and honesty of purpose. The leaders, or nearly all of them, are for it; the entire Congressional delegation, without regard to previous condition, favor it; Gov. Rice and other possible candidates want it, so it is not easy to imagine how it can be avoided. It is not known whether the Democratic Convention will pass the stereotyped resolution of "fraud" or not. The extremists would be in favor of such a course, but the more moderate would be satisfied with an implied censure of the work of the Electoral Commission. The campaign from now till the last convention is held bids fair to be animated, and the campaign succeeding thereto will be as lively and as spirited, no matter who the standard-bearers may be.

A DEADLY ASSAULT.

A BROOKLYN MANUFACTURER VISITING HIS FACTORY IS NEARLY KILLED BY ONE OF HIS EMPLOYES.

Mr. George Lightbody, aged 50 years, of No. 154 Washington-street, Brooklyn, is the proprietor of an ink factory at No. 129 Furman-street, in that city. He has in his employment several workmen, among whom is one Longfellow, who sleeps on the premises. Yesterday morning Mr. Lightbody went to his factory for some purpose, and while there became involved in a quarrel with Longfellow, and was severely beaten. The assault, as near as could be ascertained, occurred about 2 o'clock P. M. At 9 o'clock Mrs. Lightbody, becoming alarmed at the continued absence of her husband, sent another employe to look after him, and he was found lying on the floor, nearly unconscious, and bleeding profusely from a wound in the head. The Police of the Second Precinct were immediately notified, and Sergt. Meeks and Roundsman Gaynor proceeded to the place. They questioned Lightbody as to the manner in which he had received his injuries, and he said that Longfellow had assaulted him. They did not, however, learn the cause of the quarrel. Lightbody was removed to the Long Island College Hospital, where the physicians in attendance, on examining his wounds, found that his skull was badly fractured, and pronounced his case critical. Officers were sent after Longfellow, who had made his escape after committing the assault, and he was arrested about midnight. He will be arraigned before Justice Walsh today.

NOVEL EVIDENCE OF REGARD.

About two weeks ago it was reported to the authorities of Lutheran Cemetery that the stone over the grave of Frederick Elsasser, which had been there for 10 years, was missing. An investigation was made, and the stone was found at the head of the grave of Reinhold Kleuger, who was buried Aug. 10, 1874, the inscription upon it having been duly altered. The authorities also discovered that several other gravestones had been stolen and removed from the cemetery, and a deputy was sent to call upon Kleuger's wife. He found her at No. 173 North Fifth-street, Williamsburg, and was informed that her new husband, one Schmidt, had purchased the gravestone and placed it in the cemetery. She declined to state where he was, except that he was away, his business requiring constant travel. Early last week another call was made at the house and Schmidt was found. He said he knew nothing of the theft; that he was a wood-carver, and had bought a stone and cut it and put it up himself to save expense, but that rather than let such a matter gain publicity, he would see that all the missing stones were returned. On Saturday Mrs. Kleuger-Schmidt drove to the cemetery and left one of the stolen stones at the cemetery office, excusing her husband's not delivering it himself on the plea that he was away.

THE TELEGRAPHIC SIGNALS.

HOW RAILROAD TRAINS ARE RUN.

DETAILS OF THE SYSTEM OF RUNNING RAILROAD TRAINS ON TELEGRAPHIC ORDERS—HOW IT CAME TO BE ADOPTED—AN IMPORTANT AID TO RAPID TRAVELING.

PORT JERVIS, N Y., Aug. 25.—The year 1850 marks an important era in the history of railroad management in this country, for it was in that year that the use of telegraphic signals in moving trains was adopted. The importance of the telegraph in connection with railroads had been recognized before that, but the necessary courage to utilize it was not possessed by any of the railroad managers of that day. It was left for Charles Minot, Superintendent of the New-York and Erie Railway in 1850, to demonstrate the practicability of the telegraph under very singular circumstances. The system of "running a railroad" which followed was subsequently adopted by all the roads in the country, and is the one still in use on all the lines in the United States. Previous to the successful experiment of General Superintendent Minot, engineers and conductors on roads where the telegraph had been constructed were afraid of it, and there is more than one instance in the records of the companies of engineers refusing to move their trains on telegraphic orders. This refusal was especially emphatic when the orders were to proceed from one station to another on the time of a train coming in an opposite direction, but which was late. It frequently happened that when a train coming from the west was reported two or or even four hours late, the engineer of a train going west would not, until the other one arrived, move beyond the station where he should meet and pass it—thus causing a delay of hours to passengers who might have been carried to their destinations in the interval. But the railroad men could not understand the running on orders that were not printed on their time-tables, and could not be made to believe that there was not a chance of their meeting the over-due train somewhere between stations.

In 1850 the Erie Road was in operation between Piermont and Elmira, but the track was, of course, a single one. After much discussion and opposition, a telegraph wire had been put up along the road. Mr. Minot was a strong believer in its use as a facilitator of transportation on railroads. In the Summer of 1850 he was a passenger on the road. The train he was on, according to the printed time-table, was to meet a through train from the west at Turner's Station, 47 miles from New-York. Upon arriving at Turner's it was reported to Mr. Minot by telegraph that the train from the west was between five and six hours late, owing to some mishap. Under the system then in use, the western-bound train had to lie at Turner's until the eastward-bound train reached that station. In fact, the whole business of the road from there west was at a standstill, owing to the non-arrival of that train on time at the various stations where others were awaiting it. Mr. Minot resolved to test the efficacy of the telegraph in this emergency. He telegraphed to the Station Agent at Port Jervis the news that he intended to run the west-bound train to that station on the time of the one that was behind time, and ordered him not to let any train go east until he arrived, and to telegraph him how he understood his [Minot's] message. The Agent answered satisfactorily. Mr. Minot ordered the train to proceed. The engineer positively refused to move his engine away from Turner's until the over-due train arrived. The Superintendent at once ordered the engineer off the engine and mounted it himself, ran the train successfully to Port Jervis, and sent it on as far as Warrensburg, where it waited until the late train passed it. Thus the passengers were saved a delay of over five hours, and the question of the accuracy of the telegraph in moving trains was forever settled. It is a common thing now to move as many as 20 trains in opposite directions over one division of the road, and so perfect has the system been made that during the 10 years accidents by collision have rarely occurred, and when they do occur they may be traced directly to some carelessness on the part of a dispatcher.

The position of Train Dispatcher on one of the leading lines of railway is second in importance to none on the road. On the Erie there are two for each division, one for day and one for night duty. The dispatcher is not the telegraph operator, nor is it necessary for him to understand telegraphing. It is his duty to keep the localities of every train running east and west on division constantly in his mind, and issue orders to them at every station where they stop. When the road had only a single track the labor and responsibility of a Train Dispatcher were great—20 trains running toward, say Port Jervis, and 20 passing westward from it. All these had to meet and pass each other somewhere along the division. The dispatcher must know just where to hold the train, where to send that one from and how far to run it, and know within a second just when to expect a train at a station. With his time-card before him, containing the names of all stations and numbers of all trains, the dispatcher sits close to the operator, surrounded by a hundred clicking machines, checks off train and station as arrivals are rapidly telegraphed, and quickly issues his orders to the operator, to be sent to expectant trainmen all along the division. The dispatcher of trains on a single track is the player of a gigantic game of chess, the men in which are to be so moved that they may never be brought in check. For any accident by collision on a railroad the dispatcher is held responsible, unless it is shown that his orders were disobeyed.

The rules and orders used on the railroads of this country in running trains by telegraph nearly all originated with Col. D. C. McCollum, when he was Superintendent of the Erie Railway some 25 years ago. He brought them into general use as Military Superintendent of all the railways in the United States during the late war. All trains on the Erie Railway are known by numbers—odd numbers being used on trains running west, and even numbers on east-bound trains. At every station a book is kept in which the telegraph orders received are copied, and signed by the conductors and engineers when they are received. These are the general orders. A train leaving one station cannot start away from the next until an order like the following is received:

——Station, ——18—.

To ——, Conductor, and ——, Engineer, Train No.—.

You will run to —— Station, regardless of Train No. —— 31.

——, Dispatcher.

The figures "31" at the close of the order mean "How do you understand?" On receipt of the message, the following is returned to the Dispatcher:

——Station, ——18—.

32, (I understand I am.) to run to —— Station, regardless of Train No. ——.

——, Conductor.

——, Engineer.

The receipt of this being acknowledged by the dispatcher, the train moves on to the station it is ordered to, there to await further instructions. All special orders are given to the conductors and engineers in writing. If a passenger train at one station is ordered to meet and pass a freight or other train at another station, the conductor of the passenger train must not start for such station until he is telegraphed by the freight conductor that he has arrived and is out of the way on a siding. A slow train is frequently run between stations ahead of a fast train, but only when the former can be started, if a passenger train, 10 minutes ahead of the time of the fast one; or, if a freight, 25 minutes ahead. The following order is given in cases of this kind:

——Station, ——18—.

To ——, Conductor, and ——, Engineer, Train No.—.

You will run ahead of Train No. —— to —— Station, conditioned as follows: Should you, from any cause, be unable to make your running time, you must, as soon as you discover such to be the case, leave your flagman to warn the following train in advance of which you are running, and report your arrival at the next telegraph station. 31.

——, Dispatcher.

The conductor and engineer telegraph that "they understand," &c., and the train moves. The above orders are all of any particular importance in the system of running a railroad by telegraph in the regular routine of business. Special occasions bring up special rules. The fast train that carried articles over the Erie for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire had absolute right of way over the road; and occasions of a similar character interrupt for the time the general orders. "Caution" is the embodiment of all the rules governing the employes of a railroad. The knowledge that his way is clear for 50 miles, and that by no possibility can it be obstructed, does not permit an engineer to be less watchful or expectant of danger, and it is a fundamental rule that trains must approach every station with the greatest care, on the supposition that another train is lying there to meet it. (To-morrow: Signals by Day and Night.)

GENERAL NOTES.

The September dividends payable in Boston aggregate $2,863,728.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science meets in Nashville, Tenn., on Wednesday.

The Boston *Journal* reports that Senator Hoar will not be able to preside over the Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, the new Minister to Brazil, has lately been in Washington, and will sail for his post of duty this week.

Major John W. Daniel expresses a wish not to be considered in connection with the vacancy on the Conservative State ticket in Virginia.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* is of the opinion that the new Constitution will be overwhelmingly approved by the people of that State.

Hon. Eugene B. Gere, of Tioga County, declines to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator in the Twenty-fourth District.

Reports come from Monroe County that the peach trees are dying. Probably they will recover as soon as the fruit has been sold at profitable figures.

Boston expects about 30,000 persons to parade in its procession on the 17th of September, when the Army and Navy monument on the Common is to be unveiled.

Congressman W. A. Piper was run over by a light express wagon, at the corner of Sutter and Kearney streets, San Francisco, on the 17th inst. His injuries were slight.

It is rumored in Baltimore that Mr. Creswell and others are negotiating to purchase the *Evening Bulletin*, of that city, with a view to making a Republican morning paper of it.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention is to be held in Marshalltown on Wednesday. The Prohibitionists of the same State will hold their convention in Oskaloosa on Thursday.

The Atlanta *Constitution* says that repudiation "is a very ugly word, but it doesn't frighten the poverty-stricken tax-payers" of Georgia. And it invites the "financiers" to "do their worst."

Democratic papers had a hard time of it last week attempting on the same day to commend, not to say reconcile, the letter of Mr. Williams in Maine, the speeches of Pendleton and Ewing in Ohio, and the party platform in Pennsylvania.

The Burlington *Free Press* says that President Hayes was so much pleased with the turnout provided for him at Bennington that he commissioned on the spot Mr. George E. French, of Woodstock, to purchase for him a span of Vermont horses.

The New-Orleans *Times* has come to the conclusion that there are a great many other men whom the South can better afford to trust for Speaker than Mr. Randall. His varying utterances, North and South, on the subsidy question, have exasperated it.

The testimony of the Boston *Post* was not needed that the modern Democracy cares not for moral obligations, if only it can seem to keep within the letter of the statutes. Its antipathy to the higher law dates back to the days of its approval of human slavery.

The Quebec *Mercury* states, on the authority of a gentleman just returned from England, that, in the belief that most of the Canadian failures are due to commercial gambling, merchants across the Atlantic are becoming very careful about giving Canadian firms credit.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig's* correspondence says that the issue in the Sagadahoc County Republican Convention was made by the President's supporters to be directly for or against his Southern policy, and that the "policy" ticket was defeated by one headed by Gen. Thomas W. Hyde, by 87 votes to 49.

The question of the location of the State capital and the section relating to homesteads are to be submitted to the people of Georgia as separate issues, independent of the new Constitution. As settled by the convention, the homestead consists of $1,600, with the right of waiver without the wife's consent.

A crazy man, when taken into custody in Baltimore, asked the officer to mail for him a letter which he had written to his sister, and signed with his own name, and which read: "Your brother James [himself] is dead; died during the riot here in Baltimore, it is supposed. I have the kindness to send this."

Of Southern papers the Richmond *Dispatch* and the Richmond *State* refuse to join in the general denunciation of Mr. Key's utterances in New-England. The latter says: "He has said nothing at which the most inveterate grumbler and fault-finder of which we have too many in this section for our own good, should take exceptions."

The New-Brunswick *Fredonian* expresses the belief that with Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen as the candidate for Governor, the Republicans of New-Jersey would be sure of success; and the Newark *Courier* thinks that if it were certain that he would accept the Gubernatorial nomination, it would be tendered him by a unanimous vote of the convention.

The Watertown *Dispatch* says that Chairman Daniel Magone, Jr., is in correspondence with the various members of the Democratic State Committee to ascertain their views as to the time when the committee should be called together at Saratoga to fix the date and place for holding the next State Convention, and that it is understood Mr. Magone has already received several letters from Albany and elsewhere urging a late convention and a three weeks' campaign.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—1 A.M.—The pressure has risen throughout the Atlantic States and continues highest over Nova Scotia. North-east winds, cloudy weather, and light rains are reported from the New-England and South Atlantic coast stations. South-east to south-west winds, partly cloudy or clear weather prevail in the interior of the Atlantic States and westward over the Gulf States, Ohio Valley, North-west, and lake region, with generally higher barometer, except falling in a portion of the North-west. Rising barometer and colder northerly winds have prevailed from Manitoba to Nebraska, and westward to the Pacific. The rivers fell slightly on Sunday.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle States and New-England, north-east to south-east winds, stationary or higher temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional light rains, with rising, possibly followed at the northern stations by falling, barometer.

The rivers will continue stationary or falling.

For Monday, in the South Atlantic States, higher pressure, cooler, cloudy weather, with light rains, and north-east to south-east winds will prevail.

For the Gulf States, stationary pressure and temperature, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, followed in the interior of the South-west by cooler northerly winds.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and the lake region, southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, occasional local rains, and stationary barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, southerly winds, with falling barometer, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains, shift to north and west, with rising barometer, and lower temperatures.

The rivers will remain stationary or falling.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	75°	73°	3:30 P. M.	85°	89°
6 A. M.	71°	72°	6 P. M.	80°	82°
9 A. M.	71°	75°	9 P. M.	73°	78°
12 M.	77°	81°	12 P. M.	69°	74°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 78°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 75.4°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The City Hall at Oakland, Cal., was burned on Saturday night. All the important books and documents were saved, and all the prisoners removed to the County Jail. The building was isolated, and as the fire originated in the upper story, which was unfinished, it is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The building was erected eight years ago, cost $60,000, and is a total loss. It was insured for $30,000.

A fire occurred at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, in the auction rooms of Jacob Kasper, No. 162 Chatham-street, causing $1,200 damage to building and contents. Sidney Brown, aged 58, who was asleep on the third floor of the building when the fire broke out, was rescued from his precarious situation by the firemen.

THE GREAT FORGERIES.

WHAT MR. JAYNE SAYS ABOUT THEM.

HOW THE OPERATIONS WERE CARRIED ON—RESUME OF SEVEN MONTHS PURSUIT OF THE GUILTY PARTIES.

The Ithaca *Journal* of Saturday contains a long report of an interview with B. G. Jayne concerning his agency in arresting the parties accused of forgeries. He is reported as saying that when in this City in February last he received a message from a leading law firm here to come to them at once. He continued: "I did so, and they desired me to undertake the detection and arrest of the forgers who had committed the forgery of Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s name to a check on the Third National Bank for $26,986 75. Neither the lawyers or firm could give me the slightest clue. I accepted the work under grave misgivings of my ability to accomplish what was expected of me."

Reporter—You underestimated your own abilities, then, as the result shows.

Mr. Jayne (triumphantly)—Yes, I think every one, myself included, is perfectly satisfied. I have succeeded in cooping 14 of the crooked ones in all.

Reporter—Does that include all connected with the "syndicate?"

Mr. Jayne—All except one—the man who escaped arrest in the West while I was at Chicago. But a detective stands by his side with a warrant in his pocket while we are talking.

Reporter—Let me ask a few preliminary and disjointed questions before you tell us how it was done. They are suggested by the newspaper reports. Did the proprietors of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel object to your keeping your prisoners at their hotel or your making your head-quarters at that place?

Mr. Jayne—Not at all. They treated us not only hospitably, but courteously, and extended every facility possible. They claimed that any gentleman or party of gentlemen who declines to register or receive cards or callers should be accorded that privilege, disappointed news hunters to the contrary notwithstanding.

Reporter—Has Gen. Butler had any connection with the case or been consulted?

Mr. Jayne—Not in the least. One of the captured men, however, was once a clerk in his office and was discharged for forging his [Butler's] name.

Reporter—Did you hold the forgers, or any of them, captives in New-Jersey, as stated?

Mr. Jayne—No; I never dreamed of such a thing. There was not the slightest reason for so doing.

Reporter—You did not act as government or Treasury officer, or use United States warrants, process, or officers in effecting the capture?

Mr. Jayne—No to all of that question.

Reporter—How, then, did you prevail on the criminals to return to New-York City with you without a requisition?

Mr. Jayne—Simply by convincing them that I knew their transactions, lives, and histories for many years back as perfectly and minutely as they did themselves; that they were marked men, and with the proofs in my hand it was a scramble for acceptance as State's evidence—which should save himself by becoming most serviceable.

Reporter—Are these forgers really of the wealth, polish, and standing stated by the papers?

Mr. Jayne—As to the wealth, no; but as to being gentlemen, Sprague and Gessner are as perfect and accomplished gentlemen as ever graced any drawing-room. By the way, one of the parties implicated in this case married and lived for years in a village but a few miles from Ithaca, and is one of the largest taxpayers in it.

Reporter—I see by the papers of last evening that Gessner was committed to jail yesterday morning.

Mr. Jayne—Yes; the last of the Mohicans is by this time behind the bars, and my part of the programme is filled. It now remains with the New-York officers and courts to do their work as thoroughly, and the great Metropolis will breathe easier.

Reporter—The papers of last evening have full accounts of important arrests by Pinkerton's force of forgers of St. Louis County bonds. Is this combination in any wise connected with the one you broke?

Mr. Jayne—No. I came to know incidentally of this St. Louis business and Pinkerton's efforts in that direction, but they are different men and of smaller calibre.

Reporter—There is no possibility that the forgers you arrested perpetrated the $64,000 forgery of the New-York Life Insurance Company's check?

Mr. Jayne—No; that job can be mutually traced to its doers: they are New-York City operators, and the chief one fled to Europe some months since, almost immediately after the division of the booty. The others are believed to be in hiding in Jersey.

Reporter—Now, give us some insight into how forging on a large scale is successfully done.

Mr. Jayne—No; that gang was comprised of a business man, an expert penman or "scratcher," as he is called in police parlance, a "lengraver," a "statistician," or one who ascertains bank balances, and to what amount a check or draft is good; a "layer down," or the one who presents the forged paper for payment; a "piper," or man who is to see that the "layer" honestly conveys the spoils to the rendezvous agreed upon for division and a number of assistant but minor "helps." In this case Sprague was the business man and Gessner the expert who washed genuine paper, leaving only the desired date, signatures, and figures. Gessner has not his equal in this country in his particular branch. He had an "engraver" because it was impossible sometimes to get a blank or genuine check or letter-head, and it was necessary to make one. The *modus operandi* is illustrated by one of the cases in Chicago as follows, but may vary with every case in detail, as the emergency may demand. These great forgeries are manipulated by sharp, educated, cultivated business men, some of whom often are or have been bankers, brokers, or large merchants who were overreaching or unfortunate in business, and who know the ropes and person bars to gain wealth by which to maintain their families in the style to which they are accustomed and find necessary to retain caste in their society circles. The business man sent an operator to the Third National Bank of Chicago, who opened an account by depositing a $200 draft, and in a day or two checking out some of it, and keeping this up from time to time, but always leaving a good balance. This slow process of buying drafts and depositing, and checking out to buy more drafts, is kept up until an acquaintance and credit is acquired. In the meanwhile all the drafts have been "traced" on the very best of oiled drawing-paper, and the signatures and forms are pressed upon by the "scratcher." When the time has come to act, the chief, through one of his correspondents, purchases, for instance, in Milwaukee, a draft for $25 on the Chicago bank. This comes inclosed to the "scratcher," who takes out all obstructing lines or marks with acids—takes his tracings, finds the word "hundred," and by the aid of steel finger-braces reproduces it in the washed check following the words "twenty-five," and so with the added ciphers, allowing the original date, signature, &c., to remain. In a short time a neat margin of $2,475 is made. Meanwhile, agents have been selected, for laying the draft drawn, for sometimes the original depositor is known as an "introducer" and "identifier." The "scratcher" never receives the checks or drafts from any man's hand, or delivers it personally or directly to any one. The Post Office is usually the means of communication, and the one who takes out of the office is simply originated with, and is seldom allowed to do more than to hand it to some person who is to give it to the "layer down." The actual chief workers thus hold themselves far in the background. Unless caught with the tools in hand, evidence on which to convict is simply and utterly impossible. Their correspondence is usually in cipher or by means of "personals," or ordinary advertisements in newspapers. I thoroughly mastered the cipher and make-up of this gang before going West for the first time in May last, and, when one by one I gained their whereabouts in the West (for the cunning fellows seldom have a letter envelope postmarked within 100 miles of where they actually are,) I went to a leading hotel in Chicago and drew Gessner to that same hotel by a decoy message in his own cipher, and with him captured a trunk full of inks, fine pens, glass points, rules, tracings, and two large checks all ready to "lay down," and half a dozen with the amounts "washed out" ready for a raise. A few moments' plain talk in the presence of this open trunk made Gessner a willing traveling companion to any point I might suggest. And so thread after thread, and man after man has been pulled in until the job has been finished. The attorneys by whom I was employed have the evidence, the cells have the criminals, and next Sunday (to-morrow) evening I return to New-York to draw my salary and expenditures, and resume the private work I was engaged in when called to this undertaking. I can assure you, however, that no award of money or praise can compensate a man for the tax upon his mental and physical powers, his loss of meals and sleep, and enforced absence from his home and business for months at a time.

Reporter—You had to have many men to aid you in this great work?

Mr. Jayne—Oh yes; and to be in constant telegraphic communication with each "shadower" or subordinate, in order that all might pull together. Most of the 14 I have named to you are arrested on charges other than the main one, and they do not suspect their actual danger or that the others are arrested. Early next month the attorneys and prosecuting officers will have prepared cases that will astonish and startle the country. The larger cities are honeycombed with fraud in their Wall-streets, as well as Baxter-streets.

ATTEMPT AT WIFE MURDER.

PORT JERVIS DEPOT, N. Y., Aug. 26.—John N. Skinner, formerly a druggist of this place, while under the influence of drink yesterday, attempted to kill his wife. Armed with a butcher knife, he pursued her to her bedroom, when she shut the door on him. His mother interfered, and he then struck at her, but she warded off the blow, the knife descending and cutting an artery in his leg. He was arrested, and is confined in default of bail.

CLOSING UP A SAN FRANCISCO BANK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 26.—The Merchant's Exchange Bank of this city announces that it will go into liquidation immediately. The liquidation is caused by a plethora of idle capital, stagnation in mercantile and stock circles, and decreased business under ruinous competition. The bank is perfectly solvent and will pay dollar for dollar.

WHAT PARIS GREEN WILL DO FOR ANY ONE

Catharine Kelly, aged 40, died yesterday at her residence, No. 416 West Forty-first-street, from the effects of a quantity of Paris green which she had taken on Saturday with suicidal intent. Coroner Flanagan was notified to hold an inquest in the case.

DONALDSON'S FATE.

FACTS AND SPECULATIONS ABOUT THE LOST AERONAUT AND HIS COMPANION—THE UNKNOWN DEAD FOUND IN THE SEARCH.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

DETROIT, Aug. 20, 1877.

Prof. Donaldson, the balloonist, left friends and relatives behind him who have persistently followed up every clue that might, by any possibility, unravel the mystery surrounding his last hours. These clues have been followed the more persistently because more than one newspaper has asserted that Donaldson escaped disaster by throwing Grimwood into the lake, and that he is now hiding from justice. This assertion, accepted in its broadest sense, finds no believers among sensible men, and yet Donaldson may be living to-day. Your correspondent has had reasons and inducements for following up every clue and theory yet given to the public, and the result, as a whole, forms a chapter of strange mysteries. As the hunt for Charlie Ross was the means of discovering hundreds of other stolen children, so has the strange fate of poor Donaldson been the means of unearthing many other strange things. It was not, perhaps, the duty of his employer to continue the search after the body of Grimwood was found on the Michigan shore. That seemed to be proof sufficient that the balloon had struck the water and been torn to pieces by the waves and the storm, and that both adventurers had suffered the same fate. The public were satisfied with that theory, except now and then a sensation daily paper, and it was left to a small band of friends to prosecute further search and inquiry.

It was never believed by any one who knew Donaldson well that he would have tossed the reporter overboard had he been certain of saving his own life by the act. He had made enough ascensions, and had every reason to know that if the balloon had been reduced to such

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 25.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$7,000 Vir. 6s, def'd.. 5½ | 500 Lake Shore..... 65¾
3,000 So. Pac. 1st.... 73½ | 100 do..... 65⅝
16,000 N. W.C.C.G. 91¾ | 100 do..... 65⅞
10,000 do. 91⅞ | 700 do..... 65¾
5,000 Un. P. s. f.... 97¼ | 100 do.....s3. 65¾
15,000 Mil. & St. P. c. s. f..... 89 | 100 do.....s3. 65¾
50 Del. & Had..... 49¾ | 200 do..... 65⅝
100 do..... 49¾ | 200 do..... 65¾
100 do..... 49½ | 500 do..... 65¾
100 do..... 48¾ | 100 do..... 65½
500 Quicksilver pf..... 8 | 100 do..... 65¾
200 At. & Pac. Tel.... 20¼ | 300 do..... 65⅝
800 Western Union.... 83¾ | 900 do..... 65
50 do..... 83⅝ | 100 do.....s4. 64⅞
100 do..... 83⅝ | 600 do..... 64¾
100 do.....c. 83⅝ | 600 do..... 64½
100 do.....s3. 83¼ | 100 do..... 64¾
100 do..... 83⅛ | 100 do..... 64¾
4300 do..... 83 | 500 do..... 64¼
1300 do..... 82⅞ | 100 do..... 64⅜
400 do..... 82⅝ | 500 do..... 63¾
600 do..... 82¾ | 1000 do..... 63½
400 Pacific Mail....s3. 25⅜ | 100 do..... 63¾
500 do..... 25⅝ | 100 do..... 63¾
100 do..... 25⅜ | 100 do..... 63⅞
200 do..... 25¾ | 100 do..... 64
200 do..... 25⅞ | 100 do..... 64
200 do..... 25¾ | 100 do..... 64¼
200 do..... 25⅝ | 1200 do..... 64⅜
700 do.....u.r. 25¾ | 500 do..... 64½
600 do..... 25¾ | 700 do..... 64¾
500 do..... 25⅝ | 500 North-western. 35¼
100 do..... 25 | 100 do.....short 35¾
200 do..... 24⅞ | 900 do..... 35⅛
200 do..... 24½ | 100 do..... 35¼
100 do.....s3. 24½ | 100 do..... 35⅛
500 do..... 24⅜ | 100 do..... 35¼
200 do..... 25 | 100 do..... 33½
15 N. Y. C. & H.... 103 | 100 do..... 32
700 do..... 103¼ | 100 do..... 33
10 do..... 103⅜ | 100 do..... 33
700 do..... 102½ | 300 do..... 32¾
18 Ill. Cen..... 93 | 900 do..... 33
800 Union Pacific.... 91 | 300 do..... 33¼
100 Cen. of N. J.... 18¾ | 300 do..... 33
40 do..... 18⅝ | 100 North-west. pf.s3. 63¼
28 do..... 18⅝ | 500 do..... 63¾
800 Erie Railway.... 12⅞ | 100 do..... 63⅝
700 do..... 12½ | 100 do..... 62½
1000 do..... 12⅝ | 400 do..... 61½
200 do..... 12⅝ | 100 do..... 62¼
200 do..... 12½ | 100 do..... 62¾
400 do..... 12¼ | 200 do..... 62½
200 do..... 12⅜ | 600 do..... 63
1200 do..... 12 | 150 C., C. C. & I.... 55
300 do..... 11⅞ | 100 do..... 55
200 do..... 12⅛ | 600 Wab. R. Rec.... 10
200 do..... 12¼ | 200 do..... 9⅞
500 do.....b30. 12½ | 100 Rock Island..... 102
100 St. Paul..... 31¾ | 100 do.....c.101¾
800 do..... 31½ | 4100 do.....101⅝
100 do..... 31¾ | 500 do..... 101
500 do..... 31¾ | 200 do..... 101¼
100 do..... 31⅝ | 300 D., L. & W..... 49¾
100 do..... 31¼ | 25 do..... 49⅝
100 do..... 31½ | 200 do..... 49¾
100 do..... 31¼ | 300 do..... 49¾
100 do..... 30¾ | 100 do..... 49¾
300 do..... 30½ | 300 do..... 49¾
200 St. Paul pf..... 67¼ | 100 do..... 49¾
200 do..... 66½ | 100 do.....s3. 48⅞
100 do..... 66 | 200 do..... 48½
200 do..... 65¾ | 200 do..... 48¾
100 do.....s3. 48⅝ | 100 do..... 48⅝
100 Mich. Central.... 58¾ | 100 do..... 48½
200 do..... 59 | 400 do..... 48¾
200 do..... 59⅛ | 100 do..... 48⅝
200 do..... 59¼ | 100 C., C. & I.... 57⅞
200 do..... 59⅝ | 900 do.....b3. 4
700 do..... 58⅜ | 500 do..... 4⅛
5000 do..... 58⅜ | 70 Alb. & Sus..... 75
100 do..... 58½ | 100 Ohio & Miss. pf.. 10¾
100 do..... 59⅛ | 100 do..... 11
100 do..... 58½ | 300 Ohio & Miss.....s3. 7
200 do..... 59 | 200 do.....b3. 7⅛
200 do..... 58¾ | 800 do..... 7⅜
200 do..... 58⅝ | 400 do..... 7⅝
200 do..... 58¾ | St. L. & K. C. pf.. 24
200 do..... 56⅝ | 72 Chi. & Alton..... 87½
200 do..... 57¼ | 300 St. L. & K. C..... 4½
100 do..... 57¼ | 100 do..... 4
100 do..... 57¼ | 100 do..... 4¼
100 do..... 58 | 100 do..... 4⅜
100 do..... 58⅜ | 100 do..... 4⅝
100 do..... 58 | 400 H. & St. J..... 15
100 do..... 57¾ | 100 Harlem pf..... 26½
200 do..... 58 | 300 do..... 27
300 do..... 58¼ | 100 N. J. Southern..... 5⅜
100 C., B. & Q..... 104½ | 100 Morris & Es..... 75¼

MONDAY, Aug. 27—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows a decrease of $1,000,625 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $11,791,425 in excess of legal requirements. The remittances to the interior, to assist in moving the crops, are reflected in a decrease of nearly $2,000,000 in the legal-tender average, the other changes being an increase of $1,003,300 in loans and of $809,300 in specie, and a decrease of $388,300 in deposits and $30,800 in circulation.

The following shows the condition of the banks this week, compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 18.	Aug. 25.	Aug. 26, 1876.
Loans	$243,996,300	$244,896,300	$254,443,400
Specie	13,449,700	14,259,000	20,946,500
Legal-tenders	52,696,000	50,789,000	56,939,000
Deposits	213,414,600	213,026,300	226,542,900
Circulation	15,545,900	15,515,100	14,640,400

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$13,449,700	$14,259,000	Inc. $809,300
Legal-tenders	52,696,000	50,789,000	Dec. 1,907,000
Total reserve	$66,145,700	$65,048,000	Dec. $1,097,700
Reserve required	53,353,650	53,256,575	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	12,792,050	11,791,425	Dec. $1,000,625

The Money market throughout the week, while generally characterized by ease, exhibited rather a hardening tendency, but this was very natural, in view of the demand incidental to the season and that created by the active stock speculation. Judging from present indications, it seems reasonable to conclude that anything like excessive stringency in the Money market in the near future is not to be apprehended. High rates will, of course, prevail at intervals, but there are good grounds for the belief that the Fall movement of the crops will be effected without occasioning any serious disturbance in the monetary situation. The discount market was more active, with 4½@7 ₱ cent. as the ruling rates for prime commercial paper, according to date of maturity.

The foreign advices reported a firm market at London for British consols and American securities. The statement of the Bank of England for the week ending Wednesday last showed a loss of £284,000 in specie, and, since then £111,000 has been withdrawn on balance. The minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 ₱ cent.

The Sterling Exchange market was weak on a very limited demand, and rates declined to a point admitting the importation of Gold from abroad.

The Gold market was weakened by the low rates for exchange, and, the prospective heavy shipments from the other side, and the price declined to 103⅞, the lowest point touched since June 1862. On Gold loans the rates were 1 ₱ cent. for carrying, and ranged from flat to 3 ₱ cent. for borrowing.

The Government bond market was weak and lower, the decline ranging from ½ to 1½ ₱ cent. The market was affected chiefly by the fall in Gold, the selling movement having been very moderate. The lowest quotations were generally current at the close. The business in railroad mortgages was on a larger scale than for some time past, the sharp advance in the share list and the favorable accounts in regard to the crops, as well as the increased earnings reported by many of the Western roads, having stimulated the demand for investment. Some large purchases were made, and the market exhibited great strength, nearly the entire list sharing in the improvement. The advance ranged from 1 to 8 ₱ cent., with the greatest rise and activity in Chicago and North-western, St. Paul, Toledo and Wabash, and Ohio and Mississippi. State bonds were dull, and presented no feature worthy of comment.

The share speculation was characterized by activity and buoyancy, and, under free purchases, the entire list of active stocks recorded an advance, which was fairly well maintained to the close. The business was well distributed, and it was noticeable that a brisk demand obtained for many of the low-priced stocks, which have for a long time lain neglected. Outside of speculative manipulation the influences favorably affecting the market were the settlement between the telegraph companies, the reports of increased earnings by some of the railroad companies, and the very reasonable expectation that the immense yield of the crops will impart a stimulus to business in all its branches, and powerfully contribute to restore prosperity to the country.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Closing Saturday. Highest.	Lowest.	Aug. 26, '76.
American Gold	105¼	104⅜	111
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coup	108⅞	108⅞	
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup	109⅞	108¾	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup	109¼	109¼	118½
New-York Central	103¼	98¾	106
Rock Island	102	98¼	103½
Pacific Mail	26¼	22⅜	28½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	31¾	26¾	33⅞
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	67½	64	67¼
Lake Shore	65⅞	58½	53
Chicago & North-western	35¾	32⅝	37⅞
Chicago & North-west. pf	63¼	57¼	61⅜
Western Union	83⅝	78⅝	69¾
Union Pacific	71¾	64¾	62½
Del., Lack. & Western	51½	46¾	84
New-Jersey Central	21½	17⅛	40¼
Delaware & Hud. Canal	50¼	47¼	85½
Morris & Essex	77½	73¾	94
Pittsburg	112	111	130
Erie	12⅝	9⅜	11⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	7⅝	4¼	12
Hannibal & St. Joseph	12½	9	12
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf	28¼	23	20
Michigan Central	59½	50½	39¾
Illinois Central	65	60½	88¼

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 25.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	103¼	101¾	102½	102⅝
Harlem			142	
Erie	12⅝	11	12⅜	12¼
Erie preferred	23½	23½	23¾	25
Lake Shore	65⅞	63½	64⅝	64¾
Wabash	10⅜	8¾	9½	9⅞
North-western	35½	31	32¾	33
North-western preferred	63½	61½	62⅜	63
Rock Island	102	101	101⅜	101⅝
Fort Wayne	90	89½	90	90
Michigan Central	59¼	56	58¾	58½
Illinois Central	65	62¾	64½	64¾
Union Pacific	71¾	70½	70	71
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	104½	103¼	103½	104½
C., C. & I	55	32½	34	34½
C., C. & Ind. Central	4½	3¾	4	4⅜
Hannibal & St. Joseph	12	11¾	11⅝	12
Han. & St. Joseph pref	27	25¾	26¾	27
Ohio & Mississippi	7⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾
Panama			110	113
Western Union	83⅝	82⅝	82⅞	83⅛
A. & P. Telegraph	20¾	20¼	20¼	20⅞
Pacific Mail	25¾	24¾	24⅞	25
Quicksilver	18⅝	18¾	18¼	18⅝
Quicksilver preferred	32	31	31½	32
Adams Express			93	93½
Wells, Fargo & Co			83	83½
American Express			45½	46
United States Express	43	43	43	43½

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York, and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here for the week ending Saturday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$5,552,058
Corresponding week last year	4,724,681
Since Jan. 1 this year	221,366,417
Corresponding period last year	195,230,387

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$5,781,979
Corresponding week last year	5,163,132
Since Jan. 1 this year	173,945,442
Corresponding period last year	188,710,627

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$94,060
Corresponding week last year	271,580
Since Jan. 1 this year	28,738,151
Corresponding period last year	38,975,728

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$2,146,406
Corresponding week last year	2,489,273
Since Jan. 1 this year	62,729,133
Corresponding period last year	67,756,718

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$244,022
Corresponding week last year	459,826
Since Jan. 1 this year	38,187,961
Corresponding period last year	48,138,745

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* in its issue of Saturday last publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest earnings reported.	1877.
Atch., Top. & S. Fe	2d week of August	$61,992
Bur., C. Rap. & N	2d week of August	20,460
Cairo & St. Louis	1st week of August	4,505
Canada Southern	1st week of August	58,935
Central Pacific	Month of July	1,366,000
Chicago & Alton	2d week of August	127,117
C., M. & St. Paul	3d week of August	144,000
C., Mt. V. & D., &c	1st week of August	6,758
D. & Rio Grande	1st week of August	16,695
G., H. & San Ant.	Month of June	52,531
Grand Trunk	Week ending Aug. 11	176,083
Great Western	2d week ending Aug 10	65,781
Hannibal & St. Jo	Month of June	165,449
Ill. Cen. (Ill. lines)	Month of July	369,630
Ill. Cen. (I'd'l lines)	Month of July	89,077
Ind., Bl. & W	2d week of August	28,924
Int. & Gt. North'n	2d week of August	23,681
Kansas Pacific	Month of June	253,652
Lou., Cin. & Lex	Week of June	87,437
Lou. & Nash., &c	Month of July	390,483
Missouri Pacific	Month of July	267,044
Mo. Kan. & Tex	2d week of August	70,141
Mobile & Ohio	Month of July	96,932
N. J. Midland	Month of June	62,750
N. Y. C. & H.	Month of July	131,646
Pad. & Elizabeth'n	1st week of August	5,669
Pad. & Memphis	2d week of August	4,198
Phil. & Erie	Month of June	250,705
St. Jos. & Western	2d week of July	7,516
St. L., A. & T. H. b	2d week of August	11,989
St. L., I. M. & So	2d week of August	96,918
St. L. & C. & No	2d week of August	75,241
St. L. & S. Fran	Month of July	96,424
St. L. & S. E. (St. L. D.)	Month of July	43,388
St. L. & S. E. (K. Div.)	Month of July	36,169
St. L. & S. E. (T. Div.)	Month of July	11,607
St. Paul & S. C	Month of June	40,360
Southern & So. Paul	Month of June	21,204
Tol., Peor. & War	2d week of August	30,627
Wabash	2d week of August	108,023
Union Pacific	Month of June	1,101,099

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	45	Hops, bales	116
Beans, bbls	108	Lead, pigs	285
Bees-wax, pkls	2	Leather, sides	10,630
Butter, pkls	10	Spirits Turp., bbls	905
Copper, bbls	256	Resin, bbls	2,325
Copper, cakes	90	Tar, bbls	109
Dried Fruit, pkls	10	Oil, bbls	50
Eggs, pkls	587	Oil-cake, pkls	1,355
Flour, bbls	11,385	Beef, pkls	31
Corn-meal, bbls	405	Cut-meats, pkls	1,298
Wheat, bushels	133,555	Lard, tcs	1,258
Corn, bushels	270,113	Butter, pkls	3,074
Oats, bushels	26,150	Cheese, pkls	12,782
Rye, bushels	12,012	Spelter, lbs	594
Malt, bushels	970	Pig-iron, tons	1,775
Oat-meal, bbls	85	Tallow, pkls	390
Flax-seed, bags	2,189	Tobacco, hhds	365
Grease, pkls	2	Tobacco, pkls	250
Grass-seed, bags	100	Whisky, bbls	434
Hemp, bales	53	Wool, bales	1,603

COFFEE—Quiet at former figures. Sales at Baltimore, 3,000 bags Rio, by the May Queen, at 17c., and at New-Orleans, 2,100 bags do., by the Anna, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in light demand for early delivery at a reduction of 7-16c. ₱ lb. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 405 bales, (of which 130 bales were on last evening,) including —— bales to shippers and 405 bales to spinners....And for forward delivery business was limited, moderately active at somewhat firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,200 bales, of which 9,100 bales were on last evening and 25,200 bales to-day, with 1,900 bales on the call, at 10.67c. @10.68c., closing at 10.67c. @10.68c.; September, 10.38c.; October, 10.68c.@10.69c.; November, 10.59c.@10.60c. December, 10.62c.@10.63c.; January, 10.76c.@10.77c.; February, 10.91c.@10.92c.; March, 11.07c.@11.08c. Closing prices reported to-day showing an advance of 4@9 points, closing firm. The receipts at this port to-day were —— bales, and at the shipping ports 221 bales, against 262 bales same day last week. The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 3,019,762 bales, including 1,987,532 bales to Great Britain and 1,032,230 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9⅛	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝
Strict Ordinary	9⅞	9⅞	10	10
Good Ordinary	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	10¼
Strict Good Ord.	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10½
Low Middling	10	9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Strict Low Mid.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞	10⅞
Middling	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Good Middling	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Strict Good Mid.	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Middling Fair	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Fair	12 9-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅛	Low Middling	9 15-16
Strict Good Ord	9¾	Middling	10 7-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active movement was reported in State and Western Flour, largely in regular shipping Extras and in low and medium grade Winter Wheat Extras, for export, (chiefly for the English markets;) and in Minnesota Extras, especially of the patent class, for home use, with a generally firm basis as to values, the dealings indicating, in instances, a slight improvement, with exceptional trades noted at somewhat easier figures. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 28,900 bbls. of State, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $2 50@$6 25, mostly unsound Extras at $4@$5 85: Sour Flour at $3 25@$6 25, chiefly Sour Extras at $4 25@$5 75; very poor to fancy No. 2 at $2 85@$3 90, mainly at $3@$3 50 for ordinary to choice Winter, and $3@$3 50 for Spring; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $3 90@$4 50, mostly at $4 20@$4 40 for about 2/3 to choice Winter Wheat, with fancy lots held higher; very poor to good Extra State at $4 85@$5 35, (of which a line of 2,000 bbls. fair quality at $5 25 for the London market;) good to strictly fancy do. at $5 35@$6; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 40@$8 90 for fair to very choice, mostly at $6 65@$6 75 for choice; do., for South America, $7@$7 50 for good to choice, (of which 1,200 bbls. sold, mostly at $7 25;) do., for English markets, quoted at $5 05@$5 15, (of which about 3,000 bbls. were reported sold, mainly at $5@$5 05, also for London;) do., Family Extras, $7 25@$8, the latter for choice; very inferior to good shipping Extras Western, $4 70@$5 25, chiefly at $4 85@$5 25; good to very fancy do. at $5 35@$6; and other grades within the previous range....Included in the reported sales were 10,150 bbls. shipping and low grade Extras, 2,000 bbls. (of which 5,750 bbls. City Mill Extras, mostly for the English market;) 850 bbls. Minnesota clear; 2,950 bbls. do. straight Extras; 3,100 bbls. do. Patent do., (these mainly at $7 25@$8 25, with very choice up to $9 25;) 4,700 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which latter 4,100 bbls. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and St. Louis, new crop, at $5 75@$7 50, including 2,900 bbls. for export at $5 75@$6 50;) 700 bbls. Superfine, 1,050 bbls. No. 2, 240 bbls. Sour, and 375 bbls. unsound, in lots, at quoted rates....Southern Flour less active, but quoted essentially unchanged in price....Sales reported of 1,700 bbls., in lots, mostly Extra at $5 75@$8 25....Of the sales were 900 bbls. for shipment, mainly to South America, part within the range of $6 25@$7....Of Rye Flour, sales were reported of 375 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, within the range of $4@$4 75 for poor to strictly choice, and up to $5 for very fancy, and Western at $4 25@$4 75; matches unchanged....Of Corn-meal, sales were made of small lots, including Yellow Western at $3@$3 25, and Brandywine, in lots, at $3 30@$3 35; market dull....And of Corn-meals reported in bags, 2,700 bags coarse on the basis of $1 03 for City, and $1 for Southern, in lots, ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active at an advance of 1¼c.@3c. ₱ bushel on the better qualities of Winter, and 2c.@3c. on Spring grades. The latter dealings indicated a decline in the instance of Spring, for forward delivery, of about 1c. ₱ bushel, but at the extreme close showing more steadiness....Sales reported to-day of 640,000 bushels, including Amber State, small lots, at $1 37@$1 40; Amber and White Southern, small lots, within the range of $1 25@$1 35; about fair to strictly prime Amber Western, odd lots, at $1 30@$1 40; choice Amber Virginia, 15,000 bushels, on private terms, quoted at $1 40 bid, and up to $1 43 asked; New-York Long Amber, 400 bushels at $1 40; New-York, No. 2 Red Winter, 31,000 bushels, mostly in lots, at $1 23½@$1 24, and, subsequently, 40,000 bushels at $1 23⅛@$1 24, closing at $1 24, at which 24,000 bushels were marketed;) and do., October options, 138,000 bushels, at $1 20¾@$1 21⅛ (of which, at the call, 112,000 bushels at $1 21@$1 21⅛, and subsequently, 16,000 bushels at $1 20¾@$1 21.)....Corn has been in more urgent request for home trade account and for export, at an advance of 1c.@1½c. ₱ bushel, closing firmly....Sales have been reported since our last of 331,000 bushels, for all deliveries, (of which 139,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York steamer Mixed—part so called—for early delivery, at 53½c., and for August, at 53¾c.; New-York steamer Mixed, August option, quoted at the close at 53c. bid and 54c. asked; do., September, 16,000 bushels, on the call, at 55¼c.@55⅝c.; do., October, 48,000 bushels, on the call, at 56½c.@56¾c.; do., November, 16,000 bushels, on the call, at 56¾c.@57c.; New-York No. 3, 5,200 bushels, at 35c.@36c., (1,400 bushels at 36c.;) No. 2, 4,200 bushels, new, at 54c.; and 6,000 bushels, old, at 52½c.; New-York No. 3, 30,000 bushels, old, in store, at 30c.; Rejected nominal at 26c.@27c.; unmerchantable Mixed, 2,100 bushels, at 29½c.@31c.; Mixed State at 35c.@38c., (a car-load at the Erie depot at 36c.;) White State, new crop, at $3 40@$3 50; Western 35,000 bushels now, stained, from track, at 36c.; Mixed Western at 28c.@35c.; White Western at 34c.@40c., (of which 700 bushels, new, at 32-lb., at 38c.;) No. 2 Chicago quoted at 33c....More demand noted for Feed, and a firm tone in the market, with sales to-day of 40,000 bushels at $13 50@$14, with sales of 3,250 bags, chiefly at $14, and 60-lb. 900 bags, at $20@$21, and Rye Feed, 500 bags, at $21@$22....The week's exports of Grain, flour, &c., shipments mainly to South America, part within the range of $6 25@$7....Of Rye Flour, sales were reported of 375 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, within the range of $4@$4 75 for poor to strictly choice, and up to $5 for very fancy, and Western at $4@$4 25

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 29 | BOTHNIA...WED., Sept. 12
ALGERIA....WED., Sept. 5 | ABYSSINIA WED., Sept. 19

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 29
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 1

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

For freight apply to HORSLEY D. HASKELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North-River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Sept. 20

First cabin, $80; and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., Sept. 8 | HERMANN....Sat., Sept. 22
DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 8 | HERMANN....Sat., Sept. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Victoria...Sept. 15, 11 A. M. | Anchoria...Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
Devonia...Sept. 8, 6 A. M. | Bolivia...Sept. 22, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $25.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Elysia....Aug. 29, 9 A. M. | Australia...Sept. 8, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier No. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEAKES...Wednesday, Aug. 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TIEMANN...Wednesday, Sept. 5

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 North River:

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $81, $85, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Canada, Th., Aug. 30, 9 A. M. | Greece, Th., Sept. 6, 3 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M. | The Queen, Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M.
England, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M. | Spain, Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

AMERIQUE, Perrotz.....Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 2 P. M.
PEREIRE, Danat.....Wednesday, Sept. 12, 8:30 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Aug. 28, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Aug. 30, Pier 16 E. R., 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 1, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship CAPELLO.....Friday, Aug. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Sept. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 12

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 8 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM R. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

WIELAND.....Aug. 30 | SUEVIA.....Sept. 13
GELLERT.....Sept. 6 | LESSING.....Sept. 20

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. | General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

2:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park Place, 785 and 1942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

—Passengers for this line take 9:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 12:10 and 3 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 7 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily: 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:35, 8:45 A. M., 5:10, 6:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 8:45 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 6:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 A. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL,

RIVER-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th sts.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

French, German, and drawing taught in all the classes. Instruction given in the elements of natural history, of chemistry, and of physics, both by lectures and by text-books. Pupils fitted for college and for business.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Four free scholarships in the Stevens Institute of Technology open to the competition of the graduates of the Stevens High School.

TERMS REDUCED.

For first and second classes, $100 per annum; for third and fourth classes, $150 per annum. Tuition per term in proportion.

Fall term begins Oct. 3.

For circular or catalogues apply to the Principal.
Prof. EDWARD WALL.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,

STAMFORD, CONN.

Fortieth year begins Sept. 19. Emphatically a home school; situation unsurpassed; THOROUGH instruction and discipline; careful moral and Christian training. Number limited. Circulars sent on application.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,

NOS. 21 AND 23 WEST 32D-ST.

Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.

Autumn term begins Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Having added the adjoining building to St. John's, increased facilities for the several departments of the school are gained, and a large sunny room for a Kindergarten secured, which, under the care of an experienced teacher, will open Oct. 1.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,

NO. 25 WEST 46TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

Reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 20. Circulars and references sent on application.

French spoken fluently in one year. (Kindergarten.)

Latin, drawing, singing, pastel, water-color, needlework, &c., included in the tuition.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

Fall session opens Sept. 19, 1877; entrance examinations Sept. 19, 20, and 21; catalogues, with full particulars, may be had of the undersigned; the department of music, drawing, and painting will be open hereafter as a school for special instruction in those arts. For circulars containing full information, apply to W. L. DEAN, Registrar, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

IRVING INSTITUTE.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.,

Select school for boys and young men.

Reopens Sept. 11. Send for circular.

ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

No. 79 West 52d-st., corner 6th-av., New-York. Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal. The fifty-eighth school year begins Sept. 17, 1877. Boys fitted for college or business. A primary department. Rates of tuition reasonable. Send for circular.

A SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG BOYS, WITH GOOD instruction and the influences of a Christian home, at Stratford, Conn. Rev. E. B. EMERSON, Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL, NO. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and little girls, reopens Sept. 19. New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 19, 1877, at 56 Washington-st., Norwich, Conn.

MILITARY INSTITUTE,
FORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Limited to 25. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Boarding-school for boys. For catalogues apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

INSTRUCTION.

NOTE WHAT IS SAID BELOW BY THE

HIGHEST AUTHORITY IN THE UNITED STATES

in regard to

Mr. T. D. KELLOGG'S SYSTEM.

I take great pleasure in presenting the statement of Hon. E. A. Sheldon, because it was given over nine years ago, before I had realized my system to its present scientific accuracy and exactitude of detail, and because he has long been regarded by many as standing at the head of educational matters in the United States. The Training School for teachers and the public school system of Oswego, which he was a prime instrument in founding and building up, have been copied in their principal features by both the normal and public schools of the principal States and cities of the Union. The Training School for Teachers, originally started for the sole purpose of training teachers to carry out the then proposed new system of Mr. Sheldon and others in the public schools of Oswego, has since been taken under the wing of the State and made a State institution, the State Normal School at Albany remodeled on the same plan, and eight additional State normal schools, to carry out the Oswego system, founded by special act of our State Legislature.

The statement of Mr. Sheldon has been indorsed, after a careful examination of my plan, by the entire faculty of the celebrated Training School for Teachers above referred to—appended to Mr. Sheldon's statement below.

Oswego, Jan. 13, 1868.

This is to certify that I have examined with some care the system of representing the sounds of the language by phonetic characters, as presented by Mr. T. D. Kellogg, and I believe Mr. Kellogg's notation to be a simple, philosophic, and correct representation of these sounds, applicable alike to all languages. It overcomes many objections brought against the somewhat imperfect alphabets which have hitherto been presented. I am confident children can be taught to read and spell by this plan with far more ease than by the common methods, and with great saving of time. I have no hesitation in recommending this plan to the attention of teachers and school officers. Respectfully,

E. A. SHELDON,
Superintendent of Oswego Public and the State Normal and Training Schools.

Having examined Mr. Kellogg's system, we cordially indorse the above estimate of its value.

JOHN W. ARMSTRONG, I. B. POUCHER,
HERMAN KRUSI, M. C. McCUMBER,
EMILY A. RICE, MARY HOWE SMITH,
M. S. COOPER, TILLIE C. STAATS,
MRS. A. T. RANDALL, SARAH J. ARMSTRONG,
D. A. LATHROP, KATE H. DAVIS,
MARY E. PERKINS.

READING IN FIVE WEEKS OR NO PAY.

Class begins Monday, Aug. 27, at 9:30 o'clock. Tuition fee, $10. Text books, $2 50. Session two and a half hours daily. Boys or girls received. Open to visitors.

YEARLY CLASS FOR BOYS—PRIMARY—opens Sept. 17. Arrangements, where desired, for waiting on pupils from a distance, to and from school.

YEARLY CLASS FOR BOYS—JUNIOR—opens Sept. 24. D. T. KELLOGG,
No. 709 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—One of excellence of access, healthfulness and beauty of location, thorough scholarship, the development of noble characters, home comforts, regular care of students, and reasonable charges, Pennington Seminary claims to be among the foremost in this country. Address THOS. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCHOOL,

NO. 448 MADISON-AV.

Preparation for College, Scientific Schools, or Business.

Hours of session, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Hour for study only, (optional,) 8:30 to 9:30 A. M.
Term begins Tuesday, Sept. 25.

A MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF ALONZO FLACK & BRO., Claverack (N. Y.) College and Hudson River Institute, will be at the Devonshire Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot, from 2 to 7 P. M. daily, where he will be pleased to see parties desiring to arrange to enter the school.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st. (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Apply by letter until Sept. 6, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—24th year, opens Sept. 10. 20 instructors. 11 departments. College preparatory, English and business courses for gentlemen. For ladies, college course, with baccalaureate degree. Primary department. Rev. ALCOZO PALMER, D. D., President.

READY FOR WORK.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, will reopen for the year on MONDAY, Sept. 3. The Principal will be in his office daily, during August from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

S. S. PACKARD.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA HAVING REmoved her French and English Boarding-school for young ladies from Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, to Morristown, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19. Terms for board and tuition in English, French, and Latin, $360 per annum.

KIND CARE.

Thorough teaching. Twenty-sixth year.

BENJAMIN MASON'S Boarding-school for Boys fits for college or business.

Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

NYACK HOME INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for both sexes; select, thorough, Christian; small boarding department; home care and comforts. For circulars address Mrs. JOSEPHINE LEE, Nyack on the Hudson.

FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, FOR young gentlemen. 171st-st., reopens Sept. 18. Board and tuition in French, English, Spanish, German, Latin, $400 and $450. Circulars at J. Milhau & Sons', No. 132 Broadway, or at the Institute. Station M. V. PREVOST.

MRS. GARRETSON,

Assisted by Miss THURSTON, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 52 West 47th-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars sent on application.

MOELLER INSTITUTE, NO. 336 WEST 20TH-ST.—German-American Day and Boarding School; prepares for business and college; connected with this Institute is a Kindergarten and a Conservatory of Music.

P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—One hundred and eighth year begins Sept. 12; sends 30 boys a year to college; prepares for college, scientific school, or business; 20 boarders. Rev. D. T. REILEY, Rector.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., offers thorough culture, in a very invigorating climate and beautiful location. Terms moderate. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circular.

MRS. M. RODGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 45th-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

NO. 33 WEST 130TH-ST.

The MISSES JACOT will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. Circulars sent on application.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S Family School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 19; careful elementary training; excellent facilities in languages and music.

MISS S. L. CHAPMAN, SUCCESSOR TO the late Mrs. J. T. Benedict will reopen the English, French, and German boarding and day school, No. 7 East 42d-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

MURRAY-HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 109 West 34th-st., an English and Classical School for boys, opens its 14th year, Sept. 17; terms reduced. JOSEPH D. HULL.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 10 boys under 14 years; opens Sept. 3; pleasant location; terms moderate. Send for circular.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND German Day and Boarding School, No. 822 Lexington-av., north-west corner of 53d-st. New term begins Sept. 19.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S BOARDING SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 11; preparation of boys for college a specialty; see the *Nation*, Aug. 9. For circulars address PRINCIPAL, at Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. For circular address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—THORough preparation given for college, scientific schools or business. For circulars apply to B. T. HARRINGTON, M. A., Throg's Neck, Westchester County, N. Y.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, CARMEL, N. Y.—A school for both sexes. Healthful, homelike, thorough. Rates reduced. Fall term Sept. 5. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—MISS S. O. HOFFMAN will reopen her school for young ladies and children, Sept. 19, 1877; a limited number of boarders received. For circulars, &c., address as above.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 1 6th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 24; thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, &c. Circulars at Putnam's book store, No. 182 5th-av.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School for boys, established in 1854, and pleasantly located on Chilton hill, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 10.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will open on the first Monday of September.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-School for Young ladies and misses, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19, 1877.

$150 A YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION; EPISCOPAL Academy, Haddonfield, N. J.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—Military Boarding-School, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.—CADY, WILLSON, AND Wallworth's, south-west corner Union-square, reopens Sept. 3. Write for circulars.

RYE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE,
Rye, New-York.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12. Address
E. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY Send for Illustrated Circular, 40 pages, giving details.

FREEHOLD (N. J.) YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—Thirty-third year begins Sept. 5.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Nos. 333 and 335 4TH-AV., between 24th and 25th sts.

114TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 17.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars at the school and at Putnam's.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR SAYS: "I TAKE great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy of Mr. Swithin C. Shortridge." This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia; $280 a school year for boarding, washing, gas, schooling books, &c. Payable quarterly. No extra charges. Open all Summer. Students admitted at any time. Special individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils. Ten instructors, two graduates of Yale College. For pictures of building, gymnasium and circular address SWITHIN C. SHORTRIDGE, Harvard University, A. M., Media, Penn. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter

FRANCIS F. WILSON, A. M., AND JOHN M. KELLOGG, A. M., heads of the Classical and Mathematical Departments of the

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

during the last 12 years, have withdrawn, and will open a school Sept. 17 for the thorough and careful preparation of boys and young men for college, business, or scientific schools. Call or address for the present No. 208 West 43d-st., five doors west of Broadway and 7th-av. cars.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select boarding-school for boys at Sing Sing on Hudson, N. Y. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science; classes are also formed in music, drawing, Fencing, and Elocution; a thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

READING IN FIVE WEEKS OR NO PAY.

My five weeks' class for beginners—boys or girls—opens Aug. 27 for instruction **two and a half hours** daily; tuition, $10, **contingent wholly** upon the pupil's being able to **read** within that time, **with comfort**, miscellaneous story books in one syllable; equal to **two years** instruction by ordinary methods. Send for circular and blank agreement. My **yearly** classes for boys, Primary and Junior, open Sept. 17. T. D. KELLOGG,
No. 709 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 WEST 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK.—Boarders limited to sixteen.—Resident French and German teachers.—English and German Kindergarten in charge of Miss LEONOWENS, assisted by German graduate of Froebel.—Private class for boys.—Classes organize on 26th, 27th, and 28th Sept.—The regular work of the school, including Dr. LABBERTON'S and Mr. CLARENCE COOK'S classes, will begin Oct. 3. Punctual attendance requested.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

C. A. MILES, Principal,

WILL BE REOPENED SEPT. 10.

For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be found after Sept. 1, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.

Full collegiate course; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; village is distinguished for refinement; the college is a home where parents may with entire confidence intrust their daughters; term commences Sept. 12, 1877. Send for catalogue.

Rev. EDWARD S. FRISBEE, President.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction by very practical teachers unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. WM. L. ADAMS, Director.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12; location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious; thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH; careful supervision of cadets. For circulars apply to C. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st., N. Y., or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MME. C. MEARS,
assisted by
Mlle. LOUISE SEE.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 922 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, 1877.

MISS AYRES'

English, French, and German, BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 19, 1877. BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO 10. For circulars address the Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st., New-York City.

MRS. DUREN, FORMERLY OF BROOKLYN Heights, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children in Somerville, N. J., Sept. 10; number of boarders limited to eight; they receive every care and attention—physical, intellectual, moral; French is the language of the family. For circulars, references, &c., address as above.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, English, and German Home Academy for young ladies and Conservatory of Music, Deer Park-av., Babylon, Long Island. French always spoken; music taught by an eminent pianiste.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.

Miss ANNA C. BRACKETT & Miss ELLEN H. M. ELIOT'S School for Girls from 6 to 20 years, reopens Tues

TAMMANY ELECTION FUNDS.

WHERE SOME OF THEM COME FROM.

HOW THE CORPORATION ATTORNEY'S OFFICE IS WORKED FOR ELECTIONEERING PURPOSES—AN ENGINE OF OPPRESSIVE EXACTIONS—THE MAINSTAY OF THE TAMMANY FINANCE COMMITTEE—WHERE AN INVESTIGATION WOULD BRING OUT SOME STARTLING FACTS.

About this time Tammany Hall begins the work of raising money for the Fall campaign. The Finance Committee of that beneficent institution has the matter in charge; but its principal operations are performed indirectly and through various official and non-official agencies. The most productive of all these agencies, the one which turns in most money and operates to secure most votes, is the Corporation Attorney's office. It is presided over by Mr. William Boyd at a salary of several thousand dollars. Mr. Boyd is a comparatively young man, like his intimate friend Mr. Alderman Purroy; and, also like that individual, is detested by the majority of his own party. Both men owe their positions entirely to the favor of Mr. John Kelly, and, knowing that they have nothing to sustain them but his power, they make the most serviceable tools that Mr. Kelly could have. The Corporation Attorney's office is charged with the prosecution of all cases of violation of Municipal ordinances. The line of prosecutions which is worked with such vigor for electioneering purposes is that relating to "obstructions." A sign projecting over 12 inches from the house is an "obstruction;" anything placed on the sidewalk or left in the roadway—as a stand or a wagon—is an "obstruction," subjecting the person responsible for it to a fine and the costs of the action. It is the duty of every patrolman to report at the station-house all the obstructions he has seen on his post whenever he comes off duty; each precinct has also attached to it an officer whose special duty it is to look out for obstructions and to report them. All the reports are entered upon a book kept for that purpose. Thus it may happen that the same obstruction will be reported by three different persons in one day, viz., the patrolman who goes on duty in the morning, the one who goes on duty in the afternoon, and the regular "obstruction" officer. Something in excess of 100 are reported in the aggregate from all the Police precincts of the City every day. The reports are sent down to the Corporation Attorney's office daily; and, in addition to these, complaints of obstructions are received at that office from private parties, making in all a very formidable daily list at the quietest times. To the persons complained against, a "notice paper" is sent, requiring them to appear in one of the district civil courts to answer for the offense complained of, and warning them that on failure to appear judgment for $5 or $10, with the "costs of action," will be entered against them. From now until election time comes the political working of the legal machine.

The prosecutions are worked for two purposes—first, to raise money for the Tammany Finance Committee; second, to worry a person who is politically troublesome in his district into tractability. A regular plan of campaign is laid out on the basis of Assembly districts. If it be decided to begin with the First Assembly District all the persons in this territory who can be reached either through the regular Police complaints or through private complaints from the proper men, are served with notice papers. A general raid, in fact, is made on the whole body of storekeepers and others in the district, care, of course, being taken not to trouble any who are known to be of the right stripe. At the same time the Tammany Hall General Committee men of the district are notified that the papers have been sent out. There is one committee member to each election district who has charge of its political working and is generally responsible for it, so sooner have the papers been served in his territory than a local "worker" drops in casually on the unfortunate storekeeper who has received one and converses with him, if he is new to the business, about the obstruction notice. The worker expresses sympathy for the storekeeper, perhaps, but assures him that that is the way they work things in the Corporation Attorney's office, and that there is no use in fighting against it, because he is sure to get the worst of it if he goes to court. The worker, however, has a way out, and tells the storekeeper to go to the district committee man. The storekeeper goes to him in much distress. The local politician takes a little, thinks how to get it settled, and walks the victim down to Mr. Corporation Attorney Boyd's office, where the case is settled possibly for $2 50, or possibly for nothing at all; in either event, the storekeeper is made to understand that the favor of his vote will be required at the proper time, failing which he has a chance to look out for himself. Meantime, he hears no more about the "obstruction." This process is gone through with where it is thought that a vote, or perhaps two or three, may be secured; but if money be sought the committee member will report to the Attorney's office what he thinks the man is worth; and any sum from $5 to $17 50 on each notice may be squeezed out of him according to circumstances. The law on the subject is so loose that it permits a person offending against it to be worried with any number of summonses for the same obstruction, and even when he has removed it he has no security for some considerable time, against the rapacity of the office. For the Corporation Attorney's men are always ready to swear that "at the time the complaint was made" such an obstruction existed. If it be desired to worry a man who is troublesome, it is done by the very simple process of showering notices upon him day after day, until he comes to terms, and makes it all right with the district committee member. This is now being done in one of the down-town Assembly districts to a person who is known to be anti-Tammany men. Money is also obtained from storekeepers who can afford to pay, for "protection." The representative of the finance committee calls upon him and intimates that he must come down with $25 or $50, or he will hear from the City Attorney's office. It would be easy to make quite a list of tradesmen who annually contribute some such sum to the Tammany fund, in order to avoid prosecution.

The extent to which the business is carried may be inferred from the fact that from now till election time the office sends out an average of 1,200 notices per month, and may run it up to 1,500. Three subpœna servers are kept busy at the work. The least that a person not specially favored can settle for is $7 50; he may be mulcted $17 50, and he may be summoned a dozen times for the same offense. The summonses are usually directed to a District Court, where the Judge understands what is wanted and does it. Nearly all the obstruction business used to be done with that extraordinary legal light Judge "Tim" Campbell, also with that other luminary, Judge Clancy; but lately not a little of it has been taken before Judge Dinkel, which causes some surprise. The "obstruction" cases come up in batches of a hundred or so, and the Judge, supposing him to be Campbell, takes the papers, and, running them over as rapidly as possible, simply says: "Judgment—judgment—judgment," while the Clerk enters them as fast as he can. Very rarely is there any pause to hear what some defendant, who has taken the trouble to come to court, may have to offer in his defense, and more rarely still does he gain anything by offering a defense. The customary way with storekeepers who know what a notice means is to "come down" as soon as they get their papers. All the money recovered on these judgments is paid—not into court, as might naturally be supposed—but as the Corporation Attorney's office, where a certain Mr. Marshall Hanbury receives it. Judge Parker attempted to stop this and have the money paid into court, but he did not succeed. If a man refuses to pay after judgment has been entered against him his goods are seized on execution. Thus it will be seen that outside of the Corporation Attorney's office there is absolutely no means of ascertaining how much money is received for violations of ordinances. Their returns are conclusive evidence on the point, and on these there is no check whatever. The necessity of having some man like Boyd as Corporation Attorney is apparent. It is common with him to reply to some poor grocery keeper or other unfortunate who is begging to be let off lightly: "We cannot help it; you have violated the law. The City's revenue must be protected; see the amount this office turns in monthly to the City." It was stated how many notices were served by the office monthly—some 1,200 or more. Supposing these to be calculated at the very low figure of 1,000 each, here is $6,000 for the month. Mr. Boyd has never, except for the first month he took office, made a return of as many hundreds for that period. Usually he returns between $300 and $400. In view of these facts, it is not difficult to understand why the Corporation Attorney's office is regarded as the mainstay of the Tammany Finance Committee. It raises money, makes votes, and worries the enemy to an amount and degree far beyond that of any other agency at the command of Tammany Hall.

THE ASSAULT ON FIREMAN M'GOWAN.

Nicholas Lux, John Lux, and Henry Gessler were yesterday arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Duffy, on a charge of assault and battery preferred against them by Joseph McGowan, fireman, attached to Engine Company No. 6, in Cedar-street, near Temple. McGowan, who has been in the Chambers-Street Hospital ever since the assault took place on the morning of the 9th inst., came direct to the court to appear against his assailants. McGowan's version of the story, which is verified by witnesses, is that after coming back to the engine-house after doing his tour of patrol duty, the night being hot, he divested himself of his coat, and, with a friend, sat outside. He had hardly been seated when he was approached in a menacing manner by Gessler and the brothers Lux, Gessler and Nicholas Lux were both armed with huge carving-knives, which they had obtained in the restaurant across the way, and with these weapons, without the slightest provocation or reason whatever, commenced a deadly assault on the complainant. McGowan's head was deeply cut in several places, his face yet bears marks of the slashes received, and he will probably be marked for life. When brought to the hospital his injuries were of such a dangerous character that the surgeon in charge was doubtful whether he would live. McGowan has now been two weeks in hospital, and it will probably be two more before he is able to go on active duty. He has a splendid record during his term of seven years in the Fire Department, having saved more than one life, and is now about to be awarded the Bennett gold medal which is given annually by the Commissioners for meritorious conduct. The only defense the prisoners have is that they were drunk at the time and did not know what they were doing. Nicholas Lux and Henry Gessler were both committed in default of $2,000 bail, to answer in the Court of Special Sessions. John Lux, who, it seems was merely a spectator of the innocent amusement, was discharged.

SUNDAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

SCENES ALONG THE BEACH—A GREAT CROWD OF VISITORS—THE GRAND AND POSITIVELY SACRED CONCERT.

Yesterday was a day partially dedicated to religious observances at Coney Island, Mr. Grafulla and his Seventh Regiment Band being on hand at the eastern end of the island, to conclude the day's exercises with a grand and positively sacred concert, to be composed of such favorite religious melodies as "Hold the Fort," "The Ninety and Nine," and several of Mendelssohn's beautiful productions. Many thousands of heat-worn New-Yorkers, finding in this sacred concert just the sort of religious stimulant their minds demanded after the week's toil, went down to the island to enjoy the tunes of praise. Very many of them, too, arrived at the island at a much earlier hour than that announced for the concert, that they might, by appropriate bathing and purifying, and other such proper pastimes as are to be found on Coney Island, prepare themselves for the religious feast in store.

One of the first drawbacks to the true moral and spiritual tone of the day's exercises was met almost at landing by those who found themselves on the western end of the island. It was the long line of worldly and sinful amusements and occupations prepared for the unwary, which began at the landing and reached almost up to the Ocean House. The first of these, an innocent enough one on secular days, was the cane-seller, a somewhat remarkable specimen of humanology, the right leg and the right eye being missing. This merchant, who did a thriving business all day, seemed much averse to being stared at on account of his infirmities, and announced, at short intervals, "You needn't look at me; I'm solid. I'm not handsome, but I'm nice, and it's better to be nice than handsome."

The next snare set by the wicked, as the crowd moved up the beach, was the machine that would "test the amount of electricity in any man, woman, or child, without injury, but with positive benefit, for the very small sum of half a dime." Then came the row of 22 solemn-faced little donkeys, with cunning little saddles, traps set especially for the children. These were followed by the Punch and Judy men, the prize package men, the solid gold jewelry men, the candy and fruit stands, and the shovel and pail men; and at the extreme end of the line was a solitary milk wagon from Brooklyn, retailing ice cold milk at 5 cents a glass. These busy money-seekers made an exceedingly lively scene along the beach, but not such a one as might be wished to line the approach to grand and positively sacred concert.

If the island had been balanced on a stick, yesterday, the two ends would have been pretty nearly of a weight. If there were more visitors at one end than at the other, the fact was indiscernible with the naked eye. At both ends the hotels and pavilions were crowded beyond all possibility of comfort; the beer tables were surrounded by such persons as are yet unaffected by the Murphy movement; the beach, for a half mile or more at each end, was almost impassable for the crowd, and the surf was full of happy bathers, all day long. From the appearance of the water, every visitor on the island must have bathed at least three times, with a fair sprinkling reaching the fourth. An old Coney Islander, standing on the beach looking at the crowds of bathers, when asked how many he thought were in the surf, replied, without any hesitation, "Millions, my boy—millions." Though this estimate may possibly be somewhat exaggerated, still the number was beyond all counting, and after the sun had set and the darkness had begun to thicken, the water was still alive with bathers.

A large school of porpoises came in sight early in the afternoon, very close to the shore, much to the delight of the bathers, many of whom easily swam out to their vicinity. The water was full too, of minute jelly fish, that, washed upon the shore by the waves, sparkled like so many crystals in the sun. The setting sun was just gilding the floating clouds, and sending its prismatic rays through the stained-glass windows of the little hand stand on the upper end of the island, when the sacred concert was begun. After listening for an hour or two to the delightful music the crowd pressed toward the landings and depots, and in an hour more the island was comparatively deserted. So great was the crush, however, that some difficulty was experienced in getting all the visitors home. Trains on the Manhattan Railway were delayed, and that company had to press the Harlem boat Sylvan Dell into their service to carry several hundred of their passengers to this City.

SEA CLIFF CAMP-MEETING.

THE SECOND OF THE SEASON—A LARGE ATTENDANCE—MRS. VAN COTT AGAIN IN THE PULPIT—ORDER OF EXERCISES.

The second camp-meeting of the season at Sea Cliff, under the leadership of that untiring revivalist, Mrs. Van Cott, was opened yesterday under circumstances justifying the most sanguine expectations of success. Exclusive of those who are passing the Summer months at this charming resort, there were on the grounds yesterday at least 1,000 persons, many of whom went thither in wagons from the surrounding hamlets and farmsteads. New-Yorkers and Brooklynites were also there in large numbers, and even the towns of Westchester were not without representation. The number who arrived on Saturday evening, taxing as it did the accommodation of the hotel to its utmost, was greatly augmented by the morning's arrivals on the steamboat Seawanhaka and the trains of the Long Island Railroad. Those who were so unfortunate as to take the trains, which left them at the pleasant station of Glen Head, near Locust Valley, were compelled to walk to the encampment, a distance of two miles and a half, owing to the non-attendance of the stages at the depot. Comparatively few of the tents are as yet occupied. The pretty cottages, however, which dot the picturesque hillsides by the shore and extend inland in the midst of shady groves and pleasant meadowland, are all filled. So, too, are the boarding-houses, which provide accommodation for transient visitors to the cliff. Mrs. Van Cott has entirely recovered from her recent indisposition, which deprived the late Sing Sing Camp-meeting of her active participation. Her face wears the old healthy expression, her step retains its elasticity, but her supremely powerful voice was yesterday perceptibly marred by hoarseness. Six meetings in all were held during the day, the first being at 9 A. M., the second at 10:30, the third (the children's service) at 1 P. M., the fourth at 2 P. M., the fifth at 6 P. M., and the closing service at 7 P. M. The same programme will be adhered to during the seven remaining days of the encampment. At the 10:30 service, which was held in the Tabernacle, and was attended by at least 1,200 persons, Mrs. Van Cott preached from the text, "Ye are my witnesses." Her discourse, or rather exhortation, was eloquent, and her peculiar method of appealing to sinners irresistible. The true witnesses of God were, to her way of thinking, those who utterly forsake the follies and foibles of earth for things eternal. She implored her hearers to leave the world and its sinful ways for the sake of being true and earnest witnesses of God, their supreme Master. Salvation would never come from mere professions of religion, but from an avoidance of all that is sinful. With a vain profession of religion Heaven's gate could not be opened. To be religious, in the strict sense of the term, does not necessitate gloom and somberness. The smile of God's true witnesses is invariably bright, cheerful, and welcoming, and their utterances always of the pleasantest. Nor is excellence in oratory necessary in spreading God's holy truths. Some people who can talk very glibly of their business affairs profess not to be able to say a word for the Lord, who said, "He that confesseth Me before men, him shall I confess before my Father in Heaven." The man who is filled with the spirit of the Holy Ghost, and has partaken of the sanctifying power, can lead others by the sole force of that power. The merely professed Christian is an ear without corn. The preacher trusted that the Lord would fill the empty ears with corn. In conclusion, Mrs. Van Cott fervently called down a blessing on the mothers of the encampment, that they might succeed, with the help of grace from on high, to lead their families to holy attainments. At the close of the meeting she invited the clergymen present to meet her at the pulpit, but few responded. In fact, the ministers manifested surprising apathy. It was with no little difficulty that one could be found to preach at the evening service, notwithstanding the fact that several were present on the grounds. It is only just to mention, however, that Rev. Mr. Olmsted, an occupant of one of the cottages, exerted himself assiduously in sharing the labors of the day with the lady. The children's meeting was opened at 1 P. M., and terminated immediately before the afternoon service, when Mrs. Van Cott again preached, selecting her text from St. Mark viii., 36: "For what shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul." In response to an invitation to approach the pulpit that they might be prayed for, groups of penitents—men, women, and children—knelt while other brethren offered up fervent supplications in their behalf. The two services held in the evening were similar in character to those held in the daytime.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Major-Gen. Raban, of England, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, of Georgia, is at the Astor House.

Prof. C. S. Peirce, of Harvard College, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Capt. R. H. Gordon, of the British Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Major A. S. Nicholson, of the United States Marine Corps, is at the Everett House.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

WORK OF KELLY'S COMMISSIONERS.

EFFECT OF THE RECENT REMOVALS ON THE DISCIPLINE OF THE FORCE—EFFICIENT OFFICERS DISMISSED TO MAKE ROOM FOR LOW TAMMANY POLITICIANS—SKETCH OF THE NEW APPOINTEES.

The action of the Tammany Fire Commissioners, Messrs. Gorman and King, in removing efficient employes to make room for the friends of Croker and Purroy, has created great discontent among all the men connected with the department, and fears are entertained that the demoralization which has now crept in among the clerical attachés of the office will soon extend to the firemen and destroy the efficiency of the force. Men who have hitherto done their duty without hope of political reward are in a condition of anxiety. The Tammany Democrats are looking for "backers" to procure them promotions, while the Republicans and Anti-Tammany Democrats remain quiet, in philosophical expectation of dismissal. The Tammany Commissioners have introduced a new system regarding the privacy of their meetings. Formerly no one was permitted to be present except the Commissioners and their Secretary; now a number of "ex officio" Commissioners make their presence felt at the meetings, and "Dick" Croker, "Tommy" Sheils, "Frank" Spinola, Alderman Purroy, and Alderman Tuomey freely "advise" their friends Gorman and King.

At the meeting of the board held on Wednesday, the 15th inst., Tuomey, Sheils, and Spinola were all present, and were attended by a large crowd of lesser Tammanyites. In the absence of Purroy, their bold leader, they sat in the background. At that meeting Messrs. Gorman and King dismissed from the department seven of its most capable employes. They made no charges against any of the men, and by their failure to do so violated the letter and spirit of section 28 of the charter of 1873. Messrs. Gorman and King only filled the places of six of the men they removed. That their appointees are unfit for the positions to which they have been assigned in reward for their services to Tammany Hall is made apparent by their records as given below:

Martin P. Killian, who has been appointed a clerk in head-quarters to succeed Mr. David Graham, is well known as a Tammany "striker." He belongs in the Twentieth Ward. Although he has for years been a Democratic worker, he was not rewarded with office until the Fall of 1875, when he was elected to the Assembly from the Fifteenth District. Previous to that time he was employed as a freight clerk by the Hudson River Railroad Company. While in the Legislature he was recognized as the leader of the "Black Horse Cavalry." He introduced a large number of bills affecting corporations, but, strange to say, did not attempt to move them. His advocacy of rapid transit was loud-mouthed, and to catch the popular applause—or something else—he introduced a ridiculous measure affecting the City railroads, which was nick-named the "No Seat, No Fare" bill. From the close of this legislative career Killian languished for place until he was appointed to a clerkship in the Fire Department last week. He is in no way fitted to perform the duties of his new position. He understands that fact thoroughly, and, it is said, regards his place in the light of a sinecure, which he will be enabled to retain merely through his political services in support of the Tammany "Boss."

John Kennedy, of the First Assembly District, is the successor of Michael T. Cummings as a clerk in the head-quarters. Cummings is a Democrat, belonging to the Nineteenth Assembly District. He is independent, however, and was removed at the instance of Tom Callaghan, the Tammany leader in his district. His revenge was that last Fall he opposed Ecclesene, the Tammany candidate for Assemblyman, and supported Charles E. Simms, the independent Democratic nominee, who was also, until last Wednesday, an employe of the Fire Department. The appointment of John Kennedy is probably the reward he has been made by the Democratic Commissioners. It appears to have been brought about through an order of John Kelly himself, given at the request of Justice Duffy, whose henchman Kennedy is at present. This fact is taken as an indication that Kelly intends to completely depose Congressman Nick Muller from his position as Tammany leader in the First District. Kennedy was originally a follower of Muller, who procured him several positions at various times. Once he employed him in the Castle Garden, and at another period kept him in place as an Inspector of Streets and Lamps. Kennedy has three brothers, and, with their aid, has endeavored to build himself up in the "boss" of his election district in the First Ward. In the same district is a family named Dunleavy, whose male members have always refused to bow before him. Thus there has been a constant rivalry between the Kennedys and Dunleavys for the possession of power and publicity. For months past Mr. Muller conferred some favor upon one of the Dunleavys, and by doing so alienated the Kennedys from him. John Kennedy immediately became his most bitter enemy. Joining the Duffy faction, he became the Secretary of the General Committee of the ward. Kennedy further commended himself to Boss Kelly and Duffy by loudly advocating the nomination of Charley Moore to succeed Assemblyman Healy upon the death of the latter in January last. His boisterousness in the convention assisted Justice Duffy to break it up in such a manner as to insure the nomination of Moore, who, however, was after all defeated by Muller's candidate, John Berrigan. Kennedy has no other qualities to commend him to his present place than the vulgar political services spoken of above.

James Graham, better known as "Jimmy," who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Daniel Lawson as a clerk in the Bureau of Combustibles, is a resident of the Ninth Ward. He has been a Democratic placeholder for years. During the Tweed Ring days he was a clerk in the Bureau of Supplies of the Department of Public Works. When Tweed left the Commissionership of that department Graham lost his position in the Supply Bureau, but soon afterward procured one under Taintor, the accountant who went through the books of the departments. He was afterward suspended by Tweed's friends of having given valuable hints to Taintor, and was denounced accordingly. For several years he has been out of political place but has worked energetically to procure it. His political labors have pleased the Tammany leaders in the Ninth District, and his present position has been given him by Commissioner Gorman, who belongs to that district. Mr. Lawson, whom he supersedes, is a brother of ex-Congressman John D. Lawson, and was removed simply because he was a Republican. During Mr. Lawson's four years of service in the Bureau of Combustibles he turned over to the Fire Commissioners $125,000 which he received for licenses and fines of various kinds. The position to which Graham has been appointed requires that its occupant shall have a thorough knowledge of the laws concerning the Fire Department. The fact that he is not possessed of even a rudimentary acquaintance with them is causing considerable confusion in the Bureau of Combustibles.

William P. Durkin, a resident of the Twentieth Assembly District, supersedes Charles E. Simms in the very important place of Surveyor attached to the Bureau of Combustibles. His qualifications for the place are as yet unknown. He was formerly a clerk in the County Court-house, and has been for a long time a Tammany worker. His backer is Alderman Tuomey. Mr. Simms, whom he has displaced, was dismissed by Commissioners Gorman and King merely because, although a Democrat, he had the independence to oppose Ecclesene, the Tammany candidate for Assemblyman in the Nineteenth District, last Fall, and to run against Ecclesene, and took a large vote from him.

Lawrence W. McGrath is the successor of John Royal as Deputy Fire Marshal in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. He is a devoted follower of Alderman Purroy, and a strong Tammany leader in the Twenty-third Ward. He keeps a bar-room on Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-Eighth-street.

John J. Hart, who succeeds Joseph H. Munday as a clerk in Head-quarters, is a young man residing in Harlem. On account of his youth he has not yet become well-known as a Tammanyite. His qualifications for his place, beyond the fact that he is a Democrat, are not more than respectable. He was appointed on account of his father, who was an engineer in the Volunteer Fire Department, and an associate of the Tammany leaders in his district.

INTERESTING TELEPHONIC EXPERIMENT.

The new Edison's Singing Telephone, which has recently been heard at Cape May and Long Branch, was tested yesterday at the Western Union building over a loop of wire extending to Hartford and back, 240 miles. Singers stationed at one end of the wire sang into a small flaring tube, and the electric current traversing the wire reproduced the music at the other end, with the aid of a sounding-board and an ingenious apparatus which is too complex to be readily explained to non-scientific readers. The tones were all accurately reproduced as regards pitch and expression, though their quality was somewhat changed by the vibrations of a metallic diaphragm at one end and wooden sounding-board at the other. There was sufficient volume to be easily heard in a large hall. Mr. E. H. Johnson, the electrician, conducted this experiment, with the assistance of Mr. Downer, Manager of the main Western Union Office, together with that of the chief operator and several amateur singers. It is now proposed to give a concert in Saratoga with the singers in this City, 200 miles away. Mr. Johnson is certain of being able to produce, even at that great distance, an ample volume of tone.

DEAD ON THE STREETS.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning Timothy Lenahan, a shoemaker, 30 years of age, residing at No. 75 Roosevelt-street, was found by a policeman lying on his face in the alleyway at No. 81 Roosevelt-street. The officer attempted to rouse him, but finding that he was insensible, obtained assistance and carried Lenahan to the Oak-Street Police Station. An ambulance was sent for, but before it arrived Lenahan expired. There was but one mark of violence on his body, and that was across the nose, which he doubtless received in falling to the pavement. Coroner Flanagan was notified, and an autopsy of the remains of the deceased shoemaker was made by Dr. Miller, who found that death had resulted from natural causes, the deceased having long been afflicted with disease of the liver and kidneys. Deceased leaves a widow and three children.

At daylight yesterday morning, an officer of the Ninth Precinct found the dead body of a man lying on the platform in front of a cotton warehouse at No. 386 West Eleventh-street. The deceased appeared to be about 40 years of age, and his clothing and appearance indicated that he was a confirmed "bummer." There were no external marks of violence on the body, and death is supposed to have resulted from intemperance and exposure. The remains were removed to the Morgue for inquest.

A PLEASANT PLACE TO GO TO.

ROW IN THE OLYMPIC THEATRE IN BROOKLYN—FREE FIGHT IN THE GALLERY—SUCH AFFAIRS TOO COMMON FOR THE POLICE TO NOTICE.

The Olympic Theatre, situated on Fulton-street, near Smith, Brooklyn, was the scene of a rather exciting occurrence late on Saturday night, caused by the presence in the gallery of three or four young roughs, who persisted in interrupting the performance until they succeeded in creating a disturbance, and were finally forcibly ejected from the house by the attachés of the theatre. The theatre employes endeavored to quell the disturbance without resorting to harsh measures, but in this they were unsuccessful, and finally they moved upon the rioters in a body, and after a short scuffle succeeded in putting them out. In the mêlée a bar-tender from the Olympic Hotel, situated next door to the theatre, was hit on the head with a soda-water bottle, receiving a scalp wound from which the blood flowed quite freely. He was taken to the drug store of L. Hermance, nearly opposite the theatre, where his wound was dressed, after which he walked away. He stated subsequently that he did not know who it was that hit him, although his assailant's face was familiar, and as he was not a particularly pleasant or profitable customer he would be perfectly satisfied if he would keep away from the saloon and from the theatre. He said, however, that he seized hold of the person whom he supposed was his assailant immediately after the occurrence, and handed him over to a special officer, telling him to take him to the First Precinct Station-house, and that he would follow and make a complaint against him as soon as he could have his wound dressed; that the officer took the man in charge, and that on the station-house, which a crowd surrounded the officer, and in some way or other the prisoner broke away from him and escaped. The bar-tender was the only one hurt, and after the ejectment of the unruly element in the gallery, the performance at the theatre proceeded to a peaceful termination without further trouble.

Strange as it may appear, no report of the affair was made to Police Head-quarters, nor even to the First Precinct Station-house. The Police authorities, when questioned about it yesterday, replied that such scenes were by no means uncommon there, and that it often happened that unruly parties had to be put out of the gallery of the Olympic, and, therefore, they attached no importance whatever to such slight episodes as that of Saturday night. Inspector Waddy said there were no special officers sent to the Olympic from Head-quarters on Saturday night, for the reason that none were applied for, and they were not in the habit of sending special officers there unless they were asked for by the management.

At 5:40 o'clock last night the following dispatch was received at Police Head-quarters, from the First Precinct:

"About 10 last night a gang of young roughs in gallery of Olympic Theatre started a row, and the ringleader being ordered to stop by Special Officer Leich rushed. Leich then undertook to eject him, when the gang attacked him. The employes then assisted Leich to eject the crowd, and succeeded. Charles Pearsall, an employe, was struck on the head and slightly cut with a bottle. The affair lasted about 10 minutes."

BRUTAL CASE OF CHILD-BEATING.

A case of brutal child-beating took place on Saturday afternoon at No. 234 Greenwich-street. The child's name is Ann Cusick, aged 12. For some disobedience on her part, the parents, for one reason or another, not caring to punish her themselves, called in the assistance of a cousin named Walker, who happened to be in the vicinity. This gentleman, who evidently deserves a medal, went to work with a will to chastise the child. He locked her in a room, and there unmercifully lashed her across the face with a rattan, which had been previously soaked in soap, inflicting cuts and bruises the marks of which will remain on the girl's face for life. The unnatural parents were at this time in the hallway, the father shouting "Give it to her, give it to her," and the mother preserving a passive indifference. The child has a gash over two inches long on the right side of her face, completely disfiguring her youthful countenance. Walker was arraigned yesterday before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court, and all the dastardly conduct was held in default of $1,000 bail to answer in the Court of Special Sessions. The model father was sent to the City Prison for 15 days, and to stand committed to keep the peace in default of $500 bail. Parties living in the neighborhood where the assault took place are very bitter in their denunciation of the conduct of Walker and the father. They say they would have lynched the inhuman child-beater if they had caught him on Saturday night. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has taken charge of the case. Ann Cusick was sent to the House of Detention to appear as a witness against Walker.

SERMON BY REV. DAVID IMRIE.

The pulpit of the Westminster Church, Twenty-second-street, near Seventh-avenue, was occupied last evening by Rev. David Imrie, of St. Andrews Free Church, Dunfermline, Scotland. The preacher took his text from the Epistle of Paul to the Philippians, i., 6: "Being confident of this very thing, that he which hath begun a good work in you will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ." Some 1,800 years ago, he said, these words were written from a Roman prison, and the message bore now as much truth and force as when it was penned. This epistle, inspired by the spirit of God, was a message sent direct to the soul of each true believer in Christ. It was specially given to man for his comfort. The words of the Apostle were emphatic. They dealt not in conjecture, but were assured and absolutely certain. The preacher especially directed attention to the doctrine contained in the text, that God's work of grace shall be carried to perfection in all God's children. This doctrine, he said, was an essential part of God's sovereignty and of the salvation that is in Christ Jesus. He then spoke of the doctrine of election, pointing out that all true believers must needs be saved, but that at the same time there must be a sharp conflict before the attainment of salvation.

SAVING THE CHILDREN.

The visitors of the Sick Children's Mission of the Children's Aid Society report that they have found as many cases of sickness among the children of the poor during the past week as at any time this Summer. Since Monday last 220 applications for relief were received at the head-quarters, No. 325 Rivington-street, and medical attendance, medicine, and food were furnished free in every case where investigation showed that the families could not possibly afford to pay for them. The mission does not relieve "general want," and as the visitors and physicians report many families who are suffering for want of the necessaries of life, they have been referred to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which has offered to co-operate with the Children's Aid Society in relieving such extreme destitution. Many of the poor mothers say that they only require temporary aid, as the families will soon return from the country that give them employment at washing and scrubbing. The physicians and visitors connected with the Sick Children's Mission have been supplied with "health circulars," printed in English and German, for distribution among the tenement-houses, giving simple instruction on sanitary matters and the treatment of sick children.

RIFLE NOTES.

Mr. George S. Schermerhorn, Secretary of the National Rifle Association, has succeeded, after considerable trouble, in obtaining the medals and diplomas from the Centennial Commission for the winners of prizes in the international matches at Creedmoor, last year. They will be distributed at once.

The rifle range at Creedmoor will be occupied during the present week as follows: To-day the Gatling Battery and Separate Troop Cavalry attached to the Eleventh Infantry Brigade, Brooklyn, will shoot at short range, and an opportunity will also be afforded the long range riflemen to try their skill in practice at the ranges on the right of the field. To-morrow and Wednesday both the British and American long-range teams will practice. The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club will compete for the "Regimental Medals" on Wednesday. On Thursday detachments from the Twelfth, Twenty-second, and Fifth Regiments, First Brigade, will shoot in third and second class practice. On Friday the right wings of the Seventy-first, Ninth, and Eleventh Regiments, Second Brigade, will shoot at short and mid-range. No event has been named in the programme for next Saturday, and the only competition will be by the Irish-American Club, for the "Millen" trophy.

PLATTDEUTSCHES VOLKSFEST.

The annual festival of the people who claim Northern Germany as their birth-place, and who style themselves Plattdeutsches Volks, was begun yesterday in the Schuetzen Park, at Union Hill, and will continue until Wednesday night. There were fully 10,000 persons present, who enjoyed themselves after the fashion of Germans generally, and who will no doubt attend the festivities on the remaining three days. The park was so crowded with lager beer booths that there was scarcely room enough for the people to move about. The day's amusement was begun with a sacred concert under the direction of Herr Fritzing, in which an orchestra of 40 musicians took part. After the concert there were athletic sports and rifle-shooting matches, and later on there was dancing, which was kept up until the crowd dispersed. This afternoon a carnival procession will take place, in which several of the celebrities of the day will be caricatured, and besides this there will be singing by musical societies and exhibitions of skill in horsemanship.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Dry Goods Clerks' Association will have its annual picnic and Summer night's festival at Jones' Wood, Washington Park, to-day.

The value of the goods carried off by burglars from the store of Davis & Stern, No. 556 Broadway, on Saturday night, is reported by the Police as $150.

The remains of a male child about one week old were found yesterday in the hallway of the tenement-house No. 137 Mott-street, and were removed to the Morgue.

The eighth annual Fall games, and second annual championship, of the New-York Athletic Club will take place at Mott Haven on Saturday, Sept. 8, beginning at 2 P. M.

Thomas Markham, aged 8 years, of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, fell from a horse he was riding yesterday and had his left arm fractured.

James Anderson, aged 7 years, of No. 146 Cherry-street, while playing on Pier No. 28 East River yesterday, fell overboard. He was rescued by the bystanders and taken home.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children received on Saturday $1 from "Anonymous," for the benefit of little Mary Costello, who was rescued from a life of misery last week.

The annual festival of the Bavarians will be celebrated to-day and to-morrow and Wednesday at Rubenstein's Harlem River Park, Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street.

Henry Mulling, aged 10 years, of No. 290 Delancey-street, fell into the river at Pier No. 58 last evening, and was rescued from drowning by Joseph Lake, of No. 318 Delancey-street.

William J. Angus, aged 15 years, residing in West Thirty-second-street, jumped off a Hudson River Railroad train at Seventy-fourth-street yesterday afternoon and was severely injured.

Cornelius Cooney, aged 45, of No. 111 Roosevelt-street, while "skylarking" at the corner of Front and Roosevelt streets yesterday, was thrown to the pavement and had his shoulder dislocated.

A match game of cricket between the Junior first eleven of the St. George Cricket Club and the Staten Island Cricket and Base-ball Club will be played on the grounds of the former club to-morrow.

A series of balls under the direction of Paul Bauer & Co., will be inaugurated at the Atlantic Garden, Coney Island, on Thursday evening next. The music will be by Prof. Zaulig's orchestra of 50 pieces.

The unfinished regatta between first and second class yachts of the Hudson River Yacht Club will be sailed to-day, passing in full view of the club-house, foot of West Seventieth-street, North River. Nine yachts will start.

Peter Brother, aged 27, of No. 33 Bowery, during a fight at the Pacify Hotel, in the Bowery, at a late hour on Saturday night, was struck with a chair by Daniel Sullivan and had his shoulder dislocated. Sullivan was arrested.

The sixth annual regatta of the Friendship Boat Club will take place at Dudley's Grove on Tuesday, Sept. 4. A steam-boat and barge will leave Twenty-eighth-street, East River, at 9 A. M., and West Forty-fourth-street an hour later.

A special meetiug of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-morrow at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Chamber, for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of Governors of the several States on the occasion of their visit to this City early in September.

Yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Duffy, Patrick G. Browne was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer in the Court of General Sessions on the charge of feloniously assaulting Cornelius Sullivan, of No. 128 Clinton-street, stabbing him four times with a knife.

Christopher Tormey, a lawyer, aged 34, died on Friday night at his residence, No. 70 South Washington-square, from the effects of an overdose of a patent medicine known as Dr. Lavell's cure for gout and rheumatism, which he had taken as a cure for rheumatism. Coroner Flanagan held an inquest in the case.

The one hundred and first excursion of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild will take place to-morrow. The barge will leave the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, at 8 A. M., and the pier at West Tenth-street at 9:30 o'clock. The expenses of the trip will be defrayed by Messrs. Gaff, Fleischmann & Co.

Leonard Rodan, who stabbed William McGarvell during a quarrel Saturday afternoon at No. 420 West-street, as reported in THE TIMES, was arraigned before Justice Wandell, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and committed to prison to await the result of the injuries. McGarvell was unable to appear against him.

A very largely attended secret meeting of the German workmen connected with the furniture, upholstering, and carpet trade of the City was held yesterday morning at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The men were in session for over two hours, but refused to give any other information than that they had made the preliminary arrangements for a general union of all workmen in these branches of trade.

A quarrel having arisen on Saturday last between Michael Kelley and Mary Hughes, both residents of No. 698 Water-street, the latter broke into Kelley's room and began to roundly abuse him and his wife. Upon his attempting to eject her, she seized a carving knife lying on a table and drew it across his throat, cutting a terrible gash. She was arrested and arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday before Justice K

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THE INVASION OF TURKEY.

THE BATTLE IN THE SCHIPKA PASS.

STUBBORN DEFENSE OF THE RUSSIANS AGAINST SUPERIOR NUMBERS — THE TURKS REPULSED ON FRIDAY—FIGHTING ON SUNDAY AND MONDAY—THE RUSSIANS STILL IN POSSESSION.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The continuation of the *Daily News'* correspondent's description of Friday's battle in the Schipka Pass shows that the central peak of the Turkish position was carried with the bayonet by the Russians, part of the troops who accomplished this being led by Gen. Radetzky in person. The correspondent says: "The Turks endeavored to retake it but were repulsed. As well as thus clearing his flank, Gen. Radetzky also pushed back the Turks from his front. The Turks will doubtless renew the attack to-morrow (Sunday) with fresh troops, probably both in front and on the flanks. They are reported as pressing on through a narrow and difficult pass on the east side of Schipka leading down into Triana, but I know that the Grand Duke Nicholas has ordered a brigade to that point, with more troops to follow; also, that reinforcements are streaming on to the Schipka position. Gen. Radetzky has broken the dangerous pressure on his flanks. All danger is not yet over, but the atmosphere looks much clearer." The correspondent estimates the Russian loss on Friday at 1,500 killed and wounded.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The *Daily News'* correspondent at Sistova telegraphs on Monday as follows: "Fighting is still going on in front of the Schipka Pass, but Gen. Radetzky continues to maintain his ground although his losses are serious. I hold to my conviction that Schipka is safe, and that thus is defeated the great strategic scheme of the Turkish leaders to hem the Russians within the large *tête-de-pont* in Bulgaria, with the ultimate intent of driving them over the Danube. The next few days will be full of interest. These past, I shall expect the Russians to take the initiative in a vigorous offensive policy on both flanks, and so relieve themselves from the existing pressure, and, having done so, pursue their design of sweeping the country north of the Balkans clear of the Turkish armies. The spirits and condition of the Russian soldiers are high and satisfactory. They may be relied upon to fight a good fight. The Russians have been passing through a dangerous crisis. They had only so many men to hold their ground in Bulgaria pending the arrival of reinforcements rendered necessary by the unexpected development of the Turkish fighting strength. These they have disposed like a fence around the edge of the large area which they had been able to occupy owing to the inactivity of the Turks in the early stages of the campaign. Dreading attacks from the right and left on Tirnova, the Russians kept a body of troops belonging to the Eighth Corps about that town available to strengthen any weak position that might be threatened. When Suleiman Pasha took the village of Schipka there was thus not a Russian soldier available to reinforce the small force holding the pass nearer than Tirnova, 40 miles away. Reinforcements arrived in the nick of time, but the safety of the Schipka position was an affair of minutes, and if the Turks had struck all around simultaneously either the Schipka position must have been left to its fate or some other section of the fence line must have been seriously endangered. I think, however, that the crisis is virtually past. The arrival of reinforcements now flowing in in a steady stream, should enable the Grand Duke to breathe more freely." The telegram concludes: "There are indications that important diplomatic matters are in progress."

A St. Petersburg dispatch of Aug. 26 says: "The news from Constantinople announcing the capture of several forts in the Schipka Pass is, according to present information, unfounded." The following official intelligence is published: "According to the latest news from head-quarters, our troops have not yielded an inch of their positions in the Schipka Pass."

A Russian official bulletin, dated Gorny-Studeni, Sunday evening, says: "Yesterday our troops maintained their positions in the Schipka Pass. During the day's fighting, which lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 in the evening, we lost 30 officers and 400 men killed and wounded. During the night the Turks renewed the engagement with fresh troops, and fighting was still going on desperately at noon, Sunday, when the dispatch containing this information left the pass. The Russians then still maintained their positions."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 27—Evening.—No official dispatch has been received to-day from Suleiman Pasha, nor any official confirmation of the announcement telegraphed yesterday by the Governor of Adrianople that Suleiman Pasha had captured the Schipka Pass.

The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent telegraphs as follows: "It is said that the hills around Schipka are covered with Turkish bodies, and that their loss already has been as great as that of the Russians at Plevna."

THE OPERATIONS OF MEHEMET ALI.

OBJECT OF THE MOVEMENT ON AGHASLAR—EFFECT OF THE CAPTURE—CONFIDENCE OF THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The *Times'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs the following explanation of Mehemet Ali's operations: "The object of the movement on Aghaslar seems to have been to get between the positions occupied by the Russians on the River Lom and those occupied by them on the line from Tirnova to Osman Bazar. Although by the taking of Aghaslar the right of the Russian position on the Lom has been turned by the Turks, communication between the Russian division on the Lom and that on the road from Tirnova to Osman Bazar has not been interrupted, for it runs further behind, over the heights by Karagacs and Kadi-koi. Two divisions of the Thirteenth Corps are now ready to co-operate against any further advance of the Turks from Aghaslar. Pop-koi, near which these two divisions are concentred, is a strong flanking position. The Turks, if they advance from Aghaslar, cannot leave it aside, but must either take it or manœuvre the Russians out of it. Even a feeble demonstration from Bebrova, where the right wing of Suleiman Pasha's army was, or from Osman-Bazar, which might be made at any moment, would prevent the Russians from drawing up large reinforcements to oppose an advance from Aghaslar. From the partial nature of the engagements fought hitherto on the Lom line the Russians cannot be certain whether it is the main force of Mehemet Ali they have to deal with there, or whether an advance in that direction is not made with a view to prepare for an advance from Osman-Bazar, which, being along the main road, would seem a far more likely movement for a large army than an advance along the indifferent roads and tracks leading Aghaslar. From the manner in whi h the Russians are pushing forward reinforcements to the Schipka Pass, it seems they are still confident of being able to resist any advance from the River Lom or Osman-Bazar.

REPULSE OF THE TURKS IN ASIA.

KURUKDARA STILL HELD BY THE RUSSIANS—REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING AT ADRIANOPLE.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Kurukdara, dated Aug. 25, says: "The Turks took Kizilitepe, but in attempting to take Kurukdara they were entirely defeated. The Russian Generals Komaroff and Tchavschevadze were wounded."

A Reuter telegram from Erzeroum, dated Aug. 26, reaffirming the report of the defeat of the Russians at Kizilitepe and Soubatan, says: "Renewed fighting is imminent. Russian reinforcements continue to arrive at Alexandropol. Twelve thousand men and 48 guns have reached Erivan for the reinforcement of Gen. Tergukassoff."

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The *Daily News'* correspondent at Kurukdara, telegraphing on Sunday, gives fuller details of Saturday's battle. He says the heights of Kizilitepe, which were captured by the Turks, were only held by one Russian battalion. The Turks swarmed upon the mountains, protected by siege guns, which they used with terrible effect. They made a desperate flank movement from the direction of Kars to capture Kurukdara. The Russians had their tents loaded on wagons ready to move, but perfect discipline and the admirable management of the officers, together with fierce fighting, saved the day. The infantry contest at Southaton village and fort was terrible, the Turks retiring at sundown with heavy losses. The Russians lost before Kurukdara two Generals and eight officers killed, 237 soldiers killed and 712 wounded. Deserters say the Turks lost 3,000.

A *Times* Therapia dispatch says the English Embassy has received a telegram confirming Mukhtar Pasha's account of the victory on Saturday.

THE POSITION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

SPEECH OF SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE ON THE DUTY OF ENGLAND—THE STRICTEST NEUTRALITY TO BE MAINTAINED.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Sir Stafford Northcote, in a speech at Plymouth last night, declared that the duty of England at the present moment was to pursue a policy of the strictest neutrality. An occasion might arise on which a definite policy would be necessary, but under present circumstances the duty of the Government was to keep in view and maintain in every possible way the position of influence of England, so that it could be of assistance in bringing this most miserable, disastrous, cruel, and barbarous war to a close. As the struggle became more and more mortal, the necessity increased for England so to plan her conduct as to avoid the possibility of her motives or sincerity being misunderstood or suspected on either side. They had said the interests of England must be protected if attacked, and he maintained this position, but not in the narrow and selfish sense which had been ascribed to the phrase. What they wished was in the interest of humanity and the world at large to bring about, if possible, a settlement of the unhappy quarrel which at present desolated Europe. He hoped the Government would be attained without having to contend with excited outbursts, to exercise according to the best of their judgment, and with a firm resolution to do their duty, the influence which still remained to Great Britain in the councils of Europe. He believed that influence was still growing and that it would not be less powerful for good at the close of the nineteenth century than it was at its commencement.

OSMAN PASHA'S LINE OF DEFENSE.

THE THEATRE OF OPERATIONS—70,000 TROOPS BETWEEN PLEVNA AND LOVDSCHA—DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY—THE RUSSIAN POSITION DEFENSIVELY CONSIDERED—CARING FOR THE EMPEROR'S COMFORT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SIMNITZA, Friday, Aug. 10, 1877.

It is quite wonderful to see the speed of Cossacks after a defeat; indeed their shambling three-legged brutes can only be compared to the Servian heroes when they were forced to fall back after some unsuccessful affair last Summer, and the population of Sistova was again nearly frightened out of its senses on the evening of the 7th of August by the appearance of a number of these importations from the Ukraine, who, with trembling voices and in despondent tones, announced that the Russian Army had sustained another severe defeat. The whole truth was not known until next day, and, to the great relief of the panic-stricken inhabitants, it was proved that although there had been a repulse the disaster had been exaggerated. Still it was a disaster, and another proof, if any were still wanting, of the incapacity of the Russian Generals and the splendid, unflinching courage of the Russian troops, both officers and men. The engagements before Plevna having been unsuccessful, because the attack had been made by insufficient numbers on a very strong position, an improvement was attempted in the shape of a movement with a single brigade of infantry supported by four squadrons of cavalry, against Lovdscha, (Lovatz,) the strongest point of Osman Pasha's line. The battle was long, lasting about 10 hours, the results a repulse, as might have been anticipated, the losses about 20 per cent. of the troops engaged. It was a mere repetition of the former affairs, the only difference being that then the movements were principally directed against the Turkish left wing, whereas on Tuesday the extreme right was selected. Large drafts of wounded have been sent up from the field, and the ambulance trains are now crawling over the bridge to this town, where the hospitals are filled to overflowing, to be thence, after a brief halt, forwarded via Alexandria to some point of, the Bucharest-Giurgevo Railway. As in the cases which had already come under my notice, most of the wounds had been received in the arms and head, very few in the body, and a certain small proportion in the legs, feet, and back, but there were no instances of the horrible mutilations of the preceding engagements, from which circumstance I judge that the enemy had not attempted any sorties from his position, and that the fighting on his side had been strictly on the defensive. The combat, indeed, could have been nothing but a sort of forced reconnoissance, intended as a feeler, the Russians not proposing to bring on a general engagement until they shall have got over all their reinforcements, which are now coming up at the rate of about 12,000 every day. However, as this letter will probably reach its destination at about the same moment that the telegraph will communicate the results of the great impending battle, it will not be irrelevant to give a sketch of the relative positions of the two armies now in presence, as the special correspondents, in their thrilling and eloquent narratives of the various phases of the actions already fought there, have entirely neglected to describe the theatre of the operation.

Osman Pasha, with a force, estimated at 70,000 troops of all arms, but deficient in cavalry, occupies a ridge of hills running nearly in a straight line from Plevna to Lovdscha—the "horse-shoe" formation, spoken of in one very detailed dispatch, referring probably to the throwing back of the extreme Turkish left, which is in echelon at Plevna. The distance between the two extremities of the line—connected by a good military road—is about 16 miles, over a broken country where the hills slope down gradually along the whole front of the position, forming a natural glacis, whose base is covered by a multitude of little tributaries of the Vid and Osman Rivers, of which the most important is the Grivica. At about two hours' march from Plevna this ridge attains an elevation of 1,425 feet above the level of the sea, but from this point declines into the vast alluvial plain in front of Lovdscha.

Plevna is a town of 14,000 inhabitants, built in terraces upon a hill, with the Vid and Grivica Rivers covering three of its sides. Its streets are narrow and tortuous, and as most of the houses are built of stone and surrounded by orchards and gardens, with high walls or thick hedges, it is susceptible of a good defense. The circumstance that it is not commanded from any point in the environs renders the position still more formidable, as it can be carried only by assault. It has been strengthened, as is the case along the whole line, by abattis and rifle-pits, with redoubts at some of the salients. A good military road, crossing a branch of the Grivica about three miles outside of the town—here there is an earthwork—leads to the Russian position of Bulgareni. To the rear the communications are easy with Widdin and Rahova, the country to the north and west between Plevna and the Danube being chiefly a plain, with a few unimportant undulations, practicable for artillery in every direction during the dry season.

Lovdscha, on the extreme right, is the key of the Turkish position, although its importance seems to have been overlooked during the battles of the 28th, 29th, and 30th of July, when, garrisoned by only five battalions of Osmanli, no serious attempt was made for its possession. It was, indeed, occupied for a short time in the early days of the invasion, when everything looked so bright and rosy, by a detachment of Cossacks, but these were easily driven out by a small Turkish detachment, and since then the place has been held as a Turkish outpost. Lovdscha, a town containing about 13,000 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are Mussulmans, stands upon both banks of the Osma, with a bridge of masonry connecting the main town with the western suburb, which is entirely inhabited by the Christians. The eastern and central quarters are built in amphitheatre on a spur of the Balkans at an absolute altitude of 900 feet, with steep, narrow streets running up the sides of the mountain, whose summit—standing out like a promontory in the midst of the plain of the Osma—was used as an observatory for the Russian topographical survey made by them during their occupation in 1828-9, and is now crowned by earth-works mounted with heavy guns. In the centre of the town is the Konak, or palace of the Governor, a square stone edifice, surrounded by a walled courtyard capable of holding 1,000 men; this and the Khan, also of stone, are the only buildings of any size or importance, but as the dwelling-houses, gardens, and orchards are disposed as at Plevna, a successful assault will be attended by an immense loss of life. A narrow lane inclosed between two perpendicular chalk cliffs leads up the Osma and to the communications in rear, connecting with Trojan; on the north and west are two cemeteries surrounded by stone walls and strong palisades—an innovation for Mohammedan burial-places, which are generally left open. Against an enemy advancing from the Danube, Lovdscha is the first serious rampart for the defense of the Balkans, and, although an open town, its possession is of capital importance to the Osmanli, as a point of support to their base of operations. In addition to this it commands, like Tirnova, the entrance to the valleys of the Vid, the Osma, and Yantra, which are peopled by the only really insurgent element of the Bulgarian Christian population.

From the earliest days of the Moslem invasion all this part of the Upper Hœmus chain has been the chief refuge of the Balkan Chelibi and the Haydukes, a set of fierce outlaws, who, from love of plunder, or through hatred of oppression and misrule, have sought a home in the mountain fastnesses, whence, if hard pressed by the Turkish Zaptiehs, they could easily escape to the equally impenetrable wildernesses of Macedonia and Upper Mœsia. So terrible, indeed, was the reputation of these brigands that these defiles were rarely used by the Turks, who, contrary to their custom, established no post relays in this section of the country, although it is constantly traversed by the traders and Kiradjis from Tartarbazardjik and Philippopolis on their way to Lovdscha and the Danube—neither the "gentlemen of the mountains," Balkan Chelibi, nor the political offenders, the Haydukes, ever interfering with Christian travelers, except, perhaps, so far as to levy a small toll wherewith to purchase arms and ammunition. Lovdscha thus commands the network of roads and bridle-paths leading south of the Balkans through the valleys of the Troutscha and Koumsou, and to the famous Col de Trajan, so that so long as it is held not even a defeat of the Turkish forces at Plevna can be a really decisive affair, as their line of retreat is perfectly secured. A few days ago Hafiz Pasha was detached, with 5,000 infantry and two batteries, to Selvi, a very strong position on the main highway to Tirnova, but, owing to the reinforcement of the Russian left wing, there was a danger that this isolated brigade might be cut off, so it has been brought back to Lovdscha. Selvi is now held by Grand Duke Vladmir with a division, and although its batteries can take no part in the attack on the Turkish lines they can cover a retreat, and will secure the Russian advanced guard at Tirnova, and prevent a turning movement of the enemy against their left wing.

The Russian position, defensively considered, has consequently become stronger than it was a week ago, but the line is still too extended, from Selvi, through Tepeva, to Paradim, and thence to Kreta, on the Vid. The general engagement here will certainly not be fought for 10 days or a fortnight, unless Osman Pasha assumes the offensive, as is indicated, against the extreme Russian right flank. Possibly the knowledge of the Turkish commander of the inefficiency of his troops for anything except strictly defensive operation is the cause of his inaction since his victory of last month, and may prevent the accomplishment of a brilliant, although, if unsuccessful, a dangerous operation. The Russians, as usual, are bent upon making another mistake, and will certainly repeat all the faults and follies of their previous attacks. The immense distance of the extremities of their line from each other and from the centre will prevent any mutual support, and although, possibly, they may, on the day of the battle, muster a force of 100,000 men, they will certainly fritter it away in driblets against the enemy acting in masses and protected at every point by intrenchments. We are, however, to be treated to an exhibition of "high art" strategy in the shape of a grand turning movement directed against the Turkish left wing. It is not quite clear how this performance is to be conducted on a scale sufficiently important to insure its success. The "turning" Army will expose its left flank during the march, and leave its rear to be threatened from Rahova and Widdin, unless at least the former of these places be taken or evacuated before the movement commences, as is not likely, there being no danger of its attack from the left bank, which it commands, and very little probability that the Russians will compromise their main plan of campaign by any such secondary operation as its siege or assault. It is true that I had almost forgotten the Roumanian co-operation. This heroic Army, after months of patient waiting, has at last received permission to fight, and can now, like any other tub, stand upon its own bottom. The Russians wanted it to act as an auxiliary force under Russian direction, but this condition has been withdrawn, and it will act under its own chiefs. Gen. Mano, who was their great war-horse, because he had graduated from a foreign military school, has been placed under arrest for disobedience of orders, and so the little cloud raised by the Ministerial decision not to "help the Russians" unless they recognized the Roumanians, as, at least, their equals, has been dissipated, and everything goes on harmoniously. There is even a report current that one of their divisions has crossed above Rahova, and another still higher up the Danube, to operate upon the Turkish rear; but as the river is about 1,000 yards wide, as they have neither boots nor bridges, and as the Roumanian newspapers announce it as a positive fact, no one believes one word of the story.

We also hear that the Czar has left the Army and is now at Fratesti near Giurgevo, it is impossible to say whether he is or is not there, but a machine for making ice has been sent forward within the last three or four days for his special service, although the railway employes are instructed to declare that it is for the use of the ambulances. The Emperor's butler certainly still remains at head-quarters, and his agents at Sistova and Simnitza are indefatigable in their efforts to give proper food to their imperial master and the 80 persons who compose his regular suite. Special couriers bring down fresh food and all the delicacies of the season every morning from Bucharest, for Bulgaria just now is not precisely a land flowing in milk and honey. The Army, indeed, is said, and the sources of my information are too Philo-Russian to be disputed, to be in want of everything. The men refuse to eat aught but bran or rye bread, which has run short, the wells are dried up, and meat in sufficient quantities cannot always be procured. Besides, the typhus has broken out, and with it the dysentery; Gen. Ignatieff is dangerously ill, all the imperial aides de camp save one are in their beds, and the rank and file are dropping off like sheep with the murrain. Still the men and officers keep up with wonderful fortitude; one hears no murmurs nor complaints, but all are ready to go out to fight and die for their Czar and their faith as cheerfully as if they were marching only to the parade ground.

The campaign, or rather this phase of the campaign, is nearly over; no one makes any secret of the fact that all trans-Balkan operations are abandoned, at least for this year, and that after a renewal of their efforts against the lines of Plevna, which will be persisted in at any sacrifice until they are conquered, the investment and sieges of the fortresses of Bulgaria will be regularly undertaken, even if these operations entail the necessity of a Winter campaign. In short, we are about to see a mere repetition of the performances of 1828 and 1829.

SIDE ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE WAR.

INDICATIONS OF SERVIAN PARTICIPATION—MR. GLADSTONE AND THE GREEKS—THE ROUMANIAN SOLDIERS INDISPOSED TO BE FLOGGED.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A Belgrade dispatch to the *Times* says there are very strong indications that Servia will again try the fortunes of war. District officials have received orders not to give passports to any militiamen who wish to go to the interior or abroad. There are uninterrupted daily communications with the Russian head-quarters.

Reuter's Belgrade dispatch dated Monday, says, at a Ministerial Council yesterday at which Prince Milan presided, the co-operation of the Servian Army with the Russians in Bulgaria was determined upon, and the commanders of the various corps were nominated. A deputation from Servians now taking part in the insurrection in Bosnia is negotiating with the Servian Minister of War for the formation of a Servian free corps, under command of Servian officers, to be dispatched to the insurgent camp in Bosnia, Servia at the same time taking the entire direction of the Bosnian bands. The Servian Government, however, seems unwilling to entertain this project. Before war is declared against Turkey an extraordinary session of the Skuptschina will be convoked. The Ministry has taken the initiative in proposing war in order to unite all parties, and should the Skuptschina approve its course a coalition Ministry will be formed. Prince Zescheff has arrived in Belgrade from the Russian head-quarters, and is conferring with Prince Milan, Prime Minister Ristics, and the Minister of War.

Reuter's telegram from Athens has the following: "It is said that the King of Greece will shortly proceed to the frontier to inspect the Army."

The second edition of the *Daily Telegraph* prints a sensational telegram from Pera, alleging that Mr. Gladstone has written letters to a Greek merchant in Constantinople, urging the Greeks so unite with the Slavs in an attack on the Turks.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch states that a collision almost occurred at Nikopolis between the Russian and Roumanian forces in consequence of the Russian commandant having caused a Roumanian soldier to be flogged. The denial now given by the *Politische Correspondenz* of a rumored disagreement between the Roumanian Government and the Russian head-quarters probably indicates that the Russian head-quarters have seen that things have been carried too far, and that some sort of satisfaction must be given to the offended feelings of the Roumanian Army.

The Moscow *Gazette* announces that Prince Tcherkasski's removal from the administration of Bulgaria is imminent.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A Belgrade dispatch to the *Times* says: "Horvatovitch, Commander-in-Chief of the Servian Army, arrived here yesterday. Servia and Greece will, it is believed, take up arms at the same time. Special envoys from Athens are expected here.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna telegraphs: "From the preparations that are going on it must be inferred that the Servians will prefer employing rather a smaller force than last year, but one possessing some organization. The regular Army is estimated at about 12,000 and the best part of the first-class militia, numbering altogether about 40,000 men, seem to be all they reckon upon. The force is to be concentrated at Saitschar and in the Morava Valley toward Nisch.

The military correspondent of the *Times* at Bucharest writes under date of Aug. 25 as follows: "At present the indications are that the Roumanians will act under Russian orders. They have been crossing yesterday and to-day over the bridge at Korabia in order to operate in the rear of Plevna. It is also announced that a brigade of infantry, with a battery of artillery and three regiments of cavalry have crossed at Turnu Magurelli."

DOMESTIC BUSINESS INTERESTS.

THE OUTLOOK IN ST. LOUIS—THE GLOUCESTER FISHING TRADE—THE PROVINCETOWN WHALING FLEET.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 27.—Interviews with a number of leading firms in various branches of business show that the prospects for a large Fall trade in this city are extraordinarily good. Orders are already very numerous, and the general belief is that the volume of trade will be greater even than before the panic of 1873.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 27.—During the week ending Aug. 25, 73 fishing arrivals have been reported, 13 from the Grand and Western Banks, aggregating 1,180,000 pounds of cod-fish, and 105,000 pounds of halibut; 39 from George's, with about 580,000 pounds of cod-fish, and 15,000 pounds of halibut; 21 from a mackereling trip from off shore, bringing in light fares. Reports from the Bay of St. Lawrence are very discouraging for a successful season. Cod-fish have been in fair receipt, but very few lots in marketable order, the weather for curing having been unfavorable. Prices are well sustained.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Aug. 27.—The whaling schooner Alcyone Fisher arrived to-day, leaking badly, with 460 barrels of sperm and 60 barrels of whale oil. She reports that the other vessels of the fleet have taken no oil since the last reports.

HEAVY ASSESSMENT IN KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The taxpayers of this city are greatly exercised over the tax assessment this year, and a public meeting is called for to-morrow evening to consider what can be done about it. In accordance with the recommendation of the State Assessors the Assessors of the city rated real estate at its full value, as near as could be arrived at, adopting as a rule an average raise of 350 per cent., which brought the total assessment of the city up to $12,000,000. The Assessors of the different towns also raised their rates, but the average is only 50 per cent., some of them being put up 60, 70, and 90 per cent., while others are rated at the same rates as formerly, the Assessors insisting that the farms would not sell for more than they were rated for last year, although that was supposed to be only one-third their actual value. The consequence of this unequal raising of assessments is that the City of Kingston will have to pay nearly one-half the taxes of the county and the county's share of the State's taxes, whereas formerly she had to pay a little less than one-third of the same. The city tax will thereby be increased about one-sixth. An effort was made to remedy the matter at the last meeting of the Common Council, but under a ruling that that body could not direct the Assessors, nothing was done. The tax-payers, meanwhile, are considerably stirred up about it, but there does not seem to be any remedy this year at least.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Aug. 27.—A box, containing the notes stolen from the Keeseville National Bank, was returned to them by express to-day. The robbers also inclosed a letter saying the money had been disposed of and the bonds were where all the detectives in America could not find them.

THE COAL MINE TROUBLES.

MEETING OF MINERS AT PITTSTON.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE EMPLOYES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—ONE THOUSAND PRESENT—AN APPARENT MAJORITY FOR THE STRIKE—TERRORISM—ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN CARRYING ARMY OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 27.—Pursuant to a call issued by the Chairman, P. Sweeney, about 1,000 of the miners and laborers of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Pittston assembled at 10 o'clock this morning in a small grove on the outskirts of the town. The object of the meeting was to consider the reply of President Hoyt to their recent demand of 23 per cent. advance in their wages, and to take action thereon. Besides the Pennsylvania Coal Company's employes there were present at least 200 or 300 outsiders, a few of whom were drawn thither by curiosity, but most of whom came in the capacity of "bull-dozers," in which they subsequently demonstrated great proficiency. The men sat upon the grass in large sweeping circles facing the Chairman, who stood in the centre and exercised remarkable influence in keeping order in the great concourse. After stating the object of the meeting, the Chairman invited open and serious discussion of the important question which so vitally concerned them all, and which, moreover, involved the interests of thousands of fellow-laborers who were to be guided entirely by their decision, speaking advisedly on the subject. He hoped that it would be calmly and judiciously considered, and that no man present would invite the accusation of fear or cowardice by withholding a free expression of his own convictions in the matter. Had this last advice been heeded, the final issue of the meeting would undoubtedly have been reversed; but no one in favor of working at the old rates of compensation dared to speak, and the few who did express themselves thus are now under the most vehement threats. After considerable waiting, one man made a brief speech in favor of striking, arguing that they might as well starve idle as working, and that they had trusted the company's generosity long enough and without avail. He was followed by another, who spoke in defense of the company, reminding his hearers that they had uniformly been far more generous than any other corporation in the valley, and he believed would do as well by them as it could.

It was then moved that branch meetings of the various collieries represented be held, apart, as a conclusion would thus be arrived at that would be worth something. The motion prevailed, and 17 different groups formed themselves out of the main assembly. The men talked and argued with one another, earnestly, though with calmness and brevity. A vote was taken by holding up the hands, and so equally divided was the sentiment that the vote was nearly a tie. When it is remembered that the entire number of employes is about 3,500, and that only about 1,000 of them had a voice in this matter, and that of this 1,000 a large number of those in favor of work did not vote, through fear, thus allowing the actual minority to rule, it is a cause of deep regret to all who value liberty of voice and action that the fear of the threats of their fellows should have caused the majority of the company's employes to be overruled. Of the 17 branch groups 10 nominally voted in favor of a strike and 7 in favor of work. A committee was accordingly chosen to notify the company of this decision, and as President Hoyt wrote that there would be no work whatever unless the great majority of the miners request it, the situation is clearly defined. The miners in favor of the strike are rejoicing even in their great poverty, but the men who want to work and who have large families to support deeply regret the result reached.

The effects of this strike are very extensive, as it involves not only the miners but all the men who are employed on the railroad that conveys the coal to Hawley, 30 miles distant. The number of these is large, and altogether 4,500 or 5,000 persons will be out of employment for a long time, if the expressions of the company are any indication. President Hoyt says there is no profit in selling coal at the present prices, and he is in favor of a suspension, unless labor costs less than it has. The outlook is therefore gloomy, and the business of the valley suffers severely. The employes of several small companies have heretofore been guided by the Pennsylvania Coal Company's men, and what they may do remains for the future to disclose.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Aug. 27.—The company of regular soldiers stationed at this place left this morning for Governor's Island, having been relieved by Batteries I and M of the Third Artillery.

HONESDALE, Penn., Aug. 27.—In consequence of a misplaced switch, which was spiked, this morning's train from Carbondale, on the Delaware and Hudson Gravity Railroad, suddenly jumped the track three miles from Honesdale, throwing the parlor-car Passaic 20 feet down an embankment, and slightly injuring Engineer William Muir. It is supposed the switch was spiked for the purpose of doing harm to Gen. Morrow, who commands the regulars at Scranton, and a party of officers connected with the Third United States Infantry and Nineteenth Regiment N. G. P., who were on board, all of whom escaped unhurt.

PRACTICAL END OF THE STRIKE IN THE LEHIGH REGION.

HAZELTON, Penn., Aug. 27.—Linderman, Skeer & Co.'s three collieries at Stockton will resume work to-morrow, practically on the same terms as those under which the men of Pardee & Co. have been working during the strike. These terms provide for the restoration of the 12½ per cent. reduction on the 1st of September, the advance in the price of coal having warranted this action. C. F. Shoener & Co.'s miners at Beaver Meadow resumed work to-day, the 12½ per cent. reduction having been restored, with the understanding that after Sept. 1 the wages shall be controlled by the price of coal, thereby virtually returning to the old basis or sliding scale. These arrangements end the strike in the Lehigh regions. The difference of the plans pursued by different companies shows an absence of combination among operators, each having evidently determined to act independently.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

ENGLISH PRESS VIEWS ON THE QUESTION—THE DIFFICULTIES—WHAT THE CANADIANS MIGHT CONSENT TO.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 27.—The Toronto *Globe* has a special cable dispatch from London as follows: "The London *Times* of Saturday has an editorial on the subject of reciprocity between Canada and the United States, in which that journal maintains that the preservation of a Customs frontier is a troublesome task that can never be perfectly fulfilled, that it is impossible to overhaul every petty act of commerce between the two territories, and if it were possible to do so the cost would be enormously in excess of the gains. If the two Governments could agree on terms upon which the Customs line could be abolished, it would be a consummation attended with many advantages. England would certainly not stand in the way, but the end might not be so easily reached as it may seem. In former attempts to negotiate a new treaty the negotiators lost themselves in barren inquiries into the balance of trade, and this probably would be the case if fresh negotiations were started. It is probable that after some haggling the Canadians would consent to the introduction of the manufactures of the States at lower duties than those now levied, but would extend the same reductions on similar commodities to all parts of the world; and the extension of such reductions might be fatal to negotiations. The fears of the Americans in this respect are probably overstrained. Even if it were true, they would not really suffer. The *Times* does not know whether the idea is entertained that the fisheries disputes should be settled by negotiations for a new treaty. In view of this possibility, it suggests that whatever negotiations are attempted should be confided to the Canadians, the ultimate ratification being left to England. With this all should be reasonably content. The *Times* remembers many mishaps arising from ignorance or forgetfulness of Canadian interests, and would be glad if it could be persuaded that the suspension of the extradition treaty would be the last of them."

AN UGLY SCANDAL IN MILWAUKEE.

A HUSBAND'S ANSWER TO HIS WIFE'S PLEA FOR A DIVORCE—HE CHARGES HER WITH BEING GUILTY OF ALL MANNER OF WICKEDNESS—MANY PROMINENT CITIZENS MORE OR LESS INTERESTED IN THE TRIAL—THE WIFE GRANTED A CHANGE OF VENUE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 27.—To-day John L. Mitchell filed an affidavit in the case of Bianca C. Mitchell, his wife, for divorce. He declines to answer the complaint on its merits, as several causes of action are united in one complaint. He enters a demurrer, which says that he is prepared to make a defense to the suit on any of the grounds of drunkeness, cruelty, or intemperance, alleged against him when presented by proper legal authority; that he has been informed by counsel that the only question at present is the fitness of the plaintiff to have the control of her child and the amount to be allowed her for temporary alimony. It says that Mrs. Mitchel has had the habit of using liquors freely for the last seven years, and for the last two years has been under the influence of liquor almost every day, and frequently was quite drunk. He has expostulated with her on her bad disposition but all in vain. She has frequently been drunk to unconsciousness. In 18 months he has found her twice in a drunken stupor. On the 4th of July he found her foaming at the mouth and unconscious from liquor. When under the influence of liquor she is of a violent temper. She becomes frantic and acts like an insane person. On one occasion she attacked him, and pulled out his whiskers, and at another time she thrust a pin deep in his shoulder. "Deponent further says that within the last year the plaintiff has been guilty of unseemly and lewd conduct; that he has been informed and believes that she has frequently been out of his house at unseasonable hours of the night with other men, and has been seen in such positions and under such circumstances from which he is justified in believing her guilty of adultery, the particulars of which will be stated at the proper time." He believes her morally and physically unfit to have the care of her child, and says he is worth $40,000.

Lena Fiedler, the nurse girl, and with whom Mr. Mitchell is charged with being intimate, also makes an affidavit in which she says that in the past two years she has seen Mrs. Mitchell drink frequently at the Plankinton Hotel in Milwaukee, at the Metropolitan Hotel in New-York, and elsewhere. She was drunk four successive days at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, and on the cars last month was so drunk as to be unconscious. At the hotels she always ordered her drinks sent to her room. When the plaintiff boarded at the Plankinton House she received calls from young men at late hours of the night. On three occasions she came home early in the morning with a man not her husband. On one occasion she came home at 1 o'clock in the morning with a married man and remained in her bedroom with him two hours.

Alexander Mitchell, father of the defendant, also makes an affidavit in which he says he has known of the plaintiff being under the influence of liquor, and that she is incompetent to care for her child. He recites two attempts on her part to kidnap the child, and refers to her threat to finally secure the child. Other affidavits from Mrs. Mitchell's servants are to the same effect. Mrs. Mitchell asked an order for a change of venue to the County Court. She has charged Judge Small, of the Circuit Court, with prejudice. The request for a change of venue was granted. Extraordinary efforts to settle the case have been made during the past week. Ex-United States Senator Carpenter, in behalf of Mrs. Mitchell, has been in consultation with Alexander Mitchell, and it was supposed a compromise had been effected. If the suit continues, it will bring in a large number of prominent people of both sexes as witnesses.

CRIMES AND CRIMINAL MATTERS.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE SHOT AND ROBBED BY A TRAMP—THE PISTOL AND KNIFE IN MISSISSIPPI — SUPPOSED MURDERS IN NEW-ENGLAND—ARREST OF BLACK HILLS STAGE ROBBERS AFTER A SHARP FIGHT.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Stephen Barber and his wife were shot at their home in Bellmont, near Malone, Franklin County, last night. Mr. Barber is dead and the wife, who is shot through the head, is not expected to live. Robbery is supposed to have been the object of the murder. The murderer is described by Mrs. Barber as a tramp who got dinner at the house about a week ago. The family had some $30 in the house, which by some unknown means the tramp had knowledge of. The murderer is still at large.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 27.—Henry Williams, who killed two colored men in this county on Friday last, and then fortified himself in his house and refused to surrender, was captured last night and lodged in jail.

James Krady, a hotel-keeper at Batesville, Miss., was shot and instantly killed on Saturday night by Andrew Porter, whom he was assaulting with a knife.

DEADWOOD, Wyoming Territory, Aug. 27.—Three stage robbers who have been playing their vocation on the Cheyenne stage route were arrested and imprisoned here this evening. They arrived in town yesterday morning and were recognized by the Sheriff and his deputies. One of the robbers resisted arrest, drew a revolver and shot Officer May through the arm. The fire was returned, but the desperado succeeded in mounting a horse and started over the hills. The horse was killed by a rifle shot, and before the robber could recover himself from the fall, Sheriff Bullock closed with and easily overcame him, as he had been shot through the body and was weak from the loss of blood. He is thought to be fatally wounded.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Aug. 27.—W. H. Clark, a clerk in the Post Office here, was arrested to-day on a charge of stealing money letters. He was detected through a decoy letter containing marked money. His predecessor is now serving a term in the Penitentiary for a similar offense.

DIAMOND ROBBERY IN BOSTON—FLIGHT OF THE ROBBERS TO EUROPE.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 27.—The *Herald* says that three years ago H

FAST HORSES OF AMERICA.

THE SARATOGA RUNNING RACES.

FIRST DAY OF THE EXTRA MEETING—FOUR CONTESTS ON THE FLAT—EXCELLENT RACE BETWEEN A COUPLE OF TWO-YEAR OLDS—FOUL RIDING ON THE HOME STRETCH—DETAILS OF THE DAY'S SPORT.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The first day of the extra meeting was one of great interest to turfites, and successful as regards both the attendance of spectators and the exciting character of the racing. The weather was bright and warm, without the oppressiveness which distinguished Saturday's heat, and the track being in splendid order, the four contests were run in fast time, and the only great disaster of the day was the final race, in which the favorite finished last. Pique won the 2-year old sweepstakes, and the Western men are now satisfied that Bramble's victory in the Saratoga Stakes, which created so much of a sensation, was a decided scratch. The mutual pools paid as follows on the several events: First race, Pique, $9 40; second race, Rappahannock, $9 70; third race, Bradamante, $17 10, and fourth race, Bertram, $28 70. The following are the details of the racing:

THE THREE-QUARTER SWEEPSTAKES.

The first affair to attract attention was the sweepstakes for 2-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, which was gotten up for the purpose of deciding the respective merits of Bramble and Pride of the Village, after the latter had so easily won the Kentucky Stakes. It will be remembered that the Bramble party offered to match that colt against Mr. Astor's Lily, but Mr. Ehlers, the representative of Mr. Astor, declined, proposing instead a sweepstakes of $250 each, and the association added $400, with the provision that three or more start. The second horse was to save his stake. The entries were Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Pique, J. W. Crawford's b. c. Bramble, and William Astor's ch. f. Pride of the Village. The latter, however, has gone a little lame, and was scratched, and this altered the condition of the stake considerably. The $400 offered by the association was withdrawn, and all that Bramble and Pique ran for was the $250 forfeit of Pride of the Village and their own stake. The betting on the result was very fluctuating. Bramble was the favorite at first, and then Pique brought the most money, and in the last pool they sold for $100 each. They were started in the chute, and when the flag fell Bramble had a length the best of it, and shot down to the half-mile pole very fast, turning into the regular track a length and a half in front of Pique, but coming round the lower turn the filly closed to Bramble's tail, and went to the quarter as they turned into the home stretch. As the furious pole they were even, and then Bramble began to show the white feather and received the whip. The filly easily came away from him, and won in the easiest manner possible, by three lengths, in 1:16¾. The Bramble party were considerably taken aback at the easy manner in which he was disposed of, for which, however, they had no excuses to offer.

THE TWO MILES.

The second event on the card was a free handicap for all ages, dash of two miles, which had five entries, but Oriole had lost form and was scratched, which left in C. W. Medinger's Wash Booth, D. McDaniels' Major Barker, Doswell's Rappahannock, and Hart's Henry Owens. There was a general plunge made upon Rappahannock which the handicap hardly warranted, but the heavy speculators had confidence in his ability to stay the distance better than the others, and consequently he was a heavy favorite, bringing in the pools $400. Major Barker being second choice at $170, Wash Booth at $105, and Henry Owens $80. The first effort was successful, and when the signal was given Rappahannock was in the lead, Henry Owens second, Major Barker third, and Wash Booth fourth. As they ran round the turn, Rappahannock set the pace himself, as the others were not inclined to go on, and he was soon two lengths in front, while Wash Booth had taken the second place, and was a length ahead of Henry Owens, who was two lengths before Major Barker. They ran to the quarter pole in the same order, but Wash Booth had got to the tail of Rappahannock, and was half a length further away from Henry Owens. Going along the back stretch Rappahannock and Wash Booth got six lengths away from the others, and then Rappahannock shook off Booth and led him two lengths at the half-mile pole, Owens still holding the third place, five lengths behind Booth, and a length and a half before Major Barker. As they came round the lower turn they got a little closer together, and when they turned into the home stretch Rappahannock was but a length ahead, Booth coming up toward the stand Spillman set sail with the favorite again and finished the first mile four lengths in advance of Wash Booth, who was three lengths ahead of Major Barker, who had passed Henry Owens and was leading him two lengths. Going round the turn Rappahannock increased his lead and was sweeping along extended at his best to the quarter pole, where he was showing the route six lengths in front of Wash Booth, who was leading Major Barker a length, the latter being four lengths away from Henry Owens. There was little change along the back stretch to the half-mile pole, where Rappahannock still led half a dozen lengths, but coming round the lower turn there was something of a change as Wash Booth closed up the gap between him and Rappahannock, swooping down upon the latter very fast until they reached the three-quarter pole, where they were nose and tail, while both Major Barker and Henry Owens were beaten. When they came up the stretch Rappahannock had the inside, and Booth came up to him past the furlong pole, but at the lower end of the Grand Stand Booth crowded Rappahannock into the fence and threw the favorite out of his stride, and Rappahannock, responding, reached the goal a length in front of Rappahannock, who was four lengths ahead of Major Barker, Henry Owens beaten off. The foul was so palpable that the judges could not do otherwise than give the race to Rappahannock and place Barker second and Henry Owens third. Of course there was a "grand kick" among the backers of Booth, but the judges were sustained by every impartial person present. The time was 3:40¾, the first mile being run in 1:54.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

The third affair was a free handicap sweepstakes of a mile and an eighth, for all ages, which brought to the post all the entries, viz.: Snediker's Cuba, McDaniel's Sister of Mercy, Dixon & Wimmer's Bradamante, and L. Hart's Clemmie G. This was an excellent betting race, although Bradamante was a strong favorite. The field sold over her considerably, however, as follows: Bradamante, $300; Sister of Mercy, $170; Clemmie G., $150, and Cuba, $145. They were started from the furlong pole, and Sister of Mercy was in the van, with Bradamante second. Coming to the stand, Sister of Mercy was a neck ahead of Clemmie G., who was a length ahead of Bradamante, with Cuba in the rear. As they rounded the upper turn Clemmie G. pulled to the front, Sister of Mercy being under a pull. Bradamante followed into the second position, and when they reached the quarter pole Bradamante has assumed the front place, and showing half a length before Clemmie G., who was a length and a half ahead of Sister of Mercy, who was two lengths before Cuba. Going along the back stretch Bradamante took off Clemmie G., and opened a gap of half a length, while the same distance divided Clemmie G. and Sister of Mercy. At the half-mile pole Bradamante still held her lead, and coming round the lower turn she increased it to two lengths, while Sister of Mercy came up and reached the saddle-girth of Clemmie G., and Cuba but a length behind. With all their struggling they could not get near to Bradamante, who came up the home stretch well in hand, and won the race with consummate ease by three lengths a in 1:58¾. Clemmie G. second, two lengths ahead of Sister of Mercy, who beat Cuba out a neck. The first mile was run in 1:45¾.

THE SELLING RACE.

The day's sport terminated with a selling race of one mile, with the usual allowances, for which there were six entries, and five of them sported silk, as follows: Needinger's First Chance, Harbeck's Bertram, McDaniel's Lady Salyers, Reed's Cardinal Wolsey, and Crawford & Co.'s Dan K. This was an excellent field, and created much interest when the five appeared upon the track. Dan K. was the favorite at $225; Cardinal Wolsey, $140; Bertram, $135; Lady Salyers, $130, and First Chance, $40. On the fourth attempt they were sent on their journey to a rather straggling start, First Chance having the best of it, Wolsey second, Dan K. third, Bertram fourth, and Lady Salyers two lengths in the rear. First Chance made the best of his advantage round the turn, and passed out two lengths in front of Cardinal Wolsey and Dan K., who were head and head. When they had reached the quarter pole First Chance was still pegging away two lengths in advance of Dan K., who had pushed half a length ahead of Cardinal Wolsey, while Lady Salyers had run very fast past Bertram, and was lapping Wolsey's quarter. As they went along the back stretch First Chance continued to make the pace fast, and still held the advantage by two lengths, while Lady Salyers had given Wolsey the go-by, and was at the saddle-girth of Dan K. The last-named and the Lady began closing upon the leader on approaching the half-mile pole, and when they passed that point First Chance was a length before Dan K., who was but a neck in front of Lady Salyers, lapped at the quarter by Wolsey, and Bertram in the rear in hand. There was a fine brush round the lower turn, which aroused the enthusiasm of the spectators to a high pitch. Dan K. fell back and Lady Salyers was soon second, and, lapping the quarter of First Chance and the pair, immediately got away three lengths from Dan K., who was a length before Wolsey, lapped by Bertram. Thus they turned into the home stretch, and when they came up there was great excitement, for at the furlong it was generally believed that the latter had the advantage. Lady Salyers seemed to be in first, but she had done two much running and soon gave way, while First Chance came forward and looked like the winner, but, measuring his distance accurately, Barbee sent Bertram along on the outside, and he came in very fast and reached the goal but a head in front of First Chance, while two lengths back was Wolsey, who captured the third place by a head from Lady Salyers, Dan K. in the rear, having quit badly. The time, 1:34½, was fast. The winner was not sold, there being no bid over his selling price, $1,000. The following are the

SUMMARIES:

FIRST RACE.—Sweepstakes for 2-year olds; $250 entrance, play or pay, with $400 added, provided three or more horses, the property of different owners, shall start; the second horse to save his stake; three-quarters of a mile; value to winner, $500.

P. Lorillard's b. f. Pique, by imp. Leamington, out of Lady Emmal, by Toucher, 107 pounds. Barrett.....1
J. W. Crawford's b. c. Bramble, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian, 110 pounds. Lakeland.....2
W. Astor's ch. f. Pride of the Village, by Australian, out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe.....pd. ft.
Time—1:16¾.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $500; of which $100 to second horse; entrance free; a free handicap for all ages; two miles.

Thomas W. Doswell's ch. c. Rappahannock, 4 years, by King Lear, out of Fanny Washington; 106 pounds. Spillman.....1
D. McDaniel's b. c. Major Barker, 3 years, by Asteroid, out of Schottische, 93 pounds. Barrett.....2
L. Hart's b. c. Henry Owens, 4 years, by Oliver, dam by Star Davis, 104 pounds. Swim.....3
C. W. Medinger's b. c. Wash Booth, 3 years, by Asteroid, out of Vandalia, 86 pounds. C. Booth.....4
* Came in first, but disqualified for foul riding.
Time—3:40¾.

THIRD RACE.—Free handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, play or pay, with $300 added; the second to receive $75 out of the stakes; one mile and an eighth.

Dixon & Wimmer's ch. f., Bradamante, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Brenna, 98 pounds. Swim.....1
L. Hart's ch. c. Clemmie G., 4 years, by War Dance, out of Alexandra, 107 pounds. Lakeland.....2
D. McDaniel's ch. f. Sister of Mercy, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Sister of Chari y, 101 pounds. Spillman.....3
E. V. Snediker's ch. c. Cuba, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Ratan, 95 pounds. L. Booth.....4
Time—1:58¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, $300; the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500; if entered to be sold for $1,000, allowed 7 pounds; if for $750, 12 pounds; if for $500, 17 pounds; if for $300, 21 pounds; one mile.

John H. Harbeck, Jr.'s b. c. Bertram, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of imp. Bernice, 111 pounds. Barbee.....1
C. W. Medinger's ch. g. First Chance, 6 years, by Haywood, out of Dot, 100 pounds. Richardson.....2
C. Reed's ch. g. Cardinal Wolsey, 8 years, by Hampton Court, out of Echo, 93 pounds.....3
D. McDaniel's b. f. Lady Salyers, 3 years, by Longfellow, out of Geneva, 91 pounds.....4
J. W. Crawford & Co.'s b. g. Dan K., 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Jennie Jrne, 88 pounds. C. Booth. 0
Time—1:43½.

POOLS ON THE LONG BRANCH RACES.

A fair gathering of sporting men assembled at the West End Hotel, Long Branch, last evening, where the following pools were sold:

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

Yorkshire Lass	$50	$40	Cyril	$15	$12
Egypt	20	15	Leamington 2d	10	7
King Bee	15	11	Field	15	9

MILE HEATS.

Partnership	$50	$47	Woodland	$20	$18
Burgoo	40	35	Hattie F.	10	8

HURDLE RACE.

Derby	$50	$55	New-York	$10	$12
Risk	35	40			

Pools were sold in this City at the following rates:

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

Yorkshire Lass	$30	Cyril	$15
Egypt	35	Leamington, 2d	15
King Bee	20	Dutchess	15

MILE HEATS.

Partnership	$100	Hattee F.	$40
Burgoo	80	Woodland	40

HURDLE RACE.

Derby	$100	New-York	$20
Risk	70		

A GERMAN FESTIVAL.

THE PLATTDEUTSCHE VOLKSFEST AT UNION HILL—SACK RACES, A RUNNING MATCH, TILTING, AND OTHER SPORTS—A PROCESSION, ILLUMINATION, DANCING, AND SPEECH-MAKING.

Uninterrupted jollity was the prevailing characteristic of the second day of the Plattdeutsche Volksfest at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill. About 10,000 persons, including numerous representatives of the 42 societies composing the association, visited the park during the day. The booming of cannon at 2:30 P. M. from the grounds surrounding the Castle, as the picturesque head-quarters of the association is called, was the signal for the commencement of the festivities. The first event of the day which the Committee on Sports provided for the amusement of the crowd was a boys' sack race, with its accompanying ludicrous incidents. There were two heats and also 30 competitors for cash prizes. A large boy won the first heat and a correspondingly small boy the second. The next event consisted of unsuccessful attempts on the part of several courageous youths to ride the smallest and wickedest of mules. The animal, which is the property of a resident of Hudson City, initiated by a few preliminary rolls on the greensward that the aspirants would meet with a determined resistance, including an astonishing display of mulish strategy. Numerous attempts were made to ride the beast, but no one succeeded. A running match, in which 20 boys participated, was the next diversion. The course was about 200 yards in front of the booth. A Hoboken boy, who was the winner, received a cash prize. Many of the ladies took part in the tournament of swinging a suspended eagle with a sharp-pointed beak, against a target. Mrs. Herman Ranken made a score of 36 out of a possible 30; Mrs. Col. A. Meyers, 35; Mrs. Eli Canning, 34; Mrs. Timken, 34, and Mrs. Tietgen, 32. The most successful competitor in tilting was Mr. E. H. Epehard, who took four rings out of a possible six. Messrs. Benner and Lutz, amateur acrobats, of Williamsburg, gave an exhibition of vaulting and tumbling upon an improvised stage, and some fine feats were performed by members of the slack wire and gilt walking. At 4:30 P. M. there was a procession of the societies represented on the grounds, the following organizations taking part therein: New-York Schuetzen Corps, New-York Central Schuetzen Corps, Jersey City Germania Association, Gerber Freundschaft's Bund, Amt Hagener Club, Jersey City Schuetzen Lyra, Norddeutscher Saengerbund of Brooklyn, Norddeutscher Club of Greenpoint, Amt Ashtm Club, Westphalischer Club, Oldenburger Verein, Fifth Ward German Guard, Klaus Groth Club, and the Eureka Kegel Club. Preceded by the Governor's Island Band, the procession marched through the winding walks of the park, and finally formed in a solid mass in front of the stage, from which addresses were delivered by Mr. Henry Clausen, the President of the Plattdeutsche Volksfest, and Mr. Hiserman Schwarte, the Secretary. The distinctive feature of the evening festivities was the carnival procession, which formed at the castle at 6 P. M. The number was limited to somthing less than 150. A decorated truck freighted with picturesquely-attired young ladies led the van. King Carnival in a buggy followed, with Gambrinus and his merry crew next in order. Then followed Russians, Turks and Turkish infantrymen, conversing with each other in the most amicable terms, after which came files of men and boys enveloped in the skins of beasts. After sunset the walks, pathways, and stands were attractively illuminated with lanterns, and during the hours intervening between that time and midnight dancing was the chief source of amusement. The most interesting event to-day will be the celebration of a golden wedding after the Low Dutch ritual, in the quaint farm-house erected in the park. In connection with this event there will be a procession, which will form at No. 165 Bowery, in this City, and will be received in Hoboken by the Jersey Platt-deutscher societies.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

RESULTS OF THE CONTINUED STRIKE—PRODUCTION FOR THE WEEK.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 27.

We are still without reports of the tonnage of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Delaware and Hudson Companies, the strike in the northern coal fields interfering with their shipments. This strike has almost entirely stopped production outside of the Schuylkill region, so that the market is mainly dependent upon the Schuylkill region for its supply. There seems little present indication of an early termination of this strike. If all the companies are as resolute as the Pennsylvania Coal Company it is improbable that there will be any early compromise, and as the miners seem to be as determined as their employers the dead-lock continues indefinitely. The miners of the Pennsylvania Coal Company asked for 23 per cent. advanced wages. To this President Hoyt on Friday replied firmly, not only refusing to make the desired concession but stating that the company would not allow work to be resumed in its mines unless the miners were quite unanimous in favor of resumption at the July rate of compensation, 44 cents per ton. Our tabulated returns show that the aggregate weekly output has for several weeks fallen below the output at the corresponding time last year. This diminishes the supply at tide-water, and has caused a general advance in prices and also in tolls, so that coal is now generally 15 to 20 cents per ton higher than it was a week or two ago, an advance which enforces the advice to consumers that we have steadily given, that there was no probability of lower prices this year. The advance in coal prices and in tolls, with the general belief that hereafter coal would go higher, has had the effect of steadily advancing all coal securities during the last few days. This rise in price has alike affected the companies that are idle and those that are working, the belief being that there are brighter prospects ahead for owners of coal securities than has been the case for some time.

For the week ending on the 18th inst., the total tonnage, as reported by the several carrying companies, amounted to 295,125 tons, against 352,809 tons in the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 57,684 tons. The total amount of anthracite mined for the year is 12,316,511 tons, against 10,154,875 tons for same period last year, an increase of 2,161,636 tons. The quantity of bituminous coal sent to market for the week amounted to 44,236 tons, against 76,548 tons in the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 32,312 tons. The total tonnage of all kinds of coal for the week is 339,361 tons, against 420,443 tons in the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 81,082 tons. The total tonnage of all kinds of coal for the coal year is 14,304,493 tons, against 12,387,918 tons to same date last year, an increase of 1,916,575 tons. We quote freights to Boston at $1 22 1/2; Providence, $1 20; New-York, 90 cents; Washington, 75 cents; Richmond, 80 cents; Norfolk, 70 cents. Vessels are in fair supply at this port, the fact that it is now the chief port at which coal receipts were made having attracted a very large fleet during the past week, including many coal vessels which usually load at Georgetown, Baltimore, and New-York.

SPORTS ON LAND AND WATER

RIFLE MATTERS AT CREEDMOOR.

THE BROOKLYN CAVALRY TROOPS' CONTEST—MOVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH TEAM—PREPARATIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

The cavalry troops attached to the Second Division, Brooklyn, were ordered to Creedmoor for rifle practice in the third class yesterday. The organizations represented were as follows: Separate Troop, Fifth Brigade, 19 men, under command of Lieut. Roselin; Separate Troop, Eleventh Brigade, 22 men, Capt. Bertsch commanding, and Gatling Battery, 16 men, under command of Capt. John A. Edwards. The latter being senior officer, took command of the entire detachment. The ranges covered were 100 and 150 yards in the third class, and 250 and 300 yards in the second class. In the first class only 16 men qualified in the Eleventh Brigade Troop, 10 in the Fifth Brigade, and 4 in the Gatling Battery. Capt. Boynton, of the Fifth Brigade staff, assumed Major Jewell's place as Inspector of Rifle Practice, and endeavored unsuccessfully to qualify a large number of men. The only qualifications were in Gatling Battery, as follows: Capt. Edwards, 39; Private Delius, 34; Sergt. Moog, 28, and Private Cannon, 28. These men were afforded an opportunity to shoot for Marksman's badges, and all but Private Cannon were winners of the trophies. Dr. Edwin F. Lindridge was acting medical officer, and had two cases, one of sunstroke and another in which the patient dislocated his knee in a wrestling match.

Gen. Dakin, Gen. Wylie, Capt. Story, and Major Overton, of Gen. Jourdan's staff, visited the range in the afternoon for the purpose of selecting the site for and superintending the erection of their tents. Gen. Dakin has a large marquee, 20 by 40 feet, with an awning extending 10 feet beyond it. In front of the tent is a small garden of shrubbery, surrounded by a hedge of arbor vitas. At either end of the tent are tall flagstaffs. From the one in front will be suspended an American flag, 20 by 40 feet, and at the rear a British Union Jack of similar dimensions. Suspended from halyards between the two flagstaffs will be the Louisiana, Irish, Australian, Scotch, and other flags. On the left of Gen. Dakin's tent will be placed the tent for the use of the American team, while the British team will occupy similar quarters on the right. Below these, and toward the targets, tents have been erected for the Surgeon, the press, and the Ordnance Department, adjoining which is Gen. Wylie's marquee. This tent is in the form of a cross. The centre section is in the arm of the cross to the main side of the range, and the other three arms will be used for sleeping apartments and dressing-rooms, being separated from each other by red brocade curtains. The centre pole is surrounded by ancient hand weapons of war, bayonets, &c. A new building is being erected on the southern side of the old "Headquarters building" of the association for the main use of Capt. Story, the Statistical Officer of the Fall meeting. Its dimensions are 16 by 30 feet, and it will be one story high. Nearly all of the regiments of any standing have already provided quarters for their representative teams at Creedmoor.

The only long-range practice on the range yesterday was done by Mr. L. L. Hepburn, of the reserve force of the American team, who made numerous "bull's eyes" at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. To-day and to-morrow both the opposing teams will shoot over the ranges. Sir Henry Halford and Mr. Pigott, of the British team visited the City yesterday in a state of trepidation at not finding their bullets among the baggage of the team. Late in the afternoon the employees of the Inman Company found the bullets, which were contained in two boxes, and also a package of crockery, the use of which by the team was not apparent. On Thursday the team will go to Bridgeport, Conn., as the guests of Sharp's Rifle Company, and on Friday they will witness a match at glass-ball shooting by the Ivy Green Club at Elm Park, East River. The team has decided to practice only on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

BASE-BALL.

THE CINCINNATI RED STOCKINGS DEFEATED BY THE BROOKLYN HARTFORDS—THE RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Cincinnati Red Stockings played a game of base-ball with the Hartford Club in Brooklyn yesterday, and were easily beaten by a score of 5 to 1. The game was tedious and uninteresting, and was witnessed by about 200 persons. The Hartfords were short the services of three of their best players—York, Holdsworth, and Ferguson. Their places, however, were very acceptably filled by Pike and Bunce, two amatuer players, and Habridge, the regular substitute of the club. The game was called at 4:10 P. M., with the visitors in the field. The game opened favorably for the home players, who scored a run in the first inning and blanked their opponents. There were no runs made by either side again until the third inning, when the Hartfords increased their lead by two. In this inning the Cincinnatis were allowed to score one run by Allison's carelessness in failing to go after a wide-pitched ball. This proved to be the only run which they were able to get during the game. Start made a clean home run in the fifth inning, on a hit which passed over Addy's head in right field. The feature of the fielding was a beautiful double play by Allison, Burdock, and Start, by which the visitors were retired in the seventh inning. The game was impartially umpired by Mr. Ducharme. Appended is the score:

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CINCINNATI.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Burdock, 2d b.	2	3	4	3		1. Pike, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Harbridge, 2d b.	2	2	3	3		3. Manning, s. s.	0	2	3	3	0
Start, 1st b.	2	1	12	0	0	Jones, l. f.	0	2	4	0	0
Carey, s. s.	0	0	1	5	1	Addy, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Bunce, r. f.	0	1	1	1	0	Morris, c. f.	0	0	1	0	1
J. Pike, c. f.	0	1	1	0	1	Hatfield, 1st b.	0	2	0	0	1
Bunce, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Booth, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Allison, c.	0	0	4	3	2	Smith, c.	0	1	9	2	5
Larkin, p.	1	1	0	2	2	Foley, 3d b.	0	0	1	3	1
Total	5	10	27	16	10	Total	1	9	27	10	9

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Brooklyn	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Umpire—Mr. Ducharme, of the Hudson Club.
Time of game—2 hours and 30 minutes.
First base by errors—Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 4.
Runs earned—Brooklyn, 1; Cincinnati, 4.

The eleventh championship game between the Boston Red Stockings and the Louisville Club, played at Boston yesterday, resulted in the signal defeat of the Kentuckians, who were blanked in every inning. The score stood Boston, 10; Louisville, 0. This victory of the Boston Club will make matters extremely interesting in the race for the championship pennant, as it will place the Boston club in the first position should the League Association determine to count the games which have been played by the Cincinnati club. The following table will show the positions held by the different clubs, including the Cincinnatis:

	Won.	Lost.	Played.
Boston	28	17	45
Louisville	27	18	45
Hartford	24	20	44
St. Louis	24	20	44
Chicago	20	23	43
Cincinnati	8	32	40

On the other hand, should the Cincinnati's games be thrown out, Louisville will have the lead, with a prospect of finally winning the pennant; Boston will be a good second; Brooklyn and St. Louis a "tie" for the third place, with Chicago bringing up the rear.

To-day, the Cincinnati and Hartford Clubs will play another game on the Union Grounds.

GAMES ELSEWHERE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Buffalos, 1; Buckeyes, of Columbus, Ohio, 0.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Stars, 9; Indianapolis, 0. In the afternoon, Stars, 5; Indianapolis, 3.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Auburns, 3; Rochesters, 2.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27.—Manchesters, 8; Rhode Islands, 3.
LONDON, Ontario, Aug. 27.—Tecumseh, 4; Chicagos, 3.

AN ABORTIVE YACHT RACE.

A second attempt to decide the claim to the first and second class prizes of the Hudson River Yacht Club was made yesterday, and resulted in failure, owing to the light and baffling winds. The annual regatta was sailed on July 30, and, in consequence of a rather general foul at the finish, only in the third class was the race decided. It was determined that there should be a new race for the boats of the first and second classes, and, accordingly, there appeared yesterday to compete for the gold medals offered by the club the Eureka and St. Elmo, of the first class, and the Clara S., G. B. Dean, Prospect, Annie L., and Lydia T., of the second. The course was from the club-house, foot of Seventieth-street, round a stake-boat anchored off Fort Lee, and return; this course to be sailed over twice. The contest was little more than a drift, and the yachts were only able to sail over the course once within the time necessary to constitute a race. The Eureka and Dean were then ahead in their respective classes.

THE PRESIDENT IN GEORGIA.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer*, which is in a chronic state of fretfulness and discontent, thus relieves itself in its issue of the 25th inst.: "Hon. A. H. Stephens, our correspondent writes, desired the convention ratification meeting last night in Atlanta to indorse Mr. Hayes. We really would like to know for what? Does any true Georgian approve the 8 to 7 vote? Do they indorse Mr. Key's erring brother and repentant rebel speeches in New-England? All like his removal of troops from South Carolina and Louisiana, but Sherman and all the rest say he did that because he was compelled to accept the inevitable—could not help himself. Besides, that was merely adopting Democratic policy. Of course every one in the South could indorse that, because the principle there was one which Democracy, from its existence, had advocated. That has been indorsed from the beginning. Look us not commence flunkyism. Mr. Hayes was not elected President, but was defeated by a quarter of a million votes. When we indorse him we indorse the Louisiana Returning Board and Joe Bradley. Mr. Stephens spoke as highly of President Grant, when he was sustaining Durrell's midnight order as he does now of Mr. Hayes. That class of crow is not palatable. Let a man be first elected before indorsement is given. Indorsing for the good effect it may have North is absurd. The effect would be too transparent. The trick, like that of a mule in the circus, would show too much whipping and training and become very monotonous. The straightforward course is best, and Mr. Hayes obtained his position by two slippery and devious ways for indorsement by the South. Subterfuges will not answer in the political games of the present age."

THE MILITARY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

GOV. HARTRANFT IN WASHINGTON — ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS—CLOTHING THE THREE-MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.

A Washington telegram of the 26th inst. to the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"Gov. Hartranft arrived here yesterday for the purpose of conferring personally with the President and Secretary of War in regard to the use of the Government machinery for the manufacture of clothing for the volunteer regiments to be called into the service of the State of Pennsylvania for three months, and for a period as much longer as the exigencies of the present disturbed condition of affairs at several of the industrial centres demand. Gov. Hartranft repaired to the Executive Mansion shortly after the arrival of the President, and called his attention to several dispatches which had been sent to him, asking authority to utilize the machinery of the Government as above stated. The President summoned the Secretary of War, who, upon reaching the Cabinet-room, informed Gov. Hartranft that a letter granting his request had been forwarded to him at Harrisburg on Friday night. The presence of the Governor, however, gave opportunity for a very full conversation upon the existing state of affairs in the commonwealth, particularly with reference to the further occupation of the State by Federal troops. The Governor expressed a desire that the United States forces be permitted to remain at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Reading, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, as most convenient to all points of possible disorder, until his own arrangements for the future preservation of the peace of the commonwealth were perfected. In conjunction with the regular forces there are still in the field about 1,200 of the National Guard available for operations in any part of the State, and with these he said that he could preserve the peace until the two regiments of of three months' volunteers, to be detailed from the National Guard, were fully organized, armed, and equipped. The President directed the Secretary of War that the troops of the Federal Government should be permitted to remain there until the Governor signified his readiness to have them relieved. Later in the day, by direction of the Secretary of War, Quartermaster-General Meigs issued instructions to the officers of the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, directing them to facilitate in every manner the making of uniforms, of the standard patterns and sizes, for the use of the troops to be called into the service of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the suppression of domestic violence; the cost of material and labor to be defrayed by the commonwealth. This action will not interfere with the necessities of the Government, as there is now a large supply of clothing on hand, and the Government cutters are at this moment idle. Gov. Hartranft, prior to his departure for Harrisburg last night, observed that he was much gratified at the success of his mission, and was especially impressed with the liberal views entertained by the President on the subject of the duty of the Executive in lawful co-operation with the State authorities in the suppression of domestic violence. He said that the President conceded all his requests without the slightest hesitation, admitting at once their reasonableness and propriety. It was evident that the Governor was at first somewhat chary on the subject of this request, supposing that the President's course in South Carolina and Louisiana indicated a stringent policy in regard to the interference of the Government in State affairs. On the contrary, he found that the President's desire of the use of the army in political affairs of a State and in the suppression of violence and destruction of life and property, upon the constitutional call of the legally constituted authorities of the State, drew the true line of distinction. For the latter use the President was ready to co-operate in every respect. The polite was made by Gen. Meigs that with the power to send clothing into a State he said the authorities in preserving order, to the General Government also belonged the power to send clothing, arms, equipments, ammunition, and in fact even money into a State, if necessary, to restore order. In this case, however, the Governor of Pennsylvania simply has the use of the Government arrangements for making army clothing for which the State will pay. The Governor said that the greatest anxiety he had was the clothing of the troops to be called into the State service; that not only would it involve contracts, and the interminable annoyances attending a resort to such channels, but would, doubtless, result in the State being imposed upon, as there are now on hand large quantities of army clothing which were condemned by the United States Army officers, all of which would be thrown upon the State. Under the present arrangements, the State would be secured against such imposition, as it would also have the benefit of the experience of the Government inspector. In addition to this the clothing could be furnished within 10 days, which would be impossible by ordinary contract. The Governor proposes to organize, clothe, and equip two regiments of 10 companies each, as already stated, now called from the National Guard, for three months' service. The clothing will be of the United States material and patterns, used by the United States troops. In alluding generally to the preservation of the peace of the State, the Governor spoke very highly of the Coal and Iron Police, employed and paid by the different mining companies for the liveandles of the anthracite region, but commissioned by the commonwealth, thus constituting a sort of armed constabulary loyal to the State and to the interests which they are specially employed to protect. In the late crisis he said they showed themselves loyal to their companies, brave and judicious, the guardians of the lives and property of peaceful citizens, and the determined foe to the disorderly element, who, under the guise of honest industry, destroy property and prevent honest labor ers from toil. He thought the same system very generally adopted in the mining industrial establishments or companies, paid extra wages, and armed with the most efficient weapons, would maintain order. Questions of controversy between labor and capital would then adjust themselves by orderly methods, for in every destruction of property, no matter what the cause, the results invariably increase the burdens of the honest laborer. Gov. Hartranft will proceed to Scranton to personally superintend affairs in that disturbed region."

EXPLANATION BY MRS. CHISOLM.

Mrs. W. W. Chisolm has addressed a note to the editor of the Jackson (Miss.) *Times*, in which she thus alludes to the report that the Probate Court of Kemper County, Miss., had refused to settle her murdered husband's estate: "This is a mistake, which I am sorry has transpired. In my sorrow God has raised me up many stranger friends, who have kindly inquired of my financial circumstances. To some of these I have mentioned my fears of the great difficulty to collect dues in the present state of the community, when I know there is a strong determination among individuals to avoid paying their indebtedness to the estate. Many of the debtors were among the murderers. The Chancery Court has not held a term since my husband's death. The Clerk is a Democrat, else the election (!) of 1875 would not have made him Clerk; but he is one of the rare exceptions to the Democratic rule—a kindly, courteous gentleman."

WHAT THE MAILS BRING.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

REPORTED DISCOVERY OF A DAUGHTER IN CALIFORNIA WHO WAS STOLEN IN THIS CITY THIRTEEN YEARS AGO.

From the San Francisco Call, Aug. 19.

Among the guests at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel in New-York City, in the Summer of 1864, was a lady of wealth, who was known as Mrs. Capt. Worthley. She was the reputed wife of Capt. Worthley, then in charge of a first-class clipper engaged in the China trade. She had no children of her own, but was passionately fond of them, and often had with her as companion at the hotel or at the sea-side the son or daughter of some of her friends. One day in July of the year already named, a French laundress, named Mortinet, who had been working for Mrs. Worthley, called at the hotel to deliver some laces to that lady. She had with her at the time a little girl aged four years. She was a pretty child, but somewhat sickly, and in the course of conversation with Mrs. Worthley the mother expressed a fear that the child would become a victim of consumption. Mrs. Worthley stated that on the following day she would start for Long Branch to be gone six weeks, and that nothing would please her so much as to have Mrs. Mortinet's little girl with her. The mother was loth to let the child go, but the idea that a trip to the sea-side would improve the little one's declining health, and the promise of Mrs. Worthley that the child should have the best of care, induced her to part company with her little darling. Mrs. Worthley took her departure, and two months passed by without Mrs. Mortinet learning anything of her or of her child. She then became alarmed and reported the matter at Police headquarters.

An investigation was made by officers, and the result of it was that they learned that Mrs. Worthley went to Long Branch with the little girl and a boy about 3 years or age; that she remained there but two days and left, taking the children with her. The mother, being in poor circumstances, was unable to offer anything in the shape of a reward, consequently the search for the missing woman and the abducted child was abandoned by the Police. The mother, however, did not discontinue her endeavors to learn of the whereabouts of her stolen girl. In the course of her inquiries she learned that Mrs. Worthley had, on her return from Long Branch, taken passage on one of the Liverpool steamers for Liverpool, on that after "doing Europe" she had sailed for China, and from there had sailed for California. When the Aimée opera troupe was about to leave New-York for this city, on the occasion of the first professional visit, Mlle. Marie Aimée,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEMOIRS OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Comprising Portions of His Diary from 1795 to 1848. Edited by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. Vol. XII. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1877.

The present volume brings to a close a series of historical documents whose value cannot be easily overrated. The twelve books of liberal extracts from a gigantic diary form a work of reference on almost all the questions of any note during the long life of John Quincy Adams. Its index is a magazine of names of great men and little men, noblemen and commoners of eminence abroad, and statesmen and politicians at home. For more than half a century John Quincy Adams served his country in positions of trust, part of the time in the highest place in the gift of the people, and we have now a record of all the political acts that occurred during that time, his own personal experiences, and glimpses more or less vivid, of most of the actors in the same scenes with him. Naturally enough, his stand-point is a private and individual one; his political views colored his estimates of men, and sometimes made him unduly harsh in his criticisms of persons and policies. But the impression is distinctively that of a man who reflects before he denounces, who questions the sincerity of his own views before committing himself to them as principles from which to act. He has not a very broad or liberal mind under certain aspects, although his education is both broad and liberal. He reads a good deal of Latin, paraphrases the Psalms of David, and writes poetry of a miscellaneous character on all occasions, but he is not devoid of a healthy partisan vigor when it comes to a question of politics. He is a curious mixture of Massachusetts uprightness and exactness, of old-fashioned learning, and of American politics. But he was educated in a larger school than the men with whom, for the most part, he was fated to work. What he gained by his acquaintance with the great men of the Revolution, and through the inspiring breath of the large principles of that age, could not be felt by the younger politicians, who were fighting for mere personal and petty considerations. Yet some of them surpassed him in cleverness and success, notwithstanding his advantages of political and private education, chiefly, it seems, from a lack in the older man of the true vigor of genius. Others again he outlived and lived down, in his quiet, thorough, and somewhat plodding way, after the manner taught by the fable of the tortoise.

John Quincy Adams himself remarks on the thoroughness of his diary. On the 31st of October, 1846, when he must have realized more than ever his slender hold on life, he writes:

"There has, perhaps, not been another individual of the human race of whose daily existence, from early childhood to four score years, has been noted down, with his own hand, so minutely as mine. At little more than 12 years of age I began to journalize, and nearly two years before that, on the 11th of February, 1778, I embarked from my maternal uncle Norton Quincy's house, at Mount Wollaston, on board the Boston frigate Captain Samuel Tucker, then lying in Nantasket Roads, and bound to France."

On the 14th of March, 1847, he writes what he calls a posthumous memoir, calling it by that name because on the 20th of November previous, while in Boston, he was attacked with a paralysis of his faculties. From this he recovered, and came back to Washington, but says: "From that hour I date my decease, and consider myself, for every useful purpose to myself or to my fellow creatures, dead; and hence, I call this and what I may write hereafter a posthumous memoir." Yet he lived almost a year after writing this, and stuck to his post in Congress. It was not till the 21st of February, 1848, that he suddenly had a stroke of mortal illness, in his chair in the House, while business was proceeding. Such was his tenacity of purpose, shown equally in the writing of his diary and the tragic end of his life.

It has always been plain that John Quincy Adams conducted this diary with an idea of having it published. In the present volume we find him giving instructions to his son and executor for the carrying out what may be termed his life-work. The abolition, or, at any rate, the slow extinction of slavery, the cessation of war, and other objects of less importance to the country, were always present in his thoughts and dictated a large number of his acts, but his diary was more than anything else distinctively the work of his life. It is strange to read the outburst of regret and humility that occurs toward the close. He says that if his intellectual powers had been such as have been sometimes committed "by the Creator of man to single individuals of the species," his diary would be the most valuable and precious book, next to the Holy Scriptures, ever written by human hands, and that he would have been one of the greatest benefactors of his country and mankind. "But," he says, "conceptive power of mind was not conferred upon me by my Maker, and I have not improved the scanty portion of His gifts as I might and ought to have done." Yet posterity will hardly make that last charge against the memory of the venerable ex-President. His life is witness that he did all he could with the powers he had; that he allowed no faculties to go to waste. His editor closes the work with the best piece of verse by John Quincy Adams that it has been our good fortune to see. It is a sonnet to the sculptor Hiram Powers, who modeled his bust in 1837. This sonnet, better than anything else, may leave a good taste in the mouth of a reader who by chance should feel like resenting more than one unfruitful page of this huge diary:

"Sculptor! thy hand has moulded into form
The haggard features of a toil-worn face,
Whose every view by thy work is grace
An age of sorrows, and a life of storm.
And canst thou mould the heart? For that is warm,
Glowing with tenderness for all its race,
Instinct with all the sympathies that grace
The pure and artless bosoms where they swarm.
Artist! may fortune smile upon thy hand!
Go forth and rival Greece's art sublime;
Return, and bid the statesmen of thy land
Live in thy marble through all after-time.
Oh, catch the fire from Heaven Prometheus stole,
And give the lifeless block a breathing soul."

The twelfth volume of the diary continues the record of the Twenty-eighth Congress and enters on that of the Twenty-ninth. Almost half the volume is taken up with a very full and apparently very accurate index, without which such a publication would be almost useless. The style of the last items in the journal remains very much the same as the first. It is a plain, straightforward, homely diary, lightened now and then by expressions slightly violent. The wonder is that it is not more so, when one reflects how much bad language John Quincy Adams was forced to hear in Congress. One item mentions in rather Representative language that in a debate on a certain occasion a certain member opened "a flood of filth and stench." Douglas is alluded to with disdain as a "homunculus." On the 10th of June, 1844, he records the vote in the Senate against the treaty with Texas, and says: "I record this vote as a deliverance, I trust, by the special interposition of Almighty God, of my country and of human liberty from a conspiracy comparable to that of Lucius Sergius Catilina. May it prove not a temporary deliverance like that, only preliminary to the fatally successful conspiracy of Julius Cæsar. The annexation of Texas to this Union is the first step to the conquest of all Mexico, of the West India Islands, of a maritime, colonizing, slave-tainted monarchy, and of extinguished freedom."

This was the energetic opinion of one of the oldest statesmen of the time, and before smiling at it the condition of the country ought to be brought into account. Slavery had made the South so restless under the always increasing stigma that attached to it in the eyes of the rest of the world, and was debasing the white population of the South so surely in knowledge and morals, that some outlet for the evil forces engendered by it was inevitable. Texas was admitted and the Mexican war came. But after the Mexican war arrived the rebellion. Where we should be now, had the South separated peaceably, is a question for speculation by those historians who shall hereafter take up the grand lines of policy pursued by the United States in this century.

SAMUEL BROHL AND COMPANY. Translation from the French of VICTOR CHERBULIEZ. Collection of Foreign Authors. No. 1. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1877.

In publishing a collection of translations of contemporaneous foreign literature, Messrs. Appleton & Co. have conceived what appears to be a most happy idea. No. 1 of the series is unexceptionable as to type and paper, and, even in these stringent times, this opening volume is issued at such a reasonable price that its purchase can scarcely make an inroad on the most economical pocket. We may be absolutely certain that a watchful discrimination will be exercised by the publishers as to the character of the books to be comprised in the series. Many French books—even those most in vogue, which agitate Parisian *salons*—are too often the reflections of an utterly vicious social organization. That somewhat paradoxical criticism, that "a good French book is a bad book," is not, however, true. Those who rail at French literature in sweeping terms, might be replied to in the same curt way as was employed by the great lexicographer, when the lady complained about the dictionary. French contemporaneous literature abounds with romances, which may be read with perfect impunity. Nothing is easier in making selections than to cast aside those books which are tainted. That horrible realism which goes out of the way to write of paint what is coarsely disgusting may fall to its lowest depths in a Zola, a Droz, or a Courbet. When the last overthrows a public monument in Paris, such iconoclasm can be repaired, but the seed sown by a Zola or a Droz in France is to be reaped not only to-day, but to-morrow, and for a century to come. Its perfect fruitage is mad anarchy and bloody revolution. A book which could turn even the stomach of a Swinburne, may be described, indeed, as the work of a depraved man on depraved topics, and written for depraved people. There are no mysteries about such productions. No one of common sense who reads a single page can declare unconsciousness as to their meritricious character. There is no inveiglement. Before ten pages are read the unsavoriness of the book is manifest. It behooves the reader, then, to drop it, and with the tongs to consign it to the fire or the kennel.

Victor Cherbuliez's *Samuel Brohl and Company*, as a work of artistic character, may be considered one of his cleverest conceptions. Cherbuliez is much given to stories in which the Polish element forms an important part. Most especially does quite a famous book of this author, *Ladislas Bolski*, bear this peculiar imprint. There is a fund of sympathy which the world accords to Poles, which makes this nationality an inexhaustible source whence a clever novelist can draw his inspiration. French writers have an expression in literary *argot*, which they call "*le faire*," to be very vaguely translated "by the working up of a subject." This artistic construction is a talent Cherbuliez possesses in a marked degree. Samuel Brohl is a double man. So cleverly is this dual conception carried out and the characters of the Count Abel Larinski, the high-bred Polish gentleman and refugee, and of Samuel Brohl, the Jewish adventurer, merged into one that the reader mostly sees but a single personage, resulting from the homogeneous blending of two entirely opposite individualities. The romance opens with the casual *rencontre* of the pseudo Count and a spirited French girl. Mlle. Antoinette Moriaz, the daughter of a wealthy French Professor, having a positive will of her own, and commanding all her surroundings, meets Brohl at the Cathedral of Charr. Brohl impoverished, reduced to the last extremity, embodying the elegant manners of the Count, who is dead, knowing that Antoinette is rich, determines on making the conquest of the lady and her fortune. Probably had the true Count been alive he would have entered on a similar campaign. Brohl scarcely apes the character of the Polish nobleman, for the adventurer is a consummate comedian, and, inspired by the rôle, absolutely lives the part. Brohl, then, is fired by the noblest, loftiest aspirations, and loses his own individuality. If his own wretched self appears to him at times, it is nothing more than as a nightmare—some horrid psychological aberration. Antoinette's father, who is a geologist, gets entangled in the mazes of some Tyrolean crags, and owes his rescue to Count Larinski. Brohl poses before Antoinette, who, though offering a certain amount of resistance, walks, with her eyes wide open, into the pitfall. Brohl is highly educated. Mme. Guloff, a Russian Princess, has rescued Brohl, somewhere in Galicia, from a life of abject misery, and made him her dependent. Brohl plays the piano, can sing, can talk sentiment, and following out the inspirations of the Polish Count, indulges in unlimited nobility of thought and action. The only trouble about Brohl is that his high-bred appreciation of mundane matters comes by spasms, and wants essy continuity. There is a certain Camille Langis, an engineer, who loves Antoinette. Mme. De Lorcy, Camille Langis' aunt, is her nephew's ally. M. Moriaz is watchful, suspicious, and has but a half liking for the count. Mme. De Lorcy, a sharp, keen, business woman, has also her doubts as to the character of the Pole. So cleverly, however, has Brohl covered up his tracks that there is no discernible flaw. Without a *hiatus* when the real Count died, the sham Count is the continuation. But the supreme art of Cherbuliez is shown, just where there and there Brohl overacts his part. Still Camille hates the man, intuitively he knows him to be a sham. Antoinette and Brohl are about being married. By one of those accidents familiar to fiction, the Princess Guloff is brought on the scene and placed in juxtaposition with Brohl. The catastrophe takes place, and the base character of the adventurer is exposed. Thrown off his equilibrium, the low instincts of the inn-keeper's son assume their mastery. Brohl exacts from Camille a price for every love-token Antoinette has confided to him. A tariff is established. The lion gives place to the jackall. A medallion, a hood, a letter or two of Antoinette's, are worth to Brohl 25,000 francs. But just here, as Brohl clutches the crisp bank-notes in his hand, the high breeding of the Counts appears. Brohl, with melodramatic flourish, burns up the notes in the candle, and an instant after has poignant regrets at his aristocratic lavishness. Brohl and Camille fight a duel, and Camille barely escapes with his life. Of course, the conclusion ends as it should, for Antoinette marries Camille. What becomes of Samuel Brohl? M. Cherbuliez condemns him to uncertain fate, intimating that Brohl may be at present a reporter on the New-York *Herald*, if he has not drowned himself! Difficult as it must have been to render the peculiar brilliancy of M. Cherbuliez's style, the translation is a clever piece of work. We must declare the first of the collection of foreign authors to be quite a success and we have no reason to suppose that it will not be a good sample of other volumes to be published in the same series.

THE BOOK OF PSALMS. Literally Rendered in Verse. By the Marquis of Lorne. New-York: MACMILLAN & Co.

This is an extremely vain production, very characteristic, too, of the popular and excellent young man whose work it is. Only such a person as Lord Lorne would have set down to such a task, and it is certain that only such a person as he would have completed it. We should have supposed that after coming out very strong on the first psalm, "That man is blessed who walketh not," &c., and got well through the second. "Why rage the heathen?" &c., any rightly organized youth would have broken down on the third. But Lord Lorne has written them all out down to the one hundred and fiftieth, with second and in some cases third versions.

The author says that his reason for the publication of the book is that many of the words of the authorized version, (written in 1650 by Rous,) which formerly might have been considered to rhyme together, certainly do not rhyme. As this want of rhyme is not agreeable to most ears, Lord Lorne thinks there is a need of a new version. His version is as nearly literal as possible, the use of the actual words of the Bible being alone satisfactory to ears accustomed to Rous' Psalms—to the people of the Scottish Churches, in short, for whom the book is intended.

The reader will get a notion of the character of the book by the following rendering of "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want. He leadeth me," &c.:

I

"My shepherd is the Lord, and I
Shall never want or fear;
To streams of comfort He me leads
By quiet waters clear.

II.

"He makes me lie in pastures green;
My soul He doth restore:
For His name's sake in righteous paths,
He leads me evermore."

The following is from the authorized Scottish version:

"The Lord's my shepherd, I'll not want;
He makes me down to lie
In pastures green; He leadeth me
The quiet waters by.
My soul He doth restore again,
And me to walk doth make
Within the paths of righteousness
Ev'n for His own name's sake."

The author's task would appear to have been doubly hard, in view of his being himself of the opinion that there should be no rhyme version of the psalms. "It is impossible," he says, "to engage in this work without feeling that it is a mistake to twist into rhyme the beautiful prose of the original, and that it is best to sing the psalms without alteration."

Lord Lorne has attempted a somewhat more varied versification of the Psalms than that of the authorized Scottish Psalm-book. But he has not attempted any of the irregular metres into which Milton has rendered the poetry of David. It will be interesting to compare Lord Lorne's version of the concluding part of the third Psalm with that of Milton. This is Lord Lorne's:

"Not for ten thousands of the folk
Will I, then, be afraid,
That stand against me round about;
Arise, Lord, to my aid.

"Help, O my God, for Thou my foes
Upon the cheek dost smite;
The teeth of the ungodly Thou
Hast broken by Thy might.

"Salvation doth alone belong
Unto the Lord most high;
Upon Thy people evermore
O let Thy blessing lie."

The following is Milton's, which, though the work of a master of verse, does not seem much like the Psalms:

"Of many millions
The populous rout
I fear not, though, encamping round about,
They pitch against me their pavilions.
Rise, Lord; save me, my God! for Thou
Hast smote ere now
On the cheek-bone all my foes,
Of men abhorred
Hast broke the teeth. This help was from
the Lord.
Thy blessing on Thy people flows."

We have no doubt that these rhymed Psalms of the Marquis of Lorne will have considerable circulation in England, where his high rank, his romantic ancestry, and romantic marriage, and, it may not be improper to add, his extremely prepossessing personal appearance, have made him a great favorite.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*My Bonnie Lass.* By Mrs. C. V. Hamilton. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. Paper. 8vo.

—*Phrenological Journal and Science of Health.* September. New-York: S.R. Wells & Co. 1877.

—*Gérard's Marriage.* A novel. From the French of André Theuriet. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877.

—*The New-York System of Procedure.* An essay by Joseph S. Auerbach. New-York: Foster & Eppley. 1877. Pamphlet.

—*Nurse and Patient, and Camp Cure.* By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D. Reprinted from *Lippincott's Magazine*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877.

—*Jack.* From the French of Alphonse Daudet. By Mary Neal Sherwood. First American edition. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 1877. 12mo.

—*The Nineteenth Century.* A monthly review. Edited by James Knowles. No. 6, August. London: Henry S. King & Co. New-York: The Willmer & Rogers News Company.

—*The Forty-seventh Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania for the Year* 1876. Philadelphia: Sherman & Co. 1877. 8vo, paper, 108 pages.

A DEATH IN A STREET CAR.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Friday says: "Yesterday evening a man hailed the driver of car No. 68 of the Royal and Bourbon Streets Line, at the corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets. The driver, it is said, did not see him, and drove on. The person ran behind the car, and, after overtaking it, stepped on the upright in the door and sat down next the fare-box. In a few moments the other passengers in the car saw his head drop back and his whole frame commence to shake. They called the attention of the driver to the fact, telling him that the man was evidently sick. The driver, knowing that there was a drug store at the corner of Bourbon and Custom-house streets, on his route, hurried his mule on to obtain assistance for the man at the pharmacy. Upon arriving near the corner of Canal-street a physician was met and called. He entered the car, and, looking at the party, declared that life was extinct. The body was removed to the Third Precinct Station. Coroner Rance viewed the body and pronounced that death was caused by apoplexy. The deceased was subsequently identified as August Geiger, aged 48 years, and a native of Germany."

REV. MR. PARSONS' GOOD WORK.

The Deposit (N. Y.) *Courier* of last week contains the following: "Rev. W. H. Parsons, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Sherman, Penn., has been doing a noble work this season in bringing children from New-York and Brooklyn for a few weeks' stay in the country. He left for New-York, Monday, with about 20 little ones, the second company he has brought out, and will return with another lot. The children are selected for the purpose by his friends in the cities named, and are brought over the Erie at special rates. They are nearly all sick children, to whom the pure air and green fields of the country are a great benefit. They are distributed among the families in this section who are willing to aid in the work, and after a fortnight's stay are returned to their homes."

A CLEVER SQUIB FROM ITALY.

The following squib is in circulation in unorthodox society in Rome. It takes the form of a dialogue, the parties to which are Pasquino and Marforio, who thus discourse:

"What do you hear of the Pope?"
"*Rumore*" (rumors.)
"What says the rumor?"
"That the Pope is kept a prisoner."
"By whom?"
"Take away the first letter of *rumore*, and you know it."
"*Umore*' (by his humor or caprice.) And is the imprisonment a heavy one?"
"Take away one letter."
"*More*' (he will die in it.) And when will this occur?"
"Omit another letter."
"*Ore*' (soon.) And who will be his successor?"
"Sacrifice another letter."
"*Re*' (the king.) Which king?"
"Suppress but one letter."
"*E*' Emmanuel!"

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Aaron Wolf, a Bowery cigar dealer, who has been twice arrested on a charge of selling cigars without a license, was discharged yesterday by Commissioner Denel on payment of his license fee, tax, costs, penalty, &c.

Judge Van Brunt yesterday denied a motion to attach, for contempt, the defendant in the old divorce suit of Sophia Funk against Augustus Funk. The attachment was asked for because of Mr. Funk's non-payment of alimony to the plaintiff.

August Terre, of No. 103 Spring-street, was yesterday afternoon committed for examination by Justice Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court, for enticing into his room and committing an outrageous assault on Maggie Moran, aged 5, of No. 211 Greene-street. The child was badly injured.

In the Fifty-seventh-Street Court yesterday, Justice Morgan required $100 bail from each of the following-named persons, charged with violations of the Excise law: Charles Madden, No. 771 Tenth-avenue; August Baum, East River and Thirty-fourth-street; George W. Bock, No. 504 West Fifty-fifth-street, and Charles Moore, No. 421 East Thirty-fourth-street.

James Costello, of Avenue A and Seventy-second-street, yesterday made a complaint before Justice Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court, against Jane McLaughlin, of No. 2 Grand-street, for deceiving, abducting, and stealing from him his little daughter Annie Costello, aged 5 years, whose wanderings were described in yesterday's TIMES. The prisoner was held for examination.

Catherine Morrissey was held in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a gold watch valued at $50 from Warren Manning, of No. 86 Second-street. The complainant swore that he saw the accused take the watch from his waistcoat pocket, while the two were together at No. 417 East Eighteenth-street at about 5 P. M. on Sunday.

Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a counsel fee of $150 to the defendant in the suit of Eugene B. Fairchild against Henrietta Fairchild, which was brought to annul a marriage between the parties on the ground that at the time it was entered into the defendant was prohibited from marrying by the terms of a decree of divorce obtained against her by a former husband.

Early yesterday morning Officers Murphy and Wood, of the Central Park Police, arrested a vagrant named Thomas Moore for acting in a suspicious manner. A bundle he had with him was found to contain the dead body of a male child, about two days old and much decomposed. The prisoner said that he saw a woman, who was sitting with a man on a bench near by, throw the bundle away and then leave, and he picked it up to examine it when he was arrested. He was held to await the action of the Coroner.

Dr. Roderick F. Clow, of No. 4 West Sixtieth-street, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday accused William Bernul, a physician, with embezzlement. The parties interested in Dr. Clow and Burnut have until lately been in partnership, but a dispute arising between them it was dissolved. The former testified that the latter collected the money from Ely Wurman, of No. 31 Warren-street, without his sanction. Burnut was held in default of $500 bail.

Mary Farley appeared yesterday before Justice Morgan, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, and charged her brother, James, with disorderly conduct and with calling her vile names. The father also appeared, and said he could do nothing with his son. The boy, who was apparently about 12 years old, said he was 16, and that he had spent six years in the Protectory. He promised better things for the future, but was committed to the Island for one month, to the evident satisfaction of his sister.

Agidi Guna, Michael De Pierro, and John Blank, Italians, of No. 395 Broome-street, were arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Justice Duffy, on a charge of rape, preferred by Mrs. Mary Storms, of No. 173 Chrystie-street. The complainant's story is that about 12:30 on Monday morning, while on her way home, she was approached by the three men, who forcibly carried her into the house No. 12 Centre Market-place, where she was criminally assaulted. The prisoners were committed for examination.

Four small boys stood in dismay before Justice Morgan, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, yesterday, to answer the awful charge of swimming. The Judge addressed them at some length upon the enormity of the offense and asked if they had ever been arrested before. The boys answered, "No, Sir!" in chorus. "If I'll let you go this time will you promise never to swim again on ladies' day?" "Yes, Sir!" "Are you sure of that?" "Yes, Sir." "Well, now go and"—but the small boys had heard enough, and they stood not upon the order of their going, but went at once.

MR. SAM CHANG ROBBED.

A larceny involving an aggregate loss of $1 15 was committed yesterday upon the premises No. 948 Third-avenue, occupied as a laundry by Mr. Sam Chang. Thomas Prindle was arrested on suspicion, and taken before Justice Morgan in the Fifty-seventh-Street Court. Mr. Chang is not fluent in the use of the English language, but by the aid of an interpreter he managed to obtain from the clerk an affidavit, to which he affixed his mark. Then he appeared before the Judge, the interpreter was sworn and through him Mr. Chang was questioned as to his belief. "Ask him if he believes in God," said the Judge, and after a short talk between the two Celestials, in which the interpreter's manner seemed to indicate that affirmative answers to such questions would facilitate matters, he said, "Yes: he believed God." "Ask him if he believes the Bible." Mr. Chang's hand lay on the open Bible, and his answer as interpreted was, "Yes: if that is the Bible, he believed it." Further questioning elicited the information that Mr Chang had been in this country "one year and some months," and that "when he come to this country he believe this country"—this in explaining the change in his religion. Mr. Chang was finally sworn to his affidavit, which states that he saw the prisoner take the money from a drawer in his place. Prindle is about 18 years old. He said that he went to the complainant's basement, thinking it was the place where he had left some clothes to be done up. He could give no satisfactory reason for running when pursued, and was committed in default of $300 bail.

A REASON FOR CHANGING A NAME.

Carl Paul Heinrich Leberecht Bürger petitioned Judge Robinson, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, asking leave to change his name to Henry P. Salisbury. In the petition Mr. Bürger states that he is 31 years of age, and is a native of Germany, he having been born at Daber, Pommerania. He came here in 1871, and has declared his intention of becoming a citizen. He says he has married Mme. Elizabeth Von Stammwitz, a German actress, and that she, with his approval and consent, "des res to pursue her professional career." With this end in view she has been for some years diligently studying for the American stage. Mr. Bürger then remarks that he intends to act as his wife's business manager and sole agent, and that the adoption of the name of Salisbury "will be of great advantage and pecuniary benefit." Besides this he says "that, in connection with the purpose of your petitioner's wife to appear upon the American stage, it has become important for your petitioner to 'Americanize' his name, as neither the name of 'Bürger,' which your petitioner's wife now bears, nor the name of 'Von Stammwitz,' which she bore prior to her marriage with your petitioner, would seem to be appropriate in this connection. Judge Robinson granted the application.

ROBBERY BY AN ESCAPED CONVICT.

Mary Weston, a variety actress, appeared before Justice Wandell yesterday afternoon in Jefferson Market Police Court, and preferred a complaint against James Murphy, of No. 558 Eleventh-avenue, for larceny from the person. The complainant alleged that while standing on the corner of Bleecker-street and South Fifth-avenue on Sunday night, Murphy came up and violently snatched from her a diamond and gold cross of the value of $500, and made away with it. Murphy was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. Justice Wandell seemed to recognize the young prisoner, and after some investigation it turned out that on the 16th of last month Murphy was sent to the Island by him for six months. Murphy acknowledged that he had escaped, but refused to tell by what means.

A DRAMATIC LIBEL SUIT.

A suit for alleged libel has been begun in the Superior Court by Mr. De Bonay against C. A. Byrne and Josh Hart, respectively editor and proprietor of a paper called the *Dramatic News*. Mr. De Bonay says he obtained from the author the exclusive right to play the drama entitled "Poor Jo." The author of the play is a Mr. Woolf who, Mr. De Bonay claims, did not carry out his agreement, but furnished the play to Miss Cary. The suit for libel rests upon an article entitled "Mr. De Bonay Rises to Explain," which was printed in the *Dramatic News* on Saturday, and which Mr. De Bonay claims, abuses and vilifies him in connection with his right to the play. He asks $10,000 damages.

A SUIT AGAINST THE PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Max Danziger started on a trip from this City to Rockaway Beach on Aug. 5, 1876. He bought a return ticket on the steamer Plymouth Rock, but was ejected from the boat on endeavoring to get on board at Rockaway. He brought suit in the Superior Court to recover $2,000 damages from Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer. The latter put in an answer immediately after being served with the papers. In it they alleged that Danziger had been ejected because he and a friend of his used violent and profane language, and blocked up the gangway of the boat. Danziger and his friend were, however, afterward allowed to return on the boat. The plaintiff has not pushed his case, and Benjamin F. Russell, the attorney for Jarrett & Palmer, yesterday applied to Judge Speir for a dismissal of the complaint for want of prosecution. Judge Speir granted the motion, and awarded Mr. Russell an extra allowance of $100.

ALLEGED FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

Thomas P. Jacks, who is said, at the Sheriff's office, to be a notorious "straw" bondsman, better known as "Capt. Jacks," was arrested yesterday by a Deputy Sheriff, under an order of arrest issued out of the Marine Court, and lodged in Ludlow-Street Jail, in default of $150 bail. The order of arrest was issued in a suit brought against Jacks by David Krakener, who alleges that he sold a piano to John J. O'Donnell, taking in payment O'Donnell's note, guaranteed by Jacks; that, at the time of the purchase, Jacks represented that he owned valuable real estate in this City; that payment of the note has not been made, nor the piano been recovered; and that plaintiff has since learned that Jacks' representations were false and fraudulent.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Platt vs. Platt.—Order must state upon whose motion it is entered.

Nesbis vs. Burdick.—Memorandum. Motion granted, with costs to abide event.

Fairchild vs. Fairchild.—Counsel fee of $150 allowed.

George W. Lawrence vs. Josephine E. Lawrence.—Decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Funk vs. Funk.—Memorandum.

Gardner vs. Morris.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Platt vs. Brown.—Report of Referee granted.

Seymour vs. O'Conner.—The judgment directing the sale of real property, section 338 clearly applies. The defendant should give a bond in $1,500 against waste and to pay any deficiency.

Dodge vs. Herbell.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Marling vs. Venter et al.—Referee's report and order to Chamberlain to pay surplus money.

Gentry vs. Gilbertson.—Order extending time.

Hayne vs. O'Connor.—Motion denied.

Dunham vs. Nurberger.—Order to show cause.

Extensions of Time to Answer.—Hall vs. Schulhing; Bond vs. Welsh, (Nos. 1, 2, and 3.)

Fowler vs. Butterly.—Order staying defendant's proceedings.

Etterson et al. vs. Vanderpoel, (Nos. 1 and 2.)—Affidavit and order to show cause.

Wilson vs. Field.—Affidavit, and order to show cause to file security.

Order and Consent to Discontinue.—Ward vs. The Mayor, &c.; Deering vs. The Mayor, &c.; Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c.; West vs. The Mayor, &c.

Holtz vs. Schmidt et al.—Motion granted for extra allowance.

New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Roberts.—Extension of time.

Danziger vs. Jarret et al.—Complaint dismissed, with $10 costs of this motion, in addition to the taxable costs, together with an extra allowance of 5 per cent. on $2,000, being the amount of damages claimed on the complaint.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Matter of Hastings.—Application denied.

In the matter of Burger.—Application granted.

In the matter of Rosenthal.—Assignee's account settled, and distribution ordered.

In the matter of Marks.—Motion to relieve Assignee, &c., granted.

Billings vs. Sutton.—Motion for injunction granted, with $10 costs.

Coyle et al. vs. Sheehy.—Motion granted, without costs to either party.

Coyle vs. Sheehy.—Order extending time to serve case and exceptions granted.

Madden vs. Goodwin.—Bond approved.

Eisner vs. Morgan.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Affidavits of Publication, &c.—Rhoades, Executor, &c., vs. Pettifer; The Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Clarke, Executor, &c.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Schott vs. Wright, &c.—Judgment in favor of Albert H. Wright against the Receiver.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

Baum vs. Telford.—Col. John Tracey appointed Receiver; bond, $100.

Francis vs. Whittemore.—Motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs.

Gitterman vs. Congregation Fnai, &c.—Motion to set aside complaint granted, with $10 costs, but with liberty to amend summons on payment of such costs.

Kittel vs. Stratton.—Judgement for plaintiff for full amount; prepare findings. Opinion.

Williams vs. Scully.—Motion to mark judgment secured on appeal granted.

Darrow vs. Schnerr.—Motion denied.

Livingstone vs. Haas.—Motion denied, without costs. See memorandum.

Meyer vs. Parker.—Motion open; default granted on payment of $10 costs.

Abbott Docking Company vs. New-York District Express Company.—Motion to vacate &c., attachment granted.

Hannahs vs. Watkins.—Burton S. Harrison, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Louis vs. Dudon.—Receiver's bond approved.

Ulman vs. Bullock.—Order that plaintiff may go on the undertaking herein appear before me, and justify on the 29th inst., at 10 A. M.

Motions Granted.—Guiterman vs. Piddian; Anderson vs. Mimphins; Suhr vs. Platt; Pollock vs. Kirkpatrick.

Liberty vs. Smedden.—Motion denied to compel plaintiff to file security for costs.

Orders Granted.—Graf vs. The Hartford and New-York Steam-boat Company; Smith vs. Newman; Kramer vs. O'Donnell; Saenger vs. Gold; Kelly vs. Third-Avenue Railroad Company; McLaren vs. Third-Avenue Railroad Company; Kaufman vs. Kopinski; Muller vs. Bugler; Young vs. Ottersen; Riemer vs. Whitney; Wright vs. Puckney; Voss vs. Wellman.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
36—Burnside vs. Raymond.	184—Same vs. Same.
54—Hofmann vs. Hirsch.	191—McGrath vs. Young Men's St. James' R. C. T. A. B. Society.
56—Bacot vs. Tonnele.	204—Bradley vs. Winter-bottom.
92—Phelps vs. Kingston and P. R. R. Co.	213—Gargiulo et al. vs. Verdevan.
102—Warden vs. Browning.	215—Brown vs. Griswold.;
118—Schiffer vs. Deitz.	216—Grant vs. Palmer et al.
119—Warden vs. Browning.	217—Listman vs. Blaut et al.
122—Bradford vs. Gano.	218—Warden vs. Browning.
129—Thompson vs. Clinch.	219—McGregor Steel Asso., &c., vs. Wenberg.
163—Thompson vs. Brown.	
164—Campbell vs. Shanda.	
168—Warden vs. Browning.	
180—Snow vs. Hagan.	

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 27, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls.	99	Resin, bbls.	7,020
Bees-wax, pks.	11	Tar, bbls.	404
Cotton, bales	778	Oil-cake, pks.	1,263
Copper, bbls.	38	Oil, Lard, bbls.	125
Dried Fruit, pks.	40	Oil, Lob., bbls.	50
Eggs, pks.	254	Pea-nuts, bags	10
Flour, bbls.	11,559	Cut-meats, pks.	4,936
Wheat, bushels	179,246	Lard, tcs.	3,053
Corn, bushels	338,091	Lard, kegs	72
Oats, bushels	93,450	Butter, pks.	1,227
Rye, bushels	8,800	Cheese, pks.	16,005
Malt, bushels	700	Rice, tcs.	99
Peas, bushels	693	Sponge, bales	7
Oat-meal, bbls.	2	Skins, bales	4
Flax-seed, bags	2,595	Starch, pks.	2,310
Grass-seed, bags	79	Stearine, pks.	128
Hides, No.	14	Tallow, pks.	411
Hides, bales	25	Tea, pks.	4,428
Hops, bales	15	Tobacco, hhds.	1,022
Lead, pigs	2,463	Tobacco, pks.	1,302
Leather, sides	5,947	Whisky, bbls.	860
Crude Turp., bbls.	50	Wool, bales	86
Spirits Turp., bbls.	503		

COFFEE—Rio has been very quiet, yet held firmer, with no sales reported from first hands; stocks in first hands are 89,706 bags at New-York, 6,200 bags at Galveston, 2,000 bags at New-Orleans, and 40,833 bags at Baltimore; total, 138,839 bags; and in second hands, 66,783 bags at New-York; 4,000 bags at New-Orleans, and 32,679 bags at Baltimore; total, 203,901 bags; afloat and loading for the United States to July 15, 29,819 bags; purchased for United States to Aug. 25, 205,000 bags; total visible supplies, 497,120 bags.... We quote invoices of old and new thus: Rio, ordinary, 16½c.@17c.; fair, 18½c.@19c.; good, 19¾c.@20c.; prime, 20¼c.@20¾c.; gold, ℔ lb., 60 to 90 days' credit: Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@22¼c.; gold: Santos, fair to good invoices, old, 18¾c.@19¼c.; do., ordinary to choice, job lots, 16¾c.@21¼c. Other kinds dull: quoted as before....Java invoices, 22c.@24c.; Singapore, 19c.@20½c.; Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@19½c.; Mexican, 18½c.@19½c.; Nicaragua, 18c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@21c.; Augustus, 18c.@20½c.; Savanilla, 18c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@21c.; Augustus, 18c.@20½c. and San Domingo, 16¼c.@16¾c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand for early delivery, the advance of ¼c. ℔ lb. claimed by sellers operating against free dealings....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 680 bales, (of which 98

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 28, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—DARIUS, OR THE HEART OF THE SIERRAS—Mr. McKee Rankin, E. T. Ringgold, Vining Bowers, Miss Kitty Blanchard.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—AN SOS—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—PINK DOMINOS—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Dietz.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OTTGEN—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

EAGLE THEATRE.—MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE POOR OF NEW-YORK—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

☞ Advertisement for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service report indicates for to-day, for the Middle and New-England States, warmer southerly winds, stationary pressure, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

The Republican State Committee meets to-day to fix on the time and place for holding the State Convention. The choice of a place of meeting seems to lie between Rochester and Utica, with all the arguments admissible in such a case decidedly in favor of the former. The call will doubtless be as comprehensive in statement and as conciliatory in tone as those of late years. It will probably be responded to by a body of more truly representative Republicans than have been recently seen at State conventions, just as the campaign which it will set in motion promises to be one of the most remarkable which has been seen in the Empire State. According to all precedent this ought to be an "off year" in politics, but among other remarkable phenomena of the time not the least is that the people remain, after the exhaustion of a Presidential year, as liable to be stirred by questions of partisan supremacy in New-York as if they had been violently awakened from a state of political apathy.

A quarrel is brewing in the Democratic happy family over the nominations for State officers. Gov. ROBINSON has signified, through the Albany *Argus*, his "desire" that all the present State officers should be renominated. Mr. JOHN KELLY is pretty well understood to desire that they shall not be renominated, and some of his journalistic echoes have already intimated that it would be decidedly inexpedient to comply with the desire of the Governor on this point. With characteristic impudence the *Argus* revives the well-worn figures about the reduction of the State tax, to show not only that Democratic administration has earned the gratitude of the people, but that the Democratic State officers elected in 1875 should be re-elected, as "a vindication of their course" in effecting the reductions aforesaid. As there are Democratic journals whose faith in popular idiocy is not quite so strong as that of the Albany *Argus*, it may be worth while recalling the following facts: These figures did duty a year ago; their assumed significance was so thoroughly exploded then that the rural voters, to whom they were chiefly addressed, found in them a fresh reason for voting against TILDEN; every one save some very ignorant Democratic voters—whose allegiance is perfectly secure—knows that the reduction in the State taxation for 1875–6 was accomplished through Republican agencies, just as the heavy taxation of the two preceding years was the result of Democratic tampering with the State sinking funds. The State officers whose term ends next December have had as much to do with the reduction of State taxes as the man in the moon.

The strike in the coal regions, other than the Schuylkill Valley, still continues, and the latter section is the only one from which coal is now being sent forward in anything like the usual quantities. Nominally prices are from 10 to 15 cents a ton higher than last week, but practically there is no defined price in the New-York market. Where coal is held, the market allows either an acknowledged advance, or the imposition of conditions as to quality, freights, &c., which is equivalent to an advance. The present prospect is that the anthracite companies will either obtain the reduction in wages which they have proposed, or will shorten the supply of coal sufficiently to enable them to pay higher wages, and the latter appears at present the more probable contingency. But the outlook is still very uncertain, and all prediction regarding the future extremely hazardous.

At an important meeting of the Pittston coal miners yesterday it was decided to continue the strike occasioned by a refusal to advance the current rate of wages. The resolution of the meeting commits 3,500 working men to voluntary idleness when they could work if they chose. But it is noticeable that 1,000 men assembled in mass-meeting decided the step for the whole body of workers. And of these 1,000 men only a bare majority was obtainable by means which amounted to a very little less than terrorism. It is not unlikely that a full and free conference and expression of opinion would have resulted in a defeat of the proposal to continue the strike. As it was, out of 17 subdivisions of the workers, 10 nominally voted in favor of remaining idle, and 7 in favor of resuming work. This seems a fair opportunity for arbitration. Some of the men bitterly said that they might as well starve in idleness as at work. Yet the advance demanded was large; and it seems possible that between the alleged starvation wages of the men and the 23 per cent. advance asked for there might be some basis found for a compromise.

The curious burlesque of an election canvass which is being enacted in France has gained a new element of absurdity from the resolution to prosecute M. GAMBETTA for "insulting" President MACMAHON and the Ministers. That is to say, M. GAMBETTA informed the people that in face of a Republican majority as a result of the pending elections, the administration could not afford to disregard the obvious desire of the people to have a Republican policy. When, under a Government nominally free, it is held to be a punishable contempt of the chief of the State to maintain that he must be guided in his action by constitutional methods, the reign of absolutism can hardly be far off. There can be no doubt that the imperialist tactics of M. FOURTOU, and the rabid attempts at political terrorism of the MacMahon agents generally, will bring capital to the Republican cause, but it is equally beyond question that the legitimate outcome of such a policy can, in the probable event of a Republican triumph, only be a *coup d'état*.

SILVER AND COMMON-SENSE.

We have already alluded to the letter of Senator CHRISTIANCY to the editor of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* on the silver question; but the letter is so clear and intelligent a statement of essential facts in that question that our readers will thank us for reprinting it in full, which we do this morning. It is valuable on account of the position of the author and his weight and influence in the Senate, and also on account of the fact that doctrine so sound does not often originate or circulate in the West, though we are bound to say that both Senator CHRISTIANCY and his immediate predecessor, Senator CHANDLER, have been radically right on the important questions of finance.

There was just a tinge of what we must be allowed to call demagogy in the way the editor of the *Inter-Ocean* put his question to the Senator and the others whom he addressed. He asked them whether they were in favor of the repeal of the law of 1873, and "the restoration of the dollar of the fathers to its old place in the coinage." To which Senator CHRISTIANCY very pointedly replies that he does not "believe that the power of Congress or the most absolute and despotic human power can give 'the dollar of the fathers its old place in the coinage' of this country, unless either the standard of gold shall be lowered, or that of silver raised—that is, unless the gold coinage shall contain less pure gold or the silver dollar more pure silver." "It is the market value," he explains, "regulated by the laws of supply and demand, which will govern the circulation, in spite of all the legislation in the world. The first effect, therefore, of restoring 'the dollar of our fathers to its old place in the currency,' making it a legal tender for all debts, would be to drive gold out of circulation as money and cause it to be hoarded or exported; unless we can suppose that debtors generally will be willing to pay more to extinguish their debts when they can just as readily extinguish them by paying less."

After detailing his project for employing silver in the coinage without producing confusion or practical debasement—of which we shall have more to say presently—the Senator lays down the following principles as to the so-called "double standard," principles with which we trust all the readers of Mr. CHRISTIANCY'S letter in the West will struggle conscientiously until they have mastered them: "Whatever the law in any commercial country may have been, to whatever extent both (silver and gold) may have been made a legal tender in payment of debts, and whatever the ratio of the two metals as fixed by the law, there has practically never been, for any length of time, and never can be (when the ratio of such values fixed by law differs very materially from the ratio according to the market value) but one of them really the standard of value at the same time. The comparative market value of one would be higher and of the other lower than the ratio fixed by law, and that one, for the time being, which happened by the market value to be lower than the ratio fixed by law necessarily became almost the exclusive currency, while the other was hoarded or exported, and became in effect a commodity rather than a circulating medium.

Senator CHRISTIANCY could not have done a greater service than in calling the attention of those who are agitating the remonetization of silver to the truths which he has here explained, and which lie above and beyond the domain of legislation, and can no more be controlled by legislation than could the movement of the tides. One of the most curious characteristics of the enthusiastic advocate of "the dollar of our fathers" is the coolness with which he assumes the omnipotence of Congress and his own omniscience. To him the world of finance and commerce is a virgin field, with which he can deal according to his fancy. If he chooses to say that there can be a double standard, and that nothing is needed to establish it but an act of Congress, that is an end of the matter. If the facts do not agree with his theory, he will feel a sort of scornful pity for the facts, but he will not change his theory. He is profoundly convinced that Congress stands at the beginning of things and draws its power from the head-spring of all power, so that it can shape the affairs of the American people absolutely to suit itself. Judge CHRISTIANCY is not bitten by this delusion. He understands that the forces which simple and universal human needs and desires set at work in the transaction of the daily affairs of a commercial people cannot be defied or overcome by legislation, however absolute. As he presents his views as an advocate of the employment of silver in the currency, they may receive more attention than they would from one of what the Western papers are pleased to call the "Goldocracy of the East."

Judge CHRISTIANCY'S plan for the use of silver, without incurring the evils of depreciated coin, will be found stated in his letter. It recognizes clearly the dangers and difficulties attending fluctuation in the relative values of two kinds of legal tender, and proposes to avoid these by a commission who should fix at short intervals the rates in which gold and silver coin should be exchangeable as legal tender. But we are bound to say that this device seems to us to only bring out in stronger relief the insuperable nature of the obstacles to the employment of silver as a legal tender at the same time with gold. The frequent adjustment of legal values by a commission would require the exercise of an almost despotic power on the part of the Commissioners, and would expose them not only to temptation, but to suspicion which no resistance of temptation could allay. Every announcement which they made would work a change of greater or less extent in the value of a large amount of indebtedness, and though they were as pure as snow they could not "'scape calumny." On the other hand, however frequent their adjustments, and however discreetly and honestly made, they could not avoid doing injustice and inflicting injury. They could not keep exact pace with the fluctuations of value at all times and under all circumstances. In short, no arbitrary agency could possibly prove an acceptable substitute for that complex but unfailing force which results from the unchecked play of individual interests and individual desires. The second plan, we may add—namely, the adjustment of the values of gold and silver by a change of the quantity of pure metal in the respective coins, to suit the fluctuations in the market—strike us as a clumsy and radically mischievous proposition. And the advantages hoped for by the Senator from his projects, as well as the difficulties feared from the employment of gold alone as the basis of currency, are, in our judgment, purely imaginary.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The detailed statements of condition of the City savings banks on the 1st of July have already appeared in the news columns of THE TIMES, but as the significance of such figures appears only in comparisons, it may be useful to examine them in respect to important points. The following compares the condition of the 30 banks in this City, Jan. 1 and July 1, in the chief particulars:

	July 1, 1877.	Jan. 1, 1876.	Increase.
Mortgages held	$55,921,328	$58,951,362	*$3,030,034
United States bonds	60,360,873	48,819,790	11,541,083
All stocks and bonds	121,397,710	114,914,209	6,483,501
Real estate	5,457,727	4,988,365	469,362
Total assets	202,666,681	200,452,901	2,213,780
Total liabilities	181,478,247	179,690,584	1,787,663
Deposits	181,287,019	179,116,255	2,150,764
Surplus	21,088,400	20,762,285	326,115
Number of accounts	466,684	459,055	7,629
Average account	388	383	5

*Decrease.

In comparisons of these figures it must be borne in mind that the banks covered by the two dates are not quite identical, the older table omitting a few small ones, together with the German and the Union Dime. There appears an increase in every item but the first, and in that a decrease is not quite undesirable. Allowing for the two banks just named, there appears to be no marked change in stocks and bonds, but a very decided increase in holdings of governments, tallying thus with the known fact that some of the largest banks have been liberal takers of the funding bonds; this is emphatically as it should be, for governments are the very best foundation for savings banks, and the relative holding of them will be found a pretty accurate gauge of the age and strength of the banks. The governments now exceed the mortgages and are about 30 per cent. of assets, against about 24 per cent. at the end of 1876 and 25 per cent. at the end of 1875.

The following table, covering the City banks for the eleven and a half years beginning with the end of 1876 may be interesting:

Assets.	Deposits.	Surplus.	No. Accts.	Average Acct.
$93,418,947	$86,574,343	$6,844,592	307,592	$281
104,416,385	96,983,110	7,372,700	328,133	295
113,804,467	105,679,472	8,109,135	355,978	296
129,327,537	119,870,595	9,330,648	387,118	309
149,779,428	140,394,715	9,354,470	416,180	338
170,707,854	101,100,592	9,613,302	446,824	226
181,923,486	169,503,273	12,332,308	470,417	360
184,415,855	174,998,796	13,026,576	479,102	365
195,335,164	180,000,703	15,059,270	494,086	363
205,414,447	184,188,214	20,687,722	468,652	393
200,452,491	179,116,255	20,762,285	459,055	390
202,666,681	181,267,019	21,088,400	466,684	387

The movement of the average balance has not been a healthy one. The average stood lowest at the end of 1871, and rose to its highest at the end of 1876. The reason is at hand, being simply that many persons belonging to the "capitalist" class have been using the savings banks, in the absence of an adequate demand for money, as a place of safe deposit, taking for it any interest they could get. Hard times may thus produce simultaneously an increase of deposits, an increase of withdrawals, an increase in surplus, a decrease in the number of accounts, and an increase in the average balance. The increase in deposits may arise by the disposition of owners of large sums to secure them; this change in the nature of accounts may more than offset the withdrawals by small depositors, under pressure or under fear; the forfeitures of accrued interest may thus increase the surplus, and yet every one of these changes is really indicative of general hurt and financial ill-health. The largest deposits at present we are unable to state, but at the opening of the year they ran as high as $5,000 in the Manhattan, $10,000 in the Dry Dock, $18,277 in the Irving, $40,000 in the Seamen's, and $89,779 in the Metropolitan. The average balance in several of the large banks is: Union Dime, $333; Greenwich, $375; Seamen's, $450, Bowery, $485; Emigrant, $520. This is much higher than the general average, indicating, as would naturally be the case, that the large accounts seek the strong banks. Of course, a few extra heavy accounts in a bank materially raise the average balance. The general act of May 17, 1875, forbids allowing any account to exceed $5,000, unless made in pursuance of an order of the court, or prior to the passage of the act; hence, the inference from the very slight decline in the average is that the heavy accounts are in general more than two years old, and are retained by the continued dullness of money.

The law of 1875 restricts organization of new banks by requiring, first, the advertising of notice of intention in the local papers, every savings bank in the country to be served with a copy; the Superintendent is then to ascertain, as best he can, whether the proposed bank is needed, is in proper hands, and is likely to be a public benefit; if not satisfied on these points, he refuses his consent, and there the matter stops. Investments may be only in governments, in securities of this State, or of any State which has not for ten years previous defaulted on any debt authorized by any of its Legislatures; in municipal bonds in this State; in real estate necessary for use, the building to be suitable for revenues, and its total cost not to exceed one-half the net surplus; in real estate obtained on foreclosure; in first mortgages within the State up to 50 per cent. on unimproved property and 40 per cent. on unimproved, but more than 60 per cent. of deposits may be put out on mortgage, and no loan may be made except on report of an examining committee, which report shall be kept on file. Interest is restricted to 6 per cent. after reserving a portion of earnings toward an authorized surplus, which may be gradually accumulated up to 10 per cent. of deposits; in estimating surplus securities shall be taken at market value, real estate at not above cost, mortgages not in arrears over six months at their face, mortgages or securities longer in arrears at the rate judged by the Superintendent as best he may. He shall visit and examine every bank at discretion, and always once in two years, whenever satisfied that any bank is either violating law or is following unsafe practices, or whenever he judges it "unsafe or inexpedient" for any bank to continue in business, he shall institute proceedings which may look to removal of Trustees, to transfer to, or consolidation with, some other bank, or to such relief as may be required. The amendatory act of May 10 last, which took effect July 1, goes further in rigidity. It raises the limit of authorized surplus from 10 per cent. to 15, and cuts down the rate of interest from 6 to 5 per cent., allowing the accumulation after reaching the full surplus to be divided triennially as an extra; as before, Trustees voting for interest dividends above the legal rate are made personally liable for the excess. In estimating surplus the rule is changed so that securities are to be taken at par instead of market value, and at their market value when that is below par. A July as well as a January report is also required.

Too much exactness in comparisons of the figures given must not be expected. The number of banks has been changing, and they have all been passing through a transition period, so that the figures only indicate the general movement. Dearly as it has been paid for, the experience of the banks since 1870 has worked out a reform in the law which was sorely needed, and it now devolves upon the Legislature as a most serious duty as to which every approach of political feeling should be prevented, to see to it that the vacant office of Superintendent is so filled that henceforward the guardianship of the State shall be a reality and not a snare for the poor and trusting. The wrong inflicted by the State's moral malfeasance in its self-assumed duty is not smaller in the view of the economist than in that of the moralist.

SUBSIDIES FOR SENTIMENT.

Two steam-ship companies doing business on the Pacific Ocean are applicants to Congress for subsidies amounting to $1,000,000 per annum. Each of the corporations asks for half a million a year. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company received in subsidies, beginning with 1865, the amount of $5,000,000. It is now an applicant for a renewal of the old grant. The Occidental and Oriental Steam-ship Company, originally organized as an opposition corporation to the Pacific Mails, asks a similar amount, and its managers decline to carry the mails any longer for the sea postage. This company is made up of American citizens, but its steamers are all under the British flag. It was said, when the line was organized, that the ships were temporarily chartered, and that they would be speedily replaced by American-built vessels. The line is, to all intents and purposes, to-day just what it was when it first went into operation. The Occidental and Oriental Company was brought into existence in consequence of a dispute, or lack of harmony, between the Pacific railroads and the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. The latter corporation not only controlled the freight traffic between San Francisco and China and Japan, but it had, and still has, a line of steamers connecting San Francisco with New-York, by the way of the isthmus of Panama. At one time this powerful corporation also practically controlled the Panama Railroad, thus gaining an interrupted line of steam communication between the Pacific and the Atlantic coasts of the Republic. The managers of the Central Pacific Railroad Company were, therefore, largely dependent on the caprice or self-interest of the Pacific Mail Company for a share of the through traffic between Chinese and Japanese ports and New-York. The great flourish of trumpets made over the opening of "the highway of nations," when the trans-continental railway was finished, was likely to be burlesqued by the Pacific Mail Company when it coolly diverted the commerce of the aforesaid nations by the old route across the Isthmus of Panama. After a series of negotiations which enlivened the stock market for weeks, the Central Pacific people created a sub-organization of their own, which they called by the high-sounding title now borne by the Occidental and Oriental Steam-ship Company. The officers and managers of this concern are the officers and managers of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, for all practical purposes. The steam-ship line is a feeder to the richly-endowed railroad line, and it is a check upon any undue independence on the part of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. Both steam-ship companies, however, agree in asking for a subsidy from Congress.

The Pacific Mail people, in common parlance, "fly the flag" in their appeal to Congress. They urge now, as they did in 1864, that the United States ought to maintain at least one line of steamers to distant foreign ports. The memorialists declare that "our flag is proudly borne on the Pacific by but one company," and in behalf of that company they implore the trifle of half a million dollars a year. It is by no means clear that it is worth while to spend so much money for a sentiment; and, after all, it is chiefly a sentimental consideration which is urged upon Congress. "The flag" must be upborne on the Pacific, and we must pay roundly in order that it shall be. Letters are at this time carried between San Francisco and the Asiatic ports by ships without subsidies. The sea postage paid amounts to about one dollar a pound. These ships carry ordinary freight profitably at one cent a pound when bound out, and at two cents on the home voyage. And there is nothing in the present or prospective trade between the Pacific coast and Asiatic ports which can justify an annual expenditure of $500,000 for the purpose of maintaining commercial mail facilities. It has been shown that, under the subsidy system, each letter carried by the Pacific Mail Company cost the Government $4. During the prevalence of that system the mail service on the Pacific was nearly three times as costly as the whole of the enormous transatlantic mail service.

It is hardly worth while, perhaps, to refer to the scandal created by the exposure of the corrupt scheme to obtain from Congress the last subsidy given to the Pacific Mail Company. To this day it is uncertain how much of the public donation went to the maintenance of "the flag" on the Pacific Ocean and how much was divided among harpies. But it is urged that this scandalous job should not be charged against the present managers of the steam-ship company, who are honest, prudent, and honorable men. So were the managers of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in 1865. When the original subsidy passed Congress no friend of the bill, no officer of the company, ever dreamed of the possibility of the scandal which afterward made every honest American ashamed of his day and generation. What security can the friends of "the flag" give that a generously-subsidized American company shall always be managed with the honesty and prudence now claimed for the Pacific Mail?

As for the Occidental and Oriental Company's impudent demand, a few words will suffice. It is the demand of five or six of the richest proprietors in the United States. The country has never seen an enterprise so magnificently endowed as the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The members of this close corporation, by an unparalleled scheme of subsidy, have been converted into money-princes. Yet, while they are continually endeavoring to throw on the public Treasury every charge which they can possibly shirk, they ask for subsidies for a steam-ship line, which is a feeder of the road built by the public funds. These men have a community of interest with the Pacific Mail people, and the two applications for subsidies receive a joint support. On the one hand we are asked to give the people's money to "fly the flag" on the Pacific; and, on the other hand, an equally loud appeal is made in behalf of a twin line which carries the flag of our dreaded competitor—Great Britain. One company urges sentimental considerations; another threatens to refuse the mails. The railway magnates, under a foreign flag, want their richly-subsidized trans-continental line extended to Asia. The American company, (under whatever management,) after squandering its endowment in riotous living, promises better morals in a lively hope of favors to come. It does not seem necessary to waste argument on either of these propositions.

THE UNBROKEN SEMI-CIRCLE.

A Turkish victory, a Turkish defeat, and a drawn battle, are the latest tidings from the East. It seems to be an established rule by this time that whichever party takes the offensive is sure to be worsted. The Russian attack upon MEHEMET ALI'S right at Aghaslar, a little to the south-east of Osman-Bazar, has ended in a retreat, with the loss of 400 killed and wounded, northward to Sultankoi. On the other hand, the so-called "victories" of the Turks at Kurukdara and the Schipka Pass amount only to two very sanguinary drawn battles. Kurukdara is just Borodino over again. A terrific artillery duel, a long, bloody, and indecisive mêlée, the capture of the first line of defense by the assailants, and their signal failure to penetrate any farther. The Schipka Pass, again, so far from being captured, is more firmly held than ever. The coming of RADETZKY'S reserves has raised the gallant handful defending it to an effective strength of 15,000 men, which will be amply sufficient to repel the flanking attacks on the side of the Trawna defile, by which alone SULEIMAN Pasha can hope effect his object.

Stated briefly, the relative positions of the two armies are as follows: The Russian right, curving outward in a large half-moon from Sistova to Tirnova, is watching the 75,000 men whom OSMAN Pasha has ranged in echelon along the line of Plevna, Lovatz, and Selvi. In advance of this force stands Prince MIRSKI, holding Gabrova with one division of the eighth corps, while another guards the mouth of the Trawna Pass and the approach to Helena; and beyond this, again, in the Schipka Pass itself, are several detachments of the Second and the Eleventh, under Gen. RADETZKY, with three or four companies of the Bulgarian Legion facing SULEIMAN Pasha, who has just been strengthened by the arrival, from Philippopolis, of RAHSAM Pasha, with two fresh battalions. The Russian centre is massed around Biela and along the line of the Yantra, while their left, spread out like a fan to the south and east, keeps watch on one side over the garrisons of Rustchuk and Rasgrad, and on the other over MEHEMET ALI and his 60,000, concentrated to the south of Osman-Bazar.

It will thus be seen that the Russian formation is that of a closed hand with one forefinger extended, the latter being represented by the troops holding Gabrova and the Schipka Pass. The sudden assumption of the offensive by the Turks, and their persistent attacks in defiance of the severe losses inflicted upon them, show that they foresee grave peril from the powerful concentration which has at last welded together the injudiciously scattered Russian forces; but as yet their efforts to turn the Russian right, and to force back the vanguard, have proved wholly unsuccessful. Nevertheless, the danger is not over yet. OSMAN Pasha may attempt a second advance from Selvi. SULEIMAN may move eastward, and reach MEHEMET ALI by way of Kasan and Tchatak. The powerful garrisons of Rustchuk and Schumla may join the latter in a combined attack upon the Russian left. Finally, HOBART Pasha, who has not been heard of for some time, may turn his fleet to account by bombarding Kustendje or landing troops in the rear of the Dobrudscha Army. The difficulties of transport, and the numberless wounded daily sent to the rear, may partly account for the delay of all decisive action on the part of the Russians; but if they desire to make this year's campaign in any way profitable to themselves they have no time to lose. Five weeks, at the utmost—probably even less—remain to them before the commencement of the rainy season, and their conquest of Bulgaria is as yet but half completed. Moreover, the increasing sickness in their camp, and the growing difficulty of feeding the more distant troops, are matters which cannot be slighted; and, whatever may be the result, it behooves the Czar's Generals to make a speedy and vigorous attempt to overwhelm either OSMAN Pasha or MEHEMET ALI while still separated from each other, and while the much-vaunted SULEIMAN is in no condition to assist either.

DUMB-WAITER CALAMITIES.

That ingenious piece of mechanism devised in the interest of crockery dealers—the dumb-waiter—is sadly familiar to tens of thousands of householders whom it is slowly bringing to bankruptcy. Its action is supposed to be modeled upon that of the volcano, since it shoots up crockery from the kitchen to the dining-room as though by a convulsion of nature. This process, it is pretended, is far less dangerous to crockery than its transportation at the hands of a living waiter would be. To a certain extent this is true. The cat does not meddle in the upheavals of the dumb-waiter, and hence those cataclysms of china which so often result from the ill-judged attempts of the family cat to carry away a tin waiter full of tea cups, or to steal a soup-tureen in order to investigate its contents in the back yard, are of comparatively rare occurrence in households where the dumb-waiter is in use. It is the proneness of the latter to usurp the functions of the earthquake, as well as the volcano, and to suddenly swallow up whole dinner services, which it subsequently casts forth in the shape of finely comminuted fragments, which reduces the householder to despair and ultimate beggary. That the dumb-waiter should from time to time thus devastate the household is regarded by every experienced and intelligent person as inevitable. It is a solemn thought that not an hour of the day passes without bringing to some householder the blood-curdling sound—something between the rattle of a volley of musketry and the dull roar of distant artillery—which announces that the dumb-waiter is loose and that in another moment the crash of crockery mingled with the despairing cry of the housewife, "There's that dreadful dumb-waiter again," will cause the cheek of the bravest householder to pale with fear.

Upon investigating a series of dumb-waiter calamities, extending over a period of at least two years, the observer will notice a remarkable periodicity. He will find in the case of any given dumb-waiter that its first crash occurred three months after its active service began; that seven months later a second and still more destructive crash took place; followed in five months more by a third. There may be and often is a slight variation of a few days in the recurrence of these successive calamities, but that they may be confidently expected at intervals of three, seven, and five months every careful observer will concede. The intervals are never interchangeable. The first crash of a dumb-waiter is never delayed to the seventh month of its service, and the second crash is never followed by a third at a less interval than five months. It is also noticeable that while the second crash—in which the soup-tureen is always involved—is uniformly more destructive than the first; the third is generally, though not always, milder than either of its predecessors.

Now this remarkable periodicity has its meaning. To suppose that it is merely accidental would be in the highest degree unscientific. We might as well regard the recurrence of intermittent fever or of the equinoxes as an accident. Nature does nothing accidentally, and whether she shakes a Staten Islander every other day, or produces an equinox every six months, or a dumb-waiter calamity at periods of three, seven, and five months, she acts in accordance with fixed and immutable laws. The resemblance between dumb-waiter calamities and certain forms of malarial fever is particularly noticeable. There are fevers which recur on the seventh and twenty-first days after the first attack. If the physician recognizes in this a physical law, how can we refuse to concede the working of natural law in the regular recurrence of dumb-waiter calamities.

The public, universally ignoring this great fact of the periodicity with which crockery is smashed, superficially imagines that a dumb-waiter calamity is simply an accident caused by the breaking of a rope. Undoubtedly the broken rope is a feature which is never wanting when a dumb-waiter calamity occurs, but those who regard it as a cause instead of a mere incident, are guilty of preferring the methods of common-sense to those of science. Yet it is upon this erroneous theory that the popular treatment of the dumb-waiter is based. When the hemp rope which supports it first gives away, another hemp rope is uniformly prescribed by whatever carpenter may be called in. This remedy, of course, is perfectly inoperative, as the more violent crash some months later demonstrates. The carpenter then changes his remedy and prescribes a rope of copper-wire. It only needs three months to show the folly of trying to bind destructive energies of the dumb-waiter with copper-wire. After this the householder loses all faith in curative measures, and yields to the apparent truth that it is vain for man to hope to control the dumb-waiter; but that it contains within itself a vast elemental force, which is liable to break out at any time with results that can neither be warded off nor predicted.

How the dumb-waiter should be treated, and whether, indeed, it is possible for men to do more than to accurately predict the dates when danger is to be apprehended from it, are questions to which it is yet too early to attempt an answer. The study of the dumb-waiter is only in its infancy, and we really know nothing with certainty as to it except the periodicity of its calamities. The vigor with which in one of its fierce convulsions it shakes crockery from its shelves, together with the periodicity already noted, may perhaps hint at the presence of malarial poison, but we should be very cautious not to attach undue importance to what may be a mere coincidence. At present the only salvation for a man who has a dumb-waiter is to chop it into small pieces, to burn the pieces, and to bury the ashes at least a mile from his house. If this is not done his dumb-waiter will slowly but surely smash all the crockery which he can gather together, will destroy the nervous systems of his entire family, and will finally land him in the mad-house, a bankrupt, broken-hearted lunatic.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

The New-York Republican State Committee will meet in this City at half-past ten o'clock this morning, to determine upon the time and place for holding the Republican State Convention. It is understood that a number of the gentlemen composing the committee are disposed to advocate the holding of the convention in Rochester. There are a variety of reasons which might be adduced in favor of such a selection. The city is easily reached, there are several fine halls, her hotel accommodations are ample, and the hospitality of her citizens is proverbial. The convention has not been held in the western part of the State for a number of years, and the Republicans of Monroe and the adjoining counties feel that a concession of this character would be rewarded by an increased interest, and consequently a larger vote in the November election.

GENERAL NOTES.

Elisha Hyatt, of Darien County, Ind., has 4,009 acres of corn this season.

It is a Southern estimate that Georgia's dried peaches this year will be worth $1,500,000.

Hon. William B. Allison is announced for a series of political addresses in Iowa early in September.

Congressman Blair, of New-Hampshire, has been visiting Brigham Young and acquiring information.

A Philadelphia policeman had his watch and chain stolen on Saturday while assisting in making an arrest.

There will be 946 delegates in the New-Jersey Democratic State Convention if full—the convention, not the delegates.

The people of Wilmington are talking about celebrating the centennial of the battle of Brandywine on the 11th of September.

A Pennsylvania paper says that that State has 23 "colleges." This enumeration must largely reduce the number of high schools.

To Gen. Howard's other troubles seems to be now added the imputation of the paternity of a forged letter complaining of carpers and critics.

Some New-Orleans people seem to be agitated over the charge and allowance of $500 by a lawyer for making the will of a man ill with the small-pox.

A Vermont hotel keeper has whitewashed a big cliff in sight of his house, that it may resemble a snow bank and cause curious people to ask questions.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* has made up its mind on the hotel question, and declares that $3 is high enough for any day's board anywhere.

The Atlanta *Constitution* reports that Charles O'Conor has written Gen. Toombs a letter highly commending the proposed new Constitution of Georgia.

The Nebraska Republican State Committee is to hold a meeting in Lincoln on Wednesday, Sept. 12, to decide upon the time and place for the State Convention.

Elder Canright has convinced 20 or 30 laboring men in Danvers, Mass., that Saturday is the proper day to observe as the Sabbath, and they have given notice that hereafter they will do no work on that day.

A Texas paper says that Capt. R. King, of Santa Gertrudes, is making an addition of 63 miles to his pasture fence, and will have inclosed altogether 160,000 acres of land.

A determined effort seems to be making in Massachusetts to induce ex-Gov. Talbot to run against Gov. Rice as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor.

According to a Boston paper, a society has been formed at Nantasket Beach for the prevention of cruelty to clams. But what this generation needs is somebody to care for the clam-eaters.

The Central Vermont Railroad, according to the St. Albans *Messenger*, made money out of its Bennington Centennial travel, though subjected to considerable expense for side tracks and extra cars.

It will take two years to finish the Custom-house at Atlanta, Ga., and the cost will be $500,000. And it is a superfluous concern in the estimation of Georgia papers, if the Louisville *Courier-Journal* has read them aright.

A man in Burlington, Vt., put a bell on his barn and gave orders that it should be rung whenever he got drunk. The Burlington *Free Press* intimates that during the recent celebration it kept up a pretty steady ding dong.

The French Canadians residing in this country will hold their thirteenth annual convention in Troy, beginning on Thursday, Sept. 4. The discussions will pertain to the well-being of Canadians, education, strikes, agriculture, St. Jean Baptiste celebrations, &c.

The lawful heirs of the late John Russell, of Jefferson County, Penn., an alleged miser who left about $65,000, are much disturbed by the unexpected discovery some time after his death of a will giving the greater part of his wealth to benevolent organizations in Ohio. They will contest it.

NORTH AND SOUTH IN THE WAR.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *American* closes an article with this reference to the War of the Rebellion: "There was no crime in the course of either section. Neither was wrong. Both were right without reference to the result—morally right. A five-years' debate might be had on the question of expediency, or of a mistake and blunder, but that is not pertinent nor involved. The South only admits one point, so far as the controversy with the North is concerned—and we think both have almost profitably closed it—that is the fact of having been defeated in war, and having failed in the design of establishing a separate government, and, having accepted the conditions and entered in good faith in the confederation as citizens and States of the United States, nothing more was necessary, except as a debasing act of humility which the conquerors, or at least some of them, very naturally demanded. Such an act of self-degradation would have marked us as serfs and ignoble slaves, unfit for citizenship, and incapable of becoming citizens useful to the country."

THE DELAWARE PEACH CROP.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 27th inst. says: "The shipments of peaches over the Delaware Railroad on Friday amounted to 129 car-loads. The total shipments thus far by both rail and water have reached about 1,700,000 baskets, and have netted the growers, it is estimated, $500,000. At this rate, it is thought, the whole crop will net $1,000,000. The fruit is selling at paying prices now, and the prospect is that the market will remain firm to the close of the season."

NATIONAL TOPICS DISCUSSED

SENATOR MORRILL ON THE "POLICY."

HIS VIEWS ON THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTH —CIVIL SERVICE REFORM NOT NECESSARY IN VERMONT, WHERE THERE ARE NO ABUSES TO REFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 27.—Hon. Justin S. Morrill, United States Senator from Vermont, in an interview to-day on the President's policy in general, said: "My opinion is that the large majority of the people are disposed to treat the President's policy fairly, so that it may have a full opportunity to be tested, both by the people in the South and the people in the North. I have the impression that a very respectable minority of the Republican Party have long desired the adoption of a conciliatory policy in the control of the Southern States in the place of the military force policy. We have certainly tried, for many years, the military, and during the same time have lost control of the majority of the reconstructed States, and whether the conciliatory policy shall turn out to be any better or not, the trial of it is inevitable, if not by the Republican Party by the Democratic Party."

As to the result of the last election, Mr. Morrill is satisfied that not a Republican in Vermont lives who does not believe that President Hayes, and also Govs. Packard, of Louisiana, and Chamberlain, of South Carolina, were elected by the lawful votes cast. Said he: "If absolute justice and fair play could have been had. I think it is also believed we should have had more votes than even we claimed. There is a strong doubt felt by our whole party as to whether the Republicans, as a party, will derive any benefit at the polls from the policy now adopted by the Administration, but if peace prevails and the Democratic Party will do its whole duty by the colored people in regard to educating them and their children, protecting them in all their rights, so as to give some evidence that they will in time become valuable citizens, the country at least will derive some benefit from the policy. What our people are the most reluctant to surrender are the Republican Administrations in Lonisiana and South Carolina. They believe the Republican Governor's of those States were elected, and believe so now, although they have some doubt whether their authority could have been maintained without the aid of the strong arm of the general Government.

Regarding the President's civil service order, Mr. Morrill thinks that there never was any call for civil service reforms in Vermont, as there never had been any abuse to be corrected. Officials had never assumed to control the distribution of appointments. He said, "If for one minute it was thought that any official arrogated to himself power over the distribution of official patronage or places, it would have been almost fatal to him. Our people do not like to be dictated to by office-holders, having a mind of their own. Almost invariably it is the custom in this State to appoint the Postmaster for a locality who is wanted by the people of that locality." The Senator thinks the allegations may be true that in some of the large cities of the country, outside of Vermont, rings exift that control the patronage, in which cities civil service reform must be a great blessing; but nothing of the kind existing here, he thinks no remedy is necessary. "The Vermont State Legislature," said the Senator, has never supported a lobby. I do not think that in our State it will have much effect one way or the other, but if office-holders such as I refer to cannot go to a convention, and cannot be placed on a committee of organization or resolutions, they and the public will think that it is depriving them of some portion of their rights as American citizens."

THE DOLLAR OF OUR FATHERS.

VIEWS OF SENATOR L. P. CHRISTIANCY, OF MICHIGAN, ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

The following letter was addressed to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, in reply to a circular sent out by that paper asking the views of various members of the Forty-fifth Congress on the silver question:

LANSING, July 22, 1877.

To the Editor of the Inter-Ocean:

Your printed note requesting to know my position upon the silver question has just been received.

By your blank inclosed for a reply you seem to have assumed that I must fall within one of the three classes stated in the blank: First, "For remonetization:" second, "Against it," or third, "Undecided." But, owing I suppose to the fact that the blank was not got up with reference to my opinions, or that my opinions were not formed to fit the blank, I do not fall exactly within either of the three classes so as to give a intelligible notion of my own views by filling out your blank, and I am compelled to state my views a little in more fully and in my own way.

I am, and ever since the partial demonetization of silver have been in favor of restoring it to general circulation. But I am not in favor of the simple repeal of the law of 1873, and the "restoration of the dollar of the fathers" to its old place in the coinage. Nor do I believe that the power of Congress, or the most absolute and despotic human power, can give the "dollar of the fathers-its old place in the coinage" of this country, unless either the standard of gold shall be lowered, or that of silver raised—that is, unless the gold coinage shall contain less pure gold, or the silver dollar more pure silver. And my principal reason for this is that the relative value of silver and gold, as compared with each other, has greatly changed in almost, if not all commercial nations since the coinage of the "dollar of the fathers," the value of silver as compared with that of gold having largely depreciated in the markets of the world since that time. And it is the market value, regulated by the laws of supply and demand, which will govern the circulation in spite of all the legislation in the world. The first effect, therefore, of restoring the "dollar of our fathers to its old place in the currency," making it a legal tender for all debts, would be to drive gold out of circulation as money, and cause it to be hoarded or exported; unless we can suppose that debtors generally will be willing to pay more to extinguish their debts, when they can just as readily extinguish them by paying less. Another effect would be to enable every debtor whose debt was not specially contracted with reference to payment in silver at its old valuation to repudiate a considerable portion of his debts, and to rob his creditors to a like extent. While, therefore, I am in favor of making silver a legal tender to any amount, and bringing it into general circulation—without which I fear we shall not be able to reach specie payments at as early a day as we ought—I am opposed to making the present subsidiary coin or the old silver dollar a legal tender to any amount above $5 at the present standard of the subsidiary coin or the old standard of the dollar, according to which it is really worth much less than the greenbacks, which are still far below par as compared with gold. But I would overcome the difficulty in one of two ways. First, as to all at least except the subsidiary coin, (if not including that,) by adopting the market value of silver as compared with gold, and by making the silver coin in dollars, or any larger pieces, a legal tender for all amounts at such market value, and by providing a board for the determination and publication of this value at short intervals—substantially according to the plan which I suggested in the Senate, June 29, 1876, (Congressional Record, First Session, Forty-fourth Congress, Vol. 4, Part 5, pp. 4126 to 4128.)

I still think this sliding scale, thus flexibly adjusted, would meet the difficulties of the problem with more exact justice and less friction, and at the same time better prevent disturbances in the money market by speculators, than any other plan which has occurred to me, or which I have seen suggested elsewhere. The idea suggested by some of overcoming, or, rather, preventing, these fluctuations in the relative values of gold and silver by treaties or conventions with all the other commercial nations, fixing permanently such relative values, seems to me much more visionary; as no such common agreement upon a common relative value could, in my opinion, be brought about during the lifetime of any man now living; and, if it could, it would be a very imperfect remedy, as the market value, fixed by the law of supply and demand, would still continue mainly to govern in spite of all such conventions; for gold and silver are valuable and in demand, not only as money, but for utensils and ornaments, and in the arts of civilized life. The fixing of such relative value, therefore by such conventions, would neither prevent fluctuations in the relative market (or real) value, nor disturbances and speculations in the money market, nor the hoarding or exportation of the one which for the time should be worth in the markets of the world more than the relative value thus fixed by convention, leaving the one of less value to form the currency in actual use. I am, however, by no means so wedded to the plan I have above suggested as to make me unwilling to accept any plan which will approximate a just result; and, if this plan cannot be adopted, then:

Secondly, as the next best plan, I would bring up the standard of the silver dollar, and any coin of two or more dollars, to near the comparative value of silver to gold in the market, as it now exists in the great centres of trade, say New-York, London, and Paris; that is to say, put enough more silver into the dollar to bring it very nearly up to this comparative market value. I say nearly to this value, because bringing the silver into general circulation as money, and making it a legal tender to any amount in the United States, would tends lightly to raise the relative value of silver, (though but slightly, as the influx from other countries, as well as our own mines, would soon supply enough to equalize the two.) This raising of the standard of silver as to dollars or any larger coins, would not, as in changing the standard of the subsidiary coin, lead to the necessity of calling in the old coinage, since, practically speaking, we have not now in circulation, or authorized to be coined, any silver dollar or larger silver coins, the "trade dollar," so called, being issued only for a special purpose and to a limited extent.

Now, as to a single or double standard of gold or silver, or both together. Whatever the law in any commercial country may have been, to whatever extent both may have been made a legal tender in payment of debts, and whatever the ratio of value of the two metals as fixed by the law—there has practically never been for any length of time, and never can be (when the ratio of such value fixed by law differs very materially from the ratio according to the market value,) but one of them really the standard of value at the same time. The comparative market value of one would be higher, and of the other lower, than the ratio fixed by law; and that one for the time being which happened by the market value to be lower than the ratio fixed by law necessarily became almost the exclusive currency, while the other was hoarded or exported, and became, in effect, a commodity rather than a circulating medium. Mere subsidiary or fractional coins, however, do not come fully within this rule, for, though worth considerably less, according to the market value of silver, than this standard value, (or legal ratio,) and even less than the standard of the larger silver coin, they will, on account of their convenience and necessity for change (which constitutes an element of value) continue to circulate for such purposes at their nominal or legal value, at par with the larger silver coins, or even with gold to the extent demanded for small change in the commerce of the country, which would probably amount in the United States to $80,000,000 or $100,000,000. But clearly, such inferior coins could not justly be made a legal tender for any large amount. Very truly yours,

I. P. CHRISTIANCY.

THE HOSTILE BANDS OF INDIANS.

THE COMMISSION TO TREAT WITH SITTING BULL—A COUNCIL WITH THE NORTHERN INDIANS OF WYOMING TERRITORY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Gen. Terry left St. Paul on Sunday evening, and will arrive here on Wednesday. His instructions will be finally decided upon at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow, and will be prepared for him by the time he arrives here, so that he may return at once. It is expected that the commission will leave Chicago no later than Saturday for Sitting Bull's country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 27.—A Portland press dispatch says Capt. Wilkinson, Gen. Howard's Aide-de-camp, sends a dispatch from Lewiston, dated the 24th, which is in substance as follows: "I have just returned from Spokane Falls. Gen. Wheaton's command will be due here on Monday, the 27th. Two councils have been held held with the Northern Indians, which have been very successful. Inspector Watkins has in his possession a written agreement from all the chiefs that they will go on the reservations designated. The Indians seem peaceably disposed, and express kindly feelings toward the whites. It is thought there will be no further occasion for apprehendiug hostilities from these tribes."

HOSTILES DISCOVERED NEAR GRESER BASIN—SEVEN MEN KILLED—WHITE MEN IN GREAT DANGER.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 27.—The following has just been received:

FORT ELLIS, Montana, Aug. 27.

Gen. John Gibbon, Helena:

Lieut. Schofield reports that he was on the top of Mount Washburn yesterday. Indians appeared in Greser Basin on the 24th inst. They struck a Helena and Radersburg party, killing seven men and taking two women and one man prisoners. Just as Schofield left Mount Washburn yesterday the Indians attacked another party, killing nine of them. One escaped. The Indians released Mrs. Cowan, her sister and brother, and they reached Schofield yesterday. The main camp crossed the Yellowstone on the 25th. The warriors went back to fight Gen. Howard while Bird and Looking Glass remained within the camp. Joseph went with the warriors. They say they are going to Wind River and Camp Brown to get supplies. Schofield thinks they are going to the Lower Yellowstone, via Clark's Fork. They crossed the river between Mount Washburn and the lakes. Schofield does not say just where. Will send a courier to Sturges.

DANIEL W. BENHAM, Captain Seventh Infantry.

A special to the *Herald* from Mammoth Hot Springs, Aug. 26, says:

Our party was attacked to-day about noon. I am the only one, so far as known, that escaped. Probably they will come in to-night. I will give particulars from Boseman. F. J. PFISTER.

The party consisted among others of the following named persons, all residents of Helena: Joe Roberts, Andy Weckert, Richard Kielech, and F. J. Pfister. An *Independent* extra has the following:

HOT SPRINGS, GARDNER'S RIVER, Aug. 26.

G. W. Carpenter, United States Assay Office, Helena, Montana:

Emma, Ida, and myself alive. Cowan and Oldham killed. Sam Cowan and Oldham shot. The balance are missing. I think all are killed, but do not know. Will send particulars when I reach Boseman. The Helena party are all gone except one—all missing. The Indians forced into their camp. Joseph, Looking Glass, and White Bird are the chiefs.

F. CARPENTER.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 27.—A report from Boseman, Montana, says Gen. Sturges has six companies on the Yellowstone River to meet Chief Joseph.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR IN CLEVELAND.

A GREAT GATHERING OF THE COMMANDERIES—BRILLIANT SCENES IN THE CITY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 27.—To-day and this evening the Oriental Commandery, of Cleveland; Hanselman, of Cincinnati, and Reed, of Dayton, have been busy acting as an escort to the many commanderies arriving by lake and rail. The streets are full of citizens and strangers, and the Knights, many in regalia, on foot and in carriages, seeing the interesting points in the city, making the scene one of gayety and beauty. Bands of music are constantly parading the principal streets, and a large number of commanderies are drilling on Water, Bank, and Superior streets. Among the many bands of music present are the Warsaw, Ind.; Great Western, of Sandusky; North-western, of Meadeville; United States Army Band, of Columbus, Ohio; Currier's celebrated Cincinnati band; Nevens and Kretlow's, of Chicago, and the Duquesne, of Pittsburg. To-night a reception address to the Knights was delivered by Sir Knight Rufus P. Spaulding of Cleveland, at Case Hall, followed by a grand reception concert by the Oriental Quartet. Reed Commandery, of Dayton, give a ball and concert at their quarters in Baker's block every evening, the music being furnished by Currier's band, of Cincinnati. To-morrow at 9 A. M. the grand procession will start and parade the principal streets, with Eminent Sir Knight Lafayette Little, of Toledo, Ohio, as the Grand Captain-General; Right Eminent Sir Ellery J. Garfield, of Detroit, as chief of staff, and Sir Elijah H. Norton, of Toledo, as Adjutant-General, assisted by 45 Sir Knights as aids.

Representatives are present from all the States and Canada.

SENATOR MORTON'S CONDITION.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 27.—Dr. Bliss is greatly encouraged with Senator Morton's condition during the afternoon. At noon to-day Dr. Bliss, Col. Holloway, and Gov. Burbank join in pronouncing the Senator's condition as much improved as they could reasonably expect. A return of his recent alarming condition is not anticipated. They remain unchanged in the belief that he is hourly growing stronger, and that the worst is passed.

Later.—The official bulletin received from Gov. Burbank at midnight, reported Senator Morton sleeping. Dr. Bliss has nothing to communicate except a repetition of his former assurances that the Senator is progressly very favorably toward convalescence. No new unfavorable symptoms have been apparent or apprehended since midnight last night. The Senator's condition is more generally favorable than at any period since his arrival in Richmond.

REDUCED PASSENGER RATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 27.—The railroads leading east from this city have decided to sell, after this date, second-class limited tickets at the following reduced rates: Boston, $17; to Boston, via Grand Trunk Road, $15; New-York, $16; Philadelphia, $14 50; Baltimore, $14.

ILLNESS OF PRESIDENT ANDERSON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 27.—A private telegram received by Prof. Robinson states that President Anderson, of Rochester University, is lying very low at Freeport, Me., whither he had gone on his vacation. The dispatch adds that his recovery is considered doubtful.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The Worcester *Spy* states that Senator Hoar has reluctantly accepted the invitation to preside at the Republican State Convention.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The burlesque called "Oxygen" and represented for the first time at Wallack's Theatre, last evening, has the merit of novelty in addition to the attractiveness lent to pieces of this order by music, bright stage attire, and an excess, if anything, of vivacity on the part of the performers. It is based upon the spectacular opera bouffe entitled "Doctor Ox," which work, in turn, is founded upon Jules Verne's book bearing the same name. But the novelist's idea only is borrowed. This brings before the reader an imaginary town in Flanders, known as Keekendone. Keekendone is a dreadfully alumbrous place until *Dr. Ox*, a scientific man of rare attainments, appears on the scene. *Dr. Ox* is the discoverer or the propagator of the use of oxygen gas, and as soon as he has constructed a vast metre and freighted the atmosphere of Keekendone with the new element, the whole aspect of local affairs changes, and hilarity reigns supreme. Until the gas-works explode the jollity of the characters and incidents is continuous. The fun is, of course, nonsensical, but the fanciful influence under which it is conducted, the picturesque views supplied by the painter's brush, and the gaudy and eccentric dresses endow the revels of the occasion with an interest the old burlettas no longer possess. It would be useless to enter into further details about a piece in which coherence is the very last thing aimed at, but mention must be made of the fact that "Oxygen" was received yesterday with much laughter and applause by a very numerous audience. It is to be regretted, perhaps, that Offenbach's score—which would be quite fresh to American listeners—has not been drawn upon more freely, for good and lively as are most of the songs and concerted numbers in the burlesque, new music as well as a new story would have been still more welcome. Mr. Connelly's selections, however, are judicious, and nothing is dull and unmelodious in the department of the representation for which he is responsible. Miss Thompson, of course, fills the leading rôle in "Oxygen," Mr. Willie Edouin is conspicuous in the cast, and the remainder of the company are well cared for, one and all, in an entertainment which is certainly not calculated to suggest profound thought or interest the logical mind, but which is quite weighty enough for the season. The scenery and costumes, we must not omit to say, are brilliant, and had their first exhibition yesterday.

EAGLE THEATRE.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence began the fulfillment of an engagement at the Eagle Theatre, yesterday evening. The audience was not large, but it showed a lively interest in the performance, and marked its progress by frequent outbursts of merriment. Mr. and Mrs. Florence were seen in "The Mighty Dollar." This well-worn piece has had many performances in this City, and the indications are that the public are on the point of discovering that its existence has been sufficiently prolonged. In view of the fact that Plautus and Terence are still read, that Molière and Goldoni are still acted, and that Sheridan and Goldsmith still have an occasional hearing, this opinion may be considered as rather hazardous, but it is offered with suitable deference, and stands a possible chance of contradiction by the delighted patrons of the drama at Hohokus, Baton Rouge, and Kalamazoo. Meanwhile, the familiarity of the Metropolitan theatre-goer with the "Mighty Dollar," spares us the trouble of rehearsing its story. It has been a very successful play, and it is, as it always was, a very bad one. Much stress has been laid upon the favor it has found with amusement-seekers, and its popularity has been cited as a proof that the critical condemnation it has had did not rest upon substantial grounds. If it were worth while arguing the question at this late day, it might be urged in behalf of the critics that numerous exhibitions and numerous places of resort flourish in spite of censure, or, perhaps, because of it, and it might also be remarked that a work of art at all deserving the name is seldom set aside after being kept in the public eye for a year or two. It would have been a waste of time and space, however, to discuss the subject when it was first mooted, and, from present appearances, it is so close upon the vanishing line that we shall certainly not dwell upon it in this notice. Those readers who have not witnessed "The Mighty Dollar," or have not glanced at previous critiques, may be pleased to learn that it is a rather sketchy satire upon manners and morals in Washington; that it introduces many personages of strange, wondrous, and wholly unnatural characteristics, and that its fun, as a rule, is violent and coarse. Only one of the dramatis personæ is really entitled to a hearing—*Hon. Bardwell Slote*, a lobbyist of a type which, in a slightly less exaggerated form, probably lived and moved and had his being a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Florence portrays *Slote* with much skill in what is technically called "make up," with an abundance of appropriate mannerisms and, also, with a symmetry of conception and execution which give the effort claim to the title of a *création*, in the fullest sense of that much-abused word. We cannot admire Mrs. Florence's *Mrs. Gen. Gilflory*, who was always a vulgar creature, who becomes exceedingly tiresome after the first act, and who is more objectionable than ever at present from a fashion of haranguing the audience, in a style suggestive of the set speeches delivered by minstrel performers in female attire. The other rôles in "The Mighty Dollar" are divided between a pretty well-balanced company, of which Messrs. Lamb, Carroll, Ferguson, Morris, and Padgett, and Misses Cameron, Melville, and Baker are the leading members; the play is neatly placed upon the stage.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

The San Francisco Minstrels gave their first entertainment this season at their Broadway Operahouse, yesterday evening. They are as strong in point of talent and numbers as ever, and their reappearance, in a boudoir fitted up with a magnificence no genuine son of Ham could ever have aspired to, was greeted by the hearty plaudits of a large assemblage. Their performance, as heretofore, was divided into two parts, vocal music with the usual exchange of witticisms between the songs, constituting the first, and miscellaneous scenes, soliloquies, and dances making up the second. The chief attraction of the musical part of the performance is, to this day, the singing of Mr. Wambold, whom it is always a pleasure to listen to. His tenor voice, once of great beauty, has lost some of its power and freshness, but its sweetness and sympathetic quality of tone still linger, and the singer uses it with expression and skill. Mr. Wambold sang, last night, "Little Daisy," and the piece, of course, had to be repeated. Mr. W. H. Frillman, who is possessed of a good bass, was much applauded after "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep"—a composition, by the way, a little the worse for wear—and the spectators even rededmanded "Till the Clouds Go By," in spite of the rather nasal tone in which Mr. W. Raymond delivered it. The comic vocalists were, as in the past, Messrs. Birch and Backus, and the personalities exchanged between these worthies, who also officiated as "end-men," delighted an audience which, as is habitually the case, appeared thoroughly *au fait* of the speakers' transactions and habits in private life. The last part of the programme included dances by Messrs. Johnson and Powers, a "Scientific Discourse," by Mr. Bob Hart, a travesty scene, by "the Great Ricardo," "The Happy Family," in which Messrs. Birch and Backus were the chief promoters of merriment, on the stage as well as off, and a laughable sketch, entitled "Our Babies." Minstrelsy, slight progress though it has made in half a century, still has a hold, like the circus and pantomime, upon the affections of a large portion of the public, and to its admirers the tidings that the San Francisco Minstrels have begun operations for the Fall and Winter, will, no doubt, be a subject of real gratification.

THE "STARRING SEASON."

Mr. John T. Raymond, who will appear at the Park Theatre, in this City, in January next, will this season make known to the public four new and original plays, entitled respectively, "The Golden Calf," "Risks," "Seven Oaks," and "Snatchley; or, Business is Business." And he will, of course, represent *Colonel Sellers*, a personage whose eccentricities have not yet ceased to amuse the public. Mr. Raymond appears at the St. Louis Olympic on Monday evening next, and goes thence to the Cleveland Opera-house, on Sept. 10. His programme brings him subsequently to the Pittsburg Opera-house on Sept. 17; to Robinson's Opera-house, in Cincinnati, on Sept. 24; to Macauley's Theatre, in Louisville, on Oct. 8; to McVicker's, in Chicago, on Oct. 15, and, still later on, to Detroit, Toronto, Albany, Boston, into the Southern States, where he will remain four weeks, and, finally, to the Walnut-Street Theatre, in Philadelphia.

WAS THE WOMAN MURDERED?

STRANGE CONDUCT OF A PASSENGER ON AN OHIO RIVER STEAMER—THE CONTENTS OF HIS TRUNK—THE IMPRESSION CREATED BY THE MAN'S CONVERSATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 27.—When the steamer Mary A. Miller left St. Louis a few days ago for this city a man giving the name of William Martin, of Warren, Warren County, Mo., took passage for Cincinnati, having with him a trunk, a fine shot-gun, and a large lot of cartridges. On the way he talked wildly of some woman with whom he had trouble, and attracted general attention by his strange manner. At Boston, a short distance below Louisville, while in a fog, the boat laid up for a time. Martin excitedly left it and hurried up the bank, leaving all of his baggage behind, and did not return. When the boat reached Cincinnati this afternoon the matter was laid before the detectives, who opened the trunk, and among other contents found letters addressed to "J. Bryant, Brooklyn, N. Y.," some of which appeared to be from his sister, "M. Wilson, No. 211 Schenectady-avenue, Brooklyn." The trunk also contained a shirt, the sleeves of which were covered with blood. The impression created by his conversation was that he had killed the woman and had afterward become partially insane.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 27.—A large number of business men here went into bankruptcy today. Among them were the following: Charles L. Rice & Co., dealers in machinery, steam-pumps, &c., their liabilities, all unsecured, $57,234; The Brown & Van Arsdale Manufacturing Company, with liabilities $49,916; J. Metzler & Brother, notions, liabilities $7,000; Cossell & Cross, builders, secured liabilities $25,828, unsecured, $50,200; H. R. Payson & Co., of St. Louis, of the firm F. Canda & Co., this city, secured debts $185,000, unsecured, $437,573. Following are their principal Eastern creditors. Equitable Trust Company, of New-London, $60,000, secured; the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, $50,000, secured by property worth $75,000; E. T. Thorp, New-York, $7,000, secured; Dilworth & Co., $9,000; Porter, Bell & Co., Pittsburg, $18,267.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 27.—The Republican County Convention here to-day adopted resolutions strongly indorsing the President's policy, without a dissenting vote. Gov. Hartranft's course was also cordially commended.

PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article which you published in to-day's issue, signed "Economist," lays hold on a subject which deserves great consideration and careful thought. Doubtless there may be reasons for not acting too promptly in a matter of such grand importance, either in granting or not granting a subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, but, as an American merchant, it certainly seems to me that in some manner Congress might endeavor to assist, encourage, and promote an American steam-ship line.

We have in this country been passing through a fearfully dull and dark period, and while English capitalists are eagerly watching for chances and opportunities to invest in new enterprises, and laying their plans for establishing new steam-ship lines in different parts of the world, can we not in some manner contrive to sustain and encourage a company purely American?

In all times past foreign powers have, wisely and with a shrewd and watchful eye to the future welfare of their respective countries, carefully nursed and aided any and all enterprises which would tend to strengthen and encourage its people in large public and national enterprises, all of which have a healthy influence on the country at large, while we in this country seem rather averse to promoting anything of the kind.

I will not attempt to deny that in former times the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company may have ill-used the advantages it obtained from the Government, but that has nothing to do with the present question. The company has now passed into hands of competent and efficient men, men who have no superiors in their line of business; it is economically and skillfully managed, and if ever there was a bright future for a steam-ship line, this company possesses it, if properly managed, as it now is and has been recently, having the great advantage of being already in thorough and perfect working order. The heavy expenses which it formerly labored under in China and the East, sustaining agencies, &c., have been, I understand from that quarter reduced to a mere nominal sum, and all its finances are carefully managed; and all East India merchants will cheerfully give them credit for handling and delivering all merchandise intrusted to their charge with great care and promptness, and rarely in a damaged state.

We American merchants should club together to aid and support each other's enterprises more than we do, a trait of character which foreigners possess more than we; and while I would never desire that Congress should waste one single dollar on any enterprise which might abuse the privileges derived, I must confess that I earnestly hope with thousands of other American merchants, that Congress will in some substantial manner give encouragement, aid, and support to this great American steam-ship line.

MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 27, 1877.

A STORMY INDIGNATION MEETING.

The recent changing of color of the houses within a mile of the chemical works in Newtown was made the subject of an indignation meeting at Hohner's Hall, Williamsburg, last evening. Three or four hundred people were in attendance. William Young was elected Chairman, and stated that the object of the meeting was to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the damage they had sustained by the poisoned atmosphere, and to fight it to the bitter end. His speech was the signal for an outbreak, the second being about evenly divided between indignant property-owners and adherents of the factories causing the foul smells and chemical exhalations which destroyed the paint on the houses, changing them from pearly whites to dingy black or brown. Jesse F. Madden, Thomas Harden, and Henry Schwarz made speeches, but were constantly interrupted and such a hubbub ensued that fighting seemed the only possible result. The presence of a Police force preserved the peace, however, and the meeting was adjourned without passing any resolutions or accomplishing anything, though the Chairman read off a list of names of gentlemen to act as a committee of investigation, to report at a future meeting, at which none but householders should be admitted. Over 200 houses have been damaged, it is supposed, by the smoke and escaped gases or acids from the chemical works in Bushwick.

FATAL RESULT OF MALPRACTICE.

Dast Saturday evening two young men, well dressed and respectable looking, (one of whom called himself Mr. Murmough,) took a young woman to Bellevue Hospital, and secured admittance for her by a certificate from Mr. Kellogg, to the effect that she had cholera morbus. She gave her name as Cora Young, of No. 116 Prince-street, and said she was a Russian. She 19 years of age, and good-looking. On Sunday evening she died at the hospital, and it was ascertained that the cause of her death was the recent performance of an abortion upon her. Inquiries at No. 116 Prince-street have failed to elicit any information concerning the men who took deceased to the hospital. Coroner Flanagan has charge of the case, and feels confident of bringing the guilty parties to justice.

A BLOODY STREET AFFRAY.

Last evening at 8:30 Albert Ott, of No. 9 First-avenue, was assisting a family in moving into No. 190 Elizabeth-street, and was very much annoyed by a crowd of young loafers who hang around that neighborhood. He bore their taunts and insults as long as he could and then attacked them. During the fracas that followed Ott drew a pocket-knife and assaulted the supposed ring-leader. While pursuing him John Dillon, of No. 503 East Thirteenth-street, stepped between him and his intended victim to make peace, and then Ott's wrath fell upon him. Attacking Dillon the infuriated Ott cut him first upon the chin and then upon the neck, cutting his throat deeply, and partly severing the carotid artery. Dillon fell and was taken in an ambulance to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, and there attended by Surgeon Clift, and afterward removed to Chambers-street Hospital, where he now lies in a dangerous condition. Ott was arrested and locked up.

ILLNESS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 27.—Brigham Young is very ill and not expected to live.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLE.

GOV. HUBBARD, OF TEXAS, IN REPLY TO INQUIRIES BY GEN. ORD—THE TEXAS TROOPS NOT INSTRUCTED TO CROSS THE RIO GRANDE IN PURSUIT OF MARAUDERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A telegram received at the War Department from Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan announces that a dispatch from Gen. Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, has been received, in which he says Gov. Hubbard, of Texas, in reply to his inquiry, states that there is no truth in the report that the commander of the Texas troops had been instructed to pursue Mexican marauders into Mexico and arrest them wherever they may be found. He also denies the story that a force of 25,000 men is being organized in Texas to invade Mexico, and says the instructions to Capt. Hall, commanding the Texan troops, are that he shall confine his operations to the Texas side, and when criminals succeed in escaping to the Mexican side the facts shall be reported, that they may be extradited. Capt. Hall is also instructed not to act, except in harmony with the United States troops, and after consultation with the United States officers.

NAVY MATTERS.

COURTESIES BETWEEN THE SOUTH PACIFIC SQUADRON AND THE PERUVIAN AUTHORITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Rear-Admiral Preble, commanding the South Pacific Station, in a letter to the Navy Department dated flagship Omaha, Callao, Peru, Aug. 1, refers to the courtesy shown to himself and officers by the Peruvian civil, military, and naval authorities, and announces that on the 3d of July he called upon Gen. Prado, the President of the Republic, accompanied by his staff. They were introduced by our Minister at Callao. On the Fourth of July the Peruvian ships were dressed and the batteries on shore fired salutes in honor of our National Anniversary. All the steam-ships of the English Pacific Steam Navigation Company in port also hoisted the American Flag. The United States Consul and Minister were serenaded in Callao by the Peruvian military bands. On the 28th of July, the anniversary of the Peruvian Declaration of Independence, these courtesies were reciprocated by the Omaha. On the 31st of July, the President of Peru visited the Omaha, and was received with appropriate honors.

Lieuts. Thomas N. Lee and E. S. Houston have been ordered to the Hartford, at Norfolk, Va.; Lieut. M. R. S. Mackenzie has been ordered to the Naval Academy; Lieut. John H. Moore has been ordered to the Hydrographic Office, at Washington; Lieut. William H. Jacques has been detached from the nautical school-ship St. Mary's and ordered to the Hartford; Master George F. W. Holman has been detached from the training-ship Minnesota and ordered to the Ossipee; Midshipmen L. K. Reynolds and R. T. Mulligan have been detached from the Hartford and ordered to the Ossipee; Midshipman Clarence A. Cormin has been detached from the Omaha and ordered to return home; Passed Assistant Paymaster L. A. Yorke has been detached from the New-York Navy-yard and placed on waiting orders; Cadet Midshipmen John A. Orchard and William V. Bronaugh have been ordered to the Ossipee.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $625,330 15, and from Customs, $497,170 88.

Mr. J. C. Upton, Chief Clerk of the Treasury, has returned to Washington and resumed his official duties.

It is understood here that Collector Kissengen, of the Fifteenth Ohio District, will tender his resignation.

Among the callers on the President to-day was Gen. Spinner, ex-United States Treasurer, who is en route to his home in New-York.

Mail service has been ordered on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad from Ludlow to Somerset, Ky., a distance of 158 miles, to begin Sept. 1.

A Cabinet officer said to-day that there was not the slightest probability of any change in the intention of the President to call an extra session of Congress on the 15th of October.

The following were the balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $11,882,967 70; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,160,858; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $60,960,000; coin, (including $38,426,500 coin certificates,) $102,172,381 26; outstanding legal tenders, 359,094,220.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PROSPECT OF 10,000 COTTON OPERATIVES IN ENGLAND BEING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT THIS WEEK—THE CARDINALS AND THE PAPAL SUCCESSION—FRENCH POLITICS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The notices of a reduction of 5 per cent. in wages, which the cotton-spinners of the Bolton district have served on their workers, expires on Thursday, and on Friday, unless a settlement is effected before, upward of 10,000 operatives will be on strike, a majority of whom are unconnected with any union. The operatives are determined to resist the reduction. The masters, who have an association, are also firm. It is no secret that some of the mill-owners have accumulated large stocks, varying in value from £100,000 to £500,000, and they declare a reduction the only alternative.

ROME, Aug. 27.—A bull regulating the procedure to be observed by the conclave of Cardinals on the death of the Pope has been completed at the Vatican. It empowers Cardinal Camerlengi to either summon the conclave immediately or await the arrival of foreign Cardinals.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—It is stated that of the newspapers which published M. Gambetta's Lille speech, only the *République Française*, in which it first appeared, will be prosecuted. The *République Française* announces that the specific charge upon which M. Gambetta will appear before the tribunal at Lille is that of insulting President MacMahon and the Ministers.

M. Rampon, Vice-President of the Senate and member of the Left Centre, has been dismissed from the post of Mayor of Gilhac.

BRITISH HOME RULE CONVENTION.

A MORE ACTIVE POLICY REQUIRED OF THEIR PARLIAMENTARY LEADERS.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Annual Convention of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain was held at Liverpool yesterday, Dr. Butt presiding. The following resolutions were passed: That the Confederation being fully conscious of the feeling of the Irish people in favor of a more active and vigorous policy on the part of their Parliamentary representatives calls upon the Home Rule League in Ireland to summon a national conference to settle the programme of the Home Rule party. That the Confederation hereby endorses the vigorous policy pursued during the late session of Parliament by those members of the House Rule party termed Obstructionists. Delegates representing 60 constituencies attended the Convention.

THE FAMINE IN BRITISH INDIA.

UNFAVORABLE ACCOUNTS STILL RECEIVED—$40,000,000 ALREADY EXPENDED FOR RELIEF—RAIN REPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Accounts from the Indian famine districts are still very bad. There has been rain during the last week in Madras, though in most districts only a slight fall. In Bombay there has been no sufficiency of rain anywhere except in the Canara district. There has been no rain in Berar or Central India. Reports relative to Bengal, Assam, Oude, and the north-west provinces are fairly good, but those relating to the Punjab are bad. The Madras famine must last till January, and a failure of the October rains may prolong it till next August. In view of this, and of the probable scarcity in Gujerat, the North-west provinces, and Rajpootana, the Government is determined to exercise the utmost care in its expenditure. The Madras famine alone has already cost £8,000,000, and is costing £500,000 per month. The next budget will certainly show a deficit and probably necessitate a large amount of fresh taxation.

BOMBAY, Aug. 27.—Rain has fallen in Kahndeish, the Deccan, Gujerat, and Kattywar. The general prospects are considered better.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—1 A. M.—The pressure has risen at most stations east of the Rocky Mountains, and is highest off the Atlantic coast. It has also risen in California and Nevada. Partly cloudy weather and warmer south and east winds prevail in the Gulf States and Ohio Valley and portions of the lake region. Light westerly winds prevail in the Middle Atlantic States. The rivers rose at New-Orleans and Augusta, but were stationary or falling at the other stations on Monday.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle and New-England States, warmer, southerly winds, stationary pressure and clear or partly cloudy weather.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000 St. Paul c. s. f.	89	1500	Erie Railway		11⅞
500 Del. & Hud.	49	100	do		11⅝
1000 West. Union	83½	1000	do		11¾
50 do	83⅝	400	do		11⅞
100 do	83⅝	1800	do		12
200 do	83½	1500	do		11⅞
700 do	83⅝	300	do		11⅝
100 do	83⅝	200	Rock Island		101
100 do	83¾	300	do		101⅛
600 do	83¾	50	do		101⅝
100 do	83	100	do		101½
100 do	82⅞	200	do		101
200 do	82⅞	100	C. C. & I. C.		4⅜
100 Ill. Central	64½	200	do		4½
600 Pac. Mail	25	100	do		4¼
100 do	25⅛	100	do		4⅜
400 do	25⅛	200	do		4⅜
800 do	25⅜	100	Lake Shore		64⅝
100 do	25⅛	200	do		64⅜
300 do	25	100	do		64⅞
100 do	24⅞	300	do		64⅝
100 do	25	100	do		64⅞
100 do	25	100	do		65
300 do	25⅛	100	do		65¼
200 N. Y. C. & H.	102⅜	2000	do		65¼
100 do	102¾	1500	do		65¼
100 do	103⅛	300	do		65
100 do	103	100	do		64⅞
100 do	103	100	do		64⅝
100 do	103	300	do		64¾
400 do	103⅛	100	do		64½
100 do	103	100	do		64⅜
100 do	102⅞	600	do		64½
200 do	102⅝	300	do		64⅜
500 do	103⅛	100	do		64⅜
100 do	103	300	do		64½
300 do	103	300	do		64⅝
30 do	103¾	300	do		64⅝
100 Mich. Central	58½	100	H. & St. J. pf.		27
100 do	58⅜	500	St. Paul		31¼
500 do c.	58¼	500	do		30¾
300 do	58	100	do		30¼
100 do	57⅞	400	do		30
100 do	57⅝	300	St. Paul pf.		67
300 do c.	57½	300	do		67⅜
300 do	57½	300	do		66⅞
100 do	57⅝	300	do		67
100 do	57⅜	300	do		67⅛
100 do	57⅛	100	do s3.		66¾
100 do	57	100	do s3.		66¾
200 do	56¾	200	do		66½
100 do	56⅝	100	do		66⅜
200 do	56½	800	Wab. R. Rec.		10¾
1000 do	56¾	1000	do		10⅜
600 do	57	1000	do		10⅝
100 do	57¼	1000	do		11¼
200 Morris & Es.	75¼	700	do		11
100 do	75⅛	700	do		11⅛
100 do	75⅜	200	D., L. & W.		49¾
300 do	75⅛	2250	do		49½
300 North-western	34¼	200	do		49⅝
300 do	34½	800	do		49¾
600 do	35	200	do c.		49⅜
500 do	35⅛	1000	do		49⅝
300 do	34½	100	do		48¾
1000 do	33	100	do		48⅞
100 do	33⅞	100	do		49¼
100 do	33⅝	100	do		49⅜
100 do	32⅞	300	do		49⅝
200 do	32⅝	300	do		49¾
100 do	32⅜	300	do		49½
500 do	33¼	300	Ohio & Miss.		7
300 do	33¼	400	do		7⅛
300 North-west. pf.	63½	100	do		7⅜
100 do	63½	400	do		7⅝
100 do	63	200	do b3.		7½
100 do	63⅛	900	do		7⅜
100 do	63¼	300	do		7⅝
100 do	63	300	do		7⅞
100 do	62¾	300	do		7⅝
100 do	61⅞	200	do		7⅜
100 do	61½	1100	do		7
100 do	61	400	do		6⅞
100 Lake Shore	64	700	do		6¾
100 do	63⅞	100	do		6⅞
100 do	64	100	do		6⅞
100 do	64⅛	100	St. L., K. C. & N.		4⅜
100 do	64¼	1400	do		4¼
200 do	64⅜	100	D., L. & W.		50
300 do	64½	200	do		49⅞
200 do	64⅜	1100	do		50¼
100 do	64⅜	200	do		50½
200 do s3.	64¾	1900	do		50¼
100 do	64⅞	500	do		50⅛
200 do	64	200	do		50
200 do s3.	63⅞	400	do		49⅞
200 do	63⅝	200	do		49⅝
200 do s3.	63⅝	200	do		49⅝
100 do	63¾	500	do		49¾
100 do	63⅝	200	do		49⅞
100 do	63⅝	200	do		49⅝
100 do	63⅝	300	do		49⅝
100 do	63⅝	300	do		49½
200 do	63⅝	300	do		49¼
100 do	63⅝	300	do		49½
100 do	63⅝	300	Ohio & Miss.		7
100 do	63⅝	400	do		7⅛
100 do	63⅝	200	do		7⅜
100 do	63⅝	300	do s3.		6¾
100 do	63⅝	300	do		6¾
100 do	63⅝	300	do		6¾
100 do	63⅝	300	do

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 29 | BOTHNIA...WED., Sept. 12
ALGERIA....WED., Sept. 5 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Sept. 19

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP

RUSSIA embark from the Gunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, 1877. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are midships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 29
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 1

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office 20 Pier 29.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class powerful steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North-River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Sept. 20

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., Sept. 1 | HERMANN.....Sat., Sept. 15
DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 8 | WERRA.....Sat., Sept. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency, for freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Victoria...Sept. 1, 11 A. M. | Anchoria..Sept. 15, 11 A.M.
Devonia...Sept. 8, 6 A. M. | Bolivia...Sept. 22, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Elysia.....Aug. 29, 9 A. M. | Australia...Sept. 8, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $25. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $75, $65, or $55, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Canada, Th., Aug. 30, 9 A. M. Greece, Th., Sept. 6, 3 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M. The Queen, Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M.
England, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M. Spain, Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

WIELAND.....Aug. 30 SUEVIA.....Sept. 13
GELLERT.....Sept. 6 LESSING.....Sept. 20

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

AMERIQUE, Pruvost.....Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sanguier.....Wednesday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
PEREIRE, Daney.....Wednesday, Sept. 12, 8:30 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Friday, Aug. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....We n sday, Sept. 5
From San Francisco to Honolulu, Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 12

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

St. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Aug. 28, Pier 48 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Aug. 30, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 1, Pier 48 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading to interior points with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEARBORN....Wednesday, Aug. 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TOMMERMAN...Wed'sday, Sept. 5
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25th, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 12:10 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 12:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 5:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877,

through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for through Central via Saratoga.

9:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS

leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, from Brooklyn, at 4:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M., Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43, P. M.—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only;—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 70 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains, from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 3:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 1 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Atlantic City, 9:30, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

Passengers for this line take 8:00 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 5 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL,

RIVER-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th sts.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

French, German, and drawing taught in all the classes. Instruction given in the elements of natural history, of chemistry, and of physics, both by lectures and by textbooks. Pupils fitted for college and for business.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Four free scholarships in the Stevens Institute of Technology open to the competition of the graduates of the Stevens High School.

TERMS REDUCED.

For first and second classes, $100 per annum; for third and fourth classes, $150 per annum. Tuition per term in proportion.

Fall term begins Sept. 3.

For circular or catalogues apply to the Principal.
Prof. EDWARD WALL.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,

STAMFORD, CONN.

Fortieth year begins Sept. 10. Emphatically a home school; situation unsurpassed; THOROUGH instruction and discipline; careful moral and Christian training. Number limited. Circulars sent on application.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
NOS. 21 AND 23 WEST 32D-ST.
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.

Autumn term begins Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Having added the adjoining building to St. John's, increased facilities for the several departments of the school are gained, and a large sunny room for a Kindergarten secured, which, under the care of an experienced teacher, will open Oct. 1.

IRVING INSTITUTE.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.,

Select school for boys and young men.
Reopens Sept. 11. Send for circular.
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

No. 79 West 52d-st., corner 6th-av., New-York. Rev. HENRY E. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal. The fifty-eighth school year begins Sept. 17, 1877. Boys fitted for college or business. A primary department. Rates of tuition reasonable. Send for circular.

** A GUIDE TO GOOD SCHOOLS," FOR PARENTS—free, personally—mailed for stamp. SCHERMERHORN, No. Thirty East Fourteenth.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Founded 1849. Address Prof. H. R. GREENE, at Jamestown, R. I., until Sept. 8.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX AND MISS KEITH, French boarding and day school, with Kindergarten, 277 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 23.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—BOARD IN A HANDsome country home; terms reasonable. Box No. 4,485 New-York Post Office.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and little girls, reopens Sept. 19. New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 19, 1877, at 56 Washington-st., Norwich, Conn.

MILITARY INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Limited to 25. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M.

FREEHOLD (N. J.) YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—Thirty-third year begins Sept. 5.

INSTRUCTION.

READING IN FIVE WEEKS, OR NO PAY.

Class now in session daily from 9:30 to 12—two and a half hours. Open to visitors.

Yearly class for boys, primary, 6 to 9 years, opens Sept. 17. Pupils from a distance waited on to and from school.

Yearly class for boys, junior, 10 to 14 years, opens Sept. 24.

"It is curious on its face that it will yield results many fold ordinary methods."—Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., rev. C. F. Deems, D.D., and others.

Send for circular, and see what is said by highest authority in United States.—Also by parents—responsible parties—as to "3, years in 15 weeks" by methods "easy" and "delightful," or visit the school and see for yourself.

T. D. KELLOGG,
No. 709 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

C. A. MILES, Principal,
WILL BE REOPENED SEPT. 10.

For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be found after Sept. 1, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCHOOL,

NO. 448 MADISON-AV.,
Preparation for College, Scientific Schools, or Business.
Hours of session, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Hour for study out of session, (optional,) 8:30 to 9:30 A. M.
Term begins Tuesday, Sept. 25.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,

NO. 25 WEST 46TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

Reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 20. Circulars and references can be applied to.

French spoken fluently in one year. (Kindergarten.)

Latin, drawing, singing, pastel, water-color, needlework, &c., included in the tuition.

A CLASS FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY.—Designed to prepare boys thoroughly for the best colleges; number of pupils limited to 12.

Fall term begins September 24. For particulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, No. 713 6th-av., after September 16.

REFERENCES—President Charles W. Eliot, Harvard College; President James McCosh, Princeton College; Henry M. Alexander, Esq., New-York City; William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., New-York City, and many others.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select boarding-school for Boys at Sing Sing on Hudson, N. Y. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural science; classes are also formed in music, drawing, Fencing, and Elocution; a thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY Sept. 19.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY.

For ladies, Leroy, Genesee County, N. Y.; 434 year opens Sept. 13, 1877; full college curriculum; the school of music, adopting German and conservatory improvements, and the College of Fine Arts, under the direction of accomplished New-York artists, pursuing the best methods of the European schools of art, afford to pupils the best advantages. For catalogue address

E. E. L. STAUNTON, Vice-Chancellor.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BAYARD BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., New-York. Fourteenth year begins Oct. 1, 1877. French the language of the school. Collegiate course of four years. Careful training in primary and preparatory classes.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Norristown, Montgomery County, Penn.—The twenty-eighth annual session begins on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1877. Situated on Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 40 miles from Philadelphia. Limited in numbers. For catalogues, apply to GEORGE G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Apply by letter until Sept. 6, when Miles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—24th year, opens Sept. 10. 20 instructors. 11 departments. Thorough preparatory, English and business courses for gentlemen. For ladies, college course, with baccalaureate degree. Primary department. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

READY FOR WORK.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, will reopen for the year on MONDAY, Sept. 3. The principal will be in his office daily, during August from 9 A. M. to 4. P. M.

S. S. PACKARD.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA HAVING removed her French and English Boarding-school for young ladies from Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, to Morristown, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19. Terms for board and tuition in English, French, and Latin, $360 per annum.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen Sept. 18; regular collegiate course; languages, music, and painting; terms moderate.

For circular address

Miss M. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MOELLER INSTITUTE, NO. 336 WEST 23TH-ST.—German-American Day and Boarding School; prepares for business and college; connected with this institute is a Kindergarten and a Conservatory of Music.

P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS. —Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—One hundred and eighth year begins Sept. 12; sends 30 boys a year to colleges; prepares for college, scientific school, or business; 50 boarders.

Rev. D. T. REILEY, Rector.

$200.—STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A select school for boys under 14, will reopen Sept. 17. Circulars and information can be obtained from GEO. J. WITHINGTON, No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

MRS. M. RODGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 48th-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Day school for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

NO. 33 WEST 130TH-ST.

The MISSES JACOT will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. Circulars sent on application.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 19 careful elementary training excellent facilities in languages and music.

MISS S. L. CHAPMAN, SUCCESSOR TO the late Mrs. J. T. Benedict will reopen the English, French, and German Boarding and day school, No. 7 East 42d-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

MURRAY-HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 109 West 34th-st., an English and Classical School for boys, opens its 14th year, Sept. 17: terms reduced. JOSEPH D. HULL.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 10 boys under 14 years; opens Sept. 3; pleasant location; terms moderate. Send for circular.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND German Day and Boarding School, No. 822 Lexington-av., north-west corner of 53d-st. New term begins Sept. 19.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S BOARDING SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 11; preparation of boys for college a specialty. Send for circulars. Nesconset, L. I.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. For circular address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,—THOROugh preparation given for college, scientific schools or business. For circulars apply to B. T. HARRINGTON, M. A., Tarog's Neck, Westchester County, N. Y.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, CARMEL, N. Y.—A school for both sexes. Healthful, homelike, thorough. Rates reduced. Fall term Sept. 5. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—MISS S. O. HOFFMAN will reopen her school for young ladies and children, Sept. 19, 1877. Limited number of boarders received. For circulars, &c., address as above.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO The Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 24; thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, &c. Circulars at Putnam's book store, No. 182 5th-av.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School for boys, established in 1854, and pleasantly located on Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 10.

WILSON COLLEGE FOR LADIES, CHAMBERSBURG, PENN.
Address Rev. W. T. WYLIE, President.

STAMFORD, CONN.

MRS. RICHARDSON'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 24.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will open on the first Monday of September.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING- School for Young ladies and misses, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19, 1877.

$150 A YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION; EPISCopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J.
Rev. T. M. REILLY, Rector.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Fall term begins Sept. 12. JARED REID, Jr., A. M.
J. VAUCHER, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Putnam's, No. 182 5th-av.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Jamaica, Long Island, reopens Sept. 12; English, classics, French, and German; $325 yearly. E. VIENOT.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—Military Boarding-School, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.—CADY, WILLSON, AND Wallworth's, south-west corner Union-square, reopens Sept. 3. Write for circulars.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL, NO. 19 East 47th-st., and No. 39 West 18th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Boarding-school for boys. For catalogues apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—MISS MONTFORT'S School for Young Ladies reopens Sept. 19, 1877. Send for circular.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, Worcester, Mass., begins its twenty-second year Sept. 11, 1877. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on Sept. 17.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE—FALL TERM reopens Sept. 26. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., Pres't.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 338 and 335 4TH-AV., between 24th and 25th sts.
114TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 17.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
{ F. R. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars at the school and at Putnam's.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR SAYS: "I TAKE great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge." This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia; $2250 a school year for boarding, washing, gas, schooling books, &c. Payable quarterly. No extra charges. Open all Summer. Students admitted at any time. Special individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils. Ten instructors, two graduates of Yale College. For picture of building, gymnasium and circular address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, Harvard University, A. M., Media, Penn. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter

FRANCIS F. WILSON, A. M., AND JOHN M. KELLOGG, A. M., heads of the Classical and Mathematical Departments of the

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

during the last 12 years, have withdrawn, and will open a school Sept. 17 for the thorough and careful preparation of boys and young men for college, business, or scientific schools. Call or address for the present No. 208 East 72d-st.

MISS COMSTOCK, Nos. 32 and 34 WEST 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR P

THE GREAT FORGERY CASES.

MORE LIGHT ON A DARK SUBJECT.

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IN WESTON'S CASE—DETECTIVE JAYNE'S CONNECTION WITH THE CASE—HIS BARGAIN WITH THE UNION TRUST COMPANY AND HOW IT CAME TO BE BROKEN—THE MANNER IN WHICH FORGERS OBTAIN BLANK CHECKS.

The work of the detectives in the $64,000 forgery case was almost at a standstill yesterday. The few mysteries in the case that have not already been unraveled by THE TIMES have given the shrewd detectives brain work for the last 24 hours, but the work has been confined principally to brains, hands and handcuffs having little part in the play. In the morning Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of E. B. Weston, requiring the production of his body in court on Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and this was the only material work of the day.

An intimate friend of Detective Jayne, who is said to be well informed of the conduct of that officer's business, gave a new and unique account of the detective's connection with the case yesterday. The story, as told with great confidence and assurance of truth by the friend, is that about a month after the discovery of the forgery of the $64,000 check of the New-York Life Insurance Company Detective Jayne went to the officers of the Union Trust Company and said that he was acquainted, or could become acquainted, with the particulars of the forgery, and that if the company would give him 25 per cent. of the amount, he would see that the money was returned to them. The Trust Company, it is said, agreed to this proposition, and the detective went to work. After several months of work—the exact length of time is not stated—he returned to the Trust Company's office, and said that he had recovered the $64,000, and demanded his one-quarter share. The Trust Company, knowing that if the money was recovered the criminals must have been discovered, and feeling sure of eventually recovering the money, refused to pay the 25 per cent., saying that they had agreed to pay for the return of the money and the apprehension of the criminals, but not for the recovery of the money alone. Detective Jayne replied that he had agreed to have the money returned for 25 per cent. of the value of the check, and that the money had been recovered; but that no agreement had been made covering or suggesting the giving up of the criminal, and he refused positively to hand over the money unless his percentage was paid without the exposure of the forger. While the question was under consideration by the Trust Company's officers, and before they had received any of the recovered money, Hartman, the Chicago constable who was associated with Jayne in his work in that city, and who was possessed of all the facts, made them known, or "gave them away," and in a short time they reached the ears of the Trust Company's officers, who, as soon as they learned the names and whereabouts of the criminals, could of course proceed against them independently of Detective Jayne, which they are now doing. The conclusion of the story is that Jayne, when he found that the Trust Company was on the track of the criminals, said that while hunting for traces of the $64,000 forgers, he had accidently come upon the forgers of Lanier & Co's name to the $26,986 75 check on the Third National Bank, and that he would go to work at once to finish up that case, which he did, abandoning the Trust Company's case entirely. Such is the story as told by Detective Jayne's friend.

The forgers and their work were the principal subjects of conversation among the detectives yesterday. The latter unanimously entertained the idea that these men, or other forgers as a rule, incurred the risk or expense of engraving blanks of the bank checks or drafts that they desired to operate with. A much easier way, and much surer and simpler, was described. Nearly all the lithographing and engraving for the large banks and commercial houses is done in one or half a dozen large lithographing or engraving houses. Two men are detailed to become acquainted with the engraving houses, and particularly to learn the hour, about the middle of the day, when the men go to dinner. Watching, on a certain day, till all the men in one of the establishments have gone to dinner, leaving only a boy or young apprentice to guard the premises, the two watchers go into the office and inquire for the manager by name. Being told that he is out, they express great regret, saying that they have only a few minutes to spare, and wish to leave an order for some printing. After some conversation with the boy they determine to have their order in a note for the manager, and ask the boy to show them some samples. Every large engraving house has its check and draft samples done up in packages like greenbacks from the Treasury, and while one of the conspirators is writing the note to the manager the other looks hurriedly over the samples and abstracts a dozen or more, while his confederate engages the boy's attention in another direction, and is thus provided not only with the blank needed for immediate use, but with a handful more for future operations. The case was mentioned of an experienced forger, who, the detectives say, is making $50,000 a day or more with counterfeit checks, and operating in such a way that it is almost impossible to catch him. Having provided himself with a bundle of blank checks in the way above described, he mails a letter in New-York to Mr. John Smith, directing it to some inland city, in care of the best hotel in the place. Several days afterward he takes a train for the city named, goes to the hotel to which he has addressed the letter, engages rooms, and inquires for letters. Being handed the letter he has previously mailed to himself, he opens it in presence of the clerk, takes out the check he has himself put in it, and, handing it to the clerk, asks him to deposit it in the office safe. Staying in the hotel for several days, he unexpectedly receives a telegram (from a confederate) summoning him in haste to some distant city. He shows the hasty telegram to the clerk, asks him to deduct the amount of his bill from the check and give him the change, and in an hour is in the cars, safe from detection, and ready to begin the same game in some other city next day. This man has been practicing this swindle for months, the secret of his immunity from punishment being that the hotels, having already lost the amount of his bill and the change given for the forged checks, do not care or cannot afford to go to the additional expense of employing detectives to hunt him up.

Detective Elder reached the City yesterday morning, but he was not to be found in his house, and his familiar haunts were carefully avoided.

THE ST. LOUIS BOND FORGERIES.

A detective, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, informed the latter that the principal object sought to be obtained in arresting "Jack" Cannon, who with Carrerar and Huested was accused of forging St. Louis County bonds, was to search Cannon's house, with the view of finding some documentary evidence to use against him on his trial. The officers after ransacking bureaus, closets, &c., utterly failed to find anything that would in the least tend to criminate him. "Jack" is very shrewd and cunning, and it is owing to his shrewdness that he escaped the fate of his "pals," Carrerar and Huested, who were each held in $10,000 bail. If Carrerar, who admitted to Detective Pinkerton that it was from Cannon he received the St. Louis County bond No. 1,345 found in his possession, were put upon the stand and allowed to give his evidence, his every word, unsupported, without any corroboration whatever, would not hold good before any jury. The court viewing the matter in this light, considered it advisable to hold Carrerar and allow Cannon to go. Huested and Carrerar, at present in the Tombs, under advice of counsel, still refuse to bail.

The writs of habeas corpus heretofore granted for the production in court of Carrerar and Huested were withdrawn yesterday, and new writs directed to Warden Quinn, of the Tombs, and returnable on Thursday, were granted.

THE ELEVATED ROAD TRANSFER CABS.

What may prove to be an obstacle to the establishment of a means of rapid transit direct from the Grand Central Depot to the lower parts of the City, has manifested itself in an effort of the Madison-Avenue Line of stages to set up a legal obstruction to the project of the Elevated Railroad Company to run cabs from the depot to their Forty-second-street station. Formal complaint was made yesterday to the Mayor's Marshal that this omnibus-cab line was being run in violation of the law passed by the Legislature in 1857, forbidding the granting of the authority to run stages or omnibuses by the Common Council, and prohibiting the establishment of any such route, unless the consent of the majority of the owners of property along the proposed route shall have first been obtained, and providing that after such consent shall have been granted, the privilege to run the conveyances shall be disposed of by the City at public auction to the highest bidder. The stage owners claim that the cabs used by the Elevated Railroad Company are operated by Dodd's Transfer Company under contract; while the railroad company claims that the cabs are not a line of stages, but simply a part of their railroad line. They sell tickets to the Grand Central Depot, and charge nothing extra for the use of the cabs by the passengers, and do not, as the owners of the regular stage lines, receive and discharge passengers between the depot and their up-town station. The question of the legality of this system of transfer was submitted to the Corporation Counsel for decision.

A CASE OF POLICE BRUTALITY.

At an early hour yesterday morning Officer Thomas F. Corballis, of the Ninth Precinct, found James Devan drunk and asleep on a truck in front of No. 28 Greenwich-avenue, and what followed was differently told by each before Justice Wandell at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon. The officer said that the prisoner had been discharged by his employers some days ago, and was in the habit of "hanging around" their place demanding "his money," and making a nuisance of himself, and that they had requested him to drive Devan away. He said he awakened the sleeping man and told him to move on, when he turned upon him and knocked him down. Corballis further said that as Devan was a blacksmith and a powerful man, he was likely to get the best of him, [Corballis,] and that he then found it necessary to use his club in order to defend himself. Justice Wandell then called Devan. He was a tall, well-made, and well-disposed looking man. His clothes, however, were covered with blood, and the top of his head was covered with ugly club wounds. His hair had been nearly all shaved off by the Police Surgeon, who had dressed his wounds. Devan admitted that he was drunk at the time of his arrest. He said that his employers owed him part of his wages, which he needed and went to their place to collect. While waiting for them, he said, he fell asleep, and the first thing he knew he was awakened by a terrible blow upon the top of the head, and that before he could remonstrate he was given a succession of other blows that knocked him down. He thought that perhaps he did resist, but he didn't know to what extent, for he was made too crazy by the cruelty. Justice Wandell believed the prisoner and discharged him, and gave Officer Corballis a severe lecture.

TROUBLES OF A BROOKLYN MANAGER.

STRIKE OF THE ORCHESTRA IN SAMUELLS' MOZART GARDEN—A CONTRACT SUSCEPTIBLE OF TWO CONSTRUCTIONS.

A place of amusement known as the "Mozart Garden" was recently opened in Brooklyn under the management of Mr. A. R. Samuells, late of the New Park Theatre, in the same city. Mr. Samuells engaged a musician named Emil Seifert as the leader of his orchestra, under a written contract which authorized Prof. Seifert to engage an orchestra and solo artists for the season commencing August, 1877, and ending August, 1878, and also authorized him to expend a sum not exceeding $450 for the opening week, the orchestra thereafter to be reduced at the option of Mr. Samuells. Sunday night last closed the second week of the concerts. For the first week Mr. Samuells has receipts from Seifert and from two solo artists—Signor Del Lago and Miss Franklin—for $568, and for the second week he has Prof. Seifert's receipts in full for each night's concert, $36 each night, and for $40 for eight extra musicians for the sacred concert, making $76 for Sunday night's performance. Mr. Seifert claims that he was to receive $100 per week for his own services as leader, but that he has not only paid his musicians every cent of money he has received from Samuells, but that Samuells is $198 behind on this account. On Sunday night, when the concert was half over, Seifert went to Samuells and demanded $36, saying that he would not finish the concert unless he was paid. He was finally induced to go on with the concert under a promise from Samuells that he would pay him $10 when he was through, which $10 Samuells refused afterward to pay, and the consequence was that the leader struck, the orchestra struck, and last night there was no concert at Mozart Garden.

Mr. Samuells said last night that he had simply done what all managers did under similar circumstances. He had engaged a leader who had agreed to furnish him with an orchestra and solo artists at a certain price for the opening weeks, after which the orchestra was to be reduced at his [Mr. Samuells'] option; that he had paid the leader $568 for the first week, including $140 to his solo artists, and that he had also paid him in full for each night's concert during the whole of last week. He said that, notwithstanding he had paid for the concert on Sunday night, Mr. Seifert came to him when the concert was about half over and demanded $36 more, saying that he owed a friend that amount, and the friend was there demanding the money, and he must pay it or he would not go on with the concert; that he had played there for two weeks and spent money for car fare and music, and had not himself received one cent. Mr. Samuells refused to pay the $36, and told Seifert that he had already paid $76 for that night's concert, and he must go on with the programme; that if he stopped he [Samuells] would be compelled to refund the money to the people who had come to the concert, and if he [Seifert] would not go on and finish the concert he must refund the $76. Seifert then ordered his clerk to go upon the platform and get his music, and started to go himself, when Samuells seized them both by the collar, and ordered the officers not to allow the musicians to pass out until they had either finished the concert or refunded the $76. After considerable parleying, Seifert consented to finish the concert, and did finish it on the promise of $10 from Mr. Samuells, which he afterward refused to pay. Mr. Samuells said that he owned the building; that he was not at all dependent upon his concerts for a living, and that after a while, he would either continue his concerts or give some light variety performances. He said that he had been losing money ever since he opened the garden, and he considered that the refusal of Seifert to continue was $50, at least, in his pocket last night. He denies that he owes Seifert anything. Neither Samuells nor Seifert opened a concert last night, but, as they were all members of the Musical Union, they could not play so long as there was anything claimed to be due to Mr. Seifert.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

AN OPEN LETTER FROM MR. R. B. ROOSEVELT TO MAYOR ELY—REASONS WHY SUFFERING LABORING MEN SHOULD BE EMPLOYED—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS THAT CAN NOW BE CONSTRUCTED CHEAPLY—AN APPEAL FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

The following open letter has been addressed by Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt to Mayor Ely:

Hon. Smith Ely, Jr.:

I am compelled to write this letter to you from a strong conviction that the public does not fully appreciate the unhappy condition of many laboring men in this City. All of us, rich and poor, feel the hard times that are upon the country—the rich by enforced sacrifice of pleasures or extravagances, the poor by a closer approach of hollow-eyed want and in the heavier prying of the wolf at the door. There used to be a saying in our country when these two classes were closer allied than they seem to have become of late years: "Take care of the poor; the rich can take care of themselves." The present is one of those occasions, happily rare on our side of the Atlantic, when private beneficence cannot reach the pressing need. Many persons to whom I would speak want work, not alms—they are steady working men, not cringing beggars. Work cannot be obtained through its ordinary channels; shops, factories, foundries and mills are closed; the entire community is having its relapse into torpor after fifteen years of feverish excitement. I would ask you if it be not possible that work could, to a certain extent, be wisely and profitably furnished by the Municipal Government. It is not my purpose to enter into a discussion of the everlasting principles of political economy, nor to argue whether or not one portion of the community is under any legal or moral obligation to help another, or whether it is the duty of the State to take a paternal care of its children. The crisis is a peculiar one, and may justify unusual remedies, out of the line of what is ordinarily sound statecraft. Contumely and abuse have been heaped upon the foolish part of the laboring classes who started the late railroad strikes and thought to increase their wages by destroying the capital which alone gave them wages. Riots have been denounced and bullets called for to convince rioters. But, after all, is there any good reason to expect greater wisdom from a laboring than from any other man, for the labor question has perplexed the world since the days of Roman agrarianism, and the best thinkers have failed to solve it. A gentler class of advisers has preached patience to the sufferers, but in a struggle between patience and starvation, starvation is apt to have the best of it. I will not attempt to argue with empty bellies. The man who has no work, and sees his wife and family hungry, is not in a good mood for calm discussion of theoretical problems.

I know the City is not in a condition to add much to its debt; it has been robbed during the day of robberies, but it is still wealthy and its credit sound. There are public works which are needed, and which can be cheaply built at present. We have a system by mistake called "Charities and Correction"—it should be named "Wastefulness and Encouragement of Vice"—by which all the tramps, idlers, vagabonds, and criminals of the entire country are invited to take up their abode with us during the Winter. Even the money thrown away in this direction could be made a vast help to the honest and industrious if properly used, and certainly the increase to our population which it brings in its ordinary use will be anything but a beneficial addition to a large labor element out of work and suffering for the needs of life. It is said contractors can hire day laborers in this City for 75 cents a day. I would ask those who preach patience whether 75 cents a day is not a pretty fair limit of patience to a large family, and I would suggest that we should not bandy words nor wait till Winter is upon us before we take some steps to effect a change. There may be difficulty in the detail arrangement of any plan, but let us try some plan and convince the poor that we have the blood of civilized men in our veins, and that we do not value our money dearer than their lives. There is also danger that any plan may be used as a political machine, but the community has known you long, both in public and private capacity; it has confidence in you, and bears still fresh in its memory that you can rise above partisan sentiment in what you consider a matter of principle and honor. To you it would intrust the preparation and execution of a scheme with entire confidence, either to complete our docks or pave our streets or finish general improvements, and at least all the charitable, Christian, and generous of our tax-payers will stand by you. To the others I would add a few words of warning. A riot costs more money to suppress than it does to prevent, as we learned during the days of the draft and Pittsburg is learning now. Our Police and citizen soldiers are admirably prepared, and can suppress any outbreak, but the mere outbreak would be an expensive thing. It does not do to palter or drift, and we have an emergency upon us which must be met. We tried shuffling when the draft was threatened, and only succeeded to correct our mistake after three days of anarchy and three nights of horror. Nor is it a graceful thing to do from terror what would have come very handsomely from favor. We then issued bounty bonds, secured substitutes, and insisted on a revision of the enrolment list after the mob had enforced their demands with the torch and the knife. Let us be beforehand with them this time. Honest men may not be rioters, but honest men become wonderfully indifferent to the safety of the worldly possessions of their neighbors when themselves are starving.

Yours very truly, ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

A DOCTOR'S ENDURANCE.

The Owyhee *Avalanche* tells of a plucky Idaho physician named Peters, who, when near the house of a man who had been accidentally shot, and whom the Doctor was going to attend, was thrown from a buggy and had his arm badly broken, notwithstanding which he dressed the patient's wound, and with his left hand drove the team all day through the best over a rough road to reach his home in Silver City, where the broken bones of the arm were set.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MISFORTUNES IN BUSINESS.

THE FAILURE OF L. ROBERTS & CO.—THEIR LIABILITIES ESTIMATED AT NEARLY HALF A MILLION DOLLARS—SUSPENSION OF S. A. BEEKMAN & CO. WITH LARGE LIABILITIES—OTHER MINOR FAILURES.

The failure of L. Roberts & Co., grain and flour merchants, at No. 17 South-street, reported in THE TIMES on Sunday, has occasioned little comment in business circles. The trouble really began in 1873, when the firm failed, owing to shrinkage of real estate values, Mr. Roberts being an investor to a large extent in lands about Tarrytown. When the first failure occurred, the firm made an arrangement to pay its creditors in full, and Mr. Roberts now says that he undertook too much, and the present suspension is therefore forced upon him. He says that the liabilities will not much exceed $250,000, and that he has large assets which he cannot speedily convert to the purpose of liquidating his debts. He thinks it probable that he will have to go through bankruptcy before he can resume business. In the meantime, to keep his business together, the customers of Roberts & Co. have been turned over Jesse Hoyt & Co. Outside the firm, in business circles, it is the opinion that the firm have indulged somewhat freely in speculation, and their ill-success in large ventures in real estate and other directions has, it is said, added to their already embarrassed circumstances, and it is thought that their liabilities will greatly exceed $300,000. Jesse Hoyt & Co. say that they are in no way concerned in Roberts & Co.'s failure, but have simply consented to take such business as they may turn over to them.

The straw goods and millinery trades have suffered severely by depreciation in values, and several failures are reported. The large firm of S. A. Beekman & Co., manufacturers and wholesale dealers in straw goods, at Nos. 537 and 539 Broadway, and at Franklin, Mass., have failed, with heavy liabilities, variously estimated at from $100,000 to $500,000. The firm have not made a statement, but it is believed that $100,000 is near the true amount of indebtedness, one-half being owed in this City, and the balance at Franklin, where they have a large factory. Their failure has caused much surprise, and the creditors express much sympathy for them. A statement is being prepared to be submitted to the creditors in a few days. The firm were reputed to be very wealthy, and were the successors of Benjamin F. Beekman, about six years ago.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Frederick W. Coffin and William Roscoe Lyon, composing the firm of Coffin & Lyon, paper dealers, of No. 23 Beekman-street, to Joseph F. Marquand, Jr. The liabilities are set down at $102,543 60; the nominal assets at $119,518 19, and the real assets at $67,219 95. A bond in the sum of $50,000 was ordered to be given by the Assignee. Among the largest creditors of the firm in this City are the Weymouth Paper Mills, $7,000, and the American Wood Paper Company, $10,989 54. Among other large creditors are the estate of Alvah Crocker, Fitchburg, Mass., $15,000; the Smith Paper Company, Lee, Mass., $13,169 60; and William & R. Tiddy, agents, Charlotte, N. C., $7,345 75.

The failure of Ira Beard, dealer in millinery goods, at No. 457 Brodway, is announced. He failed about two years ago and settled with his creditors. He owes $28,000, of which $13,000 is due to relatives. His assets are valued at about $15,000, and he is seeking a settlement at 30 cents on the dollar.

A meeting of the creditors of M. J. Steinberger's Sons, wholesale dealers in millinery goods, at No. 509 Broadway, was held yesterday at Register Little's office, and a proposition for a composition at 33 1/3 cents on the dollar was submitted. Their liabilities are $144,000.

Harding & Bassett, straw goods jobbers, at No. 554 Broadway, are negotiating for a compromise with their creditors at from 20 to 25 cent son the dollar. They owe about $88,000, and their assets are valued at about $32,000.

Experience W. Freeman and Charles A. Woodruff, composing the firm of Freeman & Woodruff, clothing dealers, of No. 241 Broadway, assigned their property to William H. Cromwell.

George J. Harlow made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Jacob Rosenfield yesterday.

A MAN WITH TWO WIVES.

THE BIGAMOUS MARRIAGE OF A WESTERN IRON FOUNDER WITH A BROOKLYN GIRL—THE CEREMONY PERFORMED BY AN UNDERTAKER—AN ALLEGED CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

A new and astonishing development was made yesterday in the habeas corpus case of White against Merrimon, before Judge Reynolds, in the Brooklyn City Court. White is a well-to-do iron founder of Milwaukee, Wis. In March last he went to Europe, leaving his infant son in charge of his wife, who is the daughter of David and Ann Merrimon. On Tuesday of last week he returned to this country, and when he sought to recover his boy his wife's parents refused to give him up. He then applied to Judge Reynolds for a writ of habeas corpus, the writ being returnable on Saturday morning last. Mr. Merrimon answered this writ, and informed the court that his wife had taken the child and disappeared, and he did not know where either of them were. He was given until yesterday morning to produce the child or go to jail for contempt of court. Mrs. White, the mother of the child, is a very pretty young woman, aged about 20 years. Her story is a very remarkable one. She says that her husband is a wealthy iron manufacturer of Milwaukee, Wis. Some four or five years ago he came to Jersey City [!] on a matrimonial mission, and, being advertised for friends from Castlebar, Ireland, from which place he came, Mrs. Merrimon, who came from the same place, thought the man might have been taken sick and wanted some one to take care of him. She answered the advertisement, and the result was Mr. White became intimate with the family. Jennie Merrimon, his wife, was then only 15½ years old. White represented himself to be a widower, won the affections of Jennie, gained the consent of her father and mother to their marriage, and then, after two weeks of courtship, returned to Milwaukee. A short time afterward he received a letter from him asking her to meet him in Chicago, where they would be married. She complied with his request and went to Chicago, accompanied by her brother-in-law. White met them and took them to the Briggs House. He at once proposed matrimony, and sent her brother-in-law out for wine, &c. As soon as her brother-in-law was gone some one knocked at the door, and when it was opened asked for Mr. White. He said he was the clergyman sent to marry a couple; that he had only 15 minutes to spare, and that the marriage must proceed at once. Jennie insisted that they must wait until her brother-in-law returned, but was finally induced to forego her objection, and stood up, and the stranger, who said his name was Walsh, married them, giving them a certificate. She says that White tried to persuade her to give up the certificate, which she refused to do, and that he afterward stole it from her pocket when she was asleep, and burned it. Subsequently, she says, she found a letter in her husband's pocket, beginning "Dearest and Best of Husbands," and that a few days afterward a woman with two children, who also claimed to be White's wife, came from Canada. She says she has learned, also, that the man who married them was not a clergyman, but an undertaker named Cutler. Yesterday she applied to Justice Walsh for a warrant for the arrest of her husband on a charge of bigamy, which was refused on the ground of want of jurisdiction. She subsequently asked District-Attorney Britton if she could cause White's arrest here for bigamy, and was informed that the warrant must be applied for in the county where the offense was committed. Mrs. Merrimon is now under arrest in Jersey City, on complaint of Mr. White, on a charge of kidnapping her grandchild.

THE EXPLOITS OF A NEW-YORK THIEF.

Edward Romberg, the burglar who was arrested last week by Detective Roche, of the Third Brooklyn Precinct, charged with having stolen $700 worth of property from the residence of Prof. Deghuee, No. 290 Baltic-street, in that city, and who not only confessed his guilt, but gave information which led to the recovery of the property, was held by Justice Ferry, yesterday, for the action of the Grand Jury. Romberg was also arrested on another warrant yesterday, on complaint of Albert C. Merrels, of No. 527 Nostrand-avenue, who charged him with breaking into his (Merrels') residence on July 17, last, while his family were in the country, and stealing clothing and jewelry valued at $400, about half of which had been recovered. A charge of grand larceny was also made against him by Prof. Deghuee, who charges him with stealing lace window curtains and a silver pitcher valued at $80 from the store-room in the house No. 170 Pacific-street, where Mr. Deghuee keeps a school. The articles were all recovered.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Ely yesterday resumed his official duties after another brief sojourn in the country.

The report of City Chamberlain Tappan for the week ending Saturday last gives the balance remaining in the City Treasury Aug. 18 as $1,222,203 99; receipts, $90,850 13; payments, $256,924 19; leaving a balance on Aug. 25 of $1,056,134 93.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The work of excavating, preparatory to the construction of the first wide arch west of the New-York anchorage of the Brooklyn Bridge was commenced yesterday morning near the centre of Franklin-square by a large force of men. It has been proposed that a flowing well be constructed somewhere on the line of route to draw off the water from the underground stream, which was struck while digging for the foundation of the first arch, and which, it is expected, will be again met. It is thought that in this way all the water necessary in the construction of the New-York approach can be supplied, and that part of the City furnished with pure well water. The demolition of buildings on Pearl and Cliff streets will be commenced soon, so that the western pier of the long bridge to cross Franklin-square may be begun.

MARY M'DERMOTT'S SWINDLES.

HOW SHE IMPOSED ON THE BENEDICTINE NUNS OF NEWARK—HER DISMISSAL FROM THE CONVENT—A TRIP TO EUROPE FOLLOWED BY HER ARREST IN BROOKLYN.

Some additional particulars concerning the swindling operations of Mary McDermott, who was arrested in Brooklyn on Wednesday last, have been brought to light. It appears that in 1873 she applied at the Benedictine Convent, in Newark, N. J., for admission as a novice. She presented letters from Rev. Patrick Daly and Paul Minard, Jesuits, of New-York, strongly recommending her. She told the Prioress that she was born near French Park, County Roscommon, Ireland, and was 21 years of age; that she was an heiress to an estate worth $200,000 which she would inherit on the death of her mother. She had entered the Ursuline Academy, Dublin, at an early age, intending to become a Sister, but left that institution because she had a vision that she should become a Benedictine nun. Mary was admitted to the Newark convent. She was well educated and highly accomplished, and instructed the pupils in French and music. She was modest, pious, humble, and obedient, and stringently observed the rules. Among the pupils was a little daughter of Mr. William McDermott, through whom Mary was introduced to the family. Some time afterward, Mary, who had related the story of her life to McDermott, began to express discontent with convent life, and said she desired to visit her estate in Ireland. Letters which she had received from a friend in Ireland were read by her to McDermott, describing scenes and incidents that could only belong to an elevated sphere of life. Familiar mention was made of Dukes and Marquises. After a novitiate of six months she left the convent, or rather she was dismissed in consequence of her having, as alleged, circulated false stories regarding the nuns and the priests of St. Mary's Priory. Prior to her dismissal Father Bernardine defended her whenever he heard anything said derogatory to her; and for this she took no pains to conceal her gratitude. After leaving the convent she went to New-York, and secured board at the Home for Aged Women, promising Sister Borgia to pay when she secured remittances from Ireland. A week later she returned to Newark, and obtained a loan of $250 from Mr. McDermott to pay her expenses to Ireland. Subsequently Mr. McDermott received numerous letters from Mary and her reputed mother, setting forth among other things that she had arrived and was the guest of members of Parliament, Dukes, &c. In a letter dated from Paris in the Fall of 1874 she informed McDermott that she had shipped to him a lot of valuable silks, sealskins, &c., as a present for his kindness. The goods, however, never came to hand. In the Fall of 1875 she returned to this country, and presented herself at the convent in Madison, N. J., where Mr. McDermott's daughter was attending school, and exhibited a check for $5,000, which she said was intended to be presented to the young lady's father. Nothing more was heard of her until her arrest on Wednesday last. On hearing of this, Mr. McDermott went to Brooklyn and recognized her.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. LIGHTBODY.

HE EXONERATES THE MAN HE FIRST ACCUSED AND IMPLICATES HIS STEP-SON—THE LATTER ADMITS STRIKING HIS STEP-FATHER ON THE HEAD WITH A HAMMER-HANDLE.

George M. Lightbody, who was found in the office of his ink factory, No. 129 Furman-street, Brooklyn, at 9 o'clock on Sunday night, suffering from the effects of a fracture of the skull, is still an inmate of the Long Island College Hospital, and was somewhat improved in condition yesterday. The Police of the Second Precinct have been industriously engaged in endeavoring to ascertain all the particulars of the affair, and have partially succeeded. As stated in THE TIMES yesterday morning, Mr. Lightbody informed the Police, at the time of his removal to the hospital, that the assault was committed by a man named Longfellow, a ship-builder, who had been working for him and sleeping in the factory. Longfellow was arrested soon afterward and taken to the hospital for identification. Mr. Lightbody, however, promptly declared that he was not his assailant, but that his [Lightbody's] stepson, Robert H. Nelson, was the guilty man. Nelson is a painter, and resides with Mr. Lightbody. This unexpected turn of affairs put a new phase upon the matter, and Longfellow was asked to tell his story. This he did, in substance, as follows: He said that Mr. Lightbody had been for some time past sleeping in the ink manufactory. On Saturday night Mr. Lightbody gave Mr. Longfellow a five-dollar bill, and sent him out to buy a pair of pantaloons. He made the purchase, and on his way back to the factory stopped at several saloons and took drinks, arriving at the factory at a rather unseasonable hour. He knocked for admission, but was unable to arouse Mr. Lightbody, and so he sat down on the stoop and went to sleep. Waking up in the morning he was astonished to find that the pantaloons which he had purchased had been stolen. When he came to tell the story to Mr. Lightbody, that gentleman refused to give the boy credit for telling the truth, and accused him of having spent the $5 in the purchase of intoxicating beverages. A quarrel ensued which led to blows, and Longfellow says that Lightbody struck him several times in the face, causing his nose to bleed freely, and that was the cause of his having two of Mr. Lightbody's towels in his possession when he was arrested. He positively denied striking Mr. Lightbody, claiming that he only endeavored to ward off the blows which Mr. Lightbody aimed at him.

The Police then went in search of Nelson, and he was found at his step-father's house. When questioned as to his connection with the affair he admitted that on Tuesday last he had a quarrel with his step-father; that "the old man" attacked him with a knife, and he struck him on the head with the handle of a hammer in self-defense. The quarrel it seems, grew out of the fact that Mr. Lightbody refused longer to harbor Nelson, who is a son of his present wife by a former husband, and, coming to the conclusion that he had supported him about long enough, informed his wife, who had taken sides with her son, that either he or Nelson must leave the house. Both Longfellow and Nelson were taken before Justice Walsh yesterday morning, and committed to jail until Thursday, when they are to appear for examination.

Mr. Lightbody is a brother of the wealthy ink manufacturer of that name who died recently in New-York. He was visited at the hospital yesterday by a reporter, who found him walking about his room, apparently in a rational state of mind and anxious to return to his business. He said that he did not see any reason why he should stay there, and that he was not sure he should make any complaint against his assailant.

DEATHS FROM A PECULIAR CAUSE.

William Selan died yesterday at St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, E. D., of lockjaw, produced by being poisoned by the carcase of a dead cow, which he and two companions, William Kramer and J. Peterschen, found near the gas-works in East New-York on July 16. They determined to save the hide of the cow, and the impression was that the animal died from eating Paris green. Dr. Fehrgang was called to attend Kramer and Peterschen on July 23, and on the succeeding day Kramer died in a stupor, his nerves seeming to be much affected by convulsive movements. Dr. Fehrgang declared Kramer's symptoms not to be those of arsenical poisoning, but could not save him, as he had been inoculated with the most malignant type of fever, the wounds on his hands, which he received prior to skinning the cow, showing gangrene. Peterschen, who had no abrasions on his cuticle, was saved. Selan was sent to the Kings County Hospital for a time, and then sent home discharged recently, only to be sent, as soon as arrived back in East New-York, to the St. Catherine's Hospital. The cases of the three men have excited a great deal of attention among the medical fraternity of Kings County.

ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM ROAD.

An accident, in which no one was injured, occurred on the Harlem Railroad yesterday. When the Chatham local express train, due here at 10:45 A. M., was just north of Scarsdale Station, one of the wheels of the palace-car Mazeppa broke and about one-eighth of the flange flew off. The off-box and another piece of the wheel were lost, and then the axle parted, and the broken truck dropped and tore the ground. Four planks were ripped up from in front of the station and carried about a quarter of a mile. One of them got in such a position as to keep the truck from the ground, and doubtless saved the car from ruin. A passenger finally stopped the train by pulling the bell-rope, and the car was detached. The train arrived here one hour behind time.

A SON DISINHERITED.

Priscilla M. Perry, wife of Bela M. Perry, a "Dermatologist," at No. 49 Bond-street, died in Providence, R. I., on the 7th inst. She had property in her own right amounting to $20,000, including the house and lot in Bond-street, which was the family residence, and which she leaves to her youngest son, Stanley C. Perry, to revert at his death to his father, whom she makes her Executor. In reference to her only other child, her eldest son, Clarence C. Perry, she says: "I give and bequeath to my eldest son, Clarence C. Perry, the sum of $5 only, to be paid to him out of my estate, by my Executor, feeling that his conduct and behavior do not entitle him to any further or larger share in my bounty or estate."

THE RIVAL ROADS TO ROCKAWAY.

The rival railroad companies proposing to construct a railroad across Jamaica Bay to Rockaway, having agreed upon terms of compromise, the work of driving piles across the bay and constructing the drawbridges over the navigable channels will be resumed in about a week. According to the agreement made and duly signed, the New-York, Brooklyn, and Sea-shore Railroad Company is to construct the road-bed and draws across the bay, on a line approved by the Queens County Board of Supervisors, and the New-York, Woodhaven, and Rockaway Railroad Company is to have the privilege of running over the tracks and draws so constructed at an annual rental, should they conclude to construct their road.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Patrolman Francis Degees, of the Nineteenth Sub-Precinct, died yesterday after a long illness.

The new buildings of Temple Emanu-El at Salem Field Cemetery will be dedicated on Sunday morning next at 10 o'clock.

The Custom-house inspectors yesterday seized, in Wooster-street, 84 bundles of cigarettes and 12 packages of contraband druggists' goods.

Mary Corrigan, aged 50, of No. 529 West Twenty-eigth-street, fell out of a second-story window of her residence yesterday, and was seriously injured.

A rumor was in circulation yesterday afternoon that ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall had returned to New-York, but on investigation the story proved to be without foundation.

James Watson, who was sentenced on May 18 last to two years in the Penitentiary for burglary in the third degree, died in the Penitentiary Hospital on Sunday of typhoid fever.

William Powers, aged 50, of No. 56 Douglass-street, Brooklyn, was found paralyzed yesterday at the corner of Wall and Pearl streets, and was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

A dispatch from Washington says that the Post Office Department announces that the bark Scud will be dispatched from New-York on Tuesday, the 28th inst., with United States mail matter for Venezuela.

James Scanlon, aged 7, of No. 90 Cherry-street, was run over by a light wagon, at the corner of Catharine and Cherry streets yesterday afternoon at 5:30, and injured on the head. He was sent to Chambers-Street Hospital.

Mr. Andrew Notting writes to THE TIMES that he was elected Secretary of the Fourteenth Assembly District "Independent" organization without his knowledge, a friend having placed his name on the ticket without consulting him. Mr. Notting has declined to serve.

The Coroner's jury in the case of John Boerini, who was killed by the explosion of a gas tank in the New-York Calcium Light factory, on Wednesday of last week, rendered a verdict yesterday that the deceased came to his death by the explosion of a tank filled with oxyhydrogen gas, while soldering a brass label upon it, the explosion having been caused by an undue expansion of the gas upon the application of heat, and that his death was the result of his own carelessness.

The Bavarians opened their Volksfest in Rubenstein's Harlem Park yesterday, and it will be continued to-day and to-morrow. The park has been transformed in appearance to a Bavarian town on a fête day. A procession marched through the park at 11 o'clock yesterday, and an address was delivered by the President, Mr. Nachtman. In the afternoon the statue, "Symbol of Bavaria," was unveiled. This statue is said to be a copy of the one in Ruhmes Halle, Munich.

The Aquarium has made good the loss sustained some time ago by the poisoning of a number of fishes. A special expedition sent to Bermuda to make collections has arrived, and yesterday more than 300 fishes were placed in the tanks. Among them are: Margate fish with changeable colors, angel fish, yellow grunts, male and female; gray snappers, yellow tails, butter-fish, four-eyed fish, pink squirrel-fish, hamlets, cow pilots, Bermuda lobsters, surgeon-fish, rare sunflower anemone, and a young frigate bird. A number of marine curiosities, including corals, were also obtained.

Capt. William Greenleaf of the steam-boat I. Stewart, which ran down the steam-yacht Katie on the Shrewsbury River on Saturday night, is blamed for the occurrence. It is stated that when the Katie first began making river excursions the receipts of the Stewart fell off, and that Greenleaf threatened to disable the Katie on the first opportunity. It is feared that Gen. Rhett will die from the effects of the shock produced by the collision. He is paralyzed in the left side. Capt. Kane, of the Katie, was badly burned while trying to close the furnace doors in order to shut out the water.

The officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals took charge yesterday of a cow which lay on the corner of Broadway and Forty-second-street, suffering from a loathsome disease. Henry P. Dennis, who had been driving the cow, said that it belonged to Meyer and Simon Loeb, of No. 177 Delancey-street; that persons in the country with whom it had been past

The New-York Times.

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THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

TURKISH CAPTURE OF SCHIPKA PASS

THE RUSSIANS UNABLE TO RESIST THE LAST ATTACK ON BOTH FLANKS—HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES—A BATTLE LASTING FROM 9 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING TO 6 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING—DESPERATE PERSISTENCE OF THE TURKS.

GORNY STUDENI, Aug. 27.—Since yesterday afternoon and during to-day the Turks have maintained a feeble fire against the defenses in the Schipka Pass. The Russians maintain all their positions. The Turks hold the neighboring heights, continually relieving each other in fighting. They bring up supplies on beasts of burden, and where the roads are impassable for the animals compel Bulgarians to drag the loads.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.—A telegram from Adrianople to-day announces that the Russians still hold Fort Nicholas, in the Schipka Pass. The Turks are attacking the highest Russian positions in the Pass. A large number of Turkish wounded are arriving at Adrianople.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The *Daily News* has the following special dispatch from Shumla, dated Tuesday, Aug. 28: "Yesterday Suleiman Pasha made an assault on the Russian positions in the Schipka Pass at 9 o'clock in the morning. The battle, which was sanguinary, lasted until 6 in the evening. The enemy, who were assailed on both flanks, were unable to resist the attack and the Turks gained possession of all the earthworks at the opening of the defile."

A telegram to the *Times* from Shumla also says: "Suleiman Pasha has captured nearly all the Russian positions. The Russians lost 3,000 killed and wounded."

The *Standard's* dispatch from Shumla says it is reported that the Russians have abandoned their works, and that Suleiman Pasha is pursuing them. This last version, however, seems to be exaggerated.

A CRITICAL POSITION AT PLEVNA.

THE TURKS RECEIVING LARGE REINFORCEMENTS AND ABOUT TO TAKE THE OFFENSIVE—THE POLICY OF THE RUSSIANS CHANGED TO THE MOST TIMID DEFENSIVE—THE MISTAKEN GENERALSHIP DENOUNCED.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The *Daily News'* correspondent, with the head-quarters of the Russian Army before Plevna, writes from Poredin, Aug. 23: "The mistake made by the Russians after the battle of Plevna in not concentrating the whole army against Plevna and taking it is already beginning to produce its results. The Turks have been receiving reinforcements more rapidly and in greater numbers than the Russians, and are beginning to take the offensive all along the line. The correspondent then details the movements already known against the Schipka Pass, and by Mehemet Ali's Army. He says: "It seems that the former movement was not calculated upon or provided against. The Turks are also keeping the Russians on the Plevna front on a continual *qui vive* by concentrating troops as if about to attack. Nothing could give a better idea of the critical position of the Russians than the fact that a correspondent cannot now risk mentioning the number of troops anywhere for fear of giving information to the Turks, when a few weeks ago no secret was made of any movement. The Russians, from the rapid and brilliant offensive upon which they acted up to the battle of Plevna, have fallen back on the most timid defensive, and feel themselves dangerously threatened on every side. So far from attacking Plevna again they are fortifying their positions here in the strongest manner, and are evidently determined to make a desperate resistance if attacked, but for the present at least, not dreaming of taking the offensive. Reinforcements are arriving very slowly. Although it is known that three out of four divisions have crossed the Danube since the battle of Plevna, I have not yet been able to ascertain where they have gone, nor can I see any indications of the Russians taking the offensive for a long time; yet the results of not adopting a vigorous offensive after the battle of Plevna will evidently be a second campaign; a Winter passed in Bulgaria and the Balkans, amid snow and mud; a loss of half the Army by sickness, and the expenditure of millions. Russian public feeling is very dissatisfied. Newspapers, while admitting the courage of the soldiers, generally speak contemptuously of the Generals."

A dispatch from Shumla dated yesterday announces that the Russians occupy Popkoi. A battle is expected.

NOTES OF THE WAR AND OF PEACE.

ILLNESS OF THE CZAR—THE BOSNIAN INSURGENTS AGAIN DEFEATED — REPORTED SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF PEACE AT THE RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS — A SERVIAN CORPS ORDERED TO MARCH IN THREE DAYS TO OPERATE ON THE TIMOK.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Special dispatches to the Paris papers report that the Czar is ill and has been advised to leave for a healthier locality than that of the general head-quarters.

A special dispatch to the *Standard*, from Pesth, announces that the Bosnian insurgents have been again totally defeated near Czernypotak, and driven over the Austrian frontier.

The *Post's* Berlin correspondent telegraphs: "I have received a special telegram from the Danube announcing that the highest personages in the Russian head-quarters have expressed earnest desires for peace on condition that the protection of the Christians is guaranteed, and the reforms promised by the Porte are carried out." The *Post* is a notoriously Turkophile paper, and the foregoing moreover is in direct contradiction of all news from other sources. The same correspondent states that Gen. Ignatieff has been ordered to leave the Russian Head-quarters.

The *Daily News'* dispatch from Vienna contains the following: "In several churches of Hungary a Te Deum has been celebrated and prayers offered for further Turkish victories. The Vatican has instructed the Bishops to prevent this in future."

The correspondent of the *Times* at Belgrade telegraphs on Tuesday as follows: "A corps commanded by the ex-Minister of War, together with other corps, will operate on the Timok. They are ordered to be in readiness to march in three days. Last night there was a council of the Ministry, lasting until 3 o'clock in the morning. Prince Gortschakoff keeps himself daily informed of what happens here. The Servian Government inquired whether Gen. Fadyeff should receive a command, but the reply was in the negative."

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says it may be supposed that this rejection of Fadyeff's services is the consequence of Austrian remonstrance to Russia. Fadyeff is very inimical to Austria in consequence of his known opinion that the way to Constantinople lies through Vienna.

The *Times'* Belgrade dispatch says the Turks are naturally anxious to know what Servia intends to do, and are expected shortly to send an ultimatum. A Turkish detachment from Widdin is reported to be going toward the Servian frontier on the Timok.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.—The Porte recently instructed Musurus Pasha to call the attention of the British Government to the armament of Greece, declaring that if an outbreak occurs it will send troops to Athens to extirpate the evil at the root. England thereupon, addressed remonstrances to the Greek Government. The latter has just sent a note to the Ports giving pacific assurances and promising, if necessary, to co-operate with the Ottoman troops in order to repress brigandage on the frontier.

THE RUSSIAN POLISH PROVINCES.

TEMPER OF THE INFLUENTIAL CLASS OF POLES—AGITATION REGARDED AS FATAL TO THE INTERESTS OF POLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: "Very trustworthy information enables me to state most positively that in the most influential quarters of Russian Poland any Polish agitation or movement intended to take advantage of the difficulties in which Russia might find herself, would be regarded as a most fatal step to the interests of Poland. There is, of course, a small set which has been very active since the Eastern complication, and above all since the war began, but it is altogether uninfluential. Those who may really be looked upon as leaders in Poland have spoken out plainly, so as to leave no illusion in the minds of either the Austrian Poles, who have lately adopted a tone very hostile to Russia, or of enthusiastic foreigners. The Poles in Russia trust to the force of circumstances, which, they are convinced, must bring about a reaction in their favor. They think themselves quite competent to direct their own affairs, and will not allow any one else, not even the Poles dwelling outside of Russia, to speak or act in their name."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

THE TALKED-OF LOAN OF FIVE MILLION DOLLARS—RETICENCE OF THE MANAGEMENT ON THE SUBJECT.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—In regard to the reported negotiation of a loan in London by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the *American* of this morning says: "A rumor that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has succeeded in effecting a foreign loan of $5,000,000 on the Chicago Division has been credited in certain quarters, but if such a loan has been negotiated the executives of the road do not feel themselves at liberty to sanction what they may consider a premature announcement. Other reports place the loan at $8,000,000, an amount sufficient to fund the floating debt of the company and leave a surplus. If the facts were known it is probable that the announcement would prove unauthorized, and intended, possibly, for speculative effect. It is very likely that the negotiation of such a sum at the present time, if it could be secured on liberal terms, would be acceptable to the company, and in the prevailing state of European feeling regarding American railroad investments the consummation of such an important financial transaction would be of deep interest and prove a source of much encouragement. Any one acquainted with the confidences and prejudices animating the sources of investment in England at least knows that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is on a footing with any of the other American railway trunk lines, and possibly stands at a decided advantage in some respects. The Chicago Division, on which the loan was to be based, was built without the contracting of any debt, and nothing but the burden of poor relations—like the Marietta Road—could bear unfavorably upon such an investment. It is a well-known fact that at a meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, held six months ago, it was determined to endeavor to secure a loan of $8,000,000 on the main stem, secured by the bonds of the Chicago extension. Mr. Garrett, the President of the road, was sanguine at that time that the loan could be negotiated at 4 per cent. Since then the Eastern war and other unforeseen events have occurred, each with some bearing on the project. Very little doubt exists that the visit of Mr. Robert Garrett to Europe a few months since was in reference to this loan. If it has been made, the Vice-Presidents of the company, according to their own statements, know nothing about it."

GOODS DESTROYED AT PITTSBURG.

PHILADELPHIA MERCHANTS TO BRING SUITS AGAINST THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 28.—It is learned that the merchants who lost goods by the fires at Pittsburg, and to whom Col. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, made overtures volunteering to take the trouble of all their suits, have determined, upon the advice of counsel, not to accept Col. Scott's propositions, but to enter suit against the railroad company. This course has been under consideration since their recent interview with the officials of the railroad company, but within the past two days has been agreed upon. This will lead to an interminable legal war, and as a result the merchants and those interested will be compelled to wait for years for a return of their lost money. However, it shows by their thus boldly "showing fight," that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company cannot dictate terms to all of the merchants here.

THE BALTIMORE RIOT.

VOLUNTARY DISBANDMENT OF THE SIXTH MARYLAND REGIMENT — DEATH OF ANOTHER OF THE WOUNDED IN THE RIOT.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 28.—During the recent strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the Sixth Regiment, two companies of which fired into the rioters and did such execution on the evening of Friday, July 20, was not afterward called into service, although two new regiments and an artillery company were enlisted and on active duty for several weeks. In the meantime it was rumored that the Sixth Regiment would disband, and a morning paper says: "A full meeting of the officers of the Sixth Regiment was held last evening at the armory, Col. Peters presiding. The determination to disband, as expressed at a recent meeting, was reaffirmed. A resolution was also adopted indorsing the course pursued by Col. Peters. Some time was spent in leave-taking among the officers, after which they quietly separated, and the Sixth Regiment as a military organization was at an end. The resignations will be forwarded to Adjutant-Gen. Bond during the present week.

James Carey Williams, one of the men wounded in the riot at the Sixth Regiment Armory on the evening of July 20, died this morning. This makes the eleventh victim of the riot, nine having been killed outright, and another, Thomas Doud, having died of his wounds several days afterward.

A DENIAL FROM JUSTICE FIELD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 28.—A reporter of the *Call* had a conversation with Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, last evening, with reference to the interview published in the *Exchange* yesterday. The Judge stated he always declined to be interviewed, but as to the dependence to be placed on the article in the *Exchange*, said: "I do not care to discuss or comment on that article or upon the way in which it was obtained, and I will simply say that nothing I have said to any one here would justify an inference derogatory to Judge Bradley."

The *Chronicle* this morning publishes a report of an interview with Mr. Justice Field, in which he, referring to the alleged opinion of Mr. Justice Bradley, said simply that no such opinion was ever read in the hearing of Mr. Justice Clifford and himself, nor was any opinion so read until it was read in open court. Further than this, considering his position, and the use that might be made of his words, he did not care to speak.

SUICIDE OF A FARMER.

POUGHKEEPSE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Newton N. Brown, a farmer living at Millbrook, in this county, at noon to-day took a double-barreled gun, and going a short distance from his house, shot himself through the head. He died instantly. He was 52 years of age. Ill health was the cause of the act.

BANK FAILURE IN CHICAGO.

THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

AN ASSIGNMENT MADE AFTER THE CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S BUSINESS—THE RESULT OF A HEAVY RUN ON THE BANK—A STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION DEMANDED BY BANKERS—THE PRINCIPAL LOSERS—STATEMENT OF THE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 28.—The State Savings and Loan Institution of this City, after the close of business hours to-day made an assignment to Col. Abner Taylor, and suspended operations. The breaking of the St. Louis banks a month ago created a scare among the depositors of the State Savings Institution here, and some little uneasiness among those of other savings banks, and the State had to undergo a run. It paid out between $300,000 and $400,000 of cash means in the hope of abating the excitement, but the alarm increased, and there was considerable of a run. Then the bank fell back on the 30 and 60 days' time rule, but money was still paid out, and there has been a constant drain on the bank since July 1. The return flow was very small. This check to confidence arrested the deposits and dried up the sources of income. On July 1 the half-yearly interest on the entire balance had to be paid, which amounted to about 3 per cent. on perhaps $4,000,000. Up to last Saturday, Mr. Spencer, the President, reported to bankers who had asked for a statement of the condition of the institution, that he had paid out in cash over the counter over $8,000 more than had been taken in, and that this outflow had taken the great bulk of his cash means. In order to raise the $800,000 as fast as it was called for by depositors, he sold the greater portion of his bonds and also disposed of several other classes of securities. He also sold a number of notes of the best customers. It was rumored in banking circles last Saturday night that the State Savings only had $200,000 or less on hand, and that the liabilities outstanding were in the neighborhood of $3,000,000, and they having been reduced since July 1 to $1,000,000. The bank had lost, in depreciation of real estate and on other securities, more than enough to sink the entire capital stock of $500,000. The bank had loaned a great deal of its money to mechanics and the salaried class who were trying to save enough to own a home. What proportion of its funds was invested in this way is not generally known, but at least one-third of its means are locked up in mortgages on city property, which has so depreciated in value as to be at present comparatively worthless.

On Saturday last Mr. Spencer reported that the obligations of the bank were in the neighborhood of $3,000,000. He wanted the Chicago banks to loan him $300,000 on such securities as he could afford to let them have, saying that with the credit he would receive from such loan he could get between $300,000 and $500,000 in New-York, and he thought with these $600,000 or $800,000 he could restore the credit of the bank and stop the run. But the bankers would not accommodate him. Mr. Spencer then went to New-York, where he now is. At least it is supposed he went to New-York for the purpose of raising funds.

The condition of the bank may be gleaned by the following:

RESOURCES.

The published statement on July 1, 1877, showed the resources on mortgage loans on real estate	$157,013 08
Loans on collaterals	1,565,053 30
Bonds	510,000 00
Banking-house	319,332 56
Other securities	513,428 61
Total	$4,415,327 55

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	$3,774,875 45
Capital stock	500,000 00
Undivided profits	15,451 90

The books to-day show the following condition of affairs:

RESOURCES.

Mortgage loans	$1,130,184 59
Collateral loans	1,167,850 22
Real estate	1,050 31
Bank building	121,625 00
Total	$2,724,690 81

LIABILITIES.

Savings deposits	2,931,756 33
Certificates of deposit	4,533 58
Bills payable	52,050 00
Total	$2,988,339 91

From the foregoing something of the condition of the institution can be gleaned. In all probability to-morrow will disclose one of the most serious runs on savings institutions this city has ever known. The depositors of the States were largely working men. The Fidelity and other institutions which felt the scare somewhat at the time of the St. Louis troubles will no doubt be besieged.

A special from Elkhorn, Wis., to-night says: "The news of the failure of the State Savings Bank was not received here with much surprise since it was known that D. D. Spencer was at the head of that institution. The old residents of this place remember Mr. Spencer. He came here from the East in 1855. He became connected with the Elkhorn Bank, and was its Cashier until it failed. It was charged that Spencer had embezzled the funds of the concern, and at the May term of the Walworth County Court an indictment was found by the Grand Jury charging him with having, as Cashier, taken nearly $5,000 in bank notes and gold and silver belonging to the bank, and with having embezzled on the 19th of September $7,000, also belonging to the bank. Spencer subsequently went East and raised enough money to pay off all his debts, which ruined his father. Finally the indictment was *nolle pros'd*. Since living in Chicago Spencer has been identified with the Cook County National Bank, which failed so disastrously a couple of years ago, and the present concern. The failure of the Cook County Bank was one of the worst known in history of banking in this city, signalized as it was by the most corrupt management and wholesale swindling of depositors.

THE HOSTILE INDIAN BANDS.

GEN. HOWARD'S OPERATIONS—THE HELENA PARTY COMING IN—THE SITTING BULL COMMISSION.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 28.—A courier arrived at Virginia City, Montana Territory, this morning from Gen. Howard's camp at Perry's Lake. Howard's forces have been there since the 23d, waiting for supplies. He expected to move after the hostiles this morning.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 28.—The *Independent* has the following special:

BOSEMAN, Montana, Aug. 28.

Parster has arrived, and says the Helena party are safe, except Keneck and another, who are still missing. Joe Roberts, Dietrich Duncan, and Wilkie are all right. All may come in. LANGHORN.

Gen. Sherman reached here this afternoon from his inspection of Forts Shaw and Benton. He leaves for Walla Walla, Wyoming Territory, via Misonla, Montana, on Thursday next.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—There was a brief conversation in the Cabinet to-day in regard to the Sitting Bull Commission. The Secretary of War announced that Gen. A. H. Terry, who had been selected as the member of the commission to represent the Army, will be here to-morrow, and it will then be determined whether he shall proceed with Col. Corbin only to arrange for the return of Sitting Bull and his band, or select a civilian to serve as a member of the commission with him.

BRIG.-GEN. TERRY ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON—HIS ARRIVAL AT CHICAGO—WHAT HE HAS TO SAY OF THE CELEBRATED INDIAN WARRIOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 28.—Gen. A. H. Terry, of the United States Army, who is en route to Washington, left the city this morning. Before going, however, he had a long conversation with Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan upon matters pertaining to the management of the Indian campaigns in the North-west. In regard to the questions bearing upon the object of the Sitting Bull Commission, of which he is to be a member, the General had comparatively little to say, but what he knew he told with great frankness. He denies that the scheme for a commission was attributable to him; he had nothing whatever to do with getting it up. When asked if he reposed any credence whatever in the report that Sitting Bull had recrossed the Canada line with his band, the General replied that the only advices he had regarding the matter had been furnished him by Gen. Miles, and his information had heretofore been found very trustworthy. He had advices from Miles under date of the 19th inst., which represented that Sitting Bull, with a force of 1,300 warriors, was encountered south of the line. The parties who brought this intelligence to Gen. Miles had understood that Sitting Bull had got into a difficulty with the British authorities and recrossed the boundary in high dudgeon. His band was represented as being in good trim for traveling and fighting. Their horses had recuperated their wasted strength, and the warriors had replenished their depleted stock of ammunition. The General stated that if Sitting Bull was discovered to be on this side of the line he would be pursued to the bitter end by the entire available force of troops in the Yellowstone country. Gen. Terry says the shortest way to reach the old Indian, presuming him to be in the vicinity of Woody Mountain, is to go by steamer to old Fort Peck, and thence into British America. He does not believe it will be safe for the commission to undertake the trip without a large escort. No such escort can be spared from the field just now. He does not see how more than 200 men can be spared.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE SURPRISE OF THE HELENA PARTY.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 28.—A *Herald* special from Boseman, Montana, dated to-day says: "The Helena party arrived at Mammoth Springs at 10 A. M. yesterday, except Kenick and Fowler, who are still missing. A. J. Welkert is wounded in the shoulder slightly, and J. Stuart in the side and ankle, not seriously. The Indians surround their camp six miles above Mud Volcano, taking them completely by surprise. The Indians did not pursue when the party fled. When Kenick was last seen he was running close to timber. Mrs. Cowan's husband was shot in her arms. He is the only one of the Radersburg party known to be killed. The balance may have escaped. It is reported that Indians were on Gardiner's River yesterday."

VIRGINIA CITY, Montana, Aug. 28.—The Indians reported by Lieut. Schofield as having gone back under Joseph to fight Gen. Howard were on a horse-stealing expedition. They came within 25 miles of this place in Madison Valley, on the night of the 26th, and drove off a herd of over 300 horses in the direction of Geyser Basin.

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE AGAIN.

NEW DISCLOSURES CONCERNING ITS INTERNAL MANAGEMENT—HOW CONTRACTS WERE MADE BY THE OFFICERS OF THE CONCERN—THE AMOUNT OF COMMISSION STILL DUE MR. WIGGIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 28.—Almost every week there are some new disclosures concerning the internal management of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company under the Furber administration. The latest thing reported is a liability still existing which was not discovered either by the special insurance commission or the committee of life insurance experts, and, so far as can be learned, was not known to the Insurance Department of the State. This liability is in the form of two contracts made by the old Walkley management, with Mr. Wiggin as President and Mr. White as Treasurer, under the new administration which succeeded Walkley *et al.* These contracts were to run five years, and pledged to the officers named a stated salary of $5,000 a year, and a commission of 2½ per cent. on all premium receipts from both old and new business. It is a question whether the one held by Mr. White is of any legal force, because it was made while he was yet Vice-President of the company by the President—an arrangement between two officers ratified by a board of which both were members. The contract with Wiggin was made as a condition precedent to his taking hold of the company, and was peculiar in some respects. It provided for his salary and commission, but did not fix his status in the company, that being left to the Board of Directors, by whom he was subsequently elected President, and received a salary of $12,000 a year. It is now claimed that of this salary only $5,000 was drawn on salary account, the balance of $7,000 being on account of commissions. He was in the company 20 months, and it is estimated that his commissions under the contract amount to about $75,000, leaving about $65,000 as still due him, taking into no account the prospective value of the contract for the whole five years it had to run. Efforts are in progress to make a settlement, and it is possible that a lawsuit may result. Mr. Wiggin thinks he has as good a claim against the company as Mr. Furber had under the contract already canceled for a valuable consideration; but that remains to be seen. The precise terms of settlement with Furber under his contract and sale of stock in connection with the recent negotiations and new management have so far been carefully concealed, excepting as THE TIMES' dispatches have indicated their general character. Now that it is learned for the first time that other contracts are in existence it would seem to be advisable to have the whole matter officially promulgated, and surprise is expressed that the Insurance Department does not anticipate the work of the special commission by calling for the documents and putting them on file where they will be accessible to the press and public. Their publication in full would at least stop rumors which are having a damaging effect upon personal and business reputations and are doing harm to the company, which needs now the best direction to save it. A full publication would give opportunity for satisfactory explanations, perhaps, even where the text of the contract has a bad look.

FURBER AND THE CHARTER OAK.

MR. MATTHEWS LOOKING FOR FACTS REGARDING FURBER'S CONNECTION WITH THE COMPANY—THAT REAL ESTATE OPERATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 28.—Edward Matthews, of New-York, was here to-day in search of facts pertaining to H. J. Furber's connection with the Charter Oak Company. He denounces Furber as having, in the real estate transaction in New-York, whereby a mortgage of $50,000 was obtained to swell the assets of the company, got the best of him to the amount of $500,000. Matthews' movements here were very quiet, though wherever he engaged in conversation his denunciations of Furber were very bitter. Now that he is disposed to talk, it gives importance to the fact that both Mr. Wiggin, late President, and Mr. White, late Treasurer of the Charter Oak, speak in strong terms of Furber as having "gone back" on them, and it may be possible out of this breaking up of old alliances to gather finally the bottom facts of the company's affairs during the late management.

BUSINESS FAILURE IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 28.—John Ring, lard refiner and dealer in lard and oils, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy this afternoon. His secured liabilities aggregate $114,000; the unsecured about $75,000. His assets, which are considerable, are incumbered to the extent of $110,000.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 28.—The first witnesses in behalf of the United States were examined before the Fishery Commission yesterday. They were two fishermen who happened to be here. The examination of witnesses in behalf of the British Government is not yet finished.

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY M'CRARY'S POSITION.

DENIAL OF THE RUMORED CANDIDACY FOR THE SENATE, AND OF ANY DISSATISFACTION IN HIS RELATIONS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—A Washington paper, a day or two ago, published a statement that Secretary McCrary was to be a candidate for the Senate before the next Iowa Legislature, to succeed Senator Allison, and that he intended to leave the Cabinet soon for the reason that he is not in accord with the President in matters of policy. This statement has been telegraphed over the country, and Secretary McCrary desires the fullest denial made. He is not a candidate for the United States Senate. He is very well satisfied with his position at the head of the War Department, and is heartily in accord with the President in the general features of his policy. Although the Secretary differed in judgment from the President in regard to some matters at the outset, he considers that all the good that can come from his policy depends upon the fullest acceptance and support of the Republican Party, which he hopes will be given.

THE MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLE.

ARRESTS BY THE MEXICAN AUTHORITIES OF PERSONS TO BE SURRENDERED FOR TRIAL—REMOVAL OF LOCAL OFFICERS FOR WANT OF ZEAL IN MAKING ARRESTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The following dispatch from Gen. Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, was received at the War Department this afternoon, having been forwarded by Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan from Chicago:

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 27.—The following has just been received from Fort Brown: Saw Gens. Benevides and Canales. They assure me everything is being done by them to arrest the remaining raiders and prisoners. Of the four now arrested two come under the extradition treaty, and are ready to be delivered, (one raider and one prisoner.) They know the whereabouts of the rest except the two Texans and the "unknown." Owing to the great animosity existing between the Texan and Mexican citizens it is difficult to inspire them with zeal in the apprehension. Gen. Benevides has dismissed two Captains of local troops for want of zeal; the unlawful interference of our citizens only impedes the efforts of the authorities. Judge Russel, United States Extradition Agent, is here. The Mexican agent is in Matamoras.

E. O. C. ORD,
Brigadier-General, commanding.

SEEKING EMPLOYMENT IN ENGLAND.

NO CHANCE FOR FOREIGN WORKMEN THERE UNLESS THEY GO UNDER CONTRACT—A WARNING FROM THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT LIVERPOOL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—A dispatch has been received at the State Department from the United States Consul at Liverpool referring to the fact that 35 joiners have recently landed at that port for Manchester under a contract to work at their trades for a given number of months. These men were brought over to take the places of the English joiners who were on a strike for higher wages. Referring to the landing of American mechanics under a contract, and the published statements in some American newspapers that fewer men are out of employment in England than in the United States, the Consul solemnly warns our mechanics against the danger of putting these statements to the test. These reports have induced many mechanics to leave the country for the purpose of bettering their condition, and the result has been a large amount of suffering and destitution. To avoid any further augmentation of their suffering, the Consul requests that public warning be given to American workmen not to go to England unless under positive contract. Able-bodied American workmen are daily calling upon the Consulate for relief. These men are greatly disappointed when they learn that Consuls have no funds for such relief purposes. Under these circumstances the Consul deems it his duty to inform the State Department that neither skilled nor unskilled workmen who come from abroad can find employment in England.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Rear-Admiral Thomas S. Patterson, recently ordered to the command of the Asiatic Station, to relieve Rear-Admiral William Reynolds, will leave here to-morrow night with his staff officers for San Francisco, and will sail from that port for the Asiatic Squadron Sept. 8. Lieut. John C. Morong is ordered to duty in charge of the Naval Rendezvous at San Francisco, Cal.; Ensign Howard S. Waring is ordered to the Hartford, at Norfolk; Lieut. Kossuth Niles is detached from the command of the Coast Survey steamer Batavia and placed on waiting orders; Master Alexander McCracken is detached from the Coast Survey steamer Baton Rouge, and placed on waiting orders; Master M. Fisher Wright is detached from the Coast Survey steamer Blake, and placed on waiting orders.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 28.—Battery K, Second Artillery; Battery A, Third Artillery, and Battery C, Fifth Artillery, returned this morning from Cumberland, Md. This completes the garrison here, and the exercises of the Artillery School will be resumed on Sept. 1.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 28.—The United States training ship Supply sailed for Newport, R. I., to-day. She was towed to sea by the steamer Speedwell.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Post Office Department has reports of arrests by special agents of a number of leading "strikers," for obstructing and delaying the mails upon the Pennsylvania, New-York, and Western Railroads. The conviction of nine ringleaders has been secured in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia, sentence to be pronounced next Saturday. Judge Cadwallader held upon the trial that the defense made by the strikers that they offered no objection to the passage of the locomotive and mail car, was not a mitigating circumstance, the view being that, as the lawful contract was for the transportation of the mails upon passenger trains, any interference with the trains upon which mails were carried rendered the parties liable. Judge Drummond has made the same ruling at Chicago. So it is settled that the strikers have rendered themselves liable to prosecution in the United States Courts in all cases where they interfered with the regular running of passenger mail trains.

THE PRESIDENT'S WESTERN VISIT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The President, Attorney-General Devens, and Postmaster-General Key leave Washington on Thursday evening, Sept. 6, for Marietta, Ohio, to attend the national encampment of volunteer soldiers on the 7th, the last day of the encampment. From Marietta the President goes to his home in Fremont, Ohio, and the members of the Cabinet return immediately to Washington. The President will remain at his home on Sunday and Monday, and on Tuesday will leave for Dayton, Ohio, to attend the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home. On Wednesday he unveils the soldiers' monument at the Home, and returns on Thursday to Fremont to be present at the annual reunion of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, his old regiment, on Friday, the 14th. Gens. Sheridan, Crook, J. D. Cox, S. S. Carroll, and others will be present. On Monday, Sept. 17, the President will be at the opening of the Industrial Exposition at Louisville, where he will be joined by Postmaster-General Key and other Cabinet officers, and will be in Nashville on the 19th, Chattanooga on the 20th, and Knoxville, Tenn., on the 21st of September. The President will return to Washington through Virginia, visiting Richmond and other prominent cities in that State.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $195,625 53, and from Customs $601,460 77.

The President to-day commissioned the following Postmasters: William Firth at Moberly, Mo., and Cyrus J. Fry at Great Bend, Kan.

J. H. Dennis was to-day appointed revenue gauger for the District of South Carolina, and Charles W. Tracy storekeeper and gauger for the Fourth Iowa District.

Mr. Edwin L. Stanton, son of the late Secretary Stanton, who has been sick in this city for some time past, is to-day very low, his disease having last night taken a still more unfavorable turn.

The Cabinet meeting to-day adjourned before 2 o'clock, and but few matters were considered. There was some talk in regard to changes in the New-York Custom-house and reforms in that institution, but nothing was determined upon.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, $1,000,000 in gold will be sold by the Assistant Treasurer in New-York on Saturday, at noon, to redeem United States notes to be retired by reason of the issue of national bank notes. The amount of national bank currency issued during the present month is $1,301,640.

The United States Consul at Lisbon has informed the Department of State that the ports of the United States heretofore considered as infected with or suspected of yellow-fever are declared healthy, and vessels arriving therefrom at any of the ports of Portugal will not be subject to quarantine. The ports thus relieved are New-Orleans and the other ports of Louisiana.

Senator Cockrell has addressed a letter to the Treasury Department regarding claims now pending before that department for the use and occupation of private property, such as houses, farms, inclosures, churches, &c., by the Union Army during the rebellion. He desires the department to select a good officer and send him to Missouri to investigate such claims.

The Government paper mills at Glen Mills, Penn., will be closed on the 1st of September. The stock of paper now on hand for bank note and internal revenue purposes is so large that an additional supply will not be needed for a year. A committee of Treasury clerks is now superintending the transfer of the paper from the mills to Washington.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $11,995,382 53; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,160,858; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $57,520,000; coin, (including $38,426,500 in coin certificates,) $102,039,766 16; outstanding legal tenders, $359,094,220.

It can be authoritatively stated that the President has no intention of revoking his proclamation convening Congress in extra session on the 15th of October. The reports in regard to having no extra session were referred to in the Cabinet meeting to-day, but the President and all the Cabinet officers are unanimous in the opinion that Congress should meet on the 15th of October, and the proclamation convening the session on that day will not be revoked.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received notice of the arrest of Deputy Marshal William H. Deaver, United States Commissioner Joseph H. Green, and his son J. A. Green, at Statesville, N. C., for presenting alleged fraudulent vouchers for awards on account of giving information for the arrest of criminals. The Commissioner has forwarded to the United States Attorney in that district all papers bearing on the case on file in his office, to be used in the prosecution of the parties arrested.

It is said at the office of the Chief Engineer that the statement as to the irregularities in the office of Col. Blunt, engineer in charge of the Government works at Buffalo, N. Y., is much exaggerated. It is claimed that the trouble was caused by misplaced confidence in a clerk, and the amount involved is some hundreds of dollars, and not several thousand, as stated. The visit of Inspector-General Davis to Buffalo was at the urgent request of Col. Blunt. The Chief of Engineers has every confidence in Col. Blunt, who is an old Army officer, and it is not thought that he has been guilty of any improper conduct.

Secretary Sherman has as yet taken no action on the report of the Jay Committee upon the weighers and gaugers at the New-York Custom-house. The Secretary will afford a hearing to several parties who protest against the statements and conclusions of the report. Special agents of the Customs who have recently investigated the matter report numerous instances of favoritism in omitting to examine baggage arriving at New-York from foreign ports. The Treasury Department has now under consideration a circular on the subject, in which Collectors of Customs will be directed to permit no foreign baggage arriving from foreign ports to be admitted without examination.

ABANDONMENT OF A VESSEL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The United States Consul at Corunna, Spain, has informed the Department of State that the Spanish merchant steamer Colon fell in with the John W. Weld, of Waldoboro, Me., a large three-masted schooner, near Cape Finisterre, and towed her into the port of Ferrol. There was not a soul on board, nor were any papers found that could give a clue to the owner's name. The Consul, however, ascertained that the owners of the schooner are A. A. Reed & Co., of Waldoboro, Me., and that the cargo belongs to British subjects. The authorities of Ferrol have taken possession of the vessel, and are having her cargo discharged.

CUSTOM-HOUSE IRREGULARITIES.

THE DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF NORFOLK UNDER ARREST—COMMITTED TO JAIL IN DEFAULT OF $5,000 BAIL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 28.—The arrest was effected in this city to-day, by United States Deputy Marshal Krager, of Charles E. Getteleich, Deputy Collector of Customs at Norfolk, Va., on the charge of defrauding the Government. The accused was taken in custody at his residence, in Baltimore, and hurried before United States Commissioner Rogers, who committed him to jail for a hearing in default of $5,000 bail. There was no examination, and the Government officials are using every effort to keep the matter private. Details are refused for publication, but it has leaked out that there have been very serious irregularities disclosed in the management of the Norfolk Custom-house, and that there will probably be other arrests made, for which special agents of the Treasury Department are hunting up evidence. The specific charge named in the warrant against Getteleich is that of being a public officer and receiving public moneys in that capacity, and failing to account for the same. He claims residence in Baltimore, where his family now occupy a house. He has been in Government service 25 years, and, until his appointment to Norfolk, was for a long time clerk in the Baltimore Custom-house.

SENATOR MORTON'S CONDITION.

RICHMOND, Ind

at the rate of 38 strokes to the minute, and the others 40 each. The excitement among the spectators found vent in a loud murmur of admiration and a succession of shouts of encouragement, and a general scramble was made for the edge of the water for the purpose of obtaining a better view of the struggle. The action of the three men was superb. No fault could be found with either. They slid forward evenly, caught the water with a tremendous grip that shot their boats ahead like arrows, feathered gracefully, and swung back without less of the most imperceptible portion of time. It was the perfection of scientific rowing. Riley and Plaisted made over toward the east shore close together, while Courtney kept more in the middle of the stream, and quite a distance apart from his competitors. Plaisted gradually forged to the front, until at the quarter he was more than a length ahead of Riley, who had gained between one and a half and two lengths on Courtney. The latter's stroke had fallen to 36 per minute, while the others still kept up their 40 gait. Notwithstanding this, in the next quarter of a mile Courtney had crept up on and gone past both Plaisted and Riley, and at the half was half a length in front of the former, who still had a clear length the advantage of the latter. The time of the half mile was 3m. 38s.

There was as yet no variation in the stroke. Just after passing the half-mile flag Plaisted turned to the east and crossed directly in front of Riley, giving him his wash and bothering him considerably. At the same time he tackled Courtney, and before three-quarters were passed had gone by him, and once more assumed the lead. The pace against the wind had begun to tell on all three, and they now settled down to a longer and slower stroke, each, however, continuing to pull all he knew how. Courtney was rowing 35 to the minute; Plaisted, 32, and Riley, 33. At the mile Plaisted still had a lead of over a quarter of a length on the others, Riley meanwhile having spurted and closed the daylight between himself and Courtney, who had strained the muscles of his right arm, and had been compelled to go easy to recover. The time of the mile was 7m. 17s. Riley, continuing his spurt, drew up on Plaisted, and the two boats being close together, there seemed great danger of a foul, but Plaisted got out of the way in time. The diversion gave Courtney, who was himself again, a chance, which he improved, to forge to the front. Just before reaching the turning stakes —which were marked by three little flags stationed at a distance of about 150 feet apart— a mile and a half from the starting point, Courtney stopped rowing and turned around to look for his flag. This lost him a stroke, and Riley whirled about first in 10m. 39s. Courtney following close after, with Plaisted right on top of him. Courtney at once shot to the front and Plaisted hurried after him. Riley, who seemed unable to get straight as quick as the others, losing ground. He at once put on a terrific spurt, however, and in the next quarter of a mile had passed Plaisted by several yards of clear water and was rapidly closing on Courtney.

Suddenly Plaisted began to wabble furiously. He gave two or three spasmodic strokes, and, finally, before reaching the two-mile flag, dropped his head forward, and stopped rowing altogether. The referee's boat steamed up to him, and he was asked what was the matter. He answered that he was taken with cramps in the stomach. He was asked if he was able to get ashore. He replied in the affirmative, and the steamer went on. Courtney was now pulling in a moderate manner that drew forth shouts of admiration from the passengers on the steam yachts. His broad chest and brown knotted arms swung back and forth with the regularity of a pendulum, and every time he caught the water his oar-blades bent backward in semicircles. Riley was rowing nervously, but it was evidently a case of sheer pluck on his part, for he looked badly pumped. His steering was wild, too, and several times he glanced over his shoulder at Courtney, and at the home stakes, which must have seemed very far away. At the two miles, which was made in 13m. 45¾s. Courtney had a half a length the advantage. Riley closed his teeth and made a desperate effort, but to no avail. From this on Courtney, by the aid of a few short spurts, drew rapidly away. Twice before reaching the finish, deceived by the murmurs of the crowd on shore, he stopped rowing and turned himself around in search of the stakes. He glided past them finely an easy winner by five lengths in 20m. 45¾s.

Instantly a tremendous shout went up from the multitude on shore, and cheer after cheer was given with a will. Hats were thrown in air, thousands of handkerchiefs fluttered, and the whistles of the steamers aggravated the din. Courtney quietly pulled toward the bank, the crowd tumbling over each other in their efforts to follow in the direction he was going. A long string of small boys splashed through shallow water after the shell, and surrounded it when it halted opposite the old Yale boat-house, which the champion has used since he came here. One enthusiastic man pressed forward through the throng and wanted to lift the victor out of the boat bodily. Courtney waved him away, saying, "No, just let me alone, please; I'll get out myself," which he did. He was apparently as fresh as before he started, and spoke without the slightest symptom of distress. The only evidence of the ordeal through which he had passed was the profuse perspiration, which gave him the appearance of having come out of a bath. Riley pulled home, his time being given as 21m. 10¾s. He stopped short at the finishing stroke, gave a regretful glance toward his successful rival, and after mopping his head plentifully with water from the lake, turned about and rowed slowly to his quarters. The crowd followed Courtney into the boat-house still cheering, and filled it so full they had to be driven out. When the victor had dressed he walked briskly up the steep hill surrounded by a shouting multitude. At the top everybody wanted to shake hands with him, and for an hour the corridors in the hotel were impassable. At length relief came in the shape of a message that the ladies wanted to see him.

There is a great deal of talk this evening about Plaisted's part in the contest. His numerous backers in the pools are evidently highly dissatisfied at the way in which their money was lost. The story about his principal having staked a large sum on Courtney's success has been revived, and it is freely charged that the plea of illness was made up in obedience to orders from head-quarters, which required him to lose the race. What justice there is in these statements it is impossible to learn. Plaisted and Mr. Meeker of course deny them, and I saw the latter hand a friend $50 to bet on the former just before the start. But a crowd of newspaper and betting men hanging within earshot at the time this may have been done for effect. In any event the contest has decided two questions which have been agitating boating circles throughout the country for some past: First, is Courtney or Riley the better oarsman, and secondly, are they amateurs or professionals?

Since writing the foregoing I have made it my business to investigate the charge against Plaisted, and am satisfied that neither he nor his backer are to blame. All those who were in a position to see say that he was really used up, and Mr. Morrissey called upon Mr. Meeker to order him to stop fully five minutes before he broke down, owing to the evident distress depicted on his countenance. While it is true that Mr. Meeker bet money on Courtney, he also bet heavily on Plaisted against Riley, and his losses are said to be very considerable. Riley is very much dissatisfied with the result of the race. He complains bitterly of Plaisted's running across him soon after the start, and claims that a foul really occurred just before the turn. It seems that the oars did strike together, but Riley being behind, the fault was his, if any one's, and as neither of the contestants lost by the collision, his claim was disregarded. Riley's backer, Delafield, has been talking somewhat loudly on the street, offering to put up $500 that his man can defeat Courtney in another race on the lake within 10 days.

I have just seen Courtney receive $800 in greenbacks from Mr. Morrissey, his winnings in to-day's contest. He says that if Mr. Delafield is in earnest he will be accommodated if he will consent to have the race rowed on Seneca Lake, where Courtney's friends will have a chance to witness it; or Courtney is willing to row two races—one here and the other on Seneca Lake. He says, however, that he does not care to row Riley any more, and will not row if it is Riley's money that is to be put up. Courtney tells me that the injury to his arm occurred before he had pulled 10 rods. He got into the swell of one of the small steamers, and being excited, dragged his oar out of the water with the full strength of his arm, straining the two cords in the centre of his right wrist. At one time his arm got perfectly numb, and the scull dropped from his grasp. It went against him throughout the race. A similar accident happened him two years ago. I heard several responsible gentlemen make a proposition to Courtney to-night to make a match for him with Trickett, of Australia, the real champion of the world, and Blackman, the English champion, for £1,000 ($5,000) a side, three miles, to take place on Saratoga Lake next Summer, the strangers to be allowed $1,000 each for their expenses to this country. Courtney, should he prove victorious in retain all his winnings. Courtney expressed not only his willingness but his eagerness to row on these terms. It may, therefore, be considered as certain that the challenge will be issued, but it is doubtful if it will be accepted, as the foreigners are almost certain to refuse to come to this country.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the one-story frame stable, No. 630 Eleventh-avenue, and extended to the rear of the three-story brick dwelling, No. 549 West Forty-sixth-street, and the two-story frame stable, No. 551 West Forty-sixth-street. The firemen were promptly at the scene of the fire, but notwithstanding their exertions the flames extended to a number of the surrounding buildings, and before they were extinguished six buildings had been more or less damaged. The entire loss, however, will not exceed $3,500. The stables, No. 630 Eleventh-avenue and No. 551 West Forty-sixth-street, and the dwelling No. 549 West Forty-sixth-street, were owned by John W. Bockhorn, whose loss is estimated at $2,200. A horse, wagon, and sleigh belonging to John Hollings were destroyed, and a horse belonging to Patrick Duffy was so badly burned that his owner had the animal killed. The loss of Hollings is estimated at $200, and Duffy's horse was valued at $150. The frame dwelling, No. 572 West Forty-seventh-street, was damaged to the amount of $200, and the one-story frame stable, No. 574 West Forty-seventh-street, owned by Mary E. Fettus, was damaged $200. The building No. 638 Eleventh-avenue, owned by P. L. and J. Rafferty, took fire from sparks; loss $200. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained. Charles Ackerman, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, while engaged in tearing down a chimney, was severely injured on the head by some bricks falling on him.

At 8 o'clock yesterday a fire broke through the roof of the home of Mr. George Coombs, near Lawrence Station, Rockaway, Long Island, and in a few minutes the whole roof was enveloped in flames. There being no fire apparatus in the village, nothing could be done to check the progress of the fire. Mr. Coombs' loss on building and furniture is about $3,000, with an insurance of $1,600. The house of Mr. Charles Baker, adjoining, also caught fire from the falling sparks and was also consumed, the furniture being saved. Mr. Baker's loss is $2,600; insured for $1,000.

Gore Block in Paris, Ontario, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday, together with an adjoining brick block owned by W. Gounilock. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss aggregates $25,000, with an insurance of $16,000, as follows: The Gore Mutual, $2,940; Royal, $3,000; Western, $2,340; Imperial $2,000; Waterloo Mutual, $1,400; Scottish Commercial, $1,200; Lancashire, $1,000; Manufacturers', $800.

A fire occured at 2:30 A. M. yesterday in the lager-beer saloon of Louisa Ernest, No. 188 Eldridge-street, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Damage to building and contents, $500.

GERMANY AND THE FRENCH TROOPS.

A German military paper very severely criticises the instructions recently issued by the French Minister of War concerning the carrying of fully-packed knapsacks by the infantry. According to the new regulations, all foot soldiers are in future to be laden with their complete kit at nearly all their exercises. Soldiers who have finished their instructional drills are to carry their knapsack whenever under arms. Corporals and other non-commissioned officers are to wear it at all drills, field manœuvres, and when on guard. Young soldiers are to carry the pack as soon as they have finished their squad drill; but are to be gradually accustomed to the weight of a complete kit. Thus for the first week an empty knapsack is to be worn; during the second and third weeks linen, shoes, brushes, &c., are to be carried in the pack; afterward two packets of cartridges are to be added each week, until the full complement of 74 rounds is reached. On special occasions, as, for instance, during fields manœuvres, sham fights, and on marches, the camp equipment, tents of short, cooking utensils, and one or more rations of biscuits are to be added. Considering that the average French infantry soldier is smaller and weaker than the German, the writer adds, and that the same care is not exercised in France as in Germany at the annual conscription in weeding out men of inferior physique, these strict regulations concerning the carrying of the pack can be read only with surprise.

THE LICK ESTATE LITIGATION.

The San Francisco *Alta* of the 21st inst. says: "In the Nineteenth District Court the suit of Richard S. Floyd et al. and John Lick, Administrator, et al., came up for final argument yesterday, and was submitted, with ten days to each side to file briefs. The suit was brought by the Trustees of the estate of James Lick, deceased, against the Administrator and heirs at law and the beneficiaries, under a certain indenture, executed by the deceased prior to his death, for the rescission of certain conveyances, made by the Trustees, whereby John H. Lick, heir-at-law, is to receive $385,000 in addition to the $150,000 granted to him under said indenture. All the heirs and beneficiaries accepted the compromise, by which the additional sum is to be deducted from the residue of the estate, except the California Academy of Sciences, which organization claims that an additional sum shall be deducted pro rata from each legatee. The Academy of Sciences thereupon demurred to the complaint, and it was upon this demurrer that the argument was had. The grounds of demurrer are want of jurisdiction on the part of the court; that the plaintiffs have no legal power to sue; that John H. Lick, in his individual capacity, is not made a party defendant, and that the complaint does not recite sufficient facts to constitute a cause of action."

MISSING FOR FIVE YEARS.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* revives the story of the singular and sad disappearance of Mrs. J. H. Newbold, a sister-in-law of Gov. Newbold, of Iowa, in that city on the 9th of October, 1872. She went from Carrollton, Mo., to St. Louis, in company with her sister, for medical treatment, but it being fair week they were not able to get lodgings at a hotel. Mrs. Newbold ordered her baggage sent to the house of a Mrs. Downs, midwife and physician, who said she could accommodate one boarder, but not two. Mrs. Newbold's sister returned to Carrollton. This was the last ever seen of Mrs. Newbold. After five years' search no criminal has been found who says Mrs. Newbold was murdered for $700 in her possession and that her body was put in a sewer at the Pacific Depot, from whence it was probably carried into the river. In the meantime Mrs. Downs has been sentenced to the penitentiary in Ohio for stealing goods in Cincinnati. The mystery is, therefore, only partially unraveled. Mrs. Newbold was, a native of Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

THE MURDER OF J. W. GULLY ONCE MORE.

The Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury* of Aug. 24 has the following: "It was generally known here yesterday, and to some parties the day before, that the real assassin of John W. Gully had been arrested in Tennessee, and was brought down Thursday night to Scooba. It seemed to be well substantiated that the man arrested is a negro, one Walker Riley, an old resident of Kemper County. About six years ago this negro waylaid and shot and killed Bob Dabbs, in DeKalb, and ran off and has not been seen since. At this writing we know nothing of the evidence upon which his arrest has been based for the murder of Gully. We are endeavoring to obtain something more satisfactory for this issue of our paper. The first theory, that Ben Rush had slipped into the country and committed the murder, has long since been exploded by satisfactory evidence of his being in Arkansas at the time; and the mystery of it has been perplexing."

THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

The Worcester *Spy* of Monday says: "It is at last positively announced that Senator Hoar will preside at the Republican Convention on the 19th of September, though he has consented with great reluctance. The Republicans of Massachusetts will be very glad to know that he has accepted this duty, and will look with interest for his address, which will doubtless be one of the notable political utterances of the year, indicating the quality and temper of Massachusetts Republicanism at this time of political doubt and suspense more accurately than it could be done by any other of our public men. Mr. Hoar knows the people of Massachusetts, and they know and trust him. When he undertakes to speak for them he speaks with authority; when he speaks for himself they hear him with attention, respect and confidence, and do not often or long disagree with him."

VERMONT SNAKE STORIES.

The Burlington *Free Press* of Monday thus groups them: "Near St. Albans, the other day, a snake was seen 12 feet long and as large around as a water-pail. As he stood on his head and wiggled his tail in the air the scene was terrific. A woman at Sutton, recently, heard a noise among her hens. She went out to see what was the matter, and beheld a large snake of a darkish color. It did not seem like the ordinary striped snake, and was coiled up beside one of the hens, and the hen was flapping her wings and seemed to be fixed to the spot as if she were charmed. The woman killed the snake, and subsequently found a hen laid an egg, the small end of which is the exact shape of a snake's head. The egg was broken, and in the end was a small but perfect snake, alive and about one inch long. Alfred Gile, of Danville, is reported to have killed a black snake, recently, that measured 5 feet and 3 inches in length."

A CHEAP IMPOSITION.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Monday contains the following in reference to a pretended poem by E. A. Poe, which was reproduced in some of the New-York papers: "The Kokomo *Tribune* of Saturday exposes a fraud on the part of the *Dispatch*, of that city, and J. W. Riley, the poet of the Anderson *Democrat*. Some time ago the *Dispatch* claimed to have found in that city, on the fly-leaves of an old book, a poem by Edgar A. Poe, hitherto unknown, which it published under the title 'Leonainie.' The *Tribune* claims that this was written by Riley for the purpose of enabling him to achieve a little reputation, by claiming the authorship after the press had pronounced a favorable verdict. But the favorable verdict was not awarded, and now the whole plot, in all its littleness, is exposed. The facts given by the *Tribune* are corroborated by private information of the *Journal* from Anderson."

RACING AT LONG BRANCH.

FIRST DAY OF THE AUGUST MEETING.

THREE SHARP CONTESTS—A STRONG FAVORITE BEATEN—DUCHESS WINS THE THREE-QUARTERS DASH, PARTNERSHIP THE MILE HEATS, AND RISK THE HURDLE RACE.

The Monmouth Park August Meeting opened yesterday, but not quite auspiciously in the matter of attendance; and yet there is no good reason why this should be so. The management seems to lack no essential in spirit or enterprise, the course is one of the finest in the country, communication with the Metropolis is easy and abundant, a fashionable watering place lies just at hand, and no adverse legislation curtails betting, and puts obtrusive barriers in the way of enterprising speculators. But for all these things the meeting appears to be no longer so largely patronized as heretofore. Perhaps it suffers from the pressure of Saratoga, or perhaps the more general pressure of hard times touches it, in common with all kinds of sport throughout the country. It must not, however, be inferred that the meeting is in any respect a failure. On the contrary, it affords excellent sport, and is only deficient in the spirit and tone which come of a very large and very interested attendance. The gathering yesterday was by means meagre, but no doubt would be of slight account in comparison with the assemblages that are accustomed to visit this pretty race course in Westchester County. The day was excessively warm, and only late in the afternoon was it tempered by a breeze. But, whatever the drawbacks, some of the races were of sufficient interest to make amends for all slight blemishes. Such a one was the first race—a dash of three-quarters of a mile—which brought out a field of eight horses. It was an exceedingly pretty spectacle, a stubborn contest, fought out between the two leading horses to a head, and fraught with some untoward consequences to backers. The bright line of mingling colors streamed first along the back stretch from the quarter pole, then it closed up and shifted hues with kaleidoscopic effect. Into the home stretch it rushed with winged expedition, whip and spur were vigorously at work, and then the horses rushed under the string with only the length of a head between them. It was a passing flash of green and blue, but the green was leading, and so the victory went to the smart filly Duchess, which, by the way, brought her backers $44 20 in the mutual pools. The antagonist which ran her so close was Egypt, which carried 23 pounds more than the fleet youngster of Leamington descent. But the favorite, the presumedly invincible Yorkshire Lass, which had been backed at almost even sums to beat the field, was only fourth, and so there were some wry faces when the race was done. A capital race, too, was the first of the mile heats, in which, to the surprise of everybody, Hattie F. held her own with the favorite Partnership. It was a brilliant contest. The horse came up stride after stride under whip and spur, but the mare was not touched until within a few paces of the line, but then she had nothing to give in response to the summons, and her strongly-going antagonist all but caught her. So his backers held by him, and he rewarded their confidence by winning the succeeding heats "hard held," as the turf people phrase it. The heat s in the hurdle race were also terribly close, but they were nevertheless held safe by Mr. Lorrence's Risk, which had very properly the confidence of the betting community. The judges were: Gen. Van Fleet, Mr. John S. Heckscher, Col. S. Fellows, and Mr. F. G. K. Lawrence. Messrs. Ellis and John Hoey, Jr., were the distance judges; Mr. D. D. Withers and Judge Munson were the timers, and Mr. William M. Conner officiated, as heretofore, in the capacity of starter. The following are the details of the several contests:

THE THREE-QUARTERS DASH.

The first race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, open to horses of all ages and with maiden allowances, maidens of 3 years receiving an allowance of 4 pounds, 4 years old 7 pounds, and 5 years and upward 12 pounds. The race was for a purse of $200, $150 going to the first horse and $50 to the second. The starters were J. G. Bethune's b. g. Dalgaisan, 4 years, 108 pounds, (Hennessy;) W. R. Babcock's ch. h. Egypt, aged, 122 pounds, (Waller;) M. Byrnes' ch. c. King Bee, 4 years, 111 pounds, (Fisher;) J. R. Gibney's ch. f. Indianola, 3 years, 99 pounds, (Woods;) J. H. Racey's br. c. Leamington 2d, 4 years, 118 pounds, (Scott;) G. Longstaff's b. m. Yorkshire Lass, 4 years, 113 pounds, (Mathews;) R. L. Gorman's br. f. Duchess, 3 years, 99 pounds, (Sayre;) R. Shea's br. g. Cyril, 4 years, 115 pounds, (McCormack.) In the betting Yorkshire Lass was made a strong favorite, which was only a fitting tribute to the mare's previous prowess on the Monmouth Park Course. In such strong esteem was she held that she odd against all the other horses in the field with only a single disadvantage. The odds on the field against her were $34 to $30, and $35 to $23, but, in an exceptional case, she sold even over the field. In one instance, in which all or nearly all the horses were sold, the rates were: Yorkshire Lass, $25; Egypt, $14; Duchess, $7; Dalgaisan, $7; Indianola, $5; the field, $9. The horses were started from the quarter pole, and Mr. Conner had to try several times before he could get them away on even terms. The start, when effected, was a very good one, Leamington, Duchess, Yorkshire Lass, and Cyril showing most prominently. They were down the back stretch, and Cyril showed a sulky temper, and all the other horses shot away from him, the green color of Duchess coming out to the front as they reached the half-mile pole. Close after her was Leamington 2d, with the red and blue hoop of the favorite not far behind. At the back turn the lightly weighted filly was still in the front place, and the favorite had run up to second position. Meanwhile, Egypt and King Bee were coming up through their horses, and as they turned into the home-stretch the former was third. Once fairly on the straight for home, the jockeys put their horses to their best, and Egypt, past the favorite, challenged the Duchess, and ran up within a head of her. He took some of the whip, however, before gaining the position, and the filly, staying longer, ran under the line, winning by a head. King Bee passed Yorkshire Lass and was two lengths behind Egypt; Yorkshire Lass was fourth, Leamington 2d fifth, Dalgaisan sixth, and Indianola seventh, Cyril coming in a long way behind. Time—1:16.

THE MILE-HEATS RACE.

The second race was run in mile heats, and was open to horses of all ages, with maiden allowances as in the previous contest. It was for a purse of $350, of which $275 went to the first horse and $75 to the second. The entries were: W. R. Babcock's b. c. Woodland, 4 years, 118 pounds, (Waller;) J. G. Bethune's b. g. Burgoo, aged, 121 pounds, (Gaffney;) J. Bevins' ch. f. Hattie F., 4 years, 113 pounds, (Hennessy;) G. Longstaff's br. h. Partnership, aged, 124 pounds, (Barbee.) In the betting Partnership was made the favorite, selling at $60 to Burgoo's $41, Hattie F.'s $25, and Woodland's $15.

The start for the first heat was promptly and satisfactorily effected from opposite the grand stand. Burgoo was soonest in motion, and jumped at once into front place, with Hattie second, Partnership third, and Woodland last. This order was maintained to the quarter-pole, down the back stretch, and to the half-mile pole, the only noticeable effect being that the pace was telling upon Woodland. Hattie F. came up on the inside as they entered the home stretch, with Partnership close after her, under pressure of the whip. The horse, however, held out gamely, and, although Hattie only received the whip for the first time in the few last strides, it was clear that had they much further to go, she must have succumbed to Partnership. As it was she passed under the line half a length ahead, Partnership having a similar lead of Burgoo. Woodland was distanced. Time—1:47½.

Partnership's defeat in the first heat did not affect him in popular favor, and in the second he sold higher than both Hattie F. and Burgoo combined. Nor did the horse fail to justify this confidence. Once the horses were set going, Burgoo again rushed to the front with the apparent intention of making the running. This time Partnership followed close after him, and Hattie F., who was a good deal subdued by her first heat, lay off behind. There was no change in these positions until they came to the back turn, when Partnership closed with Burgoo. In the home stretch the latter, although the stronger, Burgoo was hard whipped he could never reach the favorite, which won in a canter by a length. Hattie F. was two lengths behind Burgoo. Time—1:48¾.

For the final heat, Partnership sold at $60 to $10 over Hattie F. Partnership took the lead at the start, completely outpaced the mare, and could have distanced her if there were any need for such a performance. He cantered in a winner in 1:55¼.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The third was a hurdle race over four hurdles, and was run in mile heats, the first horse receiving $275 and the second $75. The entries were J. McGuire & Brother's ch. h. New-York, 5 years, 152 pounds, (Nolan;) Dr. Lynch's gr. h. Derby, 5 years, 152 pounds (Gaffeney;) J. G. K. Laurence's r. h. Risk, 5 years, 152 pounds (Sutcliffe.)

The horses were dispatched to a splendid start, and reached the first hurdle together, which, however, they succeeded in knocking down. They then quickened their pace, and as they reached the second hurdle at the beginning of the back stretch, New-York was leading, with Risk second, and Derby three lengths behind. The hurdle was well cleared, and the pace still continuing, Risk drew up to New-York, and both cleared the third hurdle together. Derby had also closed up at this point, and was only a length behind Risk and New-York. All were on perfectly even terms as they went over the last hurdle, but coming up the home stretch Risk showed the best pace, and went by the stand leading by a length. Derby was second, two lengths ahead of New-York. The race was made in the excellent time of 1:55.

In the next heat Risk made the running and cleared the first hurdle in advance. Derby, however, went up to him in the back stretch. They were together across the second hurdle, but Derby led over the third. Coming into the home stretch Risk again came up, and they went over the last hurdle together. Coming up on the flat Risk showed the most speed, and won cleverly in 1:54¾. New-York was beaten off. This ended the day's sport.

In future the races will not begin until 2:30 o'clock, the object being, if possible, to secure a larger attendance.

POOL-SELLING ON TO-DAY'S RACES.

The pool-selling at the West End Hotel last evening was very lively, at the following rates:

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

Egypt	$100	Cyrill	$30
Shylock	80	The Field, (Love Chase and Dalgaisan	20
King Bee	30		

MILE HEATS FOR 3-YEAR-OLDS.

Aunt Betsey	$150	The Field, (Indianola	
Auburn	100	and Dick Sassoer)	$20
Brasmer	40		

HALF-MILE—FOR 2-YEAR-OLDS.

Baywood colt	$50	King Ernest colt	$40
Narragansett colt	40		

HURDLE RACE—TWO MILES.

Deadhead	$100	New-York	$20
Resolute	60	Bencher	10
Derby	40		

TO-DAY'S RACING AT SARATOGA.

AN EXCELLENT LOT OF ENTRIES—FOUR RACES TO TAKE PLACE—A STEEPLE-CHASE FOR THE LADIES—THE BETTING.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The programme for to-morrow is so excellent that, with the great crowd of people here, it cannot fail to draw to the race-course a vast number of spectators. There are four events, beginning with a purse of $300 for 3-year olds. Winners at Saratoga this year are excluded, and the weights are 10 pounds below the scale. The distance is a mile and an eighth, and the seven entries are: Bowie's Catacsay, the sister to Catesby, 103 pounds; Medinger's Wash Booth, 108 pounds; Lawler's Bombardier, 108 pounds; Rice & Bethune's Dr. Livingstone, 105 pounds; McDaniel's St. James, 108 pounds; Dwyer Brothers' Vermont, 108 pounds, and Doswell's Bushwhacker, 105 pounds. The second event is a free handicap for all ages, of a mile and a quarter, for a purse of $350, of which $50 goes to the second horse. Four have accepted the weights, and include Hasbrook's Bertram, 4 years, 114 pounds; Dixon & Wimmer's Courier, 4 years, 112 pounds; Hart's Clemmie G., 4 years, 105 pounds, and McDaniel's Lady Salyers, 3 years, 90 pounds. The third race is one of heats of three-quarters of a mile, the winner to be sold at auction, and there are the usual allowances. Four have entered, as follows: Medinger's First Chance, with 98 pounds; McDaniel's Glen Athol filly, 82 pounds; Doswell's Grecian Maid, 96 pounds, and Campbell's Queenston, 98 pounds. The last named is a chestnut gelding, 6 years old, by Admiral, out of Fairy Queen. A handicap steeple-chase of about two and a quarter miles, starting from the east field opposite the three-quarter pole, finishes the day's sport. The entries for this are Waller, Redding, Moonstone, and Doubtful. The betting on these events this afternoon was as follows:

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

Vermont	$25	$35	Dr. Livingstone	$11	$7
Bushwhacker	23	25	Bombardier	11	8
Wash Booth	20	25	Catacsay	6	7
St. James	20	25			

MILE AND A QUARTER.

Courier	$50	$110	Sertram	$42	$60
Glemmie	31	48	Lady Salyers	37	53

THREE-QUARTERS HEATS.

First Chance	$50	$75	Glen Athol filly	$25	$30
Grecian Maid	14	15	Queenston	5	5

STEEPLE CHASE.

Waller	$100	$105	Moonstone	$15	$17
Redding	41	55	Doubtful	11	11

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL PARLIAMENT.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 28.—This has been known as music day. Large crowds visited the park and attended the sessions of the Sunday-school Parliament. The first hour of the morning session was devoted to memorial services for the late P. P. Bliss. O. P. Presbrey, of Washington, occupied the chair. Addresses were made by Rev. W. F. Crafts, W. F. Sherwin, George C. Stebbins, and Rev. T. Bowman Stephenson, of England. At 11 o'clock Dr. Eben Tourjee, of Boston, gave a lecture on "Sacred Music." At 2 in the afternoon a grand concert was held in the Tabernacle, conducted by Prof. W. F. Sherwin. The Clayton Band was present. Solos were sung by G. C. Stebbins, Rev J. Bowman Stephenson and W. F. Sherwin. Duets were sung by Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins. The congregational signing was considered very fine. At 5 o'clock James Hughes, of Toronto, gave a Normal class exercise on reviews. At 7:30 Dr. Eben Tourjee conducted a praise service in the Tabernacle. At 8 o'clock, Rev. C. H. Payne, D. D., President of the Ohio Wesleyan University, lectured on "Daniel." At 9 o'clock, Rev. J. S. Ostrander gave a stereoptican exhibition of Bible-land views.

THE TENNESSEE ILLICIT DISTILLERS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 28.—For several years the revenue officers have had great trouble in trying to break up illicit distilling in Henry County, Tenn., and in many instances the officers have been confronted with armed bodies of men and forced to leave. Last Saturday the better portion of the citizens there, after consulting with the Revenue Collector and other officials, gave a grand barbecue at a point 15 miles north of Paris, to which all the "moonshiners" were invited, and also United States Senator Harris, Representative Atkins, Collector Patterson, and Marshal Waldron. Senator Harris made a speech to the "moonshiners," showing them the disgrace brought upon the State by their course, and said that vigorous measures would be enforced to put a stop to their illicit work. Finally, an agreement was made that all of them would come into Paris within two weeks, surrender their stills, &c., and give bonds for their appearance at the next term of the United States Court.

MINIATURE YACHTING ON THE HUDSON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Some excitement was created here to-day by the racing of the miniature yachts. There were 90 entries, among which were several from Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The course was directly across the river from Newburg to the Fishkill shore, a distance of one mile. Among the entries were 10 catamarans. The prizes were five in number, four for the yachts and one for catamarans. The regatta was set down for yesterday, and a start was made, but the wind died out and it had to be postponed until to-day. To-day there were 35 starters, and the scow-modeled craft Thomas was an easy winner in 30 minutes. She started behind, but quickly overhauled those who got off first, passed them all, and resolved the opposite shore a long distance ahead. The Ripple, Lurella, and Hattie B. had a very pretty race across the bay. The Hattie B. is a perfect model of the fast sloop yacht Wm. R. Brown, of this city. The Ripple took second prize, Lurella third, and Hattie B. fourth. The Susie L. took the prize for the catamarans. The tide was ebb, and a light breeze came from the south-west. Never before were there so many little crafts seen in the bay here.

TROTTING AT PARKER CITY, PENN.

PARKER CITY, Penn., Aug. 28.—To-day's races were largely attended, and proved a success. The first was a three-minute race, with eight starters, and was won by Maggie Elliot in three straight heats. Time—2:36; 2:37; 2:33½. The second race was for horses of the 2:33 class. Six started. The race was undecided. Sleepy Tom took the first heat in 2:33. Beulah the second and third heats in 2:33 and 2:34, and Frank Miller the fourth heat in 2:36½. To-morrow's races consist of the 2:37 and 2:26 classes.

A FIVE-MILE SCULLING MATCH.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 28.—Articles of agreement between Evan Morris, the champion, and Pat Luther, for a five-mile scull race for the championship and $2,000, were signed last night. They differ from the Morris-Scharff articles only in the course named and the provision that each contestant shall turn his own buoy. Oct. 13 is named as the date of the race, and the Hulton course, on the Allegheny River, 12 miles above the city, as the place.

THE POPE'S STOCKINGS.

Among the many pilgrims who have of late visited Rome was an old French lady, who undertook the pilgrimage, according to an Italian paper, under circumstances of no ordinary interest. She had for some time suffered from an affection of the leg of so serious a nature that, acting under the advice of eminent physicians, she at last consented to have the limb amputated as the only chance of restoration to health. On the day, however, before that on which the operation was to take place one of her friends persuaded her to defer it until she had tried the effect of a stocking in his possession that had been worn by the Pope, and which he asserted would infallibly cure her. She accordingly put on the stocking, and, to her surprise and delight, at the end of a few days was able to walk about as thoroughly cured as though she had never labored under any infirmity. Having made a vow that if the remedy proved successful she would perform a pilgrimage to Rome, she lost no time in redeeming this pledge; and on being ushered into the presence of the Pope prostrated herself with emotion before his Holiness, enthusiastically thanking him for the benefit she had derived from the use of his stocking. After hearing her story the Pope coldly replied, "You are most fortunate. One of my stockings has healed you and restored you a leg. As for myself I put two of them on each morning, yet I am not able to walk or even stand upright on my legs, and am obliged," he added bitterly, "to be wheeled about in a chair."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE GARBAGE WAR.

SHORE INSPECTOR FERGUSON GETTING DESPERATE—HE ASKS FOR A STEAMER AND A FORCE OF POLICEMEN TO ARREST THE OFFENDERS—THE REQUEST TO BE ACTED UPON TO-DAY.

A meeting of the Garbage Committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon in the Board-room of the Kings County Court-house, to confer with Shore Inspector Ferguson in regard to the means necessary to enforce the decision of the court to restrain the Police Commissioners of New-York from passing the Narrows with their garbage scows without a permit from the Shore Inspector. Supervisors Gubner and Curran only were present, they being the only members of the committee now in town. While the committee was in consultation a dispatch was received informing them that the scows, loaded with their disgusting freight, were at the Bay Ridge Dock, at 1 o'clock, ready to proceed outward at once. Shore Inspector Ferguson stated that the New-York Commissioners had not even asked for any permit from him, and were therefore in contempt of court, and asked the committee to authorize him to procure a steam-boat and follow them down the Bay with a Police force, which would be furnished by the Brooklyn authorities. He said, however, that he was afraid if was too late to do anything then. The members of the committee present favored the plan, and it is probable that it will be adopted hereafter. Supervisor Gubner said that the loss to the Long Island fishermen by the outrageous practice of the New-York Commissioners had not been less than $100,000, and that immense quantities of fish, oysters, and clams had been poisoned, and could be picked up dead along the shore at any time. Supervisor Curran said that he supposed the trouble was due to the desire of the contractors to make all the money they could. By taking advantage of the outgoing tide, they were able to convey a large fleet of scows down the Bay, when if they took them down when the tide was running up so as to dump them on an ebb tide it would require the employment of more steam tugs, involve an increased expenditure of money, and thus diminish their profits. There not being a quorum of the committee present, final action on the Shore Inspector's requisition for a steamer was deferred. Application was subsequently made to the Brooklyn Police Commissioners for a detail of policemen to carry out the proposed raid on the garbage men, and the Commissioners will hold a meeting to-day to take action in the matter.

THE PLATTDEUTSCHE FESTIVAL.

A GOLDEN WEDDING CELEBRATED AFTER THE OLD DUTCH STYLE—GAMES AND ATHLETIC SPORTS—A GREAT CROWD IN ATTENDANCE.

About 15,000 persons attended the festival of the Plattdeutsche Volksfest at Schutzen Park, Union Hill, yesterday. From an early hour in the forenoon, gaily decorated wagons freighted with pleasure seekers passed over the various roads leading from the Hoboken Ferry to the park. Standing room in the street cars was at a premium, and even hackmen were employed at exorbitant rates to transport people to the grounds. The chief feature of the exercises yesterday, the third day of the festival, was an interesting representation of a Dutch golden wedding, in which Mr. Langenhop, a cabinet maker of this City, and his wife personated the aged couple. The wedding procession formed at noon at the headquarters of the association, No. 165 Bowery, and passed through that thoroughfare to Union-square; thence by way of Broadway to Barclay-Street Ferry. The Governor's Island Band led in a chariot drawn by six beautifully caparisoned horses. Next came six barouches

THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVES.

STEAM ON AMERICAN RAILROADS.

INTRODUCTION OF LOCOMOTIVES BUILT IN THIS COUNTRY—LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF A NEW ROAD—PETER COOPER'S RACE IN MARYLAND—THE "BEST FRIEND OF SOUTH CAROLINA"—THE PIONEER PASSENGER TRAIN OF NEW-YORK STATE—INTERESTING RAILROAD INCIDENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 27, 1877.

The sketch of "The First Locomotive," printed in THE TIMES of the 9th inst., has given occasion for the production by several newspapers of much "information" in regard to other early experiments with steam as a motive power on railroads in this country. A Philadelphia journal prints a statement that the first locomotive built in America, for effective use, was made by Tyler & Baldwin, of that city, in 1832, and was run on the Germantown and Norristown Railroad that same year. An Albany paper insists that an English locomotive, called the "John Bull," made the first trip in America, with passenger cars, in 1831, on the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, between Albany and Schenectady. When such ignorance of important historical facts exists in circles whose members are generally supposed to know where of they speak, and when the result of such lack of information is the giving to the public statements upon which future records of railroad history may be based, it would seem to be time to note the fact, and to counteract the consequences by narrating, from unimpeachable testimony, the authentic history of the introduction of American-built locomotives on American railways.

First, then, let it be known that the venerable Peter Cooper, of New-York City, in 1829 constructed the first locomotive in America, and it was run on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1830. Secondly, the first practical use of locomotives in this country was made by the South Carolina Railroad in 1830—which railroad was the first in the world constructed with a special view to the use of steam. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was the first one of any extent projected in the United States, a meeting being held to discuss its feasibility on the 12th of February, 1827. A charter to construct a road to connect the waters of the East with those of the West was obtained in April following, and ground was broken in Baltimore on the 4th of July, 1828. Charles Carroll, "of Carrollton," laid the corner-stone, he being then over 90 years of age. "I consider this act," he said on the occasion, "second in importance only to my signing of the Declaration of Independence, if even it be second to that." The road was constructed for the use of horse-power, and when the question of the efficacy of steam-power was raised, a few miles of the road then being completed, it was held that a locomotive could not be used on account of the many sharp curves. The theory was then that a road must be constructed in a straight line or it would be impossible for a locomotive to maintain itself on the rails. Among the individuals who did subscribe to this theory was Peter Cooper, who had acquired considerable property in the vicinity of Baltimore, which the success of the railroad would advantageously affect. On the 24th of May, 1830, the railroad was opened between Baltimore and Ellicott's Mills. The wagons were first rough box cars, and these were improved to a vehicle resembling a stage coach. They ran in what were called "brigades," and were drawn by horses. Some months after the road was opened Ross Winans constructed and placed upon it the first eight-wheeled truck-car. Mr. Winans' inventive genius contrived, at this early day, many of the invaluable fixtures about the running gear of railway rolling stock which are in use to-day. Among the improved modes of motion adopted previous to the introduction of steam on the road was a machine fitted up with an endless, slatted belt, upon which a horse walked, as in the horse-power of certain thrashing-machines. From this motion was given to the wheels. The first railroad "smash-up" on record in this country was caused by this machine. The trial trip was being made. Several of the leading newspaper men and politicians of that day were passengers on the train. When near Ellicott's Mills the novel engine, having attained a speed of some eight miles an hour, came into collision with a cow that had strayed on the track. The cars were tumbled down the embankment, and the horse was killed. The passengers escaped with slight injuries, but the thrashing-machine locomotive was condemned at once. The sudden failure of this contrivance did not deter Mr. Evan Thomas, a Welsh inventor, from offering a still more novel "mode of motion." This was the sailing-car, a basket-shaped vehicle, set on four large wheels. A mast rose from the centre of the car, to which was attached a large sail. If the wind was strong, and in the right direction, the car would go. If it was calm it would haul a good load at a fair rate of speed; but head winds made it useless, and it was soon discarded.

As stated, the land Mr. Cooper had purchased in Baltimore depended for its value entirely on the success of the railroad, and when leading stockholders in the company became discouraged at the generally accepted opinion that the road was too crooked to admit of the use of steam-power upon it, and talked of disposing of their stock, Mr. Cooper determined to test the correctness of the theory he held, that a locomotive could run as well around curves as on a straight line. He had a locomotive built to experiment with. The boiler was the first tubular boiler ever made, gun-barrels being used for the tubes they suggested. It was vertical, about 6 feet high, furnace and all, and not more than 18 or 20 inches in diameter. The cylinder stroke was 14½ inches, the cylinder being 3¼ inches in diameter. The machinery was supported by a frame resembling a show-case of to-day, with the glass left out. There were four wheels 2½ feet in diameter. The fuel was anthracite coal, which was just then coming into use. The boiler was so small that to maintain a sufficient quantity of steam artificial draft was necessary. This Mr. Cooper supplied by means of a fan, which was worked by the running apparatus of the machine. Motion was communicated by wheel and pinion gearing. The engine was called the "Tom Thumb." With this machine Mr. Cooper experimented in 1829, but it did not work to his satisfaction, and he made such alterations that he felt warranted in making a public trial trip with it, which he did Aug. 28, 1830. He ran it the round trip between Baltimore and Ellicott's Mills, 26 miles, pulling four and a half tons, at an average speed of 12 miles an hour, turning some of the sharpest curves at 15 miles an hour. The engine weighed only a ton, and it was of but one-horse power. Although it was nothing more than a toy, it demonstrated the all-important fact that the Baltimore and Ohio Railway was adapted to the use of steam, a fact which the company was not slow to act upon.

The return trip of Mr. Cooper's locomotive was attended with an amusing incident, which neutralized somewhat the triumph of the day. Stockton & Stokes, the great stage proprietors of ante-railroad days, determined to test the speed and endurance of one of their coach horses with that of the "Tom Thumb." They hitched a large gray horse to one of the Baltimore and Ohio cars, and drove out of Baltimore several miles on the second track—for the company had laid down two—to meet the excursion train. They started back with it, and the horse for a time led the engine. Mr. Cooper was himself the engineer, and he put on all the steam his novel machine would bear. He caught and passed the horse amid the shouts of the excursionists in the car he was hauling. His victory was brief, however, for the machinery working the blowing apparatus of his furnace became disarranged, and before he could again get it in order, the gray horse came up and passed him, and got so great a start that it could not be overtaken, and was driven into Baltimore several minutes ahead of Mr. Cooper and "Tom Thumb." The next year after the experiment of Mr. Cooper, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad adopted the use of locomotives on their road, the first practical engine being built by Phineas Davis, of York, Penn.

The South Carolina Railroad Company was organized on the 12th of May, 1828. Horatio Allen was appointed Chief Engineer of the projected road. The enterprise had been talked of for nearly two years, and it was a gigantic one for that day, being the connecting of Charleston with Hamburg, in the western part of the State, a distance of nearly 140 miles. Mr. Allen unconditionally recommended and advocated that the road should be constructed for the use of steam locomotives. The Board of Directors of the road in January, 1830, unanimously adopted the views of Mr. Allen, and it was resolved that steam only should be used on the South Carolina Railroad, which action gives it the grand distinction of being the first passenger and freight railroad in the world that was intended from the beginning for the use of locomotives. Among those who went to England in 1829 to witness the experiment of George Stephenson with his locomotive on the new Liverpool and Manchester Railroad, was E. L. Miller, Esq., of Charleston. He was so well satisfied with the workings of steam that in 1830 he contracted for the construction of a locomotive to be used on the South Carolina Railroad. This locomotive was built in the West Point Foundry, in Beach-street, New-York. It weighed 4½ tons, was called "The Best Friend of Charleston," and was the pioneer of all American-built locomotives for actual use. It was constructed under the direction of Mr. David Matthew, who had charge of the foundry. The locomotive had four wheels, each 4½ feet in diameter. The boiler was vertical, and was located where the cab is in the locomotives of to-day. The cylinders were in the forepart of the engine, the engineer standing between them. It was transported from New-York in the ship Niagara, in October, 1830. It was put together by Julius D. Petsch, foreman of the shops of Dotterer & Eason, of Charleston, assisted by N. W. Darrell, who was placed in charge of the locomotive when it was ready to run, thus becoming the first practical American engineer. After several experimental trips the engine was put on the road for use in December, 1830. The following June "The Best Friend of Charleston" exploded, through the ignorance of a negro fireman, who sat on the safety valve until the pressure of steam became too great for the boiler to bear. The negro was scalded to death. This was, doubtless, the first locomotive boiler explosion on record, and the second known fatal accident on a railroad. Pending repairs to the locomotive another one, called "The West Point," was ordered from New-York. After the "Best Friend" was repaired it was named "The Phœnix." The "West Point" was made after drafts by Horatio Allen, who, in 1831, introduced the first sight-wheeled locomotive, which was also run upon the South Carolina Railroad. Nicholas W. Darrell, the original American engineer, died in Charleston in 1869.

The Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, between Albany and Schenectady, was the work of the pioneer incorporated railroad company in America, the charter being dated April 17, 1826. The road was a short one, and was not completed until 1831. Upon it the third American locomotive was run, and, consequently, the statement that the first passenger train ever drawn by steam in America was drawn by an English locomotive, on the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, in 1831, is not altogether in accordance with the facts. John B. Jervis was the Chief Engineer of the Mohawk Road, and under his direction the West Point Foundry constructed a locomotive called "The DeWitt Clinton," which was finished on the 20th of June, 1831, and taken to Albany by David Matthews. This locomotive, in appearance, was the nearest approach yet made to those now in use. It weighed 3½ tons, and could run 30 miles an hour. Several trial trips were made with it, but on the 9th of August, 1831, it drew the pioneer passenger train of New-York State. There were three of the old-fashioned coaches, besides some rough cars, in the train. Among the passengers were Thurlow Weed, Ex-Gov. Yates, "Billy" Winne, (penny postman,) Erastus Corning, Mayor Meigs, and other prominent men of the day. David Matthew was the engineer, and J. T. Clark, Master of Transportation of the road, acted as conductor. The signal to start was given by him on a tin horn. As the cars were coupled together by chains, when the slack was taken up by the starting ahead of the engine the passengers were jerked out of their seats. To remedy this the train was stopped and the chain being drawn taut, a fence rail was placed from the front of one car to the rear of another, thus preventing them from getting nearer together, and the chain from becoming slack. William H. Brown, an artist possessing a rare talent for cutting pictures in silhouette, cut a representation of this train and its passengers on its return to Albany, preserving the likenesses of the latter with great fidelity. This picture he subsequently presented to the Connecticut Historical Society. From it various lithographic copies have been made, but the historical information accompanying these copies as to what the pictures were made to represent has been so far from the truth that the wide sale they have attained should be a source of much regret. It was from one of these copies, no doubt, that the Albany paper obtained its veracious item of railroad history.

A short time after the DeWitt Clinton made its trip over the Mohawk and Hudson Road the company received a locomotive from England. It was called the "Robert Fulton." It did not work as well as the American engine. John B. Jervis, however, was not fully satisfied with the working of either, and in the Fall of 1831 he planned a locomotive with the truck on the front end of the boiler, to assist in bearing its weight, and leading around curves, like the fore wheels of a wagon. The locomotive was built at the West Point Foundry, and was used a long time on the road. This truck contrivance was never patented, and its value is attested by the fact that it is in use on all locomotives throughout the world to-day. "Old Ironsides," "the first effective locomotive" to which the well-informed Philadelphia paper refers as having run on the Germantown and Morristown Railroad in 1832, deserves a word of mention. It was made by Mr. Rufus Tyler, in Lodge Alley, Philadelphia, who seems not to have heard of the "Stonebridge Lion," which ran at Honesdale, Penn., Aug. 8, 1829; of Peter Cooper's "Tom Thumb," nor of the successful locomotives built by the West Point Foundry Company in 1830 and 1831. Mr. Tyler's locomotive was put on the track at Ninth and Green streets, Philadelphia, some time in 1832. It ran a mile in an hour! The wheels were so light to draw the tender, and it was placed in front, which prevented the wheels from leaving the track. Steam was generated fast enough to keep the locomotive going only for a short time, when the parties riding upon it would get off, push the engine until it got up some speed, and then jump on and ride, until they reached Germantown. They were making the return trip in the same way, when the water froze up, and the passengers had to build a fire under it to thaw it out. After several hours of effort the "first effective locomotive" was returned to Philadelphia.

Some months after Peter Cooper made his successful experiment with his "Tom Thumb" locomotive, the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad—which has now grown to be the important Northern Central—imported a locomotive from England. It was a very handsome machine, but its construction was such that it would not run successfully on the roads, and it was altered to suit the conditions required.

THE LAND OF ROSES.

It is probably not generally known that the region in which Gen. Gourkho has been lately operating with his Cossacks, is the land whence by far the greatest quantity of attar of roses comes to Western Europe. Kasanlik, the name of which has so often figured during the past fortnight as a point of strategical importance, is also the centre of one of the most remarkable species of horticulture, or rather agriculture, to be found in the whole world. Around it, or near it, are the districts of Cripan, Giopca, Karadshah-Dagh, Kojun-Tepe, Yeni-Saghra, all of which are devoted to this peculiar husbandry. The Mussulman tradition assigns the origin of the rose to the night of Mahammed's journey to heaven. The white roses sprang from the drops of sweat which fell from the blessed forehead of the prophet himself in the toilsome ascent; the sweat of Borak, the miraculous animal he rode, gave birth to the yellow ones; while the celestial drops which fell from Gabriel were the source of the red rose. The appearance of the neighborhood of Kasanlik would favor a supposition that the heavenward journey must have sorely tried the Archangel; and Count Von Moltke, who was well acquainted with Bulgaria and the Balkans, has styled the Valley of the Tundja "the Cashmere of Europe, the Turkish Gulistan, the land of roses." Roses are not grown there in isolated patches in gardens, but in fields and lots, and the trees were no better than potato-vines. It would be difficult to imagine anything more charming than the appearance of those rose fields; and any painter who should attempt to reproduce this picture would assuredly be charged with exaggeration. But it would be impossible to catch the infinite alternations of color both among the roses themselves and the green leaves of the shrubs. Hundreds of millions of rose-leaves strew the ground, and are useless for the chief object in view. It is calculated that about one-fourth of the leaves are lost in this way; perhaps as much more either fall to come to the requisite perfection or are unavoidably wasted. The entire produce of the Tekne, or region, of which Kasanlik is the centre, is estimated at between 800 and 900 kilogrammes (from 195 to 220 imperial gallons) of rose-oil. The wealth of water in the valley is prodigious; springs are not only numerous, but most abundant in yield. There is a general system of irrigation which, remembering that the country is Bulgaria and not Lombardy, is admirable. The whole valley was a picture of prosperity, the result of natural fertility carefully tended by human industry. Where roses are not cultivated, heavy crops of maize are gathered, and along the slopes and down by the waterside are numerous herds and flocks. Kasanlik itself is a town of 10,000 inhabitants, and is surrounded by magnificent walnut woods, which also are a source of commercial industry. Von Moltke speaks of the situation as one of the rarest beauty. Many of the trees, he says, cover an extent of 100 feet with their spreading branches, while countless wild pigeons fill the woods with their cooing. The murmuring or the rush of waters is heard in every direction; the sky itself presents perpetually changing aspects by reason of the neighboring mountains, while the deliciously fresh air is redolent with delicate perfume. About 25 miles to the southeast of Kasanlik, and divided from the Tundja Valley by a range of hills, is Eski-Sadhra, a town of 18,000 inhabitants, also a notable industrial centre, the best silk and the finest wheat in Turkey being produced in the surrounding district. With such diligent husbandmen, a moderately fair Government would soon make the whole of Southern Bulgaria the richest and most productive country in Europe. The campaign of which these beautiful and fertile valleys are now the theatre, will have probably ruined the rose culture, at least for many a year.

ARMY OFFICERS' DISPATCHES.

WHY THEY ARE SIGNED BY THEIR SURNAMES ONLY.

The St. Louis *Republican*, to stop some carping criticisms, calls to mind the following order, issued from the War Department in 1875:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1875.

GENERAL ORDER No. 88.—The following circular, issued June 16, 1875, from the Head-quarters Division of the Pacific, is, on the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, adopted as the rule for the Army: While General Order No. 75, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, directs disbursing officers to refuse payment on telegraph communications which appear to have been sent on private business, and on communications which there was no necessity to send by telegraph, there is yet forced upon the Government great and unnecessary expense arising from the number of needless words used in telegraphic communications. An examination of a number of telegrams received at these head-quarters containing over 75 words shows that one-half, and, in some cases, one-third the number of words would have conveyed the information. It is necessary to effect economy in this matter, and officers in this division, before sending off dispatches, particularly when they contain more than 25 words, will carefully strike out every word not important to the sense of the communication. The words *if, of, a,* and *the* can nearly always be omitted. As it generally requires fewer words to address the office than the officer, and as a dispatch thus addressed will more certainly reach its destination and be received without doubt as to its official character, this practice is enjoined, and officers at division and department head-quarters and at posts will be addressed after the following manner:

Adjutant-General, Division Pacific, San Francisco.
Chief Quartermaster, Department California, San Francisco.
Commanding Officer, Camp Halleck, Nevada.
Adjutant, Presidio, California.

In signing a telegram, the last name of an officer and the designation of his command or office are sufficient to make it authentic, as:

Kantz, Commanding Dept.
Taylor, Paymaster.
Forbush, Post Adjutant.
Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Chandler, Quartermaster.
Haskill, Commanding Detachment.
By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

MORE ABOUT CAPT. CRAPO'S VOYAGE.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury* publishes a letter from Capt Crapo and some extracts from a little volume which has been published in England, in which the Captain "spins his yarn," giving details of his experience in crossing the Atlantic in a 20-foot boat. He says he has crossed the "big drink" 21 times, that he is not a Captain except of the New-Bedford, never having risen above first mate. He undertook this last venture from a desire to outdo everything previously recorded in the way of crossing the ocean in a small boat. His wife accompanied him because she could not consent to his going alone. The passage was a good deal rougher than he had anticipated; it was like a bad Winter passage, and had it not succeeded in getting from passing vessels fresh meat, bread, and water their fate would have been sealed before they reached England, though they had taken a supply of corned meats, fish, and fruit calculated to last through, even if more than ordinarily delayed. The only excitement experienced was on two or three occasions, they found themselves in a school of whales, whose spouting and blustering frightened Mrs. Crapo. In rough weather, sometimes for two or three days at a time, they would lie to attached to a drag or buoy, and on these occasions the Captain got most rest, for when favorable winds prevailed he dared not leave the helm for a moment. In fine weather he never took more than four hours' rest a day. Once he kept at his post 70 hours consecutively without rest. His wife had scarcely a good night's rest during the whole voyage, which occupied 49 days. They spoke a dozen vessels and steam-ships, and were kindly treated by all. Once the rudder was broken off, but with an axe another one was at hand. His wife has now crossed the ocean four times, but will never do the journey again in so small a craft, nor would the Captain, for he declares the task a great deal rougher than he looked for. The schooner-rigged craft was only 3 feet of water, her keel on 13 feet; her total length is barely 20 feet; her tonnage is 1.62, and she is 34 inches deep.

WITCHCRAFT IN ENGLAND.

An old man, aged 86, living at Westdown, near Barnstaple, was charged recently with using certain subtle craft, means, or devices, by palmistry and otherwise, to deceive and impose on certain of her Majesty's subjects. For some time a woman, named Elizabeth Sanders, living at Bishopsnympton, had been ill. Doctors had been of no avail, and on Saturday, Aug. 4, her husband sent for a man named Harper, who is known by the name of the "White Witch," but who calls himself a herbalist. He went to the house of deceased, felt her pulse, and said that he did not know whether he could cure her any good, as he was only a humble instrument in the hands of God. He gave her four or five iron rods in succession, with which she tapped a piece of iron held in the other hand while lying in bed. At the end of the rods were the names of different planets, such as Jupiter and Mercury. Defendant also asked the age of the woman, and the hour she was born, saying he wanted to find out under what planet she was born. He gave her some bitters to take, but she died a few days afterward. The defense was that the rods and pieces of metal was a trade means of using electricity, which the defendant had made many cures, but no explanation was given as to the meaning of the names of the planets. It was proved that the White Witch charged the woman 25 shillings for his services, stayed in the house five hours, and had a glass of rum and some biscuits. Several witnesses were called, who proved having been cured of bad legs and bad arms by the defendant's magic rods when nobody else could help them. The Bench sentenced the old wizard to a month's imprisonment. Notice was given of appeal, and he was bailed out.

THE WRITER'S CRAMP.

A paper read by M. Bouilland before a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences gives an account of his further researches relative to lesions of the brain. In his former communications he demonstrated that the loss of speech was due to a malady of the third circumvolution of the left anterior lobe of that organ. He now goes farther, and asserts that the three faculties which essentially distinguish man from other animals—speech, reading, and writing—are each controlled by separate portions of the brain. In his researches he discovered that the paralysis of one of those functions could exist without the others being affected, and he gives as an example a case in which he was called to a consultation on a young man, whose avocations compelled him to write continually. At first the patient had felt a slight weakness in writing, then a great difficulty, and finally, an absolute loss of the faculty. The result of the closest examination could not detect any defect in the muscles of the arm or hand, the latter retaining all its sensitiveness and power for every other purpose than that of writing, and all his other functions being normal and in good condition. The conclusion arrived at was that the source of the infirmity must not be sought for in the external organs, but in the centre itself of nervous action—the brain. The young man was advised to learn to write with the left hand, which he rapidly succeeded in doing. The defect from which he suffered has long been known as writers' cramp, just as the loss of speech was for centuries termed paralysis of the tongue. Both designations were equally erroneous, both being now attributed to maladies of certain portions of the brain.

ROMAN REMAINS IN PARIS.

A Paris correspondent writes: "An interesting discovery has been made by some workmen who are pulling down the old houses which are to make room for the new boulevard connecting the National Opera-house and the Théâtre Français. In the court-yard of a house in the Rue d'Argenteuil, at a depth of about five feet from the surface, they came upon two skeletons, laid side by side, but placed obliquely. The chest of one of these skeletons was still prominent, and the ribs seemed to be in a good state of preservation. A third skeleton was found at right angles to the two others. At their head and at their feet were several vases and medals, one of which was so much oxydated that the inscriptions upon it were illegible. The other medals, which date from Constantine and his son Crispus, are of bronze, and in an excellent state of preservation. The Constantine medal is 0.6698 of an inch in diameter, with the laureled head of Constantine and the inscription, 'Constantinus Aug.' on one side, while upon the reverse is a star between two globes placed upon a temple, with the inscription, 'Providentia Aug.' The Crispus medal is 0.7092 of an inch in diameter, with the laureled head of Crispus, and the inscription, 'Crispus Nobilic,' while upon the reverse is a globe surmounted by three stars, and placed upon the summit of the façade of a temple, upon which is the inscription, 'Vot.—TS.—XX.' Upon the two sides of the temple are the letters F and B, with the words, 'Beata Tranquillitas.'"

CITY HALL NOTES.

Two additional appointments have been made in the Finance Department—Graham McAdam as clerk in the City Revenue office at a salary of $1,400 per annum, and Daniel M. Donegan, clerk in the Controller's office at a salary of $1,000.

The Madison-Avenue Stage Company, who on Monday made a complaint to the Mayor's Marshal that the Elevated Railroad Company was running an omnibus line through Forty-second-street in violation of the laws of 1857, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, made a second formal complaint yesterday to Mayor Ely in person. The document was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Blatchford will be in the City on the 7th inst., and will sit a few days to hear motions in the United States Circuit and District Courts.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Wandell, Jane McLaughlin, of No. 2 Grand-street, was committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail for kidnapping Annie Costello, aged 5.

Chin Fauk, a Chinese cigar vender at the junction of the Bowery and Division-street, was held yesterday by Commissioner Deuel to await the action of the United States Grand Jury, on the charge of selling cigars without payment of special tax.

Francis, alias Fernando Sebastian, the young Cuban who assaulted Celina Mendez, aged 10, of No. 135 Bleecker-street, on Thursday of last week, was yesterday committed to await the result of his victim's injuries, by Justice Wandell, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Thomas Walker, who so cruelly beat his cousin, Ann Cusick, aged 12, on Saturday evening last, was fined $15 yesterday, in the Court of Special Sessions. In view of the fact that Walker is at present the chief support of the family, and taking into account his previous good character, the court was disposed to be lenient with him.

While on a drunken revel on Monday William Clark met a rough named Joseph Lawlor, with whom he repaired to a saloon at No. 635 Second-avenue, when a quarrel ensued, during which Lawlor hurled a stone at his companion, inflicting a frightful wound under his right eye. At the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court the assailant was committed for trial.

While wandering in the street in an intoxicated condition yesterday, James Fagan committed an unprovoked assault upon a little girl named Ann Phœan, aged 12 years, whom, as she was passing, he felled to the sidewalk with a terrible blow, and then kicked in a most inhuman manner. At the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court he was committed in default of bail to await trial.

At the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday Michael Curray was arraigned on a charge of striking Patrick Smith, of No. 411 East Fifty-ninth-street, with a whisky bottle, inflicting a severe wound on his temple. Curray claimed that Smith had demanded him to play a violin, and upon his refusing had beaten him. On these counter-charges of assault and battery both parties were committed for trial.

Timothy Whalen was arraigned at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday, on a charge of assaulting Edward Teany, an undertaker, of No. 26 West Forty-second-street, on Sunday last, on board a Hunter's Point ferry-boat. It appears that the two had got into a dispute, which ended in Whalen's drawing a revolver and firing at Teany. The aim was fortunately unsteady, and the ball glanced by Teany and entered the body of a horse standing near the disputants. The prisoner was committed for examination.

Some much-needed repairs are being made in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, which has three different times been presented as a nuisance by Grand Juries. The filthy prisoners' pen is being painted and cleaned, but nothing has been done to improve the bad ventilation, which is the source of all the trouble. The prisoners' box in Part II., to which attention was directed by THE TIMES at the commencement of the heated term, continues in the disgraceful condition in which it was previous to the Summer recess.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, before Justices Morgan, Duffy, and Kilbreth, Frank McCabe, grocer, of No. 731 Tenth-avenue, accused Charles H. Fisher, an agent of the Guaranty Mercantile Association, with embezzlement. The complainant stated to the court that Fisher came to him and represented himself as a collector, and said that he would collect all his bills and make a weekly report for one year for $12. McCabe gave him $4 on account and he collected $2, for which he made no return. The court held that as Fisher represented the Guaranty Mercantile Association only as an agent, he could not be held. On this technicality the prisoner was discharged.

A DOG-THIEF HELD FOR TRIAL.

John Murphy, described by the Police as "a pugilistic bummer," at one time owned a very valuable English bull-terrier called Sprite. Sprite was a highly trained canine. He could walk on his two front feet, jump the hoop, and do other curious things. In addition to other accomplishments he had considerable patriotism instilled into his training, for when asked whether he had rather be a rebel or a Union man, and die for his country, he would lie down and feign death, thus showing that he would willingly lay down his life for the Stars and Stripes. Murphy finally had to sell Sprite. Henry Byrne bought him, and went to such trouble to complete his education that Sprite became known as the finest trick dog in the country, and at the late Bench Show in this City took the $20 gold prize. His value was set down at $500. As Sprite's reputation and value increased, Murphy's regret grew greater, and many were the devices he resorted to to repossess himself of the terrier. On last Saturday morning Byrne was promenading the Bowery with Sprite, and the latter was properly collared and muzzled. Murphy saw the dog running along, and coveted him so strongly that he determined to "gobble" him. Watching, his chance he noticed Sprite run around the corner of Houston-street, considerably ahead of his master. Murphy at once picked him up and ran away. When Byrne came up he missed her he missed Sprite, and while eagerly searching for him he was informed by Francis Wacker, a jeweler, of No. 279 Bowery, that Murphy had stolen the dog, and taken him into McSaley's saloon, on the corner of Elizabeth and Houston streets. Securing the services of a policeman, the two went and had the dog-thief arrested. Murphy was taken before Justice Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

CLEVER CAPTURE OF A HORSE THIEF.

On the 10th inst. a tall well dressed man called at the livery stable of Whitfield Van Cott, and ordered a horse and buggy. Van Cott demanded pay in advance, which the stranger refused on the ground that he did not know how long he might want to use the property. "My name is Ferguson," said he; "I board at the New-York Hotel, where you may make any inquiries about me you wish, and if satisfactory send the carriage over in half an hour." Van Cott inquired at the New-York Hotel, and was told by the managers that Mr. Ferguson was a perfect gentleman and responsible. Ferguson accordingly got the horse and carriage, which were worth $1,000. Not returning with it within a reasonable time, Van Cott again went to the hotel and learned that the Ferguson who boarded there was an elderly man who was still there, while the Ferguson who had patronised him was not known there at all. Van Cott then complained at the Central Office, but no one there knew anything about Ferguson. Inspector Walling told him to go to Detective Philip Reilly, of the Thirty-fourth Precinct, who might know him. When Van Cott described his customer to Rielly, the latter exclaimed, "Why, that's Henry Campbell, alias 'English Harry,' of London; I know him. He hangs out at Philadelphia." Rielly was at once sent after him. He found him in Philadelphia on Monday night, arrested him, and brought him to this City. Before making the arrest the detective hunted up the stolen property. He found the buggy for sale at an auction-house, the harness at a saddlery store, and the horse at pasture on a farm 11 miles outside of the city. He seized all the property and brought it home, together with the prisoner. Ferguson was arraigned yesterday morning in Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Wandell, and committed for trial in default of $1,500.

"AFRAID OF THE GANG."

Patrick Dougherty, of No. 32 Thompson-street, an old man, whose frame is bent with age, was the complainant yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions in a case of assault and battery, the defendant being James Thompson. The old man presented a pitiful appearance; both his eyes were blackened, and the marks on his face were conclusive evidence that he had been used roughly. When the case was called, Patrick said he wanted to withdraw the charge, but the court, after inquiring into his reason for so doing, would not permit it. Dougherty, on being asked for an explanation, said, "Well, your Honor, the whole trouble is I'm afraid of my life of the gang." The complainant stated that on last Friday night, while going out of the house to search for his son, he was approached by a gang of loafers, who "hang out" in the vicinity, and James Thompson, who seemed to be the ringleader, dealt him some terrible blows, beating and kicking him in a most brutal manner, for which James was sentenced to spend the next six months in the Penitentiary.

THE BECKER DIVORCE CASE.

Judge Van Brunt, in Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday ordered a reference to Adrian H. Joline of the suit of Mary Becker against Paul Becker. The action is brought for a limited divorce from the defendant, who has put in no answer. The plaintiff, in her complaint, says she was married to the defendant on Feb. 20, 1873, and that since the beginning of 1876 he has treated her in a cruel and inhuman manner. On July 15 and 22, 1876, she says he beat her, and severely injured her face. His entire course of conduct toward her, she says, has been uniformly brutal. She alleges that he has applied abusive epithets to her, and that by his threats he has rendered it unsafe for her to live with him. Since July 23, 1877, she says he has refused to provide for her. They have one child, a boy eight years old.

A SODA-WATER MAN IN TROUBLE.

Henry Pretorius, a gentlemanly appearing, well-dressed man, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Deuel on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit $50 note, purporting to be issued by the Central National Bank of this City, at Ditman's drug store, under the Astor House, on Monday evening. He stated and introduced evidence to show that he is in the soda-water business at Sixth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street; that a gentleman who is in the habit of getting large bills changed at his place of business for purchases amounting to from $1 upward came there recently, accompanied by two ladies, and got the note in question changed in payment for drinks; that he [Pretorius,] shortly after receiving the note, went to Jersey City, met some friends on Bergen Heights, drank freely, and became intoxicated; that, on his way home, he stopped at Ditman's and asked for change for the note, and, immediately, remembering that he wanted some sandal-wood, asked for an ounce of it; that the clerk, not having change, went out to get it, and finding the note was spurious caused his arrest. He strongly asseverated that he was not aware of the character of the note, and the circumstances connected with the case seemed to indicate to the Commissioner's mind that his statement was true. An adjournment was taken until to-morrow, for the purpose of giving him an opportunity of introducing further evidence, he being released on $500 bail in the meantime.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Talmadge vs. Goldsmith.—The verification of the complaint was as follows: "I make an affidavit in fact upon the face, the plaintiff swearing to facts as of his own knowledge which could not possibly have been within his knowledge. I think, therefore, the defendant's motion should be granted, with costs."

Heinke vs. Packer.—Motion granted as to the second clause of answer asked to be stricken out; denied as to the balance.

Eleventh Ward Bank vs. West.—The time to amend not having expired, this motion is premature; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

People &c., vs. The Erie Railway Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. It may be renewed on payment of costs.

Meixar vs. Meixar.—The notice of motion to confirm Referee's report not with proper.

Lloyd vs. Narveson.—Attachment granted bailable in $100.

In the matter of Ayer, as alleged lunatic.—Order granted.

McDonald vs. Sheehy.—Granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Hendiman vs. Schmidt.—Approved.

Morris vs. Rouse.—Motion denied.

Philbrook vs. Orollig.—Bond approved.

Kennedy vs. Foran.—Motion to vacate mechanics' lien granted.

Philbrook vs. Orollig.—Order for leave to file new bond granted.

Samuels vs. Lasserwitch.—Motion denied, with $5 costs to defendant's attorney.

Orders Granted.—Smith vs. Lindo; Belt vs. Watkins; Belt vs. Watkins; Richard vs. Wellington.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Orders of Substitution.—Wood vs. Mulock; TOOMEY vs. Third-Avenue Railroad Company.

Hartman vs. Hall et al.—Order of discontinuance.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Stewart.

Gilman vs. O'Callaghan.—Opinion.

Budd vs. Stiger.—Motion to continue action in name of Executor granted.

Henry vs. Elsen.—Attachment discharged.

Motions Denied Without Costs.—Schmister vs. Schlomsky; Kuhmel vs. Cohen.

Scott vs. Wheat.—Motion granted as per order.

Petition of Rose Bender.—Granted.

Orders Granted.—North vs. Luther; Giles vs. Kiernaw; Dallman vs. Spiegel; State vs. Kafka; Rutherford vs. Otterson; Rohl vs. Ulsheimer; Sweetzer vs. Baxter; Cassiday vs. Dougherty; Welsh vs. Jackson; Andrews vs. Andrews; Paret vs. Hassell; Baunlein vs. Kitner; Casade vs. Lindsay; Duryea vs. Knox; Hilton vs. Harrison; In the matter of Lydia Y. Hyde and Jennie Y. Hyde; Smarr vs. Rose; Bernhardt vs. Sauer; Muller vs. Krauss; Hull vs. Collin; Sizer vs. Wolfe.

Fleming vs. McNiff; Randolph vs. McNiff.—Orders of publication granted.

Sterling vs. The London Printing and Publishing Company.—Henry C. Dennison, Esq., appointed Referee.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
24—Budge vs. Frank.	208—Dolan vs. Ancient Order of Hibernians.
37—Hull vs. Elyas Jr.	209—Doonan vs. Ancient Order of Hibernians.
55—Van Allen vs. Thompson.	210—Furey vs. Ancient Order of Hibernians.
68—Cary vs. Cary.	211—Dolan vs. Ancient Order of Hibernians.
163—Thompson vs. Brown.	213—Grigiulo vs. Verdevan.
195—Byrnes vs. Downing.	
206—Gerraty vs. Ancient Order of Hibernians.	
207—Burke vs. Ancient Order of Hibernians.	

EXPLOITS OF A DRUNKEN POLICEMAN.

Charges were preferred yesterday, at Police Head-quarters, against Patrolman James Flannigan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, for having, while intoxicated on Sunday last, arrested two citizens without cause. When Flannigan was sent on post he was directed to arrest all liquor-dealers found violating the Excise law. He had only been on post a short time when he got drunk and amused himself by swaggering into the stores on his beat and threatening to arrest the proprietors. Finally he made his way into the apartments of Michael Flood, the proprietor of a liquor store at Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue, and arrested Flood while eating supper with his family. He then went into the bird store of a man named Meyer and arrested him for "violating the Excise law." At the station-house the prisoners were discharged and the officer was detained. This model policeman will be plagued on trial next week.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

LONDON, Aug. 28—The annual pamphlet by MESSRS. Barthelmy & Etien

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Dantine, or the Heart of the Sierras—Mr. McKee Rankin, E. T. Ringgold, Vining Bowers, Miss Kitty Blanchard.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—An Side—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Pink Dominos—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Dietz.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Oxygen—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Mighty Dollar—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

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The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day, for the Middle States and New-England, warmer south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, and partly clear weather, with occasional rains.

The Republican State Convention will meet at Rochester four weeks from to-day to nominate candidates for State officers, and "for the transaction of other appropriate business." The call defines the essential bond of Republican electors to be the "support of an honest and economical administration of Federal, State, and municipal affairs," and thereby recognizes the paramount importance of practical questions of government in the campaign. Let the delegates to the Convention be elected because of their competence to deal with such questions, and we are likely to have a ticket which will commend success by deserving it. The campaign in this City will turn upon considerations of honest and economical administration, and it needs only to be kept there to the exclusion of all hypocritical humbug about a "straight Republican" ticket to secure a result that will save the party majority in the interior of the State from being neutralized.

The rumor that the President and Cabinet were considering the possibility of dispensing with the extra session of Congress altogether is "authoritatively" denied by the Associated Press this morning. As we suggested when the report was first circulated, the circumstances which made an extra session necessary have not materially changed, or, in so far as they have changed, render the session more imperatively requisite. The pay of the Army especially, according to the War Department, must be provided for, if possible, by the 15th of November at the latest, and this leaves only a month for organization and the always tedious preliminaries of legislation. The proclamation calling Congress together on the 15th of October will not be revoked.

The reception by the Democratic press of Mr. Roosevelt's letter to the Mayor is some what amusing. Mr. Roosevelt suggested that as laborers were willing to work for 75 cents a day, and as the City had a good deal of work to do, considerations of public policy and of humanity demanded that some special effort should be made to have the work done. Thereupon, one Kelly organ refers Mr. Roosevelt to the experience of the "National Workshops" of M. Louis Blanc and his associates, while another sheet, said to be chiefly owned by Kelly himself, enunciates the startling doctrine that "it is a false and pernicious principle for a municipality to hire men to work for the sake of giving them occupation." Since when has Tammany Hall learned so much wisdom? It is only a year ago since the Kelly organization passed resolutions condemning the action by which the pay of the City laborer was reduced from $2 to $1 60 a day; it was no later than November last that Kelly declared that it was both "unfortunate" and "impolitic" that the City laborer should have been compelled to work at something like market rates, and that both he and his organization had done everything in their power to prevent it. The essential difference between the "socialism" of Mr. Roosevelt and that of Kelly and his gang is that the former represents the honest impulse of a warm-hearted and sympathetic friend of the poor, while the latter is merely one of the tricks by which a coarse and vulgar demagogue attempts to deceive the class whose votes keep him in power, and whose earnings contribute to the support of the political and journalistic bummers who are hired to do his dirty work.

We quite agree with Mr. Roosevelt in considering the Department of Charities and Correction a machine for the manufacture of paupers, but that is quite as much the fault of the labor demagogues who object to the profitable employment of tramps and criminals as of the department itself. We also agree with him in thinking that the City has a great deal of necessary work to do in repairing its streets, which—motives of humanity apart—it would be wise and profitable to have done now. The Mayor did his best to secure the requisite appropriation for that purpose, as did the Commissioner of Public Works. It was inserted in the budget by Controller Green, but it was stricken out by John Kelly, so as to allow "Tom" Dunlap, "Billy" Boyd, "Ed" Gale, and other officials of Tammany Hall to draw extravagant salaries from the City, while at the same time deluding the people with false professions of economy. Tammany Hall has educated the City laborer to look upon steady employment and liberal wages as one of his rights as a citizen; but it has, when it had a chance to serve the laboring men, deliberately preferred the interests of a set of official loafers who fill the high places of its organization. The trouble which it has now to face is of its own making, and it is likely to find in 1877, as in 1875, that even the laborer is shrewd enough to know in politics the difference between frankness and Jesuitical cunning.

The letter of our special correspondent at Bucharest alludes to the low spirits and irritability of the Czar, a cable telegram states that his health is so bad that he has been advised to change his residence to a healthier locality than the headquarters of the Army, and a Berlin rumor credits him with a very earnest desire for peace. There can be little doubt that the Emperor went to war against his will, and there is cumulative testimony to show that he is decidedly tired of it. Still, it would be obviously premature to conclude that the war is likely to end in a patched-up compromise. It is hard to see how Russia can end the contest short of a decisive victory or absolute exhaustion. If we may judge from the obstinacy of the struggle which is being waged for the possession of the Schipka Pass, the first is not likely to be forthcoming this year, and it will need at least another campaign to bring about anything approaching to the latter result.

THE SOUTH AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Amid the chorus of bitter scolding at Mr. Key for his recent speeches, with which the Southern press has been largely filled for the past ten days, it is refreshing to find some Southern journals showing a marked degree of common sense. Probably those who have rated the Postmaster-General most soundly have fairly represented the spirit of their readers. The great body of the white people of the South are unquestionably still irritated by anything which reflects on their pride of section or implies that the Confederate cause was not a good one heroically maintained. A very large part of them also are in ill humor with the North, and are not only ready to take offense at such expressions as Mr. Key's, but are never loth to "get even" with a Northern man or a Northern party whenever the opportunity offers. But there are many and important exceptions to this state of mind. There are several classes of Southerners who do not sympathize with the excessive irritability shown recently, and who are not only willing but anxious to bury the past—their part in it and our own as well—and to turn their faces resolutely toward the future.

Of these classes a considerable one is made up of comparatively young men, with active business faculties, eager to get on in the world, intelligent and observing, who see in this continual whining and snapping at every fancied affront connected with the war a serious obstacle to the material prosperity of the section. They recognize the fact that the South has great natural resources and a considerable body of fairly effective laborers, but that it has not the capital, the business experience, the range of enterprise, and talent for affairs which can be found in the more compactly settled North. They understand that the absurd pride which would make the South a distinct section, with separate interests, separate social feeling, nursing a petty sense of fancied superiority based on a state of things long gone by, is a stumbling block in the way of progress. The South can keep itself apart from the rest of the union if it chooses, but it will have to pay very dear for its childish gratification. It can only keep itself apart by keeping itself behind and shutting its people out from the benefit of the active forces which in the rest of the country are constantly advancing all interests in common. There is no large career in business open in the South so long as it insists on setting up a barrier between its people and the people of the North, whatever that barrier may consist in. Both sections would suffer from such isolation, but the South would suffer infinitely the most.

Another class which does not take delight in the super-sensitiveness of the Southern press is made up of those politicians who see that the destruction of slavery, and the permanent failure of the attempt to control the Southern States by means of the negro vote, are very likely to take the Southern question as a distinct issue out of politics, and that if this shall prove to be the case new combinations may come about in which Southern leaders may find themselves in a situation very different from that in which they have been for many years past. A prominent organ of the Democratic Party in Virginia recently made an emphatic statement of this view. It declared that the indiscriminate railing at Northern men and Northern measures was not only foolish but mischievous; that parties throughout the country were passing one of those periods when political ties were loosened, and when they might snap at any moment, and that no one could foresee how soon the South might need the aid and seek the alliance of some of the leaders who were now being so rudely and unnecessarily assailed. Suggestions have recently been made in several quarters in the South that the connection between that section and the Democratic Party was by no means like that between the Siamese twins; that it had not always existed, and that though it might kill the Democracy to sever it such an event would not necessarily be fatal to Southern interests. These hints are not without their significance. The Democrats have frequently reminded us that a party cannot live on its past alone, but that living issues, touching actual interests and feelings, must determine party connections in the long run. It is not impossible that they may, before a great while, be called upon to take this admonition to themselves. Their claim on Southern fealty may not yet be wholly based on the past, but it is largely so, and it is difficult to see how it can be extended far into the future. In politics, if anywhere, gratitude is a lively sense of favors to be conferred, and now that the South has no "peculiar institution" to be protected, and is not likely long to be vexed with the fear of negro supremacy, we may well anticipate that it will find occasion for a revision of its political arrangements. When that time comes, both parties to the old Democratic-Southern alliance may find themselves very much divided, each from the other, and each within itself. It is at any rate a sign of some importance when this possibility is recognized in the South and made an occasion for rebuking that intense clannishness which has made of the South in the past so valuable and trusty an ally for the Democracy.

There is still another class which is out of sympathy with the current of feeling in the South, and which, though small, may well become larger and more powerful. It is made up of men who at heart earnestly desire the enlightened progress of the South—progress, not only in material prosperity, but in order, in intelligence, and the general characteristics of free self-governed communities, and who see with regret and mortification its shortcomings in these regards. These are men who are thoroughly identified with their section, who are proud of its good qualities and devoted to its best interests, but who perceive that all that is best in its character can be more rapidly developed, not by holding it aloof from the Union, but by a cordial harmony between it and the rest of the country. These men are anxious for good local government, for a liberal and well-sustained public school system, for just and friendly relations between employers and employed, and for the utmost encouragement to all classes in the pursuit of honest industry and the accumulation of honestly-earned property. These objects they know have not always or generally been advanced by the Democratic party, and they are prepared to demand either a change of policy from that party or the organization of new combinations. We believe it is not too much to say that the forces which we have noted may yet work, and perhaps before long, important modifications of the political relations of the South.

AN INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The National Board of Trade, at its annual meeting in Milwaukee, a few days ago, passed, with only one dissenting voice, a resolution urging upon Congress "that immediate steps be taken to secure an international monetary convention representing the leading commercial nations, for the purpose of establishing, if possible, a permanent valuation between gold and silver, and their unrestricted coinage and use as money of exchange by the participants in such convention, to the end that stability may be imparted to all financial circulation and enterprises, both foreign and domestic, of the people of the United States." A resolution submitted by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, recommending to Congress to consider the propriety of re-establishing the silver dollar of 1870, was then lost on an even vote.

No action in reference to a joint use of two metals as money can be sound which does not recognize the historical fact that instead of the double standard having been "found upon the whole to work very well"—as the leading advocate of remonetization asserts—it has been really a failure. The original Coinage act of 1792 over-valued silver, and thus expelled gold, leaving in fact a single standard of silver until 1834, when the weight of gold coins was slightly reduced. The intent of this change was to retain gold in the circulation, and to some extent this was realized. In 1853 the smaller coins were demonetized by a reduction in weight and a limitation of legal-tender quality, and thus were retained in use until the late war. The silver dollars coined up to 1804 were only $1,439,517; thence forward to 1837, nothing; from 1792 to 1873, $8,045,838, against $19,014,108 for the tiny gold dollar, which did not begin until 1849. Slight as was its actual use, gold was the real standard from 1834 forward; the chief cause of the exportation of silver, notwithstanding the attempt in 1834 to remove its overvaluation, being that it was undervalued as compared with its mint valuation in France and some other European countries. Between 1803 and 1850, and since, France first overvalued silver, as the United States did, with the same result of making it the sole standard in use; then she undervalued it with the result of expelling it from use. The history of coinage is, therefore, one of unsuccessful attempts to retain a double standard in fact, and make the two metals circulate side by side, nor has this non-success been confined to the United States. The country is now asked to restore the silver dollar on the old basis, upon the assurance of the silver men that this unsupported action will instantly and undoubtedly raise silver to equality with gold in the markets of the world. The burden of proof clearly lies upon them, and they are bound to remove all reasonable doubt that this would be the result; they offer, however, nothing but a din of reiterated assertion. We have already attempted to show that the probability is against the success of the attempt, mainly because the demand for silver here, while exerting some appreciating effect, would not alone be sufficient to undo what has been done by other nations.

Aside from this, and even upon the assumption that the alternative is the continuance of masterly-inactivity, there seem to us good reasons for urging an international conference on the subject of coinage. It is the fact, speaking broadly, that management of coinage has not been successful; it is also the fact that there has not been united as well as concurrent action; and nothing seems clearer than that the latter fact has been in some degree the cause of the former. A mint ratio of 16 to 1 here will not work well with a French ratio of 15½ to 1; gold and silver, like every other commodity, will go where they are most valued; and two or more countries, trying to maintain a double standard on different ratios of valuation, pull against one another. As money, gold and silver are mainly an instrument of measure for valuing commodities; aside, therefore, from their relations and movements as commodities themselves, it should be unnecessary to argue the utility of having the standard measure uniform among nations. The passionate protest of the Cincinnati *Commercial* against an international conference is a sign of weakness in position. If remonetization cannot wait for concurrent action and will be successful without it, the assertion has to be taken without support, the latter not being offered; if concurrence is not wanted, it may nevertheless be needed; and even if this country could go alone it is not desirable to do so. The silver question has its difficulties, and the future of silver is not clear. It is not available as money now, not because it has a depreciated value, but because it has none—for to this its instability is equivalent in a coinage sense. If we take the extreme view that this instability is to continue, we must take the other extreme view that its usefulness and use as money is ended; if that instability is removable, it can be removed only by union of the leading commercial nations upon a monetary basis—for such union will do all that it is possible to legislation in fixing and retaining a double standard, by which term we understand that gold is in fact the measure, and that silver occupies to it a given relation.

The reasons which are conclusive against independent action, however, are in favor of concurrent, and this country, which really took no part in demonetizing silver, may the more properly suggest a conference, abandoning the idea, however, that any one nation is to unload upon or get the better of another in the matter. The Western notion of national independence is in this utterly weak and false. We were independent in entering the greenback course, and have been so in deferring resumption, the notion that this country has some sort of financial laws of its own having been one of our errors. Thus far we have kept our money dissociated from that of mankind, and this false independence should be remanded to the past. Especially since the Centennial, this country stands higher than formerly in the respect of nations; to ask a conference would not seem, for us, a confession of error in the past treatment of silver, and the proposition would come from the United States with especial dignity and weight. Even if it failed of agreement on the main object, it could not fail to considerably promote the end of uniformity in measures, as well as to establish the precedent of such conferences.

A GARRULOUS JUDGE.

Mr. Justice Field has been talking again. Judge Stephen J. Field is one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. He was appointed by Lincoln, and, at that time, out-heroded Herod in his denunciation of the rebels, the rebellion, the Democrats, and the Democratic Party. His favorite toast was, "Death to Copperheads;" his favorite song, "John Brown's body." As a member of the family which boasts David Dudley Field as its brightest ornament, he is naturally a politician. As an old Californian and a member of the Supreme Bench of that State, he may well be excused for taking free and easy views of life, manners, and morals. Judge Field, accordingly, has a vivid imagination, a convivial habit, and a loose tongue. He likes to talk; and when the fountains of speech are unlocked by the generous influences of a good dinner he is as fluent as a river. We have never heard that any member of the Field family made any pretensions to principle. In moments of calm reflection, possibly, Mr. Justice Field might refer to principle as one might refer to a problem in *Euclid*—something too abstruse and remote for human use. But these would be rare and infrequent occasions.

On the authority of Mr. Justice Field, whom a reporter caught in the golden moment which intervenes between after dinner and the after-dinner nap, it was announced in a New-York Democratic newspaper that Mr. Justice Bradley had had two opinions on the Electoral question. It was said, in the first place, that Justice Bradley had read to Justices Field and Clifford, during the sitting of the Electoral Commission, an opinion which gave the vote of Florida to Tilden. Furthermore, it was said that influences were brought to bear upon Mr. Justice Bradley which induced him to reverse his opinion and give the State to Hayes. As Florida was, so to speak, the pivotal State, it followed that this change of opinion, if there was a change, gave the Presidency to Hayes. While there is no positive statement to the effect that this information came from Mr. Justice Field, it is well understood that the charge, if we may so call it, could not have been made on the authority of anybody else. Mr. Justice Field, as we have remarked, loves to talk; and when the influences of good cheer have softened his judicial mood he does talk in a most unjudicial manner. The ancient traditions of the United States Supreme Court are peculiar. We were wont to consider the Minos and Rhadamanthus of the Supreme Bench as belonging to a race of superior beings. What was said and done in the awful seclusion of the consultation-room was impenetrably hidden from common men. Into the arcana where walked the Justices in their robes, far removed from the passions and prejudices of mankind; no vulgar reporter, no tattling *raconteur* could enter. For generations no human being has been able to tell us what the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States have said, or thought, about any given subject. The Justices have been a sort of Delphic oracle multiplied by nine, a Sphynx rolled out into several excellent gentlemen in silk gowns. We are indebted to Mr. Justice Field for an entertaining account of what was said in the consultation-room of the United States Supreme Court concerning the decision to be given on the Florida election case. At least, if it was not what was said about this case, it is what was fancied to have been said, by Judge Field, who, as already remarked, is gifted with a florid and vivid imagination.

According to the original statement, Mr. Justice Bradley is reported to have read his opinion (which was favorable to Tilden) to Field and Clifford. A San Francisco reporter interviewed Mr. Justice Field, who is now unbending his eminently judicial mind in California. The Judge, according to the report which is telegraphed to us across the continent, declared that Mr. Justice Bradley did not "read" any opinion to him in advance of the decision of the Electoral Commission. There was such a significant emphasis on the word "read" that the persistent reporter returned to the attack with the subtle insinuation that the opinion was verbally expressed, not committed to writing. "You have my answer," said Mr. Justice Field, with a new accession of dignity. "All the answer I can now make is that Mr. Justice Bradley did not *read* to me the opinion as alleged." And the Californian Rhadamanthus was again observed to lay fresh emphasis on the word "read." We are gratified to learn that Mr. Justice Field, with that dignity and caution which characterizes him under normal conditions, emphatically refused to go further into the subject, urging that "members of the Commission were bound by resolution to respect the secrecy of their deliberations."

Next day, it appears, Mr. Justice Field, seeing in print his reminiscences of the Electoral Commission, was visited with a qualm of conscience, and the Californian Rhadamanthus declared that nothing that he had said, or emphasized, could, would, or should justify any inference derogatory to Mr. Justice Bradley. If Mr. Justice Bradley had changed his opinion on the Electoral question over night, and Mr. Justice Field had said as much, such a report would have been decidedly derogatory to Mr. Justice Bradley. Let us, then, respect the tardy accession of dignity which "next day" discredits the lively imagination and loose tongue of the day before. When the Electoral Commission was proposed, The Times ventured to say that the inevitable result would be that gossips and scandal-mongers would befoul the Supreme Court, the highest and most august tribunal in the land. It was felt that the Justices of the Supreme Bench ought to be left above the reach of partisan rancor. The result has been a justification of our worst fears. But, until lately, we had supposed that the Judges were themselves free of a tendency to blab. We evidently overlooked Mr. Justice Field. As for Mr. Justice Bradley, we are bound to give him credit for common sense and discretion. There is no evidence whatever that he ever had more than one opinion on any question before the Commission. And if he had changed his mind over night, it is morally certain that he could not have confided his secret to the jovial and talkative Justice from California.

OPEN ORDER VERSUS CLOSE COLUMN.

The details of the great Armenian battle at Kuruk-Dara, if correctly reported, have a significance wholly apart from the immediate results of the fight itself. The latest dispatches inform us that in the severe infantry combat around the village and fort of Sanbatan, which raged for two hours without intermission, the Russians advanced, not as usual in heavy masses, but formed by battalions in open order, after the German fashion, the second line supporting the first, and supported in its turn by a powerful reserve. This fact marks the opening of a new era in Russian military history. Since war first became a science the battle of line *versus* column has been waged unremittingly, the former being invariably triumphant. The heavy Greek phalanx yielded to the "open order" of the Roman legion, with its two line of Hastati and Principes, and its reseue of Triarii. The unwieldy masses of Tilly and Wallenstein were beaten by the lighter formation of Gustavus Adolphus, as were likewise those of the Austrian Marshals by Frederick the Great, while the Peninsular war and the great battles of our day have pointed the same moral.

But the change in question, however momentous in itself, acquires a double importance from its having taken place among the troops which have hitherto been the very incarnation of the "column system." The latter has been obstinately adhered to, for generations past, by Russia, Turkey, and Austria alike, on the plea that, faulty as it was admitted to be, it was the only safe or even possible method of fighting for the men who employed it. To a certain extent this reasoning was undeniably correct. Many eminent critics have noticed and reprehended the instinctive aversion of both Russian and Turkish soldiery to anything like individual action, and their tendency to huddle together in dense masses, no matter how unnecessary, or even harmful, such a proceeding might be. At Inkerman it was remarked by an observant eye-witness that the Russians, in their grand charge upon the sandbag battery, crowded together in such a way as to leave more than one wide gap in their front of attack. The formation which thus humored their innate peculiarities was likewise consecrated by its association with their great military idol, Marshal Alexander Suvoroff, one of whose countless superstitions was the mystical number of *seven* columns, all of equal depth and extent. But, however defensible it might be in this respect, its advantages were for the most part purely imaginary, while its defects were fatally real. The looming of the gray-clad column through the rolling smoke of the battle-field might oppress the troops opposed to it with a feeling of overwhelming numbers against them and certain overthrow to themselves, tantamount to defeat. But the same column brought out in full relief, with its huge, unwieldly mass offering a fair target to every shot fired at it, was helpless as a flock of sheep against a few resolute men drawn up in line. A few well-aimed volleys usually sufficed to break it; and, once broken, it was disabled beyond remedy.

Such facts were too plain to be ignored even by the military bigotry of the Czar Nicholas, whose Marshal's baton swallowed up, like Aaron's rod, every other branch of national development. His admiration of Wellington led him to attempt a compromise between the great leader's line-order and his own favorite column formation, by covering the advance of the heavy masses of infantry with a cloud of skirmishers thrown out in front. But Alma and Inkerman showed the fallacy of this experiment, and the severe lesson of Plevna appears to have completed what the Crimean war began. Victorious in their first trial of their new formation, the Russians may not impossibly adopt it altogether, in which case the magnificent fighting power of their rank and file will have a far better chance of showing itself, unhampered by the only too frequent incompetency of its officers; and should the present war have no other result than this, it will none the less have been an incalculable boon to Russia.

BAGGAGE-SMASHING.

How to prevent railway porters and baggage-masters from smashing trunks is, perhaps, one of the most important and certainly one of the most difficult problems of the age. So long as the baggage-man handles trunks which can be smashed without the aid of dynamite or steam-hammers he will continue to smash them—for 'tis his nature to. It is in vain that sanguine men have hoped to check his devastating course by providing themselves with trunks made of boiler-iron riveted as securely as the plates of an iron-clad. They have found to their sorrow that a trunk which is strong enough to resist the baggage-man's native resources is necessarily too heavy for use. Railway companies refuse to transport it, except at exorbitant rates, and hotel porters utterly refuse to have anything to do with it. A year or two since an unknown man traveling on a New-Jersey railway placed nitro-glycerine in his trunk, and thereby accomplished a blessed work among the railway porters. This, however, was a mere philanthropic effort to reach the conscience of the baggage-smasher, and cannot be classed as an expedient for preserving trunks. In fact, there is very little reason to hope that an impregnable and at the same time portable trunk will ever be devised. It would probably be easier to invent a new kind of baggage-master than a trunk which could successfully defy the existing race of baggage-masters. Still, it does seem disgraceful that in this scientific age we cannot solve the problem of traveling with unsmashed trunks.

Two particularly noticeable efforts have been made in the desired direction, but, though they were extremely ingenious, neither was conspicuously successful. Some years ago a Troy man made himself a trunk of indiarubber, which was both exceedingly strong and exceedingly light. Equipped with this trunk he started for the Catskill Mountains, and arrived at Catskill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad. His trunk was pitched out of the baggage-car with unusual violence, owing to its extreme lightness. As soon as it struck the ground it bounded twenty feet in the air, and started in a parabolic curve upon a course of terrific destruction. It first mowed down six ladies of different sizes, and knocked a seventh through the window of the telegraph office. Returning in the opposite direction, it struck a large clergyman in the back, driving him under the feet of a spirited pair of horses, which immediately ran away; and finally it swept a small boy into the river and floated down with the tide, rolling over and over upon the drowning small boy with every appearance of fiendish delight. Its owner naturally fled for his life, and neither he nor his trunk has ever been heard from.

Somewhat later an Illinois man, noticing that the only article which the baggage-smasher does not smash is a loaded coffin, provided himself with a coffin made of light cedar wood, furnished with nickel-plated handles, and a lid made to fasten with a lock. In this commodious receptacle he packed his quinine, his whisky, his other paper collar, and all the various traveling paraphernalia of an Illinoisan, and sent it under cover of night to a distant railway station. In the morning he dressed himself in black, placed a wide "weed" around his hat, and presenting himself at the station, requested the baggage-master, with an expression of extreme woe, to check his beloved wife for Chicago. The baggage-master, though hardened by years of trunk-smashing, still retained some traces of humanity in his composition, and refrained from cursing the mourning husband, although he firmly explained to him that "dead wives couldn't be played off on him as personal baggage," and that the husband would either have "to express his good lady or to send her as special first-class freight." But the ingenious Illinoisan persisted in his demand. He told the baggage-master that he must either check those remains or be responsible for their safe-keeping until the decision of the lawsuit which he should certainly bring against the company. Alarmed by this threat, the baggage-master yielded, and checked the coffin for Chicago, while its owner went behind the freight-house and executed a wild dance of private triumph.

Twice during the journey the baggage was shifted from one car to another, and while dozens of trunks were reduced to splinters the coffin was carried by six men with the most tender care. Its owner watched it from the window of the smoking car, and chuckled in a delighted way that would alone have proclaimed him a happy widower. In time he reached Chicago, when doubts as to the success of his invention first began to assail him. The coffin was brought to his hotel by a local expressman who had been unwarily entrapped into taking the check, but who charged the owner four dollars and compelled him to pay by threatening to carry his wife to the nearest medical college and to sell her to the students. No sooner had the expressman departed than the ingenious Illinoisan became involved in a dispute with the landlord, who refused to allow the coffin to be carried up stairs. "We can store your lady," remarked the landlord, "in the baggage-room, where she will be perfectly comfortable, but it is against our rules to allow guests to have any remains carried to their rooms." Now, the Illinoisan was anxious to get his paper collar and his quinine, but did not dare to open his coffin in public, so he tried his utmost to coax and to bully the landlord into a departure from the rules of the house. The discussion soon attracted attention, and a Coroner, who was waiting in the hotel in order to be on hand in case a few guests should be burned to death, promptly seized the coffin, and impaneling a jury, proceeded to hold an inquest with that rapidity and energy characteristic of the Western people when brought face to face with an opportunity to obtain official fees. Great was the astonishment of the Coroner and his jury when they viewed the supposed body. This astonishment on the part of the Coroner himself soon gave way to anger when he reflected that he could not claim fees for holding an inquest on wearing apparel. He relieved his mind by causing the arrest of the unhappy Illinoisan on the charge of having murdered a wife or wives unknown to the jury, and confiscated the coffin in part payment of the fees which he had expected to earn and of which he considered himself defranded.

Thus this expedient for transporting baggage in safety came to a disastrous end. Nevertheless, it was based upon the great truth that coffins are never smashed by baggage-masters, and one cannot help feeling that it deserved to succeed. It is plain, however, that the coffin can never supersede the trunk. Perhaps if trunks were to be provided with machines so contrived as to produce a sound like that of the rattle of an angry rattlesnake, and were to be labeled in large letters, "Rattlesnakes: with care," they might be handled with sufficient tenderness to permit of their reaching their destination in safety. The experiment is certainly worth a trial, and might, in the case of intemperate baggage-masters, be productive of much good.

GENERAL NOTES.

The holding of the New-Jersey Tax-payers Convention in Trenton, has been postponed to Sept. 3

Boston's dog show is to commence next Monday. Premiums amounting to $1,000 will be awarded.

The Augusta *Chronicle* predicts that the new Constitution for Georgia will be ratified by a handsome majority.

The working men of Massachusetts are talking of nominating Wendell Phillips for Governor. Mr. Phillips toils with his tongue.

The St. Albans *Messenger* reports that a 5-year-old girl in Barton, Vt., recently walked 20 miles in one day, and was not much fatigued.

M. N. Bowley's terrier dog, which took prizes at Charleston and Quebec, has come to an ignoble end by being run over by a truck in Detroit.

A soda fountain blew up in an Albany drug-store, Saturday night, with a noise as loud as a cannon. Damages are estimated at $1,000.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* defines an Independent as a man who wants to be respected as a Democrat and elected to office by Radical votes.

The Watertown *Dispatch* proclaims against dictation to the Democratic State Convention, and says that it is not going to be a mere ratification meeting.

Iowa Republicans are talking of nominating ex-Senator Harlan for their State Senate, and ex-Congressman Loughridge for their House of Representatives.

Ex Senator Simon Cameron says that an "interview," recently published in this City and Cincinnati, and purporting to express his views, is utterly false, and misrepresents him.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* says that the freight business on the Mississippi River at that point is now exceedingly heavy, the shipments from that city having seldom, if ever, been equaled.

New-Yorkers are appreciated in Indianapolis, where, according to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, two gentlemen have "retired from reportorial service" on one of the morning papers to make room for one journalist from this City.

In the opinion of the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, Tilden and Hendricks would do well to take back seats voluntarily at once, Wade Hampton and Lucius Quintius Curtius Lamar being the two growing men in the ranks of the Democracy to-day.

Barney J. Donahue announces that he has procured the $500 bail necessary to secure his release from jail, and that he is not discouraged, that the cause of the working men of the United States is his, and he proposes to fight it out if it takes all Winter.

Not long since an Ohio paper asserted that a certain woman had eloped with a man who was as unprepossessing in his personal appearance as a fresh-water crab. In the next issue it stated that the facts were just the reverse of what it had said, "except the crab part."

Two and a half million dollars, it is claimed, have been expended in building operations in Memphis, Tenn., in the past two years. Building Associations afforded much assistance. 200 buildings having been erected by loans from them, at an average cost of $2,156 per house.

The Watertown *Dispatch* says that of 40 or 50 Democratic newspapers in this State, less than half a dozen are opposed to a new State ticket this Fall; and that the rank and file of the Democracy are united in the desire that the ticket shall at least be headed by a Democrat.

The colored people of North Carolina are to hold a delegate convention in Raleigh, on the 18th of October, to devise plans for their educational, material, and moral advancement as a race, which, the call says, "are and should be at this juncture paramount to all other issues."

The *National Republican* announces that "a considerable number" of literary gentlemen are going to Washington this Winter for purposes of study and to enjoy the advantages of the refined and cultivated society which abounds there. And it predicts that the city, consequently, will become the literary as well as the political capital of the nation.

The New-Orleans *Democrat* says that when Secretary Key "goes about the North with his cringing, unmanly professions of contrition for what not one gallant and true gentleman of the South ever thought of as a shame or cause of repentance, he is guilty of a misrepresentation which deserves and shall not escape prompt and indignant denunciation."

OBITUARY NOTES.

Hon. Samuel H. Walley, a prominent railroad man of Boston, President of the Revere Bank and the Whig candidate for Governor in 1855, died at Nantucket Beach on Monday.

Mrs. Ann Barclay Trenchard, wife of Rear-Admiral Trenchard, of the United States Navy, died in this City on Monday. Her funeral will take place to-morrow in St. Stephen's Church, West Forty-sixth-street.

William D. Murphy, an old and respected citizen of this City, died at his home on Sunday evening last, in the eighty-second year of his age. A New Yorker by birth, the deceased was for more than 60 years actively identified with the commercial enterprise of the Metropolis. He was at one time a member of the Board of Aldermen, and for many years rendered valuable service in connection with the public schools. In his younger days he was an ardent Whig, and entered warmly into the campaigns of that party, lending his eloquence to the advocacy of the principles of his party. He was a man of more than ordinary culture, and an honored member of the Baptist Church. He contributed freely to the support of the Union cause during the late civil war, and was Chairman and Treasurer of the Widows' and Orphans' Relief Committee.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT SOUTH.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 28.—A dispatch was received from Webb C. Hayes to-day announcing that the President and several members of his Cabinet expect to reach Nashville on Wednesday, Sept. 19, in acceptance of the invitation of the municipal authorities, Board of Trade, and citizens. A letter of acceptance will be sent by mail.

NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS.

MEETING OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN ROCHESTER ON THE 26TH OF SEPTEMBER—NEW APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

The Republican State Committee met at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday morning at 10:30, to agree upon the time and place for the holding of the State Convention and the formal call therefor. There were present the following gentlemen: Mr. Alonzo B. Cornell, Chairman, Eleventh District; John N. Knapp, of Auburn, Treasurer, Twenty-sixth District; Henry A. Glidden, of Albion, and Edward M. Johnson, of Oneonta, Secretaries; Silas B. Dutcher, Second District; Benjamin W. Wilson, Third District; Sheridan Shook, Sixth District; Jacob M. Patterson, Seventh District; Gilbert J. Hunter, Eighth District; William A. Darling, Tenth District; William H. Robertson, Twelfth District; C. V. R. Luddington, Fourteenth District; John F. Smythe, Sixteenth District; Franklin W. Tobey, Eighteenth District; Andrew Davidson, Twenty-first District; Charles S. Symonds, Twenty-third District; George M. Case, Twenty-fourth District; George N. Crouse, Twenty-fifth District; Cornelius R. Parsons, Thirtieth District. The meeting was, as usual, a private one. It was agreed with little discussion to hold the convention on Wednesday, the 26th of September. The next thing was as to the place. Members seemed at first equally divided between Syracuse, Rochester, and Saratoga. Six ballots were taken, Mr. John N. Knapp standing through all firmly for Auburn, as he always does, but the final ballot gave 19 votes for Rochester, which settled the matter. The convention will therefore be held at Rochester, and the choice seems to give general satisfaction, as the town is a pretty and convenient one, with ample hotel accommodations. Furthermore, it is thought to be good policy to have the convention in the western end of the State, after holding so many in the northern and central sections. The terms of the call were next discussed, and the following adopted. It will be noticed that, in consequence of the largely increased Republican vote last year, a new apportionment of delegates becomes necessary, and an increase in their number. The next convention will therefore have 454 delegates, against 424 since 1872—an increase of 30.

THE OFFICIAL CALL.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1877.

A Republican State Convention will be held in the City of Rochester on Wednesday, the 26th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for State officers and for the transaction of other appropriate business.

The Republican electors and all others who are willing to unite with them in support of an honest and economical administration of Federal, State and Municipal affairs, are invited to participate in the election of delegates at the call of the appropriate local committees.

The several Assembly districts will be entitled to representation according to the accompanying schedule, as provided by resolution of the Republican State Convention of July 8, 1868.

By order of the Republican State Committee.

ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
HENRY A. GLIDDEN, EDWARD M. JOHNSON, Secretaries.

SCHEDULE OF REPRESENTATION.

	Delegates.		Delegates.
Albany—1st District	4	New-York—13th Dist.	3
2d District	4	14th Dist.	3
3d District	4	15th Dist.	3
4th District	4	16th Dist.	3
Allegany	5	17th Dist.	4
Broome	6	18th Dist.	3
Cattaraugus—1st Dist.	3	19th Dist.	2
2d Dist.	3	20th Dist.	4
Cayuga—1st District	4	21st Dist.	3
2d District	4	Niagara—1st District	3
Chautauqua—1st Dist.	4	2d District	3
2d Dist.	5	Oneida—1st District	4
Chemung	4	2d District	3
Chenango	4	3d District	3
Clinton	5	4th District	3
Columbia—1st District	3	Onondaga—1st District	4
2d District	3	2d District	4
Cortland	4	3d District	4
Delaware—1st District	3	Ontario—1st District	3
2d District	3	2d District	3
Dutchess—1st District	4	Orange—1st District	4
2d District	5	2d District	4
Erie—1st District	4	Orleans	4
2d District	4	Oswego—1st District	3
3d District	5	2d District	3
4th District	3	3d District	3
5th District	4	Otsego—1st District	3
Essex	4	2d District	3
Franklin	4	Putnam	3
Fulton and Hamilton	4	Queens—1st District	3
Genesee	4	2d District	4
Greene	3	Rensselaer—1st Dist.	4
Herkimer	5	2d Dist.	3
Jefferson—1st District	4	3d Dist.	3
2d District	3	Richmond	3
Kings—1st District	2	Rockland	3
2d District	4	St. Lawrence—1st Dist	4
3d District	2	2d Dist.	4
4th District	5	3d Dist.	4
5th District	4	Saratoga—1st District	3
6th District	4	2d District	4
7th District	3	Schenectady	3
8th District	4	Schoharie	3
9th District	6	Schuyler	3
Lewis	3	Seneca	3
Livingston	5	Steuben—1st District	3
Madison—1st District	3	2d District	5
2d District	5	Suffolk	3
Monroe—1st District	3	Sullivan	3
2d District	6	Tioga	4
3d District	4	Tompkins	4
Montgomery	4	Ulster—1st District	3
New-York—1st District	2	2d District	3
2d District	2	3d District	3
3d District	2	Warren	3
4th Dist	2	Washington—1st Dist.	4
5th Dist	3	2d Dist.	3
6th Dist	2	Wayne—1st District	3
7th Dist	3	2d District	3
8th Dist	3	Westchester—1st Dist.	4
9th Dist	4	2d Dist.	4
10th Dist.	3	3d Dist.	4
11th Dist.	4	Wyoming	4
12th Dist.	2	Yates	3
Total			454

PERSECUTION OF REPUBLICANS.

DETERMINATION TO SEND GOV. CHAMBERLAIN TO THE PENITENTIARY — WADE HAMPTON'S REQUISITIONS IGNORED BY A NORTHERN GOVERNOR—CHIEF-JUSTICE CARTTER' POSITRONS ON THIS SUBJECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Mr. Stone, the United States District Attorney for South Carolina, arrived here to-day and tendered his resignation to the Attorney-General. He intends to go to New-York City to practice law. He is a strong friend of ex-Gov. Chamberlain, and declares that it is the purpose of the people of South Carolina to send Chamberlain to the Penitentiary, whether they can find him guilty of any offense or not. Mr. Stone says that Wade Hampton recently made a requisition on the Governor of one of the Northern States for an ex-official of South Carolina charged with frauds, and that the Governor upon whom the requisition was served refused to honor it, and returned it with the indorsement that Mr. Hampton had never been formally recognized by the Federal Government as the Governor of South Carolina, and that he must therefore decline to pay any attention to the document. Mr. Stone refuses to give the name of the Northern Governor.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—It is reported here that Chief-Justice Cartter, of the District Supreme Court, will decline to honor any requisition which Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, may make for certain Republicans formerly residing in that State, and now in this city. It is stated that the Judge will take this action on the ground that he does not regard Hampton the de jure Governor of the State. The report is circulated among South Carolina Republicans, but some of them claim to speak by authority of Judge Cartter.

A MARYLAND DEMOCRAT COWHIDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 28.—Dr. George Hammond was cowhided in Annapolis to-day by William L. Dorsey. Both are Democratic politicians of prominence in their section of Maryland, and the affair grew out of a political feud. Hammond is disabled from a wound received in the Confederate service, and was unable to resist his opponent. A challenge to a duel is anticipated.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

STRONG OPPOSITION TO THE HARRISBURG PLATFORM—TRYING TO MAKE A SPLIT ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION—THE PARTY DENOUNCED—AN APPEAL TO THE WORKING MAN—SPEECH BY HON. F. W. HUGHES AT POTTSVILLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 28.—The Fall campaign in this section, which threatened to be a rather monotonous one, promises now to be made lively by the efforts of Hon. F. W. Hughes to make a split on the financial question. Aided by the Shenandoah *Herald*, he has been engaged for some time in organizing Greenback clubs in the upper part of the county, and has made two or three speeches on the subject at Shenandoah and Mahanoy City. He sent his son-in-law and law partner, Guy E. Farquhar, to Harrisburg with a couple of resolutions demanding the abolition of national banks, the making of greenbacks fully equal to legal tenders with gold, and that all legal tender notes be convertible into United States' 4 per cent. bonds. These resolutions were summarily tabled by the convention, and then Mr. Hughes published a card repudiating the platform adopted by the convention, denouncing it as favoring free trade and secession, and appealing to the true and old time Democracy to disown the infamous surrender and vile heresies of the platform, and to proceed to organize for the vindication of their ancient faith, the rights of the people and, the good of our common country. A call was issued for a meeting in pursuance of this appeal, and an audience of about 200 assembled to-night to hear Mr. Hughes enunciate his views in full. The following is a synopsis of the more important portions of his speech:

Answering the charge of inconsistency as applied to the Democratic Party, he quoted the action of Jefferson while a member of Washington's Cabinet, in opposing the charter of the first United States or national bank; Jackson's re-election in 1832 on the issue whether the then great national bank should be rechartered, and the act of 1840 creating the independent Treasury system and divorcing the Government from dependence upon and the control of all banks. From that day until the adoption of the St. Louis platform the party to which he had been attached had been unwavering in its opposition to bank control over the subject of supplying money or a medium of exchange for the people. Coming then to the Resumption act, he said:

If the provisions of this act are carried out, you see that all our paper issues would be national bank notes, professedly redeemable in gold; but as it is perfectly demonstrable that this would be impossible, bank suspensions would be forced in very few days. Gold would then entirely disappear as a circulating medium. We might retain, perhaps, a portion of our present depreciated silver; national bank notes, not being legal tenders, are not money, and then the gold having disappeared with most, if not all, the silver, we would be without any money at all. In such an extremity the banks would call on Congress to legalize this suspension, and, however unconstitutional a law for that purpose might be, we would then have still really no money, but we would have this suspended bank paper, an "irredeemable," "depreciated," "dishonest," "inflated," "rag" currency, and then, too, would still remain that control over Congress, and through it the country, that the national banks have exerted for over 10 years past. Blessed, happy state! No money for the people and their industries, labor and political independence the prey of national bank. And shall it be told to our shame, as well as sorrow, that this is the "financial resolution," approved at the convention at Harrisburg on the 22d inst., assembled in the name of democracy—that once proud, glorious Democracy! As to the subject of secession, my argument is found in my protest, and I quote it here:

"The second resolution, while justly approving the right of each State, within its reserved rights, to be free from Federal interference and usurpation, yet in its assertion that the Federal Government is one of mere delegated powers is involved a direct approval of the heresy and doctrine of the right of secession. The true Democratic doctrine is that the Federal Government is one of limited powers, but that these are granted and absolute, and not merely delegated."

And hence that Government within the sphere of the powers thus granted has constituted "We, the people of the United States" a nation. The States, too, are Governments of limited powers, but the the limitation differs from that of the Federal Government in this, that what is not granted to the latter is withheld, while to the States that which is not withheld or excepted is granted. National banks, (1,) free trade, (2,) and secession, (3,) constitute the Harrisburg platform trinity. Men who love a party name above their country's good may yield it reverence. Let them enjoy the honor. Their communion will be a feast in the hunger, rags, and tears of the poor and the bankruptcy of all. Mr. Hughes went on to say toward the conclusion of his address: "My friends, it has been erroneously assumed by some that this movement is one concerning exclusively the laboring portion of the community. The only portion of the people who do not labor is the bondholder who lives upon the interest, and if clipping coupons is labor he is a laborer to that extent. The laborer is one who employs his mental and muscular forces, or either, to accomplish production or useful results. Let me advise the men of the pick and the shovel, who expend the sweat of their faces to purchase bread, upon one point. Your wages are low; under a system of sound money they should and would be much greater. But the present system, with the threat of the enforcement of the delusively-called Resumption act, tending, as I have shown, to deprive us all of legal tender money, is destroying confidence and stopping industries. You have a perfectly good remedy for the evil of low wages in your own hands. Help along that policy that will restore confidence by giving to the country a sound money, sufficient for the purposes of increased business, equal to the wants of a people who consume not the mere necessaries but what affords the comforts of life. And if we only had plenty of business such as restored confidence by sound money will produce, you could all enjoy God's bounties. He has given us plenty for all, but for the reasons I have stated, in the midst of all this plenty, people are dying of starvation. Before high Heaven let us all protest against the iniquity of that policy that thus defeats that Heaven's bounties.

Other speakers were announced, who failed to appear, but another meeting is to be held this week for organization.

BOLTERS FROM TAMMANY HALL.

THE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF THE EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT SECEDE IN A BODY—TAMMANY HALL AND "BOSS" KELLY VIGOROUSLY DENOUNCED.

A meeting of the Democratic Central Association of the Eighth Assembly District was held last evening at No. 122 Delancey-street. About 75 persons were present. Mr. John W. White was Chairman. This association was originally formed of the officers of Tilden and Hendricks Clubs in the district, and was organized to advance the interests of the Democratic national candidates when the Tammany associations seemed lukewarm toward them. Since last Fall the organization has been in a measure affiliated with Tammany Hall, but the arrogant manner of "Boss" Kelly, and of his representative in the district, Edward D. Gale, has driven them from it. As soon as the meeting was opened last evening it was evident that Tammany Hall was to be denounced and seceded from. Speeches were made by the Chairman, William Van Duser, Frank Rodenbourg, John Theiss, John W. Jones, and Edward Kauffman. They were all denunciatory of "Boss" Kelly, who was accused of having, from a partisan motive, prevented the performance of labor that would keep working men from descending to pauperism. Edward D. Gale, who is one of the Tammany Hall Committee on Patronage, was also vigorously condemned for having used the machinery of the Democratic Party to advance his personal interests. Mr. Edward Kauffmann presented the following resolutions, which were adopted with enthusiasm:

Whereas, We having heretofore supported nominees of an organization known as Tammany Hall, purporting to be constituted of Jeffersonian Democrats and true advocates of his principles, and for the protection of the interests of the working classes; experience has taught us the lesson of our confiding error; and

Whereas, The representatives of the Tammany Hall Democracy, headed in our district by Mr. E. D. Gale, have made promises upon promises to give us a good government, and to redeem us from want and establish an entire reform system throughout our district, and to provide work for our idle and law-abiding fellow-citizens; but what have they done? Let them produce one representative working man to whom they have given anything. They can't do it, but they can produce a carpet-bagger from Jamaica, Long Island, to be the leader of our district, and thereby the recipient of over $10,000 per year; and they can produce several distinguished persons from the Bowery, receiving the aggregate of over $15,000, and who make it a business to spend the same outside of the district; which sums of $25,000 per year are taken from the hard earnings of the poor, hard-working men by means of taxation, &c., and

Whereas, We, as men of families, as men of honor and intelligence, have long remained under the yoke of oppression and bad government, deem it an imperative duty to our country, our families, ourselves, and to our future prosperity to resist this tyranny; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Central Organization of Democrats, and those whom we represent in this assemblage, do pledge ourselves to cast from us the yoke of oppression cast upon us by Tammany Hall and its leaders; and be it

Resolved, That we, being Democrats of long and good standing, who wish to support the true principles as laid down by Jefferson, will, as a body, break loose from Tammany Hall and the one-man power, and give our support to none but those who we know will support true Democratic principles; and, for the promotion of our welfare and prosperity, be it further

Resolved, That, having learned that such men as Andrew H. Green, Oswald Ottendorfer, Louis M. Doscher, Charles H. Swan, John W. Van Hoesen, and many others of like standing, who advocate the interests of the working classes and who are opposed to any further increase of taxation by diminishing the appropriation made by the Legislature for the benefit of public works, have formed an independent Democracy throughout the county; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That we think it our duty to fully assist in this noble work of reform, and thereby better our condition, both civilly and politically; and, in order to carry out these resolutions, we pledge our hearty and unanimous support to the Independent Democracy of the City and County of New-York; and be it further

Resolved, That this association be hereafter known and designated as the Independent Democratic Central Organization of the Eighth Assembly District.

THE "INDEPENDENTS."

ORGANIZATION OF A GENERAL COMMITTEE—HENRY C. ROBINSON ELECTED PRESIDENT—PRESIDENT HAYES' POLICY LAUDED.

What was advertised to be the "new Republican General Committee," held its first meeting for organization last night at Lyric Hall, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue. At 8 o'clock, the hour advertised, the hall had only a few delegates in it, and the lights were turned low, but in the dim and mysterious light thrown on the stage from above, a group of motionless figures could be discerned apparently in deep consultation. This group, it appeared, was composed of the members of the Committee on Organization, and the subject of their consultations—and it seemed a troublesome one—was the proper running of the meeting about to take place. It must have been nearly 8:30 before the committee made up its collective mind upon a programme. When this was done the lights were turned up, and the committee members, descending from the stage, scattered themselves about the hall, which had by this time become nearly filled, ready to rise in their places at the proper time and make entirely impromptu motions and suggestions. Mr. Thomas Stewart was left alone on the stage, and, rapping on the table for attention, said that, by virtue of the authority vested in him at the meeting held in Science Hall some weeks ago, he called this meeting to order, and asked the pleasure of the committee. Mr. S. J. Glassey nominated Weeks W. Culver for Secretary pro tem., who was elected, and Mr. George M. Mitchell was elected assistant. The roll was then called, and 177 delegates answered to their names. The Twentieth Assembly District was not represented, and the two wards were represented by one delegate. Mr. Ethan Allen's name was called; also Mr. Charles Eaton's and Mr. Benjamin B. Cannon's, but they were not present. The President said that over 200 delegates were present, and they could proceed to business. He then made a speech of some length, going into a history of the movement for a re-enrollment of the Republicans of this City, and the indifference of the Regular State Committee to the representations of those who desired this to be done. He referred to the new and regenerating movement in the party now begun, on the basis of President Hayes' civil service order, [loud applause;] and then spoke with some bitterness of the way the office-holders ran the political machine. One-half the members of the district organizations, he asserted, were now holding office; two Inspectors of Elections out of the three were office-holders in each district, and ran the primaries to suit themselves; and there were numbers of men holding places in these organizations to-day in spite of the manifest order, who were Federal office-holders. As long as this went on they would see all manner of evil coming from it—even murder, as they had seen in the Fifteenth Assembly District. He concluded by calling upon them to sustain President Hayes' position in regard to the civil service. [Applause.]

Gen. John A. Foster said that the first thing to be done was to elect a permanent President, and in a highly eulogistic speech he nominated Mr. Henry C. Robinson for the place, and called for a rising vote. This was about to be done when the inevitable elderly and respectable delegate from the back of the hall, who appears in all Republican meetings, regular or irregular, arose in the person of Mr. Taylor, of the Thirteenth District, and put a temporary damper on the rising enthusiasm by wanting to know if it was right to go into an election now, so hurriedly, before they had time to learn who the nominee was or anything about him. For his part, he wanted some well-known man at their head, like Mr. Schultz or Elliot C. Cowdin, and he suggested delay for a week. This brought up the fiery Foster in a furious speech against Mr. Schultz, who, he declared, was an old fraud, and in proof of his assertion related in the most tragical style [but compliments and jubilance which he [Foster] had received from Mr. Schultz. He hoped the committee would not nominate an old fraud because he was a rich one. Mr. Taylor sarcastically nominated Gen. Foster for President. [Laughter.] The General promptly declined in favor of Mr. Robinson. Mr. Andrew J. Campbell seconded the nomination. Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick was not satisfied to go on so hurriedly. He once heard a gentleman lauded just as Mr. Robinson had been, and after his election he was found to be a thorough rascal. [Laughter.] Mr. Henry Beeny and Mr. Glassey called for immediate action, and the committee, getting impatient on account of the great heat of the room, called loudly for the question. Mr. Robinson was then elected by a unanimous and rising vote.

The new President was conducted to the chair, and made a speech, in which he lauded President Hayes to the skies, spoke much of the reform movement, and declared that it was no more possible to reform the Republican Party with the old organization than to put old wine into new bottles. Mr. Robinson is a friend of Mr. "Bill" Haw.

The election of other officers followed. Ex-Judge Richardson nominated Gen. Henry L. Burnett for First Vice-President, and Gen. Foster seconded the nomination, and Mr. Burnett was unanimously elected by a rising vote. Mr. Mitchell nominated William Terwilliger for Second Vice-President, and he was elected in the same way. Some delegate nominated Mr. Weeks W. Culver for Secretary, but Mr. Culver hastily declined, for reasons stated in THE TIMES a few day ago. Mr. Henry C. Bangs, of the Eighth District, and Mr. Abraham Quackenbush, of the Fifteenth, were then elected Recording and Corresponding Secretaries respectively. The election of Mr. Joseph Hall as Treasurer was effected after some trouble, which a threat to call the roll quieted at once. Mr. Thomas Bell, of the First District, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Some discussion followed about adjournment, and it was finally decided to meet at some place on Monday next. The Chairman was empowered to appoint an executive committee of two from each Assembly District, and two from the upper wards; and then Mr. Glassey, who had been trying for some time to get them in, read a series of resolutions lauding the President and the civil service order, which were passed at once. As the sweltering delegates made for the street, the burly form of "Bill" Haw loomed up in the doorway, a beaming smile on his face, indicating how well he was pleased with the smooth running of the machine.

THE NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican voters and all other citizens of New-Jersey who are favorable to the principles enunciated by the last National Republican Convention, are requested to meet in their several wards and townships for the purpose of electing delegates to a State Convention, to be held at Taylor Hall, in the City of Trenton, on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, for the nomination of a candidate for the office of Governor, to be supported at the ensuing State election. The basis of representation will be one delegate for each 200 Republican votes cast at the last Presidential election, and one for each fraction of the same over 100; each township and ward, however, to be entitled to one delegate. By order of the State Executive Committee. Samuel Hopkins, Charles A. Butts, William McKinlay, Garret A. Hobart, Levi D. Jarrard, Frederick A. Potts, Phineas Jones, Amadee Spadone, Joseph Coult. John Y. Foster, Secretary.

THE NEW COLORED CADET.

Charles A. Minnie, the colored youth who was appointed to a cadetship in West Point by Congressman Muller, after a competitive examination, went to the Academy yesterday and passed the Board of Surgical Examiners. He will be examined mentally to-day. The older cadets who were conversed with by Dr. Merrill, who accompanied Minnie to West Point, said that if he suffered at all during his stay in the Academy it would be from being left severely alone; and that he would not be "hazed" like new cadets of fairer skins.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S HEALTH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 28.—Brigham Young is suffering from cholera morbus and inflammation of the bowels. It is claimed by his family that his condition is improved to-day, but those who should be informed do not think he willl live 24 hours.

THE VISIT OF GOVERNORS.

THE ASSEMBLAGE AT PHILADELPHIA

OBJECTS OF THE GATHERING—ABSENCE OF MANY WHOSE PRESENCE WAS DESIRED—RECEPTION BY GOV. HARTRANFT—THE LABOR QUESTION AND THE STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 28.—the much-talked-of gathering of the Governors of the various States in this city does not promise to be the success that was so earnestly desired. Up to this hour (10 P. M.) the number arrived is indeed a mere handful, and does not include the Executives of States that have ever figured very extensively in the history of the country. The list of those present includes Govs. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; Anthony, of Kansas; Axtell, of New Mexico; Garber, of Nebraska; Newbold, of Iowa; Porter, of Tennessee; Clark, of Colorado; Drew, of Florida; Bedle, of New Jersey; Young, of Ohio, and Lieut.-Gov. Rottenman, of Iowa. The Governors whose presence was more particularly desired were those from the Southern States. The object of the gathering is two-fold: First, to secure an acquaintance of all the State Executives, and next to have an expression of opinion from those of the South concerning the political situation and its effect upon the internal commerce of the country. Back of all this there is a little scheme concerning the funding of the debts of the Southern States, and to devise some means to have the very heavy indebtedness of those States liquidated, or some arrangement made looking to the payment of a percentage to the bondholders. It was thought that with the Governors here to lay the matter before the merchants, not only of Philadelphia but of New-York, Boston, and the other cities, an interest might be awakened and the aid of moneyed men be secured. With the present representation this, it would seem, will be a failure. Some good may result, however, in the visits to the industrial establishments, but whatever opinion they may hold concerning the greater question the Governors will keep to themselves, for there is not one who would desire to place himself on record and probably antagonize some particular interest in his own section of the country. As it stands now the trip will be a fine pleasure jaunt for the State rulers, and the people in the towns and cities they pass through can show their respect by many kind attentions.

At noon, to-day, an informal reception was held at the Continental Hotel by John S. Morton, Esq., the new President of the Permanent International Exhibition; Peter B. Simmons, President of the Exhibitors' Association, and the members representing the latter organization. After introductions and interchange of sentiment in conversation, an adjournment was had until 3 o'clock, when Gov. Hartranft held a reception at Independence Hall, where there were present a number of city officials and a few citizens. Speeches were made by Govs. Hartranft, Axtell, Porter, Young, Bedle, Hon. John W. Forney, and John J. Morton, Esq. Here there were expressions of sentiment which touched the key-note of the assemblage, and which, if discussed by a thoroughly representative body, might result in much good. In referring to the condition of the country Gov. Hartranft said that 'the great problem of the day was the labor question. Gov. Axtell followed this up, and said that when the people of his State ship cattle to New-York and the East, and riotous men stop them in transitu, he expected the ruler of the State to do just as Gov. Hartranft did, open the railroad by military force, and to call on the National Government for aid. The working men, he said, had a mistaken idea that they desired the Government to regulate their hours of labor and wages. They would hold up their hands and say put the shackles on us. To his mind this is where they made a mistake. Gov. Bedle was emphatic in saying that no men, whether railroad laborers or railroad Presidents, should infringe upon the laws of New-Jersey, but would be treated as he had done with the rioters at Phillipsburg. Gov. Porter, as the only Southern representative present, was highly complimented.

To-morrow at 11 o'clock the great reception will take place at the International Exhibition, and the entire day and evening will be spent at the exhibition and in the park. The party will reach New-York on Monday next, by which time, no doubt, the number will be increased by the addition of Wade Hampton and Gov. Stone, of Mississippi, and several others.

The visiting Governors were formally welcomed to the State by Gov. Hartranft, at Independence Hall this afternoon. His address was responded to by Gov. Anthony, of Kansas. The party will visit the Exhibition to-morrow, where elaborate preparations for their entertainment have been made.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR RECEPTION—A COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS MEN APPOINTED.

It is not at all improbable that the visiting Governors of several of the States, who are now in Philadelphia, and who propose next Tuesday to visit New-York, will be received in a manner quite as agreeable as they could wish, although they will miss those delicate attentions which Alderman Purroy's Common Council would lavish upon them if they were so fortunate as to have the opportunity of making a demonstration and spending the public funds. There are no unappropriated balances in the City Treasury which can be applied to the reception of anybody, so the Governors are to be received by a body of merchants and gentlemen, and while there will be no indiscriminate expenditure for carriages and other things which Common Councils so well know how to make expensive, the Governors who pass through New-York and stop to spend a few hours will be in good company, and will probably see all they desire to, and will not be "done up" in formal style by the magnates of Tammany Hall. A few gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce have taken the matter in hand, and have partly arranged a plan to be carried out on Monday and Tuesday next. With the view of giving the movement an official form, a meeting was called for yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce to form a committee. The President, Mr. S. D. Babcock, and the Vice-Presidents of the Chamber are absent from the City, and when the meeting was called to order it was by Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin, Chairman of the Executive Committee. In taking the chair Mr. Cowdin announced that the meeting was called for the purpose of making arrangements for the proper reception of the Governors who are about to visit this City. He thought that they should be received in the commercial rooms of the country with some attention by the merchants. In order to make arrangements for the day the Executive Committee had made an effort to ascertain the feeling on the subject among members of the Chamber, and found that there was a general disposition to tender the visitors a public reception in the City Hall and a trip to the institutions and Central Park. Mr. William E. Dodge, among others, had expressed his willingness to bear a share of the expense, but he would undoubtedly be absent. Tuesday, the 11th, will be the anniversary of his seventy-second birthday, and he will spend the day at his birthplace, Salem, Washington County, where he has promised to deliver, on Monday night, an address before a great temperance gathering. Mr. Cowdin read the following names, which were adopted as a Committee of Arrangements with full power:

Samuel D. Babcock,	Samuel H. B. Vance,
George S. Coe,	Edward W. Corlies,
Henry E. Spaulding,	John D. Jones,
Benjamin B. Sherman,	Martin Bates,
Charles M. Fay,	Frederick S. Winston,
Jacob D. Vermilye,	Samuel B. Ruggles,
John A. Stewart,	Elliott F. Shepard,
David Dows,	William H. Fogg,
Benjamin G. Arnold,	George Opdyke,
George W. Lane,	Eugene Kelly,
Francis B. Thurber,	Horace B. Claflin,
John T. Agnew,	Frederick Kuhne,
William Libby,	Edward S. Jaffray,
Henry M. Tabor,	James M. Constable,
William H. Appleton,	William H. Lee,
Elliot C. Cowdin,	Samuel McLean,
Royal Phelps,	C. C. Baldwin,
Marshall O. Roberts,	Cornelius N. Bliss,
Henry G. Stebbins,	Augustus C. Richards,
Horace Porter,	Daniel C. Robbins,
Jesse Seligman,	William H. Osborn,
Jackson S. Schultz,	Charles L. Tiffany,
William Orton,	Joseph S. Lowrey,
J. L. N. Stark,	James W. Elwell,
William E. Dodge,	Ambrose Snow,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Charles H. Marshall,
James M. Brown,	Joseph H. Brown,
Cornelius Vanderbilt,	William D. Sloane,
Theodore Roosevelt,	John H. Hall,
A. A. Low,	George T. Hope,
William H. Guion,	Benjamin S. Wolcott,
Henry Hentz,	James Talcott.
Fred A. Conkling,	

Mayor Ely has expressed his willingness to open the Governor's Room in the City Hall, and the programme for Tuesday will undoubtedly include a public reception, lasting from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 in the afternoon. Mayor Ely has also promised to be present with the committee when the party arrive here, and to accompany them on their trip about the City. It is proposed to charter a good boat and take them to the inland institutions, to furnish a collation on the way, and perhaps to have some speechmaking. The programme is not yet decided on, but will probably be arranged at a meeting of the committee to be held in the Chamber of Commerce at 1 o'clock to-day.

DEATH OF BEN DE BAR.

A DISTRESSING ILLNESS ENDED—SKETCH OF THE VETERAN COMEDIAN'S LIFE—FORTY-SIX YEARS OF STAGE EXPERIENCE—HIS VENTURES AS A MANAGER.

The friends of the veteran comedian Ben De Bar will learn with sincere regret that the malady from which he has been suffering more or less for two years, and which a few weeks ago suddenly assumed a threatening form, caused his death yesterday morning in St. Louis. Mr. De Bar was at the time of his death 63 years of age, having been born in London, England, in 1814. His father was the steward of an estate, and had an ambition to educate his son for a business or profession; but at an early age young De Bar evinced a taste for the stage, and, joining a strolling company, he made his first attempts on the boards in the provinces. His first recorded engagement, however, was with Faucit Saville, under whose management he appeared at the Theatre Royal, Margate, Kent, as the *Page*, in the farce of the "Page and the Purse." This was in 1831, and he soon after appeared in the Drury-Lane Theatre in the ballet. For three years he played with increasing success on the English stage, and in 1834 he came to the United States, appearing in the St. Charles Theatre, New-Orleans, in 1835, under the management of Caldwell, as *Sir Benjamin Backbite*, in the "School for Scandal." He became very popular in the South, and played there with great success. In 1837 he came to New-York, opening at the old National Theatre, Leonard and Church streets, as *Frank Frisky*, and afterward in the Chatham Theatre, in a variety of small parts. Joining the Bowery Theatre company under Hamblin, he began as second low comedian, and rapidly rose to be a first-class comedian of the broad type, and in 1842 was Hamblin's stage manager. A few years after he visited England, and appeared as *Moss* at the Standard Theatre in 1849. His popularity at the South had drawn him toward New-Orleans again, and having resolved to establish himself there, he purchased the St. Charles Theatre of Ludlow & Smith in 1853, and two years afterward the theatre of John Bates, on Pine-street, St. Louis, which has since borne the name of its owner.

At these two houses, and in his starring tours through the South, he accumulated large sums of money, so that at one time he was worth fully $600,000. His success continued unabated up to the breaking out of the rebellion, when, communication between the two cities having been interrupted, his affairs were seriously deranged, and he met with losses and lost control of the New-Orleans house.

At the St. Louis Theatre he did a good business for two or three years, during the "flush" times which followed the war. Then he was unfortunate, and having lost money again, he began two or three years ago to "star" the country with the idea of regaining his losses. He did not meet with the success he expected, his old habits of management standing in his way, although his talent and experience still made him an admired actor. Among the characters in which he has appeared most frequently and acceptably was that of *Falstaff*, which he has played with remarkable unction and power since the death of Mr. Hackett, appearing in Brooklyn in the character last Winter, and in the part altogether more than 150 times. In 1845 he married Henrietta Valle, a dancer and a niece of Mr. Lasalle, proprietor of the *Courier des Etats Unis*. Mrs. De Bar and her husband played together for some time in the "French Spy," appearing in the Park Theatre in 1848. Mr. De Bar's style may be compared with that of Burton and Blake, and he was at one time looked upon as a formidable rival of these popular actors. He was a comedian of the broadest kind, with more fun than Blake but less refinement. During the war De Bar was a pronounced secessionist, and it is said that at his house in St. Louis John Wilkes Booth imbibed much of the sentiment which afterward so inflamed him to the murder of President Lincoln. His financial losses and some family troubles which distressed him have had a serious effect upon his health, which began to decline about two years ago. During an engagement in San Francisco last Winter, under John McCullough, he forgot his lines in the part of *Falstaff*, and after an act of mental and nervous agony, attempted to fulfill an engagement at Nashville in spite of the objections of his physician.

A few weeks ago he came to this City for the purpose of making his Fall and Winter engagements, and his friends immediately detected a marked change in him. He forgot the names of persons whom he had known for years, and soon after he was committed to the care of Dr. William Hammond he was unable to recall his own name during a conversation held for the purpose of ascertaining his true condition. Theatrical people whom he had known for years were passed by in silence, without recognition, and he frequently exhibited painful symptoms of decline. It became apparent that it would be useless to attempt to transact business with him, and, after repeated consultations with a physician, he was prevailed upon to return to St. Louis, as fears were entertained that he would be paralyzed, and there seemed to be no doubt that there was a rapid softening of the brain.

On Saturday last he was a second time prostrated by paralysis, and Mrs. De Bar telegraphed to this City that he was not expected to live through the night. He lingered, however, until 6 o'clock yesterday, when he expired. Mr. De Bar, while a careful man in his expenditures, was always open-handed where any good work was to be done, and he always bore the reputation of being a man of the strictest integrity and honor.

THE GREAT FORGERY CASES.

BELIEF THAT THE FORGERIES IN THIS CITY WERE COMMITTED BY THE SAME GANG THAT OPERATED IN 1873—ELY B. WESTON RELEASED ON BAIL—THE CASE OF JOHN J. CANNON.

Detectives and others who are supposed to be acquainted with the facts connected with the recent forgeries in this City, are confident that some persons who are connected with the present forgeries, if not the entire gang, are the same men who were concerned in the extensive forgeries committed in this City in the early part of 1873. Readers of THE TIMES will remember that in January, February, March, and April of that year there were an unusual number of forgeries in New-York. Among others was the forging of certificates of the Toledo, Wabash and Western and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads, in which the Continental Bank was one of the victims, the firm of Oddie & Austin, of No. 11 Broad-street, being largely concerned. It is alleged by lawyers who saw Sprague in court at that time, and who have seen him since, that he is identical with the Sprague who is connected with the present forgeries, and who is said to be confined in an up-town hotel. It is believed that he is only one of a number of

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000	N. W. C. C. G.	93	100	Rock Island	100⅜
25,000	do.	92⅜	100	do.	100¼
2,000	do.	92⅞	200	do.	100⅜
14,000	do.	93	200	do.	100⅜
5,000	Mil. & St. P. c. & f.	83⅞	200	C., C., C. & I.	32
3,000	do.	83⅝	400	Mich. Central	56¼
100	Del. & Hud.	83	100	do.	56⅜
200	do.	49⅝	200	do.	56⅜
500	Pac. Mail	21⅝	500	do.	56¼
1,000	N. Y. C. & H.	102	1600	do.	56¼
400	Erie Railway	11¼	100	do.	56½
300	do.	11¼	600	do.	56
400	do.	11⅛	600	do.	55⅞
100	Western Union	c. 82⅜	300	do.	56⅛
300	do.	82¼	200	North-western	32⅞
200	do.	82	100	do.	32⅝
100	do.	81⅞	100	do.	32¾
100	do.	82	400	do.	32¾
400	do.	81⅞	200	North-west. pf.	61¼
100	do.	81⅝	100	do.	61⅜
100	do.	81⅜	100	do.	61½
200	do.	81⅜	100	St. Paul	29¾
200	do.	81½	100	do.	c. 29¾
200	do.	81¾	100	St. Paul pf.	85¾
200	do.	81¼	300	do.	85⅝
200	do.	81	150	do.	85¾
100	do.	81⅛	300	Cen. of N. J.	17
200	do.	81¼	100	do.	17¼
300	Lake Shore	63¼	60	do.	17
100	do.	63⅜	100	do.	17½
200	do.	63⅜	100	St. L., K. C. & N.	4⅝
500	do.	63¼	400	Wab. Pac. Rec.	11¾
300	do.	63⅜	400	do.	12¼
200	do.	63½	100	do.	12¼
800	do.	63⅜	200	do.	12⅜
800	do.	63⅜	100	do.	12⅜
200	do.	63⅝	200	do.	12⅜
200	do.	63⅞	800	do.	12⅜
100	do.	63⅝	200	do.	12
18	do.	63¾	200	do.	12¾
500	do.	63¾	200	Han. & St. Jo.	11⅝
100	do.	63¾	100	H. & St. J. pf.	28
2900	do.	63	500	Kan. & Texas	5
100	do.	63⅛	500	Ohio & Miss.	7
500	do.	63	100	do.	7¼
500	do.	62⅞	500	do.	7
200	do.	63	200	do.	6⅞
300	N. Y. C. & H.	102⅝	100	do.	6⅞
52	do.	102	100	do.	c. 6⅞
100	do.	102⅜	1000	do.	6⅝
100	do.	102⅜	100	Del., L. & West.	49⅝
125	do.	102¾	400	do.	49⅝
200	do.	102	100	do.	49¼
100	do.	101¾	100	do.	49⅜
300	do.	101⅝	500	do.	49⅜
100	Union Pacific	49¼	400	do.	49¼
30	do.	67⅜	1800	do.	49¼
100	do.	68¼	300	do.	49¼
100	do.	67½	100	do.	49¼
100	do.	67	700	do.	49¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	110⅜	$10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 108⅝
25,000	do.	12 110⅜	30,000 U. S. 5s, '81. 109
16,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111⅛	10,000 do. 12 109
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	108⅜	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81. C. 12 109
50,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	12 108⅜	14,000 U. S. 4s, 1907. R. 104⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000	Mo. 6s, ig.	106¼	100	U. S. Express	42½
5,000	La. 7s, com.	72	100	Erie Railway	b.c. 11¾
19,000	Tenn. 6s, o.b.c.	44	100	do.	11⅜
5,000	Tenn. 6s, n.b.c.	43	120	do.	11⅜
5,000	Ten. 6s, n.s.b.c.	43¾	300	do.	11⅜
5,000	do.	44	100	Morris & Es.	b.c. 75¾
5,000	C. & R. 6s, 8 f.	91	100	L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 63¼
2,000	C. R. I. & P. 7s	109⅜	100	do.	63¼
6,000	C., R. I. & P. 6s,	93	50	do.	63¼
	1917.	104⅞	100	do.	63¼
1,000	L. & W. B. con.	29¼	1500	do.	63¼
5,000	M. & St. P., 1st, L. C. Div.	102⅝	400	do.	63¼
3,000	Mil. & St. P., c. & f.	83	700	do.	63⅝
3,000	do.	83⅛	1000	do.	63⅝
2,000	do.	83⅜	100	do.	63⅝
	& M. D.	90	1300	do.	63⅝
2,000	Mil. & St. P.	83	100	Ill. Cen.	b.c. 63⅜
	c. & f.	83	100	do.	63⅜
3,000	do.	83⅛	50	Union Pacific	b.c. 67⅝
1,000	N. W. C. C. G.	92⅞	100	do.	67⅝
5,000	do.	92¾	100	C. & P. g'd.	b.c. 82
7,000	do.	92⅝	370	do.	81⅞
15,000	do.	92½	200	do.	b.c. 81⅞
2,000	N. W. C. R. G. b.c.	91	200	do.	81⅞
1,000	D. & H. R. '94.	99½	900	C. & R. I.	b.c. 100½
2,000	Erie 2d.	105½	300	do.	100⅜
1,000	Erie 4th.	90⅛	200	do.	100⅞
8,000	Ed. & St. J. 8s, conv.	89¾	700	do.	101
10,000	do.	89½	215	C. & N. W.	b.c. 81¾
1,000	Hud. 1st, 2d.	112	1000	do.	s3. 32
1,000	M. Cen. 7s.	104½	400	do.	32¼
24,000	do.	105	100	do.	32⅜
24,000	Har. 1st, 7s.	118	100	do.	32⅝
1,000	No. Mo. 1st.	99	400	do.	32⅝
1,000	D. & M. 8s.	99	400	Chi. & N. West.	pf. b.c. 83
3,000	C. Pac., gold.	106¾			pf. b.c. 83
2,000	Cent. Pac. 1st, S. J. Br.	85			do. 60¼
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	105⅝			do. 60¾
21,000	do.	105¾			do. 61⅛
2,000	T. & W. c. conv.	50			do. 61¾
5,000	do.	51	200	Cen. of N. J.	b.c. 83
1,000	T. & W. 2d.	24			s3. 17½
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	33	100	C., M. & St. P.	b.c. 29⅞
3,000	W. U. C.	1900. 105½	100	do.	30
1,000	L. & N. con. '98.	95⅞	100	do.	30¼
100	Del. & Hud.	b.c. 49⅜	300	do.	30¼
100	do.	49⅜	300	C., M. & St. P.	pf. b.c. 65⅞
100	do.	49⅛	100	do.	b.c. 65⅝
100	do.	49⅛	200	do.	65¼
100	do.	49⅛	200	Wab. Pac.	Rec. b.c. 12
100	do.	49⅛	100	do.	12⅛
200	do.	48⅞	100	do.	12⅛
2500	do.	48⅞	200	do.	12⅛
1900	do.	48⅝	300	do.	s3. 11¾
100	do.	s7. 81¾	400	do.	s3. 12¼
100	do.	c. 81⅝	100	C., C., C. & I.	31¼
100	do.	81⅝	5	P., P., C. & St. L.	92
200	do.	81⅝		pf.	b.c. 92
100	Ontario Sil.	21¾	100	N. J. So.	b.c. 9
200	Quicksilver	pf. 31	200	D., L. & W.	b.c. 49¾
50	Adams Ex.	b.c. 93	400	do.	49¾
20	do.	opg. 92½	700	do.	49¾
400	Pacific Mail	b.c. 24½	200	do.	49¾
100	do.	24¼	200	do.	49¼
200	do.	24⅛	100	do.	s5. 49⅛
500	do.	24	500	do.	49
1000	do.	23⅞	700	do.	49⅛
200	do.	24	700	do.	49¼
1200	do.	b3. 24⅛	100	do.	49¾
15	do.	s3. 24¼	100	C., B. & Q.	b.c. 100½
300	do.	s3. 24⅜	100	M., K. & T.	b.c. 5
1000	N. Y. C. & H.	b.c. 101½	100	do.	5
200	do.	101⅞	200	St. L. I. M. & S.	b.c. b3. 81½
200	do.	101⅝	200	St. L., K. C. & N.	b.c. 4⅝
50	do.	s20. 101⅝	100	do.	4¼
300	do.	102	200	do.	4⅞
100	do.	102⅛	100	H. & St. J.	pf. b.c. 11⅜
1000	Mich. Cen.	b.c. 56	100	Han. & St. J.	pf. b.c. 25⅜
100	do.	b3. 56⅛	200	Ohio & Miss.	b.c. 6¾
800	do.	56¼	200	do.	6⅞
200	do.	56⅜	300	do.	6⅞
100	do.	56⅜	100	do.	7
100	do.	56⅜	300	do.	b3. 7⅛
600	do.	s3. 56½	600	do.	7⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000	Mo. 6s, ig.	106¼	100	Mich. Central	56⅝
2,000	Mo. 6s, S. J. is.	100	200	do.	56¾
5,000	do.	b3. 100⅛	700	do.	57
10,000	N. W. C. C. G.	92⅜	3300	do.	57¼
5,000	Un. P. s. f.	b3. 98⅛	400	do.	57⅜
5,000	C., R. I. & P. 6s,	93	500	do.	57⅜
	1917.	104⅞	800	do.	57⅜
1,000	T. & W. 2d.	73	200	do.	57⅜
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	c. 32½	100	do.	57⅜
2,000	do.	32½	700	Han. & St. J.	pf. 25¾
2,000	Tol., L. & W. 1st,		200	do.	25¾
	x coupon.	94	200	Lake Shore	c. 63⅝
5,000	O. & Miss.	c. s. f. 89	800	do.	s3. 63⅛
3,000	O. & M. con.	c. 89	100	do.	63⅜
14,000	Ohio & M. 2d.	44	400	do.	s3. 63¾
2,000	Del. & Hud.	49¼	700	do.	63⅞
100	do.	49¾	6500	do.	64
100	At. & Pac. Tel.	19	1800	do.	64⅛
200	Rock Island	101⅞	800	do.	64⅛
100	do.	c. 101	800	do.	64⅜
200	West. Union.	s3. 81½	1000	do.	s3. 64⅜
600	do.	81⅜	400	North-western.	32⅝
100	do.	s3. 81⅝	100	do.	32¾
200	do.	81¾	400	do.	32⅞
500	Pacific Mail	24⅛	300	North-west.	pf. 61¾
200	do.	s3. 24⅜	700	do.	61⅞
200	do.	24½	400	do.	b3. 62
200	do.	24⅝	1100	Wab. Pac. Rec.	b3. 12¾
2200	Cen. of N. J.	17	100	do.	12⅝
200	N. Y. C. & H.	102	1600	do.	12⅝
100	do.	102¼	600	do.	12⅝
200	do.	102⅜	100	do.	12⅝
200	Erie Railway	c. 11¼	400	D., L. & W.	c. 49¾
100	do.	s10. 11¼	200	do.	49¾
100	do.	11⅛	100	do.	49¾
100	do.	11⅛	200	do.	49¾
200	do.	11⅛	100	do.	49¾
100	do.	11⅛	200	do.	49¼
100	do.	11⅛	100	do.	c. 65⅜
100	do.	11⅛	200	do.	65¼
100	Western Union	82	500	K. & T.	b.c. 7

TUESDAY, Aug. 28—P. M.

The stock speculation to-day was rather indecisive in tone, and as a natural consequence the opinions of operators in regard to the future course of prices were greatly at variance. Not a few seem to be impressed with the belief that the bull movement has fairly culminated, and that for some time to come the market is likely to feel the effect of realizations, while others again regard the lower range of prices established during the past few days as nothing more than a merely temporary reaction. These who hold the latter view base their expectations of still higher prices in the near future on the benefits to result to the railroads from the transportation of the immense crops and upon the signs of reviving prosperity which are everywhere apparent throughout the country. The market at the moment it must be acknowledged is upheld by the large operators, but these claim that when outsiders appreciate the changed condition of business they will experience no difficulty in disposing of their holdings without precipitating a decline in prices.

The market opened firm and generally higher prices prevailed than those current at the close yesterday, but before the first call there was a decline of ⅛ to 1½ ₱ cent. Subsequently, under brisk purchases, an advance of ⅛ to 2⅛ ₱ cent. ensued, but during the afternoon the market became heavy and the improvement was nearly all lost.

The total transactions reached 187,073 shares, which embraced 44,966 Lake Shore, 26,480 Michigan Central, 18,700 Western Union, 18,380 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 11,300 Wabash, 11,150 North-western, 9,900 Ohio and Mississippi, 9,722 New-York Central, 6,515 Pacific Mail, 5,900 Rock Island, 5,750 St. Paul, 5,120 Erie, 2,700 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1,900 Delaware and Hudson, and 1,100 New-Jersey Central.

Lake Shore advanced from 63⅛ to 63¾, declined to 62⅞, rose to 64⅜, and finally reacted to 62⅞. Michigan Central declined from 56⅞ to 55⅞, rose to 58, and fell off to 56. Western Union declined from 82⅜ to 81, rallied to 81¾, and reacted to 81. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 49⅝ to 49⅛, rose to 50, and dropped to 48⅝. Wabash advanced from 11¾ to 12⅝, and fell off to 11½. North-western common declined from 32⅞ to 31½, recovered to 32¾, and finally sold at 31½. Ohio and Mississippi fluctuated between 6⅝ and 7¼, with closing sales at the former figure. New-York Central declined from 102¼ to 101⅝, rose to 102⅜, fell off to 101½, and closed at a fractional recovery. Pacific Mail declined from 24¾ to 23⅞, and closed at 24⅛. Rock Island opened at 100¾, fell off to 100¼, advanced to 101⅛, declined to 99¾, and closed at 100. St. Paul common rose to 30⅝ and declined to 29½. The preferred rose to 65¾, and reacted to 65¼. Erie advanced from 11⅜ to 12⅛, and closed at 11½. Hannibal and St. Joseph declined from 11⅝ to 11⅜ for the common, and from 26 to 25⅛ for the preferred. Delaware and Hudson declined from 49¾ to 49. New-Jersey Central fell off from 18 to 17, C., C. & I. from 32 to 30½, Illinois Central from 63¼ to 62½, and Union Pacific from 68¼ to 66⅜, but the last-named closed at 68. Chicago and Alton sold at 87½, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at 100½, Fort Wayne at 92, and Pittsburg at 81⅝@82. Express shares were quiet and firm.

Money loaned at 3 to 4 ₱ cent. until near the close, when borrowers supplied their requirements at 2½ ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper sold at 5 to 7 ₱ cent. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption were $370,000; Customs receipts $600,000, and revenue receipts $200,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying, ⅛; selling, ¼; Cincinnati, steady, buying, 1-10 discount; selling, par; Charleston, steadier, 3-16@¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial, ¼; bank, ½@⅜; St. Louis, par, and Chicago 86 @100 discount.

The foreign advices were more important than usual. The Bank of England Directors, at a special meeting to-day, advanced the minimum rate of discount from 2 to 3 ₱ cent., the rate for three months' bills in the open market being up to 2⅝ ₱ cent. The bank, it is stated, yesterday began to charge one-half penny ₱ ounce more for American Eagles, but notwithstanding this advance Eagles to the amount of £130,000 were withdrawn from transmission to New-York. Bar Silver was quoted at 54 3-16 pence ₱ ounce. The London market for securities was steady for Consols at 95⅜@95⅞. United States bonds were ⅜ ₱ cent. lower for new 4½ ₱ cents, at 105¼@105⅜; ⅛ lower for new 5s, at 107⅝; ¼ higher for 10-40s, at 108¼, and steady for 1867s at 107⅛. Erie fell off to 10⅝ for the common, and to 19½ for the preferred, but closed at a recovery of ½ ₱ cent. New-York Central was 1 ₱ cent. lower, selling at 100. Illinois Central was steady at 63. At Paris Rentes continue weak, and to-day made a further decline, touching 106f. 21½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was higher for demand bills, the rate for which was advanced to ⅘4 85½, with business on the basis of $4 84½@$4 85. The strength was due to the raising of the Bank of England discount rate this morning. Long Sterling was about steady at $4 81½@$4 82.

The Gold speculation opened firm under the influence of the foreign advices and the advance in the rate of exchange. The price rose from 104⅜ to 104½, but the market soon exhibited weakness, and sales were made at 104¼ from 12 o'clock up to the close of business. Cash Gold loaned flat to 3 ₱ cent. per annum for use.

Government bonds advanced a fraction in the early dealings, partly in sympathy with Gold. The improvement was well maintained to the close, but the transactions were small. In railroad mortgages the business footed up $318,000, the largest dealings having been in Chicago and North-western consolidated gold coupons at 92½@93. Ohio and Mississippi consolidated advanced 3 ₱ cent., to 89. Do. Sinking Funds rose to 89, while the Seconds fell off to 44, and finally recovered to 44⅞. St. Paul consolidated Sinking Funds advanced to 89¼; Toledo and Wabash, St. Louis Division, to 80; Harlem Firsts, coupon, to 118; Michigan Central 7s to 105; Toledo and Wabash, consolidated convertible, to 51; C., C. and I. C. Firsts to 32½, and Union Pacific Sinking Funds to 99½. Hannibal and St. Joseph Convertibles rose to 89¾, and reacted to 89. Toledo and Wabash Seconds declined 2 ₱ cent., selling at 73. In State bonds Missouri Long 6s sold at 106¼; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph issue, at 106½; Louisiana Consols at 78¼, and Tennessees at 43¼@44.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date are $4,867,276, against $5,540,505 for the corresponding week in 1876, and $4,146,312 in 1875. The total exports of produce from the port since Jan. 1, this year, were 178,812,718, against $174,251,212 for the corresponding period in 1876, and $167,812,641 in 1875.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1877.

Gold receipts	$643,189 88
Gold payments	884,036 63
Gold balance	83,250,859 47
Currency receipts	433,506 69
Currency payments	967,289 90
Currency balance	49,194,443 06
Customs	377,000 00
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington	510,700 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—AUG. 28.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	104¼	104¼
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coupon	108	108⅛
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	108⅞	108⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	108¼	108¼
Bills on London	$4 81½@$4 82	$4 81½@$4 82
New-York Central	102¼	101⅝
Rock Island	100⅜	100
Pacific Mail	24⅛	24⅛
Milwaukee & St. Paul	29⅞	29½
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref	65¼	65¼
Lake Shore	63¼	63
Chicago & North-western	32⅜	31½
Chicago & North-western pref	63¾	60½
Western Union	82⅜	81⅜
Union Pacific	68	68
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	49⅜	48⅝
New-Jersey Central	18	17
Delaware & Hudson Canal	49¾	49
Morris & Essex	75½	75⅛
Panama	142	142
Canada Southern	69	69
Hannibal & St. Joseph	12	11½
Hannibal & St. Joseph pref	25¾	25½
Michigan Central	59⅝	56½
Illinois Central	63¼	63½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Number of shares.
New-York Central	102⅜	101⅛	9,722
Erie	12⅛	11⅜	5,120
Lake Shore	64⅜	62⅞	44,966
Wabash	12⅛	11⅜	11,300
North-western	32⅞	31⅛	5,015
North-western preferred	62	60½	6,125
Rock Island	101⅛	99¾	5,900
Fort Wayne	92	92	100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	30⅛	29½	8,100
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref.	65¾	65½	3,650
Pittsburg	82	81⅝	1,100
Del., Lack. & Western	49⅝	48⅝	18,380
New-Jersey Central	18	17	1,100
Delaware & Hudson Canal	49¾	49⅛	1,900
Morris & Essex	75⅜	75⅛	200
Michigan Central	58	55⅞	26,480
Illinois Central	63½	62½	200
Union Pacific	68¼	66⅜	880
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	100½	100½	205
Chicago & Alton	87⅜	87½	150
C., C. & Ind. Central	4	4	900
Hannibal & St. Joseph	11⅝	11⅜	1,000
Han. & St. Joseph pref	26	25⅛	1,700
Ohio & Miss	7¼	6⅞	9,900
C., C. & I	32	30½	700
Western Union	82⅜	81⅛	18,700
A. & P. Telegraph	19	19	300
Pacific Mail	24⅜	23⅞	6,515
Iron Mountain	81½	81½	500
Quicksilver preferred	31	31	200
St. L., K. City & N	4⅜	4⅛	500
Kansas & Texas	5¼	5	700
American Express	46¼	46¼	100
United States Express	42⅞	42⅜	400
New-Jersey Southern	⅞	⅞	100
Kansas Pacific	2	2	100
Total sales			187,073

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	104⅜	1:00 P. M.	104¼
10:30 A. M.	104½	1:30 P. M.	104¼
11:00 A. M.	104¼	2:00 P. M.	104¼
11:30 A. M.	104⅜	2:30 P. M.	104¼
12:00 M.	104¼	3:00 P. M.	104¼
12:30 P. M.	104¼		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency, 6s	123½	124
United States 6s, 1881, registered	110½	110⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	111⅛	111⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	106	106¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup.	100	106¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg.	108⅛	108⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup.	108⅛	108⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	110¼	111¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	110⅜	111¼
United States 10-40s, registered	108⅜	108⅞
United States 10-40s, coupons	112⅛	112⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	107⅞	108
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	108⅞	109
United States 4½, 1891, registered	104⅛	104⅜
United States 4½, 1891, coupons	104⅛	104⅜
United States 4s, 1907, registered	104¼	104⅝

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $41,000 for interest, $183,000 for called bonds, and $1,000 Silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$17,195,000
Gold balances	1,129,338
Currency balances	1,184,025

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$71,338,546
Currency balances	2,261,199
Gold exchanges	6,280,839
Gold balances	1,171,936

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 8s, '92	20	N. C. 6s, F. A. '66	8½
Alabama 8s, '93	20	N. C. 6s, F. A. '68	8
Connecticut 6s	120	N. C. 6s, n. b., J. & J.	7½
Illinois coup. 6s, '79-'81	101	N. C. 6s, n. b., A. & O.	7½
Illinois War Loan	101	N. C. 6s, S. T. class 1	1
Kentucky 6s	101	N. C. 6s, S. T. class 2	1
Louisiana 6s	50	N. C. 6s, S. T. class 3	1
Louisiana 6s, n. b.	50	Ohio 6s, '86	111
La. 6s, n. Fl. Dbt.	50	S. C. 6s	40
Louisiana 7s, Pen'y.	50	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	32
Louisiana 6s, l. bs.	50	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	32
Louisiana 8s, l. bs.	50	S. C. 6s, F. Act '66	32
La. 6s, l. bs. of '75.	50	S. C. 6s, '89, J. & J.	40
Louisiana 7s, Con.	77¾	S. C. 6s, '89, A. & O.	40
Mich. 6s, 1883	105	S. C. 7s, '88	35
Mich. 7s, 1890	115	S. C. Non-Fund bs.	1⅛
Mo. 6s, due in 1878, 1881	101	Tenn. 6s, old	43½
L. bs. due '82-'90 in 10s	103⅞	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	43½
N. Y. C. 6s, Loan, '91	113	Tenn. 6s, n. b. n. s.	43¼
N. Y. 6s, Gold L. '92	119	Va. 6s, old	30
N. Y. 6s, Gold L. '93	119	Va. 6s, n. bs. '66	30
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17½	Va. 6s, n. bs. '67	30
N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	67	Va. 6s, Con. bonds	78
N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	67	Va. 6s, ex-mst. coup.	65
N. C. R. 6s, con. J. & J.	48	Va. 6s, Def. bond	5⅜
N. C. C. R. 6s of A. & O.	48		

And the following for railway mortgages:

B., H. & Erie 1st	10	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	76
B., H. & Erie G'd	11½	Ind., Bl. & W. 1st	12
B., C. R. & N. 1st 6s	50	M. So. 7 p. c. 2d	102½
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	23	M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	110
Chic. & Alton 1st	115	Clev. & Tol. S. B.	107½
Joliet & Chi., 1st	107	Clev. & Tol. new bs.	106
C., R. I. & P. 1st, 7s	109⅜	Clev., P. & A. old bs.	104½
C. R. I. & P. 6s 1917	C. 104⅛	Clev., P. & A. new bs.	107½
C. R. of N. J., 1st, new	109¼	Buff. & Erie new bs.	108
C. R. of N. J. 1st, con.	71¾	Buff. & S. L. 7s	106
C. L. of N. J. con.	68¾	D. M. & T. 1st 7s	1906 106½
L. & W. B. Con. G'd	29	Lake Shore div. bs.	107
Am. Dock & Imp't B.	42	L. S. Cons. C. 1st	106
M. & S. P. 1st 8s P. D.	112⅛	L. S. Cons. R. 1st	108
M. & SP 1st 7s & G. RD.	92½	Mich. C. 7s 1902	104⅞
M. & S. P. 1st 1. & C. D.	102⅝	M. C. 1st 8s, '82 S. F.	112
M. & S. P. 1st. l. & M. D.	90	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	105½
M. & S. P. 1st. L. & D.	68¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	105½
M. & S. P. 1st. I. & M.	68¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	102
M. & S. P. 1st. O. & M.	99½	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F. '85	111¾
M. & S. P. Con. S. F.	89¾	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	118
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	107	North Missouri 1st	99
C. & N. W. Ex. bds.	101	O. & M. Cons. S. F.	89
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	92¼	O. & M. Con.	89
C. & N. W. Reg. C. bds.	92¼	C., C. & I. C. 6s	41
Gal. & Chic. Ex.	104½	Cen. Pac. Gold 6s	104⅜
Peninsula 1st conv.	102	C. P. Cal. & Or. 1st	87½
Chi. & Mil. 1st	107½	Western Pacific bs.	109⅞
W. & St. P. 1st	78	Union Pac. 1st bs.	105⅜
W. & St. P. 2d	68	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	103⅛
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s & F.	106	Union Pac. S. F.	98
Del., L. & W. 2d	107	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	97½
Del. L. & W. 7s con.	100	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	91
Mor. & Essex 2d	104⅞	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	118
Mor. & Essex 7s '71	100	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d	111
M. & E. 1st Con. G'd.	85	C. & P. 4th, S. F.	104
Del. & H. C. 1st '77, '82	104¼	Col. C. & Ind. 1st	82½
Del. & H. C. 1st, '85	99	Col. C. & Ind. 2d	73
Del. & H. C. 1st '91	99⅞	St. L. & I. M. 1st	98
Del. & H. C. 1R. 7s '94	99	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	80½
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	107	Tol., P. & W. W. D.	79½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	94½	Tol. & W. 1st ex.	111
Rens't & Sar. 1st C.	112	Tol. & W. ex C.	93½
Rens't & Sar. 1st R.	105½	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	79
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	105	Tol. & W. 2d	73
Erie 2d 7s, 1883	105¾	Tol. & W. Cons. Con.	50¼
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	103¼	Gt. Western ex C.	92
Erie 5th 7s, 1888	102	Gt. Western 2d, '93.	70
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	101	Quin. & T. 1st, '90	60
B. N. Y. & E. 1. bds.	101	West. U. bs. 1900	C. 105¼
B. N. Y. & E. 1. 1916	104⅜	West. U. bs. 1900	R. 105
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con.	89¾		

And the following for City bank shares:

America	130	Import's & Trad'rs.	200
American Exchange	106	Irving	120
Bk's & Brokers' As.	85	Mechanics'	132
Central National	100	Mercantile	90
City	200	Merchants'	113
Commerce	125½	Metropolitan	129
Continental	70	New-York	110
Fourth National	97

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of maintaining the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the eastward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or reaching to the south of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
"RUSSIA.....WED., Aug. 29 | BOTHNIA.. WED., Sept. 12
ALGERIA.....WED, Sept. 5 | ABYSSINIA. WED, Sept. 19

Steamers marked " do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, 1877.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. A limited number of state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 29
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 1

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North-River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Sept. 20

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., Sept. 1 | ODER.....Sat., Sept. 15
DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 8 | HERMANN.....Sat., Sept. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low-est rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Victoria...Sept. 1, 11 A. M. | Anchoria..Sept. 15, 11 A.M.
Devonia...Sept. 8, 6 A. M. | Bolivia...Sept. 22, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Elysia.....Aug. 28, 9 A. M. | Australia...Sept. 8, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Canada. Th., Aug. 30, 9 A. M. | Greece. Th., Sept. 6, 3 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Egypt. Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M. | TheQueen. Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M.
England. Sat. Sept. 8, 3 P. M. | Spain. Sat. Sept. 22, 3 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

MINNESOTA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $65, $65, or $75, according to state-room.; steerage, $26. Intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
WIELAND.....Aug. 30 | SUEVIA.....Sept. 13
GELLERT.....Sept. 6 | LESSING.....Sept. 20

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadst., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
AMERIQUE, POTZOLE.....Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
PEREIRE, DAWZE.....Wednesday, Sept. 12, 8:30 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Aug. 30, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 1, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEBRAU, TUESDAY, Sept. 4, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, Steam-ship ACAPULCO, Captain.....Friday, Aug. 31 connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Wednesday, Sept. 5
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 12

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 2 P. M, from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. JAS. MCMILLAN, LUNG & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEARBE.....Wednesday, Aug. 29
CITY OF HABANA, CROWELL.....Wednesday, Sept. 5
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:30, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 9 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:30, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877,

through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS

Leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of Flushing Mail Train. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, from Brooklyn, 8:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 8:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A.M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 9:30 A. M., 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43, P. M.;—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only;—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 5:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot: (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:30 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:45 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cars in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05

A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL.
RIVER-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th sts.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

French, German, and drawing taught in all the classes. Instruction given in the elements of natural history, of chemistry, and of physics, both by lectures and by text-books. Pupils fitted for college and for business.

Four free scholarships in the Stevens Institute of Technology open to the competition of the graduates of the Stevens High School.

TERMS REDUCED.

For first and second classes, $100 per annum; for third and fourth classes, $130 per annum. Tuition per term in proportion.

Fall term begins Oct. 3.

For circular or catalogues apply to the Principal,
Prof. EDWARD WALL.

BETTS
MILITARY ACADEMY,
STAMFORD, CONN.

Fortieth year begins Sept. 10. Emphatically a home school; situation unsurpassed; THOROUGH instruction and discipline; careful moral and Christian training. Number limited. Circulars sent on application.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, NOS. 23 AND 25 WEST 32D-ST.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.
Autumn term begins Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Having added the adjoining building to St. John's, increased facilities for the several departments of the school are gained, and a large sunny room for a Kindergarten secured, which, under the care of an experienced teacher, will open Oct. 1.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

No. 79 West 52d-st., corner 6th-av., New-York, Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal. The fifty-eighth school year begins Sept. 17, 1877. Boys fitted for college or business. A primary department. Rates of tuition reasonable. Send for circular.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON
and
MISS AGNES L. JONES

will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

A LADY HAVING MUCH EXPERIENCE IN teaching, would like to receive a few pupils into her home and school; good advantages; home care and comforts; moderate terms. Address PRIVATE SCHOOL, Lodi, Bergen County, N. J.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Day School for young ladies and children, No. 121 East 36th-st., near Park-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Send for circulars. Miss SPRING can be seen after Sept. 13, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

"A GUIDE TO GOOD SCHOOLS," FOR PARENTS—free, personally—mailed for stamp. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Thirty East Fourteenth.

THE MISSES PERINE,
No. 34 EAST 74TH-ST., ON CENTRAL PARK.

Reopen their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 27.

MISS MARY E. GAYLORD WILL OPEN A School for boys at No. 100½ West 44th-st., Sept. 26. Address for circular until Sept. 10, Post Office Box No. 512, Tarrytown, N. Y.

OGEAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Worcester, Mass. Founded 1848. Address Prof. H. R. GREENE, at Jamestown, R. I., until Sept. 8.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and little girls, reopens Sept. 19. New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 19, 1877, at 56 Washington-st., Norwich, Conn.

MILITARY INSTITUTE,
POST CHESTER, N. Y.
Limited to 25. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M.

FREEHOLD (N. J.) YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—Thirty-third year begins Sept. 5.

INSTRUCTION.

READING IN FIVE WEEKS, OR NO PAY.

Class now in session daily from 9:30 to 12—two and a half hours. Open to visitors.

Yearly class for boys, primary, 6 to 9 years, opens Sept. 17. Pupils from a distance watted on to and from school.

Yearly class for boys, junior, 10 to 14 years, opens Sept. 24.

"It is obvious on its face that it will yield results many fold ordinary methods."—Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., Rev. C. F. Deems, D.D., and others.

Send for circular, and see what is said by highest authority in United States. Also by parents—responsible parties—as to "3 years in 15 weeks" by methods "easy" and "delightful," or visit the school and see for yourself.

No. 709 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
C. A. MILES, Principal,
WILL BE REOPENED SEPT. 10.

For circular apply at No. 282 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be found after Sept. 1, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCHOOL,
NO. 448 MADISON-AV.

Preparation for College, Scientific Schools, or Business.

Hours of session, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Hour for study only, (optional,) 8:30 to 9:30 A. M.
Term begins Tuesday, Sept. 25.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,
NO. 25 WEST 46TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

Reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 20. Circulars and references sent on application.

Frenchspoken fluently in one year. (Kindergarten.)

Latin, drawing, singing, pencil, water-color, needlework, &c., included in the tuition.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY—A select boarding-school for boys at Sing Sing on Hudson, N. Y. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural science; classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and Elocution; a thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—FOR CONVENIENCE of access, healthfulness and beauty of location, thorough scholarship, the development of noble character, home comforts, tender care of students, and reasonable charges, Pennington Seminary claims to be among the foremost in this country. 122d year. Address THOS. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J.

MRS. DUREN, FORMERLY OF BROOKLYN Heights, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children in Somerville, N. J., Sept. 10; number of boarders limited to eight; they receive every care and attention—physical, intellectual, moral; French is the language of the family. For circulars, references, &c., address as above.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Apply by letter until Sept. 6, when Miles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—24th year, opens Sept. 10. 20 instructors. 11 departments. College preparatory, English and business courses for gentlemen. For ladies, college course, with baccalaureate degree. Primary department. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

READY FOR WORK.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, will reopen for the year on MONDAY, Sept. 3. The Principal will be in his office daily, during August from 9 A. M. to 4. P. M.

S. S. PACKARD.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA HAVING REmoved her French and English Boarding-school for young ladies from Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, to Morristown, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19. Terms for board and tuition in English, French, and Latin, $360 per annum.

MOELLER INSTITUTE, NO. 336 WEST 29TH-ST.—German-American Day and Boarding School; prepares for business and college; connected with this institute is a Kindergarten and a Conservatory of Music.

T. W. MOELLER, Principal.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

NYACK HOME INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for both sexes; select, thorough, Christian education. New buildings; home care and comforts. For circulars address Mrs. JOSEPHINE LEE, Nyack on the Hudson.

FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, FOR young gentlemen, 171st-st., reopens Sept. 18. Board and tuition in French, English, Spanish, German, Latin, $400 and $450. Circulars at Mihan & Sons', No. 182 Broadway, or at the Institute. Station M. V. PREVOST.

MRS. GARRETSON,
Assisted by Miss THURSTON, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 52 West 47th-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars sent on application.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent masters, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for boys under 15, at No. 102 West 39th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., offers thorough culture, in a very invigorating climate and beautiful location. Terms moderate. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circular.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 26 W. 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Increased accommodations and advantages secured to the preparatory department.

RUTGERS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—One hundred and eighth year begins Sept. 12; sends 30 boys a year to college; prepares for college, scientific school, or business; 20 boarders.

Rev. D. T. REILEY, Rector.

MRS. M. RODGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 45th-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

NO. 33 WEST 130TH-ST.

The MISSES JACOT will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. Circulars sent on application.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 19; superior training, excellent facilities in languages and music.

MISS S. L. CHAPLAN, SUCCESSOR TO the late Mrs. J. T. Benedict, will reopen the English, French, and German boarding and day school, No. 7 East 42d-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

MURRAY-HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 109 West 34th-st., an English and Classical School for boys, opens its 14th year, Sept. 17; terms reduced.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 10 boys under 14 years; opens Sept. 3; pleasant location; terms moderate. Send for circular.

$6 PER WEEK FOR BOARD AND PRIVATE Instruction of young ladies: music, drawing, and washing extra. Miss E. A. POMEROY, Post Office Box No. 660, Geneva, N.Y.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND German Day and Boarding School, No. 822 Lexington-av., north-west corner of 53d-st. New term begins Sept. 19. FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S BOARDING SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 11; preparation of boys for college a specialty; see the *Nation*, Aug. 9. For circulars address PRINCIPAL, at Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. For circular address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—THOROugh preparation given for college, scientific schools or business. For circulars apply to B. T. HARRINGTON, M. A., Throg's Neck, Westchester County, N. Y.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, CARMEL, N. Y.—A school for both sexes. Healthful, homelike, thorough. Rates reduced. Fall term Sept. 5. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND, MISS S. O. HOFFMAN will reopen her school for young ladies and children, Sept. 19, 1877; a limited number of boarders received. For circulars, &c., address as above.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO The Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 15 th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 24; thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, &c. Circulars at Putnam's book store, No. 182 5th-av.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School for boys, established in 1854, and pleasantly located on Chilton hill, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 10.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will open on the first Monday of September.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-School for Young ladies and misses, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19, 1877.

A SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG BOYS, WITH GOOD instruction, and the influences of a Christian home, at Stratford, Conn. Rev. E. B. EMERSON, Principal.

$150 A YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION; EPISCopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J.
Rev. T. M. REILLY, Rector.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Fall term begins Sept. 12. JARED REID, Jr., A. M.
J. VAUCHER, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Putnam's, No. 182 5th-av.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Jamaica, Long Island, reopens Sept. 12; English, classics, French, and German; $325 yearly. E. VIENOT.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—Military Boarding-School, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.—CADY, WILLSON, AND Wallworth's, south-west corner Union-square, reopens Sept. 3. Write for circulars.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS, NO. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Boarding-school for boys. For catalogues apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

RYE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE,
Rye, New-York.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12. Address
E. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY Send for Illustrated Circular, 40 pages, giving details.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE—FALL TERM Reopens Sept. 26. THOS. D. WITHERSPOON, D. D., Pres't.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
Nos. 333 and 335 4TH-AV., between 24th and 25th sts.
GRAMMAR
114TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 17.
SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. B. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars at the school and at Putnam's.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR SAYS: "I TAKE great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge." This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 13 miles by rail from Philadelphia; $260 a school year for boarding, washing, gas, schooling books, &c. Payable quarterly. No extra charges. Open all Summer. Students admitted at any time. Special individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils. Ten instructors, two graduates of Yale College. For picture of building, gymnasium and circular address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, Harvard University, A. M., Media, Penn. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter

FRANCIS F. WILSON, A. M., AND JOHN M. KELLOGG, A. M., heads of the Classical and Mathematical Departments of the

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

during the last 12 years, have withdrawn, and will open a school Sept. 17 for the thorough and careful preparation of boys and young men for college, business, or scientific schools. Call or address for the present No. 208 East 72d-st.

MISS CONSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 WEST 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK.—Boarders limited to sixteen.—Resident French and German teachers.—English and German Kindergarten in charge of Miss BLOOMENS, assisted by German graduate of Froebel.—Private class for boys.—Classes organized on 26th, 27th, and 28th Sept.—The regular work of the school, including Dr. LABBERTON'S and Mr. CLARENCE COOK'S classes, will begin Oct. 3. Punctual attendance requested.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)
This approved School for Boys
of all ages will reopen at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 7, from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M. A. S. GIBBENS, (Harvard.)
D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.

Full collegiate course; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; village is distinguished for refinement; the college is a home where parents may with entire confidence intrust their daughters; term commences Sept. 12, 1877. Send for catalogue.

Rev. EDWARD S. FRISBEE, President.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars

HIGH LONG-RANGE SCORES.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

PRACTICE BY THE AMERICAN, BRITISH, NEW-ORLEANS, AND AMATEUR TEAMS AT CREEDMOOR — EXTRAORDINARY SHOOTING BY THE AMERICAN TEAM AND MR. SELPH, OF THE NEW-ORLEANS TEAM.

Creedmoor range bore a strong resemblance yesterday to its appearance on the days of the international match last year. The American, British, Amateur Club, and New-Orleans teams were all present, and shot over the ranges at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, accompanied by all the paraphernalia that will be used in the international matches next month. The British team did not reach the range until nearly 11 o'clock—after the other teams had fired several shots at 800 yards. Upon its arrival the other teams stopped shooting long enough to receive formal introductions to the strangers. The latter did not stop long for ceremony, but went immediately to their respective firing points on the right of the field, and unpacking their guns went to work. There were 13 shooting members of the team, who were assigned to the three right-hand targets, where they were squadded four on each of two targets, and five on the third. Five members of the team, Peterkin, Piggott, Humphrey, and the two Fentons, shoot in the old-fashioned military or prone position, while the others shoot according to the new style—lying on their backs. Mr. Waller, Capt. Bowlsby, and Mr. Armitage kept scores on the several targets, and Mrs. Armitage, Mrs. Humphreys, and Mrs. Fenton, were interested spectators. The weather was quite hot, but a cool breeze blew from the firing point toward the targets, at "from 5 to 6 o'clock," in shooting parlance. The scores of the British team were as follows, the highest attainable number being 225 points:

J. E. MILNER.

Yards.										Total.
800	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4—42
900	4	3	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	4—42
1,000	4	2	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—42
										84—168

F. T. PIGGOTT.

800	5	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—71
900	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	3	5	4—69
1,000	5	4	3	5	0	4	4	5	5	3—63—199

SIR HENRY HALFORD.

800	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4—66
900	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—68
1,000	3	5	4	4	3	3	5	3	5	5—64—198

H. S. W. EVANS.

800	5	0	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—67
900	3	4	5	4	4	5	5	3	4	5—66
1,000	4	3	3	5	4	3	4	4	4	5—61—194

WILLIAM RIGBY.

800	5	5	3	4	5	5	4	3	5	4—66
900	3	2	3	4	5	5	3	5	5	5—65
1,000	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	3	3	4—59—190

LIEUT. GEORGE FENTON.

800	3	3	4	4	5	5	3	5	4	5—59—190

LIEUT. GEORGE FENTON.

800	0	4	2	3	5	4	5	5	5	4—37
900	4	4	5	5	4	3	5	5	2	5—44
1,000	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	2	5—43—124

SERGT. N. FERGUSSON.

800	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—70
900	3	4	5	2	3	5	5	4	5	3—60
1,000	5	3	4	2	3	4	4	5	4	4—59—189

R. K. GREENHILL.

800	0	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	5—61
900	5	5	2	4	4	4	5	5	5	4—66
1,000	4	5	4	4	2	5	5	2	0	5—46—186

W. H. GILDER.

800	5	3	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	4—70
900	5	5	4	2	4	4	5	3	5	4—61
1,000	3	5	3	4	3	R	4	0	4	5—53—184

LIEUT.-COL. FENTON.

800	0	0	3	4	3	5	4	5	4	5—55
900	3	2	3	4	5	5	3	2	4	5—56
1,000	5	5	4	5	5	5	3	4	5	5—64—179

ARTHUR FRAZER.

800	5	4	5	5	3	3	5	3	5	5—62
900	4	3	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—51
1,000	4	3	4	3	4	5	5	4	5	5—64—177

C. GRANT PETERKIN.

800	3	5	4	2	4	5	3	5	5	4—61
900	2	0	3	0	2	5	3	5	5	5—46
1,000	5	3	5	4	3	4	3	5	4	3—56—161

A. P. HUMPHREY.

800	3	3	4	5	5	3	4	5	5	5—62
900	5	2	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5—69
1,000	4	0	5	0	5	retired.				

The aggregate score made by the first eight of the British team was 1,542 points. The American team wore their new uniform of Creedmoor tweed cloth. A new style of scoring-board was used for the first time yesterday. It consists of a diagram of the targets divided into squares, each of which represented six inches of space on the targets. The scores of the team were as follows:

GEN. T. S. DAKIN.

Yards.										Total.
800	4	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5—71
900	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4—69
1,000	5	5	4	3	5	5	4	5	5	5—71—210

C. E. BLYDENBURGH.

800	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—72
900	3	5	5	5	4	4	5	3	5	4—66
1,000	3	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—69—207

L. L. ALLEN.

800	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—69
900	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	5—71
1,000	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—67—207

T. LAMB, JR.

800	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—71
900	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—69
1,000	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4—70—206

FRANK HYDE.

800	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—71
900	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	5	5	5—69
1,000	3	3	2	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—66—206

L. WEBER.

800	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—73
900	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	5	5—68
1,000	5	5	0	3	5	4	5	5	4	5—64—205

L. L. HEPBURN.

800	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—73
900	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—71
1,000	4	4	3	5	4	5	5	4	5	4—67—201

MAJOR H. S. JEWELL.

800	2	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	4	5—68
900	3	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	4	5—68
1,000	5	3	5	2	4	5	3	4	0	5—56—192

W. H. JACKSON.

800	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	3—65
900	5	4	3	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—65
1,000	3	5	4	3	5	3	5	3	4	5—64—194

L. C. BRUCE.

800	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	0	3—58
900	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	3—69
1,000	4	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	4	3—66—193

The total made by the team was 1,620 points, and had the scores of Messrs. Jackson and Bruce been superceded by those of the two reserves, Messrs. Hepburn and Lamb, the aggregate would have been 1,640, or 20 points higher. This equals the best score ever made by the members of the team and reserve in open competition, and exceeds the best score ever made by the regularly selected team.

The Amateur Rifle Club continued its practice for the purpose of selecting a team to go to Canada next Monday, and had in its ranks Col. Gildersleeve and Col. Bodine as accessions. To-day will decide whether a team will be sent or not. The scores in total were as follows:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
W. M. Farron	68	68	67	203
L. Geiger	67	67	68	202
W. Gunn	64	65	67	196
Lieut.-Col. E. H. Sanford	64	64	66	194
Major H. Fulton	70	63	59	192
J. P. Waters	71	60	60	191
R. Rathbone	66	67	58	191
Col. H. A. Gildersleeve	65	63	57	185
R. H. Keene	68	68	48	184
E. H. Madison	70	59	54	138

The total score made by the best eight men was 1,554 points.

Mr. Dudley Selph, of the New-Orleans team, led his party with the score of 212, with a "bull's-eye" on the wrong target, which, had it not been thus misplaced, would have made his score 217. Upon hearing this announcement there was a general expression of regret that Mr. Selph was not on the American team. The scores of the New-Orleans team were as follows:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Dudley Selph	72	68	72	212
J. K. Renaud	66	70	60	196
E. G. Eyrich	62	67	66	195
William Arms	72	67	55	194
Col. John Glynn, Jr.	68	65	58	191
E. T. Manning	58	53	51	162

The committee of seven had a meeting in reference to the request of Sir Henry Halford for extra time in which to practice, and decided to allow the British team to shoot on Friday of next week, if the troops could be induced to forego their practice on that day. This was decided by Gen. Dakin, who said he would countermand the order directing the regiment to shoot at Creedmoor on that day, as it happened to be in his division. Capt. Casey was appointed a committee of one to inquire who had invited the British team to visit Bridgeport, Conn., next Thursday, without the knowledge of the committee.

BASE-BALL.

THE BROOKLYN HARTFORDS BEATEN BY THE CINCINNATIS—SCORE, 13 TO 7.

The tenth game between the Hartford and Cincinnati Clubs, which was played on the Union Grounds yesterday, resulted in an unexpected victory for the latter. Very rarely, if ever, have the Hartford players, shown up in poorer form than in yesterday's game. Their fielding errors were more numerous and their batting less effective, in this than in any other contest in which they have taken part this season. Ferguson and Holdsworth, were still unable to play and their places were filled by Habridge and Maloney, of the recently disbanded Memphis Club. The latter player made a poor exhibition of fielding, his errors alone costing the Hartfords 4 runs of the 13 scored against them. The Cincinnatis also played poorly in the field, but did well at the bat. They made 16 base hits, with a total of 22, and earned 7 runs. The Hartfords took the lead in the first inning, and held it up to the close of the third, at which point the score stood 3 to 1 in their favor. In the fourth inning the visitors punished Larkin's pitching with telling effect, and scored 9 runs, 6 of which were earned. In the next inning Pike drove the ball clean over the ladies' stand in the right field, and made the circuit of the bases before the ball could be found. It was by far the longest hit made on the grounds since the introduction of the dead ball. Jones and Gould also did excellent service for their side with the bat in the eighth inning, the result of which was to increase their score by 2 runs. After the fourth inning the result of the game was never in doubt, as the Hartford players became demoralized and their play careless and slow. Start and Burdock were the only exceptions, as they fielded finely in their positions. Following is the score in full:

HARTFORD.	R.	In.	P.O.	A.	E.	CINCINNATI.	R.	In.	P.O.	A.	E.
Burdock, 3d b.	0	0	1	3	0	Pike, c. f.	3	3	3	0	1
Hab'rge, 2d b.	1	1	0	2	0	Manning, s. s.	2	1	1	6	1
Start, 1st b.	2	2	16	0	0	Jones, l. f.	3	2	3	0	0
Carey, s. s.	1	1	1	3	1	Addy, r. f.	1	1	2	0	0
York, l. f.	2	2	3	0	0	Meyerle, 3d b.	1	2	1	2	1
Cassidy, r. f.	0	1	0	0	2	Gould, 1st b.	1	2	11	1	2
Allison, c.	1	0	2	0	3	Booth, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Larkin, p.	0	1	1	3	2	Smith, c.	1	2	5	2	5
Maloney, c. f.	0	1	1	0	3	Foley, 3d b.	1	2	1	2	1
Total	7	9	27	14	11	Total	13	16	27	12	12

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Hartford	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	—7
Cincinnati	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	0	—13

Umpire—Mr. Kenny, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of game—2 hours and 25 minutes.
First base by errors—Hartford, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Runs earned—Hartford, 0; Cincinnati, 7.

To-day the Indianapolis Club will play their fourth game with the Hartfords on the Union Grounds.

GAMES ELSEWHERE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Rochesters, 6; Auburns, 0.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Chicagos, 4; Buffalos, 2.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 28.—Bostons, 4; Louisvilles, 3.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 28.—Manchesters, 3; Rhode Islands, 1.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Stars, 4; Indianapolis, 1.

A SPIRITED GAME OF CRICKET.

MATCH BETWEEN THE JUNIOR ELEVENS OF THE ST. GEORGE AND STATEN ISLAND CLUBS—THE FORMER CLUB VICTORIOUS—THE SCORES ON BOTH SIDES.

The junior elevens of the St. George Cricket Club and the Staten Island Cricket Club played a match game yesterday on the grounds of the former club at Hoboken. Among the spectators were a number of mature cricketers, who frequently applauded the juvenile players. The game was interesting, and it was played with much vim and spirit. The players were between 9 and 18 years of age, and were coached by Talbot, Whetham, Marsh, and Houghton in turns, and proved quite active and deft in their playing. The umpires were Houghton and Talbot. The St. George's were the first to go to the bat, with Campbell and Havens at the wickets. Campbell stood for 16 points, which was the best score of the inning. The St. George's mustered but eight men, and their seven wickets went down for 46 runs. In the Staten Islanders' first inning the highest score was made by Durand, who played with patience and coolness for 5 points. The rest of his colleagues were disposed of for 22 runs. The St. George's made 89 runs in their second inning, 48 of which were credited to H. Campbell. The second inning of the Staten Islanders netted them 42 runs, 18 of which were made by Durand. H. Campbell, although a junior member of the St. George's Club, has taken part in some of the best matches that have occurred on the Hoboken grounds, and it is to his playing that his party are indebted for their victory. W. T. Havens, a lad of 11, did some creditable work in the field, and bowled exceptionally well, taking two wickets and catching five of his opponents out. The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
H. Campbell, run out.	16	c. Durand, b. Thomas.	48
W. G. Havens, c. Duer, b. Rich.	2	b. Houghton.	1
J. Dimock, b. Rich.	9	c. Thomas, b. Houghton.	5
F. M. Housding, b. Thomas.	1	run out.	7
J. H. Blackwell, b. Thomas.	0	run out.	1
E. N. Griswold, b. Thomas.	13	b. Thomas.	7
N. Campbell, c. Pool, b. Carroll.	3	b. Thomas.	3
H. Frothingham, not out.	0	b. Thomas.	0
A. Rich, c. Duer, b. Thomas.	1	W. Taylor, sub., not out.	0
W. Taylor, absent.	—	A. Rich, sub., b. Houghton	2
Kimbell, absent.	—		
Byes, 2.	2	Byes, 5; wider, 9.	14
Total	46	Total	89

Runs Scored at the Fall of Each Wicket.

Innings.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	Total.
First	11	20	21	21	40	46	46	...	...		—46
Second	12	15	35	40	70	73	81	89	89		—89

STATEN ISLAND.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
H. B. Rich b. H. Campbell.	0	c. Haven b. H. Campbell.	2
L. Pool, b. Havens.	0	b. Housding.	0
A. L. Carroll c. A. Rich b. H. Campbell.	1	c. Havens b. H. Campbell	0
J. Westervelt c. H. Campbell b. Havens.	1	b. Havens.	3
G. P. Thomas c. Havens b. H. Campbell.	1	b. H. Campbell.	3
C. W. Durand c. Havens b. H. Campbell.	5	c. and b. Housding.	18
D. Morse b. H. Campbell	0	b. H. Campbell.	1
L. Houghton not out.	1	b. Housding.	2
J. Duer c. Havens b. H. Campbell.	2	c. Taylor.	0
D. O. Fowler c. Dimock b. H. Campbell.	0	not out.	9
C. Taylor c. and b. Housding.	2	c. Griswold b. Housding.	0
Byes, 11; leg byes, 1; wides, 8.	8	Wides.	4
Total	27	Total.	42

Runs scored at the Fall of Each Wicket.

Innings.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	Total
First	0	4	4	10	11	11	19	24	24	27—	27
Second	1	1	7	22	28	29	31	32	32	42—	42

A match game has been arranged for Saturday on the St. George Cricket Grounds, at Hoboken, between the married and single members of the cricket clubs of this City. The game will be commenced on Saturday, and if not finished on that day will be continued next week. The St. George Club have arranged matches with the Merion, Young America, and Germantowne Clubs, of Philadelphia. The games will take place on Sept. 13, 14, and 15 at Philadelphia.

A TRAIN WRECKED ON A DRAW-BRIDGE.

Engine No. 18, attached to a Boston peach train, which left Harlem River at 1:20 P. M. yesterday, dropped with its tender into an open draw at Bronx River, and the engineer, James Mawn, of New-Haven, was killed. Just after the Philadelphia express train crossed the river, carrying an extra-train signal, the bridge tender, John Savage, opened the draw to allow a tug having a vessel in tow to pass. Ten minutes later, and before the draw was closed, the extra train came in sight at the curve, a little less than a quarter of a mile distant, and at the same time a sloop under full headway passed the lower draw about 100 yards away. The danger signal was in position, and Savage left the draw open for the sloop, which, he says, had the right of way. The engineer whistled down brakes, but the train was heavy—21 cars—and the brakes poor. The train stopped just too late. The fireman, seeing the danger, jumped off before the trestle was reached, and was not hurt. When the engineer saw that his engine must go down, he jumped into the river, and it is supposed stuck in the mud and was drowned. The conductor, Nelson Burlingame, and the five brakemen escaped without injury. The engine, which was the last one turned out from the shops, and was built under the supervision of its engineer, was badly broken, and the tender was slightly damaged. A wrecking train was immediately telegraphed for, and upon its arrival a large force of men set to work to repair the track, which had been somewhat damaged, and to draw the tender from the river. When the tide fell the engineer was discovered lying in the mud, but in no way mutilated. The body was taken out at 6:45, and, being placed on the south side of the river, lay in New-York City, and had to be taken to the Thirty-fourth Precinct Station-house, in Tremont. Coroner Croker was notified. Mr. Mawn had been in the employ of the company for a number of years and was considered very competent. He was about 45 years old and had a wife and family in New-Haven. The peach train was sent back to the river.

STOLEN BOOKS RECOVERED.

The eight cases of books, valued at $2,500, consigned from Boston to George A. Leavitt & Co., of this City, which, with a truck on which they had been loaded, were stolen on Thursday last from in front of the Hudson River Railroad Depot in Light-street, were recovered yesterday by the Police, but the thieves were not arrested. Information was received at the Central Office that the cases were in a room in the tenement-house No. 169 Monroe-street, the room having been hired by a stranger on the day the goods were brought there. Two detectives were detailed to watch the house, and did so for several days, in the hope that the thieves would call there again. In this the Police were disappointed, and yesterday the officers entered the house, and, taking possession of the goods, took them to Police Headquarters. From one of the residents of the house the Police obtained an accurate description of the person who had hired the room, and search is being made for him.

TWO MEN BURIED ALIVE.

At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, while a number of laborers were at work excavating for a sewer in front of No. 3 West Thirty-fifth-street, a bank of earth under which they were digging suddenly caved in. Michael Riley, who lives in Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and William McGoldrick, of No. 306 West Thirty-ninth-street, were caught by the falling embankment and buried. Fortunately, their heads were left free so that there was no danger of suffocation. Their fellow-workmen, assisted by a squad of Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct under Capt. Williams, promptly went to work to extricate them, but owing to the contracted space they could not work rapidly, and it was noon before the men were relieved from their perilous confinement. It was then found that they had been severely bruised, but had not received any serious injuries. They were attended at a neighboring drug store, and subsequently went to their homes.

A TRUNK TELLING TALES.

BUT LEAVING MUCH UNTOLD.

THE MYSTERY SURROUNDING THE DISAPPEARANCE OF WILLIAM MARTIN, A SUPPOSED BROOKLYNITE—COINCIDENCES THAT MAY LEAD TO A SOLUTION OF THE MATTER—INVESTIGATION BY THE BROOKLYN POLICE AUTHORITIES.

The mysterious disappearance of a supposed Brooklynite from a steamer on the Ohio River, the particulars of which were detailed in THE TIMES' Cincinnati special yesterday, remains as much a mystery as ever. According to the telegram in question, the man represented himself as William Martin, of Warren County, Mo. He left St. Louis on the steamer Mary A. Miller for Cincinnati, having in his possession a well-filled trunk, a shot-gun, and a large amount of ammunition. During the trip he talked wildly concerning some woman with whom he had had trouble, and in this way attracted the attention of the passengers. At Boston, a short distance below Louisville, he suddenly disappeared. On reaching Cincinnati his trunk was opened by the Police, who found in it among other things a shirt, the sleeves of which were soaked in blood, and several letters addressed to "J. Bryant, Brooklyn, N. Y.," and others to "M. Wilson, No. 211 Schenectady-avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y." Yesterday a TIMES reporter, with some difficulty, succeeded in finding a house in the outskirts of Brooklyn which answered to the above number. The neighborhood is almost uninhabited, and the house stands alone on the summit of a ridge, running through Schenectady, Utica, and other recently opened avenues. The owner, Mr. W. J. Bryan and his wife, know nothing of "M. Wilson," and was certain that nobody of that name had lived in the vicinity for many years. They had a son, however, William Bryan, aged 23, who left for the West, some months since, to seek his fortune, and who when last heard from was in St. Louis. A short time ago he wrote back for a shot-gun, and his father sent him by express a fine double-barreled weapon of the best quality. Mr. Bryan and his wife affected to regard the possibility of their son being identical with the person named in the telegram with incredulity, but seemed more worried than they cared to admit at the untoward coincidences of the letters, the gun, and the stranger's starting point—St. Louis. It also appears that young Bryan has a brother John, aged 16, who is employed as messenger with a New-York firm, and who may have been the "J. Bryant, Brooklyn, N. Y.," to whom the other letters in the stranger's trunk were directed. Mrs. Bryan said yesterday, "I have not the slightest fear that the person mentioned in THE TIMES' dispatch is my son. What worries his father and myself is the fact that he had a considerable sum of money—$400 or more—with him, and may have fallen a prey to some designing individuals. I cannot believe that my son would appear under such an assumed name, and conduct himself so queerly, and I know that if it had been him his trunk would have immediately proclaimed his identity, as it contained his business papers and other documents showing who he was." Both the father and mother would not believe that their son could have got into trouble with some woman, but the presence of the bloody shirt in the trunk, and the awkward coincidences of dates, address, &c., plainly troubled them.

The theory which meets with most favor is that young Bryan had met with foul play, either in St. Louis or some part of Missouri, at the hands of some desperado, who had afterward absconded with his victim's trunk containing the evidences of his crime. Mrs. Bryan still clings to the hope that the affair is only an extraordinary coincidence, that, at the worst, her son's letters have been lost and afterward picked up, or in some way come into the possession of others. Young Bryan's last letter was dated St. Louis, Aug. 15, at which time he was in excellent health and spirits. The only Martin known to the family is William Martin, residing in Boston, near Atlantic, and who is an employe in the Navy-yard. Neither himself nor his family, however, could throw any light on the affair. Young Bryan is described by those who know him as of medium size, light complexion, and generally unassuming appearance.

Yesterday afternoon the attention of Inspector Waddy, of Brooklyn, was called to the dispatch published in THE TIMES, and he immediately caused a dispatch to be sent to the Captain of the Twelfth Precinct, instructing him to go at once to the residence of William Bryan, thoroughly investigate the case, and report the result at Police Headquarters by telegraph. Shortly afterward the Inspector received a dispatch from the Captain of the Thirteenth, stating that Mr. J. Bryan, the brother of the young man who went West, was at the station-house, and stated that his brother left home about five months ago. He said that he received a telegram from him from St. Louis stating that he left there on the 16th of this month for Cincinnati, and that that was the last he had heard of him. He also informed the Captain that he did not know anybody named "M. Wilson." Later in the evening a younger brother of the young man who is supposed to be missing visited Police Headquarters and had an interview with Inspector Waddy. He could simply corroborate what has already been stated, but could furnish very little which would throw any additional light upon the mystery. He said that his brother had traded some property in Brooklyn for a farm in Warrenton, Warren County, Mo., which is a small town on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, about 50 from St. Louis. He made a bargain with a man in Brooklyn, without seeing the property for which he traded, and when he went West took considerable money with him, intending, if he liked the country and was satisfied with his farm, to settle there permanently. When he arrived there he was disgusted with the farm and refused to remain. Quite a voluminous correspondence had passed between the young man and his friends here, and by its aid they came in possession of the above facts. In one of the letters he informed his brother that he intended to leave Warrenton on the 18th of the present month and go to Cincinnati, where he should endeavor to trade his farm in Warrenton for one in Ohio, near Cincinnati. Instead of leaving Warrenton on the 18th, he left on the 16th, went to St. Louis, and on the 17th telegraphed to his friends the fact that he left on the 16th. He had written that he was going by steam-boat from St. Louis to Cincinnati, which voyage, owing to the low stage of water in the river, would require two or three weeks. Young Bryan said his brother had no trunk, but a valise. All these things taken into consideration, the Inspector said there could be no doubt that the property found belonged to young Bryan, but whether the man who left the boat at Boston was he or somebody else remains to be ascertained. He telegraphed last night to the Chief of Police of Cincinnati requesting him to ascertain all the particulars of the finding of the trunk, and telegraph them immediately. He expects to hear from the Cincinnati authorities this morning. The Inspector said that he had no doubt that there was something wrong about the case, and expressed an opinion that if young Bryan was living his friends would, of course, hear from him at once. He said that he questioned young Bryan very closely in regard to the intimation in the special dispatch that there was a woman in the case, and the boy was emphatic in his disbelief that there was any foundation for this rumor.

JOHN KEENAN AS A MEAT INSPECTOR

THE INEFFICIENCY OF THE NEW TAMMANY CLERK OF WASHINGTON MARKET—GOOD MEAT SEIZED AND THROWN AWAY BY THE AMATEUR BUTCHER—COMPLAINTS OF STALL-KEEPERS.

A few days ago THE TIMES published an article which proved conclusively that John Keenan, the Tammany liquor-seller, who was recently appointed clerk of Washington Market, neither knew the duties of his new office nor made any pretense of endeavoring to learn and fulfill them. It was also shown that from the date of his appointment to succeed Mr. John N. Cornell up to the time the article was published, he had been absent from the market almost every day in attendance upon the picnics of the Democratic associations of his district. The inference from the latter facts is, that Keenan is determined to attend to the political interests of Tammany Hall, knowing that if he does this he will be kept in his present position by "Boss" Kelly, in spite of his obvious unfitness for it, and in defiance of protests uttered by good citizens. All the stall-keepers in Washington Market are indignant at the removal of the former efficient clerk of the market, Mr. John N. Cornell, but dare not speak loudly against Keenan, for the reason that their stands may be taken from them summarily. In private they say that Keenan, if he had the will and energy requisite, could not properly discharge the duties of his position on account of his lack of experience and technical knowledge. The proof of this is found in the record of his official action during last week. Since the publication in THE TIMES of the article alluded to above, Keenan has made several attempts to prevent the sale of foul meats in the market and its neighborhood. The result of most of his efforts have been, however, unnecessary annoyance to market-men in the seizure on their stands of meats that, it is claimed by all the butchers who saw them after seizure, were not diseased, or in any way unfit for use. Mr. Keenan's first seizure was made on Wednesday, Aug. 22, when, acting under the advice of Mr. "Wash" Romaine, a butcher in the market, he took from the stand of Eiseman & Co. a quantity of diseased beef. After this Mr. Romaine went with Keenan through the market, and explained to him the difference in the appearance of good and bad meats. Thinking he had learned all that was necessary for him to know, Keenan made an inspection of the market on Thursday, and on the stand of R. Madden found a quantity of what he supposed to be bad meat. This he seized and carted away to the dump. A number of butchers who witnessed the seizure declare that the greater part of the meat was of first-class quality. On the following day Keenan took from Eiseman's stand another lot of beef, which the butchers assert was fit for food. He then made a survey of the stands on Vesey-street, between Greenwich and Washington, where the very poor people and the very mean boarding-house-keepers make their purchases. There, as a matter of course, he found a large quantity of bad meat, and seized it. The remarks of the butchers who saw him condemn good beef on the stands of Madden and Eiseman, it seems, affected the mind of Keenan, and caused him to believe that he had not learned everything about the butcher's trade in one short day's tuition; so on Saturday he again procured the aid of Mr. Romaine. After inspecting the market he went to the outside stands once more, and there took possession of some meat of various kinds that Romaine pointed out as bad.

The butchers all applaud what they are willing to believe is Mr. Keenan's desire to prevent the sale of impure articles of food in Washington Market, but they say he has no right to place them under false imputations by seizing good meat which he, in his inexperience, considers to be bad.

STRIKE OF CIGAR-MAKERS.

THE WORKMEN OF FIVE FACTORIES DEMANDING HIGHER RATES—NO DANGER OF A GENERAL STRIKE—"TENEMENT-HOUSE CIGARS"—THE CIGAR-MAKERS' UNION.

More than 300 cigar-makers in this City are now on strike, but there is no reason to believe that the movement will become general, or that it will affect the price of cigars to any great extent. The strike, up to last evening, was confined to the manufactories of Frederick De Barry & Co., on the corner of Rivington and Attorney streets; Kimball, Gaullieur & Co., No. 34 Murray-street; Stachelberg & Co., on Liberty-street, between Broadway and Church-street; Pohalski & Guerra, on the corner of Maiden-lane and William-street, and the factory of M. J. Grodjinski, who makes the tit-bit cigarette, which is simply a small cigar, at No. 93 Warren-street. In the last-mentioned

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 8101. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WRECK OF A TRAIN IN IOWA

EIGHTEEN OR MORE PERSONS KILLED

AN EXPRESS TRAIN BREAKS THROUGH A BRIDGE—ALL THE CARS EXCEPT THE SLEEPER FALL INTO THE STREAM—EIGHTEEN PERSONS KNOWN TO BE KILLED AND A GREAT MANY INJURED—HOW A STILL GREATER CALAMITY WAS ESCAPED—LIST OF THE KILLED AND INJURED SO FAR AS KNOWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 29.—A terrible accident occurred at 2:30 o'clock this morning on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, at Four Mile Creek, three miles west of Altoona and seven miles east of this city. At the time a tremendous shower of rain prevailed. The creek, which in ordinary times has but little water, is spanned by an arched culvert, which is supported, as an additional precaution, by wooden piles resting on a stone foundation. The train consisted of an engine, Barnum's advertising car, one baggage car, three coaches, and a sleeper, and was running at ordinary speed. It approached the culvert, and the engine ran partially across, when there was a sudden crash, and all but the sleeper, which became detached, went down the chasm. The engine was thrown against the embankment, clear across the opening. Barnum's advertising car, next the engine, was completely demolished, the baggage car crushing clear through it to the opposite bank alongside the engine, and partially covering the latter. The first coach telescoped the second, and both of these went half way through the third, and the three lay with their ends in the water. The telescoping evidently was caused by the elevation of the rear end of each as it pitched over the bank. The sleeper remained on the track at the end of the culvert, and the occupants escaped unhurt. As far as known, 18 persons were killed outright, and a large number were wounded. It is probable, however, that the list of killed may be increased, as it is feared that a number of bodies are still under the wreck. It is also supposed that several have floated down the stream. The water in the channel at the time of the accident was very deep.

The following list of killed and injured and missing has been prepared by Mr. Roys, Division Superintendent:

THE KILLED.

WILLIAM HAKESTRAW, engineer, Stuart, Iowa.

WILLIAM GUNNING, newsboy.

ALICE, daughter of Mrs. R. BALT, aged 8 years.

Mrs. EMILY BABCOCK, Andalusia, Ill.

THOMAS DUNAWAY, Des Moines.

Mrs. W. L. CROW, Des Moines.

Two not yet identified.

The following killed were with Barnum's advertising car:

GEORGE ROCKWELL.

JOHN PURCELL.

JOHN BREEZE.

CHARLES THOMPSON.

A. MACK.

F. BAKER.

LIST OF THE INJURED.

A. J. PARTRIDGE, conductor, Davenport, Iowa; seriously, on the head and neck.

B. H. TRUCKS, fireman, Stuart Iowa, on the hip.

J. L. GRAHAM, Des Moines, Iowa, injured about the head and arm, not serious.

Mrs. J. L. GRAHAM, Des Moines, slightly.

JACOB SPRING, Albany, Athens Co., Ohio; on the head and arm, not serious.

Col. C. W. LOWRIE, slightly.

Mrs. LOWRIE, severely, on her lower limbs—not dangerously.

W. F. HUME, Des Moines, slightly.

S. L. SPENCER, Lolthrop, Iowa, not serious.

DAVID MORGAN, New-Sharon, Iowa.

JOHN S. FERGUSON and wife, Andalusia, Ill.

Mrs. D. A. STEBBINS, Panther Creek, Dallas County, Iowa., seriously.

W. D. CALDWELL.

THEODORE KRAFT, Kankakee, Ill.

GEORGE W. SPURLOCK, Competine, Wapello County, Iowa.

ELEANOR CURRENDALL, Canton, Fulton County Ill.

Mrs. ELLEN MCCRILL, Newburg.

Mrs. JOHN K. BOLT, seriously.

ALBAN S. WEST, with Barnum's car, Sand Bank, Oswego, N. Y., seriously.

EDWARD DUNN, Barnum's car, badly scalded.

JAMES BAKER, Barnum's car.

WILLIAM CLAYTON, Grand Rapids, Mich., seriously.

DENNIS SHANNON, Oxford, Johnson County, Iowa.

MORRIS HARRINGTON, Muscatine, Iowa.

J. C. CALVIN, Rose, Wayne County, N. Y., two ribs broken.

Dr. U. S. GIBBERSON, No. 1,222 Walnut-street, Philadelphia, Penn.

J. S. JOLES, Prophetstown, Ill.

K. HOLTZ, Iowa City, Iowa., seriously.

CHARLES BROWNING, No. 223 North Third-street, St. Louis, Mo., scalded seriously.

Mrs. D. CAMPBELL, Fiskillwa, Ill.

MARY HUFF, Norwalk, Warren County, Iowa.

D. CAMPBELL, Fiskillwa, Ill., badly cut.

Mrs. D. H. OSBORN, Avoca, Iowa.

Mrs. C. FOLLET, Moline, Ill.

MISSING.

GEORGE BERRY, of Des Moines.

Among those safe are:

Dr. J. F. FRANKENFIELD, of Philadelphia.

O. C. COLVIN, of Clyde, New-York.

HERBERT B. TURNER, New-York.

A furious storm prevailed about the time the accident occurred, and some time previous the rain came down in torrents, and, in the judgment of the old inhabitants here, who are ever infallible on such points, it never was known to rain harder hereabouts. The creek is very small and usually has little water in it, but the heavy rains swelled it suddenly to a large stream, which undermined the foundations of the culvert. The train which went down was the Pacific express, which left Chicago at 10:15 Monday morning and was nearly on time here. Had the train safely passed over the culvert the calamity might have been a hundred times worse. It was ascertained after the disaster that a good-sized bridge just one mile west of the scene of the disaster had been washed out. Had the train gone down that chasm it is hardly probable any of those on board would have escaped unhurt. This road is carefully managed. No amount of foresight could have prevented the accident of this morning. The track between Des Moines and Altoona, where the accident occurred, was in good condition, and the arched stone culvert which gave away and which caused the disaster, was so well constructed that it was thought it would last forever. Mr. Hugh Riddle, President of the road, passed over this very point last night and found everthing in good order. Mr. Roys, Superintendent of this division, was on the fated train, but was not injured. He made all possible efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded, and had the bodies of the killed tenderly cared for. As soon as possible he sent full particulars of the accident to Mr. Riddle at Chicago. Nearly the entire day was consumed taking out the dead bodies. As soon as the débris was removed a temporary bridge was placed across the culvert, and the trains are now running as usual. It is thought that the missing bodies will all be found to-morrow.

THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.

A TIMES reporter last night sought for information concerning the men reported killed who belonged to Barnum's traveling show, in the saloon of Frank Whittaker, on Fourth-avenue, a favorite gathering place of the show people. Mr. J. J. Nathans, who is connected with the Barnum show, was there, and he said that he had received a dispatch from Mr. Bailey, one of its managers, dated at Hannibal, Mo., saying: "Advertising car smashed all to pieces, and seven men killed." He had received no further information, and did not recognize the six names of the killed in the press dispatch. The advertising car, he said, carried what is known as the "paste brigade." The paste brigade follows in the wake of the advance agent of the show. Their car is attached to any sort of a train—cattle, coal, freight, or passenger train—and they are always, as a matter of course, in advance of the main body of the show, as, after they finish putting up their posters, they go on to another town. The men whose names are given in the dispatch may have been engaged in this City in the Spring, or they may have been picked up along the route. At any rate they are not known among the show people. Seven men are reported killed, however, and only six names sent. The chief of the paste brigade was Frederick Keeler, a veteran in the business, and much admired among his fellows. Keeler is described as a man of 50 years or thereabouts, who has a family living in Flushing. As his name was not telegraphed, his friends hope that he escaped.

OTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 29.—A freight train on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Lafayette Railroad ran off the track yesterday at Hansell's Station. Four tramps were stealing a ride, and two of them, George Hogle and Fillmore Fagley, were killed, and the other two badly wounded.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 29.—A fatal accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad at the depot in this city at midnight last night. A passenger train from the north, due at 11:52 P. M., arrived late, and while taking water was run into by freight train No. 44, telescoping the sleeping-car, which was directly under the Ferry-street bridge, crossing the track. The bridge was completely destroyed. Engine No. 68 was disabled, and several cars were wrecked. Thomas Ryan, a fireman of Rhinebeck, was killed, and Charles Somers, an engineer of New-York, injured. The disaster was caused by a negligent flagman, who displayed the wrong light. All the trains were delayed several hours.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Aug. 29.—The engine and baggage car of the 12:30 P. M. train from Boston to North Conway on the Eastern Railroad, Conway Division, was thrown from the track near this place this afternoon, badly damaging the tender and tearing up the track. No one was seriously injured. The passengers were considerably shaken up and frightened. They proceeded by extra trains.

THE CINCINNATI CIGAR-MAKERS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—One hundred and twenty-five cigar-makers in the employ of Newberger & Brothers struck to-day, demanding the immediate discharge of all female employes. The firm declined to discharge the women, and expressed a determination to remove their factory to New-York if the men persisted in their demands. There is no change in the situation at Krohn, Feiss & Co.'s factory, where the men struck yesterday. At Lowenthal's factory the cigar-makers were informed by representatives of the firm that if a strike was intended, or the men continued work merely to assist the strikers already out, the factory would be closed. The men declared that they had no intention of doing either.

DEAF MUTES' CONVENTION.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Convention of Deaf Mutes of this State was in session in the Court-house, of this city. The delegates were welcomed by Prof. Danforth, Superintendent of Elmira Schools, through Dr. Gallaudet, as interpreter. The President's address was made by H. C. Rider. The orator of the day was Prof. Samuel Green, of the Belleville, Ontario, Deaf and Dumb Institution. Thursday forenoon the officers will be elected, and sundry projects will be discussed. In the afternoon Watkins Glen will be visited and the convention will adjourn.

LARGE FIRE IN ILLINOIS.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says the Village of Ashland, Ill., was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. But one business house was left standing. The loss is about $25,000; insurance, $10,000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. A special to the same paper reports the burning of the Hamburg Distillery, at Pekin, Ill., on Tuesday night. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $5,000. Barney Murray, a blacksmith, perished in the building.

RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS.

The Police of the Eighth Precinct last night arrested James Shaunessy, of No. 11 Clark-street, on the charge of receiving a stolen gold watch and chain and a pair of gold studs from William H. Clark, of No. 143 Greene-street. The same officers also arrested Clark for receiving the same stolen goods from Lizzie Martin, of No. 143 Green-street. Lizzie Martin is herself now under commitment for trial for stealing the same goods from James Tuckwell of Crooks Hotel, No. 58 Chatham on the evening of the 26th inst., which commitment was made out by Justice Wandell in Jefferson Market Police Court, one day last week.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

SITUATION AT THE SCHIPKA PASS.

THE OPPOSING FORCES IN FORTIFIED POSITIONS IN THE PASS—OPERATIONS SINCE THE 21ST INST.—THE RUSSIAN AND TURKISH LOSSES—THE RUSSIAN POSITION REGARDED BY THE TURKISH COMMANDER AS IMPREGNABLE IN FRONT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Suleiman Pasha, dated Aug. 26, details the operations up to that day. He says: "The Turks occupied Alikridjebel Heights, to the left of the enemy's works, threatening their line of retreat on the 21st inst., but the Russians succeeded on Friday in dislodging them, (as described by the London *Daily News'* correspondent in his account of the Schipka Pass battle previously telegraphed to the United States.) But on Saturday Vessel Pasha, with two brigades, succeeded in gaining a footing, and the fighting continued all night. By 3 o'clock Sunday morning the Russians were completely driven from the heights. The Russians, receiving reinforcements, made a final assault, but were unsuccessful, and returned to their fortified works. The cannonade continued all Sunday without effect." Suleiman Pasha concludes his dispatch as follows: "The matter is not yet decided, as we have not yet taken the enemy's fortified works. Our losses are yet unknown. One thousand Russian dead were found when the enemy were driven from Alikrid-Jebel heights."

Suleiman Pasha telegraphs, under date of Aug. 28, as follows: "Our intrenched line of investment is only 150 paces from the enemy's fortifications. We still hold the commanding Alikrid-Jebel heights. The Russians are blockaded on three sides. Every effort is being made to complete the blockade by cutting them off from the road to Gabrova. The Russian forces have been cruelly decimated and they have retired to their fortified positions. Cannonading and outpost engagements are carried on intermittently."

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The second edition of the *Daily News* has a dispatch from Gorny Studen dated yesterday afternoon, which says: "After the severe fighting of Sunday, the Turks have refrained from renewing the attack on the Russian positions in the Schipka Pass, and up to this morning only occasional trivial rifle fire between the outposts has occurred. As a result of Sunday's fighting, the Turkish advanced batteries somewhat menace the Russian flanks. The Turks are constructing fresh batteries in the Tunja Valley. The Russians have been adequately reinforced, and there is nothing in the present situation to alter my impression, already expressed, that Gen. Radetzky holds his position safe."

Advices from the Russian head-quarters at Gorny-Studen, dated Aug. 28, says: "All is quiet this morning. Our troops maintain their positions. The Turks remain under cover behind the neighboring heights, out of the range of our batteries. The total number wounded from Aug. 21 to Aug. 27 is 2,480, including 93 officers. The number killed is unknown."

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The *Daily News'* Vienna dispatch, dated Wednesday night, says: "A telegram from the seat of war states that Suleiman Pasha considers the taking of the Russian position at Schipka Pass from the front hopeless, and will merely construct fortified camps in the villages of Schipka and Hainkoi, and cross the Balkans through other passes northward."

A special to the Paris *Temps*, dated Gorny Studen, Aug. 28, says Gen. Nepokoitschitzky, Chief of the Russian Staff, who visited the Schipka Pass to ascertain the condition of the troops, reports that they are well supplied with provisions and very determined. The Turks are getting wearied. Several thousand unburied dead cause an unbearable stench around the hill. Considerable reinforcements arrived at Gabrova on Sunday. The correspondent estimates the Russian garrison in the pass now at 30 battalions.

RUSSIAN STRENGTH IN THE CONTEST.

THE WILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT THE AID OF SERVIAN AND ROUMANIAN ALLIES AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE — THE REINFORCEMENTS NOT EQUAL TO THE CASUALTIES FROM ALL CAUSES—THE RUSSIAN FINANCES.

LONDON, Aug. 29—Tha Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs: "The mere fact of Servia trying again the issue of war with Turkey would scarcely be in itself a sufficient motive for this country to change her expectant and watchful attitude. She could perfectly well afford to look on as long as her interests are untouched. On the other hand, Austria might be provoked into action without a single battalion of the regular Servian Army crossing the Servian frontier if Servia lent herself to become the focus of a Pan-Slav revolutionary agitation and tried to spread this agitation by sending bands across the River Drin into the Turkish provinces bordering on Austria. This seems to have been understood in Belgrade. Servia is preparing to act as part of the Russian Army. She marshals her forces on the Timok and Morava, but not on the Drin, and not only declines the offers of Gen. Fadyeff, but, it seems, likewise the demands of the deputation from the Bosnian insurgent camp which has come to Belgrade to ask subsidies and volunteers. The readiness of Russia to accept the previously despised aid of Roumanian and Servian auxiliaries, coupled with the fact that the Servians cannot be ready before Russia's own reinforcements are also available, causes the belief that the auxiliaries are not merely wanted to help in a temporary difficulty, but that the Russians are convinced that the task before them is far more difficult than they had anticipated, and requires all the forces which can be arrayed against Turkey. Besides this, I hear from a source extremely well informed about all that passes in the Russian Cabinet and camp, that the wear and tear of the Army has been such that the reinforcements brought up hitherto have not compensated for the losses suffered from battle and other causes. Without anything like an epidemic, there has been a considerable falling out of the ranks owing to sickness of one kind or another. There has been a good deal of suffering from sore feet and exhaustion from exposure to the sun or heavy night dew. Many cases are slight, but they impair the effective strength. Thus, despite the great reinforcements which are on the way, the Russians may begin to doubt whether they will be able to have before the breaking up of the weather the numerical superiority necessary for a decisive result."

The Russian newspaper *Vedemosts*, after an elaborate review of the sums already expended on the war, draws the conclusion that, if the war lasts till next Autumn, it will cost not less than 850,000,000 roubles, of which 232,000,000 roubles have already been expended. To cover this sum there is in reserve 150,000,000 roubles. As to the remaining 450,000,000 roubles, more paper money, of which there is already 877,000,000 roubles in circulation, must be issued.

THE SERVIANS AND ROUMANIANS.

PREPARATIONS OF THE FORMER TO TAKE PART IN THE WAR—TURKISH TROOPS TO CONCENTRATE ON THE TIMOK—THE ROUMANIAN ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says: "Advices from Constantinople state that the Porte has ordered the concentration of 20,000 fresh troops on the Timok frontier of Servia, and has resolved to depose Prince Milan if Servia declares war, and appoint a Turkish Governor of that Principality.

The *Times'* Belgrade telegram states that many engineer officers have left for the frontier. Pontoons and bridge materials are ready at the Morava and Timok Rivers, and at Kladova. To-morrow eight battalions of regulars will leave for the frontier. They have been camping and drilling for a long time at Belgrade. Servia can place in the field 40,000 men, exclusive of the first-class Militia and reserves.

Reuter's telegram from Belgrade of the 28th announces that Gen. Gruics has been appointed chief of the Servian staff. Officers from the Russian head-quarters are buying large quantities of grain and cattle in Servia.

The Vienna *Political Correspondence's* Bucharest special asserts that Roumania has not concluded any military convention with Russia. The Roumanian Army will preserve its individuality, although acting in concert with the Russians. Prince Charles with the bulk of the Army will shortly follow the vanguard which has already crossed the Danube at Korabia.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs: The Roumanian bridge at Korabia was ready on Aug. 25, when a whole division crossed. Two others have probably crossed by this time, together with the Prince himself, who assisted at the operations from the beginning. Whatever may be thought of the value of the Roumanian troops, the appearance of some 25,000 men in the flank and rear of the position of Plevna must be very awkward to the Turks, above all as they may soon expect to be attacked likewise by a powerful force in front. From the spot where the Roumanians have crossed a tolerably fair road leads along the right bank of the Isker and strikes near Ayizne in the rear of Plevna the great road by Orchanie to Sophia, which is now Osman Pasho's line of communication.

The *Post's* Bucharest special states that the first detachments of cavalry of the Russian Guard have arrived in Roumania.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 29.—Safvet Pasha has been appointed Minister of Justice, succeeding Assym Pasha, who is nominated President of the Senate.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The *Times's* military correspondent at Bucharest says: "There are indications that the blow will fall on Plevna very shortly.

The *Times*, in a summary of the war, says: "For many days the Army of the Grand Duke Nicholas has been closing together against Plevna with a view to an attack on that place. The head-quarters are reported to be on the point of moving from Studen to Bulgarein."

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GAMBETTA—CERTAIN COUNTS ABANDONED TO AVOID GOING BEFORE A JURY—A MANIFESTO FROM THE PRESIDENT EXPECTED ON THE EVE OF THE ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The Public Prosecutor yesterday issued a summons which will be served on M. Gambetta. Witnesses will shortly be heard by a magistrate charged with the preliminary examination. Relative to Gambetta's trial the *Française* asserts that the charge of "inciting to hatred and contempt of the Government" has been abandoned, as it would have involved a trial before a jury at the Assizes, when newspaper reports could not have been presented. Of the offenses which are triable by a correctional tribunal an insult to the Ministers is punishable with from five days' to one year's imprisonment, and a fine of from 25 to 2,000 francs; an insult to the President with one month to three years' imprisonment and a fine of from 100 to 5,000 francs; and attacks on the President's constitutional rights and authority with from three months' to five years' imprisonment and a fine of from 300 to 6,000 francs. Three other prosecutions are instituted. M. Chardon, Senator for Savoie, is charged with making a political speech at an illegal meeting, MM. Phillipe and Durand, ex-Deputies, are charged with making seditious speeches in the Council General of Rhone.

A report is current that M. Gambetta may possibly only be presented as an accomplice of the papers which printed his Lille speech.

Public attention is beginning to be directed to the question of a manifesto which it is believed President MacMahon will address to the nation on the eve of the elections.

SENATOR MORTON'S CONDITION.

HIS LAST LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT — STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE SENATOR'S PERSONAL FRIENDS AND AN ATTENDANT AT HIS SICK-BED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The last letter written by Senator Morton was addressed to President Hayes, and was dated about one week ago. The first part of the letter was written by Senator Morton, and the fact that the latter half is in the handwriting of Postmaster Holloway, of Indianapolis, is accepted as an indication that the Senator had not sufficient strength to finish it. The signature was made by Senator Morton. The letter asks the President to withdraw his request for the resignation of District Attorney Mayer, of Alabama, until Senator Morton can have an opportunity to talk with the President about it. It is understood that Mayers' place has been tendered to ex-Gov. Parsons, and that Senator Morton's request cannot be complied with.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 29.—Hon. Isaac Jenkinson, of the Richmond *Daily Palladium*, was one of the attendants upon Senator Morton last night, and this evening the following editorial is published in his paper: "The general anxiety about the condition of Senator Morton, and the contradictory rumors afloat in regard to it, justify us in saying, and we speak from personal observation, that his improvement in the last 48 hours has been most remarkable. His rest last night was almost unbroken, sleeping the greater part of the time as calmly and naturally as though in perfect health. This morning he was bright and cheerful, conversing with his friends with the utmost freedom, and expressing the kindest solicitude for the comfort of those in attendance upon him. During to-day this improvement continues, and his friends everywhere may be assured that his speedy and permanent recovery can be confidently expected."

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR PRIZE DRILL.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 29. — Fifteen thousand people assembled at the Northern Ohio Fair Association's Grounds to-day to witness a competitive drill between nine commanderies of Knights Templar. The judges were seven military men, four of whom are officers in the United States Army. Each commandery was allowed 30 minutes to drill. The prizes were awarded as follows: To Detroit No. 1, first prize, a beautiful banner; Raper No. 1, of Indianapolis, second prize, a silver libation set, and to Monroe No. 12, of Rochester, N. Y., a set of commandery jewels. The prizes were the gift of Oriental Commandery, of Cleveland. Tomorrow Oriental Commandery, of this city, will give a grand excursion to Put-in-Bay Islands.

E. L. DAVENPORT DYING.

Mr. Stephen Fiske, of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, received a telegram last night from Canton, Penn., which says:

"E. L. Davenport, the tragedian, is breathing his last. He has bidden adieu to his family."

NOTABLE MEN OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

Delaware County in this State, remarks the Syracuse *Standard*, unlike the State of Virginia, can claim no credit as a mother of Presidents, yet her sons have attained an unwonted prominence in the varied fields of renown. The prints are now announcing the birth-place of W. B. Ogden, lately deceased, as having been at Walton. May be no man of so much influence and wealth had shielded himself from taint more effectually than he. Among the earlier notables was Gen. Erastus Root, who had a national reputation on account of stable ability. Zadoc Pratt acquired both fortune and influence, while yet Judge William Murray holds an enviable position in the estimation of the best people of the State as an able jurist. His brother, David Murray, was called from one of the best educational institutions in New-Jersey to occupy the head of public instruction in Japan. Lieut.-Gov. Parker lacked only the aspiration that would have enabled him to occupy the high position in governmental affairs, possessing, as he ever did, the confidence and warm appreciation of the whole country. In the world of letters it has furnished men of no mean attainments.

THE HOSTILE INDIAN BANDS

REPORTS FROM NORTHERN TRIBES.

SITTING BULL'S WHEREABOUTS IN SOME DOUBT—THE COMMISSION OF GEN. TERRY NOT TO BE SENT FORWARD—DISPATCH FROM GEN. SHERMAN IN MONTANA—HOWARD IN PURSUIT OF THE SAVAGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Gen. Terry arrived here to-day and had an interview with the President and Secretaries McCrary and Schurz, with reference to Sitting Bull. The reports made by Gen. Miles' scouts that Sitting Bull has recrossed the Canadian border and is now moving toward the Yellowstone are not credited because these do not agree with the recent advices received through the Canadian authorities, which represented Sitting Bull's forces to be in the vicinity of Cypress Hill, in an impoverished condition. Gen. Miles' scouts say the Indians are in good condition and well supplied with ammunition, which is regarded at the War Department as improbable in view of reports received from the Canadian authorities. Miles' dispatches were sent from the Little Big Horn, and were 16 days old when received at the War Department. The Canadian advices are of more recent date, and were forwarded by the Mounted Police. The State Department is in frequent communication with the Canadian authorities with reference to these hostiles, and both Governments will make every effort to prevent them from using the border as a basis for depredations. To-day Assistant Secretary Seward, through the British legation, notified the Canadian authorities of these reports from Gen. Miles' scouts, and informed them that until the exact whereabouts and movements of Sitting Bull can be ascertained, it is deemed inadvisable to send forward the commission. Should the reports of the scouts prove true, it would be difficult to obtain a sufficient escort to accompany the commission, as all available troops would be required to prevent Sitting Bull and Joseph from joining their forces, which would seem to be the object of both chiefs, if their movements are reported correctly. Advices from Gen. Miles are anxiously expected by the War Department, and until something definite and trustworthy is learned Gen. Terry's commission will not be sent forward.

The following dispatch from Gen. Sherman was received at the War Department this morning:

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 28.

To Gen. E. D. Townsend, Washington, D. C.:

Just back from Forts Benton and Shaw, all well. The Indians have got across the Yellowstone below the lake and above the falls, killing two parties of visitors to the Geysers, sparing the ladies. Howard has replenished his stores, and is in pursuit. Other parties watch their issue east of the mountains. I will start west for Missoula the day after to-morrow and continue to Walla Walla, but the garrisons here are so small that I will have little escort. Gibbon should be reinforced, and the Third Infantry seems most available. If Howard applies and the Secretary approves, you may order it to Ogden, Utah, thence to march north to Montana. After this affair is over, Howard will return to Oregon, leaving Gibbon here too weak. I see no signs of danger from the north, but it is apprehended here. W. T. SHERMAN, General.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 29.—The following dispatch was received at Department Head-quarters yesterday evening from Gen. Bradley, at Camp Robinson, dated Aug. 28: "I send one company from Laramie and one from here to the Black Hills to-morrow, with 30 days' supplies. Fourteen men, five women, and three children from Lame Deer's band came into Spotted Tail Agency yesterday. Lame Deer's village of 54 lodges is at the mouth of the Little Powder River. I shall send out another party to try and get them in. This is the same party of hostiles that was struck by Gen. Miles last Spring, in which engagement Lame Deer and several other Indians were killed. This band is a remnant of Sitting Bull's village not yet driven in by the troops in the Department of Dakota, and their coming in and disarmament will render the hills country safe, even at the northern extremity, which has been beyond the reach of the troops."

THE FAMINE IN BRITISH INDIA.

FRIGHTFUL FATALITY IN SOUTHERN INDIA—REPORTS FROM A MEMBER OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEE — 500,000 DEATHS FROM WANT—AN ESTIMATE THAT 4,000,000 MUST PERISH UNDER THE MOST FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The editor of the Madras *Times*, who is a member of the Relief Committee, writes under date of Aug. 1, as follows: "The population in Southern India more or less afflicted by famine numbers 24,000,000. In the most favorable circumstances, at least one-sixth of the people will die. The famine is immeasurably greater than was that in Bengal. Twenty-three people in all died of starvation in Bengal. In Madras no camp of 3,000 rises morning after morning without leaving 30 corpses. In the interior the distress is most fearful. One gentleman passing down a valley in the Wynaad District counted 29 dead bodies on the road. A coffee planter seeking shelter from the rain in a hut found six decomposing corpses in it. On any day and every day mothers may be seen in the streets of Madras offering their children for sale, while the foundling portion of the Poor-house is full of infants found by the Police on the roads deserted by their parents. Since the famine commenced 500,000 people have died of want and distress. The first big tragedy may be expected in Mysore. In that Province, indeed, information has reached me from Bangalore of two cases of cannibalism already."

TWO MEN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 29.—Several serious casualties are reported to-day in connection with a heavy thunder storm which swept over this State last night. John G. Hiller, of this city, while at work on a farm near Northfield, took refuge from the rain under a tree which was struck by lightning. He was instantly killed, and a companion named R. L. Green, of Northfield, was dangerously hurt. At Marshall a young man named Lake, who was riding with a lady named Hutchings, also drove for shelter under a tree which was soon hit by a bolt of lightning. He was instantly killed, and his companion was so seriously stunned that she is insensible.

TROOPS FOR THE COAL REGIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 29.—Three batteries of the Second United States Artillery, under command of Capt. William J. Rogers, have been detached from Fort McHenry garrison, and will leave in the morning for Carlisle, Penn., where the old military post will be re-established. Other troops are to follow, as the location is convenient for concentration in case they are needed in the coal regions.

NOVEL TELEPHONIC EFFECT.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—While Edison's telephone was at work here on Tuesday evening, Clarence Rathbone, at Albany, heard the music as sent from New-York, distinguishing the tunes by a Bell telephone. Investigation shows that the wire giving the tune from the Observatory runs parallel with the wire used here for Edison's telephone, and enter's Rathbone's house near Bell's telephone wire. It is believed that the proximity of Rathbone's time wire with Edison's telephone wire caused the sympathetic working of the Bell instrument.

THE CUBAN CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

HAVANA, Aug. 25.—Rumors with regard to Jovellar resigning the Captain-Generalship of the island are still of a conflicting nature. At all events, the date of his departure is not so near at hand or not so firmly decided upon as some people pretend to know. Jovellar departed yesterday afternoon for Cienfuegos, and from there he will probably go to Santiago de Cuba in order to confer with his intimate friend Martinez Campos on the affairs of the island. Campos, on leaving Havana, personally visited the Central and part of the Eastern Department, and it is reported that he is satisfied with the order and bearing of the troops. Energetic operations are still retarded by the rains.

THE CHICAGO BANK FAILURE.

ITS SUSPENSION HASTENED BY THE ST. LOUIS FAILURES—STATEMENT OF THE ASSIGNEE—HOW THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONCERN WAS PERMITTED TO HAVE THINGS ALL HIS OWN WAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 29.—The assignment and consequent suspension of the State Savings Bank in this city yesterday was undoubtedly hastened by the failure of the St. Louis banks about 40 days ago. At that time large sums were demanded by and paid out to depositors. The time rule was, nevertheless, enforced, and, in order to meet the demands of creditors at the expiration of the first 30 days, the bank was compelled to realize upon its assets. The statement which the Assignee made this morning shows that all the good assets—United States, park, and county bonds, both cash and real estate—have been disposed of, and that nothing but mortgages, collaterals and a little real estate have been retained. Among other paper, and all the bonds, cash, &c., on hand July 1, have been swept away over $600,000 in canal bonds, which are worthless. Col. Abner Taylor, the Assignee, began an investigation of the books this morning, and the statement which is made from their face is not accepted as at all authentic, Col. Taylor expressing grave doubts whether many of the items displayed will be found in the vaults when they are opened to-morrow. The number of depositors is supposed to be about 15,000, and the average amount of deposits, $200. Our Irish citizens are more largely interested than any others, and after them come Americans, Swedes, and Germans. The scene about the bank this morning was one of intense excitement, although no threats of resort to violent measures were heard, as is usual in such cases. The most bitter invectives were showered upon the head of President Spencer, who had successfully managed the concern into irretrievable disaster. Quite a force of Police was necessary to keep the crowd away from the doors.

There appears to be but one conclusion drawn from the situation of affairs, and that is that the failure was caused by the most reckless, if not dishonest management. Spencer had been speculating in suburban real estate since 1873 with the funds drawn from the deposits, and doing this on his private account. It is also alleged that when Spencer bought up the controlling interest in the stock of the State Savings Bank it was done with the money of the bank, this being a favorite dodge of his when identified with the Cook County Bank, which went under with disastrous results four years ago. One of the former inspectors of the bank states that when Spencer got control of the institution by paying an advance of 200 per cent. on the stock; the stockholders who sold to him knew very well that they were selling to a scoundrel and violating their trust.

The other savings banks experienced somewhat of a run to-day, the most closely besieged being the Fidelity, which, however, met the demands to a certain extent, paying small amounts and taking advantage of the time rule of 30 and 60 days for the balance. Mr. Myers, President of the Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, has given orders that no more money he paid out of that institution unless it is needed for immediate use. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank officers are paying all demands. The leading bankers here take a hopeful view of the situation, and say that they do not apprehend that the effect on the banking interests will be serious here. They are of the opinion that the effect will be more marked abroad. There is a strong impression here that Spencer has fled to unknown parts.

The report submitted to-day by the Assignee is as follows:

ASSETS.

Loans secured by mortgages	$1,330,184
By collaterals	1,169,850
Taxes advanced on loans	4,242
Grundy County, Highland Park, South Park, and Fort Dodge Coal Company bonds	195,500
Real estate	105,031
New building	121,625
Deposit vaults	92,625
Furniture and fixtures	8,740
Cash on hand at sundry banks, about	25,000
Total assets	$3,052,797

LIABILITIES.

Due savings depositors	$2,931,756
Creditors' deposit	4,534
Due savings and deposits of South branch	47,677
Bills payable	52,050
Total	$3,036,017

The vaults of the bank were opened this afternoon, and the work of examining the contents was begun. The mortgages were first taken hold of, but nothing can yet be told as to the result of the investigation. It appears to-night that the bank was short over $1,000,000 on what are put down in the schedule as collaterals, of which there are $300,000 Calumet Canal Stock, $300,000 Canal bonds, $300,000 in stock bought out of the bank funds for one Dobbins, and $272,000 stock held by Spencer. How much money Spencer got away with is not known. The report comes from Hyde Park, at a late hour to-night, that C. G. Bulkley, Assistant-Cashier of the State Savings Bank, has fled the country. He has sent his family to friends in the North Division of this city, and it is believed he has gone either to Canada or some other safe point. He was Spencer's right-hand man and fully cognizant of his principal's rascality. The family of Spencer is also gone, and left no word behind as to their whereabouts.

NOTHING SEEN OF SPENCER IN THIS CITY.

One of the officers of the Chemical National Bank, with which Spencer at one time had extensive dealings, stated yesterday that at the beginning of the "run" on the State savings institution, the latter had a large amount of Government bonds on deposit in the Chemical Bank, but that the entire amount had since been withdrawn. Neither the President nor Cashier of the last-named institution could be found last evening, both being out of the City. It is known, however, that Spencer was in New-York about 10 days ago on important business relating to the affairs of the suspended savings bank, but what he did has not yet been developed. At the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, where he has been in the habit of stopping for the past five or six years, he has not been seen for a month. So that if anywhere in New-York, he is probably living *incognito*. The general impression seems to be that he has gone either to Canada or Europe.

EFFECT OF THE FAILURE IN THIS CITY.

The news of the failure of the Chicago institution caused much agitation on the stock market yesterday morning, and the expectation was that the savings banks of this City would feel the effects. Inquiries were made at the principal banks during the afternoon, but there was no sign of any trouble. At each and all nothing but the usual business was done; nor was there the faintest sign of alarm among the depositors. This was accounted for in the simplest possible way—they knew of nothing to alarm them. It was pointed out that the Western savings banks did not do a savings bank business, as that term is understood here, but mixed up a loan and discount business with it. Certain so-called savings banks in this City, operating under special charters, did the same thing a few years ago, but there were none in existence now. They had all gone into bankruptcy. Among the banks whose officers were visited yesterday may be mentioned the Emigrant Savings Bank, whose business was going on as usual; the East River Savings Bank, the Bowery Savings Bank, the Dry-Dock Savings Bank, the Manhattan Savings Institution; and the old Bleecker-Street Bank, none of which anticipated any bad effects from the Chicago failure.

DEATH OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

THE MORMON PROPHET'S HISTORY.

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE OF THE CHIEF OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS—MORMONISM FROM 1832 DOWN TO THE PRESENT—THE SETTLEMENT IN UTAH—THE

customed, and they thanked and blessed him in a certain manner.

The termination of the Mexican war gave Brigham Young the opportunity of securing for his people the protection and recognition of the United States Government, and of adding to the glory, importance, and stability of his own position. A Mormon convention was held on the 15th of March, 1849, the Constitution of the proposed State of Deseret was drawn up, and delegates were sent to Washington to ask that Deseret might be admitted into the Union. The question was brought up in Congress, and eventuated on the 9th of September, 1850, in considerable modifications of Brigham's scheme and the grant of a Territorial Government under the name of Utah. Brigham Young was appointed by President Fillmore to be the first Governor of the new Territory for a term of four years, and Heber Chase Kimball, Daniel H. Wells, and other leading men of the church, filled the other offices. Thus did Mormonism gain a legal habitation and a name in the United States. The first Legislature of the Territory of Utah met on the 22d of September, 1851. In the meantime Brigham's energy was showing fruit. Towns and villages were springing up, public buildings were being erected, roads were planned and constructed, cities laid out, the Tabernacle was built, and the Mormons began to see prosperity in the future. At this time they numbered a population of, according to the official census, 11,380 persons; a population which was doubled in the two following years, the females outnumbering the males—a thing unknown in other Anglo Scandinavian colonies. The political situation of the Mormons at this time was what is has ever since, more or less, remained—universal suffrage, after the fashion of imperial France, with a strong admixture of Russian autocracy. Every man had a vote, but all were supposed to vote by direction and counsel of the Lord, through His prophet, Brigham Young. Socially, the Mormons were no better off than a horde of peasants, bound to obey the bidding of the suzerain. This is directly shown in the action of the first Utah Territorial Legislature. After passing a code of laws for the government of the Territory, and sending innumerable memorials to Congress, mostly asking for appropriations of public moneys, that body divided up the cañons, ferries, pasture lands, woodlands, water privileges, and all the most valuable parts of the State domain among the most prominent of the saints. Brigham Young always coming in for the lion's share. And this, in spite of the direction of the law that the land, when set off into townships and sections square, which subdivisions, in turn, must be sold at auction to the highest bidder. But as few of the saints had any money, Brigham and his chosen lieutenants did not experience much trouble on that score. Of Brigham Young's way of dealing with people who opposed him in any matter, his own language, with regard to the murder of Mr. Babbitt, will give an adequate impression. "There is no need of any difficulty," said he, in speaking of the lamentable occurrence, "and there need be none, if the officers do their duty and mind their own affairs. If they do not, if they undertake to interfere in affairs that do not concern them, I will not be far off. There was Almon W. Babbitt; he undertook to quarrel with me, but soon afterward was killed by Indians. He lived like a fool, and died like a fool." Mr. Babbitt was a Gentile and a Federal officer. It was with the Federal officers as with his own people. He would try cajolery, argument, bribes; but if these means failed, he would not scruple to adopt severer measures. For instance, Col. Steptoe, with 300 men of the United States Army, passed the Winter of 1854 at Salt Lake City. President Pierce offered the Colonel the Governorship of Utah. Brigham secreted some Mormon ladies in Steptoe's office, and then, by means of threats, compelled him and his Gentile friends to recommend that he [Brigham] should be reappointed as Governor. He was reappointed. By tricks and stratagems of this and similar nature, Brigham Young succeeded in ridding the Mormon territory of all the Federal authorities, till at last Utah was virtually in a state of rebellion against the Federal Government. The Mormon war of 1857 was the result. In the Summer of 1857, Congress not being in session, President Buchanan and Mr. Floyd, Secretary of War, dispatched 3,000 troops to Utah, the reasons for which action were duly set forth in the Secretary's report of 5th December following. Brigham Young retaliated by issuing a proclamation which was substantially a declaration of war against the United States, and which placed the Territory of Utah under martial law; at the same time every man who could bear arms was taken from his usual peaceful avocation and drilled as a soldier. The "Army of Utah" reached the scene of its operations late in the Fall, and went into encampment, the severe Winter and deep snows affording it little opportunity of quelling the new open rebellion of the Mormons—ostensibly founded on the appointment of Cumming as Governor of the Territory. During the Winter negotiations were brought about by Col. Kane, a quasi-Mormon, between Brigham and the Government, which ended in Gov. Cumming visiting Salt Lake City, being received by Brigham with a hypocritical show, and having the Territorial records and papers placed in his possession. In the meantime Federal soldiers were in the city, and Brigham, in the face of such a humiliation, promulgated an order, purporting to come direct from the Almighty, commanding the people to leave their homes and migrate to the South. This order was implicitly obeyed. The people started on the 6th of April, 1858, taking with them their household goods and provisions for the journey. They halted at Provo, 50 miles from Salt Lake City, suffering much from the inclemency of the weather, the snow being still on the ground. Six days later Mr. Buchanan sent Commissioners to Utah with a proclamation of pardon. They arrived at Salt Lake City on the 7th of June, and a conference was held with Brigham and the Mormon leaders. The conference resulted in Brigham agreeing to receive peaceably the civil officers of the Government, not to resist them in the execution of their duties, and to yield obedience to the authorities and laws of the United States. Brigham stipulated that the army, on marching through the city, should not halt, and that it should not be encamped within forty miles of the city. These arrangements were carried out. On the 5th of July the Mormons were ordered to return to their homes, and the Mormon war was brought to a close without any bloody encounter on the battle-field.

In 1857 occurred the infamous Mountain Meadow massacre. For his part in this terrible outrage, as is sufficiently fresh in our readers' memories, John D. Lee last year met his death on the very spot made memorable by his crime. Brigham Young's connection with the massacre has never been judicially established, though there is no doubt that a strong feeling has always existed in the public mind that the unfortunate emigrants met their cruel fate by his orders.

In 1862 Stephen S. Harding, of Indiana, was appointed Governor of Utah by Mr. Lincoln, and in his first message to the Territorial Legislature he gave great offense to Brigham Young and the Mormons by his denunciations of polygamy—especially in its violation of the act of Congress, recently passed, entitled "An act to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the United States," &c. The message was suppressed by the Legislature by the order of Brigham, but was afterward printed and published by order of the United States Senate. In 1863, in order to settle permanently the question as to whether Mormon or Territorial officers should summon jurors, Judge Waite procured the introduction of a bill in Congress providing for the selection of United States jurors by the Marshal under the direction of the court, as in other District and Territorial Courts in the United States. This is the very question which is to-day impeding the judicial action of Judge McKean. The Mormon officers will only summon Mormon jurors, and Mormon jurors will not find indictments against Mormons. Brigham and the Mormons were furious. Meetings were held, the most inflammatory speeches were made by Brigham and others, and an insolent message was dispatched to Mr. Lincoln, requesting him to recall the Governor and other Federal officers. Mr. Lincoln's hands were fully occupied at the time, and Brigham achieved a decided victory. Mr. Harding being transferred to the Governorship of Colorado, and the Judges being permitted to resign in disgust. They could not have remained at their posts and have done their duty unless protected by 5,000 troops. These troops Mr. Lincoln was unable to furnish in consequence of the exigencies of the war. This victory over the Government made Brigham more powerful than ever. His people feared and obeyed him. He became still more arbitrary and still more reckless in his greed for wealth, and unscrupulous as to his actions and relations. He developed to the last degree the great idea of Mormonism—that "the iniquity of the preacher makes no difference in the principle; that the vices of the administrator cannot affect the acceptability of the ordinance if he only possesses the priesthood." About this time Brigham caused the following to be published in the *Deseret News* concerning Joe Smith and this principle of the possession of the priesthood:

"The doctrine he teaches is all I know about the matter; bring anything against that if you can. As to anything else, I do not care if he eats like a devil, the less he says about it the better; that will save us if we abide by it. He may get drunk every day of his life, sleep with his neighbor's wife every night, run horses and gamble, I do not care anything about that, for I never embrace any man in my faith. But the doctrine he has produced will save you and me, and the whole world; and if you can find fault with that, find it."

Brigham Young's career during the last 10 years is familiar to all. During the war of the rebellion he and his coadjutors remained almost entirely quiescent, though having a leaning toward secession. This is easily accountable. Though not a slave Territory in the sense which characterized the Southern States, Utah was committed to the purchasing and holding of slaves, by an act passed by the Territorial Legislature on Jan. 31, 1852, entitled "An act for the relief of Indian slaves and prisoners." But during the last 10 years, Brigham has principally occupied himself in carrying out as far as possible his favorite idea that Utah contained the elements of everything needed by civilized man, and that by the establishment of manufactories and the production of silk and cotton, both of which have been started, the Mormon Territory might be independent of the world. His great aim was to prevent the Saints from trading with the Gentiles. At one time he proposed putting down wages to a scale so low that no Gentile could afford to work under it. Then he tried the organization of every settlement in the Territory into a co-operative society. Finally he instituted the Order of Enoch, an organization on communistic principles, which did not meet with the desired success. At the time of the conception of the Pacific Railroad Brigham Young at first exhibited some hostility to that undertaking; but, finding that it was to be an accomplished fact, he afterward supported it, and the Mormons paid for the construction of the Uintah branch of the road, between Ogden and Salt Lake City, Brigham himself being the principal stockholder in this important connection. The last years of Brigham Young's life were sorely tried by the action directed by the United States Courts against polygamy. He and other leading Mormons were arraigned before the Grand Jury at the instance of the United States District Attorney, and, after much delay, were arrested and held by Judge McKean in $5,000 bail each.

Brigham Young's family relations are matters of common notoriety. He married early in life in his own State of Vermont, but was soon left a widower with two daughters, both of whom subsequently embraced the Mormon faith and contracted polygamic marriages. Shortly after his wife's death he married Mary Ann Angell, who was, as he claimed in his answer to the petition for divorce and alimony of his nineteenth wife—Ann Eliza—his only lawful wife. She bore Brigham five children—Joseph, Brigham A., John, Alice, and Luna. Lucy Decker Seely was his first wife in "plurality," and the first child, Brigham Heber, was the first-born in Mormon polygamy. Since then Brigham's domestic relations have been extended almost indefinitely, with his plural, proxy, and sealed wives. But Amelia Folsom was the favorite wife of his old age. She was born in Portsmouth, N. H., is tall and well formed, with light hair, gray eyes, and regular features, but is pale and delicate in appearance. On her Brigham delighted to squander his money. He passed much of his time in her society, and she occupied till his death a queenly position among the Saints. Amelia was married to Brigham Young on the 29th of January, 1868. In all, Brigham Young is credited with having been married or sealed to 40 wives, the majority of whom he never visited in his late years, and who lived, with their children, a life of drudgery, impecuniosity, and misery.

In appearance, Brigham Young resembled much a New-England farmer, as he originally was. He was of rather large figure, broad-shouldered, and stooping slightly when in a standing position; hair light in color, somewhat narrow forehead, gray eyes, (the lid of one drooping,) fleshy cheeks, imperfect teeth, especially in the lower jaw; rather sharp-pointed nose, peaked chin, and generally somewhat irregular features; and yet, both his friends and enemies agree in saying that his appearance was agreeable and impressive. In conversation he was pleasant and affable, unless rendered suspicious or encountering contradiction or opposition. Illiterate, yet not without talent; fluent in speech, and still without the first elements of the genius of an orator, he held his listeners easily, combining in his preaching a forcible pretension to heavenly revelation with a thorough knowledge of the willing subserviency of one part of his audience and the fervid superstition of the remainder. The very necessities of his religion—long after sincerity in its professions had left him—compelled him to analyze certain phases of human nature, and to these he alone appealed. But, in his long government of the Mormon Church, not only things secular, but things spiritual, were ever rendered subordinate to the purposes of his own unholy ambition, his own sensualities, and his own enrichment and self-aggrandizement. The prosperity of Utah was encouraged and fostered, because it added to his vast accumulated wealth; the property of the Mormon Church was carefully tended and nurtured, because its prosperity tended to the achievement of the same ends. Selfish, sensuous, and avaricious, Brigham Young could be and often was audaciously cruel; frequently betraying the spirit of a murderer, even if not following his brutal example.

The important query now is, Who will succeed Brigham Young? By the law of the Mormon Church, Heber Chase Kimball should become President. But the office of President is purely secular. The spiritual headship—the high position of Prophet, Seer, and Revelator—will be the great bone of contention. It has been often stated that Brigham Young would reveal to the saints of Utah by will the person to succeed him. Again, it is claimed that his successor will be appointed by special divine revelation after Brigham's death. The probabilities of succession will lie between Joseph Young, the eldest son of Brigham, and David, the second and posthumous son of Joseph the Prophet, both of whom are being assiduously cultivated by their father. While there is a large body of supporters of the dynasty of Brigham Young, the dynasty of the first prophet and founder of the Mormon religion has a very great and enthusiastic adherence.

OBITUARY.

CHANCELLOR OLIVER SPENCER HALSTED.

Yesterday morning the venerable ex-Chancellor Oliver Spencer Halsted, died at his residence in Lyons' Farm, Union County, New-Jersey, at the advanced age of 85 years. A day or two ago he was seized with congestive chills, which culminated in his death. He was born in Elizabeth in 1792; graduated from Princeton College in 1810, in the class with George M. Dallas, afterward Vice-President of the United States, John C. Breckenridge, Congressmen Bruyn and Stoddard, M. O. Halsted, and other distinguished persons. He was admitted to the Bar in 1814, and began to practice in Elizabeth, where he continued to reside for many years, and represented his district in the State Legislature. Before Union and Essex Counties were divided, he was chosen Surrogate, and removed his residence to Newark. In 1840 he was elected Mayor, and when the new State Constitution was adopted in 1844, dividing the offices of Governor and Chancellor, Mr. Halsted was chosen for the latter position, first Chancellor of New-Jersey, serving from 1845 to 1852. For a long time he practiced his profession in Newark, but during the past 15 years he lived a retired life on his farm. During this period he indulged his love of classical and Biblical studies, and as a result of his researches came forth recently a translation of the Book of Job, and another work entitled *Theology of the Bible*. No one was more honored for probity or independent, manly spirit than the deceased Chancellor, and he had a tenderness of heart that showed itself in sympathy for every one oppressed or in need. His homely virtue of honesty ruled his whole life. In politics Chancellor Halsted was a Whig and a Republican, and in early days the associate of the late Chief-Justice Hornblower, and other prominent politicians of that day. In 1874 he sympathized with the Democratic Party, and last year was an enthusiastic supporter of the Peter Cooper movement.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Rev. Thomas F. Mumford, editor of the *Christian Register*, died in Boston yesterday.

E. P. Stanton, son of the late Secretary Stanton, died in Washington, D. C., yesterday morning, after a brief illness.

Mr. J. B. Ross, one of the oldest, most prominent and respected citizens and merchants of Macon, Ga., died yesterday morning, aged 69 years.

Ex-Chancellor Oliver S. Halsted, of Newark, N. J., died yesterday morning at an advanced age. He was formerly a prominent lawyer in the State; graduated at Princeton in 1810, and was a classmate of Vice-President Dallas. He was Chancellor from 1845 to 1852.

ST. JOHN CROWDED WITH PEOPLE.

The St. John *Globe* of the 25th inst. says: "It is an astonishing sight—for St. John—to stand at the Market-square at the noon-day hour and see the vast troops of working men that pour out from the ruins in all directions; and these are almost wholly in addition to our own working population, male and female. The city, before the fire, appeared to be overcrowded; at least there was a continual cry for house-room. Yet we have lost half of the houses, and our population has largely increased. It is surprising how readily we accommodate ourselves to our necessities. Who could have thought that it was possible to make room for an extra population with half of the number of houses? Yet it is done, and people do not seem to be unhappy. There must be, however, great overcrowding somewhere.

THE AMERICAN TURF.

EXCELLENT RACING AT SARATOGA.

THREE GOOD RACES ON THE FLAT—ST. JAMES, BERTRAM, AND THE GLEN ATHOL FILLY THE WINNERS—THE STEEPLE-CHASE CAPTURED BY MOONSTONE—HOW A DELIBERATE SWINDLE WAS PREVENTED—TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—A heavy thunder-storm before daylight brought a decided change in the temperature, and the threatening appearance of the clouds this morning induced the Board of Stewards to postpone the races until 3 o'clock this afternoon. The weather at that time was very pleasant. The track was somewhat heavy, but safe, and the four races were run off with satisfaction to all present. The first affair, a dash of a mile and a half, for beaten 3-year olds, had seven competitors, and was won by St. James, on whom the mutual pools paid $14 90. The mile and a quarter handicap which followed was captured by Bertram, the mutual pools paying $21 70. The selling race was taken by the Glen Athol filly, and the value of the tickets on her was $38 60 on the first heat and $10 20 on the second. A handicap steeple-chase finished the entertainment, and this was won by Moonstone. The mutual pool tickets were worth $43 90. The details of the sport are given below:

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

The initial event was a dash of a mile and an eighth for 3-year olds, winners at Saratoga this year excluded. For this there were seven competitors in Catacazy, Wash Booth, Bombadier, Dr. Livingstone, St. James, Vermont, and Bushwhacker. Although Vermont was the leading favorite yesterday, he sank greatly in the estimation of the speculators just before the start, and Bushwhacker became the most prominent candidate for the honors on the heavy track. He brought $170, St. James $120, Vermont $30, and the others as a field $51. The distance being a mile and an eighth, they were started from the furlong pole. It was 3:40 o'clock when the flag fell, and Bushwhacker was in the lead, with St. James second. Reaching the stand St. James was in front a length, Vermont second, half a length ahead of Catacazy, Wash Booth fourth, Bushwhacker fifth, Dr. Livingstone sixth, and Bombadier last. St. James kept the lead round the turn, but was challenged by Catacazy, and when they reached the quarter pole he was but half a length in advance of the latter, she being a length before Booth, and Bushwhacker fourth. As they ran along the back stretch St. James gradually increased his lead, and finally reached the half-mile pole two lengths before Vermont and Catacazy, who were on even terms, with Bushwhacker fourth, lapped by Booth. Coming round the lower turn Booth ran up to the third position. At the three-quarter pole St. James was still first, Vermont second, Booth third, and Bushwhacker fourth, all nose and tail. On the home stretch St. James had all but Booth beaten, and between these two there was a splendid struggle. St. James won by half a length, in 2:01½, Booth second, three lengths ahead of Bushwhacker, who was four lengths ahead of Vermont.

THE DASH OF A MILE AND A QUARTER.

The second race was a dash of a mile and a quarter, a free handicap for all ages, which brought out four competitors, in Bertram, Clemmie G., Lady Salyers, $200; Clemmie G., $60, and Lady Salyers, $55. Starting from the three-quarter pole, Clemmie G. was in front, with Courier second; but coming up the stretch Bertram took the lead, although under a pull, and passed the judges' stand two lengths in advance of Courier, who was a length and a half ahead of Clemmie G., she being half a length before Lady Salyers. Going round the turn Courier got to the saddle girth of Bertram, but the latter shook him off again, and reached the quarter pole a length in the van. On the back stretch Bertram opened the daylight between himself and pursuers, and at the half-mile pole showed a length and a half ahead of Courier, with Lady Salyers lapping the latter's quarter two lengths before Clemmie G. On the lower turn Bertram still led, the others in the same position. Courier then challenged Bertram. They all ran into the home stretch under the whip, and there was a hard struggle between them, Courier could not get even with Bertram, who beat him by half a length. Lady Salyers was at Courier's tail, nearly three lengths before Clemmie G. Time—2:15¼.

THE SELLING RACE.

The third event was a selling race, heats of three-quarters of a mile, the starters for which were First Chance, who was the favorite, selling for $100; the Glen Athol filly, $25; Grecian Maid, $50, and Queenston, $40. They were assembled in the chute, and Grecian Maid was as fractious as usual. Finally a splendid start was given, and they went down the track in a line until they passed the five-eighths post, when the Glen Athol filly took the lead, and turned into the regular track two lengths before Queenston, who was a length ahead of First Chance, he being the same distance before Grecian Maid. Coming round the lower turn, the Glen Athol filly had a lead of a length, which she kept to the finish. First Chance was second, half a length ahead of Queenston, who was six lengths ahead of Grecian Maid. Time—1:18½.

Second Heat.—The Glen Athol filly and Queenston each sold for $220, and she held $100. Grecian Maid sold first, Glen Athol second, First Chance third, and Queenston two lengths in the rear. The Glen Athol filly took the lead as they ran down the chute, and turning into the regular track showed two lengths ahead of First Chance, who was a length and a half before Grecian Maid. The Glen Athol filly never lost her lead, and won the heat and race by two lengths, in 1:17½. First Chance was second, six lengths ahead of Queenston, Grecian Maid distanced. The filly was not sold.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The concluding affair was a free handicap steeple-chase of two and a quarter miles, starting from a point opposite the three-quarter pole. The starters were Waller, who sold for $230; Redding, $280; Doubtful, $70, and Moonstone $50. There was no doubt a gigantic swindle intended in this race, which was, however, frustrated by Mr. Morrissey. The movements of Mr. Bernard, who was under the name of "Smythe," and "Larry" Hart, the owner of Redding, were regarded with suspicion, and it was felt that a wrong was to be perpetrated. The betting before the start changed so greatly in favor of Redding, that Mr. Morrissey immediately ordered the pool-selling stopped, and then quickly informed the judges of his suspicions and requested them to watch the race closely. It was very palpable that Redding was to be allowed to win the race, or rather that Waller was to play second fiddle and that the colored man Towsan, who rode the latter, was to do the dirty work. But Redding came to grief at the water jump, turning a somersault, and being in the rear, this accident was not observed by Towsan, who was second with Waller. Of course, when the time came for Waller to bolt the course, there was no Redding to win the race, and the only two in it were Moonstone and Waller. The former kept in front of Doubtful throughout the race, and won it easily by five lengths, in 4:47. The race needs no further description than this, but there is one great satisfaction to honest people in the unexpected victory of Moonstone. It was like a two-edged sword that cuts both ways. The swindlers got a dose which they deserved, but unfortunately many innocent people, who backed Waller on his merits, suffered with them. The judges investigated the case, and ruled Towsan off the track; but the real culprits remain unpunished, for unless Towsan tells all he knows, the judges cannot reach the others. The race did not terminate until near 7 o'clock, consequently there was no pool-selling on to-morrow's events. The book-makers to-night are monopolizing the business in consequence.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The season, which has been a remarkable one in many respects, closes to-morrow, and in consequence of the failure of the four-mile purse to fill, there will be five races run, making up a very full day's sport. The first event will be a purse of $250, for 2-year olds, to carry 100 pounds, with usual allowances to fillies and geldings; a dash of five furlongs. In this there are the following youngsters: Speculation, 97 pounds; Duncan F. Kenner, 100 pounds; Bonnie Wood, 97 pounds; McDaniel's War Dance, Fly filly, and Enquirer-Leisure filly. The second race is for a purse of $350, a free handicap for 3-year olds, one mile and a quarter, and those which have accepted the weights are Bradamante, Wash Booth, Bombardier, Major Barker, and Lady Salyers. The third race is for a purse of $350, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, without allowances for mares or geldings. There will be four contestants, as follows: Australind, who will make her first appearance here this season; Madge, Courier, and Rhadamanthus. The distance is one mile and a quarter, and there will no doubt be a stirring contest between the lot. The fourth affair is a selling race of one mile, with the usual allowances, for which are entered Queenstown, Bertram, First Chance, Dr. Livingstone, Sister of Mercy, and the Glen Athol filly. The sport is to conclude with a free handicap hurdle race, of one mile and a quarter, over five hurdles, for a purse of $350, for which are engaged Waller, Kelso, Moonstone, Doubtful, and Bambino. In all the foregoing races the entrance is free, and as every horse entered must start, unless excused by the judges for satisfactory reasons, the sport should be wonderfully good.

THE RACING AT LONG BRANCH.

THREE FLAT RACES AND A HURDLE HANDICAP—CYRIL, AUBURN, KING EARNEST COLT, AND DEADHEAD THE WINNERS.

The second day of the Monmouth Park August meeting was in many ways an improvement on its predecessor. First of all the attendance on the course was larger than on Tuesday; the betting was more spirited; the warm weather, too, was more comfortably subdued by a pleasant westerly breeze, and to sum up generally, the ensemble of the sport had much more of the old time spirit. The racing was excellent, the contests for the most part close, and in all cases genuine, while in some instances the piquancy of surprise affected the result. This was especially so in the sailing race, when the favorite Egypt, was within one of last, and Cyril, the outlaw of the day previous, came in a brilliant winner, netting his backers $32 35 in the French pools. There were four events on the programme, one of these—a half-mile dash for 2-year olds, an added race—and another, a heat race, which gave the card the completeness of five special contests. Following are the details of the sport:

SELLING RACE.

The first contest was a selling race of one mile and an eighth, for horses of all ages, horses entered to be sold for $1,000, to carry their proper weights; for $750, five pounds; for $500, 10 pounds, and for $300, 15 pounds. The purse amounted to $250, $200 of which went to the first horse. The entries were: M. Byrne's ch. c. King Bee, 4 years, 103 pound, (Woods;) G. Longstaff's b. h. Shylock, aged, 119 pounds, (Barbee;) W. R. Babcock's ch. h. Egypt, aged, 114 pounds, (Waller;) J. G. Berthune's b. g. Dalgraisian, 4 years, 105 pounds, (Hennessy;) Jesler Walden's b. g. Cyril, 4 years, 105 pounds, (Sayre;) J. R. Gibney's ch. f. Love Chase, 4 years, 98 pounds, (Fisher.) King Bee was entered to be sold for $300, Shylock for $750, Egypt for $500, Dalgraisian for $300, Cyril for $500, and Love Chase for $300. After the preliminary canters the horses took their places at the one-eighth mile pole, and, without any delay or contretemps, were sent off by Mr. Conner to an excellent start. Hennessy on Dalgraisian cut out the work and made the pace a hot one from the beginning. The black and orange dashed first by the grand stand, with Egypt pressing closely after Mr. Berthune's gelding, and Cyril well up in third place. King Bee and Love Chase were neck and neck, and Shylock brought up the rear. They dashed round the turn beyond the judges' stand in the same order, and at the quarter pole the only perceptible change was that King Bee had shaken off Love Chase. Going down the back stretch they took closer order, and when they had reached the half-mile pole, the favorite was no longer formidable. Dalgraisian was still leading, Cyril had rushed into second place, Shylock had dashed up through his horses into third position, while Egypt, King Bee, and Love Chase were pretty well grouped together. Round the back turn they came in a cluster, and then every effort was strained for the rush up the home stretch. Dalgraisian had run the length of his tether, and Cyril, taking up the running, darted to the front, with Shylock close behind him. The old horse was running gamely, but the whip was coming down heavily on his flanks, and although he came up to within a neck of Cyril, the latter was never ridden to his best. Dalgraisian was third, about half a length behind Shylock, King Bee fourth, Egypt fifth, and Love Chase last. The time was 1:57.

THE MILE HEATS RACE.

The next was a race in mile heats for 3-year olds, each horse to carry 100 pounds, three pounds being allowed to fillies and geldings. The race was for a purse of $350, $275 to the first horse, and $75 to the second. The entries were: J. R. Gibney's ch. f. Indianola, 97 pounds, (Fisher;) G. Longstaff's b. c. Braemer, 100 pounds, (Matthews;) W. Cottrell's b. f. Aunt Betsy, 97 pounds, (Sayres;) G. Barber's ch. c. Auburn, 100 pounds, (Evans;) F. M. Hall's b. c. Dick Sasser, 100 pounds, (Quantrell.) Those best posted concerning the merits of the horses knew Auburn to have the best turn of speed, and accordingly made him a strong favorite. There were a few break-aways before the horses were dispatched for the first heat, and when they did start, Dick Sasser was almost left at the post. Braemer was the first to take up the running, with Auburn second, Indianola third, Aunt Betsey fourth, and Dick Sasser a considerable distance behind. In this order they went round the turn beyond the judges' stand. At the half-mile pole Indianola had run into second place, the favorite being third, Aunt Betsey fourth, and Dick Sasser having greatly lessened the gap between him and his horses. Coming up the home stretch, Auburn and Aunt Betsey shot out to the front, Braemer was next, and Indianola fell away beaten. Auburn and Betsey came thundering along side by side, but the mare was running under the influence of whip and spur, while the favorite, if not actually under a pull, was at least never touched to stimulate his speed. He went under the string the winner by a short head, but with evidently plenty of reserved power. Braemer was next to Aunt Betsey, Dick Sasser was fourth, and Indianola last, both of these being distanced. The time was 1:49.

For the next heat nobody would buy a pool against the favorite, a very proper evidence of prudence, for his winning was a matter of certainty. Only three horses ran, Auburn got off first, but Evans immediately put a pull on him and allowed Aunt Betsey to go to the front. She led at the quarter and half-mile poles, but the horse was all the time hard held. Once in the home stretch, Evans set him going, and all that the persuasion of the whip could accomplish was unavailable to bring Aunt Betsey to the front. Auburn won in a canter by a length, and Aunt Betsey finished two lengths in front of Braemar. Time—1:51.

THE HALF-MILE DASH.

The third race was a dash of half a mile, for 2-year olds, for a purse of $100, $25 of which went to the second horse. The starters were Kelly & Puryear's ch. c. by Narragansett, out of Minnie Minor, (Scott;) G. Longstaff's b. c. by Baywood, out of Lazy, (Matthews;) D. D. Withers' b. c. by King Ernest, out of Mimi, (Dunn.) All of them carried 110 pounds. The King Ernest colt was at first made a warm favorite in the pools, and also sold ahead in the mutual pools, but a little later the Baywood colt came prominently into favor. The startling of the three youngsters was a tedious process, as the distance was so short that each eagerly sought an advantage. The King Ernest colt was the steadiest, and once they were set going, ran into front place. Dunn, however, kept him in hand, and at the turn the other colts were ahead, running neck and neck. In the straight the King Ernest colt was again set moving, and, going to the front, he won without much effort by a length and a half. Both the other colts were hard ridden, and as close to the Baywood colt had the advantage by about half a length. Time—0:54.

THE HURDLE HANDICAP.

The day's sport was concluded with a hurdle handicap; distance two miles, over eight hurdles. The purse was a prize of $350, $50 going to the second horse. The following horses started: J. G. K. Lawrence's ch. h. Resolute, aged, 148 pounds, (Sutcliffe;) M. Donohue's b. h. Dead Head, aged, 156 pounds, (Midgely;) Dr. Lynch's gr. h. Derby, 5 years, 145 pounds, (Gaffney;) Dr. Cattonach's b. g. Bencher, 4 years, 125 pounds, (Woods;) J. McGuire & Brother's ch. h. New-York, 5 years, 136 pounds, (Nolan.) Although carrying the top weight over a long distance, Dead Head was first favorite, and in the betting was only approached by Resolute. Bencher was away from the rest of the horses when the signal was given, but was coming along in a smart gallop from the beginning of the home stretch, and had, in fact, a flying start, which put him on even terms with his competitors. Resolute, Derby, and he came to the first hurdle together, with Dead Head and New-York close after them. At the second hurdle Resolute was leading, with Dead Head second, Bencher third, Derby fourth, and New-York last. Bencher then took up the running and went across the third obstacle, but threw his rider, and was out of the race. Closing the first mile Resolute again led, followed by Dead Head, Derby, and New-York in the order named. New-York was the next to make the pace and cleared the two succeeding hurdles in advance, but at the following one Dead Head had closed with him, while Derby and Resolute were close at hand. Derby then made his effort, and cleared the last fence side by side with the favorite, but the latter was full of running, and on the home stretch rushed into front place, winning by about three lengths. Derby was third, and New-York last. The time was 4:11½.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The programme of to-day includes a handicap of three-quarters of a mile, for 2-year olds; a handicap, to be run in heats of one mile and an eighth, and a hurdle handicap, to be run in heats of one mile. These races will probably be supplemented by a fourth contest, just as the dash for 2-year olds was introduced into yesterday's programme.

TROTTING-FOR THE POOL BOX.

THE WAY EXHIBITIONS OF SPEED ARE MANIPULATED AT HARTFORD—AN IMPORTANT HEAT TAKEN FROM THE WINNING HORSE—INDIGNANT PROTEST OF A NEW-YORK HORSE-BREEDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 29.—In the 2:24 class of the races here yesterday the contest was mainly between Voltaire, owned by William H. Peck, of Hartford; Alley, owned by the Goldsmiths of Blooming Grove, N. Y., and Honest Harry, entered by J. J. Brown, of Boston. The result of the race has been an exciting topic of discussion among the horsemen here. It was manifest beforehand that a strong effort was to be made to beat Voltaire, and it succeeded to the point of giving two heats to Honest Harry, Voltaire also having two. Great excitement was consequently felt in the determination of the fifth heat, and there was a large moneyed stake involved, there being from $30,000 to $40,000 in the pool boxes. Voltaire sold as the favorite, and having been beaten out Honest Harry in the heat was pushed by Alley, and at the close the latter evidently went under the wire first. But the judges gave the heat to Voltaire by setting Alley back to second place for running, and they defend their action under Rule 30 of the regulations of the National Association, which provides that "should a horse gain in a break twice, the distance so gained shall be taken from him at the coming out." A majority of horsemen, including almost every one from abroad, think the ruling wrong, and declare that it was only made to give the race to a Hartford horse. The Goldsmiths have drawn all the horses they had entered for the meeting, and other turfmen threaten to keep away another year, but it is thought they will cool down.

The races to-day were viewed by about 3,500 spectators. As the favorites won in three straight heats, there was very little excitement either in the crowd or pools. To-morrow the 2:22 and 2:30 classes are to be trotted, and on Friday Barus, Hopeful, Nettie, Judge Fullerton, and Great Eastern will appear in the free for all race. Ludlie Golddust and Slow Go have been drawn.

THE FERRIES MISMANAGED.

SINGULAR SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

TRYING TO PREVENT AN ADVANTAGEOUS SALE OF FERRY FRANCHISES—THE PLAINTIFF ACTING FOR THE COMPANIES—INSTRUCTIVE FACTS AND FIGURES AS TO THE PROFITS OF THE LESSEES.

The rather singular suit brought by James C. Hull against the City and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was argued at length before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion for the continuance of an injunction restraining the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund from offering the lease of 11 ferry franchises for sale at public auction. Hull, as alleged by the City, is acting in the matter merely as a cover for the lessees of the various ferries. He says he brings the suit as a tax-payer under the law known as chapter 161 of the Laws of 1872, which provides that any tax-payer of a municipal corporation may bring a suit against the officers of such corporation to restrain them from doing any acts tending to waste or impair the Corporation property, &c. The present is the second noteworthy suit brought under the act of 1872, the first having been that begun in January, 1876, by Charles Devlin, Tweed's bondsman, to put the City in the hands of a Receiver. Hull, in his complaint, sets forth that the Sinking Fund Commissioners are about to offer for sale at public auction the leases of the following ferries: Whitehall-street to Staten Island; Cortlandt-street to Jersey City; Barclay-street to Hoboken; Chambers-street to Pavonia avenue, Jersey City; Desbrosses-street to Harsimus, Jersey City; Houston-street, East River, to Brooklyn, E. D.; Tenth-street, East River, to Greenpoint; Twenty-third-street, East River, to Greenpoint; Thirty-fourth-street, East River, to Hunter's Point, and Ninety-second-street, East River, to Astoria. Hull says that the Sinking Fund Commissioners have not acted in accordance with the law, in that they have not appraised the value of the leases properly, but are offering the franchises to the one who will offer to give, as rent for the use of the franchises, the highest percentage of the gross receipts resulting from such use; that the leases are coupled with conditions, requiring the lessees to pay a certain fixed rental for the use of wharves, bulkheads, &c., and reserving to the Board of Aldermen the right to regulate the rates of ferriage, &c. Hull says that this is not the way to obtain the highest rent for the ferry franchises, since the lessees may be either incompetent persons or have interests adverse to making certain ferries pay, and therefore, that a higher percentage from them will not net the City as much as will a lower rate from the persons who are now managing the ferries. The Sinking Fund Commissioners say they will not accept any bid offering less than 5 per cent. of the gross receipts of the ferry, or receive less rent for the wharf property than ascertain amount fixed by them. Hull tries to show that the Commissioners are really acting in the matter in such a way as to cause a waste of, and injury to, the city's property, and he seeks, by injunction, to restrain such waste and injury. He obtained a temporary injunction some time ago, which has thus far prevented the sale of the leases.

In court, before Judge Van Brunt, yesterday, Mr. Larocque, of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Macfarland, and Mr. Scribner, of Robinson & Scribner, appeared in Hull's behalf. Mr. Larocque, who conducted the argument for the plaintiff, said that the defendants had admitted the only important fact, which is, that the plaintiff is a tax-payer and citizen, and therefore has the right to bring the action to restrain waste or improvident action on the part or the City officials. Mr. Larocque said there had been no such appraisal of the property as is required by statute. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had fixed upon 5 per cent. of the gross receipts as a minimum. The amount of the gross receipts would greatly depend on who was running the ferries, and a sale of the leases on the basis of a percentage of gross receipts would, he contended, not be a sale of the property for its highest marketable price or rental. The Commissioners had also decided not to receive any bid for the lease of a ferry franchise unless it embraced a bid for the rent of the wharf property. The combination would, Mr. Larocque claimed, render it impossible for any one to say which bid was highest. The action of the Commissioners, he argued, was not only illegal, but otherwise improper, and he therefore asked for a continuance of the injunction.

In opposition, Assistant Corporation Counsel George P. Andrews read a number of affidavits, and then said that the plaintiff was acting in bad faith in the matter. Hull, he said, is a clerk in the employ of a lawyer who is counsel for the ferry companies, and the lawyers who appear for Hull are employed by those companies. Hull himself owns a little over $1,000 worth of property in the upper portion of the City, and is not wealthy enough to retain the counsel who appear in his behalf. The application, Mr. Andrews said, was simply by the ferry companies, who are unwilling to pay the rent which the City asks for the franchises. The ferry companies do not desire to prevent waste on the part of the City officials; they desire to have the waste

THE EASTERN CONFLICT.

AN EMPEROR IN TROUBLE.

POLITICAL COMPLICATIONS THE ORDER OF THE DAY—COST OF THE CAMPAIGN—THE CZAR'S REPUGNANCE TO BLOODSHED—HOW HE FEELS AND WHAT HE HAS TO SAY—A SUPERSTITIOUS MONARCH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Monday, Aug. 13, 1877.

Political, not military, complications and combinations are the order of the day for the moment. Osman Pasha will not attack, and the severe losses of the last three weeks have given a lesson of prudence to the Russians, so that there is a sort of truce for a few days, during which both sides are preparing for another great effort, whose results it would be imprudent to predict until we have more certain information of the relative strength of the two armies. The Czarowitch has moved forward in the direction of Osman Bazar and Rasgrad, where Achmed Eyoub Pasha has taken up his position. Or, rather, this Turk is a little north of Rasgrad, at Dibrilita and Dushtabak, on the ridge commanding the railway Rustchuk-Varna, so that his wings, strongly intrenched, are in communication. Such is the report of the Bulgarian spies, who also pretend that Mehemet Ali Pasha has reduced the effective force of the Schumla garrison to 12,000 men, and that a division, 8,000 strong, has been established at Ada-këni and Popi-këni, to the west of Rustchuk. The Russian staff is inclined to believe that the next engagement will be general, and that a concerted attack will be made by the entire Turkish Army—Achmed Eyoub, from Rasgrad; Mehemet Ali, from Osman Bazar; Osman Pasha, from Plevna-Lovdscha, on both banks of the Yantra simultaneously. In this connection, Achmed Eyoub is reported to have said: "The Grand Duke Nicholas will thus be taken like a rat in a trap, and the war will be finished immediately." As no Bulgarian ever told the truth, or, if he were veraciously disposed, was ever able to estimate numbers, it is more than doubtful whether anything so decisive as would necessarily be such an engagement has ever been contemplated, or, if so, could be entirely successful at all points. The Turks are only formidable when they act strictly on the defensive, and, on general principles, combinations based upon the simultaneous action of columns separated by great distances are usually failures. Still, the Russians are far from being easy in their minds, and five new bridges are being constructed as rapidly as possible; two by the Roumanians at and above Nikopolis; three by the Russians at Batin, at Simnitza, and Meca. Ostensibly these are to facilitate the arrival of the reinforcements which continue to pour into Bulgaria, but in reality a retreat in a great hurry is the eventuality most in view, and the feverish activity, after so many weeks of comparative apathy displayed by the Russian Intendance shows the magnitude of the danger which is apprehended. Every possible vehicle has been hired or requisitioned. The cost of transportation of men and material by the Roumanian railways alone amounts already to 6,000,000 francs, of which only one-third has as yet been paid to the company. The carts and wagons used for the commissariat and Quartermaster's stores cost still more. The number of teams employed, at a fixed daily hire of 25 francs each, is 25,000, of which 18,000 have been brought from Russia and 7,000 requisitioned in Roumania—so that the regular outlay for the "equipage train" is 500,000 francs per diem. We are only in the second month of active hostilities, and the total of the war expenses exceeds 3,000,000,000 francs. This, indeed, is one of the considerations which are working most potently on the mind of the Emperor in favor of pushing forward matters on a grand scale in order to win such a splendid victory that he will be able to offer terms of peace so mild that even the Turks will not hesitate to bury the hatchet; particularly, if it be true, as is asserted, that the Sultan is equally anxious to put an end to the war. This last question is, in reality, the one on whose solution rests the whole affair, and the reported return of Midhat Pasha to favor and influence, if not to actual power, is by no means a pacific symptom.

Of late the Turks have been successful beyond even their most sanguine expectations, but whoever be their directing spirit, the first reverses will be the signal for the display of the Prophet's standard, and then, to use their own expression, "Not one Ghaour shall escape the massacre." The knowledge of the horrors in store for the unhappy rayah population, added to his natural repugnance to bloodshed, is producing a most painful effect upon the character of the Czar, who is personally ready to make peace at any price if he were allowed to follow the bent of his own inclinations. "Who could have supposed that my reign would have been sanguinary?" he said to some one, by whom it was repeated to me. "I was warned by my father that I should have a heavy burden to bear. My people insist that I shall be a great warrior, and yet there is not in me an atom of the stuff wherewith to make a Napoleon. And this phantom of Pan-Slavism, a mere comedy of puppets, which no one can examine without seeing its absurdity. I must be a Slav whether I will or no, and yet there is not in the veins of any one member of my family a single drop of Slavonic blood. We are Germans, and nothing but Germans. And what is worse, my sons are affected with the Slavonic disease, and, like myself, will one day be spoken of in history as wretched comedians. We have no allies; the doctrine of Pan-Slavism has detached from us our ancient friends by exciting the jealousy of Austria and Germany, and we are left with nothing to count upon but the doubtful friendship of Montenegro and Servia, or of those miserable Tcheques, who will betray me as they betray the House of Hapsburg; who offer of their own free will to join the Greek Church to-day, and are ready to become Protestants to-morrow if such were the will of William of Prussia. The Poles are discontented, and with just cause. I could have rallied their allegiance, but such was not the policy of my advisers, and now Poland is lost to Russia, and my own conscience reproaches me that I was the real cause of their revolt. I can no longer believe in their loyalty, because I have been taught to distrust them, and I cannot despise them, because they do not deserve my contempt."

But the predominant sentiment with the Czar is the dread of assassination. He fears the Poles, and he fears, even more, the *nihilistes* among his countrymen, and, it is said, constantly expresses his apprehensions lest he shall be punished by heaven for the violation of his promise to his dying father—"never to go to war, except to resist invasion." Perhaps this morbid preoccupation was aggravated by the remembrance of the legend of the Romanoffs, according to which no member of the family has ever attained, or ever will attain, the age of 60. But, although his three predecessors, Paul, Alexander, and Nicholas, died between 50 and 60 years of age, and his sister, the Grand Duchess Marie, was only 57 at her death, in 1876, it may be doubted whether superstition has much to do with the depression of his spirits, as being born in 1816, his Majesty has already passed the fatal date, whereas the continued reverses of his Army, and the alarming symptoms of a Polish insurrection are sufficient in themselves to account for any amount of despondency. The news from Poland is, indeed, about as bad as it well can be, but of this, as of the agitation in Turkish and Transylvania, I have details too full and circumstantial to be crowded into the space still left at my disposal. They are not generally known, but the situation is extremely critical, and I must make it the subject of another letter.

From the extreme front the dispatches received by the foreign Consuls-General, but not published by the Roumanian press, are very discouraging. The Grand Duke has moved his head-quarters to Tchauchmachala, at the junction of the roads connecting Sistova with Plevna and Biela, ostensibly to conduct the operations, but in reality to avoid being cut off at Tirnova in the event of another defeat. Bebrova is occupied by the Turks, and all communication with Gourkho's column intercepted. Hafiz Pasha with 20,000 troops is marching by Kaloter to force the Schipka Pass, held only by the decimated remnants of the division which made the gallant but fruitless raid across the Balkans, and the Turkish irregular horsemen pay nightly and bloody visits to the outposts which guard the ruins of Nikopolis.

PREPARING FOR A GREAT BATTLE,

GATHERING NEWS FROM THE FRONT UNDER DIFFICULTIES—THE ROUMANIAN ARMY OF INVASION—ILL SUCCESS OF THE RUSSIAN PLANS—STRONG POSITIONS OCCUPIED BY THE TURKS—EXTRAORDINARY VITALITY OF THE "SICK MAN OF THE BOSPHORUS."

From our Own Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Monday, Aug. 6, 1877.

One by one, occasionally in squads of three or more, all the foreign correspondents who were authorized to accompany the Army have struggled back to the Roumanian capital, with the exception of the gentleman representing the London *Standard*, who still remains, like a last rose of Summer, somewhere in Northern Bulgaria. With scarcely an exception, the specials are disheartened; their accounts of the military and sanitary condition of the troops are hopeful or despondent, according as their individual sympathies are Philo-Turkish or Philo-Russian, but they are pretty unanimous on one point, to wit—the obtaining of information is difficult, its transmission from the field is impossible. Certain restrictions had been imposed and accepted at the beginning of the campaign, but it was understood that letters might always be sent to the Western cities of Europe, and that, although direct telegraphy from the front was not to be thought of, dispatches might be forwarded by private messengers to Bucharest, and thence to the newspapers, provided always that they contained nothing calculated to compromise the success of the operations by any indiscreet revelations of the positions of the troops, or discussion of the possible intentions of the Commander-in-Chief. To insure strict conformity with the above, all telegrams were to be presented, in French, to the "Direction," in order to receive the high sanction of the Censorship Bureau, without which nothing would be allowed to pass. Onerous as were these conditions, circumstances soon led to the adoption of more stringent measures in order to keep the world in ignorance of the true state of affairs. In vain did the correspondents endeavor to be laudatory by glossing over defeats and attenuating their gravity, or to be noncommittal by confining themselves to the narration of minor episodes of the campaign, which, although interesting to foreign readers, were in their nature and bearings utterly unimportant. So suspicious did the Russians become—so jealous were they of their damaged prestige—that they fancied an allusion to their defeats and failures in the most innocent and commonplace word or phrase, and finally issued positive orders that no letters or telegrams, either on private and personal affairs or addressed to a newspaper should be permitted to leave their camps. A great victory will probably change this, but at present the embargo is complete and without exceptions. One of the Parisian correspondents has given me his experience in the matter. He was at Biela and had lost all his money, which had been stolen by his servant, a pious and patriotic Bulgarian, who, after the robbery, enlisted in the Bulgarian legion. Wishing to obtain funds, he carried down the Censor Bureau, for its countersign, the following telegram which was, to use his own words, "refused with much eagerness" *(beaucoup d'empressement:)* "*Ai été volé; reste sans argent. Envoyer sans retard fonds par intermédiaire Banque Roumanie.*" Nothing could be more harmless, but the authorities were obdurate; they would apprehend and punish the thief, if the crime could be proved, and I may as well add here, that, being enrolled among the patriots of the "Legion" which calls itself the "Avengers," he is still at large; and they would advance Mr. X. as much money as he needed, but neither a dispatch nor a letter could be permitted. Mr. X. is here now, and does not propose to go back again. Something similar has been the experience of everybody, if everybody were frank enough to tell it. Still, in spite of all their precautions, the truth leaks out, although the public should not give absolute credence to all the pompous announcements of certain great dailies pretending to publish letters or telegrams written at or sent from "the front." They are usually veracious, but in nine cases out of 10 they are only clever compilations.

Since the Roumanian Army has taken the field, the Bucharest newspapers are as silent as mutes at a funeral, and it is only in private political circles and among the foreign Consuls General that any news can be picked up. All of the national ministers have left to give the benefit of their advice to their sovereign who is pleading between Plojana and Kalafat. Turnu-Magurelli and Nikopolis; the Princess left in the same general direction yesterday. The proverb about there being safety in the multitude of counselors is doubtless true, but there is another one equally worthy of attention which says that "that too many cooks spoil the broth." The Roumanian army of invasion is actively engaged in throwing up intrenchments a few miles outside of Nikopolis, at Ermene Vubla and Samovit; the first for the protection of the line of communication with Sistova, the others for the defense of the valleys of the Osma and Vid, the fourth communication between the interior and the base of operations Sistov-Nikopolis being covered at Bulgareni, by the remnants of Krüdener's and Scharkofsky's corps reinforced by several divisions from headquarters. As small parties of marauding irregulars are nightly engaged with the Roumanian outposts, it is probable that a Turkish advance toward the Danube is imminent, and, if made, as is clearly indicated by the nature of the country, along the valley of the Vid, where there is a good road, covered on its right by the River Vid, fordable between Guljani and Hisarlik, whence two others lead to the left of Nikopolis, the one passing to the east, the other to the west, of Samovitz. This advance is likely to be successful against the extreme right of the Russian base before the concentration of Bulgarcoi can get to the town. A circumstance which confirms my opinion that such is the movement contemplated by Osman Pasha is the erection of new batteries by the Turks at Rahova, only four hours' march distant, destined to check any demonstration from Beehet on the Wallachian side. This I believe to be the true state of affairs, as I can scarcely imagine even a Russian General to be so utterly ignorant of his profession as to occupy the positions which, it is asserted, have been taken up by Gen. Krüdener, or his successor, for another attack on Plevna, where, with his centre on the heights of Paradim, his left wing at Tepeva, and his right resting on the Vid, at Kreta, he is obliged to cover a distance, as the crow flies, of about 25 miles, in a country where there is not a single road practicable for artillery, where his cavalry cannot act, and where his rear and left flank are directly threatened by Osman Pasha's division at Selvi. The removal of the headquarters of the Army from Tirnova to Biela is an indication of the fears entertained by the General Staff, for military history presents no example of the precipitate retreat of the centre of a great army after the simple check—as they call the defeat of Plevna—of a fraction of one of its wings, at a point more than 60 miles distant.

Nor before Rustchuk do affairs prosper. Eschreff Pasha's successor is not for sale; the Slobodja batteries cannot prevail against the fortress which rarely even deigns to reply to their harmless pyrotechnic exhibitions; the grand attack made by the Czarowitch from Pyrgos was a failure, and Gen. Zimmermann cannot succeed in reducing, or even turning Silistria, where he has already met with several small repulses. According to the latest accounts the siege of Rustchuk has been virtually raised, and all the available forces there are being hurried down to defend the right bank of the Yantra, where it is probable that the Czarowitch will find himself outnumbered and beaten by Mehemet Ali's 70,000 men, who have marched to attack the Russians from Schumla, and the Turks have strong hopes of being able to capture their enemy's siege train, which, indeed, will be the inevitable result of his defeat.

Gen. Gourkho's brilliant raid across the Balkans has been checked; dislodged from Yeni-Saghra, Eski-Saghra, and Yamboli, abandoned by his cowardly Bulgarian auxiliaries, who will sell him, as they would not hesitate to sell their own mothers, if they can by so doing curry favor with their old masters, he has been obliged to fall back to the mountains, where he will find great difficulty in provisioning his troops, cut off as he is from his base of supplies. One report gives the recapture of Kasanlik as certain, and states that Suleiman Pasha is manœuvring in order to close the defile of Schipka to the Russian retreat. This, however, is scarcely probable, as it would be much sounder strategy to leave this pass open, as their feeble columns, exhausted by days of constant desultory skirmishing with the enemy, and decimated by disease and want of food, will be destroyed by the troops of Achmet Eyoub Pasha, as soon as they debouch into the plains of Northern Bulgaria; unless, indeed, the Grand Duke should succeed in winning such a victory as the deplorable incapacity hitherto displayed gives him no right to anticipate. The Czar himself is said to be in very low spirits. He never wished to go to war, and only drew the sword when forced to it by fears of a revolution at home, and now he sees this great bugbear of all autocrats more imminent than it was before he crossed the Pruth, and remembers the fate of another mighty sovereign, whose utter collapse was thought to be quite as improbable as that of the Emperor of all the Russias. He does not dare to go back to St. Petersburg, and he is a nuisance with the Army, where his constant irritation and interference in matters which he does not understand, paralyze the energy and intelligence of those few members of the General Staff, who are not classible in the catalogue of "fossil remains." An imperial ukase decrees the immediate mobilization of the guard and of several divisions of the reserves, the majority of which is to reinforce the Army of the Danube. Extra trains transport fresh food for powder every day, to the suspension of all ordinary traffic from Barboschi, where there is an immense accumulation of war material, artillery, and ambulance stores, and a large powder magazine is being constructed at Kotrocheni, a highly intelligent choice of site, when one considers that it is within a few yards of one of the largest hospitals and directly opposite the Summer residence of the Prince of Roumania. Everything, indeed, indicates that a second campaign is contemplated, for the first is pretty well over, as, although there may be several more engagements, none of them can be decisive. The Russians, if defeated, cannot afford to make peace; if they are victorious, they cannot expect to reap any solid advantages from their success, so long as the quadrilateral, or only two of its angles—Varna and Schumla—shall hold out, and I should imagine that even the most sanguine and most ignorant Russophile must have abandoned all hope of their reduction this year. The conclusion of all this is that the Russians have fought worse even than usual; the Turks much better than they have done at any time for the last 100 years, and that the "sick man of the Bosphorus" has more vitality than was supposed, since, with numerically inferior forces and an empty Treasury, he has proved himself much more than a match for that so-called "Colossus of the North," which is in reality the most gigantic political fraud of the nineteenth century.

THE MAINE REPUBLICANS.

GOV. CONNOR'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Hon. Selden Connor has written the following letter, accepting the nomination by the Republicans for re-election as Governor of Maine:

AUGUSTA, Aug. 25, 1877.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your communication informing me that I was nominated by the Republican State Convention held on the 9th inst., as the Republican candidate for Governor the ensuing year, and requesting my acceptance of the nomination. The unanimity with which I was extended the nomination, as I am assured by you and by a resolution of the convention, is exceedingly gratifying to me. I regard it is the strongest evidence of satisfaction with the manner in which I have observed the trust twice confided to me by the people of Maine, and I consent to the presentation of my name for their suffrages by the convention which you represent, in the hope and with the purpose to deserve the continuance of their valued approval if they shall again intrust to me the high office I now hold by their voice.

The political opinions I entertain are in thorough accord with the declaration of principles and aims made by the convention. That declaration reaffirms the fundamental tenets which have been so strongly and consistently adhered to by the Republican Party of the State and nation, and are so vividly illustrated by its achievements; and, in reference to particular events of recent occurrence—the political revolution of the South, the refusal of appropriations for the Army by the Democratic House of Representatives and, the Presidential election—it forcibly calls attention to the dangerous elements in the opposition party threatening civil liberty and constitutional government. The disposition manifested to so nearly succeed in that party to impugn the title of President Hayes and Vice-President Wheeler is specially noteworthy, and has a significance which should be heeded by all patriotic citizens. The result of the Presidential election was ascertained and declared in a manner which supersedes the obligations of good faith to the sanctions of the Constitution and the laws, and all who refuse to accept it as authoritative mark themselves as disturbers of the public peace.

It is my earnest conviction that the political organization which has safely and well conducted the country through a long period of uncommon peril and difficulty, must now be looked to and upheld for the establishment in practice of the true theory of our government, for the security of the political rights of every citizen, and for the promotion of all the material and industrial interests of the people. I cordially reciprocate the sentiments of respect you honor me by expressing, and remain your obedient servant. SELDEN CONNOR.

Joshua Crosby, Frederick Robie, Thomas W. Hyde, Committee.

THE TEXAS DEMOCRATS.

DIFFICULTIES GROWING OUT OF THE SWINDLES IN THE LAND OFFICE—JUDGE IRELAND ASSUMES THE OFFENSIVE.

The Galveston (Texas) *News*, a Democratic paper, says, in its issue of the 25th inst.: "Judge Ireland, as regards his connection with the land grab, continues on the line of offensive defense which he assumed at the outset when he accused Gov. Hubbard of manœuvring to bring about the result—the issue of the Gibson-Hobby land certificates—which he professed to deprecate. He boldly shapes his campaign of self-vindication into a comprehensive war upon his political enemies, including no less a figure than Senator Coke. In the way of aggressive reminiscence, he produces before the public for the first time a letter written to him by that gentleman on the subject of the succession to Hon. M. C. Hamilton in the United States Senate. It was understood at the time in certain circles that this letter pledged the writer, who was then Governor, not only that he would not be a candidate for the United States Senate, but that he would support Judge Ireland for the position. Gov. Coke writes to Judge Ireland: 'I will frankly say to you that if I had to name the Senator to succeed Hon. M. C. Hamilton, you are my choice over any man named, or likely to be, for this place. * * * I sincerely wish you success.' According to Judge Ireland's theory the distinguished author of these assurances was, at the moment of making them, busily planning to secure his own election as successor to Senator Hamilton. Judge Ireland admits that he was induced, under a false pretense, to serve as an instrument of Coke's ambition in dissuading members of the Legislature from a convention to relieve from suspicion the latter to pledge not to relinquish the office of Governor, after re-election, to accept any other position. In short, as reported by the interviewing correspondent, Judge Ireland considers that 'he has been victimized by reposing trust in rascally politicians—men whom he thought honorable beyond doubt'; and he places Coke and Hubbard in the same category as political hucksters who live only for "succession" and the like.' It must occur to sagacious friends of Judge Ireland that, when he thus carries the war into the Africa of his political enemies, he does not go entirely without incumbrances. He has yet to explain to public satisfaction why he did not expose in an earlier day the exact relations between himself and Gov. Coke regarding the Senatorship, and why, since he claims that he could have prevented the election of Coke to the Senate by producing the latter's letter, he did not make use of the document to exclude from a place of such importance a man whom he deems so eminently unworthy to occupy it. We say nothing of his intended friendly, and confidential association with the principal figure in the wonderfully ramified drama known as the land grab."

THE GEORGIA CONSTITUTION.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* of the 25th inst. speaks thus confidently of the prospects of the ratification of the new State Constitution: "The Constitutional Convention of Georgia has closed its labors. All to be done to-day is mere formalism. A good Constitution has been prepared by our best men, and on the whole it is a grand instrument which the people will overwhelmingly ratify. It answers every need of the people, makes provision for necessary reforms, and speaks the voice of enlightened Georgia. The two most troublesome questions are to be disposed of by the people at an election subsequent to that on which they are to signify a ratification or rejection of the Constitution. These are the homestead and the location of the capital. To the Constitution itself we do not believe there will be any opposition, for all must recognize it to be futile. Georgia can say to her convention members, well done, good and faithful servants."

THE SOUTH AND THE SOUTHERN POLICY.

The New-Orleans *Democrat* of Aug. 25 indulges in the expression of the following: "Whether or not Mr. Hayes' Southern policy was the result of his own choice and free will, still we believe that he was forced to it by the South at a time when it rested entirely with her to accept him as President or inaugurate civil war. We have avoided an expression of this conviction, and can only regret that the dirt-eating of Key at length compels us to say that Mr. Hayes has recognised the rights of the South only because he thereby strengthened himself. Any other course than the one adopted would have cost him his present position, and he knows that he acted under a sort of duress. Key ought to know it also, and he has no claim to representation holding any other idea. We forced our terms, and while we have not chosen to thrust this fact upon the Administration in an offensive and obtrusive manner, still we do not intend that it shall be ignored. We held, and still hold, the key of the situation, and we do not propose to relinquish it. There was not a paper in the Union that more readily than ourselves recognized Mr. Hayes' good faith in carrying out the obligations he had entered into with the representatives of the South after Tilden's shameful backdown, and we found that we could place no reliance in the New-York wing of the Northern Democracy, and that they were treating us as so much political capital with as heartless a disregard of our wrongs as were the bloody shirt Republicans; but we shall not quietly allow Mr. Hayes to escape the implication of these facts."

A GOOD WORD FOR GEN. HOWARD.

OREGON AND IDAHO PAPERS ASKING THAT HE BE TREATED JUSTLY.

From the Portland Oregonian, Aug. 17.

The annexed article from the Boise *Statesman* will serve as an effective answer to certain critics and carpers who are having much to say about the Indian outbreak and the management of the campaign. But even this from the *Statesman* needs partial correction. It is remarked that the only fault was that the troops were not sooner concentrated in Idaho, and that Howard followed the directions given by the "pious souls" of the Indian Department prior to the outbreak. But these errors were in no sort the fault of Gen. Howard. He is not Commander-in-Chief of the Army, but is a subordinate officer acting under the directions of his superiors. He had no autocratic powers to deal with the Indians before the outbreak as he might have thought fit; and he would not have been a soldier had he refused obedience to the instructions of the Secretary of War to co-operate with and follow the directions of the officers of the Indian Department in the matter of dealing with the refractory bands. It ought surely to be understood by this time that direction of the transactions that preceded the outbreak was not in Howard's hands; neither had he authority before or after the outbreak to order up troops from California and Georgia, and it is well known that his own force in this department was too small for any effective operation. Had Gen. Howard disregarded the orders which he is denounced for obeying he would have been suspended at once, and justly, for the very spirit of soldiership is obedience to orders. Let us blame the Indian policy if we will, but let the censure fall upon its authors and managers. Here is the *Statesman's* article:

"Those who censure Gen. Howard for not pursuing Joseph more promptly seem to forget that it requires time to provision a pursuing force and arrange the means of transportation. The pursuit had to be made through the Bitter Root Mountains, over a trail which was only practicable for horsemen and pack trains. The pack trains had to be provided after the pursuit was determined upon; besides this step could not be decided upon until there was a force sufficient to leave in possession of the ground for the protection of the settlements, as it was not known or believed by any one that the hostiles had all left that part of the country. Something has been said about the slow movements of Col. Green's command, when it is patent to everybody who knows anything of the circumstances, that those troops were making rapid marches with as little delay as possible. The troops were hastened forward as fast as they arrived here, Col. Green remaining here, as the circumstances compelled him, until all the troops had reached this point. Nothing is more certain than that there was no delay that could have been avoided. The only fault was in not sooner deciding upon the necessity for the concentration of troops in Idaho, and this was simply a fault of judgment. Joseph reached upon the Lola fork trail before he knew that Gen. Howard was not in a condition to pursue him. The only way that he could have been prevented from taking the trail would have been to station a sufficient force in advance of him, and this force was wanting. The great mistake was made in the beginning, when Joseph was allowed time to make his preparations for war while nothing was done to anticipate him; and for this Gen. Howard was to blame in obeying the pious souls who had charge of him at the time, and who thought they had charge of the Indians. Since the war commenced we have seen nothing which has come short of energy and activity on the part of Gen. Howard, or a failure to do anything which could reasonably be expected."

"CITIZEN OLIVIER."

A HIGHLY PERSONAL LETTER FROM THE COMMUNIST COMMITTEE TO A GEORGIA NEWSPAPER.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Several days since we had occasion to comment upon a circular sent us by Citizen Olivier, Secretary of the Communist Committee in New-York, asking money for the persecuted gentlemen detained in New-Caledonia for the trifling offenses of robbery, arson, and murder. Citizen Olivier failed to appreciate the justice of what we considered a very neatly written article, and has sent a reply. Citizen Olivier's communication, which is of a decidedly personal nature, comes under the broad seal of the Communist Committee—a black and piratical looking affair. We thank a kind Providence that we have citizen Olivier so far from Augusta. Following is the letter:

NEW-YORK, August 21st, 1877.

To the Editor Chronicle and Constitutionalist, Augusta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR: To-day, your *insane* sheet, dated of the 15th instant, came to our notice. Amongst the *insanities* of its contains, we read an Editorial under the title "Citizen Olivier." After having perused said Editorial we have firstly asked if the *flagrant roughness* and the *insulting phrases*, which we attach so little importance contained on your provincial sheet and also after having read the low style of the ignorants writters we have asked if you deserve an answer. We came to the conclusion to reply not only for our interest, but for the interest of those which the funds are collected. You said with *impudence* that the amount of money originating from the subscription will *may be* dedicated to the Refugees inhabitants of the same Ward of the Citizen Olivier. We understand your apprehension in a country which has for political and moral bases "The Dollar" in the *exaction, the concussion differently committed* are the formation of the fundamental bases of the principle of those called two great parties, which on the head of it, we see *Hayes and Tilden* to say *Tweed* and *Belknap*, you must feel uneasy, and more when you are talking about money matters. You can Dear Sir assure your readers the administration of the relief Committee worth with honestety and regularity. The Committee of America is under the direct control of the one of London, which itself and the one of New York is under control of a special committee, by this facts the *Tweed are impossible*, this leave us morely *speaking only* Frenchmens. In one of your most sweet phrases which your dirty pen did write; you said, with the animal feeling which make you so great; that the cruelties which the Communists detained in New-Caledonia are enduring are under what they deserve. We give you our thanks for your sweetness and your good dispositions towards our friends. We will remark to your *ignorant sheet*, that those Murders and Arsons, as you call them, are nothing else than Political men's recognized as such by the existing Government. If your knowledge where a little more bright, and your brains less thick we should not be yelling to learn you that our Country is the same in yours the law do not protect Murders nor Arsons. The cases of common indictments in law they protect and shelter and leave as *absolutely Political men's* which constitute a party; the party of the future "*The Communne!*" We hope that your sheet will render us justice in inserting in your next number our reply.

We remain Mr. Editor your respectfully The Committee.

J. Olivier, Lorin H. Hanser Justus Schwab Leander Thompson

A REMINDER TO MR. PENDLETON.

In his speech in Marietta, Ohio, on Saturday, Judge West said: "With peace inevitably came a decline in prices. What then? Our opponents say we should have had more greenbacks; we should have paid the national debt with greenbacks, then paid the greenbacks with national bonds, and so on, juggling till they wore each other out. And whence came the national debt? What makes it so large? Had it not been for those '200,000 Democrats' which the South was so confidently promised would bar the way of the Union troops to the Ohio, all men know the debt would not have been half as large. A gentleman who stood in Columbus the night and mourned for the dead poor, whose head became a fountain of tears by reason for his sympathy for the unemployed—our excellent friend Mr. Pendleton—he in the darkest hour of the war denounced the only currency the Government had, or could have, as going forth with the brand of Cain; he then urged that it should never have been issued in contravention of the fundamental law, when he knew that without it the Government could do nothing. He denounced the financial policy of the Government then as he does now, and as a result of that and other causes the Government paper went down, down, down, while prices went up and up, at the close of the war, and the values inflated two or three times above their real figures. It was impossible they should remain so high. Prices came down, down, until the crash came. Could it have been avoided? I tell you, my fellow-citizens, no wisdom ever did or could avert such consequences. I call history to witness that no such struggle ever occurred without financial revulsion after it."

GRAIN YIELD IN TEXAS.

A special telegram to the Galveston *News* from Dallas, under date of the 20th inst., gave a summarized acreage from some 18 counties throughout the grain-growing region of Texas, together with a carefully approximated yield per acre of three leading cereals. The product of this estimate shows that the 18 counties have this year produced 3,277,500 bushels of wheat, 5,757,500 bushels of oats, and 1,125,000 bushels of barley. In this aggregate Red River, Johnson, Kauffman, Navarro, and several other largely grain-growing counties, are omitted the yield in which localities, the *News* believes, will raise the totals above given at least one-fifth. These returns are considerably in excess of the product of 1876.

A LIBEL SUIT IN A NEW SHAPE.

Jacob Kern, a barber, of No. 87 East Third-street, was held by Commissioner Deuel yesterday for an examination on a charge of having mailed an improper letter to his brother John, residing at No. 89 East Third-street, charging that his brother's wife, Esther, had been too intimate with other men, including himself, (Jacob,) and begging his brother's pardon for his action, laying the blame on his sister-in-law, whom he charged with having tempted him. John showed the letter to his wife, who is a young and attractive woman, and she became very indignant and caused Jacob's arrest, denouncing his charges as atrocious lies, invented in order to gratify his revenge because she had refused to become his wife and had married his brother. Jacob, when brought before the Commissioner, adhered to his statements, and said that he could prove that his sister-in-law had been in the habit of frequenting a house of ill-repute in Elizabeth-street in company with himself and other men.

COURT NOTES.

The case of Eberhard Wiegand, the "Councilor of War of the Duchy of Hesse," who is charged with having embezzled 20,000 florins, was set down yesterday by Commissioner Osborn for next Wednesday.

The hearing in the case of ex-Col. Emil Von Schoening, who is charged with committing perjury when offering himself as surety on the bond of Lewis Fox, the bankrupt clothier, is to be continued before Commissioner Deuell next Monday afternoon.

Moses Lubelsky, of No. 21 Elizabeth-street, charged Jane Smith, of No. 55 Mott-street, yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, with the larceny of a gold watch and chain worth $50. Jane was arrested in Howard-street with the articles in her possession. She was committed for trial in the Court of General Sessions in default of $500 bail.

In the matter of the application of Israel Joseph and Joseph A. Joseph, composing the blacking firm of I. & J. A. Joseph, No. 15 Crosby-street, for a discharge in bankruptcy, Judge Blatchford yesterday refused to grant the discharge, holding that specifications of the Ninth National Bank and Asher & Redlick showing illegal transfers of property by the bankrupts had been sustained.

At the weekly meeting of the Dock Commissioners yesterday, the Treasurer reported that on Aug. 21 an unexpended balance of $75,261 49 was to the credit of the Department in the Controller's office; that the disbursements during the week ending on the 28th inst. amounted to $30,310 78, and that the money collected on dock and slip rents, and deposited with the City Chamberlain, aggregated $31,720 55.

Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday heard argument and reserved his decision in the matter of the application by Dennis Gerraty and the other expelled members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, who are seeking a peremptory mandamus to compel their reinstatement. The Judge said if he decided in favor of the applicants, he would grant an alternative and not a peremptory mandamus.

Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday ordered the framing of the issues for trial in the case of Paul Batzel against Alga Batzel. The suit is brought for an absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's alleged unfaithfulness. The parties were married in October, 1872, and lived together until June of the following year, when, the plaintiff says, his wife deserted him. No children were born to them. The defendant, in her answer, denies the truth of the charges against her.

VERY LOFTY TUMBLING.

On Tuesday evening last about 9 o'clock Thomas Murray and another man were fighting in front of No. 70 James-street. Officer Crowley of the Oak-Street Police Station, seeing the disturbance, hurried forward to arrest the men. The two pugilists being warned of the officer's near approach, immediately took to their heels, each in a different direction. Officer Crowley pursued Murray and chased him into the rear of the tenement-house No. 20 Roosevelt-street. Murray ran up-stairs to the third story with the officer close behind him, and as if it was an every day occurrence, and without the slightest hesitation on his part, jumped out of the window, a distance of about 45 feet from the ground. As he was making his hasty exit, looking back and seeing his pursuer in close proximity, he nonchalantly remarked to the officer, "Say, young fellow, won't you take a tumble." The "guardian of the peace," as if by magic, came suddenly to a standstill, and was decidedly of the opinion that in the present case he would not "take a tumble." Thinking the man was dashed to pieces, and trembling at the consequence, the officer didn't know what course to pursue, but finally walked down stairs quietly, and in a meditative mood. He was astonished and also much relieved to find Murray sitting in his yard, having received no heavier punishment than a scratched eye and a bruised shoulder. Yesterday Murray was arraigned before Justice Duffy at the Tombs Police Court, and the magistrate, thinking that he had received punishment enough already, discharged him.

A CUSTOM-HOUSE CASHIER ARRESTED.

Henry Miller was the Cashier of the Custom-house at Norfolk, Va., and had held the position several years, when a few months ago Luther Lee, Jr., the Collector of the Port, died, and in settling up the accounts of the office a deficiency of $28,000 was discovered. An investigation by Treasury agents followed, which led to the implication and arrest of Miller and Deputy Collector Charles E. Getteleich. They were released by a United States Commissioner on $1,000 bail each, and Getteleich went to Baltimore and Miller came to Mount Kisco, near White Plains, in Westchester County, this State. It was afterward determined to increase their bail, and Miller was arrested on the 25th inst., and kept in custody, awaiting the result of an attempt on his part to get bail in the sum of $10,000 to appear for trial in Virginia, he having been remanded by Commissioner Deuel in New-York meantime. Having failed to get the bail, a communication was sent to Judge Blatchford, who is at Newport, R. I., and he sent on a warrant for Miller's removal to Norfolk, to which place he was taken yesterday by a United States Deputy Marshal. Getteleich was arrested on Tuesday, in Baltimore, and held in default of $5,000 bail to appear for trial.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Rieger vs. Hillier.—Memorandum.

Steele vs. Wanberg.—Motion denied.

Orders Granted.—Mathis vs. Sharpe; Ryan vs. Ryan.

Campbell vs. Harrington; Thompson vs. Chuck.—Motions denied with $10 costs to abide event. Memorandums.

Cooney vs. Fahrer.—Motion granted with costs unless plaintiff within five days pay costs of motion and serve bill of particulars.

Schiffer vs. Dietz.—The plaintiff is entitled to recover, as damages and as incident to the equitable relief upon which he has judgment, the expenses which he incurred by reason of the fraud of the defendant. Report of Referee confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Jamison vs. Pany.—Extension of time.

Maclean vs. Blossom.—Extension of time for examination of judgment debtor.

Smith vs. The United States Express Company.—Order for plaintiff to file security for costs.

Ross vs. Harden et al.—Case settled.

O'Callaghan vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order for leave to serve supplemental complaint.

Bateer et al. vs. Nolan.—Notice of motion to frame issues.

Baker et al. vs. Simpson.—Order to show cause why commission should not be issued to examine witnesses.

Bertram vs. Lang et al.—Order to show cause.

Bowman et al. vs. Vandergool.—Order as to additional exceptions to Referee's report.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Orders Granted.—Putzel vs. Meagher; Mohan vs. Dooley; Walsh vs. Fitzpatrick.

Patterson vs. Leporin.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs, unless appellant file return before Sept. 5 1877.

In the matter of Tyce.—Application for discharge of assignee, and authorizing a release of assets to assignor granted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Shandt, J.

Curry vs. Rapeker.—Referred to J. H. McCarthy.

Abeir vs. Nicks.—Motion to dismiss action for want of prosecution granted.

Goldberg vs. Leidman.—Justification dismissed.

Douglass vs. Sullivan.—Justification approved.

Thornhill vs. Schrocht.—Proceedings to examine witnesses dismissed, with costs.

Loch vs. Porges.—Motion to punish for contempt denied.

Motions Granted.—Ackerman vs. Ackerman; Ivackenlas vs. Turnbull; Gallagher vs. Reilly.

Stringfield vs. Shiels.—Motion to strike out answer and for judgment granted.

Stern vs. Smith.—Stay of proceedings granted

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 30, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—DANITES, OR THE HEART OF THE SIERRAS—Mr. McKee Rankin, B. T. Ringgold, Vining Bowers, Miss Kitty Blanchard.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—AN ISH—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—PINK DOMINOS—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Dietz.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OXTGEN—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

EAGLE THEATRE.—MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE POOR OF NEW-YORK—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

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The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day for the Middle States and New-England, falling, followed by rising barometer, cooler westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional light rains, possibly followed by clear weather.

It is understood that Mr. A. B. CORNELL, the Naval Officer of the Port of New-York, will be asked to resign his position in the Custom-house, since he persists in retaining his executive position in the Republican organization of this State. Mr. CORNELL does not, apparently, consider the two positions to be incompatible, but the President does, and as the President happens to be Mr. CORNELL'S superior officer, he will no doubt see the expediency of respecting the President's order. Mr. CORNELL is not a gentleman of very quick intellectual perception, and it is just possible that he may not have, as yet, realized the fact that the illustrious Senator who secured for him his office has ceased to be a more important factor in the Federal service in New-York than the President of the United States. A little further reflection will, doubtless, satisfy him on this point, and a little further experience may possibly convince him that neither in his official nor his political capacity are his services absolutely indispensable to his fellow-citizens.

It is reported that SITTING BULL, declining to wait for the arrival of the embassy from Washington, has suddenly recrossed the Canadian boundary with hostile intentions. Of course, if he has come back, the embassy has no errand; it was intended to invite him to return and behave like a repentant and forgiven prodigal. If he makes his way southward of his own accord, he proposes war. It should be borne in mind, however, that SITTING BULL has never sent any word to indicate that he desires peace. The mission to treat with him was undertaken at the instance of the Canadian authorities, who were of the opinion that the chief was ready to surrender. Until it is certain that the Indians are yet in Canada the Commissioners will not begin their journey.

The Corporation Attorney, better known by his Tammany associates as "BILLY" BOYD, attempts an answer to the charges contained in THE TIMES against the administration of his office. The answer, as contained in KELLY'S newspaper, is to the effect that BOYD turns into the City Treasury not only a larger sum than his predecessor, "TOM" FIELDS, but also than Mr. RUGGLES, who immediately preceded him. We hardly think that it can be a matter for just pride to Mr. BOYD to show that he is more honest than FIELDS, and it certainly does not mend his case to prove that he is much more ingenious in finding pretenses for sending out Corporation notices than was Mr. RUGGLES. It is stated in behalf of Mr. BOYD that he turned into the City Treasury last year $7,478 79, but it is also stated that the monthly average of his office work is the sending out and securing judgment on about 1,200 notices. Does Mr. BOYD pretend that these notices net him less than $5 apiece, and if they do so, what becomes of the remaining $64,000 which does not find its way into the City Treasury?

The sudden change in the tactics of the Russian Generals, from reckless and persistent attack to cautious defense, has naturally suggested suspicions of "timidity" to the correspondents at head-quarters; but this is hardly a fair view of the case. The first duty of every General is to discover by what mode of fighting he can most effectually annoy his enemy, and, having found it, to employ it vigorously and persistently. The offensive method has been tried and found wanting; but the defensive, now on trial, has hitherto proved undeniably successful. In fact, despite the disastrous failure of the anticipated "promenade to Adrianople," Russia may well be content should the close of the campaign leave her where she is at present. If her object be to redeem her prestige, the defense of the Schipka Pass and the battle of Kuruk-Dara are an ample set-off against Plevna. If it be to secure some tangible advantage, the possession of the Balkan defiles gives her, so to speak, a pass-key into Roumelia. If she aim at exhausting her antagonist's strength, a more effectual method could hardly be devised than the series of bloody and unsuccessful attacks in which the Sultan's best troops are gradually melting away. Moreover, the cooler weather, which will put a stop to the devastating mortality in the Russian camp, is now close at hand; and, sooner or later, the chasms left in the Turkish ranks by the havoc of the past fortnight will be severely felt by an army already fatally inferior in numbers, and with no adequate reserves to fall back upon.

That the Russians have suffered a good deal more severely than the official reports admit is sufficiently obvious, and the Vienna speculations which see in the ready acceptance of Servian and Roumanian aid evidences of exhaustion have, at least, this basis of probability. It is quite possible, also, that the Russians will not have before the breaking up of the weather "the numerical superiority necessary for a decisive result." Further, we have the authority of a Russian newspaper for the assertion that the prolongation of the war till next Autumn would bring its cost up to $620,000,000, being an addition of 50 per cent. to the national debt of Russia as estimated on Jan. 1, 1876. It is not believed to be possible to raise any such amount by the issue of bonds. It is estimated that $360,000,000 of the sum likely to be needed will take the form of a forced loan upon the people, that is, will be issued as paper money with a forced currency. But as the paper currency of Russia already amounts to $640,000,000, she will, on this theory, have an excellent chance of trying the experiment of floating $1,000,000,000 of legal-tender notes in the course of the next twelve months. The difficulties of her finance are as formidable as her difficulties in the field, and yet her ultimate supremacy in the present struggle is about as certain as was, in the darkest days, the triumph of the North over the South.

It is difficult to realize the full extent of the awful visitation of famine through which the people of the Presidency of Madras are at present passing. Here is a community as large as that contained in twelve of the most populous States of this Union living in absolute destitution within an area about twice the size of the State of New-York. Out of that twenty-four millions of people more than half a million have died by starvation already, and the best that man can do will hardly prevent three and a half millions more from falling victims to famine and pestilence. The present famine might have been stayed had the south-west Monsoon, with its accompanying rains, come at the usual time, but the time has passed, and the first famine proves to have been merely the introduction to a period of drought, starvation, disease, and death such as even the annals of British India fail to record. The Government may have been tardy and niggardly in dealing with the earlier visitation; the present one is utterly beyond the power of any Government to do more than slightly alleviate. If there ever was a case in which the universal brotherhood of man ought to assert itself, this surely is one, and the United States would do well to promptly recognize their obligations as part of the great family of nations by sending their quota of much-needed aid to the famine-stricken millions of Southern India.

THE GEORGIA CONSTITUTION.

The convention whose labors in connection with the preparation of a new Constitution for the State of Georgia are now ended was evidently managed with greater shrewdness and caution than are usually found in the proceedings of the Southern Democracy. Whatever changes have been made have been so conducted as to prevent needless irritation, and to accomplish all that was desired without wounding the sensibilities of moderate people. The sagacity of this course is unquestionable. The obvious results are chiefly noticeable as indicative of the continued strength of the feeling which resents every reference to the rebellion as an affront, and every affirmation in regard to the supreme authority of the Union as an infraction of State sovereignty. It cannot be forgotten that among the points vehemently pressed in favor of revision was the alleged outrage to Confederate convictions embodied in the first article of the present Constitution. As epitomized by MCPHERSON, this article declared that "the State of Georgia shall ever remain a member of the American Union;" that "every citizen thereof owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and no law or ordinance of this State, in contravention or subversion thereof, shall ever have any binding force." We are apt to consider these mere matter-of-fact declarations,—inserted as an essential part of the preliminary clauses, and involving no controversy whatever. The genuine Southerner sees them in a different light. To him they convey a condemnation of the principle for which he fought. The Georgia Convention has given effect to the feeling by quietly eliminating the obnoxious expressions. There is no needless flaunting of the old banner of State rights in the sense understood at the South. The Union declaration of 1868 is simply dropped, and nothing equivalent to it, or that can be accepted as a substitute for it, is in its place.

Having said so much respecting the general spirit in which the convention performed its task, we ought not to deny it credit for the seeming good faith with which it has ignored differences of race and color in the privileges accorded to the citizens of the State. We know that in spite of the guarantees of equality afforded by the existing Constitution, the local Legislature, since it passed under Democratic control, has contrived to impose penalties which operate invidiously against the freedmen. In the same way it may be possible for the lawmakers of the State, under the Constitution now presented, to keep in force provisions whose practical application falls most heavily upon colored citizens. Apart from this contingency, the proposed instrument is just and impartial. Save in the single matter of schools, in regard to which separation on the basis of color is enforced, there is really nothing of which the friends of the colored people can complain. Politically and before the law, they are on an equality with their white neighbors. As regards the suffrage, the only alteration is in the duration of the period of residence required to constitute a voter. At present, it is six months; as proposed, it will be twelve. On the other hand, in the matter of punishments the new Constitution renews the restraints already in operation, prohibiting whipping, and otherwise leaning to the side of mercy. The poll tax, levied for educational purposes, is continued. And in the stringency with which the payment of taxes is insisted upon as a condition-precedent of voting, a means of disfranchising large numbers of voters is afforded. For other methods now employed to give effect to the process of indirect disfranchisement the convention has not supplied any remedy.

The right of the State to regulate the business charges of railroads running within its boundaries is set forth in terms that would make glad the heart of the Western Granger. The local Legislature is empowered and required "to pass laws, from time to time, to regulate freight and passenger tariffs, to prohibit unjust discriminations," and "other than just and reasonable rates." As if these phrases were not sufficiently comprehensive, a subsequent paragraph of the same article declares that no legislation shall be valid which shall "permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well-being of the State." It is clear that, subject to this assertion of authority, the Georgia railroads will have little chance of dividing large dividends or acquiring the influence which railroads in other parts of the country have frequently exercised in State affairs. From other provisions we learn that the convention contemplated the sale by the State of the railroads it subsidized and more or less completely owns. There will probably be difficulty in finding capitalists willing to invest their money in enterprises not likely to be very remunerative under the most favorable circumstances, and which will certainly not be enhanced in value by this broad statement of the State's power to control the essential conditions of management. Apart from their specific merits, the provisions indicate the general drift of opinion respecting the relations of corporations to the States to whose legislation they are indebted for existence. The Georgia Convention, by its action upon this subject, has but complied with a demand which no wise railroad manager will wholly disregard. The fact that it is in some respects unreasonable and dangerous is but an additional reason for facing it frankly and soon.

To protect the purity of the Legislature, lobbying is pronounced a crime, for which suitable penalties are to be provided. And to arrest the tendency to accumulate indebtedness, it is declared that "the bonded debt of the State shall never be increased," except for causes affecting its peace and safety. Taxation is made obligatory to an amount sufficient to pay interest on the debt at present recognized, and to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of bonds. These would be honorable provisions if they were not parts of the article which renews and emphasizes the scandalous act of repudiation which disgraces the name of Georgia in the money markets of the world. To affect regard for the State credit after blurring and blotting it by the robbery of a large class of creditors whose claims are as valid as any that are still acknowledged, is sheer hypocrisy. The bonds repudiated were as lawfully issued as bonds on which interest is paid; their proceeds contributed to the works by which the State has profited and which it now proposes to sell; and to refuse to pay them because they emanated from a Republican Government and passed into Northern hands, while honoring obligations that remain in Southern hands, is as disgraceful a piece of dishonesty as the records of repudiating States can show. The new Constitution approves and ratifies the dishonesty.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The death of the head of the Mormon Church and community is an event of great moment in the history of the Latter Day Saints. Nominally a religious republic, a colony of religionaries, the Mormon community of Utah has been in reality an autocracy. BRIGHAM YOUNG has held in the hollow of his hand the happiness, fortunes, and destinies of his people. While he was Governor of the Territory, under commission from the President of the United States, all political power was added to the immense influence which he possessed as head of the spiritual organization which is known as the Church of the Latter Day Saints. When he ceased to be an agent of the civil power of the Republic, he addressed himself to such a separation of his people from "the gentiles" as was not thought necessary when he ruled all sects alike as Governor of Utah. It was not until this crisis in the history of the Mormons was reached that the influx of non-Mormons was considerable enough to excite any uneasiness among the counselors of the theocracy. With such signal ability did YOUNG administer the temporal affairs of the Mormons that the community has been from that day to this as completely autonomous as it could have been if it had been isolated by wide seas from the rest of mankind. Various sects and interests have acquired a firm footing in Salt Lake City and in the other towns of Utah. The Mormons have been gradually surrounded by hostile influences, and implacable foes have endeavored to rend the mysterious bond which kept the Mormon Church and State in compact unity. But YOUNG has preserved the individuality of the Mormon establishment, through all these years, as perfect as was the Jewish organization in the days of the Judges.

If is this work which now seems to be the great marvel of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S life. He found a Church ready to his hand; he has left it an organized ecclesiastical State. To the artful delusions of SMITH he added revelation after revelation, as he pretended, until he was Prophet, Priest, King, infallible, in daily communication with the will of Heaven, and gifted with wisdom above worldly wisdom. There was no divine truth so lofty that he did not dare to expound it to his followers. And in the multitudinous details of their daily life there was none so trivial as to escape his critical attention. He professed to give account of his observations in the Seventh Heaven with the same particularity with which he prescribed the domestic manners of his flock. While he pretended to tell them GOD'S will concerning their sacrifices for the faith, he thought it not beneath him to regulate their fashion in dress and the character of their purchases at the shops. By the combination of various extraordinary powers, YOUNG gained an ascendency over his people which has scarcely a parallel in modern history. It is possible that some of them hated him; it is certain that they all feared him. His powerful personality pervaded the councils of Church and State, swayed the entire mass of priesthood and people, regulated the social, domestic, and religious polity, and made itself felt in every household in the Mormon community. There were others associated with YOUNG in the administration of affairs, but his will and purpose have dominated all the councils of the theocracy from 1848 until now.

It was YOUNG'S ambition to found in the heart of the continent a little empire which should forever remain the sacred home of Mormonism, unvexed by the foot of an alien. The discovery of gold in California, and the consequent rush across the continent, made that project futile. But the establishment of the Mormon colony, self-supporting, frugal, productive, and prosperous, as it soon became, was an achievement of which the Prophet might well be proud. For a while he defied the power of the American Republic; and, up to the day of his death, he could say that the religious establishment of Mormonism and its distinctive peculiarities were preserved intact. The Mormons have resisted legislation and armies; they have defied alike Judges and public opinion, and they have maintained their own devices until the ordinary course of morality seemed baffled. This is all largely BRIGHAM YOUNG'S work. Cruel, bloody, and vindictive though this man doubtless was, he must be credited with the possession of abilities of a superior order. He seems to have loved power for its own sake. He lived frugally, even meagrely, and at no time in his long career did he ever manifest any love of display or any low ambition to be sought after and flattered. Unlearned, and with small knowledge of the philosophy of man, he contrived and built up a system which must extort the admiration of all who have studied it. He is dead. The Mormon State faces now the great problem of its existence. It is difficult to guess what shall be the result of this death. But it does seem that it will be the final blow which shall shatter the monstrous fabric of Mormonism.

WELCOME THE GOVERNORS.

The great centennial national Gubernatorial excursion has actually begun. The premonitory music was not, after all, the only part of the show which was real. To be sure, the States represented are not numerous, and it is noticeable that the younger States are the most prompt in their response to the invitation. Young people always accept with alacrity an invitation card, which a wary old diner-out turns over with caution, many times, before making up his mind. Nebraska, Colorado, and Kansas have seats at the table, but Massachusetts, New-York, Virginia and a few more of the "old families" do not appear among the guests. But the makers of the feast, whoever they may be, need not be particular. A Governor is a Governor, wherever he may hail from, and the new Governors of the new States have just as big a handle to their names as the oldest and most distinguished of the lot. And, as long as this is a particularly small lot, even Governors of Territories are made welcome. We observe that Gov. AXTELL, of New-Mexico, for example, is not only well to the front, but he is doing all the talking of the visitors, and very well he is doing it, too. In Congress, a Territorial delegate is called a "tadpole" Congressman. He has a tongue, but no vote; he can make speeches, but he has no influence. Gov. AXTELL, who has boxed the political compass with commendable industry and great success, was Governor of Utah once, and once was a Democratic Representative in Congress from California. As Governor of New-Mexico, he stands a good chance of being United States Senator should Congress ever be induced to grant an enabling act to the vaqueros and horned toads of that delightful Territory. The Gubernatorial excursion will give the New-Mexicans an opportunity of seeing what a ready orator they have for Governor.

Up to this time the Governors have contented themselves with a visit to the "Permanent" Exhibition, as the Philadelphians fondly term their show, and with receptions of various degrees of formality, judiciously mingled with speeches by Gov. AXTELL. Next week, having exhausted the attractions of the Permanent Exhibition, and of the City of Philadelphia, the Governors will take New-York on their way to the White Mountains. The Chamber of Commerce will receive the Governors and do the fair thing by them while they stay. All distinguished strangers are treated alike in New-York. The programme does not vary. It is Central Park, City institutions, and dinner. Sometimes, to be sure, it is City institutions, Central Park, and dinner, and when we entertain a very great swell, like the Grand Duke ALEXIS or the Prince of Wales, for example, we give him a ball and let him dance with the wife of some eminent chair-maker. But this is not a good season of the year for balls. A visit to the City alms-houses, lunatic asylums, and houses of correction, with a collation on the steamer, will really be about all that can be expected of us now. If we should add to this enlivening treat a speech from the genial Commissioner BAILEY, and one from the patient and long-suffering Mayor ELY, the sacred obligations of hospitality would be amply fulfilled. Of course, we should provide a band of music and an opportunity for the Governor of New-Mexico to make a few remarks, without which no Gubernatorial family party would be complete.

But, in addition to all this, a visit to the Central Park is contemplated. The Governors will be received by President MARTIN, who, in a neat speech, (to be responded to by the Governor of New-Mexico,) will inform them that he cannot adequately express his feelings, as the appropriation for that purpose was long since exhausted. But the Governors, we are confident, will enjoy a visit to the monkey-house, will gaze on the infant lions with affectionate interest, and pause in silent wonder before the brazen effigy of FITZ GREENE HALLECK afflicted with a poetic fit and a stiff neck. They may also ride on the donkeys from the Arch Bridge to the bust of SCHILLER for the moderate price of five cents. These inexpensive but substantial joys may be made to round out a full day. But, in addition to these, we have many other pleasures to offer our visitors, and all are peculiarly our own. Should the south-east wind blow softly, the Governors should by all means be taken into that portion of the City which lies below Murray Hill, above Union-square, and between East River and the centre of the City. If they do not go home convinced that the atmosphere of New-York is impregnated with asafœtida and coal-tar it will be because the Hunter's Point works have ceased to emit their usual perfumes. The Governors, too, would get some hints in the art of how not to do it, if shown the unfinished fountain in Union-square; the dry and incomplete basins which, for these many years, have displaced the pretty water-works we used to admire in Madison-square, and the piles of granite blocks which have so long barricaded the streets between Broadway and West Broadway ever since Mr. CAMPBELL'S men were "going to pave" those thoroughfares. A glimpse at our modest Court-house will be a genuine surprise. Let the Governors look at it, be asked to guess how much it cost, and be sent away appalled with the size of the figures when they have vainly guessed far up into millions of dollars. Mayor ELY has kindly offered the Governors a look into the Governor's Room. If he could contrive to include Controller KELLY in the sight, our visitors would see all the City Government at a glance.

The Governors scarcely need be told that New-York is a very naughty place. The Governors from the distant States and Territories, however, may not know it unless they read the Western newspapers, the New-York correspondents of which do sometimes refer to our wickedness. It will be well for the Governors to keep indoors after dark. Our model Police are suspicious of late travelers, and they pride themselves on being "mighty handy with the club, entirely." Green-looking young men who have found a pocket-book and are willing to turn it over to the stranger for five dollars, should be shunned. The ingenuous gentleman who hails the Governor by his own proper name, asks him when he came to town, and if he would like to go and see "a nice little game," is also to be avoided. The man who wants change for a dollar bill while he goes into a drug store to buy a box of pills for his dying parent is not always to be trusted. And we presume that it is not necessary to tell even a visiting Governor that he will not be allowed to go in swimming off the dock until after dark, and not then unless satisfactory proof is offered that he is under ten years of age. With these friendly admonitions our fellow-citizens, we are confident, will unite in a general chorus of welcome. Governors, Princes, Grand Dukes, and all such functionaries and potentates are familiar to us. We are accustomed to the grand style; and we have one hundred practiced orators who who can nobly supplement our modest gratulation with as ready a flow of language as anybody from New-Mexico.

REPUBLICANISM IN FRANCE.

The text of the speech of M. GAMBETTA at Lille fails to disclose any more indication than was contained in the telegraphic abstract of the grounds for the legal prosecution to which it is reported that the Government intends to subject its author. Judged by any of the standards which it is customary to apply to political discussion in countries where political discussion is regarded as a legitimate part of the process of free government, the address was not only moderate but conservative. Indeed, it bears marks throughout of M. GAMBETTA'S consciousness that the Government was eager to find in his course some plausible excuse for its extreme repressive measures. From the opening of the electoral campaign the Government has resorted to every device to provoke the Republican chief to some imprudent threat, to some angry retort, to some passionate appeal to the fiery feelings of his party, the springs of which he knows so well how to touch. Anything like a violent response from GAMBETTA to these provocations of the Fourtou Cabinet would have been a godsend to the coalition, and the ex-Dictator appears to have perceived this fact quite clearly enough to keep himself within the bounds of prudence. During the debate on the dissolution the temper of the Bonapartists, especially toward GAMBETTA, was plainly shown. M. DE CASSAGNAC, particularly, took upon himself the part of the chulo in the bull-fight, and flung in the speaker's face a succession of the most outrageous taunts and epithets, and when GAMBETTA indicated M. THIERS as the successor whom the Republicans would choose, if need be, for the Marshal's place, the Bonapartists rose in a crowd and cried out that it was not THIERS but GAMBETTA himself who must, if any one did, follow MACMAHON. Since that moment the coalitionists have lost no opportunity to indicate M. GAMBETTA as the real Republican chief, between whom and the present President at the next election the people must choose. Probably the controlling motive of the prosecution now announced is to emphasize M. GAMBETTA'S importance and to impress the people with his commanding position.

But such a movement can only succeed by means of a desperate recklessness of the truth on the part of the Government and by an inconceivable blindness on the part of the people. If GAMBETTA be really the leader of the Republican Party, and if it be on his shoulders that the mantle of M. THIERS is to fall—provided that tough old statesman ever surrenders it—the new leader has done everything in his power to convince the country that he will use his position with wisdom, and that the mantle of THIERS will not be worn amiss by him. His reference to the use which the Republicans will make of victory is a significant evidence of the moderation of his views. He said at Lille:

"It has been justly said that it is above all in an industrious and populous democratic community that the law ought to be an object of religious respect and reverence. Nothing is more dangerous, more corrupting, than to see the law made the evil instrument of party jealousies and party passions, when, under cover of the Constitution perverted and abused, hatred and bitterness are sown, and the spirit of anger and retaliation—the worst thing possible in politics—is encouraged. Then on the morrow of the struggle we find ourselves in the presence of implacable transports of passion rendered blind by injustice, and we are asked with some show of reason to render justice which is very like revenge. That is bad, gentlemen, bad for every one. We must banish this word 'retaliation' from our political language and replace it by clemency and justice."

These are the words of a man of moderation and good sense, and show plainly enough that the Government has misrepresented M. GAMBETTA'S spirit in selecting this speech as the pretext for prosecution. It is not singular that the Government should have concluded, as is reported, to forbid the publication of any reports of the trial when it comes on.

But Republicanism in France cannot be trodden out in this fashion. The Government may use its great powers to repress discussion and pervert the truth, as it has done; it may stop the circulation of papers, silence general debate, and pursue with legal prosecution the orators of the Republican Party; but it cannot hide the obvious and all-important fact that the disorder against which it claims to be defending society does not exist. The De Fourtou Cabinet has set out to repress the attacks which they say the Republicans are making upon the principles of social order, but it can give no evidence that the attacks have been or are to be made. Don Quixote, charging on the windmills, was a sane and courageous warrior compared to these pretended defenders of a cause which is not assailed; these valiant opponents of a foe which cruelly refuses to appear. The Spanish knight at least believed in the reality of his enemies, but DE FOURTOU and his fellow-swashbucklers are trying to trick the country into sustaining them in repelling not imaginary but pretended assaults. This fact becomes more and more evident every day, and the policy of the Republicans is merely to keep quiet and let the country see for itself how fictitious are the causes of alarm which the Government alleges.

The conclusion of M. GAMBETTA'S speech, which was sent by cable some days since, is more explicit and more moderate than the dispatch indicated. He said, referring to the rumor that Marshal MACMAHON would not pay any attention to an unfavorable verdict in the elections:

"These things are said, or, rather, hinted, in vain with the hope of reanimating the failing courage of the auxiliaries of the Cabinet, and of thus snatching victory; they are things that may be said on going into battle, but, on returning, when the fate of their cause is decided, it is different. But why do I say fate? When the sole authority before which all must bow shall have pronounced, do not believe that any one will be great enough to resist. Do not believe that when these millions of Frenchmen—peasants, working men, bourgeois, electors of the free soil of France—shall have made their choice, and in precisely the terms in which the issue is presented; do not believe that when they shall have declared their preference and made known their will, when so many millions of Frenchmen shall have spoken, there will be any one, however high in the political or administrative scale, who can resist. When France makes its sovereign voice heard, believe me, there must be submission or resignation."

There is nothing in this which has not been said repeatedly by the Republican press and Republican Deputies. To select it as a ground of prosecution when repeated by M. GAMBETTA can only be to give to that gentleman a factitious consequence and to lend color to the charge that it is he who threatens the disorders which the Government alone can control. But the rôle of the Government, in that case, is more ridiculous than impressive.

REAL PROGRESS.

There is no study more pleasing to the philosophic mind than that of the origin and development of all sorts of things. There is the banking system, for instance; or the game of mumble-the-peg. What can be more delightful than to trace, with Mr. BUCKLE, the slow growth of either of these great institutions from their first germs to their present vastness and importance. It is remarkable that neither Mr. BUCKLE nor any other philosopher has paid any attention to the female bathing-dress, which is unquestionably a subject that comes home to all styles of bosoms, and that deserves the most careful and thorough treatment. Without the female bathing-dress, the ocean would be a failure, and the sea-beach a desolate wilderness with no one to howl therein.

In the development of the female bathing-dress the philosophic investigator will recognize the existence of two distinct periods, which may be called respectively the negro minstrel period and the opera bouffe period. As the opera bouffe is essentially a burlesque of the full-dress opera, so negro minstrelsy is really a burlesque of the opera bouffe, although in point of time it preceded the latter. If we regard the female bathing-dress as an entertainment—and it certainly is entitled to rank among the best of our free moral entertainments—we can readily perceive that at its two periods it has borne much the same relation to full dress as negro minstrelsy and opera bouffe bear respectively to grand opera. During its negro minstrelsy period, from which it is just now emerging, the female bathing-dress was the coarsest of burlesque. As it enters the opera bouffe period it substitutes beauty for eccentricity and subtle satire for broad and simple humor. Decidedly this is progress, and as such it fills the philosophic mind with a calm sense of satisfaction.

The primitive form of the bathing-dress was a large, loose flannel gown, which enveloped the whole figure—when the wearer was on dry land—and reached below her ankles. At that time modesty compounded with the lacerations of its feelings caused by the exigencies of a surf toilet, by making the moist female form as ugly as possible—just as certain eminent female saints are said to have disfigured their faces in order to turn their thoughts from earthly vanities. In this respect the flannel gown was a complete success, since had Venus herself risen from the ocean arrayed in a bathing-gown, she would have been mistaken for the grandmother of the gods. Nevertheless, it had one conspicuous fault. When in the water it had a way of expanding and floating to the surface, whereby the wearer was made to resemble a blue cotton umbrella with a curiously-carved ivory handle. For this reason, it gradually fell into disrepute, and is now met only on remote New-England beaches, where it is still occasionally worn by angular school-teachers who desire to strike terror into casual sharks.

The gown was succeeded by the blue flannel blouse and trousers, the most prominent fact in connection with which was their excessive ugliness. They had, moreover, the disadvantage of being extremely heavy when thoroughly water-soaked. As the unfortunate bather walked from the surf to her bathing-house her heavy, sand-laden skirt smote against her ankles with every step, as if nature bore her a grudge for venturing to take liberties with the venerable ocean. In fact, the dress was as uncomfortable as it was ugly, and even had it been made of some material lighter and more fitted for the purpose than flannel—such, for instance, as sheet-lead or Brussels carpeting—it would still have been heavy and awkward. Nevertheless, strict veracity compels the admission that at rare intervals beauty actually triumphed over the bathing-dress, and at every sea-beach legends yet survive of some miraculous woman who was beautiful in spite of flannel blouse and trousers.

The brilliant discovery that a woman could bathe without making herself hideous was made by the ingenious women of France—the home of the opera bouffe. Undoubtedly the style of dress which prevails on the opera-bouffe stage suggested the pattern of bathing-dress which has this season become popular at Long Branch and Newport, and which marks the beginning of a new period in bathing-dresses. The blouse has been superseded by a short-sleeved and low-necked garment closely fitted about a perforated corset—whatever that may be. The trousers have given place to what may be described as knickerbockers, supplemented with stockings of dazzling splendor, and an additional garment, which is something between a short skirt and a broad ribbon, encircles the waist. The dress is completed by a pair of canvas shoes and a dainty hat, and instead of transforming a Venus into a burlesqued Minerva, it justifies the plainest woman in inviting the kisses of the sea. That it will not only drive out the blouse and trousers, but utterly banish their preposterous memory, may be safely assumed. It fulfills all the conditions of an ideal bathing-dress, and a century hence painters, instead of representing angels as winged women in cambric dressing-gowns, will paint them in bathing-dresses, passing over the waves like a new species of aquatic butterflies.

Thus we see that in one of the most important departments of civilization substantial progress has been made. No man can trace the development of the bathing-dress, from the original blue gown to the gorgeous opera bouffe garments that glorify the Long Branch breakers, without tears of gratitude. What if the Turks and Russians are murdering each other by thousands, we have entered a new period of bathing-dresses, and, inspired by the knowledge of that blessed fact, we can dismiss all minor and vexatious matters from our minds.

GENERAL NOTES.

A fire balloon set fire to the roof of a house in Baltimore a night or two ago.

Peter Dankel, of Berks County, Penn., by illness has been confined to his bed 20 years.

A negro woman died in Providence, recently, after much suffering from the effect of a spider's bite upon her lip.

Gov. Mathews, of West Virginia, has issued a proclamation announcing that Charleston received a majority of the votes cast for the location of the State capital.

The Boston *Advertiser* suggests "spectance," to denote those who go to see a spectacle, &c., after the analogy of audience. The word is too awkward to be acceptable.

It is intimated that a great many Democrats in Pennsylvania are mildly asserting that they could have made up a vastly better State ticket than that presented by their State Convention.

A letter from Archbishop Taschereau was read in all the Roman Catholic churches of Quebec on Sunday, ordering special prayer for the abatement of typhoid fever now prevailing there.

A negro Sheriff in Louisiana has put up on his door a placard reading: "Lawyers and other like vermin must keep out of this office." He must have graduated from Harvard College.

The Cincinnati *Times* quotes Scripture to prove that the Democrats will be beaten in Ohio in October. It will be as well, however, to spare no efforts to get out the Republican voters.

The Virginia Democratic State Committee has nominated Gen. James G. Field for Attorney-General, to fill the vacancy in the State ticket caused by the recent death of Hon. Raleigh T. Daniel.

The Richmond *Whig* predicts that not a Virginian will be elected to the State Legislature who takes the position that the rate of taxation should be increased to pay in full the interest upon the State debt.

The question of the old or a new ticket has excited a very warm and ardent discussion all along the line among the Democrats of this State, with the advocates of a new ticket, apparently, very largely in the majority.

Gen. Judson Kilpatrick will deliver the address before the Delaware County Agricultural Society, at Delhi, in this State, on the 12th of September, and before the Otsego County Agricultural Society, at Oneonta, on the 13th.

A tradesman in Maine failed the other day, and being asked if he thought his assets would warrant an offer of 50 per cent., replied: "That's too much; they are only paying about 25 per cent., and I can't pay more than other people do."

Dr. J. Haspel and wife, of Cincinnati, celebrated their golden wedding on Sunday last. Every lineal descendant of the couple, but one, was present, and there has been but one death in the family in the half-century, and that occurred 35 years ago.

Judah P. Benjamin writes from London to an inquirer in Virginia: "I know nothing whatever of the so-called Jennings estate, nor do I believe in its existence. I would not give a penny postage-stamp for the free gift of all the rights of all the claimants."

The Albany *Journal* quotes a Kentucky paper as saying that "an investigation of the records of that State shows that not a single man or woman in the whole Commonwealth is under the present laws legally married." It is a striking coincidence that in the year of the Reign of Terror in the principal town [illegible] was the invention of the lucifer.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

NAVAL OFFICER CORNELL AND THE PRESIDENT'S CIVIL SERVICE ORDER—AN ISSUE POSSIBLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The attitude of Naval Officer Cornell with reference to the President's civil service order has attracted general attention, and there is considerable speculation as to the action of the President. The general impression is that Mr. Cornell has acted with deliberation and after consultation with friends, and that his purpose is to invite an issue with the President on this question. It is universally admitted that Mr. Cornell, in acting with the Republican Executive Committee, has intentionally defied the President, and from the determination expressed by the President immediately following the issuance of the civil service circular, no doubt is entertained that Mr. Cornell will be requested to resign his Custom-house position, and, refusing to do so, will be removed. It is not likely, however, that anything will be done in the matter until after the return of Secretary Evarts, when such changes as are to be made in the New-York Custom-house may be finally determined. A report has been circulated that Elliot C. Cowdin is to succeed Collector Arthur, but there is the highest authority for stating that Mr. Cowdin has not been considered in this connection, and is not likely to be so considered.

THE BOSTON CUSTOM-HOUSE.

RESULTS OF THE RECENT INSPECTION—REDUCTIONS AND INCREASE RECOMMENDED—NET SAVING $6,382 PER ANNUM.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Messrs. Robinson and Tingle, who have been inspecting the Custom-house at Boston, have reported to the Secretary of the Treasury that they have minutely examined the duties of every person in the Collector's office, Naval office, Surveyor's office, and Appraiser's store. They think little change can be made in the employes of the Collector's office with safety to the interests of the Government. They found the force well arranged and work well done. In the Naval office, Surveyor's office, and Appraiser's store they found the force of clerks, as a rule, not too large to properly perform the work. The recommendations of the committee if carried out will make a reduction as follows:

COLLECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Four weighers, at $2,000	$8,000
Four clerks, at $1,000	4,000
Six laborers, at $600	3,600
Reduction of pay of eight messengers	480
Reduction of pay of one copyist	300
Total	$16,380

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

One Deputy Surveyor	$2,500
One clerk	1,200
One messenger	775
Total	$4,475

NAVAL OFFICE.

One clerk	$1,600
One clerk	1,200
Reduction of pay of four clerks	800
Total	$3,600
Making a total reduction of	24,455

From this the committee deduct a proposed increase in compensation of:

Forty inspectors, as recommended by them	$10,037 50
Increase in compensation of Auditor	500 00
Pay of four additional assistant weighers	5,840 00
Increase in salaries of Surveyor's clerks	655 00
Increase of salaries in Naval Office	1,040 00
Total	$18 072 50
Net reduction	6,382 50

SWINDLING THE GOVERNMENT.

FRAUDULENT OPERATIONS OF REVENUE OFFICIALS IN NORTH CAROLINA—THE RECENT ARRESTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—With regard to the recent arrests of officials and others in North Carolina for presenting fraudulent claims to the Internal Revenue office, the statement is made by a prominent officer of the service that some time ago the Commissioner of Internal Revenue became suspicious that the large number of claims for informer's reward, under his circular of March 10, 1875, allowing $50 in each case for information which would lead to the seizure of an illicit still, and arrest and holding to bail of its operator, which were being received at the Department from western North Carolina, were either fictitious or at least based on very doubtful grounds. In consequence of this suspicion a number were referred to Agent Wagner for investigation, the result of which was the unearthing of a regular and well-laid conspiracy to defraud the Government. Involved in this scheme were several revenue officers and Deputy Marshals, and a United States Commissioner. Being familiar with the records of the court and the Collector's office, the parties adroitly made up claims to represent the seizure of many stills and the arrest of numerous distillers, and then finding a willing tool to represent the claimant, they imposed on District Attorney Lusk by false representations, and thereby procured his certificate to the correctness of the claims, after having through some means obtained also the certificate of the late Collector Pinkney Rollins, in whose district the claims originated, mainly to the same effect. Several of these claims were paid by the department before suspicion was aroused, but the bulk of them have been estopped. In consequence of the report on the investigation, Gen. Raum directed that prosecution be commenced against the officers chiefly interested in the conspiracy, and a hearing was had at Morganton, N. C., on the 22d and 23d inst. before a United States Commissioner, who held to bail William H. Deaver, Deputy Marshal, and Deputy Collector Joseph W. Green, United States Commissioner, and J. A. Green the principal claimant.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Secretary of War this morning issued an order directing that until further orders the War Department and its bureaus be closed at 3 o'clock daily, instead of 4 o'clock as heretofore.

The Secretary of the Navy, some weeks ago, issued an order allowing the clerks in that department to leave their desks during the warm weather at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Navy Department has received information to the effect that the United States steamer Ranger was at Point De Galle on the 18th of July, en route to China. The United States steamer Richmond, late flag-ship of the South Atlantic Squadron, left Hampton Roads yesterday for Boston, where she will go out of commission. The sailing vessel Gerard, now being fitted out at the New-York Navy-yard, will sail from that port about the 1st of October for Lisbon, from which point she will begin her operations toward connecting the longitude of certain points. The vessel will be commanded by Lieut.-Commander F. M. Greene, and will sail from Lisbon to connect the longitude of the Madeira Islands, the Canaries, and the Cape Verde Islands with the coast of Brazil. She will also connect the longitude of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, which will enable us to connect the longitude of the west coast of South America at a convenient time. The vessel will then connect the longitude of Pernambuco with the north coast of Brazil and with the Island of Trinidad, which was determined by the same officer a year or two ago. This expedition will complete the circuit of determination between Europe and America, and will verify both lines of determination.

Commander A. P. Cooke has been ordered to command the training-ship Constitution, at League Island, Penn., in place of Capt. R. B. Lowry, detached from command of that vessel and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. Samuel Belden has been detached from thee Guard, at New-York, as executive officer. Lieuts. John A. Norris and Charles P. Perkins, and Master Downs L. Wilson have been detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Guard. Lieut. William H. Reeder has been detached from the Powhatan and ordered to the Hartford, in place of Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, detached from that vessel and ordered to the Powhatan. Lieut. P. H. Delano has been detached from the Supply and granted leave of absence for three months. Passed Assistant Surgeon John C. Boyd has been detached from the receiving-ship Franklin and ordered to the Guard. Chief-Engineer Jackson McElwell has been detached from the Powhatan and placed on waiting orders. Chief-Engineer J. C. A. Zeigler has been detached from duty as Inspector of machinery afloat, at League Island, Penn., and placed on waiting orders. Ensigns J. C. Caldwell and E. J. Dorn have been detached from the training-ship Constitution and ordered to the Guard. Master Joseph L. Hunsicker has been ordered to the training-ship Constitution. Assistant Engineer William H. Platt has been ordered to examination for promotion.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass., Aug. 29.—The frigate Saratoga arrived off the Bluffs last night.

THE REPUBLICANS IN THE SOUTH.

JUDGE CARTTER AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA PROSECUTIONS—THE SUBJECT NOT CONSIDERED BY HIM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Chief-Justice Cartter, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, says it is not true, as published, that he has made up his mind to refuse to honor a requisition from Gov. Hampton in case the latter should call upon him for the arrest of Cardoza and other South Carolina Republicans, now in Washington, who are said to have been indicted by a Democratic Grand Jury in that State. Judge Cartter says that he has not thought about the matter, and will not give it any consideration until it becomes necessary for him to do so. In that case he will probably consult the President, who can very soon tell him whether or not Hampton has been recognized as the legal Governor of the State.

THE INDIAN BUREAU INQUIRY.

CHIEF CLERK GALPIN TO CROSS-EXAMINE THE WITNESSES AGAINST HIM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The investigation of the Indian Bureau is likely to be prolonged indefinitely. Chief Clerk Galpin, against whom the charges were originally filed, has examined the testimony and has notified Secretary Schurz of his desire to cross-examine all the witnesses who have testified, and call others in his defense, and he will be allowed this privilege. Many other persons who are alleged to have been involved in frauds are also to be given similar opportunities to defend themselves.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $294,460 55, and from Customs $531,452 65.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed Joseph Long, of Indiana, to go West to look after the timber land depredators.

Collector Kissenger, of Ohio, is in this city, and was at the Treasury to-day. Mr. Kissenger denies the charges which have been made to the department.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $12,167,107 06; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,160,858; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $50,245,000; coin, including $38,607,100 in coin certificates, $102,971,903 76; outstanding legal tenders, $359,094,220.

NORFOLK CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CASE OF DEPUTY COLLECTOR GETTELEICH — THE ESTIMATED LOSSES—HOW THE FRAUDS WERE DISCOVERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 29.—Facts have been developed to-day in regard to the defalcations in the Norfolk Custom-house, for the participation in which Deputy Collector Getteleich is now under arrest here. Getteleich and Henry Miller, Cashier of Customs, had a system of complicity by which they would receive the duties on a cargo of goods, then destroy the papers, pocket the money, and report the vessel as having arrived in ballast. As the accounts were destroyed, there is no way of positively arriving at an estimate of the frauds, but Mr. Negley, United States Sub-Treasurer at Baltimore, with whom the Norfolk Custom-house deposited, estimates the total at $30,000. The first trace of the frauds was discovered in this wise: A vessel from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt for Norfolk, was disabled at sea and put into Savannah for repairs. On leaving Savannah she was bonded to return to the Collector there a landing certificate. She proceeded to Norfolk and discharged her cargo, but no certificate was ever received at Savannah. Special Treasury Agent Ayres was detailed to make an investigation, and found that the vessel was recorded at the Norfolk Custom-house as having entered in ballast, the import duties having been appropriated by Getteleich and Miller. This led to further examination, and the whole rottenness was uncovered. The appointment of Miller was forced upon the late Collector, Luther S. Lee, of Norfolk, who died recently, by his bondsmen. Getteleich was turned out of office a few weeks ago by Lee's successor, and is still in jail here.

BALTIMORE POLICE QUARRELS.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES FOR SLANDERS BY POLICE JUDGE GRAFF AGAINST POLICE MARSHAL GRAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 29.—Police Justice Graff, of the Central Station, to-day instituted a suit claiming $20,000 damages for slander against Police Marshal Gray. The action grows out of a quarrel between the committing magistrates and Police Department that has been fomenting for some time past. Until the law of 1876 was passed, the Police Justices were paid by fees, and great corruption grew out of the system. The new law gave them fixed salaries, and forbade them to make any extra charges. In face of this prohibition, Graff has been charging arrested persons for releasing them or hearing their cases after hours of holding court, and the Police Department has therefore accused him of malversation in office. The department also complains that he interferes with their work of repressing crime, by discharging criminals without allowing evidence against them to have proper weight; and in several cases it has procured their rearrest by authority of a higher court. The magistrate says that it is his business to interpret the law, and that the Police infringe upon his jurisdiction. With regard to the fees, his defense is that he does not charge for hearing cases, but for leaving his home at all hours of the night. Expressions used by Marshal Gray, in conversation with reporters, are the basis of this suit for damages. It will be called up at September term of court.

CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Seventh Annual Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union met this afternoon. The President, Rev. J. B. Cotter, of Winona, Minn., read an address and made a report. The Presidents of subordinate unions also reported. General Secretary, C. M. McCarthy, of St. Paul, Minn., made the report of the Union of America, consisting of 28 subordinate unions, comprising 573 societies, with 100,000 members. To-night the delegates were reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council. This morning Bishop Ryan celebrated mass, and delivered an eloquent sermon on temperance.

TRADE PROSPECTS IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 29.—The *Daily News* publishes an account of interviews with leading wholesale merchants, showing that trade at the present is much improved over last year, and the prospects are excellent for a largely increased and profitable Fall business. Country merchants are buying larger stocks than at any time since 1873, and are frequently able to pay cash down. The feeling is very hopeful.

STRIKERS HELD FOR TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 29.—To-day the five striking miners at Jackson who were arrested for assaulting men who took their places have been held for trial with large bail. They are in jail.

ILLNESS OF GEN. BEDFORD FORREST.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 29.—Gen. Bedford Forrest, the Confederate cavalry officer, is dangerously ill at Bailey Springs, Ala., from chronic diarrhea. His friends have little hope of his recovery.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

IOWA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

THE GATHERING YESTERDAY AT MARSHALLTOWN—TILDEN'S NOMINATION IN 1880—THE PLATFORM ADOPTED—NOMINATIONS MADE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Aug. 29.—The Democratic State Convention met this morning. Mr. J. C. Cook, temporary Chairman, declared that Samuel J. Tilden must be vindicated by his renomination in 1880, which was received with great cheering. After the appointment of officers and committees an adjournment was taken until the afternoon.

The convention reassembled at 2 P. M., received the report of the Committee on Credentials, and elected Hon. D. O. Finch permanent Chairman. The Committee on Resolutions reported a platform as follows:

First—The Democracy of Iowa declare in favor of a tariff for revenue only; honest economic home rule; supremacy of the civil over the military power; separation of Church and State; equality of all citizens before the law; opposition to the granting by the General Government of subsidies to any corporation whatever.

Second—The destruction of the industry of the country and the pauperism of labor are the inevitable fruits of the vicious laws enacted by the Republican Party.

Third—That as a means of relieving the distressed portion of the community and removing the great stringency complained of in business circles we demand the immediate repeal of the Specie Resumption act.

Fourth—We denounce as an outrage upon the rights of the people the enactment of the Republican measure demonetizing silver, and demand the passage of a law which shall restore to silver its monetary power.

Fifth—We favor the retention of a greenback currency and declare against any further contraction, and we favor substitution of greenbacks for national bank bills.

Sixth.—We congratulate the country upon the acceptance by the present Administration of the constitutional and pacific policy of local self-government in the States of the South, so long advocated by the Democratic Party, and which has brought peace and harmony to that section.

Seventh. In regard to future financial policy, in the language of our national platform adopted in the New-York Convention of 1868, we urge the payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable all money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment when due.

Eighth—Equal taxation of every species of property, according to its value.

Ninth—One currency for the Government and people, laborer and office-holder, pensioner and soldier, the producer and the bond-holder.

Tenth—The right of a State to regulate railroad corporations having been established by a higher Court of the country, we now declare that this right must be exercised with due regard to justice and as there is no necessary antagonism between the people and these corporations, the common interest of both demands a speedy restoration of former friendly relations through just legislation on one side and a cheerful submission thereto on the other.

Eleventh—The rights of capital and labor are equally sacred and entitled to legal protection. Capital and labor have no just cause of quarrel, and their proper relations to each other are adjustable by natural laws, and should not be hampered by legislative interference.

Twelfth—We favor the repeal of the present Prohibitory Liquor law of this State, and the enactment of a judicious and well-regulated license law instead, the money derived from licenses to go to the common school fund of the State.

The first ballot for Governor was taken, but before the result could be announced Irish was declared the nominee by acclamation. In response to loud calls, Mr. Irish came forward and made a brief speech accepting the nomination. W. C. James, of Pattawantamac, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation, and H. E. J. Boardman for Supreme Judge; G. D. Cullison, of Wayne County, was declared the nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

UTAH DIVORCES WORTHLESS.

THEY ARE SO DECIDED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA—A WOMAN SENTENCED TO THE PRISON FOR BIGAMY—SEVERAL PEOPLE IN CINCINNATI GREATLY EMBARRASSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 29.—Recent events in the courts in this vicinity have caused some consternation among persons enjoying the luxury of Utah divorces. Not long since the Supreme Court of Indiana decided all such divorces worthless, and several indictments for bigamy are hanging over the heads of certain citizens of that State who have procured them. A case of this nature, which excited considerable interest, has just been decided in the Criminal Court of Covington. A woman named Davis, who had parted from her first husband seven years ago, procured from a Cincinnati divorce broker a document bearing the stamp of a Utah court, and on the strength of it she married again. She was prosecuted for bigamy, and the court refused to recognize the Utah decree. She was convicted and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, the lowest punishment allowed by law. Her case excited so much sympathy that members of the jury, officers of the court, and many prominent citizens united in a petition for her pardon. The case derives special interest from the fact that Utah divorces have had a considerable run in this vicinity, and numerous heads of families find themselves in an embarrassing situation.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The murderer of Stephen Barber, in Belmont, was arrested last evening on a stage-coach, between Dennemora and Plattsburg, and taken to Malone. He has been recognized as the tramp who was in the neighborhood of Barber's house on Sunday last, the day of the murder. When arrested he had in his possession $22 in money, a revolver, a lot of silver spoons, goblets, and other articles of silver that had been hammered together. The shoes he wore fit the blood marks outside the window of Barber's house. He declines to give any account of himself. He evidently feared that he would be lynched last night, and manifested a feeling of relief when he got inside the jail. He will be taken into the presence of Mrs. Barber to-day for identification. Yesterday afternoon the physicians succeeded in extracting the bullets from Mrs. Barber's head, and strong hopes are now entertained of her recovery. The funeral of Mr. Barber took place yesterday afternoon.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 29.—At Athol, Mass., Saturday, John Leonard dunned his brother Patrick for rent, which the latter refused to pay. Words ensued, and Patrick kicked at John, but missed him. John then kicked Patrick in the bowels, inflicting injuries from which he died Monday. The victim is 67 years of age, and the brother 63. An inquest will be held.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The tramp who murdered Mr. Barber at Belmont on Sunday has been positively identified by Mrs. Barber as the assassin. The people are generally excited, and the prisoner fears lynching.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The tramp who murdered Mr. Bailey and shot his wife, at Belmont, N. Y., was arrested at Plattsburg yesterday. He has been fully identified, and is now in jail.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 29.—Edward McGlinsey, a canal boatman, was arrested this afternoon for shooting a boy named Harvey Foust, aged 9 years, who had been throwing stones at him. The boy's wounds are serious, but not necessarily fatal.

GRAND LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The State Grand Lodge of Good Templars, in session today, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: G. W. C. T., A. S. Draper, of Albany; G. W. C., David Teese, of Brooklyn; G. W. V. T., Mrs. S. M. Kenyon, of Buffalo; G. W. T., Daniel M. Van Cott, of New-York; G. W. S., D. W. Hooker, of Syracuse; Board of Managers, A. R. Frost, of Millport; George Stevenson, of Cornwall on the Hudson; W. Martin Jones, of Rochester. Representatives of R. W. G. Lodge, A. S. Draper, D. C. Boughton, J. N. Stearns, Mrs. Jennie E. Parks. The officers will be installed to-morrow. Utica was chosen as the next place of meeting, and the official organ is to be the *Watchword*, which is published at Lowville.

THE STATE UNIVERSALISTS.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The New-York State Convention of Universalists met in annual session in this city yesterday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. L. J. Fletcher, D. D., of Buffalo; Vice-President, Gen. M. S. Laird, of Utica; Secretary, Rev. Charles F. Lee, of Utica; Treasurer, Hon. D. D. F. Mitchell, of New-York—all re-elections. The report of the Treasurer of the Clinton Liberal Institute showed that that institution, despite the hard times, was in a good financial condition. The report of the Treasurer of St. Lawrence University showed the total assets of that institution to be $244,066 27. The occasional sermon before the convention was delivered this morning by Rev. A. B. Hervey, of Troy. The important business of the convention is yet to be transacted. There is a good attendance of delegates, both clerical and lay.

AMERICAN SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

MEETING IN NASHVILLE, TENN.—THE FIRST DAY'S SESSION—ADDRESSES OF WELCOME AND THE RESPONSES.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 29.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science met here at 10 A. M. to-day, with 110 members present. The meeting was called to order by Prof. James Hall, of Albany, N. Y., in the absence of the President, James Rogers. An invocation was offered by Rev. Dr. Summers, of Nashville. Mayor Kucheval welcomed the members of the Association in behalf of the city, and Hon. J. M. Lea in behalf of the local committee and the citizens of Nashville. President Newcomb, of Washington, responded in a well-timed address, in which he took occasion to say that there was nothing political to estrange the workers in science from each other. We have, he said, no erring brethren to welcome back to our midst. This sentiment was loudly applauded. One hundred and fifty new members were elected.

The afternoon was devoted to the organization of sections. A general meeting was held at night, a large audience being in attendance. President Newcomb delivered an *ex tempore* address explaining the manner of the discovery of the satellites of Mars, and saying he could add but little more upon the subject than that which had already gone the rounds of the newspapers. Prof. James Hall, of New-York, as the oldest member of the association, gave a short sketch of its growth and the results it has accomplished. Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, spoke upon the subject of falling meteoric stones. A. R. Grote, of Buffalo, N. Y., read a paper setting forth the importance of an international movement in behalf of science. William Bross, of Chicago, Ill., closed the programme of the evening by reading a chapter entitled "All Life Conditionally Immortal." A large number of invitations were cordially extended by the citizens' Educational Institute of Chattanooga, to visit it and partake of its hospitality.

EVANGELISTIC BIBLE STUDY.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF BELIEVERS—RECREATION AND BIBLE READING.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The second annual conference of believers for evangelistic Bible study, which has been in session in the Glen Mountain House, at Watkins, during the past week, closed its sessions this afternoon. About 70 ministers, evangelistic and Christian workers and Bible students from all parts of the country were in attendance. They spent five hours each day in Bible study, the remainder of the time being spent in recreation. One hour each day was spent in devotional exercises and considerations of the Holy Spirit, the coming of Christ and dispensational truth. Readings were given on Christ in the Old Testament in the types and symboles, Christ and the Church, How to Use the Bible, Scriptural Interpretations, &c. A prominent part in the Conference was assigned to Rev. James H. Brooks, D. D., St. Louis; Rev. W. J. Erdman, Chicago; Miss Sarah E. Smiley, Saratoga Springs; Major D. W. Whittle, Chicago; Rev. C. M. Whittlery, of Lockport, N. Y.; Rev. G. S. Bishop, of Orange, N. J.; W. H. Brown, of Iowa, and others. Good music was given by a quartet composed of Messrs. McGranahan, of Chicago, Case, of Cleveland, Eddy, of Brockport, and Chapin, of Davenport, Iowa. Among those who are in attendance are R. C. Morse and Thomas K. Cree, of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the following State Secretaries: George A. Hall, New-York; Charles M. Martin, of Illinois; George R. Tuttle, of Ohio, and E. C. Chapin, of Iowa.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT IN EDINBURGH—CONDITION OF MME. TITIENS—A BARK BLOWN DOWN.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Gen. Grant and Mrs. Grant have arrived in Edinburgh. They are the guests of the Lord Provost.

Mme. Titiens was operated on again yesterday. She is very weak and suffers greatly.

The British bark N. K. Clements, Capt. Kimball, from Torrevieja, for Boston, was run down Aug. 16 and sunk. The crew were saved.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Owing to the depression in the cotton trade it has been decided to close the Nuneaton Cotton Mill, which employs over 500 operatives.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICIANS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 29.—The Grand Jury to-day found true bills against ex-Lieut.-Gov. Gleaves, ex-Treasurers Parker, and Cardoza, ex-Controllers Dunn and Hoge, ex-Speaker Lee, Clerks of General Assembly Woodruff and Jones, ex-State Senator Owens and others, on various serious charges of fraud in connection with the discharge of their official duties.

CONFIDENCE IN PRESIDENT HAYES.

SKOWHEGAN, Me., Aug. 29.—The Somerset County Republican Convention to-day passed a resolution expressing confidence in the Statesmanship, patriotism, and integrity of President Hayes.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—1 A. M.—The pressure has generally fallen, and especially over the lower lakes, the Middle States, and New-England, where south-west winds, warmer cloudy weather have been reported. North and west winds, cooler cloudy weather have been reported from portions of the Lake region, Ohio Valley and Middle States. Northeast to Southeast winds and warmer clear weather have continued in the Gulf States. The upper Mississippi rose slightly on Wednesday; elsewhere the rivers fell slightly.

INDICATIONS.

For Thursday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or higher temperature and pressure, south-east winds, clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail, except northerly winds in the interior of the South Atlantic and East Gulf States.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary pressure, cooler northerly winds, and clear weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising, followed by falling barometer, warmer south and east winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lakes, northerly winds, shifting to warmer southerly, with falling barometer and partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lakes, north-west to south-west winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather, and rising barometer.

For the Middle States and New-England, falling, followed by rising barometer, cooler westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional light rains, possibly followed by clear weather.

The rivers will remain stationary or falling.

BATH, Me., Aug. 29.—The ship Hecla, 1,529 tons burden, was launched here to-day.

Wyatt Blanchard, aged 48 years, a Baltimore lawyer and politician, died in his bath-room yesterday afternoon of apoplexy.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 29.—The roof of a new school-house fell to-day, pinning seven work men to the floor, all of whom were badly injured. Mr. Fellows, the contractor, is not expected to survive.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 29.—The Chaudiere Saw Mills are preparing to shut down for the season. The steamer Fawn left last night with a tow of 22 American boats with lumber for New-York and Albany.

John M. Kunckel, aged 61, a shoe dealer, residing at No. 267 West Tenth-street, last evening jumped from the foot of West Tenth-street into the North River and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to the residence of the deceased, where Coroner Flanagan will hold the inquest.

Joseph F. Meyer, of No. 146 Seventh-avenue, a member of the Fifth Regiment National Guard, while engaged last night, at the Bavarian Volksfest in Harlem River Park, in saluting a visiting company, was severely injured in the face by the premature discharge of the cannon. He was sent to the Ninety-ninth-street Hospital.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 29.—A drowning accident, the first of the season, occurred here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. A man named Steele, 25 years of age, from Wilmington, Del., and employed in a drug store at Chester, Penn., accompanied an excursion from the latter place this morning, and while bathing ventured beyond his depth, became exhausted, and before aid could reach him drowned. The body was recovered and will be taken to Chester this evening.

THE VISITING GOVERNORS.

LACK OF INTEREST IN THE MEETING.

A SMALL ASSEMBLAGE AT THE EXHIBITION BUILDING IN PHILADELPHIA—SPECIAL INTERESTS ADVOCATED BY VARIOUS SPEAKERS—BUNGLING MANAGEMENT BY THE EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—The reception to the Governors of the States to-day at the Permanent International Building was a comedy of errors, and probably much enjoyed by some of the State Executives and roundly abused by others. The trouble lay in the fact that, with the exception of President Morton, of the Permanent Exhibition, those having the matter in charge were incompetent, never having risen to the dignity of receiving a real live Governor, and they stood around like bashful schoolboys at an evening party waiting to be directed what should be done. This affair had been projected before Mr. Morton came into the management of the Exhibition, and in assuming the responsibilities of his position took this unpleasant task along with the rest. That he acquitted himself creditably, all the Governors concurred. There were not more than 2,000 persons present, and a large percentage of these passed the turnstiles on invitations. The party reached the Exhibition soon after 11 o'clock, and forming in procession walked around the building. Those present included Messrs. F. R. Gillender, J. E. Kingsley, Joel J. Bailey; George B. Boomer, of Syracuse; Hon. D. J. Morrell; Samuel C. Brown, of Trenton—composing a committee of citizens, and were connected with the Exhibitors' Association Committee. The invited guests were: Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, and the following members of his staff: Adjt.-Gen. J. W. Latta, Gen. J. R. Cox, Commissary-General; Col. George H. North, Col. R. R. Campion, Col. D. Stanley Hassinger; Signor D'Assi, of the Italian Commission to the Centennial; Hon. Charles O'Neil, member of Congress from Philadelphia; Gov. Newbold, of Iowa; Lieut.-Gov. H. W. Rothert, Iowa; C. S. Wilson, Private Secretary to the Governor; Gov. Axtell, of New-Mexico, and Mr. M. T. Meigs, Private Secretary; Gov. Porter, of Tennessee; Col. Trousdale, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Mr. Charles D. Porter, Private Secretary to the Governor; Gov. Anthony, of Kansas, and Mr. Ward Burlingame; Gov. Young, of Ohio, and Hon. William M. Clarke, Secretary of State of Colorado.

Mr. Morton called the assemblage to order, and introduced Mr. Peter B. Simons, President of the Exhibitors' Association, who made a short address. President Morton followed in a speech, detailing to the Governors information concerning the new exhibition. He stated that there were now 2,000 exhibitors from this country represented, and 200 exhibitors from foreign Governments.

Gov. Axtell, of New-Mexico, who had been chosen by the Governors to make the opening speech, placed himself on record on the labor question, and said that the troubles at the present time all arose from the fact of there being too much contraction. Too much talk of retrenchment and reform, he believed, was the cause of the prostration of the industries of the country. He made a strong bid for aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad scheme, when he said that the attention of capitalists and moneyed men should be drawn to opening new avenues of trade with the West. The best thing the Government and private individuals could do, to his mind, would be to make public improvements.

Gov. Hartranft followed next in order, but made no speech. He merely introduced Gov. Porter, of Tennessee, stating that he had looked for Mr. Porter many times before through a field-glass, and that, had they met before, it was probable one or the other of them would not be here to-day. They differed as to the political platforms they occupied, but he was happy to say they both stood to-day on the same platform, with no uncertain planks beneath them. He referred to the elevation they occupied, and the audience applauded this sally of wit.

Gov. Porter was introduced, and took ground in his speech directly opposite to what Postmaster-General Key represents as the condition of the people of Tennessee. He said they have ceased there to inquire what is a man's religion, nationality, or politics. We believe we were honest in our convictions in the past, and are liberal enough to acknowledge that you believed you were. It would be very gratifying to the people of Tennessee to know that their Governor had been received in a Northern State on the same equality with other Governors. They will take it to themselves.

Gov. Anthony, of Kansas made a short speech, while Gov. Young, of Ohio, who did not speak at length, had some very pointed remarks to make concerning the opening of the exhibition on Sunday. He warmly commended it, and thanked the President of the Exhibition for his action in the matter. Gov. Newbold, of Iowa, and Secretary of State Clarke, of Nebraska, made addresses also.

In the afternoon there was a drill by 225 cadets from the Girard College, under the charge of Capt. John W. Ryan, of the State Fencibles. This was finely executed, all the Governors applauding the movements of the boys, and declaring their manual of arms and evolutions well executed. In the evening there was a grand concert, in which Miss Emma Thursby, Mme. Tercse Carreno, Signor L. G. Gottschalk, and other well-known artists took part.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RECEPTION COMMITTEE—THE PROGRAMME FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE VISITORS.

The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday to make arrangements for properly receiving the visiting Governors of the several States, held a meeting at noon yesterday in the rooms of the Chamber. An organization was effected with Elliot C. Cowdin as Chairman. The following gentlemen were added to the committee whose names have been already published: S. B. Chittenden, John F. Henry, J. S. T. Stranahan, Robert Lenox Kennedy, August Belmont, George Bliss, Moses Taylor, John F. Wenman, and William A. Cole. The following programme was agreed upon: A committee consisting of Messrs. Elliot C. Cowdin, Chairman, George S. Coe, Benjamin B. Sherman, J. D. Vermilye, Henry F. Spaulding, and Theodore Roosevelt, are to proceed to Cape May on Monday, there to meet the visitors and escort them to this City. They will come by way of Trenton, and will arrive at Jersey City at 4 P. M. At Jersey City they will be received by the General Committee and taken via private steamer to the foot of West Twenty-third-street, where they will enter carriages and be driven to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. On Tuesday morning they will be welcomed by the Mayor in the Governor's Room of the City Hall, and subsequently a reception will be held, to which citizens generally will be invited for the purpose of paying their respects. The reception over, they will be driven to a steamer chartered for that purpose and treated to a sail up the Hudson, down the Bay as far as the Hook, back inside of Governor's Island, affording a view of the Atlantic Docks, and up the East River, so as to permit them to examine the Brooklyn Bridge. They will then be transferred to the steamer belonging to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction and taken to the public institutions on Blackwell's and Ward's Islands. The chartered steamer with the accompanying gentlemen on board will in the meantime return to this City. The Governors will be taken back on the Commissioners' vessel to the foot of East Twenty-third-street, where carriages provided by the committee will be in waiting to convey them to the hotel. Invitations to the excursion are to be sent to the Officers of the Produce Exchange, Cotton Exchange, Maritime Association, Ship-owners' Association, Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, Cheap Transportation Association, Stock Exchange, New-York Clearing-house, the members of the Judiciary, ex-Governors of the State, members of the City Government, officers of the National Government in the City, the English rifle team, prominent merchants, professional men, and others to the number of 1,200. The following committee of arrangements was appointed: Henry L. Spaulding, J. N. Stark, Ambrose Snow, William H. Guion, Charles M. Fry, Henry M. Tabor, and Henry Hentz. This has been subdivided. Mr. Spaulding is charged with conferring with the Mayor and with providing carriages and hotel accommodations. Mr. Snow is to charter the steamer, Mr. Tabor to secure the music, and Mr. Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, to see to the collation.

PARKER DRIVING ASSOCIATION.

PARKER, Penn., Aug. 29.—The second day of the Parker Driving Association's races opened with the unfinished 2:33 class race of yesterday, and it was won by Frank Miller in 2:33 and 2:33½ in two straight heats.

The next race was for the 2:26 class. The first heat was taken by Jack Draper in 2:30; second and third by Rip Rap in 2:32 and 2:35. The fourth heat was a dead one between Little Jake and Rip Rap in 2:35. The fifth heat and the race was won by Rip Rap in 2:32½.

For the 2:27 class, the first heat was won by Dick Wright, in 2:35; second and third by Col. Sillick, in 2:35 and 2:35, and fourth and fifth by Dick Wright, in 2:36½ and 2:37.

The attendance was very large, and the betting the most spirited ever seen in the oil regions.

A WIFE ASSAULTED ON BROADWAY.

WILLIAM F. INGERSOLL, THE ASSAILANT OF "JIMMY" HAYES, ATTACKS HIS WIFE IN THE STREET—HE IS ARRESTED AND LOCKED UP—MRS. INGERSOLL'S STORY.

At 9 o'clock last night Mrs. Mary Ingersoll, of No. 26 Clinton-place, alighted from a Broadway omnibus at the corner of Clinton-place, accompanied by a lady friend, who had a little child with her. When she reached the sidewalk she was very rudely addressed by a man who proved to be her husband, William F. Ingerso

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL.—10 A. M.

$2,000 La. con.....78⅜ | 200 Lake Shore.....62⅝
6,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv.....89 | 550 do.....62⅝
4,000 do. ...8s.89⅛ | 100 do.....62¼
6,600 N. W. C. C. G.92¼ | 600 do.....62⅛
500 Del. & Hud.....40⅝ | 500 do.....61⅞
400 do.....48¼ | 400 do.....61⅜
200 do.....48⅛ | 400 do.....61⅜
800 N. Y. C. & H.....101 | 1200 do.....61⅜
100 do.....a.101 | 500 do.....62⅝
30 do.....100⅜ | 500 do.....61⅜
200 do.....101 | 600 do.....61⅞
500 do.....101¼ | 1065 do.....61⅜
100 do.....101¼ | 300 do.....61⅞
100 do.....100⅜ | 50 do.....61⅞
800 West. Un.....80¾ | 400 do.....62
300 do.....80⅝ | 400 do.....62⅛
200 do.....s.80⅝ | 300 do.....62
500 do.....80¼ | 200 do.....61⅞
800 do.....80⅜ | 100 do.....s3.61¾
400 do.....80⅛ | 300 Ohio & Miss.....6⅜
400 do.....80⅜ | 200 do.....6⅜
300 do.....80⅜ | 100 do.....6⅜
200 do.....80⅝ | 100 do.....6⅜
1000 do.....80½ | 300 do.....s3.6⅜
200 do.....80⅝ | 100 Rock Island.....99½
200 do.....80⅜ | 100 do.....99½
200 Erie Railway.....11⅜ | 100 do.....99½
200 do.....11⅜ | 300 do.....99¾
200 Ill. Central.....62 | 200 do.....99¾
400 C., C., C. & I.....30 | 100 do.....99¾
100 do.....31 | 1500 St. Paul.....29
200 Pacific Mail...b.3.24 | 200 do.....28⅞
200 do.....23⅞ | 400 do.....28⅝
300 do.....23⅝ | 400 St. Paul pf.....55
300 do.....23⅞ | 500 do.....64⅜
100 do.....24 | 300 do.....65
100 do.....23⅞ | 100 do.....64⅝
100 do.....c.23⅞ | 200 Cen. of N. J.....16¾
200 do.....24⅛ | 200 do.....16¼
300 do.....24¼ | 200 Wab. R. Rec.....11¾
300 North-western.....30¼ | 100 do.....10⅝
300 do.....30⅜ | 300 do.....11
200 do.....30⅜ | 600 do.....11⅛
100 do.....31 | 100 do.....11⅜
200 do.....30¾ | 500 do.....11⅜
1000 North-west. pf.....59⅜ | 600 do.....11⅜
1000 do.....59¾ | 200 Morris & Es.....74
900 do.....60 | 600 do.....73¾
700 do.....59⅜ | 100 do.....c.74
700 Mich. Central.....55 | 200 D., L. & W.....48⅜
1000 do.....54⅜ | 300 do.....48¼
300 do.....54⅜ | 300 do.....48¼
380 do.....54⅜ | 200 do.....48⅜
600 do.....s3.55 | 100 do.....48¾
100 do.....54⅞ | 400 do.....48¼
200 do.....54¼ | 400 do.....48
200 do.....54⅞ | 500 do.....48¼
1234 do.....55 | 400 do.....48¼
800 do.....55⅛ | 400 do.....48½
800 do.....55 | 100 do.....c.48⅜
100 Union Pacific.....68 | 100 do.....48⅜
10 P., Ft. W. & C.....92½ | 100 H. & St. J. pf.....24

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....111½ | $10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....110½
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....108¾ | 10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.....112.108⅝
$0,000 do.....12.108⅛ | 10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.....108⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.....12.108⅝ | 10,000 U. S. 4½s '91, R.....106⅞
5,000 do.....108 | 10,000 do.....12.106⅜
16,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C.....107⅜ | 10,000 U. S. 4s, 1907, R.....104¼
$0,000 do.....12.107⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 B., H. & E. g'd. 11½ | 100 Erie Railway...b.c. 11¼
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, con. 71 | 400 do.....11
13,000 Mil. & St. P., c. & f.....89¾ | 200 do.....10¾
20,000 do.....s.f.....89¾ | 100 U. S. Ex.....b. 42¾
1,000 W. & St. P. 1st. 79 | 400 do.....42¾
4,000 D. & H. C. 7s, '94. 99 | 100 do.....59¾
1,000 Erie 2d.....105½ | 100 do.....59½
1,000 B., N. Y. & E., 1916.....106½ | 100 do.....59¾
5,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv.....85⅞ | 100 do.....59⅝
$2,000 do.....90 | 100 do.....59½
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.105½ | 500 do.....59
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st..105½ | 100 do.....58⅝
10,000 Un. P. 7s, 1 g..104 | 200 do.....58⅝
3,000 T. & W. con.....80¾ | 700 do.....58¾
conv.....b.c. 50¼ | 300 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 54⅞
7,000 Tol. & W. 1st, x coup.....93¼ | 500 do.....54⅞
700 do.....54⅞
15,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.....80 | 700 do.....54⅝
5,000 T. & W. 2d.....73 | 1500 do.....54¼
1,000 do.....73¾ | 400 do.....54¼
1,000 O. & Miss. c.s.f. 89½ | 100 do.....54¼
14,000 do.....s3.89¾ | 200 do.....54¼
14,000 O. & M. con.....90 | 200 do.....53⅞
3,000 Ohio & M. 2d.....43 | 300 do.....53⅝
1,000 T., P. & W. 1st, West. Div.....79½ | 100 do.....53⅝
9,000 Un. P. s. f.....98 | 50 do.....53⅝
2,000 P. of M. 1st.....99 | 400 do.....54
3,000 St. L. J. & C. 1st. 108 | 15 P., Ft. W. & Chi. g'd.....92⅜
100 Quicksilver pf.....31 | 25 do.....b.c. 92¾
400 Del. & H.....b.c. 48 | 200 C. & R. I.....90¾
300 West. Un.....b.c.s3. 80⅜ | 300 do.....99⅜
800 do.....s.80⅜ | 100 do.....99⅜
100 do.....24 | 300 do.....65
100 do.....23⅞ | 100 do.....64⅝
100 do.....c.23⅞ | 100 Cen. of N. J.....16¼
100 do.....24⅛ | 200 do.....16¼
300 North-western.....30¼ | 100 do.....10⅝
300 do.....30⅜ | 300 do.....11
200 do.....30⅜ | 500 do.....11⅛
1000 North-west. pf.....59⅜ | 600 do.....11⅜
1000 do.....59¾ | 200 Morris & Es.....74
900 do.....60 | 600 do.....73¾
700 do.....59⅜ | 100 do.....c.74
700 Mich. Central.....55 | 200 D., L. & W.....48⅜
1000 do.....54⅜ | 300 do.....48¼
300 do.....54⅜ | 300 do.....48¼
380 do.....54⅜ | 200 do.....48⅜
600 do.....s3.55 | 100 do.....48¾
100 do.....54⅞ | 400 do.....48¼
200 do.....54¼ | 400 do.....48
200 do.....54⅞ | 500 do.....48¼
1234 do.....55 | 400 do.....48¼
800 do.....55⅛ | 400 do.....48½
800 do.....55 | 100 do.....c.48⅜
100 Union Pacific.....68 | 100 do.....48⅜
10 P., Ft. W. & C.....92½ | 100 H. & St. J. pf.....24

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....111½ | 100 Amer. Ex.....b.c. 45
100 do.....R.....110½ | 100 do.....45¼
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....108¾ | 400 Pacific Mail...b.c. 24⅛
500 do.....s.f.....89¾ | 500 do.....24⅛
2,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d..100 | 500 do.....24⅜
1,000 Cen. P. gd.....106⅜ | 200 Erie Railway...b.c. 11⅜
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 70 | 100 Union Pacific...b.c. 70
5,000 do.....34 | 200 N. Y. C. & H...b.c. 100⅛
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st, x coup.....93½ | 100 do.....100⅜
1,000 P. & W. 2d.....74¾ | 500 do.....100
1,000 Gt. West. 1st, '88, x coup..92 | 100 do.....100
200 West. Union...b.c.s3. 81½ | 100 do.....100¼
100 do.....s3.80¾ | 200 do.....100⅜
1400 do.....81¾ | 300 do.....100⅜
700 do.....81¾ | 1700 do.....100⅜
50 P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st guar.....b.c. 91¼ | 100 C. & R. I.....b.c. 99
20 do.....s.c.93 | 100 Chi. & Alton...b.c.s3. 96¼

$2,000 Mich. Cent.....b.c. 54⅜ | 100 Del. & Hud.....b.c. 48
200 do.....54⅜ | 500 C. & R. I.....b.c.s. 99⅝
100 do.....54⅝ | 300 do.....99¾
200 do.....54⅜ | 200 do.....99¾
100 do.....54⅞ | 300 do.....99¾
100 do.....54⅜ | 100 do.....99¼
700 do.....61⅝ | 500 do.....99¼
700 do.....61½ | 1700 do.....99
400 do.....61⅝ | 600 do.....98⅝
200 do.....61⅜ | 300 do.....99
200 do.....61⅞ | 100 C., M. & St. Paul pf.....b.c. 65⅜
400 do.....61⅞ | 100 do.....65⅜
300 do.....61⅜ | 100 do.....65⅜
300 C. & N. W.....b.c. 31 | 400 do.....65⅜
100 do.....30⅞ | 100 do.....66
100 do.....30¾ | 200 do.....66¼
100 do.....30¼ | 200 Wab. Pac. Com. Rec.....b.c. 11⅞
200 Chi. & N. West. pf.....b.c. 79⅞ | 100 do.....11⅝
300 do.....59⅛ | 300 do.....12
1100 do.....59⅛ | 200 D., L. & W.....b.c.s10. 48¼
100 do.....59⅜ | 100 do.....48¼
300 do.....59⅞ | 100 do.....s3. 48¼
300 do.....59⅞ | 500 O. & Miss.....b.c. 6⅝
100 do.....59⅞ | 400 do.....s3. 6⅜
100 do.....59⅞ | 100 do.....6⅜
100 C., M. & St. P.....b.c. 29⅞ | 300 do.....6⅜
100 do.....29⅞ | 100 do.....6⅜
100 do.....29⅞ | 100 do.....6⅜
100 do.....29⅞ | 100 St. L., K. C. & N.....b.c. 4¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Pac. of M. 1st.....98⅜ | 200 North-west. pf.....60¼
2,000 S. L. & I. M. 1st. 100 | 200 do.....60⅜
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 34⅜ | 100 do.....60⅜
1,000 do.....35 | 200 do.....60⅜
10,000 do.....35½ | 100 do.....60⅜
10,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 10½ | 200 do.....60½
2,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st. Ld. 102⅜ | 300 do.....60⅝
5,000 L. & W. R. con. 30 | 300 Lake Shore.....61⅞
100 Del. & Hud.....48¼ | 1050 do.....62
100 do.....48⅜ | 1000 do.....62¼
100 do.....s.48⅝ | 1000 do.....62¼
600 West. Union. b3. 81½ | 2800 do.....62½
300 do.....81⅝ | 500 do.....62⅝
200 do.....81⅜ | 300 do.....62⅜
600 do.....81¾ | 1000 do.....62⅞
100 do.....81⅞ | 200 Rock Island.....99¼
300 do.....81½ | 100 do.....99¼
300 do.....81⅜ | 800 do.....99¼
100 do.....81⅞ | 700 do.....99¼
100 do.....b3. 81⅞ | 100 do.....99¼
100 do.....b3. 81⅞ | 400 do.....99¼
100 do.....b3. 82 | 700 do.....99
100 Pacific Mail.....24 | 300 do.....99¼
200 Erie Railway...b3. 11¼ | 300 do.....99¼
200 Harlem.....142⅜ | 200 do.....99⅜
750 N. Y. C. & H.....101 | 500 do.....99⅜
200 do.....101¼ | 600 do.....99⅜
500 do.....101⅜ | 200 do.....99⅝
1000 do.....101½ | 100 do.....99⅜
300 do.....101⅜ | 100 H. & St. J.....11¾
200 do.....101⅜ | 350 C., C. & I. C.....4
200 do.....101⅛ | 200 St. Paul pf.....80
100 do.....101¼ | 200 do.....80¼
100 do.....101¼ | 100 do.....80¼
50 do.....101¼ | 100 do.....80
100 do.....101¼ | 200 do.....79¾
100 do.....101⅝ | 100 St. Paul pf.....66
100 do.....s3.101¾ | 100 do.....66⅛
200 Un. Pacific.....69¼ | 100 do.....66⅜
100 C., C. & I.....31 | 100 do.....66¼
100 C. of N. J.....16⅜ | 100 do.....66⅜
100 Mich. Central.....55 | 100 O. & Miss.....s3. 6¼
300 do.....55¼ | 100 do.....b3. 6⅝
300 do.....55¼ | 200 Ohio & Miss. pf.....10⅜
100 do.....55¼ | 200 do.....10
100 do.....55⅜ | 100 Chi. & Alton.....86⅝
100 do.....55⅜ | 100 Del., L. & West.....48⅜
50 do.....55¾ | 200 do.....48¾
50 do.....55¾ | 200 do.....48¾
100 do.....55¾ | 200 do.....49
100 do.....55⅞ | 200 do.....49
200 do.....55⅞ | 200 do.....49¼
200 North-western.....30¾ | 400 do.....49¾
300 do.....30⅛ | 100 St. L., K. C. & N.....74¼
480 do.....31⅜ | 100 Mor. & Es.....74¼
100 do.....31⅜ | 62 do.....74
400 do.....31¼ | 100 Pt. Wayne.....b3. 90¾
100 do.....31¾

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29—P. M.

The dispatches published in the morning papers announcing that the State Savings Bank of Chicago had failed, and that the suspension of other savings institutions in that city was apprehended, generated a feeling of depression on the Stock Exchange, and started a free selling movement, the effect of which was quickly reflected in a decline in prices ranging from ⅛ to 2⅝ ₱ cent., the Western railroad shares naturally being the chief sufferers. About noon advices of a reassuring character were received from Chicago, announcing that the failure of the State Bank was an isolated transaction, and that the other banks expected to be able to meet all demands upon them. When this intelligence became known the feverishness which had characterized the early dealings was replaced by a very firm tone, and under brisk purchases an advance of ⅛ to 3¼ ₱ cent. was recorded. At the second board prices yielded slightly, but shortly before the close the market again developed strength, and with one or two exceptions the highest quotations of the day were current in the final dealings.

The total transactions reached 197,803 shares, which embraced 39,895 Lake Shore, 24,054 Michigan Central, 22,800 North-western, 17,200 St. Paul, 16,200 Western Union, 14,700 New-York Central, 12,700 Rock Island, 8,400 Ohio and Mississippi, 6,700 Wabash, 5,150 Pacific Mail, 2,700 Delaware and Hudson, 1,910 Morris and Essex, 1,700 Erie, 1,100 C., C. & I., and 1,025 Union Pacific.

Lake Shore declined from 62½ to 60¾, and advanced to 62⅞. Michigan Central fell off from 55⅛ to 53½, rose to 55¾, reacted to 54⅝, and finally sold up to 55⅞. North-western common opened at 30¼, rose to 31, declined to 29¼, and advanced to 31½. The preferred opened at 59½, advanced to 60, fell off to 58¼, and finally sold up to 60¾. St. Paul declined to 28 for the common and to 64 for the preferred, but subsequently advanced to 30¼ for the former and to 66¼ for the latter. Western Union fell off to 80¼, and rose to 82. New-York Central declined from 101¼ to 99⅝, recovered to 100½, fell off to 99⅜, and advanced at the close to 101¾. Rock Island fell off from 99¾ to 98½, rose to 99⅞, dropped to 98¾, and recovered to 99¾. Ohio and Mississippi fell off from 6¾ to 6¼, and rallied to 6⅝. Wabash declined from 11¼ to 10⅞, and rose to 12¼. Pacific Mail sold at 23¾@24¼. Delaware and Hudson declined to 47¾, and finally sold at 48½. Morris and Essex declined to 73½, and recovered to 74¼. C., C., C. and I. advanced from 30 to 31½. Erie fell off from 11½ to 10¾, and closed at 11¼. Union Pacific advanced from 68 to 71¼, and reacted to 69½. Harlem advanced to 142½. Illinois Central fell off to 62 and Fort Wayne to 90¾. Chicago and Alton sold at 86½@87 and Pittsburg at 81½@82. Express shares were weaker. American declined to 45.

Money was in good demand early in the day, and 4@5 ₱ cent was generally paid by call borrowers, but subsequently, under increased offerings, the rate dropped to 3 ₱ cent., while in exceptional instances loans were made at 2 ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper sold at 5 to 7 ₱ cent. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption were $700,000; Customs receipts, $500,000, and revenue receipts, $300,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅛ selling, ¼; Cincinnati quiet, buying 1-10, selling, par; Charleston steadier, 3-16@¼ premium; St. Louis, 50 discount; New-Orleans, commercial ¼, bank ⅛@⅜; Chicago dull, 80 discount.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities weak and lower. Consols sold at 95, against 95⅛@95⅜ at the close yesterday. United States bonds declined ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., and closed as follows: 4½s ₱ cents, 105½; 5s, of 1881, 107½; 1867s, 107, and 10-40s, 108. Erie fell off to 10⅞@11 for the common, the preferred being steady at 20. New-York Central declined ½ ₱ cent., to 99½, and Illinois Central 1 ₱ cent., to 62. New-Jersey Central fell off to 16½. To-morrow will be fortnightly settling day on the Stock Exchange. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills has advanced to 2⅜ ₱ cent. At Paris Rentes fell off to 105f. 95c., but later recovered to 106f. 2½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was firmer in tone, with a slightly higher range of rates for actual business, prime bankers' bills selling at $4 81¾@$4 82 for 60 days and at $4 84⅛@$4 85 for demand. The Bank of Montreal advanced their rates to $4 83 and $4 86, less ⅛, but the other drawers were asking only $4 82½ and $4 85½.

The Gold speculation opened weak at 104⅞, on the announcement that the Treasury will sell $1,000,000 on Saturday next. The firmness of exchange, however, in connection with the weakness of securities at London, imparted a firmer tone to the market, and in the afternoon the price advanced to 104⅝. The closing sales were at 104¼. On gold loans the rates were 1@1½ ₱ cent. for use, flat, and 1@2 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds exhibited weakness at the opening in sympathy with Gold, and prices declined ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent., but at the close the market was firm at a fractional recovery in some instances. In railroad mortgages the business footed up $273,000. The most important change was in C., C. and I. C. Firsts, which advanced nearly 3 ₱ cent., selling up to 35¼; do. Seconds rose to 10½. Ohio and Mississippi consolidated and do. Sinking Funds were 1 ₱ cent. higher, selling at 90. Toledo and Wabash Seconds advanced from 73 to 74¾, and do., St. Louis Division, were firm at 80. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles rose from 89 to 90, Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated from 29½ to 30, and Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated Sinking Funds from 89¼ to 89¾. Union Pacific Land Grants advanced to 104. Toledo and Wabash Firsts, ex coupon, declined to 93¼, do. consolidated convertibles to 50¼, New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts to 71, Chicago and North-western consolidated gold coupons to 91⅞, Ohio and Mississippi Seconds to 43, and Pacific of Missouri Firsts to 98¾. State Bonds were dull. Louisiana Consols sold at 78⅜.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1877.

Gold receipts	$631,755 63
Gold payments	270,923 20
Gold balance	83,611,791 90
Currency receipts	273,185 23
Currency payments	578,418 88
Currency balance	48,889,209 51
Customs	416,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 29.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	104¼	104¼
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coupon	108⅛	108⅜
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	108⅞	109
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	108¾	108⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon, Jan.	104	4
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, coupon	111	111⅛
U. S. 10-40s, registered	108¾	109
U. S. 10-40s, coupon	112⅛	112⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881, registered	108⅞	109⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon	108⅞	109⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 1st Jan.	108⅞	109⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 1st July	108⅞	109⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, registered, 1st Jan.	108⅞	109⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, registered, 1st July	108⅞	109⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, registered, 1st Feb.	108⅞	109⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, registered, 1st Aug.	108⅞	109⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, registered, 1st Mar.	108⅞	109⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, registered, 1st Sept.	108⅞	109⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, registered, 1st Apr.	108⅞	109⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, registered, 1st Oct.	108⅞	109⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, registered, 1st May	108⅞	109⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, registered, 1st Nov.	108⅞	109⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, registered, 1st June	108⅞	109⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, registered, 1st Dec.	108⅞	109⅛

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	104⅛	1:00 P. M.	104⅛
10:30 A. M.	104¼	1:30 P. M.	104¼
11:00 A. M.	104⅛	2:00 P. M.	104⅜
11:30 A. M.	104⅛	2:30 P. M.	104⅜
12:00 M.	104¼	3:00 P. M.	104⅛
12:30 P. M.	104¼		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency, 6s	122½	124
United States 6s, 1881, registered	110⅜	110⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	111⅜	111⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	106¼	106½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coupon	106½	106¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg.	108¼	108½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup.	108⅜	108½
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	111⅛	111½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	111	111½
United States 10-40s, registered	108¾	109
United States 10-40s, coupons	112⅛	112⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	108⅞	109⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	108⅞	109⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	108⅜	107
United States 4½s, 1907, registered	104⅛	104¼

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $44,000 for interest, $199,000 for called bonds, and $1,500 Silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$15,375,000
Gold balances	1,836,838
Currency balances	1,917,233

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$60,153,398
Currency balances	2,526,351
Gold exchanges	5,774,907
Gold balances	751,104

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	39	N. C. 6s, n. b., J. & J.	7
Alabama 5s, '86	39	N. C. 6s, n. b., A. & O.	7
Alabama 8s, '86	39	N. C. 6s, S. T. class 1	1
Alabama 8s, '88, 39	20	N. C. 6s, S. T. class 2	1
Alabama 8s, '92	20	N. C. 6s, S. T. class 3	1
Alabama 8s, '93	20	Rhode Island 6s	107
Ark. 6s, Funded	15	S. C. 6s	38
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S.	2	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	30
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	2	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	30
Georgia 7s, n. bds	107	S. C. 6s, P. Act '66,	30
Georgia 7s, indors'd	104	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J.	40
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	106⅛	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O.	40
Louisiana 6s	52	S. C. 7s, '88	35
Louisiana 6s, n. b.	52	S. C. Non-Fund 8s	1
La. 6s, n. b., Dist.	52	Tenn. 6s, old	43
Louisiana 6s, L. 8s	52	Tenn. 6s, new bds	43
Louisiana 7s, Con.	77⅝	Tenn. 6s, n. b. n. s.	43
Mich. 7s, 1890	115	Va. 6s, old	30
L. bs. due '82-90 in	106	Va. 6s, n. bs. '66	30
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17½	Va. 6s, n. bs. '67	30
N. C. C. 6s, A. & O.	17	Va. 6s, Con. bonds	78
N. C. 6s, R. R. J. & J.	67	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup.	64½
N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	66	Va. 6s, Con. 2d	40
N. C. R. R., c. off J. & J.	48	Va. 6s, Def. bond	5½
N. C. C. R. R. c. off A. & O.	48	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924	76¼
N. C. 6s, F. A. '66	8		

And the following for City bank shares:

America	131	Import's & Trad'rs	200
American Exchange	106½	Irving	120
Bk's & Brokers' As.	85	M'f'rs and Merch'ts.	82
Central National	100	Market	104
City	260	Mechanics' B'k'g As.	60
Commerce	125¾	Mercantile	90
Continental	115	Metropolitan	115
Corn Exchange	120	Metropolitan	128
Fourth National	97	North America	75
Fulton	145	Park	104
Gallatin National	112	Shoe & Leather	116
German American	88	Union	137½
Hanover	100		

Total sales.....107,803

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 29.—Closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	11½	Justice	11½
Belcher	5	Kentuck	5¾
Best & Belcher	17¼	Leopard	2¼
Bullion	7	Mexican	9½
Consolidated Virginia	32⅜	Northern Belle	17⅜
California	28¼	Overman	27
Dollar	34½	Ophir	17
Confidence	4¾	Raymond & Ely	15⅜
Caledonia	33	Silver Hill	5
Crown Point	3⅜	Savage	7¼
Exchequer	6⅝	Segregated Belcher	41
Gould & Curry	9	Sierra Nevada	4
Hale & Norcross	42½	Union Consolidated	5
Imperial	1	Yellow Jacket	10
Julia Consolidated	1¼	Eureka Consolidated	39¼

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

ROME, Aug. 29.—Luigi de Luca, one of the largest merchants of Rome, has failed for $400,000. The bankrupt has absconded with $250,000.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Times, in its financial article, commenting on yesterday's change in the bank rate, says: "Independently of the possible further withdrawals of gold by the German Government, she bank had to consider more what is likely to be the export of bullion to America in the future than what has actually been sent thither. The bills sent in for discount yesterday were probably negotiated in anticipation of the withdrawal of gold to-day for that quarter to meet grain shipments, and whether or not the outer market can maintain even its present terms for three months' bank bills, and thus support the bank in its endeavor to turn the exchanges in her favor, there is little doubt that the decision taken yesterday was wise. Reports from our own provincial districts tell us that heavy rain is general, and is causing considerable anxiety, while in the midland counties the gathering in of the harvest is seriously impeded. The Black Sea is practically closed, and we have, therefore, every reason to expect that we must not only take a very much larger quantity of grain from the United States than we have required in former years, but that we must pay a much higher price for it. This being the case, the bank has no other course open to it but to place itself in a strong defensive position in good time. If bad weather in this country continues the position can easily become serious for the Bank of England, for the export of gold in that case, looking at the comparatively small general imports of the United States from Europe, soon runs into many millions sterling.

London Council bills were allotted to-day at 3-16d. ₱ rupee advance.

Silver is quoted to-day at 54¼d. ₱ ounce.

LONDON, Aug. 29—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 11⅛; do., preferred, 20; Illinois Central, 62½. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 2⅜ ₱ cent., which is ⅛ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 for both money and the account.

4 P. M.—Consols, 95 for both money and the account; United States 4½s ₱ cent. bonds, 105; 1867s, 107; 10-40s, 108; New Fives, 107½; Erie Railway shares, 10⅞; Illinois Central, 62. Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Bentes, 106f. 2½c. for the account.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Exchange on London, 25f. 13½c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.—Pork dull; Eastern at 70s.; Western at 59s. Bacon steady; Cumberland Cut at 36s. 6d.; Short Rib at 38s. Long Clear at 35s. 6d.; Short Clear at 37s. Hams—Long Cut steady at 62s.; Shoulders steady at 33s. Beef—India Mess steady at 100s.; Extra Mess steady at 110s.; Prime Mess firmer at 96s. Lard—Prime Western steady at 43s. 9d. Tallow—Prime City firmer at 41s. Turpentine—Spirits firmer at 27s. Resin dull; Common at 5s. 9d.; Fine at 10s. Cheese—American choice firmer at 56s. Lard-oil steady at 46s. Flour—Extra State steady at 29s. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring at 12s.; No. 2 Spring at 11s. 6d.; Winter Southern at 12s. 2d.; Winter Western, none in the market. Corn—Mixed Soft steady at 27s. Cotton-seed-oil—Yellow American steady at 34s.

1:30 P. M.—Provisions—Bacon, 35s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 37s. for Short Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, August delivery, 6d.

3:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 1-16 for both money and the account. Erie Railway shares, 11.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 6,900 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 5 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures dull.

5:30 P. M.—Provisions—Bacon, 36s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 37s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles. Produce—Spirits of Petroleum, 7¾d. ₱ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Linseed Oil, 31s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 29—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. 3d. ₱ cwt. The market is flat.

Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 55s. 6d. 56s. ₱ quarter.

ANTWERP, Aug. 29.—Petroleum, 33¾f. for fine pale American.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1877.

Trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon was slow on a moderate run; quality generally from lean to coarse, with a large proportion of grass-fed Steers to hand; cold from fair to good; the markets closed weak. At Sixtieth-Street Yards prices were 8c.@12 ₱ lb., weights 5 to 8¾ cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from 8c.@12c. @ ₱ lb., weights 5 to 7¾ cwt. From 55 to 56 lb. has been allowed net; tops obtained 57 to 58 lb., net. Milch Cows not reported. Smooth quality Veals in demand at 7¼c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Coarse quality grass-fed Calves slow of sale at 3c.@4¼c. ₱ lb., also at $3 25@7 50 ₱ head. Sheep and Lambs very dull. Sheep sold at 4¼c.@5¾c. ₱ lb. mixed flocks at 5½c. ₱ lb.; Lambs at 5¼c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.; Bucks at 4c. ₱ lb. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed opened slow on advanced rates, being 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb., all American.

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SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 28 cars of horned Cattle, sales as follows: 61 Cherokee Steers, direct from the Plains, at 8c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 79 Cherokee Steers, direct from the Plains, 8¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 80 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 68 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 85 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 32 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., mixed; 79 fair Kentucky Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8¾ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Goff Brothers 75 good Kentucky Steers at 11¼c.@12c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 8 cwt. Cook & Pronson sold for self 21 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@ 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., with $1 on ₱ head on those sold at 11¾c. ₱ lb. H. J. Burchard sold for Rankin & Thompson 54 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., with $ head at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6 to 6¼ cwt.; 53 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb. with 50c. off ₱ head on 26 head, and 10¾c. ₱ lb. with $1 off ₱ head on 27 head, we

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42. —t

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA....WED., Sept. 5 ABYSSINIA, WED., Sept. 19
BOTHNIA....WED., Sept. 12 SCYTHIA....WED., Sept. 26

Steamers marked " do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28, currency. Drafts at low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Sept. 20

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 1
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 5

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., Sept. 1 ODER.....Sat., Sept. 15
DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 8 HERMANN....Sat., Sept. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 8
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Victoria...Sept. 1, 11 A. M. | Anchoria..Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
Devonia....Sept. 8, 4 A. M. | Bolivia....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Australia....Sept. 8, 4 A. M. | Utopia....Sept. 19, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, CHESEBRAH.....Wednesday, Sept. 5
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKE.....Wednesday, Sept. 19

FOR VERA-CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Touching at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Canada, Th., Aug. 30, 8 A. M. (Greece, Th., Sept. 6, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M. The Queen, Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M.
England, Sat., Sep. 8, 3 P. M. Spain, Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P. M.

Calm and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $28; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

WIELAND.....Aug. 30 SCHEVIA.....Sept. 13
GELLERT.....Sept. 6 BOSSING.....Sept. 20

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BRO.
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

LABOR, SAUNIER, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 9 A. M.
PEREIRE, DANRE.....Wednesday, Sept. 12, 8:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Aug. 30, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 1, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEO. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, TUESDAY, Sept. 4, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida Railroad.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, foot Canal-st.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Friday, Aug. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Wednesday, Sept. 5
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 12

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MOSES, Passport Agent, No. 81 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 0 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For Sky-River and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 5 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Tomes River, 9:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 28, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30, P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:20, and 10:30 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 8, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11:50 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for all points north and east.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at 4 Second Avenue Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 943 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of 9:00 A. M. boat from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:45, 9:02 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M. Sundays, from Brooklyn, at 4:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42, P. M.—7 P. M. to far Rockaway only.—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-st. Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 70 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and at 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL,

RIVER-ST.

Between 5th and 6th sts.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

French, German, and drawing taught in all the classes. Instruction given in the elements of natural history, of chemistry, and of physics, both by lectures and by text-books. Pupils fitted for college and for business.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Four free scholarships in the Stevens Institute of Technology open to the competition of the graduates of the Stevens High School.

TERMS REDUCED.

For first and second classes, $100 per annum; for third and fourth classes, $150 per annum. Tuition per term in proportion.

Fall term begins Sept. 3.

For circular or catalogues apply to the Principal.
Prof. EDWARD WALL.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,

STAMFORD, CONN.

Fortieth year begins Sept. 10. Emphatically a home school; situation unsurpassed; THOROUGH instruction and discipline; careful moral and Christian training. Number limited. Circulars sent on application.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,

NOS. 21 AND 23 WEST 32D-ST.

Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.

Autumn term begins Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Having added the adjoining building to St. John's, increased facilities for the several departments of the school are gained, and a large sunny room for a Kindergarten secured, which, under the care of an experienced teacher, will open Oct. 1.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

Fall session opens Sept. 19, 1877; entrance examinations Sept. 19, 20, and 21; catalogues, with full particulars, may be had of the undersigned; the department of music, drawing, and painting will be open hereafter as a school for special instruction in those arts. For circulars containing full information, apply to W. L. DEAN, Registrar, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

No. 79 West 52d-st., corner 6th-av., New-York. Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal. The fifty-eighth school year begins Sept. 17, 1877. Boys fitted for college or business. Preparatory department. Rates of tuition reasonable. Send for circular.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON and MISS AGNES L. JONES

will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

NO. 9 WEST 38TH-ST.

Miss ANNA C. BRACKETT & Miss I. M. ELIOT'S School for Girls from 6 to 21, will reopen Tuesday, Oct. 2; prepares for any college or university if desired. For circulars and full information apply as above.

A LADY HAVING MUCH EXPERIENCE IN teaching, would like to receive a few pupils into her home and school; good advantages; home care and comforts; moderate terms. Address PRIVATE SCHOOL, Lodi, Bergen County, N. J.

"A GUIDE TO GOOD SCHOOLS," FOR PARENTS—free, personally—mailed for stamp. SCHERMERHORN, No. Thirty-East Fourteenth.

MISS MARY E. GAYLORD WILL OPEN A School for boys at No. 100½ West 44th-st., Sept. 26. Address for circular until Sept. 10, Post Office Box No. 212, Catskill, N. Y.

READ INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Founded 1848. Address Prof. H. S. GREENE, at Jamestown, R. I., until Sept. 8.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and little girls, reopens Sept. 19. New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 19, 1877, at 56 Washington-st., Norwich, Conn.

MILITARY INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Limited to 25. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M.

FREEHOLD (N. J.) YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—Thirty-third year begins Sept. 5.

INSTRUCTION.

READING IN FIVE WEEKS, OR NO PAY.

Class now in session daily from 9:30 to 12—two and a half hours. Open to visitors.

Yearly class for boys, primary, 6 to 9 years, opens Sept. 17. Pupils from a distance waited on to and from school.

Yearly class for boys, junior, 10 to 14 years, opens Sept. 17.

"It is obvious on its face that it will yield results many fold ordinary methods."—Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., Rev. C. F. Deems, D.D., and others.

Send for circular, and see what is said by highest authority in United States. Also by parents—responsible parties—as to "3 years in 15 weeks" by methods "easy" and "delightful," or visit the school and see for yourself.

No. 709 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square.

A CLASS FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY.—A Designed to prepare boys thoroughly for the best colleges; number of pupils limited to 12.

Fall term begins September 26. For particulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, No. 713 6th-av., after Sept. 5.

REFERENCES—President Charles W. Eliot, Harvard College; President James McCosh, Princeton College; Henry M. Alexander, Esq., New-York City; William H. Nelson, Esq., New-York City; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., New-York City, and many others.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY.

For ladies, Leroy, Genesee County, N. Y., 434 year opens Sept. 13, 1877; full college curriculum; the school of music, adopting German and conservatory improvements, and the College of Fine Arts, under the direction of accomplished New-York artists, pursuing the best methods of the European schools of art, afford to pupils the best advantages. For catalogues address

E. E. I. STAUNTON, Vice-Chancellor.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

C. A. MILES, Principal,
WILL BE REOPENED SEPT. 10.

For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be found after Sept. 1, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCHOOL,

NO. 448 MADISON-AV.

Preparation for College, Scientific Schools, or Business.

Hours of session, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Hour for study only, (optional,) 8:30 to 9:30 A. M.
Term begins Tuesday, Sept. 25.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,

NO. 25 WEST 46TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

Reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 20. Circulars and references sent on application.

French spoken fluently in one year. (Kindergarten.)

Latin, drawing, painting, pastel, water-color, needlework, &c., included in the tuition.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select boarding-school for boys at Sing Sing-on Hudson, N. Y. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural science; classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and Elocution; a thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pottstown, Montgomery County, Penn.—The twenty-eighth annual session begins on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1877. Situated on Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 40 miles from Philadelphia. Limited in numbers. For catalogues, apply to GEORGE G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. DUREN, FORMERLY OF BROOKLYN Heights, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children in Somerville, N. J., Sept. 10; number of boarders limited to eight; they receive every care and instruction, physical, intellectual, moral; French is the language of the family. For circulars, references, &c., address as above.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Apply by note until Sept. 6, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., New-York. Fourteenth year begins Oct. 1, 1877. French the language of the school. College-course of four years. Careful training in primary and preparatory classes.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—24th year, opens Sept. 10. 20 instructors. 11 departments. College preparatory, English and business courses for gentlemen. For ladies, college course, with baccalaureate degree. Primary department. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, D.D., President.

READY FOR WORK.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, will reopen for the year on MONDAY, Sept. 3. The Principal will be in his office daily, during August from 9 A. M. to 4. P. M.

S. S. PACKARD.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA HAVING RE-moved her French and English boarding school for young ladies from Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, to Morristown, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19. Terms for board and tuition in English, French, and Latin, $360 per annum.

MOELLER INSTITUTE, NO. 336 WEST 29TH-ST.—German-American Day and Boarding School; prepares for business and college; connected with this institute is a Kindergarten and a Conservatory of Music.

F. W. MOELLER, Principal.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent masters, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for boys under 15, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 26 W. 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Increased accommodations and advantages secured to the preparatory department.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen Sept. 18; regular collegiate course; languages, music, and painting; terms moderate.

For circular address
Miss S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

RUTGERS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—One hundred and eighth year begins Sept. 12; sends 30 boys a year to college; prepares for college, scientific school, or business; 20 boarders. Rev. D. T. REILEY, Rector.

$200.—STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH Worcester, Mass., a select school for boys under 14, will reopen Sept. 17. Circulars and information can be obtained from GEO. J. WITHINGTON, No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

MRS. M. RODGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 46th-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

NO. 33 WEST 130TH-ST.

The MISSES JACOT will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. Circulars sent on application.

WILSON COLLEGE FOR LADIES, CHAMBERSBURG, PENN.

Address Rev. W. T. WYLIE, President.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S Family School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 19. careful elementary training. excellent facilities in languages and music.

MISS S. L. CHAPMAN, SUCCESSOR TO Miss Sarah Tate Mrs. P. Benedict, will reopen the English, French, and German boarding and day school, No. 7 East 42d-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

MURRAY-HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 109 West 34th-st.—An English and Classical School for boys, opens its 14th year, Sept. 17; terms reduced. JOSEPH D. HULL.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 10 boys under 14 years; opens Sept. 3; pleasant location; terms moderate. Send for circular.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND German Day and Boarding School, No. 822 Lexington-av., north-west corner of 53d-st. New term begins Sept. 19.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S BOARDING SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 11; preparation of boys for college a specialty; see the *Nation*, Aug. 9. For circulars address PRINCIPAL, at Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. Circulars address
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—THOROugh preparation given for college, scientific schools or business. For circulars apply to B. T. HARRINGTON, M. A., Throg's Neck, Westchester County, N. Y.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, CARMEL, N. Y.—A school for both sexes. Healthful, homelike, thorough. Rates reduced. Fall term Sept. 5. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—MISS S. O. HOFFMAN will reopen her school for young ladies and children, Sept. 19, 1877; a limited number of boarders received. For circulars, &c., address as above.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO The Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 1 6th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 24; thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, &c. Circulars at Putnam's book store, No. 182 5th-av.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School for boys, established in 1854, and pleasantly located on Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 10.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will open on the first Monday of September.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-School for Young ladies and misses, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19, 1877.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX AND MISS KEITH, French boarding and day school, with Kindergarten, 277 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 25.

$150 A YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION; EPISCopal Academy, Hadionfield, N. J.
Rev. T. M. REILLY, Rector.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Fall term begins Sept. 12. JARED REID, Jr., A. M.
J. VAUCHER, A. M.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Jamaica, Long Island, reopens Sept. 12; English, classics, French, and German; $325 yearly. E. VIENOT.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—Military Boarding School, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. S. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.—CADY, WILLSON, AND Wallworth's, south-west corner Union-square, reopens Sept. 3. Write for circulars.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL, NO. 112 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Boarding-school for boys. For catalogues apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Nos. 333 and 335 4TH-AV., between 24th and 25th sts.

114TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 17.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
{ R. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars at the school and at Putnam's.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR SAYS: "I TAKE great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy of Mr. Swithin C. Shortridge." This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia; $250 a school year for boarding, washing, gas, schooling books, &c. Payable quarterly. No extra charges. Open all Summer. Students admitted at any time. Special individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils. Term-instruction, two graduates of Yale College. For picture of building, gymnasium and circular

THE TEAMS AT CREEDMOOR.

REMARKABLE RIFLE SHOOTING.

SECOND DAY'S PRACTICE BY THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN TEAMS—DEPARTURE OF THE AMATEUR CLUB TEAM FOR CANADA—MAGNIFICENT SHOOTING BY GEN. DAKIN, OF THE AMERICAN TEAM.

The several long-range teams continued their practice at Creedmoor yesterday under as favorable conditions as on the previous day. The American, Amateur Club, and New-Orleans teams finished their shooting for the week, but the British team will shoot over the same range next Saturday. The weather was pleasant, but quite hot, and the wind was more unsteady and "faithail" in its movements. The teams occupied the same targets as on the previous day, but the British team changed the location of their several squads. Mr. Selph, of the New-Orleans team, started off with a brilliant record, making a clean score of 75 at 800 yards, and nine consecutive bull's-eyes at 900 yards. From this point, however, his shooting was not so good, and he closed with a total of 210. The aggregate score made by the American team was 1,617, only three points less than on Tuesday, while, by including the two reserves, Messrs. Hepburn and Lamb, and excluding Messrs. Jackson and Weber, an aggregate of 1,628 points were made by the eight. Gen. Dakin's score of 215 points was never before equaled at Creedmoor. The scores of the American team were as follows, the highest attainable number being 225 points:

GEN. T. S. DAKIN.

Yards.										Total.
800	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—71
900	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—72
1,000	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—72—215

MAJOR H. S. JEWELL.

800	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	3—69
900	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	5—69
1,000	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—66—204

L. L. HEPBURN.

800	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4—73
900	5	4	3	3	3	5	4	0	5	5—57
1,000	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	4	5—72—202

L. C. BRUCE.

800	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—69
900	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	3—68
1,000	4	5	3	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—67—202

FRANK HIDE.

800	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	4—71
900	5	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—67
1,000	0	5	5	5	4	4	2	5	4	5—64—202

S. T. LAMB, JR.

800	4	5	5	4	5	5	2	5	5	5—69
900	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	3	4	5—65
1,000	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	3	4	5—67—201

I. L. ALLEN.

800	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5—69
900	5	5	5	4	5	0	5	5	5	5—66
1,000	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	0	5	5—66—201

C. E. BLYDENBURGH.

800	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5—72
900	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—69
1,000	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	5	5—66—207

W. J. JACKSON.

800	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—71
900	3	3	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	5—67
1,000	4	3	5	4	5	0	5	3	5	5—58—196

L. WEBER.

800	0	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—67
900	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—73
1,000	5	3	4	5	3	3	5	4	5	3—54—196

Following are the scores of the British team, the aggregate score of the best eight being 1,572 points:

J. E. MILNES.

Yards.										Total.
800	5	5	5	5	3	2	5	4	5	5—72
900	4	5	5	5	4	3	4	5	4	5—69
1,000	5	5	4	3	4	5	4	3	5	5—67—203

A. R. HUMPHRY.

800	5	4	4	5	3	5	5	4	5	5—65
900	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—70
1,000	4	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4—65—200

WILLIAM RIGBY.

800	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—69
900	5	3	3	4	4	5	2	5	4	5—62
1,000	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	3	5	5—68—199

LIEUT. GEORGE FENTON.

800	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—69
900	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	4—63
1,000	3	5	3	4	5	3	5	3	4	3	5—65—197

SERGT. N. FERGUSON.

800	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—69
900	3	5	5	2	5	5	3	5	5	5—68
1,000	4	4	2	2	3	4	5	5	4	5—59—197

SIR HENRY HALFORD.

800	5	3	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—70
900	3	5	2	4	5	5	3	5	5	4—68
1,000	2	5	0	3	4	5	5	4	5	4—63—196

W. H. GILDER.

800	3	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	4	5—68
900	4	5	3	5	4	5	3	4	5	5—66
1,000	5	3	2	3	3	5	3	4	5	5	2—57—191

LIEUT.-COL. FENTON.

800	5	4	2	5	5	4	5	3	4	4—64
900	5	3	3	5	3	3	5	4	5	5—62
1,000	3	3	2	5	5	4	5	3	5	5	4—63—189

A. N. FRAZER.

800	3	5	5	5	3	5	5	3	2	5—66
900	2	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5—62
1,000	5	5	5	3	3	4	4	3	5	4—63—189

R. K. GREENHILL.

800	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	2	5	3—66
900	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	3	3	4—62
1,000	2	5	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	4—60—188

F. T. PIGGOTT.

800	5	5	4	4	2	5	4	5	4	5—65
900	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	4	5—69
1,000	2	3	5	4	5	3	0	3	5	4—54—188

H. S. W. EVANS.

800	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—69
900	3	5	4	5	3	3	5	5	3	4—60
1,000	5	3	5	3	4	4	5	5	3	2—54—183

Mr. Peterkin retired after firing four shots at 900 yards, his score at 800 yards being 57 points. The New-Orleans team scores were as follows:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Dudley Selph	65	71	64	210
Major W. Arms	69	69	62	205
J. R. Renaud	69	67	64	200
Col. J. Glynn, Jr	70	63	57	190
R. G. Eyrich	68	58	57	181
E. T. Manning	65	65	55	185

The Amateur Rifle Club continued the work of selecting its team to go to Canada, and at the end of the day's practice decided to go to-day, at 8:30 P. M., with the following team: Lieut.-Col. E. H. Sanford, Captain; L. Geiger, W. Gunn, R. Rathbone, J. P. Waters, W. M. Farrow, L. L. Hepburn, and Major Henry Fulton. Mr. R. H. Keene has been appointed Adjutant, and Col. Gildersleeve will go to act as "coach." The scores of the club yesterday are appended:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
W. M. Farrow	71	66	62	199
L. Geiger	72	62	64	198
R. Rathbone	65	68	61	194
J. P. Waters	69	61	63	193
Wallace Gunn	69	56	65	190
R. H. Keene	69	61	57	187
Lieut.-Col. E. H. Sanford	63	58	53	174

The British rifle team will go to Bridgeport, Conn., to-day, the trip being presumably one of their own organization, as the committee of seven had nothing officially to do with it. To-morrow they will be the guests of the West Side Gun Club, at Elm Park, where a glass-ball shooting match will take place.

Mr. Scherpichorst has received a copy of a letter from Mr. Horatio Ross, patron of the National Rifle Club of Scotland, to Mr. Renton, Secretary of that club, in which he deprecates the action of the council of the Scottish Rifle Club in "venturing to express a doubt as to Sir Henry Halford and the British rifle team acting impartially to the riflemen of Scotland in the event of their being successful in their match with the Americans." He further says that he disapproves of the letter so much that he can no longer permit his name "to appear in the list of members of the club."

RIFLE-SHOOTING AT GREENWICH, CONN.

The Irish-American Rifle Club of this City contested a match with the Irish-American Rifle Club of Greenwich, Conn., at the range of the latter, yesterday. The clubs were represented by teams of six men, who fired 10 shots and two sighting shots at 200 yards distance. The range was a primitive one, being simply a single target, erected in an open field, and as the target was much lower than the firing point, the New-Yorkers were at considerable disadvantage. The latter won the match and a silver cup valued at $25 by 18 points. The scores were as follows:

NEW-YORK.		GREENWICH.	
Clarke	39	Boles	42
Ward	37	June	36
Cavanagh	33	Powers	33
Irwin	33	Tist	29
Duffy	32	Barton	27
Kneeland	26	Rich	15
Total	200	Total	182

At the close of the contest the New-York team was entertained at dinner by the Greenwich Club.

A CUSTOM-HOUSE ABUSE STOPPED.

Collector Arthur has issued an order that hereafter only proper bills of lading, made out by the agent of the consignee abroad or the master of the transporting vessel, shall be recognized in the Custom-house in releasing goods. A practice has grown up among the officials of the steam-ship lines of giving importers who claimed to have lost or not received their original bills of lading other bills countersigned "For Custom-house use only." These have heretofore been accepted at the Custom-house because they facilitated business, and in nine cases out of ten the representations of the importer were genuine, but recently several cases have been discovered where, after the goods had been delivered on the steam-ship bills, a banker has turned up with an original bill sent him as security for advances. If the original bills are really lost, satisfactory substitutes may be obtained from the masters of the vessels in which the goods are carried, and as these remain in port from five to nine days before sailing again, the Collector thinks that ample time in which to remedy the loss. A delegation of steam-ship men representing the principal companies called on Gen. Arthur yesterday afternoon, and thanked him for his action in the matter. They said that they always disliked giving out duplicate bills of lading, as it involved them in a certain amount of responsibility for any loss that might be incurred.

LIFE INSURANCE TROUBLES.

THE REPLY OF MR. SHEPPARD HOMANS TO THE COMPLAINT OF THE RECEIVER OF THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE COMPANY.

The complaint in the suit of Henry B. Pierson, Receiver of the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, against Sheppard Homans and others of the Universal Life, was published in full in THE TIMES of July 18. The answer of Mr. Homans has been put in by his attorneys, and the following abstract of it will be recognized as embodying in legal phraseology nearly the same statements which were made by Mr. Homans to a TIMES reporter on the date the complaint was published. Mr. Homans, in his reply, "expressly denies that he has been within the past 10 years connected with the said Universal Company as an employe, officer, agent, Director, stockholder, or in any official capacity whatever; nor has he during the period embraced in said complaint, or for any transaction therein alleged, received or agreed to receive any compensation, salary, commission, alleged 'spoils,' 'gains,' 'profits,' or any money, directly or indirectly, from said Universal Company, or from any of its officers, or from any one in its behalf."

He says further that he has been for the past 21 years a professional actuary of life insurance, during which period he has been employed by not less than 30 companies. That long prior to the transactions referred to in said complaint, to wit, about May, 1872, he was employed as a consulting actuary at a stated annual salary by the said Guardian Company, among others, and as such advised said company whenever required on all matters within his professional department. That his said stated salary was neither increased nor diminished during his connection with the said company, and that he received no other compensation, bonus, profit, reward, or commission during said period, or subsequently, from said company, or from any source whatsoever in its behalf. That after he was employed as consulting actuary by said Guardian Company it was ascertained that the sworn statements regarding its financial condition, as made by its former officers to the Insurance Department, were incorrect, and that a large amount of worthless premium notes on policies, which had ceased to be in force, had for several years been reported as good assets. The technical reserve, as required by the laws of the State of New-York, was in consequence largely impaired, and this deficiency in the technical reserve of the said Guardian Company was promptly reported by the officers to the Insurance Department. That the defendant, Furber, acting, as this defendant was informed and believes, in behalf of the said Universal Company, offered to assume the liabilities of the said Guardian Company in consideration of the transfer of its assets, and in connection therewith offered to make good temporarily the technical deficiency in the reserve of the said Guardian Company, and thus enable it to meet the requirements of the Insurance Department. This defendant had no knowledge or information of any personal benefit to be derived, or expected to be derived, therefrom by said Furber, or by any other person. This defendant further submits that the said Guardian Company and the plaintiff are estopped from any claim upon this defendant arising out of the transactions of the said Guardian Company by which it and its policyholders were benefited or sought to be benefited, and he alleges and respectfully submits to the court that neither the deficiency in the technical reserves of said Guardian Company, nor any disaster which has since befallen its policy-holders, can justly be attributed to any act or advice of this defendant."

BASE-BALL.

A DRAW GAME BETWEEN THE INDIANAPOLIS AND THE HARTFORD NINES.

The Indianapolis nine made their first appearance in this vicinity in a game with the Brooklyn Hartford Club, on the Union Grounds, yesterday. Thus far, although they have beaten every league nine in the country, they have been unable to score a single victory over the Brooklynites. The games between these clubs have always been stubbornly contested, and yesterday's was no exception to the rule. The Hartfords were greatly weakened by the absence of Holdsworth and Ferguson, the latter of whom was on the ground, but too ill to take part. The visitors were out in full strength, and presented a pretty appearance in their neat uniforms of white and blue. Play was called at 4 P. M. by Mr. Mathews, of the Mutual Club, with the home nine at the bat. The game opened favorably for the Hartfords, who took the lead in the first inning by 1 to 0. After this inning no more runs were scored until the fourth, the fielding being of the sharpest kind. In the fourth inning the visitors scored one on Start's "muff" assisted by Flint's two baser and Carey's "pass," thus bringing up their score even with the Hartfords. In the latter half of the fifth inning, after the Indianapolis Club had scored two runs, and having but two men out, play was stopped by the rain. After waiting for the usual 30 minutes for the rain to pass over, the umpire decided the game a draw. The visitors made a favorable impression on those present, their gentlemanly deportment while on the field being much commented upon. The following is a score of the game as far as played:

HARTFORD.	R.	B.	PO.	A.	E.	INDIANAPOLIS.	R.	B.	PO.	A.	E.
Burdock, 3d b.	0	0	0	1	2	Quest, 2d b.	1	2	1	2	0
Habr'ge, 2d b.	1	1	1	2	0	Mack, s. s.	0	0	0	1	0
Start, 1st b.	0	2	5	0	1	Houts, 1st b.	0	1	4	0	1
Carey, r. f.	0	1	1	0	1	Nolan, p.	0	1	0	2	0
York, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Flint, c.	1	1	7	1	0
Cassidy, c. f.	0	1	0	0	0	Warnow, 3d b.	0	0	1	1	1
Taylor, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Cuthbert, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Larkin, p.	0	0	0	1	0	McSorley, c. f.	0	0	2	1	0
Allison, c.	0	0	5	1	0	Rocap, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	1	4	14	5	4	Total.	3	6	15	4	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Hartford	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Indianapolis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2—3

Umpire—Mathews, of the Mutual Club.
Time of game—1 hour and 10 minutes.
First base by errors—Hartford, 2; Indianapolis, 3.
Runs earned—Indianapolis, 0; Hartford, 0.

THE CHARGES AGAINST CITY MARSHALS.

Chief Clerk Hardy, of the Mayor's office, yesterday began an investigation of the charges made by Patrick M. Parke, of No. 75 Orchard-street, against City Marshals Frank O'Donnell and Henry Singer, published in yesterday's TIMES. The examination was a prolonged one, the time being chiefly occupied in taking the testimony of the complainant and his counsel, Mr. Frank Trautman, in reference to the payment of $20 to Singer, on the latter's making a promise to suspend his levy on the stock of Christopher Murray, of No. 7 Canal-street. Some new facts were revealed by Mr. Trautman, who testified that after Singer had accepted the money and had left the premises, admonishing the complainant and his friends to keep the matter quiet, he [Trautman] met him next day or the day after, when he said that the execution had been taken from him to give to the Marshal, and added that if Trautman would give him two days' time he would return him the $20. The witness told Singer that Parke was very much offended, and was likely to cause him [Singer] trouble. Singer then asked Trautman to do all he could for him, and get the matter put off for two days, and at that time, if he could get the money, he would come to his office and give it to him. Trautman then told him he had since learned that he was not a Marshal, and asked him why he had shown him his badge when he came to him with the execution. Singer replied that it was only an old badge that he had. Trautman met Singer again as a friend's office, when he promised to pay the $20 that afternoon, which, as far as Trautman could recollect, was Wednesday, the 22d inst. Trautman further testified that he was positive that O'Donnell was present during the whole of the conversation with Singer and himself in Parke's saloon; he did not, however, take part in the conversation, or speak a word during the negotiations. He believed that Singer was a Marshal at the time he gave him the money, which, he testified, was paid for no purpose whatever. At the conclusion of Trautman's testimony, the further hearing was adjourned until Monday next, at 10 o'clock.

THE GARBAGE WAR.

The Police Commissioners of Brooklyn yesterday came to the conclusion that they had no right to comply with the request of Shore Inspector Ferguson, and furnish him with a force of policemen to proceed down the bay and arrest the New-York garbage men who persist in dumping their filthy freights in the water on an ebb tide, for the reason that the offense was committed beyond the limits of the city, and therefore outside their jurisdiction. It is said that the proper place for Mr. Ferguson to apply is to the Sheriff of Kings County, and that if he applies there he will get all the men he wants. It is also said that the Supervisors' committee are in favor of granting Mr. Ferguson's requisition for a raid on the offending garbage men. District Attorney Britton said yesterday that if he could get evidence that these men were violating the order of the court he would get an attachment at once, and arrest the Police Commissioners of New-York. Shore Inspector Ferguson felt very indignant because the Police Commissioners refused to grant his request, but said that he should not apply to the Sheriff, because he had no authority by law to do so, and no means of paying such men if he got them. He declared, however, that he should certainly not stop where he was, but just what he should do he was not prepared to say.

A PATERSON POLICEMAN BEATEN.

Officer Arensmen, of the Paterson Police force, was badly beaten on Tuesday night, while attempting to arrest a drunken man named Cunningham. The officer was conversing with a friend when Cunningham came up and began to abuse him. The officer ordered him away, but he refused to go. The officer then pushed him away and he fell to the ground. On regaining his feet he approached the officer and struck him a powerful blow in the face. The officer then caught hold of him, and was taking him to the Police station, when a man named Fitzgerald and a woman named King came up and rescued the prisoner. Fitzgerald struck the officer and, knocking him down, kicked him in the face and body until he was unconscious. Word was sent to the Police station, and in a few minutes the Captain and several officers were on the spot, but the men had fled. Arensmen was carried to his home and a physician sent for, who pronounced his injuries to be of a very serious nature. Fitzgerald was arrested and placed under $500 bail. Cunningham has fled the city.

STILL AFTER THE FORGERS.

WESTON ARRESTED AND IMPRISONED

PROCEEDINGS AT THE TOMBS POLICE COURT—COL. FELLOWS DENOUNCES PRIVATE IMPRISONMENT IN FIRST-CLASS HOTELS—WESTON SURRENDERED BY HIS BONDSMEN AND SENT TO THE HOUSE OF DETENTION.

Another unexpected piece of work on the part of the mysterious persons who are said to lurk behind the scenes in the New-York Life Insurance forgery case was brought to the surface yesterday in the rearrest of Ely B. Weston, who was released under $2,000 bonds on Tuesday to appear in court to testify against Geasner, the alleged forger. While Mr. Weston was standing on the steps of the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday morning, he was arrested by Officer Thomas Ferris, who said that a telegram had been received at Police Head-quarters from the Chief of Police of Chicago, asking the New-York Police to hold him to answer a charge of forgery on the Third National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Weston accompanied the officer to the Police Central Office, and was detained there till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Meanwhile, the prisoner's counsel forseeing that Weston would probably again be imprisoned to await the arrival of officers from Chicago, went to the Central Office with the necessary blanks. There the prisoner signed an application for a writ of habeas corpus, and early in the afternoon Lawyer Oliver's clerk obtained the desired writ from Judge Van Brunt, ordering the production of Weston's body in court at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

At a little before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Weston was taken to the Tombs Police Court. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mr. Ross Lewis, of Rochester; Dr. Burras, his bondsman, and Counselor James Oliver. Col. John R. Fellows soon joined the party in one of the inner rooms, and before 4 o'clock the prisoner was called up to the bar. Officer Thomas Ferris, who still had Weston in charge, was first put upon the stand. He produced the following telegram from the Chief of Police of Chicago:

"Hold E. B. Weston for forgery on Third National Bank of Chicago. Will forward requisition as soon as possible."

The telegram was dated Chicago, Aug. 26, (Sunday,) 4:30 P. M., and the office marks showed that it had been delivered in this City at 6 P. M. on the same day. As soon as Officer Ferris had read Col. Fellows asked why the process had not been served before, as it had been in the hands of the Police for nearly three days. Justice Duffy replied that the prisoner had been in the hands of the New-York authorities until yesterday; but that as soon as he was at liberty, probably, the Police deemed it unsafe to delay longer. Col. Fellows then, in a brief address to the court, inveighed severely against what he termed the outrage that had been committed against his client. He had been kidnapped in Chicago, he said, without semblance of law. When he passed through Rochester on his way to this City he desired to confer with his friends, and arrange for bail and defense, but his request was denied. When he reached this City, Col. Fellows continued, where he has relatives and friends, he was illegally imprisoned in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and was denied the right of seeing friends or counsel. Besides, more than ample time had elapsed for the necessary papers to reach this City since the telegram was sent, if, indeed, the telegram was what it purported to be, and really came from the Chief of the Chicago Police, of which there was no evidence. "They want him back in Chicago," he concluded "so that he cannot appear here as a witness. We are willing to give any bail." Officer Ferris then made affidavit that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the telegram was a genuine one, and that the prisoner, Weston, was the man therein described. Col. Fellows objected to the prisoner being held on the officer's affidavit, saying that an act of Congress provided that no person should be held on a requisition from another State unless proper affidavits had been made charging the prisoner with the commission of some crime. Justice Duffy replied that he would hold Weston for a reasonable time to await the arrival of the papers, and Col. Fellows retorted that a higher court could reverse that decision. Justice Duffy, however, said he could not take bail in this case, but Counselor Oliver cited a similar case in which the Justice had accepted bail. Col. Fellows again took occasion to denounce the treatment of his client and the other prisoners who had been smuggled into first-class hotels, and kept away from their friends and advisers. "This case," he said, "has been a mere pique à burlesque on justice as this community has ever seen. Private imprisonment is a thing unknown to our laws. These men were held in solitary hotel confinement, that they might be subjected to a squeezing process, and forced to disclose what they are supposed to know about this case."

Justice Duffy replied that Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham had called upon him, and requested him to accompany him to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel to grant a warrant in a case that it was necessary, for the public good, to keep from the public; that he had gone to the hotel and seen the prisoners, but that there was not sufficient evidence in that case to be justified to grant the warrant. He added that he would commit Weston for 36 hours on a charge of being a fugitive from justice; but that, should the papers arrive from Chicago within that time, he would give the prisoner a hearing immediately. Or he would accept $5,000 bail.

"Very good," replied Col. Fellows; "he offers bail now, and we would like to have the sureties examined at once. They are Mr. Ross Lewis, of Rochester, and Mr. Purcell, of the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York." Mr. Ross Lewis said that he owned a house and lot at No. 25 South Clinton-street, Rochester, worth $25,000, on which there was a mortgage of $2,800. Mr. Purcell said that he owned no real estate in this City. Justice Duffy said that the Rochester bail looked very good, but it was so far away that he had better remand Weston for 24 hours, which he did.

As the officer was stepping outside the rail to take charge of his prisoner, Col. Fellows served upon him the writ of habeas corpus that had previously been procured, commanding the production of Weston's body before Judge Van Brunt, at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The officer was again about to start, when Dr. Burras, Weston's bondsman, took the stand and announced that he desired to surrender the prisoner, and have his bond canceled.

"Then," said Justice Duffy, "he is again in the custody of this court, and is remanded back to the House of Detention."

The prisoner asked that he might have more comfortable quarters than the House of Detention, and be allowed to walk in the corridors, and Justice Duffy instructed the officer to tell the Keeper of the House of Detention that the court desired the prisoner to have a good room. Justice Duffy announced that since the surrendering of the prisoner by his bondsman, he took no further cognizance of the Chicago telegram, as present, and that the prisoner was remanded to the care of the Superintendent of Police, and sent to the House of Detention as a witness.

Much surprise was expressed when Dr. Burras asked that his bail bond might be canceled, for it was known that Weston's friends had deposited a certified check for $2,000 with him, to secure him against loss. But it was done with the prisoner's knowledge and concurrence, for, by being thrown again into the hands of the New-York authorities, and again being sent to the House of Detention, he was secured from being returned to Illinois on a requisition from that State—at least until he had had sufficient time to prepare a defense, should the charge be pressed against him. When Dr. Burras accepted security before giving bail for Weston, on Tuesday, his bonds became thereby unavailable, so the lawyers say, under a law that covers this point.

A well-known criminal lawyer said yesterday that two years ago he defended Sprague in the United States District Court, where the latter was on trial for forgery. Being acquitted on this charge, he was soon afterward tried on a charge of counterfeiting the revenue stamp on a check; but, the evidence being insufficient, he was acquitted on this also. He is expected to make his first public appearance in the $64,000 forgery case, in the Tombs, this morning.

Weston is to be before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, at 10:30 o'clock this morning, on the writ of habeas corpus. Gessner is to be in the Tombs Police Court for examination at 11 o'clock. C. Bainbridge Smith, Esq., and John Graham, Esq., have been added to his counsel.

THE UNITED STATES WAR-SHIP PLYMOUTH.

The United States steamer Plymouth, 14 guns, which arrived here on Monday morning from Norfolk, Va., is anchored near the Battery, where she will probably remain several weeks to give liberty to her crew. It is nearly a year since the Plymouth visited this port, and during that time she has been cruising in the Gulf of Mexico and up the Delaware, Mississippi, and Potomac Rivers as far as she could conveniently get. Her passage through the Eads jetties was celebrated with great éclat, being the first man-of-war to accomplish it, and her reception at New-Orleans, and later at Baton Rouge, Donaldsonville, Bayou Sara, Natchez, Grand Gulf, and Vicksburg, was distinguished by enthusiastic hospitality. Capt. Barrett has been earnestly invited by many of the residents of the great Mississippi Valley to make a second visit to them, and ascend to St. Louis, and up the Ohio to Louisville, and, if the consent of the President and Secretary of the Navy be obtained, the experiment will be tried during the coming Winter. The Plymouth is singularly adapted to this duty, being of light draft, compared with her displacement, which is 2,400 tons. There have been several changes in her officers since she was here last. The following is a correct list: Captain, Edward Barrett; Lieutenant-Commander, F. A. Cook; Lieutenants, C. H. Stockton and C. E. Judd; Masters, S. L. Graham and Boynton Leach; Ensign, S. B. W. Diehl; Surgeon, Somerset Robinson; Chief Engineer, Robert L. Harris; Paymaster, F. H. Arms; First Lieutenant, Henry C. Cochrane, United States Marine Corps; Assistant Engineers, H. Herwig and H. E. Frick; Assistant Surgeon, A. C. Hoffinger; Midshipmen, F. M. Potts, A. W. Rollins, S. B. Mallory, and S. Jenkins; Captain's Clerk, G. J. Marbury; Pay Clerk, Theo. W. Arms; Boatswain, William Manning; Gunner, Moses A. Lanz; Carpenter, Charles F. Humphreys; Sail-maker, Samuel H. Boatwell.

THE DEATH OF CORA YOUNG.

The body of Cora Young, who died under suspicious circumstances in Bellevue Hospital last Sunday, was buried yesterday in Potter's Field. After the cover had been nailed on the coffin, a elderly woman, heavily veiled, entered the Morgue and asked to see the body. Her request was granted, and she kissed the corpse, and prayed beside it in a foreign language, which the Morgue keeper did not understand. She did not accompany the coffin to its burial-place, and no clue has has been obtained to her identity. Cora Young's mother lives in Haverstraw, N. Y., and the Police claim to know the man who was instrumental in causing her death.

THE VETERANS OF NEW-JERSEY.

THIRD ANNUAL REUNION OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—ADDRESSES BY GEN. KILPATRICK, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ROBINSON, AND OTHERS.

The third annual reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic of New-Jersey took place in Jersey City yesterday. At 10 o'clock in the morning the following named posts assembled on Exchange-place: Van Houten Post, No. 3; Henry Wilson Post, No. 13; Zabriskie Post, No. 38; Ellsworth Post, No. 14; George H. Thomas Post, No. 39; Wadsworth Post, No. 19—all of Hudson County; and a regiment of veterans, 120 strong, organized by Col. John F. Jenne; Hexamer Post, No. 33; Lincoln Post, No. 7, and Kearney Post, No. 5, of Essex County; Farragut Post, No. 28; Butler Post, No. 35, and Meade Post, No. 7, of Passaic County; Dahlgren Post, No. 25, of Elizabeth; T. M. K. Lee, Jr., Post, No. 5, of Camden; Bayard Post, No. 8, of Trenton, and Coltes Post, No. 32, and Riker Post, No. 62, of Trenton. They formed in lines on Exchange-place, passing in review before a distinguished party of citizens, who had gathered on the bank steps. Among them were Mayors Seidler, of Jersey City, and Yates, of Newark, Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, Gen. Robinson, Commander-in-Chief of the National Grand Army of the Republic; Quartermaster-General Ward, of Newark, Adjt.-Gens. Squire, of New-York, and Sullivan, of New-Jersey; Col. Farley, Adjutant-General of the National Grand Army of the Republic, and a number of others. Mayor Seidler delivered a very neat address of welcome, extending to the comrades the hospitalities of the city, and Gen. Kilpatrick having in the meanwhile made a little speech, Department Commander Muller thanked the Mayor on behalf of the posts for his welcome. The command to "forward" was soon heard all along the line, and in a few moments the veterans had taken up their line of march for Bellevue Park, where they were invoucked. The marchers sat down to an elegant repast in the hotel on the premises, while the soldiery were fed on the Army rations of coffee, bean soup, and hard tack, on the tables scattered about on the grounds. After dinner, many of the distinguished soldiers who had accompanied the procession were conducted to a platform in the pavilion, and an hour was devoted to the making of speeches. A number of letters were read from invited guests expressing their regrets that they could not attend. Among the letters

The New-York Times.

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THE ROCK ISLAND DISASTER.

OTHER PARTICULARS OF THE WRECK.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED — SCENES AT THE FALLEN CULVERT AFTER THE DISASTER—SUFFERINGS OF THE INJURED — THE DEATHS PROBABLY OVER TWENTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 30.—No attempt has yet been made to repair the break in the Rock Island Railroad at the scene of the recent accident, every effort thus far being directed to the removal of the débris for the discovery of more bodies of victims. All the wreck has been removed, and the water has all passed away, but no bodies have been discovered to-day. The killed number 17, and the wounded 35. George Love, son of Judge Love, of this city, D. T. Collender, of this city, and Mrs. William Crow reported missing last night, and supposed to have been killed, were heard from to-day, each having missed the connection with the ill-fated train. The dead have been carefully placed in caskets for removal to their friends as fast as they can be ascertained to-night. The bodies of George Rockwell and John Brazee were sent to Rochester, N. Y.; that of Charles Thompson to Middletown, Conn.; those of F. B. Becker to Providence, R. I., and George B. Berry to Schenectady, N. Y. The wounded are very carefully cared for, and are rapidly recovering. Every train carries away some, and all, with two or three exceptions, will leave in a few days. L. B. Spencer, of Lothrop, Iowa, and W. P. Caldwell are seriously, and it is feared, fatally injured. Conductor Partridge, reported fatally hurt, is doing well. The train was shattered to splinters, and the wonder is that out of such a wreck there should have been so few killed. The Coroner begins the legal investigation to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 30.—Up to 6 o'clock last evening 17 dead bodies had been taken from the wreck of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad train—14 men, two women, and one child. Among those reported as wounded, F. B. BAKER, one of Barnum's Company, has since died, making 18 dead, as far as known.

THE DEAD.

The following is a full list of the dead, as far as ascertained:

MRS. EMILY BABCOCK, of Andalusia, Ill.

JOHN K. BOLT and daughter, of Boonsboro', Iowa.

Mrs. WILLIAM CROW, of Des Moines.

WILLIAM RAKESTRAW, engineer of the train.

—— STUART, of Iowa.

M. COHEN, commercial traveler, of Peoria, Ill.

JABEZ E. PRINCE, of Cincinnati.

D. A. BRONSON, of Cincinnati.

WILLIAM GUNNING, newsboy, of Des Moines.

The following were in Barnum's car,

GREEN BERRY.

GEORGE ROCKWELL.

JOHN PURCELL.

JOHN BRUCE.

CHARLES THOMPSON.

A. MACK.

Two more bodies are known to be in the wreck—one of Barnum's men, and a little girl, a daughter of Mrs. Crow, one of the women killed. It is thought by many that there are still other bodies in the bottom of the wreck, or floated down the stream, but the total of the death-roll will not exceed 20.

THE WOUNDED.

The wounded are:

H. JENNINGS, of Rochester, N. Y., one of Barnum's men, slightly.

A. J. PARTRIDGE, conductor, of Des Moines, badly.

BENJAMIN H. TRUCKS, fireman, badly.

Col. C. W. LOWRIE, of Boonsboro, Iowa, not dangerously.

Mrs. LOWRIE, wife of the preceding, seriously.

Mrs. BOLT, wife of J. K. Bolt, very seriously. (The husband and daughter of Mrs. Bolt are dead.)

EDWARD DUNN, of Rochester, N. Y., badly burned.

JAMES BAKER, New-York City, feet and hands burned and collar-bone broken.

WILLIAM S. CLAYTON, of Grand Rapids, Mich., injured very severely. (Dunn, Baker, and Clayton are of Barnum's company.)

J. L. GRAHAM, of Bloomfield township, Polk County, Iowa, badly cut.

J. S. FERGUSON, of Andalusia, Ill., badly bruised.

Mrs. D. A. STEBBINS, of Panther Creek, Dallas County, Iowa, arm broken, head and legs badly bruised.

W. P. CALDWELL, of Alvin, Ill., badly cut.

THEODORE KRAFT, of Kankakee, Ill., slight cut on the back and hand injured.

ELMER GURKENDELL, of Canton, Ill., badly injured.

Mrs. ELLEN MCCRILL, Keithsburg, Ill., slightly hurt.

ALBERT F. WEST, Sandbank, Oswego County, N. Y., bruised.

W. HUME, Des Moines, badly bruised.

L. B. SPENCER, Lathrop, Iowa, badly bruised.

DAVID MORGAN, New-Sharon, Iowa, nose broken and face scratched.

JACOB SPRING, Athens, Ohio, badly bruised in both hips and back.

DENNIS SHANNON, Ohio, badly bruised in breast and right leg.

MORRIS HARRINGTON, Muscatine, Iowa, badly cut in the back.

LOUIS HARRINGTON, son of above, cut slightly.

CHARLES BROWNING, badly scalded in the breast.

Miss MARY HUFF, Norwalk, Iowa, severely injured.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Tiskilwa, Ill., cut badly.

Mrs. DUNCAN CAMPBELL, severely injured.

NORA CAMPBELL, daughter of above, severely bruised.

C. C. COLVIN, Rose, Wayne County, N. Y., internal injuries.

Dr. N. S. GUIBERSON, Philadelphia, Penn., nervous shock.

S. HOLTZ, Iowa City, Iowa, severely.

Mrs. D. D. OSBORN, Avoca, Iowa, slightly.

Mrs. J. S. JONES, Prophetstown, Ill., slightly.

Mrs. C. FOLLET, Moline, Ill., slightly.

Mrs. J. L. GRAHAM, Bloomfield, slightly.

E. H. H. JONES, Des Moines, badly hurt.

GEORGE W. SPURLOCK, Competine, Wapello County, Iowa, cut slightly.

The bridge was over what is known as Little Four-mile Creek, nine miles east of Des Moines. It is a little stream, generally quiet, and never before known to be as high as it was made by the unprecedented rain-fall of yesterday morning and the night before. The bridge rested on a stone arch, 12 feet in the clear, with walls 5 feet thick. The bridge is approached from the East round a curve and down a grade. It is thought the rails were left standing alone. As the train approached the engineer slackened his speed till he came in sight of the bridge, and supposing that all was right, dashed upon it. The channel of the stream was 40 or 50 feet wide, and the banks about 20 feet high. The locomotive landed at the foot of the western side and half buried itself in the earth. Barnum's car was next to the engine, and it dropped into the channel. The mail car followed, passing directly over it and mashing it to pieces, but going to the bottom, a bar of iron running clear through it. The men in that car escaped alive. Even the lamps were not put out. The first passenger car pitched down into the channel where the water was at least 15 feet deep. The next car plunged under this, telescoping with it, and the next telescoped half through both of the two preceding it. The sleeping-car did not go into the creek. Its occupants were jarred but none of them seriously hurt. The most of the killed were in the car in front of the sleeper. The scene at the time of the accident is thus described: "A terrific rain was falling in torrents, accompanied by wind, lightning, and thunder. The crash put out the lights, and the scene of terror which ensued may be imagined. The men who were not injured, and could get out, went to work at once to rescue the living and wounded. They had to go a mile to a farm house to get axes to chop them out, but they worked heroically, and by daylight had most of the wounded rescued. There were many pitiful scenes and tender incidents. One mother was killed while sitting between two children, who escaped unhurt. One little girl, who had lain in the water for four hours with a heavy man lying dead beneath her body, was discovered to be breathing, and was rescued and restored, and now shows no signs of injury. The dead were brought here on a train, reaching here at 11 o'clock. Some 25 of the wounded came with them. The officers of the road were at the wreck all day caring for the dead and wounded.

All the wounded brought here are doing well, and the physicians are confident none will die. The dead were brought here last night, and several bodies were forwarded this afternoon to their friends. The work of clearing the wreck where it was driven into the mud and soft earth is going on to-day. Two bodies are known to be in the débris, and it is feared there may be three or four more, as that number of passengers is still missing. The body supposed last night to be that of Jaffry A. Price, of Cincinnati, was to-day identified as A. V. Flowers, of Wisconsin.

MR. TURNER UNINJURED.

Messrs. Turner, Lee & McClure, of this City, have received a dispatch from Mr. H. B. Turner, in which he says that he was in the sleeping-car of the wrecked train and escaped without any injury whatever.

OTHER FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

RECKLESSNESS OF THE CONDUCTOR OF AN EXCURSION TRAIN AT SALEM, MASS.—FOUR PERSONS RUN OVER AND KILLED—COLLISION BETWEEN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS.

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 30.—Last evening, as a Lowell train carrying the excursionists by the steamer Plymouth Rock was running down the Pennsylvania Pier it struck a group of five persons, killing two, fatally wounding two, and seriously injuring one. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Swazey, residing at No. 50 St. Peter's-street, were instantly killed, the bodies being terribly mangled; Wilbur F. Swazey, their son, aged 18 years, had his shoulder dislocated, and died from his injuries to-day; Miss Rachel Gifford, a sister of Mrs. Swazey, aged 50 years, living on Mason-street, North Salem, had both collar-bones and her ribs on both sides broken. She died about midnight. The other person injured belongs to Lowell, but the extent of his injuries could not be ascertained. He was removed to his home in Lowell. Mr. Swazey was about 53 years of age. He was a painter by trade, and was Secretary of the Salem Mechanics' Association. He and his son were both employed by T. J. Gifford & Co., and were highly esteemed. The accident is attributed to the recklessness of the conductor of the train in running it down upon the crowded pier with no head-light or lantern to give warning. Several persons, some of them from Lynn, are reported to be missing. Several ladies in their fright jumped off the pier, but all are believed to have been rescued.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 30.—Last night, at Enfield, on the Springfield, Athol and Northeastern Railroad, as a passenger train was making a flying switch, the brakes did not hold, and the train collided with a freight train standing on the track, fatally injuring a brakeman named Aldrich, and also seriously, if not fatally, wounding Conductor Conkling.

A BAND OF KENTUCKY DESPERADOES.

ATTACK ON THE POST OFFICE AT SANDY HOOK—PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWN BY FIRE IN CONSEQUENCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Post Office Department to-day received a letter from the Postmaster at Sandy Hook, Ky., which says: "On the night of the 22d inst. one-half of the town was burned, including the Post Office and its entire contents. The fire was incendiary, being caused by a band of desperadoes whose purpose was to rob the mails." The Postmaster reports the band still at large, and says they now threaten his life, and further, that the authorities are unable to arrest the thieves. He advises the department to discontinue mail service at that point until a sufficient force can be had to arrest the whole gang. The department has the matter under consideration.

CONDITION OF SENATOR MORTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The following telegram from Col. Halloway was received this morning by Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady:

"Senator Morton passed another comfortable night. He had some diarrhea yesterday, and is very weak to-day, but all symptoms are favorable."

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 30.—The report last night that John Morton, the son of Senator Morton, was dying when the last steamer left Alaska, is pronounced untrue by a member of the Senator's family, who received a letter written by John Morton himself upon the departure of the vessel. He had been ill, but was convalescent, although he considered it injudicious to undertake a long journey until he was stronger. Senator Morton is improving slowly.

FUNERAL OF BEN DE BAR.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 30.—The funeral of Ben De Bar took place this afternoon. The services were performed at Masonic Hall, under direction of the lodge of which Mr. De Bar was a member, assisted by Dr. McAulay, of the Methodist Church, and were very impressive. The large hall was crowded by people of all classes, among them many old and prominent citizens, who assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to one of the best known men of St. Louis. The members of all the theatrical companies in the city were also present.

VERGENNES, Vt., Aug. 30.—Carrie, youngest daughter of Judge Pierrepont, Chief Justice of Vermont, was married this evening to Albert H. Cobb, of Chicago. Senator Edmunds, Hon. E. J. Phelps, Trenor Park, and other distinguished guests were present.

THE RUSSIANS IN TURKEY.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

INTEREST IN THE POSITIONS ABOUT PLEVNA—THE UNITED LOSSES IN THE SCHIPKA PASS BATTLES ABOUT 12,000—TURKISH DISCONTENT WITH THE RESULT—CRITICAL POSITION OF THE RUSSIANS IN THE PASS—DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF THE 25TH.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The *Times'* military correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs: "For the moment interest concentrates itself again on Plevna, where Osman Pasha is strongly reinforced by men from Suleiman Pasha and guns from Widdin. He is now credited with 200 guns, and ought to make a good defense, but if defeated the Turkish loss will be irreparable in the face of an immensely superior Russian cavalry. Osman Pasha's defeat would, moreover, immediately give the Russians force enough, even without the coming Guards, to push again over the Balkans."

The second edition of the *Standard* has an Adrianople dispatch dated 1 o'clock this morning which says: "Troops are pouring to the front at the rate of 5,000 per day. These battalions come from Batoum. Large numbers of Albanian volunteers are arriving to join Suleiman Pasha. They have exchanged their old guns for Martini-Henry rifles. No decisive action will take place at the Schipka Pass until the arrival of reinforcements on one or both sides."

The *Standard's* correspondent at the Russian head-quarters telegraphs, under date of Monday, as follows: "The losses up to the present time are no less than 12,000 on both sides. Gabrova is full of wounded. It is rumored that Gens. Radetsky and Demtrosky are wounded. Prince Mirsky seems still to be between Selvi and Loftscha, but communication is so difficult that the fact is uncertain. Bebrova has been burned by irregulars from Rasgrad."

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A Russian bulletin says the Russian losses in wounded in Schipka up to the 28th inst. were 2,731.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, remarking on the recent replacement of Mahmoud Damad Pasha at the War Office, where he has been supreme since the fall of Redif Pasha, says: "It is believed at Constantinople that Mahmoud Damad is responsible for ordering the wasteful attack on the Schipka Pass. The heavy losses there incurred, without a corresponding succes, seem to have made the Sultan accessible to the advice of those who represented to him the forcing of the Schipka Pass as a great fault."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 30.—Suleiman Pasha telegraphs the following, dated Aug. 29: "We continue to blockade the enemy and threaten his retreat by the Gabrova road. There has been some artillery firing to-day. Our outposts exchanged musket-shots with the enemy. A reconnoissance in the vicinity of Gabrova shows that the Russians occupy Ehilagatch, three hours' march this side of Gabrova."

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The *Daily News'* correspondent, telegraphing from the Schipka Pass on Aug. 25, gives a detailed account of the Russian attempt to capture the redoubt which the Turks constructed so as to sweep the road in the Russian rear. This redoubt is still untaken, and it constitutes a great danger to the Russians, as it gives the Turks possession of a ridge running parallel to that up which the road winds, 1,500 yards distant. The redoubt enfilades the road in several places, and the Turkish infantry, by extending along this ridge, which is thickly wooded, can practically render the road impassable. It was on this road that Gen. Dragomiroff was wounded and that to-day Gen. Dragetsky (?) was killed at a point fully a mile on our side of the summit of the pass. Men are picked off by Turkish skirmishers two miles behind the pass. It will be seen, therefore, that the Russian position still remains most critical in spite of reinforcements. Gen. Radetzky, indeed, informed the commandant of Gabrova the day after his arrival that he had better warn the inhabitants to be ready to fly at a moment's notice.

Gen. Radetzky (as appears from the *News'* telegram) on the 25th attacked the Turkish redoubt from the direction of the pass and also from the Gabrova side. There was continuous musketry and artillery fire for hours. The Russians advanced under cover of the trees, which were, however, too small to afford good shelter. In a short time they reached within 50 yards of the redoubt. Here they found the Turks had cut down the trees around the redoubt, making an abattis over which it was almost impossible to pass. They gathered around the edge and suddenly made a rush for it, but were driven back with fearful loss. The soldiers became entangled in the masses of brushwood, and trunks and limbs of trees, over which they were obliged to scramble, while the Turks poured in a terrible fire upon them. At this short distance it mowed them down like grass. Of the first assault against the redoubt, in which one company was engaged, very few got back to tell the tale. Gen. Radetsky sent reinforcements and the attack began again, but dispositions were made to place a large force in such positions that it could pour a heavy fire into the redoubt to cover the assault until the assailants were almost up to the parapet. This attack seemed almost on the point of success, for the Colonel in command said that if the reserves were given to him he could take the redoubt. The officer in command of the reserves let them go, but they were nevertheless repulsed. The next assault was made under the eye of Radetzky and part of his staff. Gen. Dimitrioff sky, Chief of Staff, placed himself at the head of the storming battalion, although he had to be supported by two men, as he had just previously been stunned by earth thrown up by an exploding shell. The Russians advanced steadily. They rushed over or through the abattis; they even got into the redoubt, and actually held it for a few seconds, but were driven out again They surrounded the place on all sides, pouring into it a terrible fire, but were again driven back. In the meantime the Turks, to support the defense, began in their turn to attack the Russian positions in the pass from the front and rear. The Russian losses must be very heavy, for the fight continued until late at night, and the wounded were coming back steadily all the time. To sum up, the attack has been unsuccessful, reinforcements are arriving, and the fight will probably be continued to-morrow, (Sunday.)

SERVIA AND THE NEUTRAL POWERS.

BRITISH REMONSTRANCE AGAINST SERVIAN PARTICIPATION—THE OTHER POWERS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Reuter's Paris dispatch says it is reported that the British Consul-General at Belgrade has seriously remonstrated with Prince Milan relative to the attitude of Servia, declaring that if the Servians are defeated the principality would be abandoned to the discretion of the Turks.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The *Pesther Lloyd* (newspaper) states positively that the powers have arrived at an understanding that their neutrality shall remain unaltered notwithstanding the military alliance between Servia and Russia.

The *Times'* Belgrade dispatch, dated Aug. 30, contains the following: "It is generally believed that in a few days a state of siege will be proclaimed in Servia. A circular issued by the Minister of War informs the officers that they are required to be ready at the first call, and forbids them from contracting marriage. It is commonly believed, however, that unless Russia gains decided victories there is little prospect that Servia will take the field. Gen. Horvatowitch maintained in the last council of war that the country was not ready, and that he would not approve entering into action unless there was a probability of success. At the same time it was thought well to be ready, and the mobilization of the whole Army was agreed upon."

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says: "Trustworthy information from Athens shows that the Greeks are also holding back, both because military preparations are behindhand and also because it seems certain that the Russians cannot end the war this year. The correspondent says these considerations seem to have told as not only has an order gone forth from Athens to discourage any movement in Epirus, Thessally or Crete, but the Greek Government has offered to co-operate with the Turks to suppress brigandage along the frontier, which had already begun as the usual precursor of insurrection. As long as the former favor the Turks, they may therefore consider themselves tolerably safe from that side."

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Reuter's dispatch from Erzeroum, dated yesterday, says Gen. Melikoff's army has commenced a forward movement.

A dispatch from the commandant at Nevisinje, dated Aug. 27, says: "The main Montenegrin Army has withdrawn from before Niesics, leaving only a corps of observation."

A Paris dispatch to the London *Times* says: "Advices from Athens state that 2,000 Italians have offered their services to the Greek Army. In Crete the agitation continues. Five hundred Christian families have asked permission to leave the island, but the Governor has refused their request."

A Lemberg dispatch says: "The Galician Diet has been closed by the Governer without awaiting the discussion of the address. [The course of the majority in the Galician Diet lately caused some anxiety as they proposed sending an address to the Emperor Francis Joseph expressive of the national aspiration of the Poles, and it was feared that such a step might cause displeasure in Russia and Prussia.]

THE CHICAGO SAVINGS BANKS.

RUN ON THE FIDELITY BANK—ALL DEMANDS PROMPTLY MET—DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The panic among the depositors of the Fidelity Savings Bank continued to-day. The run was continuous throughout. At an early hour the crowd gathered in the vicinity of the bank on Randolph-street, and by 10 o'clock, when the doors were thrown open, there was a line reaching around the corner of La Salle-street. The Paying Teller opened his window promptly on time, and the paying commenced. The needy got all they desired, and all obtained what they were entitled to under the rules of that institution and the contracts with the depositors. While the run seemed heavy, the depositors were not few who have faith in the integrity of the officers of the bank, and they propose to stand by them. Thus far, since Monday, but two notices of proposals to close accounts have been received, and the two together amount only to $260. The Fidelity is believed to be perfectly solvent, with assets more than sufficient to pay all debts. The officers are determined to stand by the bank and its depositors. President J. C. Haines stated emphatically that he had been through three such runs, and that he was prepared to go through this. The depositors would be paid everything, and the bank would continue open as usual.

Further examination into the resources of the State Savings Institution discloses the fact that the Assignee will not be able to realize more than $600,000 on everything, including mortgage loans, collaterals, bank building, &c.—in fact every individual thing that can by any means be turned into money. A resident of New-York City, Robert Bayard, will find himself among the collaterals of the concern, as he held 200 shares of stock which he failed to dispose of in time to save himself from liability to depositors in an event of this kind. The missing officers of the bank are still safely hidden away. Spencer, it is believed, is on the Atlantic en route to Europe.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The dissatisfaction which depositors in the State Savings Bank have felt with the appointment by its officers of Col. Abner Taylor as Assignee was not abated today by a notice from that gentleman that he would be pleased to have a committee of three appointed by the depositors to assist him in his investigation. This afternoon at 2 o'clock an uproarious meeting was held by the depositors in Market-square, and after much speaking and quarreling, John Wentworth, L. Z. Leiter, T. A. Moran, Bernard Callaghan, and Michael Kelley were appointed a committee to call a meeting of depositors only in some hall to take measures to have another Assignee appointed by the court. Some peculiar and suspicious-looking transactions have been unearthed by which the officers of the bank, during its last 10 days, got a number of mortgages, notes, &c., which the bank held against them, and by which they transferred to the bank their stock and took up the notes, mortgages, and other obligations as equivalents.

The morning papers will publish the minutes of meetings held and the records of stock transfers, which, taken together, constitute an arraignment of the officers which places them in a criminal light. The bank's assets are likely under sure developments to shrink to almost a nominal figure. The bank itself is its own principal stockholder, the officers having realized on nearly the whole of their stock. The absconding officers have not been heard from, and the general opinion is that they will not return to Chicago in the present mood of the defrauded depositors. It would be with personal risk that they did so.

SALE OF A SUGAR REFINERY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 30.—The Baltimore Steam Sugar Refinery was offered by auction this morning, under a deed of trust executed by Woods, Weeks & Co., and knocked down to Mr. George B. Graham at a bid of $52,500. This refinery had been in successful operation for 25 years, until a few weeks past. The buildings cover a square of ground, bounded by Lombard and Concord streets, Market Space and Jones Falls. The *Evening News* says: "The ridiculously low figure at which the establishment sold will become apparent, when it is known that its cost was nearly $500,000, and that it would take over $197,000 to replace the machinery alone."

CHARGES AGAINST AN OFFICIAL.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Controller Olcott has filed with the Governor certain charges against Henry Bailey, of Lorraine, Jefferson County, one of the Commissioners for loaning certain moneys of the United States in the County of Jefferson. Mr. Olcott complains and charges that Bailey neglected to administer the oath provided for those applying to borrow moneys; that he failed to keep a minute book; that he loaned money to himself on mortgage without the signature of his wife to the mortgage, and that he loaned money on land the title to which was defective.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 30.—The Hempfield Railroad, a short line 32 miles in length, connecting Washington, Penn., with Wheeling, West Va., was sold by United States Marshal Hall to-day for $4,100. It was purchased by William Keyser, First Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which will hereafter operate the line. The sale was subject to a mortgage amounting to $103,000.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

HANOVER, N. H., Aug. 30.—The college year at Dartmouth opened this morning. The chapel was heavily draped in black and white, in memory of the late President Smith and Dr. Crosby, of the Faculty. Eighty students have entered the Freshman Class, and more are expected.

THE DEATH OF YAKOOB KHAN.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Calcutta says the report of the death of Yakoob Khan, of Kashgar, has been confirmed. It is said he was assassinated by the son of the former ruler of Yarkand.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

NAVAL OFFICER CORNELL'S POSITION.

HIS ACTION IN VIOLATING THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE ORDINARY ROUTINE OF EXECUTIVE BUSINESS—A VACANCY IN THE OFFICE PROBABLE AT AN EARLY DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—If Naval Officer Cornell, in deliberately violating the Executive order with reference to the conduct to be observed by Government officers in relation to elections, expects to gain a martyr's crown, he will be disappointed. There is no disposition on the part of the President to wildly fly at Mr. Cornell and order his summary decapitation. The President is slow to wrath, but will be quick to punishment in all such cases as that presented by Mr. Cornell. The Naval Officer at New-York is no more to the President than any other subordinate, and he will be deceived if he expects to receive special consideration. Mr. Cornell's case will be taken up and determined in routine order, without regard to that gentleman's desires and without any special effort being made for dramatic effect. No special importance seems to be attached to this case at the White House and Treasury Department. The published statement that there is an understanding between the President and Cornell as to the time when the latter shall retire from the management of the political machine is without foundation in fact, and was this morning denied by the President in an interview with THE TIMES correspondent. The President exhibits no feeling whatever over Cornell's defiance, and evidently proposes to act with the same quiet dignity and composure, when the conduct of the Naval Officer shall have been officially communicated, as he would if the offender of the Executive order were an officer of lower grade and less pretentious than Mr. Cornell. An official investigation of Mr. Cornell's offense has been ordered, and there can be but one opinion as to what the result will be. Mr. Cornell furnishes the first opportunity to enable the President to illustrate his sincerity in reforming the civil service, and he will not hesitate to improve it—nor be deterred by the real or fancied importance and conspicuousness of the offender. Over his own signature the President has said: "No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns. This rule is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be understood by every officer of the General Government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements."

Referring to this order this morning, the President remarked: "That is a good order. Evidence accumulates daily showing not only that it is right, but that it is popular. I mean strictly to enforce it, and anybody who comes under it—anybody," repeated the President with emphasis, "who violates it will be removed." In reply to the direct question whether Mr. Cornell would be removed for his bold disregard of the order, the President said in his usual good-humored manner: "Don't get me down to details. I don't believe Mr. Cornell means to be defiant, and don't know as yet that he has violated the order. I can only repeat that anybody" (with great emphasis on anybody) "who violates that order will be removed."

The general impression here is that a formal investigation of this case will be made upon the receipt of the report. Should the facts be as published in the newspapers, Mr. Cornell will be invited to resign the public service. The voluntary and deliberate act of Naval Officer Cornell, in taking "part in the management of political organizations," in violation of the Executive order of June 22, and the instructions of the Treasury Department, dated July 12, leaves the President no choice but to apply the penalty implied in the order for its violation. If Naval Officer Cornell be not removed, no one else who violates the President's Civil Service order should be. It is probable Secretary Sherman will present the matter at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow, and if the Secretary be supplied with official intelligence of Mr. Cornell's disregard of the Executive order, it is quite likely the case will be promptly decided.

THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW-YORK.

VIEWS OF GOV. ROBINSON AS TO THE POLICY OF THE PARTY—DISTINCT OPINIONS WITHOUT ANY DESIRE TO DICTATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The *Daily Press* will to-morrow contain an interview with Gov. Robinson, of which the following is the substance: Gov. Robinson said he had a decided opinion as to the true policy to be pursued by the Democratic Party this Fall, but he had no wish to dictate. He hoped that the very best men of the party would be chosen from all sections of the State to the convention, and whatever their deliberations might be he would be satisfied. Still, as he had said, he had decided opinions as to the true policy to be pursued. The present State officers were elected on the platform of reform, the prevention of fraud in the canals, and in opposition to thieving rings. They had done their duty faithfully, and worked steadily to carry out the purposes for which they were elected, and to now set them aside for other and untried men would, in his opinion, be bad policy and unjust to faithful officers. He did not believe in lowering the standard of reform upborne by the Democratic Party, and thought that the re-election of those who had done their duty so faithfully would be for the best good of all. This was his decided opinion, and he was willing that all should know it. He had no wish to conceal his opinions, but, as he had said, so he repeated, that he had no wish to dictate.

THE DEMOCRATS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 30.—The Grand Jury to-day returned true bills for breach of trust against ex-Lieut. Gov. Gleaves, ex-President of the Senate Montgomery, ex-Gov. Moses, ex-Clerk of the House Jones, and ex-Treasurer Parker; also against Clerk of the Senate Woodruff, for forgery to the amount of $4,000; against one F. S. Jacobs, for forgery to the amount of over $3,000; against Scott, Parker, and United States Senator Patterson for conspiracy in the same forgery; against Patterson for bribery of members of the Legislature in the matter of the Blue Ridge Railroad and other transactions, and against Patterson, Parker, H. H. Kimpton, of New-York, for conspiracy to bribe the Legislature.

ROBBERY BY A BAND OF TRAMPS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 30.—A number of tramps, at a late hour last night, entered the telegraph office at Union Junction, tied and gagged the operator, and robbed him of his watch and pocket-book. The operator got loose and telegraphed the occurrence to the President-street Station, from whence the city Police were informed of it. Twelve policemen from the Eastern District went out and arrested six tramps, who are supposed to be the criminals. The tramps were brought to the city on the 12:15 train this morning, and lodged at the Eastern Station-house. It is reported that the operator was beaten, as well as bound and gagged. All the robbers were masked. They took away everything portable in the office. Some money belonging to the company was taken, but it is not known how much. The officers went out on a train, and found the tramps around a fire in the woods. Books, chisels, and small articles taken out of the office were found on their persons. Union Junction is a short distance beyond the eastern limits of the city, the point at which the tracks leading from President-Street and Charles-Street Depots unite.

THE INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

GEN. WESLEY MERRITT TO COMMAND A CAVALRY FORCE ON THE NEZ PERCES TRAIL—THE THIRD INFANTRY ORDERED TO THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 30.—Gen. Wesley Merritt has been ordered to take command of a column of cavalry, about 10 companies, to rendezvous at Camp Brown, in the Wind River Valley, whence they will proceed northward to the Nez Percés trail. He will have with him the Fifth Cavalry, a regiment which has proved uniformly successful in fighting Indians. Five out of seven companies of the Ninth Infantry which have been stationed at Omaha barracks left yesterday to relieve cavalry companies stationed at various posts, in order that they may join Gen. Merritt's command.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The following order was issued this morning:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30, 1877.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 82.—The Third Regiment of Infantry will be put en route for Montana, via Ogden, Utah, with as little delay as practicable. The commanding General of the Military Division of the Atlantic will make the necessary arrangements for the movements of the regiment and its detachments and impedimenta left at southern posts.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

The regiment is now on duty at Scranton, Pittsburg, and Wilkesbarre, Penn., where it has been since the strike. Previous to that time it was located in Louisiana and Mississippi. It is now ordered to Montana to reinforce the garrisons at Fort Shaw, Fort Ellis, and the troops under Col. Gibbons in that section, in accordance with the recommendation of Gen. Sherman in his telegram from Helena, Montana, published yesterday. In that telegram, referring to the operations of Gen. Howard, he said: "After this affair is over Howard will return to Ogden, leaving Gibbons too weak. I see no sign of danger from the North, but it is apprehended."

GOODS DESTROYED AT PITTSBURG.

ACTION OF THE PHILADELPHIA MERCHANTS AS TO PROSECUTING CLAIMS AGAINST THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY AND ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 30.—As already foreshadowed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the merchants of Philadelphia who lost goods by the Pittsburg fire mean to fight against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and at a general meeting held to-day the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The claimants for losses by fire during the riots at Pittsburg are advised by counsel that they have an undoubtedly legal claim on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the amount of said losses, and that they cannot, looking to a speedy settlement of their claims, accept the proposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to meet and confer with the committee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with power to make such terms as they may deem advisable for the carrying on of suits in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against Allegheny County: provided that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company furnish said claimants with a satisfactory guarantee for the payment of said losses within a period not exceeding two years from this date.

This resolution was adopted on the opinion of the counsel of the merchants, John Fallon, Esq., who, in a long letter to the merchants, advised the course because he said that the county of Allegheny may put in a claim that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was a party to the riot, and therefore responsible for it. The bills of lading held by many of the shippers contain a clause relating to loss by fire, claiming the benefit of any insurance the owner may have on the goods, whereby their liability as carriers is most distinctly recognized, for otherwise they would not require the benefit of the insurance in relief of that liability. It is contrary to the spirit of the law, and to well established principles that a contract of a common carrier and the liabilities arising therefrom should be thus changed by the terms of the bill of lading issued. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are thus liable for goods destroyed by fire while in their custody as common carriers, irrespective of any clause to the contrary in their bills of lading. Besides, litigation with Allegheny County is much more likely to consume time and is much more uncertain as to the final result than is the claim against the railroad company. Further, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, while not exactly the owners of the goods destroyed, have a right of property in it sufficient to enable it to protect it and to bring action against Allegheny County to recover damages for its destruction, and if they pay the claims they have redress in this direction.

THE UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION.

REVOCATION OF REV. MR. M'CARTHY'S CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP—ACTION ON REV. S. T. ALDRICH'S CASE—CLINTON LIBERAL INSTITUTE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Universalist State Convention closed to-day. The report of the Auditing Committee showed that the disbursements of the relief fund aggregated $25,000, leaving a small balance on hand. The case of Rev. C. P. McCarthy, of New-York, came up for final action on the report of the Committee on Fellowship, Ordination, and Discipline. The report stated that he had become Pastor of an organization not in fellowship with the Universalist Church; one in which the dogma of endless punishment after death constitutes no bar to membership, and that his open letter to the committee breathes a spirit of contempt and insubordination. The committee recommended that his certificate of membership be revoked, which was done. Rev. E. C. Sweetser, who preferred the charges against Mr. McCarthy, was dissatisfied, desiring that the latter should be permanently suspended from the Church. The case of Rev. S. T. Aldrich, who was disfellowshiped by the Massachusetts Universalists, but is now preaching in this State without a license, occupied considerable time, and was finally referred to a special committee. The Committee on the Clinton Liberal Institute reported, favoring its removal to Fort Plain, N. Y., where property valued at $35,000 would be donated to the school.

RUMORED MERCANTILE DEFALCATION.

Several of the officers of Pinkerton's Detective Agency were busy yesterday preparing for the mails and addressing to the Police of other cities a number of circulars offering a large reward for the apprehension of a fugitive from New-York, and the recovery of certain papers supposed to be in his possession, the return of which are believed to be of vital interest to a large business house in this City. It was rumored among the sugar refiners yesterday, and was an open secret in the street, that there had been trouble among the officers of the De Castro & Donner Sugar Refining Company, at No. 107 Front-street. At least one of the principal officers of the company had been elevated to his position on account of his thorough knowledge of the business, without the usual accompaniment of a controlling number of shares of stock, and either the peculiar relations of labor and capital or some other cause created dissatisfaction among some of the large stockholders. This trouble, however, had nearly quieted down when about a week ago the welfare of the company was attacked in a new quarter, so the rumor goes, by the sudden disappearance of Mr. Louis Schmidt, the Secretary, with the books, papers, and, it is alleged, some of the funds of the company. Inquiries for Mr. Donner at the Stevens House last evening were answered invariably with the announcement that he was out.

THE VINELAND BURIAL CASE

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST REV. FATHER VIVET—ALLEGATIONS THAT HE HAS BEEN SYSTEMATICALLY EXTORTING MONEY FROM AND TRYING TO SECURE THE PROPERTY OF C

NOTES ON THE EASTERN WAR

RUSSIAN PLANS AND HER ALLIES.

THE APPROACHING MOMENT OF ACTION—DISPOSITION OF THE CZAR'S FORCES—COMBINED MOVEMENT OF THE TURKISH ARMIES—TERRIBLE ATROCITIES REPORTED—THE POLITICAL ASPECT OF AFFAIRS—SERVIA AND GREECE TO AID THE RUSSIANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1877.

The importance of the information which I have received this morning from an official source is very great. I should have telegraphed it had it been possible, but, even as it is, I believe that THE TIMES will have it some time in advance of any other paper. The movement on the line Lovdscha-Plevna is approaching the moment of action, but matters have essentially changed within the last four and twenty hours. To understand precisely the operations contemplated, it will be necessary to give the exact position of the Russian forces which are intended to envelop and destroy the Turkish Army. The Russians occupy a triangle, with their left at Pyrgos, their right at Nikopolis, and their extreme apex at Tirnova. The composition and disposition of this is as follows:

The Twelfth Corps, commanded by the Czarowitz, who has his head-quarters at Kadi Keni, on the right bank of the Lom, is composed of the Twelfth Division at Pyrgos and the Thirty-third Division at Solamik. The Thirteenth Corps, composed of the Thirty-fifth Division, has its left in communication with the Thirty-third Division west of Solamik, and the First Division at Osikova. The Eleventh Corps, at Kodzabunar, covers the communications between Biela and Tirnova with the Eleventh Division, and, with the Fourteenth Division, commands the route from Tirnova to Gabrova; its head-quarters are at Drenova. The Ninth Division occupies Selvi, opposite Lovdscha. The Thirtieth Division and the First Brigade of the Thirty-second Division, under Gen. Schackosky, hold the ground south of Paradim, with head-quarters at Tepeva. Gen. Krüdener, with the Ninth Corps, will move from Paradim and Creta on the Turkish left wing at Plevna. The Third and Fourth Divisions of the Roumanian Army will form the extreme right of the Russian attack.

A brigade of chasseurs crossed at Sistova yesterday to reinforce the Sixteenth Division at Bulgareni, where are the head-quarters of Gen. Krüdener. The Grand Duke Nicholas has moved to the village of Causmahala, three kilometres to the north of Bolgareni; the Emperor and Staff to Karaisin, in Bulgarian Dol Studen, a point midway between Causmahala and Biela, where he is in no danger of being cut off, as he was at the latter place, and whence he can issue his orders and generally embarrass the operations at any moment. The Second and Fifth Corps and the Imperial Guard are on the march, and are expected in the course of the next 10 days. Immediately after their arrival, operations are expected to commence along the whole line, the chief objective point being Plevna, with whose fall can commence a serious movement toward the Balkans, for the raid of Gen. Gourkho has as yet been without results on the general issue of the campaign, the Russians not having been able to utilize the capture of the Kazan and Schipka Passes. Theoretically the strategy of the Russian Chief of Staff is beautiful. Unfortunately the defective system of the Intelligence Department, confided, as far as emissaries are concerned, to ignorant Bulgarian peasants, has led him into a grave error, and those who have found fault with the apparent apathy of Osman Pasha in neglecting to take advantage of the golden opportunity of crushing his enemy before the arrival of the 40,000 infantry and 7,500 cavalry which have crossed the Danube within the last 10 days, forgot that there was yet another thing which he might do, and even with less danger, provided that he were certain of the support of Suleiman and Mehemet Ali. An attack on the Russian right wing, either at once or during the march, was indicated, but Osman Pasha has proved his talent by exactly the opposite combination. The entire line from Plevna to Lovdscha has been abandoned, with the exception of just a sufficiency of troops to hold it against a *coup de main* and to keep up appearances, and under cover of the ridge of hills he has moved to Lovdscha, whence he will attack the Russian left wing as soon as the turning movement shall have commenced. The Russian centre is too far from its extremity for the dispatch of efficient assistance, and as this movement is to combined with an advance simultaneously from Osman Bazar, Rasgrad, and Kasanlik, the situation of the Russian Army has become most critical. Gen. Gourkho, from whom a dispatch was received on the 11th of August, is at Hainkein with only 6,000 men. The Duke of Leuchtemberg is endeavoring to hold Schipka with two sotnias of Cossacks, one squadron of dragoons, the Bulgarian legion—which, I am assured by Lieut. Greene, of the United States Engineer Corps, who is attached to the imperial head-quarters, is nothing but a wretched mob—two regiments of infantry, and three batteries of mountain howitzers. Both of these divisions, as they are called from courtesy, have greatly suffered from disease, and no one ever expects to see them again, except, perhaps, as returned prisoners, after the war. Officially, the retreat of these Generals from Eski-Saghra and Yeni-Saghra is accounted for by the want of importance of the two positions; in reality they were driven out by superior numbers, and the evacuation has been followed by scenes of massacre such as have not disgraced the European Continent since the days of Attila.

The whole valley of the Tundja is in flames. Not a Christian—man, woman, or child—has been spared. Two American missionaries were killed, as were all the scholars and teachers, male and female, of the educational establishments which they directed. So soon as the Russian columns had evacuated the villages which they had occupied for a few days, the local Beys returned and killed all their servants who had waited upon the Giaours; and in Eski-Saghra, once a thriving town of 18,000 inhabitants, nothing is left but a heap of smoking ruins, among which lay the charred remains of 800 sick and wounded Russian soldiers, who were abandoned upon the retreat of the Russian column. There is no need of commentary upon these atrocities, which lasted 48 hours, and are but the prologue to still greater horrors in a near future.

Politically, the aspect of affairs is entirely changed, and from unquestionable sources I am able to assert that not only will there be no opposition made to the participation in the struggle of Servia and Greece, but that these nationalities will be encouraged to commence at once. The alliance between the three Emperors is considered here to be a certainty. Austria will occupy Bosnia, not as the ally, but as the enemy of the Osmanli; Germany will keep down all troubles in Poland, and Russia will be aided—materially if necessary—to push on to Constantinople. In themselves insignificant as adversaries, Servia and Greece will be most useful to the Russian plans by obliging the Turks to separate their forces, and by giving a nucleus to the insurrection which has so long been biding its time in Thessaly and Epirus. There will be stirring events within the next month, and in the ministerial circles here all hope has been abandoned of a localization of the struggle. It remains to be seen what action will be taken in England with this catalogue of murder, rape, and arson to throw in the teeth of an administration which would sacrifice the interests of humanity to that antediluvian bugbear, Russian aggression against India. He would be a rash man, indeed, who would venture to predict the future; yet, from the look of affairs now, the chances are that the year 1878 will be the date of one of the most bloody wars which has ever been fought on the European Continent.

A very disagreeable conflict of authority has taken place within the last week between the Roumanians and the Russians at Ismail. The engine of the fire brigade is one of the conflagrations which occur periodically in this town was broken by a Russian soldier, who insisted upon using it, notwithstanding the order of the officer on duty, who was severely beaten for presuming to interfere. A complaint was made to the Russian Commandant de Place, and he, instead of punishing the offender, demanded the arrest of the Roumanian official, who was immediately committed to prison by order of the Roumanian Prefect. The incident is in itself trifling, but has been made much of by the opposition press, which asks indignantly "if a free people is to be thus treated with indignity, and if it is a part of the convention with Russia that ladies and gentlemen should be forced by Russian officers to stand with uncovered heads while the military bands in the public gardens are playing the 'Hymn to the Czar!'" In general, it may be said that the Roumanians have lost much of their enthusiasm for their guests. The little traders who had hoped to reap a golden harvest find themselves with a stock of goods on hand for which there are no buyers; and the farmers complain that the new railway Bender-Galatz, constructed for the most part on the high roads, has closed all access to their properties.

THE LIFE OF MIDHAT PASHA.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS CHIEF OF YOUNG TURKEY—THE SON OF A BULGARIAN JEW—HOW HE GOT ON IN THE WORLD—STATESMANLIKE QUALITIES DEVELOPED IN EARLY LIFE—HIS PROBABLE RECALL TO POWER.

From our Own Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Monday, Aug. 13, 1877.

Midhat Pasha, the illustrious chief of the "Young Turkey" Party, is now in Vienna, and he is there on business whose issue if successful will confirm the sirname given him by his partisans of the greatest Turkish statesman of the nineteenth century. He was born in 1822, and is in reality the son of a Bulgarian Jew, who embraced Islamism in order to make his fortune, although since he has become a celebrity his followers allege that his father was a Turkish functionary of noble birth, and his mother an Albanian chieftain's daughter of blue blood and admirable beauty and intelligence, and that he has inherited all the qualities and defects of this unruly but gallant race of warriors. From his earliest childhood Midhat was a hard student. At the age of 12 he was a clerk in his father's commission-house—then called a shop—for the sale of clothes, liquors, and general "fixings." At 19 Faik Effendi, member of the Cour des Comptes, employed him as his private Secretary. Three years later he was sent into the provinces to make a report on the financial condition of one of the local administrations, which so pleased the then Grand Vizier Reschid that he was named Chief of Bureau at the Ministry of the Interior, and, after a mission to Syria, Second Secretary to the Council of Ministers. At the age of 35 he was charged with the pacification of Bulgaria, which he accomplished in such a radical manner as to show that clemency is not the leading trait of his character. This gave him the titles of Vizier and Pasha, and procured his promotion to the Government of Nisch, where his administration was very effective, and, notwithstanding the relentless severity displayed toward the Rayah population, productive of great benefits to the province in the construction of roads and the reformation of many local abuses. From Nisch he was promoted to Rustchuk and the Government of the Vilayet of the Danube. The souvenirs left by him of his second residence here only confirmed the previous judgment of his character, that no one was more sincerely anxious for the regeneration of the Ottoman Empire, nor a more bitter enemy of its Christian subjects. Recalled to Constantinople in 1866, he was intrusted with the organization and Presidency of the Council of State, which he considered to be the transition step toward the definite establishment of a constitutional régime. Bagdad was the next theatre of his projects of reform, always pursued with the same intelligent activity. He freed territorial property of a number of vexatious restrictions, inaugurated a regular system of military service, repressed the depredations of the nomadic tribes, and established an industrial college, a large cloth manufactory, a service of steam-boats on the Tigris, in the Persian Gulf, and on the Euphrates, and a new road to connect Bagdad and Smarna. Appointed Grand Vizier in 1871, he was overthrown at the end of three months by an intrigue of the Harem, thanks to the hatred of his arch enemy Mahmoud, the leader of the "Old Turkey" or non-reform party, and from that time plotted secretly for the dethronement of Sultan Abdul Azis, partly from revenge, still more, perhaps, from his hatred for Russia, whose influence over the feeble sovereign was becoming predominant. Minister, without a portfolio, under Mourad, he narrowly escaped assassination at the hands of Hassan Bey, whom he is accused of having excited to the murder of his colleague, but rival, the Seraskier, Hussein Avni, in June, 1876. Last December he was, for the second time, named Grand Vizier, and was able to realize the dream of his life—the promulgation of a Constitution. Again the intrigues of the opposition prevailed, and his refusal to submit to the demands of the great powers at the conference became an all-sufficient pretext for his downfall and banishment, the involuntary respect entertained even by his enemies for his unquestionable ability and the strength of his party alone preventing from the usual fate of Oriental statesmen out of power.

In person Midhat Pasha is short and fat, with a decided Jewish physiognomy, thick, black beard, streaked with gray, and bright, dark eyes—although no one has ever seen him without spectacles. He dresses like a European, with the exception of the fez, and his manners when he is excited have all the animation of the natives of Western Europe—or of his own race. He has traveled a great deal, studying the customs and institutions of different countries, particularly from a financial and administrative point of view, with the intention of obtaining some day their application to his own country, but he knows no other foreign tongue than French, which he speaks imperfectly. The failures and mistakes of his enemies since their accession to power have shown the Sultan that his recall will soon become a vital necessity, but the exile feels his importance, and makes his conditions, and I am assured that these conditions are based upon the rigid exclusion of all foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire; that he has already received the assurance directly from his sovereign that his programme will be accepted, and that his presence in Vienna is continued with a view to obtaining the co-operation of the Austro-Hungarian Cabinet with the Cabinet of St. James. He proposes that it shall be categorically established that the occupation of any part of the Ottoman Empire by either England or Austria, or any other violation of the Treaty of 1856, except in consequence of a new convention of a nature to protect the interests of Turkey, shall be considered a *casus belli*. He will endeavor to conclude an alliance, offensive and defensive, with England, and if successful he will continue the war until he has conquered an honorable peace, or until all the resources of Turkey shall be exhausted, "feeling convinced that England will permit the proclamation of a holy war, which would be our destruction."

Should his overtures for an alliance fail, he would demand the mediation of England and Austria for the conclusion of a peace based upon the principles contained in the articles of the Treaty of Paris, or at least of the convention which followed this treaty. He would agree, although reluctantly, to allowing a guarantee for the execution of the promised reforms in the shape of a partial occupation of the territory, during the preliminaries, on the principle that as the *uti possidetis* has always been taken as the base of every armistice for the discussion of the conditions of a peace, the partial occupation by the Russian troops of Bulgaria constitutes in itself the necessary guarantee, without the wounding of the sentiment of national dignity. How far these aspirations of the Turkish statesman will be realized remains to be seen, but his political profession of faith may be resumed in his own words: "I am not the partisan of a war à *Outrance*, and although I prefer to continue in the struggle, I am ready, should I return to power, to sign an honorable peace in order to consecrate all my energies to the pacific regeneration of the Ottoman Empire, and I think that I shall have at my disposal the men and the resources necessary to the accomplishment of my task." Still, like other diplomatists, Midhat Pasha does not say all that he means, and his recall to Stamboul will only be the outward and visible sign that the chances of peace are further off than ever, for he is the most bitter enemy of Russian policy, and his appointment to the Grand Visierate will simply mean, "War to the death against Russia!"

THE "INDEPENDENT" PARTY.

A committee of the "Independent" Party met in room No. 24 of the Cooper Union last evening for the purpose of enrolling new members. About 100 persons were present, of whom a small number signed the roll. Marcus Hanlon, Secretary of the State Central Committee, presided, and speeches were made by George W. Maddox, Thomas Dougherty, J. Disturnell, and David Conroy. The Government was berated for not furnishing work to the laboring classes when private enterprise fails to do so, and for granting the public land to railroads; and the rumsellers were denounced as being in the main responsible for City misrule, in allowing Tammany politicians, who had never done an honest day's work, to fatten on large salaries in sinecure offices while laboring men worked at starvation wages.

THE FORGERS IN COURT.

WESTON ON THE WITNESS STAND.

EXAMINATION IN THE CASE OF GESSNER—THE $27,000 FORGED CHECK PRODUCED AND IDENTIFIED—WESTON CALLED TO THE STAND AFTER A WAR OF WORDS—THE STORY OF HIS DEALINGS WITH GESSNER—HIS CONFINEMENT IN CHICAGO AND NEW-YORK HOTELS—THREATS OF HIS CAPTORS.

Justice Duffy left his accustomed seat in the Tombs Police Court at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and reopened his court in the Special Sessions room, for the better accomodation of the many persons interested in the examination of Nelson A. Gessner, the alleged forger. Before the opening of the court Col. Gessner's wife entered the room accompanied by several friends. The proceedings were delayed for nearly an hour to give time for the return of Ely B. Weston and Col. Fellows, his counsel, the former having been taken into Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Van Brunt, on a writ of habeas corpus. At a little before 12 he returned, accompanied by his relative from Rochester, and by Col. Fellows and Counselor Oliver. The prosecution was represented by Assistant District Attorney Herring and Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, and the defense by Messrs. John Graham and C. Bainbridge Smith. Mr. Weston, who was expected to be a witness, was represented by Col. Fellows and Mr. James Oliver. As soon as Col. Gessner entered the room and was seated by his wife, Justice Duffy opened court and called the case, and Assistant District Attorney Herring, without any preliminary remarks, called for John H. Terhune, the first witness.

Mr. Terhune, being sworn, testified that he was Teller for Winslow, Lanier & Co., and had been for the last six years in the same position. "The firm is composed," he continued, "of J. F. D. Lanier, John W. Ellis, Charles Lanier, John S. Sauzade, and Edward Winslow; the firm is in the banking business: Edward Winslow generally draws the checks and drafts; sometimes they are drawn by Mr. Sauzade or Mr. Stafford; I am acquainted with their handwriting." Mr. Herring here produced a worn and creased check, which he read:

No. 66,590. NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1876.
Third National Bank of New-York
Pay to the order of H. C. Freedman & Co. twenty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. Cashier.

The check being handed to the witness, the latter continued: "I should not call that Mr. Edward Winslow's signature; the signature is an imitation of Edward Winslow's signature." This question and answer were objected to by Mr. Graham, but the objection was overruled, and an exception taken. The witness continued: "I am familiar with the handwriting of the employes of Winslow, Lanier & Co. who fill out checks; this is none of their writing; the filling in of this check resembles my own handwriting somewhat; I should call the check a forgery." On cross-examination by Mr. Smith, the witness said: "The members of the firm all sign checks but J. F. D. Lanier; the cashier signs, and D. B. Stafford, and J. F. Chamberlain, the assistant cashier; that's all; I first saw this check on the second day after it was certified; it was in the possession of Mr. Jordan, Cashier of the Third National Bank, and Edward Winslow and Mr. Chamberlain and myself and Mr. Russell; it had been certified; I mean certified and paid as synonymous terms; I could not say whether money had been paid upon it; I don't see any cut on the check, so it had not been paid; Mr. Winslow is out of town; he went away about four weeks ago, and we expect him back next week; he is at Mount Desert Island, on the coast of the Maine coast; we heard from him the first part of this week; Charles Lanier and Mr. Sauzade are at the office; Mr. Ellis is at Newport; I don't know where J. F. D. Lanier is; I do not know whether the firm at first pronounced this a genuine check; it was the subject matter of conversation by all the members of the firm; Mr. Edward Winslow, Mr. Sauzade, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Russell, and myself talked it over on the day after the check was dated; this conversation was after the check had been certified; I do not remember the day of the week, and had not seen the check before this conversation; I do not know that some members of the firm pronounced it good." Upon Mr. Smith asking to hear any one of the members of the firm say that he had pronounced the check good?" This was objected to, the objection was overruled, and an exception noted.

Justice Duffy said: The members of the firm should be produced here themselves to show whether they or any of them signed the check. The court thinks that, even if the check was at first pronounced genuine, if it is a forgery, they might at first have been mistaken, and the mistake have been discovered afterward."

Mr. Herring—The firm are not the prosecutors in this case; the people are the prosecutors.

Mr. Graham—We offer to show the conversation between members of the firm when the check was discussed by them; there would not be so many objections to this if there was not something wrong somewhere outside of Col. Gessner.

The court excluded the offer, and exceptions were taken. The witness continued: The check had not been presented before the certification, to my knowledge; I had been a member of the firm speaking of it before the certification, and I did not afterward hear that it had been presented before the certification. [Objection made and overruled, and exception taken.] I have not heard that a check of this kind had been presented and pronounced good; two members of the firm are in the City, and two employes who sign checks; they are Charles Lanier, John S. Sauzad, D. B. Stafford, and Mr. Chamberlain; the number on the upper right hand corner of the check indicates that it has been in the Bank of the Republic.

The second witness was Mr. Willis Van Tine, Paying Teller of the Third National Bank. He testified that he had been in that position for about six years. Being shown the check he continued: That is my certification; I certified it between 12 and 1 o'clock on the 8th of December, 1876, at the Third National Bank; it was presented to me by a messenger of H. C. Freedman & Co., a boy about 12 years old; after certifying it I returned it to the boy, and he took it away; the check has been through the Clearing-house; I know by the stamp on the corner, and by my receiving it from the exchange the next morning; there was no effort to learn whether it was good; the boy's face was perfectly new to me as a teller of a bank; C. N. Jordan is the Cashier; he is in the City; I have had no conversation with him in reference to the check being pronounced good by Mr. Winslow; I do not know whether or not Freedman & Co. sent to Winslow, Lanier & Co. to see whether it was good; the check has been paid; it was paid through the regular settlements with the Clearing-house the next morning after the date; we settled for them in bulk; they were all paid together; it lies with me to make that settlement; at 3 in the afternoon when they are paid they are cut; this check was not cut, because it was discovered before 3 o'clock to be a forgery; the balance with the Clearing-house was made between 10 and 10:30 that morning; the check first got into our possession that morning at 10:30 and remained in our possession till a week ago.

Assistant District Attorney Herring announced that Mr. Lanier had been sent for, and that he was expected every minute; but after a long delay he failed to appear, and Ely B. Weston was called. The mention of Mr. Weston's name caused a sensation in court, and every eye was fixed upon him as he seated himself on the witness-stand.

Mr. Herring—Where is your place of business?

Mr. Graham—Do they implicate this witness with other checks?

Mr. Herring—At this stage we are not called upon to state our position.

Mr. Graham—It is a substantial right of Col. Gessner to know whether he is charged alone, or in connection with some other person or persons. We know about the many checks in newspapers. Newspaper statements become more or less a part of legal proceedings, whether properly or not. It's a startling thing to put this man on the stand, after what has been in the papers.

Mr. Herring—This is a very startling demand. The only person before your honor is Nelson A. Gessner.

Mr. Graham—If they charge this man with being one of the culprits, it is operating a surprise upon the court, if they promise him immunity from punishment. The law recognizes no prosecuting officer here. You have a right to do away with the services of the District Attorney if you choose. If this man is to be State's evidence, your honor ought to know it. The court knows that Weston has been arraigned as a great malefactor.

The Court—They are prosecuting Col. Gessner now.

Mr. Graham—Suppose he testifies against Col. Gessner; are you going to let him go free?

The Court—That would be a matter for after consideration.

Col. Fellows—I am the personal counsel for E. B. Weston.

Mr. Graham—A motion is now made to the court that the court tell us, either of itself or through the District Attorney, whether this charge is against Gessner alone or against him and other persons unknown.

Col. Fellows presented a motion that the testimony of Mr. Weston be not received at this time. "I have nothing," he said, "to do with Col. Gessner. Mr. Weston is brought here under extraordinary circumstances. Nothing more startling has ever been witnessed in this community than has been experienced, from first to last, in this case."

The Court—By whom?

Col. Fellows—By all who are concerned in this case.

Mr. Herring—Can a witness on the stand have counsel?

Col. Fellows—I have as much standing here as the District Attorney. This court can turn out of doors the District Attorney and all who are associated with him. Mr. Weston is not here upon a subpœna. The question is pending before the Supreme Court whether this witness can be held to testify at all. He was in the Supreme Court at 10 o'clock this morning on a writ of habeas corpus, and the hearing was adjourned till 1 o'clock this afternoon. At 1 o'clock it was again postponed till 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is to be decided at that time. That is the issue that is pending in the higher court. They have no right to use this witness till we have had a hearing.

The Court—The court rules that he is a good witness for the people.

Col. Fellows—Then, as the, witness' counsel, I direct him to answer no questions.

Mr. Graham's motion was denied.

Mr. Herring began the examination by asking Mr. Weston: "Where is your place of business?" The witness hesitated for some time, but at length replied: I resided in Chicago up to the 5th of April; have lived there four years this month; I knew Gessner, the prisoner; I was introduced to him in January, 1877, in Chicago; my acquaintance with him was only in January and February; we were only casual friends; the acquaintance continued in Chicago until the 5th of April; I had failed in business, and he aided me in settling up my affairs; I did not see him after the 5th of April till the 15th of May; I met him in the depot in Albany, on my way home; I was with him in Albany for one day, and parted with him there, and went to Chicago; I saw him in Chicago afterward, but do not remember the dates; it was not long ago; I saw him only occasionally in Chicago, in the evening, and sometimes in the daytime.

A small package was here shown the witness, wrapped in a piece of the Chicago *Times*. The package was a large white envelope, with three wax seals on the back. Mr. Herring had previously had the contents on the table before him, disclosing several sheets of forgers' tracing paper, and a number of other small papers. The envelope was unbroken at the flaps, but had been cut at one end. The witness, after unwrapping the newspaper, looked closely at the envelope and continued:

I can't say that I ever saw it before. (Objected to, overruled, and exception taken.)

Mr. Graham insisted that he should be allowed to see the package before the witness was questioned concerning it. Mr. Herring, after considerable debating, handed him the envelope, with the stipulation that he should examine only the outside, and not look at the contents, which had not yet been mentioned.

Mr. Graham—I'll look as far as the court allows, and then move to be allowed to look further. After examining the package Mr. Graham objected to its being shown to the witness until he [Mr. Graham] had seen the inside of the envelope. The objection was overruled, and Mr. Graham filed an exception.

The witness continued: I can't say that I ever saw this package before; I don't see any marks on it that I could recognize it by; I could not swear that I ever received it from Nelson A. Gessner; I received a package from Mr. Gessner in the Western Union Telegraph office; I think in Chicago; no other person that I knew was in the office at the time; I cannot say whether it was in a white envelope or not; none of its contents were shown to me; it was sealed with wax; that was on the afternoon of the 16th of August; I received only the one package from him; he told me to put it in Mr. Kaufman's safe; Kaufman had gone home, and I drove home, and afterward went to see Gessner to tell him, but could not find him; I took the package home again, and my wife wanted me to take it down town, but I put it in the stable, so as not to have any money in the house; I wrapped it in a paper, and put it behind the sink in my stable; that was just before night, on the 16th of August; I don't remember where I got the paper I wrapped it in; I did not go to look for it again, but went down town, and an officer arrested me; that was on the same evening; we went to the Grand Pacific Hotel; the officer asked me for a package they had seen Gessner give me, and I told him, yes; it was; the officers' names were Hartman and Austin; I know Jayne; he was not present; Jayne was in the room afterward; they came after me with such force that I didn't want to tell them: Austin came with his fists doubled up, and Hartman with a revolver; when I got a sealed package from Gessner it was 4 or 5 o'clock; Gessner said he was going out around that evening; that was all that occurred—he just asked me to take care of the package; they wouldn't let me speak to a waiter in the hotel, and kept me in a back room for three days; I can't say that I have seen Gessner's package since I put it in the stable; they brought an opened package to me, and I had but little faith in them; I heard them say, "He won't know the difference, and he'll recognize it." This may, or may not, be the package they brought me: Gessner's name was on the package that I concealed, and a big seal on the centre of the back.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—I think the package was in a buff envelope; the package he gave me had one seal in the centre; I didn't want to recognize the package: I do not recognize the newspaper; I first met Hartman, Austin, and Jayne on the Sherman House steps; they said quietly that I was their prisoner, one standing on each side of me; I asked: "What for?" They said: "For forgery," and that they would read the warrant in the hotel; we drove to the hotel, and they took me well up where there were two rooms adjoining, back and front; their's was the front, and mine the back room: I had only seven cents with me; that away from me; then they wanted me to give them the package that Col. Gessner had given me; Hartman had two revolvers, and he said that I'd better tell right straight, and pointed the revolver at me; finally they agreed that if I would tell them where the package was concealed, I could go with them; then I told them where it was, and they went to get it; I was under arrest, and was a prisoner all this time; Jayne went after the package; they brought a package to me next day, but it did not resemble Gessner's package; it had been opened; they said, in the front room, "The fool won't know the difference;" they were going to give me a chance to get away, but I told them that I didn't know the streets well enough; I had the 7 cents; they said that they represented the New-York Life Insurance Company, the Union Trust Company, and the Third National Bank of New-York; we got to New-York on Monday morning, and went to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel with Hartman, Austin, and Jayne; I stayed there in a room fronting on Twenty-fourth-street; they said that they had no charge to make against me; they kept me there for five days, and would not let me go out; I was visited only by the waiter; nobody was in my room but Jayne, Austin, and Carney; Austin and Jayne came into my room together, and shut the door; they said: "Weston, if you can file an affidavit that Gessner told you he forged this check, you can go home;" I told them I'd see them in —— first; I had no pencil or paper, and they cut everything there was about the case out of the newspapers before they let me see them; they said I could stay there or go to the House of Detention, and I preferred the House of Detention; I had told them before that I would not sign an affidavit on the subject with Gessner; Jayne said: "Austin, Weston never said such a thing, and it would be wrong, and such evidence wouldn't do, anyhow." That was on Wednesday.

Re-direct examination by Mr. Herring—Did Jayne or Austin request you to swear to anything that was not true? A.—Yes and no; I was not left alone in the Grand Central Depot, nor in the Grand Union Hotel; I never stopped in the Grand Union Hotel; the night before I was taken to the Police Central office I was out walking with Austin, and was left alone in the Grand Union, in Broadway, for half or three-quarters of an hour, but Austin said that if I made a move to get away he'd follow me to the ends of the earth.

This concluded Mr. Weston's examination. Col. Fellows said, as the witness left the stand: "Weston was held under $2,000 bail; he has been discharged from the witness-stand; I suppose he is now free."

Mr. Herring—He must go back to the House of Detention unless he has bail. We shall require him on the trial.

Col. Fellows—My client was held for this examination only. How do you know there will be a trial? I presume Mr. Gessner will be discharged.

The Court—I shall hold him till I make some disposition of this case.

Justice Duffy then announced that he would have to adjourn the case, as he had to sit in the Police Court in the afternoon, and that he could not go on with it to-day on account of the Special Sessions. Mr. Herring said that it would be impossible for him to attend on Saturday, and he asked for an adjournment till Monday. Mr. Graham objected strongly to an adjournment till Monday, on which day the Grand Jury are to meet, unless Mr. Herring would give his word that the papers in the case should not go before that body until the examination was over. Mr. Herring replied that he could not be bound by any promises. Mr. Graham then said that he would have to request that the case go on to-day. If necessary, it could be taken before another Justice.

Mr. Herring—It is absolutely necessary, for the good of the people, that the case should be adjourned till Monday.

The Court—Then it is so ordered. Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Col. Gessner's wife sat in the court-room throughout the examination, evidently much affected. Her face was hidden most of the time to conceal her tears. While the court waited for the appearance of Mr. Lanier, a little before 1 o'clock, Weston and his counsel returned to the Supreme Court-rooms, in obedience to the writs of habeas corpus. At the hearing being again adjourned, he was back in Justice Duffy's court in time to take the stand.

THE HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS.

Weston and Carrerar, who are held respectively as witness and accomplice in the bond-forgery cases, were brought into Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Van Brunt, early yesterday morning, in obedience to writs of habeas corpus. The prisoners were handcuffed together, and sat in the back part of the court-room. There was nothing remarkable about their appearance or demeanor, and their handcuffs being hidden by their coat sleeves few were aware of their identity with the persons whose names have been mentioned so frequently within the past week or more. Huested, who is accused of being concerned with Carrerar in the St. Louis County bond forgery, was not present in court, though his production was called for by a writ of habeas corpus. As soon as the proceedings could be brought to the attention of Judge Van Brunt, Mr. Marsac, of the District Attorney's office, said that the cases of Carrerar and Huested had been adjourned by consent till to-day. He also hoped that Weston's case would be adjourned to the same time, because of the engagement of Assistant District Attorney Herring. Mr. Oliver, the attorney for the prisoners, said that the matter be brought before the court as speedily as possible, and suggested that a hearing be had in the afternoon. Judge Van Brunt then adjourned the case of Weston till 1 P. M., when the counsel again appeared. On behalf of the prosecution an adjournment till to-day was again asked for, on the ground that Gessner's and Weston's cases were, at the time, under examination at the Tombs Police Court. Weston's counsel, in response, said it was true that the examination was going on, but that it promised to last a good while. He did not see why that should affect the case of Weston or delay the hearing on the writ of habeas corpus. Weston, he said, had been brought here from Chicago without any process, kidnapped, as it were—and had been placed immediately under $2,000 bonds to appear as a witness. No charge was made against him, and in the event of a hearing, only one answer could be made by the prosecution to an inquiry as to his detention. That answer would be that there is no authority under which he man can be held. As it was, it might be weeks before Assistant District Attorney Herring would be disengaged. He wished a speedy hearing and disposal of the matter. Judge Van Brunt set down the hearing for 10:30 A. M. to-day, when it is expected that a full return will be made by Police Justice Duffy to the writ of certiorari. There was some complaint yesterday by Weston's counsel that the Police magistrate had not made a full return in the matter, since he had only sent an affidavit of the commitment

THE FLYERS OF THE TURF.

CLOSE OF THE SARATOGA SEASON.

A BRILLIANT DAY'S SPORT—FIVE RACES ON THE CARD — FLY, BRADAMANTE, RHADAMANTHUS, QUEENSTON, AND KELSO THE WINNERS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The curtain has fallen upon the exciting scenes of the race-track, the people are departing, and the trainers and stablemen are silently folding up their traps preparatory to the hegira to Jerome Park and the Western courses. The racing season has lasted 42 days, and passes into the history of the turf as the most brilliant series of events which has yet won the attention of the American public. It was therefore a matter of general regret that the attempted swindle yesterday should have interposed an obstacle to the flow of contentment, and it is the wish of every person having the good of the turf at heart to see the perpetrators brought to justice. The scapegoat has been reached, and thus far the only one in the dirty business to suffer, but the judges and stewards have kept the matter open for further consideration. They have examined the place where Waller went wrong, and following his tracks they declare that it was almost an impossibility for the horse to go astray in the manner he did without being deliberately pulled. But to return to the day's events, the weather was all that could be desired. The rifts of white clouds flitted every moment across the sun, and a gentle breeze kept the temperature down to moderation. The attendance was very large, and the racing was worthy the reputation of the Saratoga Course. The track itself was in splendid condition, and the five races on the card were stubbornly contested. The following are the details of the sport:

THE FIVE FURLONGS.

The card furnished a dash of five furlongs, for 2-year olds, to commence the day's sport, and five youngsters were ready for the fray when the bell rang. The field included Hitchcock's r. g. Speculation, Rice & Bethune's Duncan F. Kenner, Reed's Bonnie Wood, and McDaniel's pair of fillies by War Dance and Enquirer. As the record of the past three years shows that McDaniel's luck comes with the extra days, his entries were the favorites, and in the last pool sold just before the start, they brought $150, Bonnie Wood $70, Speculation $65, and Duncan F. Kenner $30. The youngsters were started half-way down the chute, and after some display of temper they were sent away to a very good start, but Speculation went forward and took the track, and at the half-mile pole was a length ahead of the Leisure filly, and she a length ahead of the Fly filly, who was lapped by Kenner. Coming round the lower turn, McDaniel's two fillies challenged Speculation, and by the time they parted into the home stretch they were even with him. At the furlong pole the Fly filly came to the front, and was followed out by Bonnie Wood, and a close struggle ensued between them, the Fly filly winning by half a length in 1:03¾. Three lengths behind was Speculation, the Leisure filly fourth.

THE MILE AND A QUARTER.

The attention of the spectators was next directed to the handicap for 3-year olds, one mile and a quarter, which brought to the post the five entries, viz.: Dixon & Wimmer's ch. f. Bradamante, C. N. Madinger's Wash Booth, John Lawler's Bombardier, and D. McDaniel's Major Barker and Lady Salyers. The betting showed Bradamante the favorite at $150, McDaniel's pair $90, and the field $40. They were started from the three-quarter pole, and when the flag fell they were apparently in good shape and well together, but Lady Salyers immediately went to the front, and Spillman forced her to make the pace as fast as possible. She came up the stretch very rapidly, and reached the stand some eight lengths in the lead. Bombardier came next, three-quarters of a length before Wash Booth, who was a length in front of Bradamante, leading Barker two lengths. Going round the turn Lady Salyers increased her lead to ten lengths, while in the meantime Bradamante took the second place, and Swim, seeing that Lady Salyers was getting too far away, set sail after her, and when they passed the quarter pole Lady Salyers was leading the field of Bradamante, and she two lengths before Booth, who was three lengths the better of Major Barker, while Bombardier was already in trouble in the rear. Going along the back stretch Bradamante closed as steadily as fate on Lady Salyers, the latter leading but four lengths a little further on, and but two lengths of space divided them. On they went to the half-mile pole, and only a length of daylight separated them at that point, while Wash Booth had in the meantime got within half a length of Bradamante's tail, and was followed up by Barker for the final run. Coming round the lower turn Bradamante continued to close upon Salyers, then got to her tail, and finally, when they turned into the home stretch, they were on even terms, with Major Barker for the first time in the struggle up the stretch, and Wash Booth was also in close proximity. When they passed the furlong pole Bradamante had Lady Salyers "cooked," and Major Barker came to the assistance of his stable companion, while in the meantime Sparling applied the whip to Wash Booth, who came up as if he would immediately take the lead, but he never got to the Inside again. Bradamante was as yet untouched, and outpaced them, and, amid great applause she passed the goal a winner by a length and a half, while Major Barker captured the second place by half a length from Booth, Lady Salyers fourth, and Bombarlier, beaten by nearly a furlong, was received with shouts of derision. The time was 2:13¾.

THE 100-POUND RACE.

The third event was a dash of a mile and a quarter, the same distance as the preceding race, but it was for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, without the usual allowances to mares and geldings. There were four nominations, including McDaniel's Australind, Smythe's Madge, Dixon & Wimmer's Courier, and Dwyer Brothers' Rhadamanthus. Expectation ran very high in regard to this contest, and Evans came from Long Branch to mount Rhadamanthus, who became an immense favorite, bringing $275 to $70 for Courier, $60 for Madge, and $30 for Australind, this being the latter's first appearance during the two meetings. A fine start was effected from the three-quarter pole, and they were all pulling, but Courier kept in front up the stretch, and reached the stand a length in advance of Madge and Rhadamanthus, who were dead level a full length before Australind. Going round the turn Courier increased the pace and drew away from his competitors, while Sparling pulled Madge behind Rhadamanthus. When the quarter pole was reached Courier was leading a length and a half, and Rhadamanthus was second, three quarters of his length ahead of Madge, who was two lengths before Australind. The pace was still better along the back stretch, and Madge shut up the daylight between her and Rhadamanth

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

HON. E. W. STOUGHTON REPLIES TO JUDGE BLACK.

THE BASENESS OF THE CRY OF FRAUD COMING FROM THE TILDENITES—FORMATION OF THE COMMISSION—THE INTERFERENCE OF STATE COURTS—MR. BLACK'S MISREPRESENTATIONS AND MISSTATEMENTS.

The *North American Review* for September and October contains the reply from Hon. E. W. Stoughton to Judge Black's article in the last number entitled the "Electoral Conspiracy." We make the following extracts:

"Amusement that charges so grave and wicked against Judges, Senators, and Representatives so able and pure, should have been deliberately written and published by a distinguished member of the American Bar is only equaled by astonishment that they could have been printed and circulated without encountering the indignation, if not disgust, of the respectable representative men and press of the entire Democratic Party. Instead of this, however, responsive echoes have been heard along its front and from its thronging masses until, coupled with prior and somewhat similar charges made by its leaders, we are led to conclude that the political war-cry of that party is hereafter, and until the next Presidential election, to be that signaled by the article in question, 'The Great Fraud of 1876.' A late convert to the Democratic Party, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, was, it is believed, the first to congratulate Mr. Tilden that he had been defeated by a fraudulent count of the Electoral vote. Mr. Tilden, Mr. Hendricks, Senator Beck of Kentucky, and many others of that party, have not hesitated to repeat this charge, for the purpose of discrediting the title of Mr. Hayes to the great office he holds. The manner and the language have been inspired by a plan of attack upon the President of the United States, upon the party he leads, and upon the majority of the tribunal which, in an unprecedented and trying emergency, was created to aid, by its learning and its ability, in counting the Electoral vote, will be apparent when the causes which led to its organization are referred to. The whole country remembers the result of the last Presidential election. The Republican Party was unanimous in the belief that its candidates were entitled to a majority of one vote in the Electoral College. A Democratic committee of the House of Representatives had reported that Republican Electors had been appointed in South Carolina. Canvassing Boards, having for that purpose exclusive power, duly appointed by the Legislatures of Florida and Louisiana, had returned Hayes Electors, and the Secretary of State for Oregon, its only canvassing officer, had declared their appointment for the State. The belief that there was fraud in its political firmament, while Cronin seemed in the ascendant, a gleam of hope for the Democratic Party—but it was well known that the vote of that State was Republican by a clear and considerable majority, and but little confidence was felt that an ill-planned conspiracy to pervert the count of its Electoral vote by fraud and purchase would succeed. This led Democratic managers, determined to insure the election of Tilden and Hendricks, to resort to other means of attaining their purpose. It was the general opinion of the Republican Party that the President of the Senate, to whom what is was, and immediately swept it out of sight. They put it far from them, and then proceeded to pronounce a different judgment, which suited the Hayes men better.' A few lines will forever dispose of the miserable effort made to foist these *quo warranto* proceedings upon the Commission as a reason why the vote of Florida should not be counted for Hayes. First, it has long been judicially settled, and the peace and security of society repose upon the doctrine, that all acts of officers *de facto* are valid and binding until they are ousted and dispossessed by the judgment of a competent court. Hence, if a person exercising the duties of Judge should, pending proceedings to oust him, make and enter decrees by which men should be hanged or imprisoned or their property be taken away, all such decrees made before judgment of ouster would stand as firmly as though his judicial title were unquestioned. In this case it should be remembered that the first and only official act of the Hayes Electors was performed on the very day proceedings against them were instituted. And, second, if the rule were not as stated, the title of a President of the United States could at all times be made to depend upon the judgment of a State court, for it would be easy in many States, after the result of an election should be known, to take proceedings against Electors before a Judge not likely to sympathize with the successful political party, and if these could be ousted the defeated Presidential candidate could succeed, not by votes of Electors appointed by each State in such manner as the Legislature there may direct,' but by some convenient Judge, elected, perhaps for one, two, or four years, and ready to do a political service upon the promise of a future nomination. And, finally, we suggest that it would be extremely dangerous to permit any interference whatever by Federal or State courts with the office or functions of Presidential Electors upon the pretext that they were not duly appointed—a pretext easily manufactured, and one which, in the hands of a partisan Judge, might result in great and permanent mischief. We commend these views to Judge Black, in the hope that in his calmer moments—a little reflection may lead him to change his mind concerning the effect of *quo warranto* proceedings, and to use a milder mode of expression toward those who differ with him on that subject.

Judge Black has certainly omitted nothing of slander, nothing of reprobation, nothing of denunciation, of all those who in any manner aided in securing the elevation of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency, which the most violent and reckless of his partisans can desire. He has constructed with malicious ingenuity a well compacted series of misstatements, each reposing upon assertions positively made, and all as a rule destitute of any solid foundation. In so doing truths have been so perverted as to become falsehoods, and falsehoods so interwoven with these as to appear like truths. He has even assailed those who at the request of the President went to New-Orleans to witness the count of the Electoral vote by the Returning Board, after it was known that, at the request of Mr. Tilden, several distinguished Democrats were to attend there for that purpose. Of the Republicans who went there, Judge Black, with unblushing effrontery, declares: 'They might have caused a true count of the vote if they had wished it; one word of reprobation from them would have paralyzed the rascality of the Returning Board.' And he adds they 'encouraged, aided, and abetted by every means in their power the perpetration of the great fraud, and after it was done held it up as a righteous act.'

Perhaps, after the many exposures already made of the misrepresentations which jostle and crowd each other from the beginning to the end of Judge Black's article, a prosecuting citizen asked him such as the common law invokes against one who swears falsely with knowledge. If so, this unfounded charge deliberately made against men who undertook without compensation, at great personal sacrifice, to perform what they and others of both parties deemed a public service, is already answered. They met in presence of the Returning Board, and at its request, eminent Democrats who were present upon a like invitation, and attended daily before it, nothing whatever being done by its members except in presence of the representatives of both political parties and of their stenographic reporters from the time the board organized until its labors closed and its members had retired to deliberate upon the testimony before them. To have interfered with their duties, to have proffered them advice for the purpose of influencing the result of their deliberations, and especially to have reprobated them, as suggested by Judge Black, would have been a gross outrage upon them personally, an insult to their office, and most disrespectful to the State whose supreme organs they were. There is no reason to suppose that they failed to exercise a wise and just discretion, and it is quite certain the conclusion they reached have not been in the least shaken or disturbed by the unsupported assertions of Judge Black. When he shall venture beyond the domain of denunciation, and, entering the fair field of inquiry and of argument, shall candidly explore the proofs on which the board acted, and especially when he shall honestly endeavor to realize that the Electoral Commission was powerless under the Constitution and law to disregard the final will of the States of Louisiana, Florida, and Oregon, he will engage in a task which may open his mind to the truth, leading him to the conclusion that the nation has not been betrayed, and that the great fraud of 1876 was but the figment of a disordered imagination."

ROBERT TOOMBS.

A CLAIM BY A STATE PAPER THAT HE IS THE REAL GREAT LEADER OF GEORGIA TODAY.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, Aug. 28.

When the Constitutional Convention assembled we repaired to Atlanta like hundreds of other Georgians, just to take a look at the assembled wisdom. One of our traveling companions was a young lawyer friend, a delegate and a brilliant mind, rightly classed among the rising men of the State. Our young friend regretted that the people of Wilkes had chosen Hon. R. Toombs as a delegate, as he felt assured that Gen. Toombs would be a fire-brand in the convention; that he [Toombs] would, by his violent and extreme measures, defeat the objects of the convention, and that a Constitution would be offered to the people, if Gen. Toombs had the framing of it, that would not be accepted. We said to our friend, 'Let Toombs alone.' There were men out of 10 in Georgia, and 10 men out of 10 out of Georgia. You are totally ignorant of the man you speak of. Gen. Toombs has these parts developed to overflowing—head, heart, and tongue. His head has more brains, knowledge, and common sense than any hundred heads in Georgia. His heart has not a defect. His tongue is his drawback. Gen. Toombs says many things that are radical, extreme, and uncalled for—in fact, unwarranted; but when Gen. Toombs acts you will find him as conservative as the most moderate could wish, and if the people of Georgia, under a first-class Constitution, they couldn't do better than to get Gen. Toombs to write it, and then adopt it without amendment or alteration."

When the convention was about to close its session we chanced in Atlanta, and met our anti-Toombs friend. His first question was, "What is the status of Gen. Toombs with you now?" Our friend replied, with considerable earnestness, "Well, we all just love the old man. The convention assembled with nearly every man prejudiced against him; it will close with every man his friend. I confess I did not know him. We don't admit that any member was a leader, but Gen. Toombs came nearer to that position than any. While we voted down some few unimportant measures that he advocated, yet in every important matter he came out victorious."

We are proud that our State's greatest man is reinstated in the hearts of the people, for we feel assured that every delegate will return to his people and tell them the wrong they have cherished against Georgia's noblest son, and they will do him that justice which has for 12 years been disbarred him. The radical press North will, no doubt, continue their villainous onslaughts, will garble and pick his sayings in their efforts to crush him, but it will be like throwing pebbles against a mountain. The name of Robert Toombs will be honored by every true Georgian long after their carcasses are rotten and their names forgotten. Gen. Toombs is getting old. Georgia should long be the recipient of his untold wealth of mind and heart, but his last days will be consoled by the knowledge that he is held dear to his people. While he is not perfect, his many ennobling qualities of head and heart will blot out the few specks that his enemies have so arduously striven to make the world believe are enormous defects.

A CHINESE JOSS-HOUSE.

THE GODS OF THE HEATHEN AS THEY ARE SET UP IN A NEVADA TOWN.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise, Aug. 22.

The present Chinese Joss-house in this city is more elaborately fitted up than any ever before opened here. It stands on H-street, one or two doors north of Deming's store, and is in the second story of a frame building. The entrance to this temple of the heathen is sheltered by a rude portico, and is reached by a short flight of stairs. The doors stand open. Through them, shining dimly through the daylight, are seen the candles burning on the altar. Outside barbarians may freely enter. Ascending the steps of the stairs, we are met by the odor of burning sandal-wood from the altar, mingled with that of the smoke of Chinese tobacco from the pipes of the loungers under the portico and in the doctor's shop next door to the entrance to the temple. No worshipers are before the altar, none in the temple. A sleepy-looking Chinaman sits in the doorway that leads into the apothecary shop, whose business it appears to be to attend to the candles, flaring and guttering the life out of themselves on the altar, in the vain attempt to make the grim gods that sit behind look lovable.

The principal god of the Joss-house is "bearded like the pard," and occupies the first place behind the altar. A little in his rear are seated two other gods, grim-visaged and cast in bronze. All about the trio are peacock feathers in what look like exaggerated bouquet-holders. A world of tinsel things are under, over, and around the place occupied by the deities. Candles to the three gods behind the altar are seen two figures in niches like little cupboards on each side. That on the left hand is Choy Sun, the "rich man," or rather the god of wealth. This image is richly arrayed in silken garments and profusely adorned with jewelry. To him the poor appeal, bewailing their poverty and asking his assistance on the way to wealth. The image on the right is Wan Too, the god of health, called by the Chinamen "the doctor." He is shown in the act of taking a dose of his own medicine, a thing our doctors seldom do. To him appeal those out of health. He hears their prayers, and the apothecary in the little drug store adjoining supplies the medicine and pockets the money therefor. A nice little arrangement it would seem.

In approaching the altar, we pass between two rows of battle-axes of fantastic form, the heads of which are long and serve as lamps or torches on certain occasions. The handles of these are red, and about six feet long, and each has bound about it, just below its head, a streamer of scarlet cloth.

In this temple pray all the praying Chinese, whether friends or foes—Sam Sings or Hop Sings.

REUNION OF UNION AND REBEL.

Several ex-Union soldiers of Cincinnati met on Tuesday to arrange for a reunion in that city of Union and Confederate soldiers of the late war. The *Enquirer* thus reports the results: "A temporary organization was effected by calling Col. R. M. Moore to preside. As Secretary, a one-legged soldier, Gen. Charles E. Brown, ex Pension Agent at this point, was chosen. Among the men of prominence present were seen Gen. H. B. Banning, Col. D. W. Strickland, Major Wallace, of the Seventy-fifth Ohio; Gen. William G. Halpin, Col. John E. Hudson, of the One Hundred and Eighty-first; Jesse De Beck, who used to be known as 'the wounded soldier;' Major P. R. Way, Col. J. V. Guthrie, and many others. Speeches were made by nearly every man present, and when it is mentioned that about 40 regiments were there represented, it will be seen that 'the boys' did not lack for orators. It was thoroughly understood that at the reunion, the time for which has, as yet, not been definitely settled, politics were to be tabooed absolutely, and nothing that will mar the perfect enjoyment of those who attend will be allowed. At the gathering yesterday the Republicans were in the majority, but the patriotic speech of Gen. H. B. Banning, an uncompromising Democrat, was cheered to the echo. After the matter had been fully discussed the meeting adjourned to meet at the Gibson House next Thursday afternoon."

FOOLISH RISKS IN SHOOTING.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* of Wednesday says: "Yesterday afternoon at the shooting gallery on Broad-street, near Ninth, some extraordinary feats of marksmanship were executed by Mr. John Hartmann, Jr., the proprietor of the gallery, and Mr. W. H. Ralston. The latter-named gentleman held in his mouth a hard pine block, seven-eighths of an inch thick, one and a third of an inch wide, at a distance of about 30 feet, standing face to face with Mr. Hartmann, who fired the shot and pierced the centre of the block, without the least injury to Mr. Ralston. Several other fine shots, though full of risk, were made, among which was shooting an apple off the head and from the mouth, snuffing a candle, kneeking ashes from a cigar held in the mouth, backward shots with looking-glass, and several others."

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* of Aug. 28 says: "In a private, but official letter, we noticed yesterday the statement and admonition that holders of consolidated bonds of South Carolina, or other bonds, should send them forward without delay, as the time for the examining of them by the commission appointed for this purpose will soon pass. It further advises that it is quite uncertain what the result will be if they are not sent in due time. The commission does not sign any receipt for bonds, nor do they give any evidence of having examined them, except to state that said bonds were presented to the commission."

TWO VIEWS OF ONE SUBJECT

LABOR STRIKES AND THEIR REMEDY.

A "STRIKER'S" UNDERSTANDING OF THE MATTER—THE RIGHTS AND VALUE OF LABOR DISREGARDED BY CAPITAL—COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT ARGUES ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CASE—WHAT IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO DO TO PREVENT FUTURE OCCURRENCES SIMILAR TO THE RECENT STRIKES.

The *North-American Review* just issued contains two articles on the labor problem setting forth the current views on either side of the question. The first, headed "Fair Wages" and signed "A Striker," contends that the rights and value of labor, which were acknowledged here 40 years ago because the country wanted hands, now turns the laboring men's earnings against them, and the country's prosperity becomes their disaster. The writer concludes as follows:

Let me put this matter in a plain way, as we understand it, and use round numbers instead of fractions, as we have to deal with hundreds of millions, dividing the subject into sections.

1. In the United States the amount of capital invested in railway property last year was $4,470,000,000, made up of $2,250,000,000 capital stock and $2,220,000,000 bonded debt. The gross earnings were $500,000,000, or about 8¾ per cent. on the capital. The running expenses (of which the bulk was for labor,) were $310,000,000, leaving $185,000,000 as interest to the capitalist, or barely 4 per cent. on his investment. Labor is admitted into this enterprise as a preferential creditor, to be paid out of the gross earnings before the most preferred mortgagee or bondholder receives a dollar. For, as capital could not build the roads nor equip them without labor, so the enterprise, when complete, cannot be run without labor. Capital, therefore, takes a back seat when it comes to the push, and acknowledges not only that labor has the largest interest in the concern, but takes the first fruits. I take the railroad as a sample out of all enterprises, and if we could get at figures there is no doubt it is a fair sample of the crowd. If, then, labor is the more important and essential factor in the result, when it comes to the question which of the two shall suffer in moments of general distress—the capitalist in his pocket or the laborer in his belly—we think the answer has been already settled by the rights assumed by one and acknowledged by the other.

2. It is manifestly unjust that the working man should be subjected to under wages in bad times, if he has not the equivalent of over wages in good times. If railroad companies in concert with the laboring class had established a tariff of labor, and paid a bonus on wages at every distribution of dividends, that bonus being in proportion to the profits of the road, so that each man becomes a shareholder in his very small way, then he would have submitted to bear his share of distress when all were called on to share trouble, but to share it equally and alike.

3. When folks say that labor and capital must find, by the laws of demand and supply, their natural relations to each other to the commercial enterprises, and neither one has any rights it can enforce on the other, they take for granted that the labor "market" is, like the produce market, liable to natural fluctuations. If that were so, we should not complain. But it is not. The labor market has got to be like the stock and share market: a few large capitalists control it, and make it pay when they please. This sort of game may ruin the gamblers in stocks, and injure those who invest, but the trouble is confined mostly to those who deserve to lose or those who can afford it. But not so when the same practice operates in the labor market. The capitalist controls the labor of the man who is working man, or if he does, let him regard where that speculation led France 100 years ago, when the financiers made a corner in flour, and the people broke the ring with the axe of the guillotine.

4. When the railway companies obtained privileged and right-over private property, and became by force of law the great land-owners of the State, holding its movable property as well, and controlling every avenue and department of business, public and private, they became powerful monopolies. The State endowed them with powers to frame laws of their own, and deprived citizens of their property, means, facilities of transportation, at all these corporations. Thus endowed, they cannot pretend they are no more than ordinary commercial enterprises. They are responsible to the State for the result of their operations if they disturb fatally the order of our concerns. They are not independent. The State has claims upon them it is not on private concerns. They may not accept liabilities and then decline responsibility. It behooves the State to decide what the people are entitled to in return for all they have conceded to these companies, and to enforce such claims.

5. The English Parliament legislated on the question of the number of hours a working-man should labor. It limits them to so many. It legislates for his health and supply of light and water. In all these matters the capitalist has an interest. (He does as much for his horse.) But when it comes to the question of a proper amount of food and clothing, of warmth and shelter, the Government declines to interfere. It leaves the question of fair wages to be adjusted between employer and employed.

THOMAS A. SCOTT'S PAPER.

The other article, headed "The Recent Strikes," and written by Col. Thomas A. Scott, after reciting the facts of recent history regarding the strikes of railroad employes, and stating the necessities of the railroad companies in view of the public demands upon them, makes the following deductions:

This insurrection, which extended through 14 States, and in many cases successfully defied the local authorities, presents a state of facts almost as serious as that which prevailed at the outbreak of the civil war. Unless our own experience is to differ entirely from other countries—and it is not easy to see why it should, with the increasing population of our large cities and business centres, and the inevitable assemblage at such points of the vicious and evil disposed—the late troubles may be but the prelude to other manifestations of mob violence, with this added peril, that now, for the first time in American history, has an organized mob learned its power to terrorize the law-abiding citizens of great communities. With our recent experience before us, it is believed that no thoughtful man can argue in favor of delay by the proper authorities in dealing with lawless and riotous assemblages. Delay simply means destruction of property, and may lead in the end to the destruction of life. The force used to repress such assemblages should be as prompt in its manifestation as the evil with which it deals. The interests concerned are too grave to admit of delay. The raising of the black flag and the stoppage of all vessels on the great lakes and on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers would not produce one tithe of the damage to the whole country that has resulted from the recent stoppage of the great trunk lines. The burning of the vessels and their cargoes on these waters would raise a storm of wrath which no mob would dare to face, and would be visited by the United States Government, under existing laws, with most exemplary punishment. But what distinction can be established between such a crime and the hideous destruction at Pittsburg of over 1,600 cars loaded with the products of the various States, together with the engines ready to move them to their destination, and the station buildings and machine-shops that were absolutely essential to their proper care and movement, and which with other like doings resulted in the stoppage of all commerce and business relations between the States not only on one highway, but on many important lines, through the concerted action of the mob and its leaders? In the City of Pittsburg much human life and many private dwellings and other property were sacrificed as the result of mob violence; indeed, it is almost a marvel that the destruction of human life was not destroyed by fire. Only the prevailing direction of the wind averted greater and more general disaster.

The authority of the United States, now potent to protect commerce moving upon the waters, should be equally potent when the same commerce is exposed to greater peril upon land. This brings us, then, to the practical question: In what shape can this protection be put so as to be extended most efficiently and with the least delay? The present regulations all favor, unintentionally, the rioters and the mob. In the first place, the Mayor of a city must exhaust his power, the Sheriff of a county must exhaust his strength; then, while precious time is expending—for a mob constantly attracts dangerous elements and grows with impunity and success—the Governor of the State must be called upon by the Sheriff of a county. If the State happens to have an effective military organization, which at the present time is the case in perhaps not more than five out of the 37 States of the Union, the Governor can call out the military forces and suppress the riot. If the State has no such organization, or if the military forces of the State prove inadequate to the emergency, the Governor is paralyzed, and must call upon the United States for assistance. If the authorities of any State should, for any cause, fail or refuse to call upon the United States Government, what possible remedy or protection is left to life and property within the limits of that Commonwealth?

It can readily be seen what frightful possibilities of mischief are afforded by the necessarily long interval which must elapse in the present state of our laws before the Federal authority can intervene in cases where its intervention is most imperative. In fact, as our recent experience has shown, the only roads which could procure prompt protection and immunity from interference would be those whose misfortune it has been to be bankrupt and placed them in the direct custody of Receivers appointed by the United States courts. To the aid of these roads the United States Marshal could call United States troops, and no rioter dared to resist the power represented by the small but admirably disciplined detachments quartered near the scenes of the recent troubles. It will hardly be contended that the railway companies must become bankrupt in order to make secure the uninterrupted movement of traffic over their lines, or to entitle them to the efficient protection of the United States Government. If a bondholder or other creditor is entitled to the protection of the Federal courts to prevent the threatened impairment of the value of a property through legal proceedings, he certainly should not be left without remedy against lawless violence which has actually destroyed the security for his investment, and has, as at Pittsburg, converted millions of dollars into scrap-iron and ashes. The laws which give the Federal courts the summary process of injunction to restrain so comparatively trifling a wrong as an infringement of a patent-right certainly must here been intended or ought to give the United States authority to prevent a wrong-doing which not only destroys a particular road, but also paralyzes the entire commerce of the country and wastes the national wealth. It is demonstrable that during the recent disturbances the Government of the United States was itself a direct loser, and through the Government, the tax-payers of the whole country, to a very large amount by the diminution of the national revenues arising from the interruption of business and the interference with many of the operations on which the internal taxes of the country are levied, as well as by the diminution of the Customs revenues, as all the imports during this period, instead of being forwarded to their destinations, were necessarily placed in store, of course without payment of any duty to the Government for the time being. Suppose that this state of things had continued for 60 days, would not the United States Government have been deprived of nearly all the revenues on which it relies to meet its current obligations?

Certainly it cannot have been contemplated in the formation of our Government that the United States authorities should submit to see the transportation of the mails, covering the enormous financial and business transactions of the whole country, and the movement of supplies required for its own various departments, made dependent upon the grace and favor of rioters whose misconduct in almost any other form would have secured their immediate arrest and condign punishment. During the recent riots the movement of United States troops was impeded at several points, and large quantities of ammunition and other Federal stores on their way to the Pacific coast were forcibly detained for days. The operations of the National Government in some parts of the country were as completely blocked as in the early days of the civil war. There certainly should be a protection against such dangers and a remedy for such wrongs. If the Government of the United States is to exercise its power of protection or of remedy, it, perhaps, can do so only through an adequate exhibition of the military force that may be given it for such purposes by Congress. The important question is to ascertain in what way the Government can so exhibit its military force as to secure the utmost possible efficiency in the enforcement of law and order without jarring or disturbing the general framework of our institutions and our laws. It seems to be indispensable, in the light of recent events, that whatever force is to be used by the Government in such emergencies should be so distributed and controlled that it may be concentrated upon any point or points that may be threatened within a few hours of any outbreak. Several companies of regular troops that were quartered at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Reading, Scranton, Lonsville, Chicago, and other places, during the recent riots, had to be transported for such distances that, if they had been compelled to march instead of moving by rail, they would have been powerless to avert mischief. It was only by the fear or favor of the rioters that the United States were able to concentrate their forces where they did. In some cases these resolutions were passed by the strikers that no troops should be allowed to pass over the lines. In Jersey City a mob endeavored to prevent the departure of a United States battery and the troops connected therewith. On the Erie Railway, between Cornell and Hornellsville, a few lawless men, by tearing up tracks, destroying bridges, and tampering with switches, were able seriously to retard the military forces of the State, which were there under the orders of the Governor to re-establish law and order. What is needed, therefore, would clearly seem to be that proper forces should be so disposed at prominent points—large cities and other great business centres, in many of which the Government has arsenals, custom-houses, mints, navy-yards, and other property of its own to protect—that their movements can be combined rapidly and they be directed against points of danger, so as to be able to act effectively and with decision before violence can become triumphant.

With the experience of other countries to warn and guide us, and especially with the experience of England, where the rights of the people have forages been guarded and asserted as jealously as they always have been, let us not be afraid to assert ourselves, we shall have only ourselves to blame if through apathy, demagogism, or weakness we leave ourselves unprepared to meet an issue which from all the evidences of the times is only too likely again to be forced upon us. With the approach of Winter, and the cessation of outdoor employment which severe weather even in the most prosperous times entails, the country will have to deal not only with the deserving among the unemployed, who can be reached and helped through local organizations, but with vast numbers of idle, dangerous, and in many cases desperate characters, who have been allowed unfortunately to catch a glimpse of their possible power for mischief. Such men, unless confronted by a thorough organization in the cities, States, and other communities, backed by the power of the Federal Government and an unmistakable public opinion, will need but little urging to renew the scenes which have already taken place in the history of this country. It surely may be hoped that at the approaching session of Congress the earnest, unprejudiced, and patriotic men of both houses will discuss this grave subject independently of party lines, and with the united resolve to secure equity to all interests and to take such necessary measures to secure protection to life and property and the impartial enforcement of the laws, including the guarantee to every man of the right to work for such compensation as he may agree upon with other men, free from interference or intimidation. The able lawyers of the Senate and House will, perhaps frame a law, which, while due to the owners of every highway carrying inter-State commerce, whether by land or water, in which citizens of different States are interested, or carrying the United States mails or other Government property, the right to appear by petition properly verified before the tribunals of the United States for redress in case the performance of such traffic has been interfered with by unlawful combinations, by threats or by violence, and which upon such showing will give these tribunals the right, when necessary, to call upon the United States, in the form now authorized by law, to enforce their process by arresting the rioters and the suppression of all such unlawful combinations.

The magnitude of the evil to be met and dealt with can hardly be overstated. The remedy to be provided should be equally prompt and effective. It must be discussed and adopted in the interest of the whole country, and not of any particular class; for the interests of all classes of our citizens are the same in the maintenance of domestic peace and civil order.

But to no one class in the community is an absolute assurance of peace so important as to the men who have no capital but their labor. When the accumulations of labor are put in peril by lawlessness, the many always present itself by suspending the enterprises which give labor its value and insure it its reward. Anarchy not only deprives the laboring man of his present subsistence, but puts in jeopardy all his hopes of improvement for his own future and the future of his family.

My experience of railroads, extending over a period of 30 years, leads me to believe that the managers of American railways in general may fearlessly appeal to their past relations with the faithful among their employes to prove that they at least have always endeavored to treat the interests of employers and employed as identical, and I have never failed to take into grounds and respectful consideration any grievance which has been fairly and properly presented to them. I am sure that it has been the purpose of the company with which I am connected to at all times pay its employes the best compensation that the business of the country would warrant; and I have no doubt that this will be the policy of the company for all future time, as it is founded on sound business principles no less than upon the instincts of humanity.

GEN. BUTLER ON RECIPROCITY.

Gen. Butler has lately visited Prince Edward Island, and while there made a brief address at a meeting of persons collected to witness some manly sports. He is thus reported by a local paper: "Nine years ago I enjoyed the pleasure of visiting, for the first time, your beautiful and fertile island. I hoped then that I would have been able to obtain reciprocity of commerce and trade between you and the people of the United States, and with it a renewal of the good feeling that should exist between the two countries. As the representative in Congress of the great fishing metropolis of Worcester, I was deeply interested in the island in which so many of my constituents had received hospitality and kindness. They came to fish around your shores, they visited, you, and they always brought back a good report. I and my friends came seeking to have the free intercourse which had before existed renewed. Unfortunate events prevented that idea of reciprocity from taking effect. But the time has come now when the laboring men of the great towns of our Eastern coast must have reciprocity with you in certain articles. We must have your potatoes. The potato in this island attains greater perfection than anywhere else on this earth. The exigencies of our war made it necessary to place a heavy protective duty—namely, of 15 cents a bushel upon this article of food, which has become to us an article of prime necessity. Speaking for myself, I may say that I hope the United States will take the first opportunity of removing the tariff from potatoes. You have another production in which you excel, and from which we must strive to remove the duty—the article of oats. We must look to you for supplies of oats, which are better than we can obtain in our own country, and I think that sooner or later the high tariff placed upon this article will be done away. Now, I observe that there are among you men of various nationalities. The thistle and the harp are represented here, the rose of old England and a good little intermixture of the Yankee. Let me give you a bit of advice. Let me say to you that you have a common country, in which the school-house is often seen—in which there are more men who can read and write than in any part of America. Cherish your public schools. Let education among you be free—free as the dew which falls from Heaven. Let no religious differences prevent you from supporting the public schools. The State knows no religion, and should not teach any. But it should compel every man to have his child educated. Any man who can read and write has not education cheats the State. As one who appreciates the difficulties and troubles attending upon the free Government of the United States—and you have a free Government here, too—I believe that the great trouble of the future will be want of education. With good education there will be good government."

ILLNESS OF HON. J. V. FARWELL.

The Chicago *Journal* of Tuesday says: "Hon. J. V. Farwell is seriously ill at his residence in Lake Forest. Last Saturday he returned from a trip to Colorado and the West. While there he was attacked by a severe cold, to which he was unable to give proper medical attention at the time. Upon his return he was obliged to take to his bed, and since the cold has developed into a serious combination of ailments—pleurisy, pneumonia, and rheumatic fever. Dr. Charles Gilman Smith is in constant attendance. This morning there were reports to the effect that Mr. Farwell had improved since yesterday, and, as he is of robust constitution there is great hope of his ultimate recovery."

LAW-REPORTS.

HOW TRUST ESTATES ARE WASTED.

JUDGE ROBINSON LECTURES A REFEREE WHO RECOMMENDED EXTRAVAGANT ALLOWANCES—THE DUTIES AND COMPENSATION OF TRUSTEES AND THEIR COUNSEL STATED.

A very noteworthy decision was made by Judge Robinson, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, which may have the effect of putting a stop to the excessive awards to counsel and others employed in cases of general assignments for the benefit of creditors. The decision referred to is in the matter of the final accounting of William L. Scott, as Assignee of Kenyon, Cox & Co., and of David Dows, special Trustee. Stephen H. Olin was appointed Referee by the court to examine and pass upon the account, &c., in the matter. The proceeding for the accounting originated upon the petition of John F. Tracy, a creditor of the assignee's, to the amount of $134. Mr. Olin presented his report to the court, stating the accounts, and recommended the making of certain awards to the attorney of the Assignee, and the special Trustee for services. These recommendations or awards are rather remarkable. Thus, to the counsel for the petitioning creditor, such creditor's whole claim being only $134, Mr. Olin awarded $400 for his services. To the special Trustee, Mr. Dows, whose legal commissions at the rate allowed by law to Executors and Administrators amount to $3,820 59, Mr. Olin awarded $6,000. To the Assignee, Scott, whose legal commissions are $11,392 91, Mr. Olin awarded $40,000, "in consideration of the laborious nature of his duties and the great skill and fidelity displayed by him." To Messrs. Tracy, Olmstead & Tracy, the counsel for Scott, who had already been paid $1,000, Mr. Olin awarded the further sum of $10,000. In regard to these awards, it may be said that no objection was made by any of the persons interested, but Judge Robinson, who was asked to confirm Mr. Olin's report, went out of the usual course, and, solely on behalf of the court, sets the seal of disapproval on this means of frittering away an estate. In his opinion he says: "These claims are in each instance startling, from the large amounts proposed and claimed as compensation for the service rendered, and suggest the acquisition of fortunes of thousands of dollars in the happy accident of an employment in the course of the execution of such an assignment. They strike me as excessively exorbitant, and the recommendation of the Referee fails to meet my approval or confirmation. The courts, in the distribution of estates intrusted by law to their administration are, to a great extent, acting for absent creditors, or unrepresented parties, who repose with confidence upon the judicial care and watchfulness of the courts over their interests. No right exists in such tribunals to sequester the money, equitably belonging to others, in lavish and injudicious allowances to counsel, attorney or other agents engaged in such administration, or to counsel who appear in the proceeding for distribution; but they are bound to regard every dollar thus appropriated as involuntarily exacted and levied from its lawful owner for the necessary expenses of administration. As to the item in the petition presented by counsel for the petitioning creditor (whose debt is less than $150) to an allowance of $400, there is no law or principle of justice accepted or acted upon by the courts which justifies any such award to him out of the trust funds. It does not appear that, in regard to the claim of the petitioning creditor, there were any dispute before the Referee in respect to it which required a trial before him, and the proceeding he instituted was superseded by the intervention of the Assignee under claim of right to a final accounting, and with it the claim of this creditor, so far as appears, was recognized without question or dispute.

There having been no contest, Judge Robinson says the creditor's attorney is not entitled to any fees, and he denies the claim as well as those of Mr. Dows for $6,000, and of Mr. Scott for $40,000. In regard to the two latter claims Judge Robinson says:

"There is no provision or principle of law that permits any increase of the allowances beyond the statutory compensation made to Executors and Administrators. The acceptance of the execution of a trust, in cases where no fee or compensation is allowed by law, is gratuitous. A Trustee may not profit by his trust. He is not entitled to remuneration for personal trouble or loss of time, and in general his position is honorary and a burden upon his honor and conscience, and not one assumed upon mercenary views." Although the law exacts the most conscientious discharge of his duty, nothing can be allowed beyond such statutory allowance, under circumstances of fraud or aggumption of more onerous duties than might have been exacted. * * * There are further and other considerations in respect to the claim of their attorneys and counsel to an allowance of $10,000 for the conduct of these proceedings upon the accounting, in addition to the sum of $1,000 allowed and paid them as a fee in the course of the administration of the assigned estate. The simple employment of such officers of the law to aid an Assignee having a million dollars to administer, does not necessarily, or by any just deduction from the magnitude of the sum, entitle them to any increased compensation for their services beyond what might be allowed to a like employment of a clerk or other assistant, or to any such engagement where the fund was small in amount. The services rendered are to be remunerated according to a fair and reasonable estimate as in any other ordinary cases of employment, and the amount can have no just dependence for its estimate upon the extent or character of the fund to be administered. The employment of counsel in matters involving large sums confers no right to 'honorarium' or gratuity, but is to be compensated for upon legal evidence of such proper compensation as is due to the particular service."

Judge Robinson then proceeds to say that in such accountings the work is generally more mechanical than professional, and that in the present instance there is nothing to show that the counsel are entitled to the large fees mentioned. In conclusion, Judge Robinson decides to disallow the fees to the attorney for the petitioning creditor, and also to disallow everything above the statutory compensation to the Assignee and Trustee, and to the counsel employed by the services of Messrs. Tracy, Olmstead & Tracy. Judge Robinson orders a new reference to ex-Judge Bosworth, Mr. Olin being now abroad.

A SLANDERER PUNISHED.

Jesse Abrams, living at No. 66 Charlton-street, and a waiter at the St. Denis Hotel, had James McClellan, superintendent in the restaurant at No. 26 Walker-street, arraigned before Justice Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of assault and battery. From the evidence it appeared that about a year ago Abrams was a waiter under McClellan. During that time McClellan had a piece of cloth which he had no use for, and he gave it to Abrams. He took it to Joseph Anderson, a tailor, who made a coat for him. As Abrams did not pay the tailor for making the coat, and, as he was very often dunned for it without success, a bitter feeling sprang up between Anderson and Abrams. About three weeks ago Abrams met McClellan, and said to him: "You and I are good friends. I hate to see you fooled. I am going to give some information about an ugly affair, the same as I'd want you to do for me, if we were in each other's places. Watch your wife. I have seen her at night, during your absence, out walking with Anderson on South Fifth-avenue under suspicious circumstances, and in a bad neighborhood." This information astounded McClellan, who had the utmost confidence in his wife; but, considering the way it was given to him, he felt thankful to his informant. After worrying several days about the matter, McClellan told all to his wife. She felt very indignant, and stoutly denied the story. She further demanded that she should be confronted with her slanderer. McClellan then tried to effect a meeting between Abrams and Mrs. McClellan, but did not succeed until last Tuesday evening. Then he succeeded in inducing Abrams to call at his house without letting him know why he wanted him. As soon as the three were together, McClellan fastened the door, told Abrams what he wanted, and demanded that he tell Mrs. McClellan the same story he had told him. After a great deal of hesitation Abrams proceeded to tell the story, but he varied it so, and contradicted himself in such a manner that McClellan concluded that there was something wrong. He then upon pulled out a pistol, and placing the muzzle against Abram's temple, demanded to know the exact truth. Abrams fell to his knees, acknowledged that the story was false, that he had invented it for the purpose of setting McClellan upon Anderson, and crossing his hands, begged piteously for his life. McClellan was so indignant that he could not restrain his anger, and he fell upon Abrams and beat him in the most unmerciful manner. Justice Wandell was somewhat unwilling to punish McClellan for his conduct under the circumstances, but finally fined him $10, which was paid, and put him under $300 bail to appear at court.

A FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY CASE.

Adolph Steinberg, a wholesale dealer in clothing at No. 37 Walker-street, gave $10,000 bail yesterday before Commissioner Deuel to answer a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, in having, as alleged, bought goods on credit, knowing himself to be insolvent. Steinberg's counsel said that his client had failed with li

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 31, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—DANITES, OR THE HEART OF THE SIERRAS—Mr. McKee Rankin, R. T. Ringgold, Vining Bowers, Miss Kitty Blanchard.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—AN SIN—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—PINK DOMINOS—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Dietz.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OXYGEN—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

EAGLE THEATRE.—MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE POOR OF NEW-YORK—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day in the Middle States and New-England, north-east to south-east winds, stationary or higher temperatures, rising followed by falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly local rains in the interior.

It will be satisfactory to the Democracy of the State to learn that in the matter of nominations this Fall Gov. ROBINSON has "no wish to dictate." For it happens that JOHN KELLY has not only got the wish but also the power to dictate, and if the Governor's way of enforcing his wishes were as emphatic as his expression of opinion, there would necessarily be a fight. Gov. ROBINSON thinks that the best conceivable Democratic ticket would be one composed of the present State officers, but as he is a good deal more afraid of KELLY than was Gov. TILDEN, and as KELLY is pledged to defeat BIGELOW and FAIRCHILD, it may be safely assumed that Tammany Hall will have its own way in the State Convention. It is not a little amusing to hear Gov. ROBINSON talk about the danger of "lowering the standard of reform upborne by the Democratic Party," when he has been, in his treatment of City legislation, the mere tool of KELLY and Tammany Hall—the natural enemies of all reform whether expressed in an increase of ability or a decrease of expenditure in administration.

The Grand Jury in session at Columbia, S. C., have found true bills against a number of the former officers of the State Government. The offenses charged range from breach of trust to forgery and conspiracy to bribe the Legislature, and they are brought against ex-Gov. MOSES, ex-Gov. SCOTT, United States Senator PATTERSON, ex-Treasurer PARKER, and H. H. KIMPTON, of this City. It is alleged, and is not improbable, that these prosecutions are incited by political animosity, but we trust that they will nevertheless be energetically pushed. There has been a good deal of very bad work in South Carolina, and trial by jury ought to bring out the truth. It is certainly a far manlier weapon of political warfare—if it be so employed in this case—than the shot-gun and the rope.

RAPHAEL SEMMES is dead at the age of 68. Had, he followed the trade of piracy against a less generous people he would have died twelve years ago. The foreign power which gave him the means to sink, burn, and destroy the merchant vessels of the United States has paid for its disregard of the law of nations; the domestic rebellion which furnished him an excuse for taking up the trade of murder and robbery has been forgiven. Let us, then, remember only that the Captain of the *Alabama* was a gallant sailor and a brave man; that he had the good sense and the good taste to keep out of politics, and that he has never esteemed it to be the duty of a Southern "patriot" to spurn the clemency and revile the motives of the long-suffering power which permitted him to die in his bed.

The latest dispatches from the seat of war hint that SULEIMAN Pasha is at length beginning to yield to the logic of facts, and inclining to do what he ought to have done at the very first—viz: to attain his object by a flank march instead of a direct attack in front. MEHEMET ALI'S recent demonstration in the direction of Bebrova has sketched in outline, so to speak, the best course for his brother General to pursue, and that course unmistakably is to leave RASSIM Pasha at the mouth of the Schipka Pass with a strong corps of observation, to join MEHEMET ALI with the bulk of his Army by way of the Tvarditza defile, and to menace with a combined attack the Russian positions at Gabrova and Tirnova. Such a direct blow at the very centre of the Russian line would inevitably draw to its focus every available battalion, and thus weaken, if not actually defeat, the blow now impending over OSMAN Pasha. But should the present isolation of the three Turkish commanders last but a little while longer, the stroke at the Army of Plevna which has been preparing so long, and which the Turks are now massing all their disposable forces to meet, will find it alone and unsupported; and it would be venturesome indeed to prophesy that, with all the chances in their favor, the third assault of the Russians will fall as harmlessly as its two predecessors have done.

There are no details in regard to the railroad accident near Des Moines to alter the opinion expressed on behalf of the Rock Island officials that "no amount of foresight" could have prevented the calamity. Considering the fact that another bridge in advance of the ill-fated train had been undermined, and that had the train reached that point the accident would have been of a much more serious character the reflection about its inevitable character is not a consoling one. Most people will incline to the opinion that a railroad company must be held responsible for allowing its trains to reach, without warning, a portion of its track which has been washed away. If the Rock Island Company has failed to provide a system of signals by which the engineer of a train can be informed of the nearness of certain destruction, the sooner it provides such a system the better, and the more roundly it is compelled to pay for the consequences of the present disaster the more promptly will it find it to be its interest to render another such sacrifice of human life impossible in future.

Mr. THOMAS A. SCOTT has contributed to the *North American Review* an article on the recent railroad strikes which contains a very strong argument for the Federal policing of railroads as inter-State highways of commerce. Mr. SCOTT holds that "the authority of the United States, now potent to protect commerce moving upon the waters, should be equally potent when the same commerce is exposed to greater peril on land." It follows, of course, that the regulating powers exercised by Congress in regard to river and lake navigation should be extended over railroad traffic also. The latter has as much outgrown the control of State legislation as it has the efficient protection of local Police and State Militia. It is hardly to be wondered at that Mr. SCOTT should give prominence to the rights of the railroad companies, to the exclusion of their responsibilities. But he can hardly expect that Congress should take cognizance of the one without paying some attention to the other.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORMS.

An examination, of the most careless kind, of the Democratic platform adopted in Iowa will show that it is substantially identical with that adopted in Ohio. Indeed, the two contain several resolutions couched in the same language, bearing evidence of being the common product of some such central agency as started the New-York resolutions on their travels in 1876, and which afterward turned up in the shape of the Liberty-street "bureau of nincompoops." The Pennsylvania platform was the work of a different hand, apparently that of a local lunatic who had lost his wits in the study of the vast and varied stock of views put on paper by the Democrats of Pennsylvania during the last twenty years. It would have been better for the party, perhaps, if they had stuck to the regular track in Pennsylvania. The result would have been more intelligible, if not more sound.

In Iowa we see the final step in the gradation by which Democratic doctrine starts from rank protection and arrives at comparative free trade. Generally, the protection is found in Pennsylvania, though this year it seems to have been forgotten or so hopelessly wrapped up in words that no one can find either it or its rival principle. In Ohio we reach the point where the Democrats feel bold enough to declare in favor of a "tariff for revenue," leaving everyone free to guess whether they also favor a tariff for something besides revenue, something incidental, for instance, in the way of protection. By the time Iowa is reached, the Democratic spirit is freed from the oppressive sense of large iron interests and woolen mills, and we find a frank declaration in favor of "a tariff for revenue only." This capacity for changing the color of economic professions according to locality is not, we regret to say, confined to the Democrats, but it has attained a growth and a certain degree of audacity with them which are unequaled elsewhere. We are not sorry to see it, because when the time comes for the economic issue in national politics—as it very well may come again and as distinctly as it did before the slavery question drove all others from the public mind—these frank variations of profession will help the reorganization which must inevitably ensue.

In regard to finance the Iowa Democrats are as bad as the worst. They adopted the stereotype resolutions, calling for the "immediate repeal of the Specie Resumption act," "the passage of an act which shall restore to silver its monetary power," "against any further contraction," in favor of the "substitution of greenbacks for national bank bills," and of "one currency for the Government and the people, laborer and office-holder, pensioner and soldier, the producer and bondholder." All these things are proposed, as usual, "as a means of relieving the distressed portion of the community and removing the great stringency complained of in business circles." It is probably a waste of time, as far as the Democratic masses are concerned, to point out the utter uselessness of the means proposed to attain the end professed, but as long as these bald sophistries continue to be repeated in sober earnest as the doctrines of a powerful political party they cannot be ignored. If the measures indorsed by the Democratic conventions could be put into immediate operation, so far from relieving such distress as exists, or removing what is curiously called "stringency," they must have exactly the opposite effect. The repeal of the Specie Resumption act would strike at the basis of all business calculations, would introduce infinite uncertainty into all operations, besides inflicting on the country the disgrace of unnecessary and inexcusable repudiation. The restoration of the silver dollar, of the old weight and fineness, which is what is meant by "restoring to silver its monetary power," would aggravate the evils that would flow from a repeal of the Resumption act. It would expose us to an immediate drain of gold, an influx of silver from the overstocked markets of Europe, a rapid and feverish advance in the gold premium, and a new series of ruinous fluctuations in the actual value of our circulating medium. To suppose that these things would relieve distress is to overlook the lesson of the past dozen years, and to fail completely to see the origin of the distress which is actually experienced. And, finally, the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes, and the repeal of the restrictions on the legal-tender quality of the former, would plunge us into an abyss from which it would be very hard to emerge. After a great deal of trouble, and as a sort of compromise with the inflationists, we have at last got the law regarding national banks in such shape that it is possible for these institutions to regulate their issues according to the "wants of trade." So far as the notes are concerned we now have "free banking." There is no limit to the issue of notes except the limit imposed by the required security. But with this power of indefinite increase there is also the power of indefinite withdrawal, and it is this which incites the inflationists to their attacks upon the banks. If the latter were ready and willing to flood the country with notes, and to lend them to every one who imagined he felt a "stringency" in the neighborhood of the pocket, we should have no Democratic clamor for the substitution of greenbacks for bank notes. Yet in this power of gradual and well-distributed contraction of note issues lies the real safety of the banking system and of the business of the country. If we were to abolish this system our currency would have to be regulated by Congress, and that would be a state of things absolutely ruinous to all trade. We think we have suffered somewhat from depression for the last four years, but if the Democratic statesmen of Iowa and Ohio had their way we should have an experience which would make us look back on that period as a sort of financial Eden from which we had been driven.

It is, perhaps, worth noting that the customary resolution expressing the Democratic disgust with the result of the Electoral Commission which was forced on the country by the Democrats in Congress is omitted in the Iowa platform. It is true that a very temporary Chairman declared in his speech that SAMUEL J. TILDEN must be "vindicated by his renomination in 1880," and that this dubious compliment to the ex-candidate was received with great cheering. But such individual ventures are of slight importance. The formal platforms are constructed to leave Mr. TILDEN out in the cold, and the inconsequent cheering of the crowd will be small compensation to him for the studied indifference with which he personally is treated, even where the "fraud" of installing his rival is denounced. The Iowa platform indicates an increasing tendency to let him severely alone.

LEGALIZED WASTE AND UNPUNISHED FRAUD.

The unfortunate policy-holders of the Continental Life Company cannot derive consolation from the facts we printed yesterday with reference to the waste of its resources which has been going on since its insolvency was formally declared. The original exposure was sufficiently disheartening. The reckless and dishonest management which had ruined the concern,—the indifference to moral and business responsibility evinced by those who should have jealously guarded the company's interests,—the knavery employed to conceal the true state of the case, and to avert the collapse which every man behind the scenes must have known to be sooner or later inevitable,—were so many proofs of the inadequacy of the means at present provided for protecting policy-holders and justifying the confidence of the public. When at last the break-down came, and the Continental was presented as an illustration of corporate mismanagement and official fraud, the policy-holders were entitled to expect, first, the conscientious administration of the affairs of the company during the period required for winding them up, and, second, the prompt prosecution and punishment of the persons chargeable with the misuse of the company's assets and the concealment of its condition. Neither of these expectations has been realized. The guilty parties are still unpunished. Either the law so favors the perpetrators of corporate rascality that they are assured of ultimate impunity, or the officials on whom the administration of the criminal law devolves look with lenient eyes upon crimes that should consign their authors to the penitentiary. As regards the remaining property of the company, it is evidently being squandered in a manner which may be agreeable to the lawyers concerned, but which may well irritate and disgust the class to whom every dollar properly belongs.

When a life insurance company becomes bankrupt, the custody of its property should be transferred to the policy-holders or some agent or committee acting in their behalf. They are the real owners, and they alone should control its management. The stockholders have no equitable claim to consideration. Their capital, at best a bagatelle, is gone, and all the company has is the result of the policy-holders' contributions. The latter class, therefore, should alone be consulted both as to the method of dealing with the wreck, and the hands employed for the purpose. In truth, however, the policy-holders are ignored. The law accords them no voice in the management of their own money. The stockholders, who have no longer any interest to protect, are consulted, and the officer on whom the law confers the most absolute power acts without reference to aught beyond his own will. Some of the more immediate consequences are seen in the sums paid to the lawyers who, under one guise or another, and under various forms of authority, have been permitted to fasten themselves upon the estate of the Continental. We have nothing to do, here, with the relative moderation or greed of the legal gentlemen who have at different stages been retained. What does concern every holder of the company's policies is the fact that since it was proclaimed insolvent upward of eighty thousand dollars of their money have been disbursed under the head of legal charges, and that the bills presented by other lawyers seem likely to absorb more than forty thousand dollars in addition. And the winding-up process is hardly begun. Legal squabbling is still going on, and no tangible progress has been made with the work of adjusting and closing the company's affairs. At this rate a very large proportion of the available assets will be wasted; and the outraged policy-holders are compelled to look on in silence. That courts sanction the proceedings, is to these unlucky mortals a matter of indifference. They only know that laws professedly designed to protect them are in operation a sham and a snare, and that the law in relation to the winding up of insolvent companies utterly fails to accomplish the objects which should be paramount. There is another consideration which deserves the attention of every man whose life is insured, and of every man who contemplates insurance, and it is this: Defective as the laws notoriously are—inadequate as they are for the purposes which formed the pretext for their enactment—their radical amendment is resisted by the life insurance companies generally, and is frustrated by the intrigues and votes of members of the Legislature, who do the bidding of the companies without reference to the rights of policy-holders or the interests of the community.

The story of the Continental, black as it is, is in some respects outdone by the record of the New-Jersey Mutual. A certain connection existed between the two companies. The same knaves figure in both. Their daring and skill, however, appear to have had their most complete developement in the management of the New-Jersey Mutual. Mr. FACKLER'S actuarial report left little room for doubt upon this point. The report of Mr. KELSEY, the Secretary of State of New-Jersey, brushes away all excuses for skepticism, and reveals a condition of things which must shake the faith of men in this branch of corporate management. Carelessness had nothing to do with the bankruptcy of the company. Misfortunes are not accountable for it. Fraud is at the bottom of the whole matter. Not a single act of wrong-doing, but systematic and persistent fraud, involving officers of the company to an extent which convicts the Directors either of complicity or of a blindness that must be regarded as little less criminal. There are scores of prisoners at this moment in Sing Sing whose guilt, in its nature or consequences, is not so great as that of the persons chargeable with the conduct which Mr. KELSEY describes. The thief who forces open a safe and carries off the securities he finds there is branded for life, and his portrait hangs in the Police gallery. The officials who, having the keys of the New-Jersey Mutual safe, took out good bonds and hard cash and substituted worthless paper, go about unmolested with their booty in their pockets. New-Jersey justice is proverbially stern, but in this instance it is foiled. The knaves are beyond its reach. Mr. KELSEY, who unearthed the frauds which the New-York Insurance Department should have detected but did not, and whose courage and vigilance entitle him to hearty commendation, is assailed in the interest of the knaves, as though he were the offender. The whole business is a sad commentary upon the integrity of what is known as the "insurance press," and upon the standard of right and duty which obtains in the insurance world. Every solvent company, every honest life insurance official, has a direct interest in bringing to light the malpractices which led to the ruin of the New-Jersey Mutual and in securing the punishment of all connected with them. The frauds are typical, and their perpetrators are the worst enemies of a provident system. The former seem to be regarded in some quarters as less objectionable than the exposure of them; and the indignation which should cover the wrong-doers is reserved for those who would arraign them at the bar of a criminal court.

THE FUTURE OF MORMONISM.

It may be considered that the Mormons had no permanent establishment until 1848. In that year the foundations of the State of Deseret were laid. The migration to the heart of the Continent was the step which was necessary to give permanency to the peculiar organization heretofore driven from point to point by hostile public opinion. BRIGHAM YOUNG'S wise foresight discovered the impossibility of maintaining Mormonism, as he understood it, in any community which had already its own body of laws, habits of thought, and domestic institutions. Here was a religious belief which, embodying, as it did, recent so-called revelations from heaven, was in itself calculated to provoke the criticism of all and the intolerant attacks of many. But the Mormon faith might have flourished in Missouri or Illinois, as it has in other parts of the world outside of Utah. The Mormonism of YOUNG comprehended a union of Church and State which was not practicable in any part of the Republic already under the organic law. Besides, polygamy, which was "revealed" to the heads of the Mormon Church long before the exodus from Nauvoo, could not long be safely practiced in any of the States or Territories in which the so-called gentiles had direction of the Government. To build up the Mormon establishment as YOUNG had determined that it must be built, it was necessary to conquer for it a virgin soil—to possess a territory which should be from the first in their own undisputed occupation. If the Mormons had been rich enough, they probably would have taken ship to some far-off island where they would not have been liable to any invasion. They undoubtedly considered that they were secure in their isolation in the waste of the continent. There was no substantial settlements nearer then on the East than those of Illinois, and none on the West, except the scattered villages of the Territory of Oregon. From the Missouri River to that portion of Mexico which we now call California, was an untraveled and little known expanse of territory. In the midst of this vast, untracked space BRIGHAM YOUNG set up his camp and tabernacle. No man could have possibly foreseen the change which a few yerrs would make in the relations of the coasts of the Atlantic and the Pacific.

We cannot now say whether Mormonism would have flourished longer or more vigorously if the discovery of gold in California had not turned a stream of "gentile" migration across the great Plains. Leading men among the Mormons have declared that the California emigration was divinely designed to sustain the infant colony at Great Salt Lake. If it had not been for the money paid to the struggling colonists by the gold-seekers they might have been discouraged at the end of their second year. With the gold of the emigrants they were able to send to the Missouri for necessaries of life which they could not produce on their farms. If they had been left to themselves, with no motive to lead strangers thither over the weary road, the colony might have perished of inanition. YOUNG vainglo-riously declared that the colonists subsisted on "the spoils of the Egyptians." And the Californians, being "the Egyptians," declared that the Mormons were not always particular whether they took the "spoils" in hard bargains or by forcible levy. In like manner, at another critical point in Mormon history, an army of invasion and subjugation camped before the City of the Saints, and was fed by rations sold by the thrifty citizens. YOUNG had a right to sneer, as he did, at a war which only gave his people customers for their produce at a time when they needed trade and custom very much. But this isolation could not last long, and the future of Mormonism is more dark because Utah is now thoroughly pervaded with the "gentile" element. It required all of YOUNG'S prodigious powers to defend the citadel up to the end of his life. There is no worthy successor to the autocrat, seer, and leader who has fallen. The policy of YOUNG was naturally calculated to suppress any budding genius that might develop into rivalry or defiance of himself. He tolerated no rival near the throne, and he could not, in the nature of things, train any man to succeed him. It is possible that there are men of eminent ability among the Mormon leaders. But there is no other BRIGHAM YOUNG. The loss of this man, however his followers may disguise it, fills them with panic.

The loss of the great leader is calamitous for the Mormons, but the work of disintegration had already begun. It was not in the nature of things possible that an alien population, with institutions, habits, and manners widely differing with those of the Mormons, should come in and settle down with the saints without creating disturbance. Polygamy is becoming unpopular, because men cannot live as non-Mormons live if they burden themselves with enormous families. Nor is it in human nature to stand forever the raillery and criticism which non-Mormon neighbors bestow on the polygamists. The old community of interest, the communistic practice of the Mormons, grows more burdensome each year, and the grinding exactions of the tithing men must needs chafe men who pay the same taxes to the Government which the "gentile" pays and church tithes in addition. Discontents have crept in from time to time, schisms have troubled the Church, and malcontents have disturbed the peace of the new Zion. These YOUNG has suppressed with a relentless hand. As in the case of the schismatic Morrisites, extermination by the knife was the heroic remedy for those who disputed the authority of the Prophet. The iron hand has relaxed its grasp at last. There are feuds ready to break out when the question of the succession arises. And, whatever else may be said of the future of Mormonism, it is certain that no man can defend it as BRIGHAM YOUNG defended it.

THE FATAL WEAKNESS OF THE RUSSIANS.

The Russians would seem to have profited little by the disastrous experience of former invasions, judging by the present state of affairs in Bulgaria. Bad food, bad ventilation, defective transport, general sickness, devastating mortality, all the horrors which marked the campaigns of half a century ago, are recurring, with ghastly sameness, in every part of the theatre of war. We hear much of the labor spent upon the Russian field hospitals, their vast accumulation of all the newest medical appliances, &c.; but all this seems to have little or no effect in arresting the prevalent mortality, which, according to more than one competent authority, has been so great that even the vast reinforcements constantly poured into Bulgaria barely suffice to counterbalance it. This is an ominous state of things for the first campaign of a war which gives no promise of a speedy ending, and it is doubly inexcusable in the face of the bitter warnings conveyed by former campaigns. In 1826, when the Czar NICHOLAS led his troops in person on their forward march through Wallachia, fully one-half of the advance guard perished by disease without seeing the face of an enemy. In the wonderful campaign of 1829 the number of men received into the Russian hospitals reached the fearful total of 134,000, while of the 68,000 who followed Count DIEBITSCH in his famous march across the Balkan to Adrianople, barely 15,000 remained fit for duty when the goal was reached. In 1853, during the brief but murderous campaign which ended with the abortive siege of Silistria, the Russians lost upward of 50,000 men, fully two-thirds of whom were struck down by disease and want of food. Should the course of the present struggle take a similar turn, Russia's triumphs will be dearly purchased.

It is a common theory that the Russian soldier's innate endurance is equal to any demands that can be made upon it; but this, like most popular beliefs, is true only to a certain extent. Undoubtedly, the disciple of a creed which enjoins 230 fasts yearly must be well used to short rations; and the man who, for four months out of twelve, shares the charcoal-heated atmosphere of a twenty-foot hut with half a dozen human beings and twice as many animals will hardly be nice on the score of ventilation. But, however unfelt at the time, such privations *will* tell sooner or later. Those who have followed the march of a "flying column" through the wastes of Central Asia, cannot have failed to be struck with the sight of Cossack detachments encamping with seeming impunity amid the swamps of the Syr-Daria or the Oxus; but the crowded burial-grounds of Kazalinsk and Fort Perovski show that nature's vengeance for her violated laws, though tardy, is very complete. The results of the ordinary Russian's mode of life are sufficiently shown in the fact that the average duration of human life in Russia is from 15 to 22 years, against a corresponding ratio in Western Europe of from 36 to 40! Ignorance of the commonest laws of health, and fatalism fully equaling that of their Moslem enemies, are the two most dangerous foes of the Russian soldiery; and the General who can counteract their influence will have achieved a harder task than the passage of the Balkan.

ANOTHER SATELLITE.

Another satellite of Mars has just been discovered. This is the third that has been reported within a fortnight, and there are still at least a hundred public and private observations to be heard from. When the returns are all in, it will probably be found that Mars, which for centuries was supposed to be without a moon, has now more moons than have all the other planets combined.

There is something very strange about these Martial satellites. Why were they not discovered long ago? It was not because of their small size, for at least two of them are alleged to be bright enough to be seen by the naked eye, when reflected in a mirror. It was not for want of careful searching, for Mars has been constantly scrutinized with the largest telescopes, and astronomers have vied with one another in ascertaining and reporting everything in regard to his public and private career that was held fit for publication. Even the third satellite, which is apparently smaller than the other two, did not escape discovery merely because of its diminutive size, for it was first seen through a comparatively small telescope, and by an astronomer who has not had much experience with long-range instruments. Even a detective policeman could not fail to perceive that it is very odd that these satellites should have remained undiscovered from the time of GALILEO up to the month of August, 1877. Here is a mystery that needs to be solved, and that without any unnecessary delay.

There are only two hypotheses which will explain this sudden discovery of Martial moons. The first hypothesis is that astronomers have, for at least a century, known all about the three satellites, but have kept that knowledge from the public. They have felt it necessary for the sake of their reputations to publish nearly all their discoveries. This has, of course, made the public look upon them with immense respect, as men who knew just how large a pint of beer is on the planet Jupiter, and precisely how much a pound of sugar weighs on the surface of the moon, but at the same time the astronomers were humiliated because, through their means, the world knew as much about the heavenly bodies as they did themselves. Now, it is quite conceivable that they may have desired to reserve a little private astronomical knowledge for their own exclusive delectation, and that they selected the fact of the existence of the Martial satellites as a secret to be imparted only to new astronomers under the solemn sanction of an oath. Thus they were able to bind themselves closely together by sharing a common secret, and when they met together for esoteric astronomical orgies they could enjoy the pleasure of discussing the phases of moons of which the rest of mankind knew nothing. If this is thought insufficient to account for the careful concealment of Mars' satellites from the public, perhaps the fact that one of them revolves from east to west instead of from west to east, like all reputable planetary bodies, will explain the matter. There is no question that a moon which regularly rises in the west and sets in the east, in defiance of planetary custom, is guilty of grossly indecent conduct, and the astronomers may have thought it best, in the interests of morality, to avoid all mention of the fact. If we concede that for reasons such as these the astronomers kept the existence of Mars' satellites a secret until the constantly increasing number of amateur telescope-owners made it impossible that secrecy could much longer be maintained, we have an explanation which fully meets the case.

The second hypothesis, that the moons of Mars are entirely new, and have come into existence very recently, is, however, decidedly more plausible than the first. It is true that, according to the nebular hypothesis, Mars has long since passed the period of moon-bearing, but it cannot escape notice that the existence of a satellite, which revolves about its controlling planet in a direction contrary to that in which the latter turns on its axis, is directly at variance with the nebular hypothesis; for had the satellite in question been thrown off by Mars, its motion around the planet would have been in the direction of the latter's axial revolution. Hence, the third of the Martial satellites was not born of the planet at any period in the latter's existence, but is an adopted moon of uncertain origin. It may be one of those disreputable celestial tramps, the comets, and while passing in the neighborhood of Mars it may have calmly "squatted" within the planet's sphere of attraction with the intention of usurping the easy and purely ornamental functions of a moon. Or it is possible that this moon is an offshoot from a passing horde of meteors, which has been left, so to speak, at the door-step of Mars for the mischievous purpose of bringing scandal upon an aged and respectable planet. Whatever is true of this particular satellite is doubtless true of its companions, although they have sufficient decency to revolve in the right direction. These satellites are, then, in the true sense of the word, new moons, and hence we can fully comprehend why they were never seen prior to the present month.

In whatever way we seek to explain the affair, there is no denying that it is a painful one. Either we must charge the astronomers with willfully repressing astronomical facts or we must assume that Mars has recently obtained its moons in some surreptitious way, and that the nebular hypothesis is false, so far as it asserts that all satellites have been thrown off from their respective planets. It is certainly painful to suspect the astronomers of disingenuous conduct, but it is still more painful to charge Mars with trying to palm off adopted moons as his own legitimate satellites, and with striking a wanton blow at the nebular hypothesis. Still, there seems to be no escape from one of these two conclusions, and, as there is no longer any possibility of keeping the affair out of the newspapers, it is best that it should have a full investigation and that the precise facts in the case should be definitely ascertained.

OBITUARY.

RAPHAEL SEMMES.

A dispatch from Mobile, Ala., states that Admiral Raphael Semmes, of the rebel Navy, died at 7:10 yesterday morning. Raphael Semmes was a native of Maryland, and was born in Charles County of that State Sept. 27, 1809. At the age of 17 he entered the United States Navy as a Midshipman, became a Lieutenant in 1837, and Commander in 1855. He seems at one time to have contemplated following the legal profession, which undoubtedly offered a better prospect for an ambitious young man than the Navy in the long years of peace between the war of 1812 and that with Mexico; and we find the young Midshipman, while on waiting orders, studying for the Bar, to which he was admitted at Cumberland, Md., in 1834. The Mexican war gave him an opportunity to distinguish himself in his more congenial profession as a Naval officer, and during that short strife he served both on board ship and as an aid to Gen. Worth. When the rebellion broke out he occupied the post of Secretary to the United States Light-house Board, and resided in Washington. His sympathies were entirely with the South, but he hesitated about offering his services to the Confederate Government "until his State had moved," contenting himself with communicating to an Alabama Congressman his views "of the situation of the Confederates, as regards their marine, for defense and means of inflicting damage on their opponents." This communication seems to have had the effect of attracting the attention of the then chiefs of the Confederacy to him; for, on the 14th of February, 1861, he received a telegraphic dispatch from the Chairman of the Naval Committee at Montgomery, Ala., inviting his presence there. He immediately sent in his resignation from the Navy, telegraphed to Montgomery that he was a "free man to serve his struggling country," and, leaving his family in Washington, started for that city. His first commission from the South was as a Purchasing Agent. The Secretary of the Confederate Navy had learned that there were for sale "at or near New-York, two or more steamers," which might be used for war purposes, and Semmes was sent North to purchase them, also to purchase arms and munitions of war, and make contracts for machinery and the manufacture of war material. While engaged in this duty, he was in April recalled to New-Orleans, and placed in command of the Confederate war steamer Sumter. As the Commander of this vessel he first attained celebrity. The Sumter was originally a merchant steamer named the Marques de la Habana, and had been purchased by the Confederate Government and hastily fitted up for war purposes. She mounted five guns, and had a crew of 65 men and 20 marines. Her escape from the blockaded port of New-Orleans to the open sea was made on Sunday, the 7th of July, 1861, and the event seems to have been considered at the time one full of danger to the commerce of the country. Hitherto only one privateer had got out from any Southern port—the Savannah, an insignificant schooner, which was captured after taking one prize. The Sumter was a more formidable craft, and the account of her escape, written by some one on board the United States steamer Brooklyn, which should have intercepted her, commented severely on the conduct of the Captain of that vessel. The Brooklyn was chasing off another vessel at the time the Sumter made her escape, and, though chase was speedily given, the Captain of the Brooklyn did not think himself justified in leaving the mouth of the Mississippi so far as to practically raise the blockade, and the Sumter therefore got away. The anticipations of the damage she would probably inflict on the commercial marine were fully realized. She started for Cuba, and on the way there picked up several brigs, which she took into Cienfuegos as prizes. The Spanish authorities could not, of course, permit their ports to be made harbors of refuge in this way, and the prizes were all taken by them from Semmes and turned over to the United States Government. After this Semmes made no more attempts to carry his prizes into foreign ports. He was next heard of at Venezuela, having on his way there from Cuba captured the Abby Bradford, which, with a prize crew aboard, he sent to New-Orleans, while his first official dispatch. Leaving Venezuela, he cruised about the Atlantic, captured a number of other valuable merchant vessels, which he burned, and early in February, 1862, reached Cadiz, in Spain, where he landed his prisoners. From this port the Sumter, as such, never went out, for the United States warship Tuscarora came after her, and, lying off Gibraltar, kept so close a watch for her enemy that Semmes finally gave up all hope of escape. He waited there two months, trusting that some chance would offer to get away, and then dismissed the crew, sold the vessel, and made his way back to the Confederate States. The career of this vessel was regarded by the Confederate Government as a brilliant success, and every effort was made to fit out ships of the same character and for the same purposes. The Florida, built at Birkenhead, and starting on her destructive career from Mobile, was the immediate successor of the Sumter; but the vessel which almost alone did the work of driving American vessels from the ocean was the famous Alabama. All the circumstances connected with this vessel have become matters of world-wide notoriety, but, as the chief feature in the career of the subject of this sketch, they cannot be omitted here. The Alabama was built by the well-known ship-builder Laird, of Birkenhead—a member of Parliament. While on the stocks in his yard, she was simply known as the "290," but her destination was notorious. The American Minister (Mr. Adams) protested against her going to sea; the British Government said inquiry should be made; Mr. Adams gathered more evidence of the destination of the vessel, evidence such as the Government could not ignore; but the legal machinery necessary to cause the detention of the vessel moved with such convenient slowness, that the "290" went off to sea on the 29th of July, just as the Customs officer was coming down to stop her. She was in a very incomplete state, but received her finishing touches, guns and armament, at Porto Praya, in the Portugese Island of Terceira; and on the 24th of August, 1862, she started from that port fully equipped for her work. Her career lasted two years, lacking nine weeks, she being sent to the bottom on Sunday, June 19, 1864. In that time the Alabama captured 65 vessels, burning all except the few required to save the lives of the prisoners. The property captured and destroyed by her was valued at nearly $10,000,000, and before the Kearsarge put a short her career there was scarcely a merchant vessel on the ocean flying the American flag. She was emphatically a rover of the seas, never staying long in one port, or in one part of the globe. Her movements were perfectly mysterious, and so unexpected were her appearances and disappearances, that until she ran across the Kearsarge in the English Channel she was supposed to be in the Indian Ocean. Chased almost to all parts of the globe, she everywhere eluded her pursuers, and only came to her end at last by the desire of her Captain to fight a vessel which was a fair match for his own. It would seem that Semmes had had a surfeit of capturing and destroying vessels which could make no resistance. He wished to signalize himself by some more daring exploit, and hence his challenge to the Kearsarge. He was refitting his vessel in Cherbourg Harbor, which he entered on the 11th of June, 1864, when the Kearsarge, Capt. Winslow, which was looking for some other vessels, appeared off the harbor. Capt. Semmes sent word that if she would lie off for a day or two he would come out beyond neutral waters and fight her. Capt. Winslow, nothing loth for the fray, did as requested, and on the 19th the Alabama came out, escorted by the French ironclad Couronne. On reaching the limit of neutral jurisdiction the French vessel turned back, leaving the two duelists to themselves. The Kearsarge edged off slowly as the Alabama advanced, so as to get further from neutral waters and make sure that the fight should be fought to the end. At the distance of seven miles from land, the Kearsarge turned and stood straight for her enemy. The Alabama fired three broadsides as the Kearsarge came at her; but the shot only cut the rigging a little. As 900 yards the Kearsarge swung round and delivered a broadside right into the Alabama. The rest of the fight was a chase in a circle, the Kearsarge following the Alabama all through. When the circuit had been seven times completed the latter surrendered. She had suffered terribly, and was sinking so rapidly that many of the crew, with Semmes, took to the water to save themselves. The boats of the Kearsarge picked up a number, but Semmes himself was picked up by the English yacht Deerhound and carried off. Thus ended the career of the Alabama, and with her the career of her commander as a naval officer. He made his way back to the Confederate States, and there was some talk of his taking command of a Confederate ironclad cruiser, but the English Government intimated to Mr. Laird that one Alabama was enough, and the iron-clad passed into possession of his Government by purchase. After the return of Semmes to the Confederate States he received the nominal rank of Brigadier-General in the army and as such was included in the surrender of Johnson's Army. The war being over he retired to Mobile and recommenced the practice of law. He was arrested in 1865 and taken to Washington, but after a few months was released. He has delivered several lectures on his exploits, and has written some books, both before and after his career as a Confederate. His *Service Afloat and Ashore in the Mexican War* was published in 1851; his *Campaign of Gen. Scott in the Valley of Mexico*, the year after; his *Cruise of the Alabama and the Sumter*, in 1864; and his *Memoirs of Service Afloat During the War Between the States*, in 1869.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Lieut. William Alfred Willis, late of the United States Navy, died in Wickford, R. I., on Wednesday.

Judge John L. Miner, formerly of the Superior Court of Ohio, fell dead on the sidewalk in Cincinnati yesterday morning.

NEW MERCHANT STEAM-SHIP

A SIDE-SHOW FOR THE GOVERNORS.

LAUNCH OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON AT CHESTER, PENN.—THE PARTY OF GOVERNORS PRESENT—A DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW VESSEL—SOME PECULIARITIES OF HER BUILD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHESTER, Penn., Aug. 30.—The new steamship City of Washington, built for the Havana Line of Messrs. F. Alexandre & Sons, was launched shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon from the yard of John Roche & Son. The launch was witnessed by about 2,500 people. Most of these spectators were attracted to the shipyard by the fact that the party of Governors now being entertained by the associations interested in the Permanent Industrial Exhibition on the Centennial Grounds in Philadelphia, were among the guests invited to witness the ceremony. The special train bearing the Governors, with the members of their staffs and their escorts, consisting of a large number of the members of the Exhibition Company and the Exhibitors' Association, reached the ship-yard at about 4:30 o'clock. The party comprised Govs. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; Anthony, of Kansas; Garber, of Nebraska; Young, of Ohio; Porter, of Tennessee; Newbold, of Iowa; Axtell, of New-Mexico; Lieut.-Gov. Rothert, of Iowa; Secretary of State Clark, of Colorado; Adjt.-Gen. Latta, of Pennsylvania; Col. Leon Trousdale, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Tennessee; Mr. Ward Burlingame, Secretary to Gov. Anthony, of Kansas; Mr. C. S. Wilson, private secretary to Gov. Newbold, and Mr. Meiggs, private secretary to Gov. Axtell. The escort of the Governors was very large, and was headed by Mr. James S. Morton, President of the Permanent Exhibition Association, and Mr. Peter B. Simmons, President of the Exhibitors' Association. The distinguished visitors were welcomed at the gateway of the ship-yard by Mr. John Roach, the builder of the vessel about to be launched, and Mr. F. Alexander, head of the firm for which she was constructed. These gentlemen guided the party through the yard, between two lines formed by the 1,600 workmen employed there, to the steam-ship City of Macon, now being finished for traffic between New-York and Savannah. As the head of the procession appeared on the dock a party of students of the Pennsylvania Military Institute began firing a salute to the Governors with a small piece whose sound was a compromise between that of a fire-cracker and a shot-gun. The City of Macon having been inspected, the greater part of the members of the official party decided to remain on her to witness the launch. The only one of the Governors who went on board the new steamer to be launched with her was Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania. The Western officials, being unused to such a matter, were loth to take active part in it. When the Governors and their escort had been given good positions to view the launch, the ordinary inhabitants of Chester were admitted to the yard, and soon covered the decks of the City of Macon, the old monitor Roanoke, and the ironclad Puritan, in course of construction, and the docks at either side of the new steam-ship. About 5:15 the City of Washington began to slip, and, increasing her speed every second, she moved gracefully into the water. Her keel struck fairly, she stood up stiffly, canting neither to starboard nor port, and made scarcely a ripple on the surface of the Delaware. As she moved out into the river the young military students again discharged their miniature cannon, and the crowds cheered lustily. The launch is said to have been the most successful that ever occurred at Chester, and the fact is the more satisfactory on account of the distinction of the visitors from the West, who had never enjoyed a like sight before.

The dimensions of the City of Washington are: Length, 321 feet; breadth of beam, 38 feet; depth, from spar deck, 35 feet, and from Hurricane deck, 26 feet. The hull is of iron, the plating being rivyeted throughout in boiler fashion. The plates vary from five-eighths of an inch to an inch and a quarter in thickness. Her deck-houses near the machinery and the galley are to be of iron, while the others will be constructed of wood. The spar deck is of iron, covered with wood for the entire length and breadth of the vessel. The lower deck abreast of the space occupied by the machinery is also of iron. The engines of the City of Washington have been made at the Morgan Iron Works of this city. They are of the compound pattern, the high pressure cylinder having a diameter of 40 inches, and the low pressure one of 74 inches. The stroke of the piston is six feet. The boilers, two in number, have each a diameter of 17 feet, and a height of 20 feet. The steam pressure will be 80 pounds to the square inch. The propeller has a diameter of 16 feet, with a pitch of 24 feet. The City of Washington is expected to average 15½ knots per hour, and when her engine is driven so that the shaft makes 75 revolutions per minute, it is thought she will be able to make between 17 and 18 knots. She will thus rival in speed the fastest European steamers. She is at first to have accommodations for only 80 cabin passengers, the number of the state-rooms to be erected at the present time being 40. Space will be kept, however, so that in the future she can be made to accomodate 200 first-class passengers. The state-rooms are to be fitted up finely, but all the resources of artistic joiners are to be expended upon the saloon, wherein 20 different kinds of wood are to be used—from black walnut to amaranth. The latter wood is somewhat like red cedar, but has a finer grain, a more beautiful color, and is susceptible of a more perfect polish. As it is a very costly wood, and when used profusely is fatiguing to the eye, it will only be used as tracery and reliefs for the other woods. The intention is to make the passenger saloon of the City of Washington more sumptuous than that of any other vessel afloat. It is said she is the strongest merchant steam-ship ever built in this country; her lines are fine, as is indicated by the graceful way she took the water when launched; her draft at present is 11 feet 9 inches aft, 7 feet 4 inches forward, her mean draft being 9 feet 6½ inches. Her keel was laid Feb. 7, 1877, and the contract calls for her completion in the first week of October, when it is expected she will immediately begin to run between New-York and Havana.

THE VISITING GOVERNORS.

CITIZENS' BANQUET IN PHILADELPHIA YESTERDAY—MOVEMENTS OF THE PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Undoubtedly the most successful entertainment which the visiting Governors have been treated to, has been that of the banquet tendered them by the citizens, which took place at the Continental Hotel to-day. The banqueting hall was beautifully decorated, and there were present a large number of leading citizens. Among these were Messrs. B. R. Jameson, Thomas S. Harrison, and Col. Rinaldo Sank, of the committee; Hon. Thomas Cochrane, Postmaster Snowden, Gen. Sewell, of the New-Jersey State Senate; Congressmen Ward, O'Neill, and Hayman; Cols. North, Campion, and Dunkel, of Gov. Hartranft's staff; Adjt.-Gen. Latta, William M. Baugh, George S. Fox, and a host of others. Gov. Hartranft presided, and speeches were made by Thomas S. Harrison, Esq., Gov. Porter, of Tennessee; Govs. Newbold, Anthony, Garber, Axtell, and John S. Morton, Esq. To-morrow the Governors will visit the industrial establishments, and leave here on Saturday for Cape May, proceeding from there to New-York on Monday.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 30.—To-day closed the Gubernatorial visit to this city so far as the Exhibition is concerned. In the morning the Governors reviewed an industrial procession in the main building, some 2,000 workmen being in line. They then lunched, were photographed in a group, witnessed a balloon ascension by Prof. King, and afterward took a special train for Chester, where they saw the City of Washington launched. The distinguished party returned to the city this evening in time for the banquet tendered them at the Continental Hotel. To-morrow the guests will be conducted through the leading manufacturing establishments of the city.

About 200 persons were present this evening at the banquet at the Continental Hotel tendered by the Permanent Exhibition Company to the Governors who have been in this city as the guests of that organization. Gov. Hartranft presided, and on either side of him at the head of the table sat Govs. Young, of Ohio; Porter, of Tennessee; Garber, of Nebraska; Anthony, of Kansas; Axtell, of New-Mexico, and Newbold, of Iowa, and Hon. William Clark, Secretary of State of Colorado. Among the prominent invited guests were Congressmen O'Neill and Ward. After the cloth had been removed, Gov. Hartranft called the assembly to order and made a patriotic speech, referring to the unity of the States, and welcoming the Governors and other guests. Toasts were proposed and responded to as follows: State of Tennessee, Gov. Porter; State of Ohio, Gov. Young; State of Iowa, Gov. Newbold; State of Colorado, Secretary of State Clark; New-Mexico, Gov. Axtell. General remarks were also made by Postmaster A. Lowden Snowden, Daniel J. Morrell, Gen. W. J. Sewell, of New-Jersey, and H. Spence, of Georgia.

THE CONNECTICUT MILITIA.

ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT AT SOUTH NORWALK—A GALA DAY—THE TROOPS REVIEWED BY GOV. HUBBARD AND STAFF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SOUTH NORWALK, Aug. 30.—This has been a great day for Norwalk and, "all the country round about." The Governor has been here to review the troops, and whenever the Governor comes on such a mission the people feel that it is a duty, as well as a pleasure, to turn out in full force. At an early hour there came rolling and rattling through the quiet streets of Norwalk all sorts of ancient looking vehicles laden with the good folk of New-Canaan, Kent, Wilton, Westport, and other places too numerous to mention, all bound for the scene of action. Later in the day the incoming trains from all quarters were filled with visitors all on their way to the old camp-ground. At noon all the manufactories and shops and many of the stores were closed, and the afternoon was made a general holiday. Camp Hubbard, at which the review took place, is situated near Gregory Point, famous among other things as the annual resort of those obese gentlemen who are especially gifted in the destruction of clams. The location presents excellent facilities for the purpose for which it was selected being a wide plateau of many acres, on which many regiments might manœuvre at one time without crowding each other. The waters of Norwalk Harbor wash the front and flanks of the camp-ground, while in the rear are low undulating hills crowned with lofty trees. Here, since Monday, have been encamped the Second and the Fourth Regiments of the Connecticut National Guard, Brig.-Gen. William Randel Smith commanding.

It was fully 3 o'clock before the line was formed for the review, which was not precisely military time, the hour having been fixed at 2:30. At this time the scene was truly picturesque. Fringing the camp-grounds everywhere, save on the water-front, were hundreds of carriages and other vehicles, while eager masses of people on foot, estimated at not less than 10,000, were ranged about the broad parade-ground, and out on the water myriads of little pleasure craft were tilting about. There were at first very few who recognized in the rather portly and plainly dressed gentleman who appeared just as the line was forming the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, but when his identity was discovered he was greeted with great enthusiasm, which he gracefully acknowledged with repeated bows, taking his position on foot in the midst of his staff, who were arrayed in gorgeous uniforms. Gov. Hubbard then proceeded to review the troops. The famous Second, Col. Stephen R. Smith, attired in gray coats and white pantaloons, held the right of the line, and the Fourth, Col. Fairchild, in blue coats and white pantaloons, were on the left. The men marched past the Governor in their best form and presented a most creditable appearance. There were present many distinguished civilians and a number of military gentlemen from abroad, among whom may be mentioned Col. Vose and staff, of the New-York Seventy-first, who came especially to visit Col. Smith. The review lasted about half an hour, after which the Governor and his staff retired, when the regular brigade drill was proceeded with. Twice during the evolutions, so dense was the crowd that the flanks of the Fourth were broken, but the men recovered quickly and completed all the movements in a handsome manner.

This evening at 6:30 there was a dress parade, at which Gov. Hubbard was present. The day has been one of uninterrupted enjoyment to many thousands, and will long be kept green in the memories of those who have participated in its festive scenes. To-morrow will be the last day of the encampment, when a review and inspection will be held by Gen. Smith. This year's encampment has been peculiarly satisfactory alike to officers and men, and is believed to have contributed materially to the morale of the National Guard.

THE NEWBURG ROWING REGATTA.

FOUR RACES IN NEWBURG BAY—TEN EYCK, LEE, AND JOHNSON, AND DARRAGH AND MEGRIM THE WINNERS.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The recent organization of the Newburg Rowing Association has revived the old-time interest in boating affairs here. The association set to work at once to prepare for its annual regatta, and the result is that to-day they commenced a two-days' rowing programme, consisting of eight races, that drew together the most prominent and skillful oarsmen in the United States. Long before the time to commence the races the town began to fill up with strangers, and during the day it was estimated that several thousands were here from New-York, Boston, Buffalo, Albany, Springfield, and other places. The first race was for boys under 20 years of age, single-scull working-boats, not over 19 feet long nor under 120 pounds weight. Out of 12 entries only four started, namely, Frank E. Ten Eyck, Al Darragh, James Ward, and Henry Jameson, (colored.) In the betting Darragh was the favorite, but greatly disappointed his backers. Ten Eyck winning easily. He crossed the line at 3:57¼, making the three miles in 26m. 30s.; Darragh was second, 3:58¾, and Jameson last, 3:59. Although he put in no protest, Jameson was awarded second money on account of Darragh's fouling him. The second race was for amateur single-scull shells. The starters were Fearon, Pidgeon, Lee, Mills, and Tompkins. A fair start was effected, at 4:20¼, with Lee dipping first and taking the lead. He shot out at a terrific pace, with Pidgeon a good second, and the rest bunched. Lee finished at 4:43½, winning the race, Fearon a few seconds later, and Tompkins not timed. Winner's time 23m. 15s. The professional scull race came next, and out of the 13 entries only the following seven started: "Frenchy" Johnson, the favorite in the betting, barring Courtney; Mekeel, Ten Eyck, Biglin, Faulkner, Hosmer, and Burns. Much disappointment was manifested at the non-appearance of Courtney and Plaisted. Ellis Ward and Burns came out to the judges' boat, but refused to go over the course on account of the roughness of the water. The water was, in fact, quite lumpy, as the breeze had freshened up slightly with the change of the tide. The first to put in an appearance was Ten Eyck, and a start was effected at 5:11¼. "Frenchy" Johnson at the word "Go" was off like a shot, taking a prominent leading position that he did not relinquish through the entire race. The finishing time was as follows: Johnson, 5:34¼; Ten Eyck, 5:35; Hosmer, 5:35¼; Mekeel, 5:35¾; Faulkner, 5:36; Burns, not timed. Time of race, 23m. Ten Eyck got second money and Hosmer third. Hosmer claimed a foul against Ten Eyck and Mekeel, but the judges disallowed the claim. The fourth was the double-scull working-boat race, and out of nine entries four started, namely: Daniel and Ellis Ward, James A. and Frank E. Ten Eyck, John Biglin and James Hickey, Al Darragh and A. Megrim, Jr. Darragh and Megrim took first money in 23m. 45s., and the Ten Eycks second.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—1 A. M.—The pressure has fallen, but risen again in New-England, the lake region, and a portion of the north-west. Light north-west winds, veering to south-east, prevail, with partly cloudy, slightly cooler weather over the Middle States, New-England and the lower lake region. Southerly winds and calms, with clear weather, prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Severe local rains have been reported from the Upper Mississippi Valley, but are now followed by clear or clearing weather. The rivers generally fell on Thursday, except a slight rise in the Upper Mississippi.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle States and New-England, north-east to south-east winds, stationary or higher temperatures, rising, followed by falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly local rains in the interior.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, south and east winds, stationary or falling barometer, and warmer clear weather, except numerous local rains near the coast.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, southerly winds and warmer, partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, south-west winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather and occasional rains, followed by rising barometer and westerly winds.

For the lake region south-east to south-west winds, stationary or higher temperature, partly cloudy weather, and numerous rains with falling barometer.

The rivers will continue stationary or will fall.

GENERAL NEWS BY CABLE.

AFFAIRS IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE PROSECUTION OF M. GAMBETTA AND HIS PUBLISHER—THE GOVERNMENT PREPARING FOR A DEFEAT—VIEWS OF A CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN—HONOR TO AN AMERICAN OFFICER.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch states that M. Murat, publisher of the *République Française*, has received a summons, similar to that served on M. Gambetta, to appear before the *Juge d'Instruction* of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine on Friday. These summonses relate only to preliminary private investigation. The *Française* urges that the conviction of M. Gambetta as an insulter and transgressor of the laws would estrange him from serious statesmen, and above all, from the Left Centre.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent, commenting upon this and also upon the assertion of the *Moniteur*, that President MacMahon recently declared that he would be willing to accept a Left Centre Ministry, says: "Several signs tend to show that the Cabinet are taking measures for the eventuality of defeat, so as to secure a Left Centre Ministry, such as the Marshal could accept."

Another dispatch to the *Times* says: "M. Léon Renault has addressed a speech to his constituents at Brunoy, which is noteworthy, as he is one of the most conservative Republicans. M. Renault considered all fear of a coup d'état obviated by the personal integrity of President MacMahon, who, though he may have been involved by assurances of the existence of an imaginary peril in an enterprise full of danger for France and himself, would, when brought face to face with a direct violation of law, shrink with horror from such an outrage." He also scouted the idea that the Government could resort to repeated dissolutions, and said the right of dissolution was not created to enable the President of the Republic to enforce his personal views, but only to enable him, in case of a disagreement with the most direct representatives of the nation, to appeal to the true sovereignty of the nation. When that sovereignty has spoken, it is rebellion not to bow to its decree, and it is a libel on President MacMahon to allege him capable of disregarding the laws from which he derives his authority. The nation should not let itself be disturbed by a threat of a second dissolution any more than by that of a coup d'état."

PARIS, Aug. 30.—A decree of President MacMahon has been issued conferring a gold medal upon Lieut. Fozier, commander of the American steamer Pix, for saving the French ship Peabody in the Mississippi River.

The semi-official *Défense* asserts that the date of the elections has been finally fixed for Sunday, the 14th of October.

The proceedings against M. Chardon, Senator for Savoie, who was charged with making a political speech at an illegal meeting, have been abandoned.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The *Standard's* Paris dispatch says the Government has made another change relative to the Gambetta prosecution. The trial at Lille with the *Progres du Nord* has been abandoned. He will only be tried in Paris with the *République Française*. The Prefect of Pas du Calais has prohibited a banquet at which Messrs. Martel and Simon were to speak.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS OF INDIA.

CONDITION OF THE INHABITANTS DURING THE PAST TEN DAYS—THE PROSPECTS OF RELIEF THROUGH THE CROP.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—An official telegram from the Viceroy of India summarizes the progress of the famine from Aug. 20 to Aug. 28. It says in Madras the situation has not improved anywhere, and is distinctly worse in Madura, Coimbatoor, Nellore, and Salem, where there are 919,771 on the relief works, and 1,326,971 receiving gratuitous relief. In Mysore crop prospects are worse, and showers less frequent; 243,283 are on the works, or receiving gratuitous relief. More favorable accounts continue of the condition of the crops in the Bombay Presidency, owing to recent rains. In the North-west Provinces the Autumn crop in the divisions of Benares and Jhansi is nearly lost, and in the Allahabad and Benares divisions it is critical. There has been a good rain in Meerut and Rohilcund. The crops in Oudh are suffering from a hot wind. The condition of the Punjaub is critical, and that of Gwalior, Rajputana, and Hyderabad bad. There is much distress in the south of the Nizam's dominions. The Deccan is improved. Prospects are good in South Bengal, Burmah, and in the central Provinces of Berar, Indore, and Rutlam.

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.—More favorable accounts continue of the condition of crops in the Bombay Presidency owing to recent rains.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE CHOLERA IN CHINESE PORTS—A SEVERE STORM—LOSSES OF AMERICAN AND OTHER VESSELS REPORTED—THE JAPANESE REBELLION—FRENCH PRESS REPRESSION EXERCISED BY THE MINISTER AT YOKOHAMA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 30.—The steamer City of Peking arrived here to-day from Hong Kong, via Yokohama. She brings dates from Hong Kong to Aug. 4, Shanghai to Aug. 5, and Yokonama to Aug. 15.

The cholera continues in Chinese seaports, but it is believed to be decreasing. There are renewed reports of Chinese victories in the western provinces. The United States ship Kearsarge was seriously damaged, but not disabled, in a storm off the coast of Turkien. J. C. Myers, late Consul-General at Shanghai, returns to America by this steamer to protest against his removal at the instigation of Minister Seward.

The rebellion in Japan is entirely broken, but there will probably be irregular fighting for a long time to come. It is also admitted that there may possibly be one large, final engagement, though it is not expected. The insurgent bands now retreat before every advance of the national troops, and abandon strong positions without a struggle. The whole rebel force is confined within a limited area in the Province of Hinga. A large portion of the national Army has been withdrawn as being no longer needed in the field. The Emperor returned from Kioto to the Capitol, in Tokio, July 30, with the Empress and court. All the branches of the Government are now operating in Tokio. Nothing has been heard of the rebel leader Sagio for two months. Whether he is dead or alive is unknown. The returns of the census of Japan for 1875 give the population at 33,625,678. A Japanese industrial exposition will open on the 21st of August in a new edifice erected for that purpose in the Park of Myeno, in Tokio. Annual repetitions of the exposition are intended. A severe storm occurred July 26, along the Japanese coast. There were many wrecks and considerable loss of life. Ships from America, Germany, and Denmark were lost. Much newspaper comment has been excited in consequence of a warning received by the French journal published in Yokohama, from the French Minister, for the reproduction there of a satirical article by Edmund About from the *Nineteenth Century* of Paris. The Minister is said to have threatened suppression or the deposition of the editor. Admiral Reynolds, United States Navy, is compelled by ill health to return to America by this steamer. There is an extraordinary combination of English newspapers in Japan to spread the report that torture has been revived. Their purpose is unknown. All the foreign papers, with one exception, sent from Japan by this mail carry the same story, which is totally false, and has no foundation of any kind. It is believed to be part of an English political scheme to injure the character of the Japanese Government abroad. Torture is now truly understood to be absolutely abolished.

RIFLE PRACTICE IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Canada, Aug. 30.—In the Ontario Rifle Association matches to-day the first competition was the Ontario match, 500 yards, seven rounds, with the Government Snider-Enfield rifle. Capt. Thomas, of the Thirty-fourth Battalion, took the first prize, scoring 32. Sergt. Kincaid, of the Forty-seventh Battalion, took the first prize in the President's match, 600 yards, seven rounds, scoring 31. The Forty-seventh Battalion, of Kingston, won the Merchants' Challenge Trophy in the battalion match, the Brassey Challenge Cup in the company match, and the Sir Peter Tait Cup, the Thirteenth Battalion taking the second place, and the Guards the third. The competition for places on the Wimbledon team is yet to take place.

EMANCIPATION IN MADAGASCAR.

THE EDICT OF THE QUEEN LIBERATING THE MOZAMBIQUE SLAVES ON THE ISLAND—ITS PRACTICAL RESULTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The United States Consul at Tamatave has sent to the Department of State a draft of the edict issued by the Queen of Madagascar, on the 20th of June, emancipating the Mozambique slaves on that island. The Treaty of 1865 between Madagascar and the Western powers prohibited the further introduction to that country of slaves from beyond the seas; but according to the late edict the obligations of that treaty have been continually violated, and now the Mozambique slaves, those introduced prior to 1865 and since, are emancipated. The Consul says that if this edict of emancipation is legitimately carried out, and no restrictions placed upon the emancipated, the country will immediately feel its good results in its industries and commerce; but if they are held, like other Malaysia subjects, to enforced Government labor without pay, and not permitted to leave the country, the good results will not amount to much for the present. The Queen's orders to her Governors, direct them to see that her edict is fulfilled, and provide for the proper care of the late slaves. They are to receive a sufficient portion of land to enable them to sustain themselves properly, but they cannot sell the land lest they might be imposed upon. They are to be counseled and they are expected to work well, and can choose any occupation they please to earn a livelihood. Should they get sick or require food, their wants must be supplied, but all idleness must be discouraged.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $243,524 96, and from Customs $523,990 35.

Judge A.B. Sloonake, of Louisiana, has been appointed Special Agent of the Internal Revenue Office.

The District Commissioners to-day appointed Thomas B. Entwisle Inspector of Buildings for the District of Columbia, to take effect Oct. 1.

The Post Office Department has been notified by the Postmaster at San Francisco that the September sailings from San Francisco of mails for Japan and China have been changed to the 8th and 20th proximo.

The report on the Boston Custom-house just made to the Treasury Department has been approved, with the exception of that portion relating to the increase of the pay of inspectors. That portion of the report is reserved for further consideration.

Mr. E. L. Stanton died at his own residence of inflammation of the brain, induced by exposure to the sun and over exertion while sojourning in the mountains of Virginia, whence he returned to his residence about three weeks since, and remained until his death on Tuesday last. The report of his having been insane is wholly unfounded.

The Post Office Department has received notice that the entrance into the Postal Union of the Argentine Republic, heretofore announced to occur on the 1st prox., simultaneously with the admission of Persia, Greenland, and the Danish Antilles, has been indefinitely postponed. No change of postage rates to the Argentine Republic will therefore take place for the present.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $11,845,775 44; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,140,858; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $50,300,000; coin, including $38,224,500 in coin certificates, $102,666,367 87; outstanding legal tenders, $359,094,220.

Gen. Anson McCook, Member of Congress of the Eighth New-York District, to-day filed with the Secretary of the Treasury the statements of Charles Hackie and Jeremiah Drew, weighers at the port of New-York, in answer to the late report of the John Jay Commission. The Secretary will fix an early day for a hearing of these gentlemen and any others who may have complaints to make of the conclusions of the commission.

Capt. Kessenger, Collector of the Fifteenth Ohio District, who is now here, admits that he had $3,300 of checks on hand—which he received from tax-payers throughout the district, in accordance with the universal custom of that office, and, as he understands, throughout the United States—for which he is responsible, and which are undoubtedly good. In the ordinary course of business they are usually collected through the National Bank at Athens, and paid by drafts on Cincinnati before the end of each month. As to the reputed balance of $130, he doubts whether that is due; but if it is, it is an ordinary current balance which is paid by him at any moment, and claims that there is no foundation for the report that there is any deficiency at all in the funds of his office. Capt. Kessenger has been more than eight years in the service, and had some months ago determined to resign, and his resignation has been for some time in the hands of the President. He denies explicitly the charge of intoxication.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Commander N. H. Farquhar has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to command the Portsmouth, now fitting out at the Mare Island Navy-yard to come East. Lieut. F. A. Miller has been detached from duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recuiting and ordered to the Portsmouth.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department from Commander G. B. White, commanding the United States steamer Frolic, dated Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Aug. 6, announces that Capt. Parker, of the British Navy, assumed command of the English naval forces in those waters on the 17th of July. At the request of the Brazilian authorities, Commander White ordered that the ship be dressed on the 22d of July, in honor of the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor, and on the 29th in honor of the birth of the Princess Regent. He says: "A great drouth has prevailed for several months in Brazil, causing great loss and much suffering. Though affected, the province of Rio de Janeiro has suffered less than other parts of the Empire. It was becoming very serious here. No longer able to procure water from the shore, we were compelled to raise steam and condense water for the ship's use. On Aug. 3 and 4 considerable rain fell, much to the relief of the country, but I fear it is not sufficient to remove all danger unless it is followed by more." The health of the officers and crew of the Frolic was good.

Information has been received at the Navy Department from Commander Frederick Rogers, commanding the United States steamer Adams, announcing the arrival of that vessel at Bahia, Brazil, on the 5th of August, from Rio de Janerio. All well on board. On the passage to Bahia a thorough examination was made of Hoppen Bank, but Commander Rogers was unable to find any trace of the shoal reported by the bark Professor Ayre. He reports the discovery of an unknown bank, the centre of which is in latitude 17° 7′ south; longitude 36° 54′ 30″, west, and it is about 15 miles long by 10 miles wide. The Adams was to sail on the 10th of August for Rio de Janerio and thence to Montevideo. She expected to arrive at the latter port about the middle of September.

By direction of the Secretary of War the military post in Wyoming Territory, now called Cantonment Reno, will hereafter be known and designated as Fort McKinney.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—Three companies of the Second Artillery left Fort McHenry this morning for Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

NATIONAL BOARD OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

The sixth annual meeting of the National Board of Steam Navigation will be held at Pittsburg, Penn., commencing Wednesday, Sept. 5. Delegations from all the principal seaboard, lake, and river cities will be present, probably 200 in all. The seaboard delegates will leave New-York on the 9 o'clock A. M. train via the Pennsylvania Railroad on Tuesday, Sept. 4. Several very important matters will be brought up at this meeting including the question of free trade in ships; the advisability of issuing Federal licenses to railway engineers, firemen, and conductors, like those issued to steam-boat captains, pilots, mates, and engineers; federal inspection of locomotives, bridges, &c.; the proper loading of ships, &c. The National Board of Steam Navigation includes a membership of several thousand steam-boat owners and managers, and represents a capital of $600,000,000. The following is a list of the officers: President, John Allen, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.; First Vice-President, Thomas Clyde, Philadelphia; Second Vice-President, R. H. Woolfolk, Louisville, Ky.; Corresponding Secretary, R. S. Osborn, New-York; Recording Secretary, W. L. James, Philadelphia; Treasurer, F. W. Nickerson, Boston.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

FRANCIS MURPHY ON "REAL LIFE."

A LARGE TEMPERANCE MEETING AT HACKETTSTOWN, N. J.—"BLUE RIBBON" MURPHY'S STORY OF A DRUNKARD'S LIFE—HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE AND MANNERISMS—LEGISLATION NOT A CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

From a Special Correspondent.

HACKETTSTOWN, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 30, 1877.

Mr. Francis Murphy, who has been rusticating on Schooley's Mountain since last Friday, came down into this pretty little valley this afternoon to tell once more his story of a drunkard's career and reformation. His coming had been pretty well heralded, and 3,000 persons gathered to hear him. As Hackettstown is a village with a population of exactly that number, it may readily be understood that this was a red-letter day in Hackettstown's history. The visitors came from all the neighboring places—Dover, Stanhope, Waterloo, and the rest, and some came even from Morristown and Newark. A number of persons on the way to their homes from the Camp Taber meeting helped to swell the list, and the Summer visitors on the mountain sent down goodly delegations. A large proportion of the Hackettstown people closed their shops and locked their house doors and joined the company.

Hackettstown is a delightful little place, with winding, down-hill streets, lying in a little valley all its own, completely shut in by undulating hills. The people are not the sort of folks upon whom a temperance exhorter would be expected to work the most good; indeed, it seems scarcely possible that there is a man in the town who was ever addicted to liquor or any other form of vice; a large proportion of them appear to be clergymen, dominies they call themselves here, and the remainder of the male population is largely made up, apparently, of theological students and subscribers for the religious newspapers. There was one florid gentleman at the meeting to-day who said "amen" very loudly after Mr. Murphy's exhortations, and who appeared to have a pretty thorough knowledge of the various phases in drunkard's life as the orator described them, but inquiry elicited the information that he was a native of another town.

Rev. Mr. M'Cauley, the Presbyterian preacher in the village, met Mr. Murphy in Atlantic City and urged him to tell his story, once at least, to the people of Northern New-Jersey; so when the orator happened to come to Schooley's Mountain he consented to oblige Mr. M'Cauley and the people of Northern New-Jersey. The place of the meeting was Kemple Grove, a dense and lovely wood of mighty pine and hemlock trees lying a mile or so east of the village. At the grove the people began to arrive before noon, and many of them ate their luncheons there. Two o'clock was the appointed hour, and at that time the many pine benches provided for the occasion were crowded. The spectators' stand was erected on the bank of a shallow, pebbly stream that flows through the grove. It was altogether a proper place for a temperance lecture. Mr. Murphy arrived at a few minutes before 3 o'clock, with a party from the Summer hotels on the mountain. During that interval a waiting brass band and a quintet of stringed instruments played "Annie Laurie" and "The Watch on the Rhine." As the day was a warm one, and the grove was cool, the people were patient, and the time passed pleasantly enough. Mr. Murphy, on his arrival, was greeted with applause. The lecture was preceded by a prayer by Rev. Mr. Butt, of Drew Theological Seminary, and by a collection, which it was explained was not for Mr. Murphy, who depended "upon his Heavenly Father for support." The orator was introduced by Mr. Samuel P. Godwin, of Philadelphia, the President of the Franklin Reformatory Institution of Philadelphia, who is intimately associated with Mr. Murphy. Then the orator, to see and hear whom the crowd had collected, arose and approached the front of the platform.

Mr. Murphy is a man of more than the medium height, with broad shoulders and a stalwart form. In appearance he resembles a well-to-do merchant. Although he is only 41 years of age, his hair at the sides is quite silvery; he wears it cut short, and his face is shaven except the upper lip. He wore to-day black clothes of unexceptionable cut, and the bow of his white cravat was faultless. His voice is loud, clear and pleasant, and there is just the slightest trace of an Irish brogue in his speech. His gestures are natural, and, for the most part, graceful. Occasionally, however, when he removes both feet from the floor at one time, as he did to-day when he apostrophised invisible snakes in the climax of his discourse, he sacrifices grace to force. He has one curious mannerism: when he sees that he has impressed his hearers deeply at some point in his lecture, he stops abruptly, exclaiming, "May God bless us all!" and waits for several seconds before he resumes his theme. He has facial expression, mimetic powers, and a fund of humor. He alternates pathos with broad humor, and immediately after he has made his hearers weep, and wept himself, at some affecting incident or impassioned exhortation, he will frequently break out into a rich Irish brogue, and narrate some tale of life "beyant the say," making it apt, however. Moreover, he does his joiner work well, and his sudden transitions from grave to gay do not seem to his hearer to be incongruous. He frequently quotes from the poets, and more frequently misquotes, or perhaps it would be better to say paraphrases.

Mr. Murphy began his lecture to-day with a request that a silent prayer be offered up for him by every one present. He said that his theme was "Real Life." He had no unkind words for liquor-dealers or liquor-drinkers. He came there "with malice toward none, with charity for all." He should talk about himself. He was born, he said, on the 24th of April, 1836, in the County of Wexford, in the south of Ireland, in a thatched cottage which later in the lecture he spoke of as "clapboarded with ivy." He spoke at some length of his early life, and some of his word-pictures were quite poetical. He imbibed his love of liquor at home. He remembered having been under the influence of liquor at the age of 16 years. And from the harrowing words called out by such an incident as this he would drop lightly into a colloquial style, and comment upon the difference, for instance, in the training of children in this country and abroad. Here, where there was a dinner party, little Bobbie is given a seat near the head of the table; not so in Ireland in his boyhood. Then Mr. Murphy amused the children (of whom there were many present) with a story, in dialect, of his own adventures at a dinner party. He spoke of himself then as "a little boy who subsisted a great deal on what he ate." A few moments later he exclaimed: "Frank Murphy stands before the world blackened and marred by the curse of drink." He came to this country at the age of 16 years, landing in Portland, Me. He drank, and got into trouble. He stopped drinking and got out of it. He married. He opened a hotel; drank again; fell lower and lower in the social scale; was put into jail, and was finally converted to Christianity through the efforts of the Rev. Matthew Lennevant, of Portland. He does not think that any legislation can cure drunkenness. He does not, he says, believe in abusing people who drink and people who sell liquor. That is not the way to convert them. Mr. Murphy always has tears in his own eyes when he is narrating a pathetic incident.

After the lecture was finished to-day many persons gathered around the orator to press his hand. Everybody here seems to regard him with favor, and many already fairly venerate him. Mr. Murphy goes from here to Norristown, Penn., next Tuesday to lecture. He says that he wants to go to New-York, and wonders if the newspapers there would give him a "fair show."

THE MURPHY MOVEMENT IN RONDOUT.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Murphy temperance movement is making astonishing strides here. Last evening a monster meeting was held, in which Catholic societies participated, and men, women, and children of every denomination were present and are working in harmony. Yesterday 254 persons signed the pledge, making the whole number of signers now over 2,700. Work will be begun in the Kingston portion of the city on Sunday. A. Palmer, of New-York, conducts the meetings here.

THE NEW-JERSEY GOOD TEMPLARS.

MEETING AT OCEAN GROVE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE STATE GRAND LODGE.

The Good Templars of the State of New-Jersey met at Ocean Grove on Wednesday, under the auspices of the State Grand Lodge. Services were held in the great pavilion and the Bishop James Memorial Tabernacle. About 3,000 representatives were present. Among the grand officers were Grand Worthy Chief Templar Elihu H. Ropes, Mrs. Helen C. Hope, G. W. V. T.; G. W. Counselor, Rev. E. S. Allen; Miss Anna Raymond, P. G. W. V. T.; S. W. Secretary, Rev. John Simpson; Past S. W. C. T., Rev. George K. Morris, A. M. The Templars were welcomed by Rev. E. H. Stokes, President of the Ocean Grove Association, acknowledging the temperance workers as working with the church in lifting man Godward. After prayer by Rev. J. Simpson addresses were made by Capt. Joseph Pyle, a Mexican war veteran; Rev. Dr. Graw, P. S. W. C. T., and Rev. G. K. Morris.

The evening session was held in the tabernacle. Col.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 Ga. 7s. gold c.108
4,000 T. & W. 2d b3. 75
10,000 do.....s. 75
5,000 do.....75
6,000 C. Pac. gold. 107
3,000 Un. P. 1st.....105⅝
18,000 Gr. W. 2d.....73
1,000 C., C. &I.C.1st. 36
200 N. Y. C. & H.....102
100 do.....102⅝
300 do.....102⅞
800 do.....103
1100 do.....102⅞
200 do.....102⅞
200 do.....102⅞
700 do.....102⅞
15 Del. & Hud.....49
200 Del. & Hud.....49
100 do.....49⅛
500 West. Un. Tel.....87
500 do.....82¼
1500 do.....82⅛
25 do.....82
1000 do.....82⅛
800 do.....82⅛
2700 do.....s3. 82¼
500 do.....82⅛
800 do.....82⅛
100 do.....b3. 82¾
100 Mich. Central.....86
200 do.....86⅜
200 do.....87
100 do.....87
200 do.....87
300 do.....87⅛
100 do.....87⅛
200 do.....87⅛
300 do.....87⅛
500 do.....87⅛
100 do.....87⅛
200 Erie Railway.....11¼
100 do.....11¼
200 do.....11¼
200 C. C. & I. C.....4¼
235 do.....4⅜
500 Lake Shore.....63¼
500 do.....63¼
100 do.....63⅝
600 do.....63¾
200 do.....63¾
100 do.....63¾
200 do.....64
500 do.....64⅛
100 do.....64⅛
200 do.....64⅛
200 do.....64⅛
300 do.....64⅛
100 do.....64⅛
200 do.....64⅛
100 do.....64⅛
100 do.....64⅛
200 do.....64⅛
100 do.....64⅝
100 do.....64⅝
100 do.....64⅝
100 do.....64⅝
100 D., L. & W.....95
300 do.....95⅛
400 do.....95⅛
100 do.....95⅜
200 do.....95⅜
100 do.....95⅜
100 do.....95⅜
100 do.....95⅜
500 do.....95⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....111½
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65.....107⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N.....106¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67.....108⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68.....12.111
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.....12.112⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.....108¾
$10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.....s3.108⅞
11,000 do.....108⅝
44,000 do.....12.108⅞
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.....108⅞
6,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R.....s3.106⅞
40,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C.....12.108
3,000 U. S. 4s, 1907, R.....12.104¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 N. Car. 6s, old
J. & J.....19
1,000 D. C. 3.65s.....76¾
7,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s.....109½
10,000 N. J. C. 1st, new. 110
26,000 do.....109
5,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917.....104⅞
5,000 L. & W. B. con.....30
1,000 do.....29⅞
7,000 Mil. & St. P. I. & M. Div..91
3,000 do.....90¾
1500 do.....89⅞
2,000 N. W. C. C. G.....92⅜
1,000 do.....91⅝
1,000 D. & H. R. 91.....107⅛
2,000 D. & H. R. '84. 98
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st.....103½
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d.....42½
1,000 Cen. P. gd.....106⅝
1,000 do.....106¾
3,000 Cent. Pac. 1st.....108
M. & O. Div.....85
4,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv.....89
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st.....103½
1,000 Ft. of Mo. 2d.....107
15,000 C. C. & I. C. 2d.....11½
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st, Div.....80
Ste. L. Div.....80
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d.....76
1,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88, 2 coup.....92½
1,000 Gt. West. 2d.....73
1,000 C. & P. 4th.....104
200 Ontario Sil.....21⅞
250 do.....22
700 West. Un.....b.c. 82½
1900 do.....82¾
200 do.....82⅝
3000 do.....82⅛
100 do.....82⅛
100 do.....82⅝
1100 do.....82⅛
400 do.....82¼
1400 do.....82⅛
300 do.....81⅞
300 Pacific Mail.....b.c. 24⅜
400 do.....24⅜
500 do.....24½
100 N. Y. C. & H.....b.c. 102¾
200 do.....102½
100 do.....102⅝
200 do.....102⅝
200 do.....102⅝
300 Erie Railway.....b.c. 11½
100 do.....11⅝
500 Ill. Cen.....b.c. 63½
100 do.....63⅝
600 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 87¼
300 do.....87
600 do.....87¼
600 do.....87¼
600 do.....87¼
600 do.....87¼
600 L. S. & M. S.....b.c. 64½
100 do.....64⅜
800 do.....64⅜
600 D., L. & W.....95
300 do.....95⅜
1000 do.....95⅜
200 do.....95⅜
1200 do.....95⅜
1700 do.....95⅜
1000 do.....95½
100 Union Pacific.....b.c. 69¾
700 C., C. & I. C.....b.c. 4¼
200 do.....4¼
100 do.....s3. 4¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 North-west. pf.....62¼
200 do.....62⅜
200 do.....62½
100 do.....62½
100 do.....62½
100 do.....62⅝
300 do.....62⅝
100 do.....62⅝
300 do.....62⅝
500 do.....62⅝
100 do.....b3. 62⅝
300 do.....63
100 do.....63
100 do.....63
200 do.....63
100 do.....63
200 do.....63
100 do.....63
200 do.....63
100 do.....63
100 do.....63
100

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA...WED., Sept. 5 ABYSSINIA...WED., Sept. 19
*SCYTHIA...WED., Sept. 12 SCYTHIA...WED., Sept. 26

*steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks in the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 35 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Victoria...Sept. 1, 11 A. M. | Anchoria...Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
Devonia...Sept. 8, 3 P. M. | Bolivia...Sept. 22, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK AND SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Australia...Sept. 8, 6 A. M. | Utopia...Sept. 19, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $75 to $70. Steerage, $26. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier, foot of Fulton st., North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, TIMBERMAN.....Wed'sday, Sept. 5
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEARING.....Wednesday, Sept. 19

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW ORLEANS.

Via Havana Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Greece, Sat., Sept. 8, 9 A. M. | Erin, Thurs., Sept. 20, 3 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M. | The Queen, Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M.
England, Sat., Sep. 8, 3 P. M. | Spain, Sat., sept. 22, 3 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
PEREIRE, DANRE.....Wednesday, Sept. 12, 8:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent. No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 1, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, TUESDAY, Sept. 4, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, Thursday, Sept. 6, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Friday, Aug. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Wednesday, Sept. 12
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 12

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M, from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SELLERT.....Sept. 6 | LESSING.....Sept. 20
SUEVIA.....Sept. 13 | PRISLA.....Sept. 27

Rate of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. KUNHARD & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BRO.,
General Agents, 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shopaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 28, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily: 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Sunday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:05, 6:50, 9:30, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 3:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

2:30 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Western Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., foot of East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:00 P. M.; Sundays, 4:00 P. M. For Brooklyn, at 4:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, at 8:03, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05, 6:43 P. M. Sundays, 5:05, 6:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:40, 7 P. M.—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only;—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, and No. 333 Washington-st. in Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Thirty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS,
Between 5th and 6th sts.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

French, German, and drawing taught in all the classes. Instruction given in the elements of natural history, of chemistry, and of physics, both by lectures and by text-books. Pupils fitted for college and for business.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Four free scholarships in the Stevens Institute of Technology open to the competition of the graduates of the Stevens High School.

TERMS REDUCED.

For first and second classes, $100 per annum; for third and fourth classes, $150 per annum. Tuition per term in proportion.

Fall term begins Oct. 3.

For circular or catalogues apply to the Principal.
Prof. EDWARD WALL.

BETTS
MILITARY ACADEMY,

STAMFORD, CONN.

Fortieth year begins Sept. 10. Emphatically a home school; situation unsurpassed; THOROUGH instruction and discipline; careful moral and Christian training. Number limited. Circulars sent on application.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 79 West 52d-st., corner 6th-av., New-York, Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal. The fifty-eighth school year begins Sept. 17, 1877. Boys fitted for college or business. A primary department. Rates of tuition reasonable. Send for circular.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON
and
MISS AGNES L. JONES
will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.
Miss ANNA C. BRACKETT & Miss I. M. ELIOT'S School for Girls from 6 to 21, will reopen Tuesday, Oct. 2; prepares for any college or university if desired. For circulars and full information apply as above.

A LADY HAVING MUCH EXPERIENCE IN teaching, would like to receive a few pupils into her home and school; good advantages; home care and comforts; moderate terms. Address PRIVATE SCHOOL, Lodi, Bergen County, N. J.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Day School for young ladies and children, No. 121 East 36th-st., near Park-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Send for circulars. Miss SPRING can be seen after Sept. 18, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THE MISSES PERINE,
No. 34 EAST 74TH-ST., ON CENTRAL PARK.
Reopen their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 27.

"A GUIDE TO GOOD SCHOOLS," FOR PARENTS—free, personally—mailed for stamp. SCHERMERHORN, No. Thirty East Fourteenth.

MISS MARY E. GAYLORD WILL OPEN A School for boys at No. 100½ West 44th-st., Sept. 26. Address for circular until Sept. 10, Post Office Box No. 312, Catskill, N. Y.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—MISS S. O. HOFFMAN will reopen her school for young ladies and children, Sept. 19, 1877; a limited number of boarders received. For circulars, &c., address as above.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Founded 1848. Address Prof. H. R. GREENE, at Jamestown, R. I., until Sept. 8.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

INSTRUCTION.

3 YEARS' SCHOOLING IN 15 WEEKS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

Mr. T. D. Kellogg:

MY DEAR SIR: It is but right, on your departure from Mr. Gibbens' school, to express to you my approbation of the progress my son Roy has made under your instruction. When he went to you in October he could not read or spell; now, in about three months, his reading is his greatest source of amusement and pleasure. Besides the four primers and readers he has mastered at school, he has read at home, entirely by himself, 10 or 12 story books of from 150 to 170 pages each. He has acquired from you a thorough knowledge of the principle involved in decimal notation, and can numerate, notate, add and subtract large numbers without difficulty. He can write in print with great neatness and facility, understanding the use of capitals and principal punctuation marks, and is fast learning script writing. He has attained a proficiency in spelling equal to that of the average of children who have been to school two or three years. All has been accomplished during the hours daily of school, by methods which have inspired him with interest and delight in his studies, awakened observation and thought, and made his progress easy and entirely free from unnatural forcing or mental strain. Yours very truly,

W. H. DE FORREST, (Silk Importer.)
No. 16 East 45th-st., and No. 403 Broome-st.

I take pleasure in indorsing as true of my son Herman all Mr. De Forrest says of his son Roy.

J. B. MOOYER,
No. 132 East 58th-st., [now Bergen Point, Jersey City.]

I can speak in equally strong terms of Mr Kellogg's success with my son Willy, who was also a beginner in the same class with Otey De Forrest.*

WILLIAM MCCORMICK, (Builder,)
No. 236 West 52d-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1871.

T. D. Kellogg, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I sincerely believe that my son Walter, (year 1868-9,) learned more from you in *each month* that he was under your care than in any year before or since.

Yours truly, SAMUEL BISSICKS,
No. 120 West 44th-st.

* Among a considerable number of pupils of different ages and grades, the three children here named were the only *beginners* then under my care.

YEARLY CLASS—PRIMARY—Opens Sept. 17.
Distant pupils waited on to and from school.
YEARLY CLASS—JUNIOR—Opens Sept. 24.
T. D. KELLOGG, No. 706 6th-av., opp. Reservoir Sq.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY—A select boarding-school for boys at Sing Sing on Hudson, N. Y. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural science: classes are also formed in music, drawing, Fencing, and Elocution; a thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MRS. DUREN, FORMERLY OF BROOKLYN Heights, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children in Somerville, N. J., Sept. 19; number of boarders limited to eight; they receive every care and attention—physical, intellectual, moral; French is the language of the family. For circulars, references, &c., address as above.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—FOR CONVENIENCE of access, healthfulness and beauty of location, thorough scholarship, efficiency of management, character, home comforts, tender care of students, and reasonable charges, Pennington Seminary claims to be among the foremost in this country. Address THOS. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Apply by letter until Sept. 6, when Miles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—24th year, opens Sept. 10. 20 instructors. 11 departments. College preparatory, English and business courses for gentlemen. For ladies, college course, with baccalaureate degree. Primary department. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

READY FOR WORK.
PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, will reopen for the year on MONDAY, Sept. 3. The Principal will be in his office daily, during August from 9 A. M. to 4. P. M.
S. S. PACKARD.

MME. C. MEARS,
assisted by
Mlle. JACQUET SEE.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, 1877.

MOELLER INSTITUTE, NO. 336 WEST 29TH-ST.—German-American Day and Boarding School; prepares for business and college; 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:00 P. M.; Sundays, 4:00 P. M. For Brooklyn, at 4:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, at 8:03, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05, 6:43 P. M. Sundays, 5:05, 6:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:40, 7 P. M.—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only;—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, and No. 333 Washington-st. in Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for boys, Lime Rock, Conn., reopens Sept. 12. J. H. HURLBURT, Principal. See E. N. HURLBURT, at H. K. & F. B. Thurber's, West Broadway and Reade-st. $12 per month.

FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, FOR young gentlemen, 171st-st., reopens Sept. 18. Board and tuition in French, English, Spanish, German, Latin, $400 and $150. Circulars at J. Milhau & Sons', No. 183 Broadway, or at the Institute. Station M. V. PREVOST.

MRS. GARRETSON,
Assisted by Miss THURSTON, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 53 West 47th-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars sent on application.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., offers thorough culture, in a very invigorating climate and beautiful location. Terms moderate. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circular.

RUTGERS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—One hundred and eighth year begins Sept. 12; sends 90 boys a year to college; prepares for college, scientific school, or business; 20 boarders. Rev. D. T. REILEY, Rector.

MRS. M. RODGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 48th-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

NO. 33 WEST 136TH-ST.
The MISSES JACOT will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept 19. Circulars sent on application.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 19. careful elementary training. excellent facilities in languages and music.

MISS S. L. CHAPMAN, SUCCESSOR TO the late Mrs. J. T. Benedict, will reopen the English, French, and German boarding and day school, No. 7 East 42d-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

MURRAY-HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1,270 Broadway, entrance No. 109 West 34th-st., an English and Classical School for boys, opens its 14th year, Sept. 17; terms reduced. JOSEPH D. HULL.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND German Day and Boarding School, No. 822 Lexington-av., north-west corner of 53d-st. New term begins Sept. 3.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S BOARDING SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 11; preparation of boys for college a specialty; see the *Nation*, Aug. 9. For circulars address PRINCIPAL, at Newburg, N. Y.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY WILL REOPEN SEPT. 11.—The best advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For circulars address Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal, New-Paltz, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—THOROUGH preparation given for college, scientific schools or business. For circulars apply to B. T. HARRINGTON, M. A., Throg's Neck, Westchester County, N. Y.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, CARMEL, N. Y.—A school for both sexes. Healthful, homelike, thorough. Rates reduced. Fall term Sept. 5. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 15 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 24; thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, &c. Circulars at Putnam's book store, No. 182 5th-av.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School for boys, established in 1854, and pleasantly located on Clinton hill, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 10.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will open on the first Monday of September.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-School for Young ladies and misses. New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19, 1877.

A SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG BOYS, WITH GOOD instruction and the influences of a Christian home, at Stratford, Conn. Rev. E. B. EMERSON, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 19, 1877, at 56 Washington-st., Norwich, Conn.

MILITARY INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Limited to 25. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and little girls, reopens Sept. 19. New-Brunswick, N. J.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12. Address
R. and C. NEWTON, A. M., Principal.

$150 A YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION; EPISCOPAL Academy, Haddonfield, N. J.
Rev. T. M. REILLY, Rector.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Fall term begins Sept. 12. JARED REID, Jr., A. M.
J. VAUCHER, A. M.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Jamaica, Long Island, reopens Sept. 12; English, classics, French, and German; $325 yearly. E. VIENOT.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—Military Boarding-School, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. S. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.—CADY, WILLSON, AND Wallworth's, south-west corner Union-square, reopens Sept. 3. Write for circulars.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS, NO. 112 East 47th-st., and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Boarding-school for boys. For catalogues apply to the Principal. Rev. A. S. CHAMBERS.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
Nos. 333 and 335 4TH-AV., between 24th and 25th sts.
GRAMMAR
114TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 17.
SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. RACON, A. M., LL. B.
{ S. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars at the school and at Putnam's.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR SAYS: "I TAKE great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge." This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia; $260 a school year for boarding, washing, gas, schooling books, &c. Payable quarterly. No extra charges. Open all Summer. Students admitted at any time. Special individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils. Ten instructors, two graduates of Yale College. For picture of building, gymnasium and circular address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, Harvard University, A. M., Media, Penn. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter.

FRANCIS F. WILSON, A. M., AND JOHN M. KELLOGG, A. M., Heads of the Classical and Mathematical Departments of the

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

during the last 12 years, have withdrawn, and will open a school Sept. 17 for the thorough and careful preparation of boys and young men for college, business, or scientific schools. Call or address for the present No. 208 East 72d-st.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 WEST 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK.—Boarders limited to sixteen.—Resident French and German teachers.—English and German Kindergarten in charge of Miss LEONOWENS, assisted by German graduate of Froebel.—Private class for boys.—Classes organized on 26th, 27th, and 28th Sept.—The regular work of the school, including Dr. LABBERTON'S and Mr. CLARENCE COOK'S classes, will begin Oct. 3. Punctual attendance requested.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 19, at No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
C. A. MILES, Principal,
WILL BE REOPENED SEPT. 10.

For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be found after Sept. 1, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCHOOL,
NO. 448 MADISON-AV.
Preparation for College, Scientific Schools, or Business.
Hours of session, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Hour for study only, Saturday, 8:30 to 9:30 A. M.
Term begins Tuesday, Sept. 25.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,
NO. 25 WEST 46TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
Reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 20. Circulars and references sent on application.
French spoken fluently in one year. (Kindergarten.)
Latin, drawing, singing, dancing, water-color, needlework, &c., included in the tuition.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)
This approved School for Boys
of all ages will reopen at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

FRATRICIDE IN A FACTORY.

JOHN MESZNER STABBED AND KILLED BY HIS BROTHER CARL—THE MURDERED MAN THE PARAMOUR OF HIS BROTHER'S WIFE—THE MURDERER A BIGAMIST—HE IS ARRESTED AND LOCKED UP IN THE TOMBS.

John Meszner, a native of Germany, 42 years of age, who resided at No. 46 Essex-street, was stabbed in the left breast with a chisel by his brother Carl, during a quarrel yesterday morning, and was so badly wounded that he died soon after. John, the elder, was a paper-maker by trade, while Carl, who is 36 years of age, is a wood-turner, and is considered an excellent mechanic. He is a sober, industrious man, but possessed of an ungovernable temper. About 11 years ago, while working at his trade in Germany, he married a young woman named Barbara Holzapfel. Their married life was not a happy one. They had frequent quarrels, and Carl, it is said, often mastised his wife. His ungovernable temper also led him to take part in a number of street brawls, which brought him in contact with the Police. After living with his wife for 18 months he abandoned her, and emigrated to this country. The couple at that time had one child, and three months after she had been abandoned Mrs. Meszner gave birth to another. When Carl arrived in this country he found employment at his trade, and earned good wages. He was prosperous, and looked about him for a helpmate. Instead of sending for his lawful wife, who he had abandoned in Germany, he selected another woman, who was not aware of his previous marriage, married her, and has been living with her ever since, and she has borne him several children. For several years past he has been living with his second wife and her children at No. 120 Ridge-street. In the meantime, his children in Germany died, and it was reported to Carl that his wife had become the mistress of his brother John. In 1877 John emigrated to this City, bringing with him as paramour his brother's wife. Two children were born to this guilty pair, one of which, a girl three years old, survives. John Meszner and his paramour have lived together in this City for four years, but the brothers never met. Mrs. Meszner is said to have seen her husband several times at, fearing him, avoided his company and repulsed his advances looking to a renewal of their proper relations. John Meszner was not a good provider, procuring constant employment as his paramour was often in destitute circumstances. Considering that Mrs. Meszner contributed to the support of the family by doing washing. For five months past the couple have been living at No. 46 Essex-street. John has been out of work for several months and last week had returned from the country, where he had been unsuccessful in finding work. He intended to leave again on Monday next on a similar errand. Yesterday morning, while in Hester-street, he saw his brother going through Allen-street, on his way to work. Although this was the first time he had seen him since they parted in Germany, he recognized his brother at once, and followed him unobserved to M. & H. Schrunkelsen's furniture factory, No. 160 Monroe-street. Here he went to his home, and suggested to Mrs. Meszner that she should go to her husband and demand some money from him for her support. The woman at first declined to accede to the proposition, but was finally persuaded by John, who agreed to go with her and protect her from harm. Taking her child in her arms, and accompanied by her brother-in-law and paramour, Mrs. Meszner proceeded to the factory where her husband was working. At the door she was met by one of the proprietors, to whom she made known her business. Word was sent to Carl that his wife wanted to see him. He returned a reply that he did not believe it, and refused to leave his work. Mrs. Meszner, accompanied by John, then entered the building and went to the lathe at which Carl was working. John took Carl by the arm and said: "Carl, what's your child?" "What's about and said, snappishly: "What does she [illegible] me?" John replied: "Money to support her and your child." Carl seemed stupefied for a moment, and then said: "Do you suppose I'm going to support your——!" As he uttered these words he seized a sharp chisel from the lathe at which he was working and plunged the blade into his brother's left breast, inflicting a terrible wound. John clapped his hands to his breast and staggered out of the factory and fell insensible on the sidewalk. An alarm was raised, and Capt. McElwain, of the Seventh Precinct, with a number of officers, hurried to the spot. Meszner was placed on a stretcher and taken to the Madison-Street Police Station. An ambulance was telegraphed for, and as it drove up to the door the wounded man expired. Carl remained at his lathe after stabbing his brother, and was arrested by Capt. McElwain within a few feet of the spot where the tragedy occurred. He seemed cool and collected, and when asked why he had stabbed his brother shrugged his shoulders and remarked, "You would have done the same." He was locked up in a cell at the Madison-Street Police Station. His wife and child were also taken in charge by the Police, and detained to await the action of the Coroner. The woman appeared to be in great distress, and wept bitterly while in the station-house.

Coroner Woltman assumed charge of the case yesterday afternoon. The remains of the dead papermaker were taken to the Morgue, where an autopsy of the body will be made by Dr. Cushman to-day. An external examination of the wound showed that the blade of the chisel entered the left breast about an inch from the median line, between the third and fourth ribs, and penetrated to the lung. Death was no doubt due to internal hemorrhage. Carl was committed to the Tombs by the Coroner to await the result of the inquest, and his wife was sent to the House of Detention. The woman is 38 years of age. The inquest will be held on Monday.

TWEED TO BE SUMMONED AS A WITNESS.

The committee of three who were appointed at a recent meeting of the Board of Aldermen to investigate the misgovernment and dishonesty of the Tweed régime met yesterday in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall. The session was unusually brief, the only business transacted being the reception of the opinion of Assistant Corporation Counsel Cole as to the committee's power to summon Tweed as a witness. Mr. Cole stated that he had examined the law relating to the summoning of witnesses, and had found that, both by ancient charters and more recent legislative enactments, the Common Council, either as a body or through a chosen committee, had power to institute such an investigation as was proposed by its recent resolution, and that it had power to send for persons and papers that might be needed in connection with such investigation. In such a case the Common Council, or the committee representing it, should procure from a Justice of the Supreme Court a summons for a certain witness to appear and testify. A refusal on the latter's part to obey such summons was punishable as contempt in the same manner as the ignoring of a subpœna in a civil action. The summons is to be procured on the application of the Chairman of the committee or a majority of its members. It was then the duty of the Justice to issue the summons. False swearing before the committee was punishable as perjury. The Assistant Corporation Counsel saw no reason for any distinction in the case of Tweed. He therefore advised them to apply to a Justice of the Supreme Court for a summons requesting him to appear. Should Tweed refuse to obey, it would then be proper to consider what means were necessary to compel his attendance. Alderman Cowing moved that the suggestion of the Assistant Corporation Counsel be adopted and the summons issued, to be applied for. The motion having been carried, the committee adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A NEW DANGER IN THE BAY.

On the 4 o'clock P. M. down trip on Wednesday, the Staten Island ferry-boats Pomona and Westfield came in collision in the middle of the bay. The passengers on the Pomona were first startled by a sudden ripping of boards and crashing of timbers, and then the boat careened over on one side, giving rise to the greatest alarm and excitement among the women and children on board. It was found that the Westfield, which was in the rear, had struck the rival boat just abaft her shaft and had swept along her starboard side, carrying everything away as far as her wheel-house, together with a portion of that. Fortunately, no person was injured. Neither boat was racing at the time. The greatest indignation was expressed by the passengers on the Pomona at the recklessness of the pilot of the Westfield, who it was freely charged had purposely brought the collision about. All the explanation given by those in charge of the latter boat was that the Pomona should have got out of the way. It is only a short time since the Thomas Hunt was ran into by a boat of the same South Shore Line under somewhat similar circumstances.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

A report was extensively circulated in Wall-street yesterday that the Central Railroad of New-Jersey had just completed the payment of $400,000 of back indebtedness to its employes, and contemplated a speedy resumption of business at the various coal mines owned or leased by it. Inquiry at the company's office in Liberty-street revealed the fact that only 50 per cent. of the amount due the employes had been liquidated, and that no change was intended in regard to the working of the mining property leased by the company. The back wages still due amount to $200,000.

THE GARBAGE NUISANCE.

The Brooklyn Police Commissioners having refused to furnish Shore Inspector Ferguson with a force of men to go down the bay and arrest the New-York garbage men, who persist, in defiance of the law, the courts, and of common decency, in dumping garbage, putrid meat, decayed vegetables, and festering carcasses in the waters of the Lower Bay on an ebb tide, that gentleman has determined to take action in the matter independently of them. He has chartered a large steam-boat and is enlisting in his service a force of from 50 to 100 picked men, who will be sworn in as special Deputy Sheriffs. It is expected that all necessary arrangements will be completed to-day, and that the force will be ready to proceed on its raid against the offending garbage men this morning. The expenses of the expedition will, it is said, be paid by the county. The feeling is very strong against the offenders, and it is said that they will be punished, when arrested, to the full extent of the law.

SEÑOR DE COUTO'S ESTATE.

WHAT THE SPANISH CONSUL AND MRS. GONZALEZ HAVE TO SAY REGARDING IT—CONFLICTING STATEMENTS—ARRIVAL OF MRS. DE COUTO—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION TO BE ISSUED TO HER.

By decree of King Alfonso of Spain, the removal to that country of the remains of Don José Ferrer De Couto, late editor of *El Cronista*, the organ in this City of the Spanish Government, is to be done at the expense of the Kingdom. The widow arrived in this City on Wednesday, and is the guest of Mr. Marti. She conferred yesterday with Chevalier Hipolito De Uriarto, Consul-General of Spain, with regard to her husband's effects, concerning which there is understood to have been a dispute betwen the Consul, representing the widow, and Mrs. Gonzalez, of No. 110 West Twenty-fifth-street, with whom for the last six years of his life, the deceased lived. The Consul said yesterday that he knew of no dispute nor of any unjust claim on the part of Mrs. Gonzalez. There had been a question in regard to his taking charge of the property, but now that the widow had arrived the question was settled. The house in West Twenty-fifth-street belonged without doubt, he believed, to Mrs. Gonzalez. The entire property left by Mr. De Couto would not amount to more than $40,000 at the outside, and the greater part of this was in Havana. The paper, *El Cronista*, was worth little, and would not bring more than $2,000 at auction, he thought. The whole matter was, he said, in the hands of the Public Administrator, and letters would be granted to Mrs. De Couto, who would return to Spain as soon as her affairs here and in Havana were settled. The Consul did not know of the existence of any will.

Mrs. Gonzalez's lawyers, Messrs. Alexander and Green, do not represent the matter as being so smooth. Mr. Green professes ignorance except as to the general features of the case, which, he says, is in the charge of one of the young men in the office, who is now out of town. He says, however, that there is a dispute; that the Spanish Consul wanted to gobble everything, and that he threatened to go to the house with United States troops and take possession. By her lawyers' advice, Mrs. Gonzalez consented to submit the dispute to Secretary Evarts, but he refused to consider it, saying it was none of his business. Mr. Green said he did not know just what the quarrel was about. He did not know whether or not Mr. De Couto left a will.

After seeing the Consul and Mr. Green, THE TIMES reporter called on Mrs. Gonzalez at her house in Twenty-fifth-street. Mrs. Gonzalez said that she had been treated shamefully by the Spanish Consul and Minister, and felt hurt by the statements which had appeared in the papers to the effect that she had refused to give up Mr. De Couto's papers and other property except by process of law. She said that as soon as Mr. De Couto died she sent her daughter to close and lock his desk, in which were all the private papers he had in the house, and which is always stood open. Nothing in it was disturbed, and after the funeral she had it sealed. The seal was not broken until Mr. Craig, one of the lawyers of the Spanish Consul, went to the house and took an inventory of everything the desk contained. She asked Mr. Craig what should be done with the things, and he advised that they be left where they were. Mrs. Gonzalez denied the story that there had been a disturbance at the funeral. Mr. De Couto had repeatedly expressed a wish that his sword and hat be buried with him, but at the funeral this was objected to, and they were retained. She said that the only property Mr. De Couto had in this City, aside from the newspaper, consisted of his papers, clothes, and pictures, and that he had never expressed any wish in regard to what should be done with any of them, further than to request her to take charge of his private papers in the office. Before going to Brussels, four years ago, to fight a duel, he made a will, but a few months ago, she says, he told this up, saying he would make another some day. She did not know of any will being now in existence. Mrs. Gonzalez said that Mr. De Couto was in constant correspondence with his wife, and that he attended to all her wants. She said that the threat to use the military was made on the part of the Spanish Consul. The threat was made direct to her, but she knew he threatened about two weeks after Mr. De Couto's death to go to the house with 12 men from the United States Marshal's office and United States troops. She said she had not been allowed to take charge of Mr. De Couto's papers, as requested, and that she did not know what claim would be made against her. She understood that an attempt would be made to obtain possession of the house.

In the Public Administrator's office it was said that letters would be granted to Mrs. De Couto, according to law.

THE MUTINY ON THE SWEENEY.

THE EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE WITNESSES—A HISTORY OF THE CASE.

As recently reported in THE TIMES, the American brig C. C. Sweeney is expected to arrive at this port soon, with four witnesses of the murder of Mr. Harris, the second mate, by one of the crew named Smith, who headed a mutiny, in which he was joined by three fellow-seamen, named John Williams, William Davis, and Thornwald Andersen, the revolt taking place on the 16th of last May, as the vessel was leaving Havre for Boston. The four mutineers were captured and taken back to Havre, and, as a result of an investigation by the French authorities, will shortly be sent to this country for trial. The investigation in France brought out the following facts relative to the mutiny and the murder of the second mate:

The crew of the vessel consisted of the Captain, Cole, the first, and Harris, the second mate, a boatswain, seven sailors, and a French pilot. Previous to the departure of the vessel no apparent ill will or quarreling existed among the men with the exception of Smith complaining that he did not receive enough advance on his wages, but he subsequently seemed satisfied with the explanations given him. The Sweeney was towed out of port by the tug-boats Jean Bart and Mataura. As soon as the vessel had passed the pier Mr. Harris commanded Smith to haul a sail, which he refused to do. Williams and Davis encouraged him in his resistance. Harris then took him by the arm, when Smith struck him a blow with his fist which knocked him down. The boatswain thereupon came to the rescue of Harris, but, instead of helping him, fled to the stern of the vessel. Smith rushed to his berth in the forecastle and an instant later came on deck again armed with a pistol, and commenced firing at Harris. That officer, seeing his life at stake, returned shot for shot with Smith. About six shots were fired, when Harris fell dead, being shot through the heart. Meanwhile the Captain, the boatswain, and the cook took refuge in the after cabin. Smith, after killing Harris, acted like a demon, and attempted to kill the French pilot, who managed to escape overboard, however, and get into his boat. Smith, thus disappointed, caught hold of a sailor named Olsen, who had just come down from aloft. He presented the pistol to the latter's head, but the sailor, about shooting him when Olsen sprang from his grasp and escaped. Thereupon Smith ran to the after cabin, where the Captain, boatswain and cook had gone for safety, and commenced firing at them. The three sailors, Williams, Davis and Andersen, while this was going on, had gone down to the forecastle and armed themselves, to help Smith in his mutiny. One of the sailors on the Sweeney, who remained faithful, had meanwhile run up the signal of distress, which was soon seen, and the vessel was towed back into port by the tug-boat Avant Port. Smith, when accused of mutiny and murder, said he had only acted in legitimate self-defense, as he had been beaten by order of the first mate with sticks and knuckle dusters and that the mate fired first at him. This story was not substantiated by any of the officers or crew. Davis admitted stealing clothes from the trunk of the dead officer.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The creditors of Berliner & Karcher, importers of flowers at No. 477 Broadway, at a meeting held before Register Dayton, refused to accept a composition of 35 cents on the dollar. The liabilities are over $130,000. The largest creditors are Schulz & Reckgarber, of Paris, $43,245; William Berliner, of Berlin, $26,310; A. Krieger, of Paris, $25,657; Eglin & Mannig, of Havre, $7,076; W. C. Rhinelander, $3,771; Horstman, Von Hein & Co., $2,226; Dry Goods Bank, $2,021; German-American Bank, $1,704; Bowery National Bank, $1,456; Simon H. Stern, $750.

Lawrence Phillips, dealer in dry goods at No. 267 Sixth-avenue, has petitioned Register Dayton for a composition in bankruptcy. He offers 10 cents on the dollar.

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Peter Seery, one of the Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen of 1876, and a resident of John Kelly's district, has been given a place in the Fire Department, as Superintendent of the Bureau of Combustibles, at $2,500 a year, in place of William Terhune removed. Seery is a liquor dealer.

THE BRITISH RIFLE TEAM.

The British rifle team visited Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday. The party consisted of Sir Henry Halford, Lieut.-Col. Fenton and Mrs. Fenton, Capt. Bowlby, Messrs. Milner, Piggott, Fraser, Fergusson, Gilder, Rigby, and Armitage, the latter accompanied by his wife. The Americans in the party were Gen. Shaler, Col. Gildersleeve, Col. Wingate, Col. Bodine, and Mr. Frank Hyde. A drawing-room car had been provided for the party, which left the Grand Central Depot at 8 A. M., and reached Bridgeport two hours later. Immediately after alighting from the train Mr. Gilder was taken sick with chills and fever, and had to retire to bed at a neighboring hotel. Mayor Garrett Morford, Dr. J. S. Walker, P. T. Barnum, Major Yale, and a delegation from the St. George's Club of Bridgeport, met the party at the depot, and the entire company made an inspection of Sharp's Rifle Works. Sir Henry and other gentlemen fired a number of shots with a rifle at short range, after which the entire party dined on clams and chowder in an adjoining grove. The usual complimentary toasts were drank and responded to, and then the British team was taken in carriages, under the escort of Mr. Barnum, through Bridgeport Park to his residence. An hour was spent in enjoying the hospitalities of the great showman, after which the works of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company were visited. Here were found 1,400 men and girls making cartridges for the Turkish Government. Mr. J. C. Hobbs, Superintendent of the Works, escorted the visitors through the buildings, and the party then left for this City, arriving at the Forty-second-Street Depot at 6 P. M. To-day the British team will be the guests of the West Side Gun Club at Elm Park, East Ninety-second-street.

THE MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER—THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUG. 1.

In compliance with the law passed by the Legislature in 1873, requiring the Controller to publish two months before the election of Charter officers a full and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation during the year ending on the first day of the month in which such publication is made, and the cash balance or surplus, Controller Kelly yesterday made public the annual report of the transactions of the Finance Department for the year ending Aug. 1, 1877. The report gives the receipts and expenditures of the City Treasury during the year as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cash in City Treasury Aug. 1, 1876...	$425,029 85
Taxes	26,628,054 58
Arrears of taxes	3,434,674 91
The general fund, including surplus revenues of the sinking fund for the payment of interest	2,988,269 51
Loans—proceeds of bonds, including revenue bonds	34,723,250 92
Special and trust accounts	3,695,914 03
Appropriation account (amounts redeposited for purchase of gold, refunding taxes and assessments, &c)	568,938 54
Total	$72,464,132 34

EXPENDITURES.

Appropriation account		$32,986,564 49
Special and trust accounts—		
Redemption of City bonds	$30,547,000 00	
Miscellaneous	7,947,387 11—	38,494,387 11
Add difference in amount of warrants outstanding Aug. 1, 1876, and Aug. 1, 1877		280,242 47
Total		$71,758,194 07

The receipts and expenditures of the sinking fund for the redemption of the City debt were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cash in this fund Aug. 1, 1876		$27,782 93
Ordinary revenues pledged by law to this fund	$2,798,129 28	
Investments realized	2,207,391 50	
Floating Debt Stock—Instalment paid by Corporation	130,763 33—	5,136,284 11
Total		$5,164,067 04

EXPENDITURES.

Redemption of City Debt	$2,500,000 00		
Investments in City Stocks and bonds	2,749,137 21—	$5,249,137 21	
Deduct difference in amount of warrants outstanding Aug. 1, 1876, and Aug. 1, 1877		95,845 00	
Total		$5,153,192 21	

The following is the statement of the bond debt and of securities in the sinking fund on the 1st day of January and August of 1876 and 1877, showing the amount of each class of bonds at those dates:

CLASSIFICATION OF BONDS.

	1876. Jan. 1.	1876. Aug. 1.
Funded debt	$119,615,903 54	$121,010,028 54
Less sinking fund	27,748,307 30	29,201,284 32
Net funded debt	91,308,596 24	91,808,744 22
Assessment bonds	23,322,200 00	22,417,900 00
Revenue bonds	4,142,927 85	18,976,646 04
Total	$116,773,724 03	$132,903,290 26

	1877. Jan. 1.	1877. Aug. 1.
Funded debt	$119,631,313 28	$121,319,183 80
Less sinking fund	28,296,247 40	29,667,568 59
Net funded debt	91,335,065 88	91,651,615 21
Assessment bonds	22,371,400 00	22,144,400 00
Temporary debt—		
Revenue bonds	6,104,844 51	18,300,977 01
Total	$119,811,310 39	$132,096,992 22

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

By an inadvertence in the article published in THE TIMES yesterday treating of the legal disbursements in regard to the Continental Life Insurance Company, it was made to appear that $40,539 were paid out by John J. Anderson while Receiver. Actually, however, only $11,237 were paid out by him, but the remainder was paid prior to his assuming charge of the company's property. Mr. Anderson's authority for having made the payments he did is set forth in the following statement made to a TIMES reporter:

I regret to see in your issue of Aug. 30 a serious error, reflecting on myself and my administration as Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, in respect of the amount of legal fees stated to have been disbursed by me during my Receivership. Instead of the sum of $40,539 stated in your issue, as paid by me as Receiver, the correct sum is $11,237, a difference of $29,302 between the correct sum and that stated by your reporter. I desire to add that these payments were made by me by the authority and direction of the Supreme Court, and in each instance submitted to the Supreme Court and fully justified and approved.

JOHN J. ANDERSON.

THE SHOOTING OF THOMAS LLOYD.

Coroner Flanagan yesterday held an inquest in the case of Thomas Lloyd, of No. 510 West Twenty-eighth-street, who died at the New-York Hospital from the effects of a pistol-shot wound in the abdomen received during a fracas in the oyster and drinking saloon of John McCormack, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, at 3 A. M., on the 24th inst. The particulars of the affray, which resulted in Lloyd's death, have already been published in THE TIMES. Some of the participants had been attendants at the primary election of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association, and had adjourned to McCormack's saloon. While there a party of "Fourth Warders," who had come up to "work" the primary in the interest of one of the rival candidates for President, entered. A fracas resulted, during which Lloyd was shot. In his ante-mortem statement Lloyd said that he did not know who shot him, and during the inquest yesterday, although a number of persons who were present during the row were examined, no evidence as to who fired the fatal shot was obtained. The only testimony on this point consisted of admissions made by McCormack to the Police after his arrest, to the effect that during the fight he had fired one, and possibly two shots, for the purpose of quelling the disturbance. He insisted, however, that he had fired the shots into the floor. On these admissions the jury rendered a verdict that "Thomas Lloyd came his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of John McCormack." Mr. Peter Mitchell, counsel for the accused, appealed to the Coroner to take bail for his client, as there was nothing in the testimony to justify the verdict, and Coroner Flanagan consented to take bail in the sum of $2,000, for the appearance of the accused to answer any indictment the Grand Jury might find against him. As the surety was not forthcoming, the prisoner was committed to the Tombs.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The outgoing steamers yesterday carried 30,320 letters, 468 registered letters, and 69 bags of papers.

The bell-tower on West Thirty-third-street was yesterday sold at auction by the Controller, to Charles H. Jones, for $350.

Rev. Chauncey Giles, Pastor of the Swedenborgian church in East Thirty-fifth-street, will resume regular services next Sunday at 11 A. M.

The Committee on Admissions of the Stock Exchange yesterday reported favorably upon the nominations of Messrs. Julian Nathan and A. Schlerenberg.

John Riordan, aged 12, of No. 328 Pearl-street, fell off a truck in front of No. 241 Water-street last evening, and striking his head against the railroad track was dangerously injured.

A live dolphin was caught off New-Rochelle on Tuesday last and is now in the Aquarium in this City. It measures 6 feet in length and weighs 500 pounds, and is the only one ever transported alive.

Peter J. Butler, of No 196 First-avenue, fell out of a third story window of his residence to the sidewalk, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and fractured his skull. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Patrick McArdle, of No. 110 West Twentieth-street, was found insensible on Wednesday night at No. 200 West Twentieth-street. He was attended by Dr. Mathews and taken to the New-York Hospital.

There is no truth whatever in the report current yesterday that certain influential members of the Produce Exchange intended starting a new telegraph company in opposition to the present combination.

Victor E. Meilbrand, of No. 54 Market-street, attempted to commit suicide last evening by jumping overboard at Pier No. 38, East River. He was rescued from drowning by Patrolman O'Connell of the Steamboat Squad.

The Yorkville branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will resume the holding of services of song in Parepa Hall, corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, on Sunday next at 4 P. M. Rev. J. D. Herr will deliver an address and Mr. L. P. Thatcher will sing.

The receipts of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society this month have been $544, and the payments $3,538. The 32 missionaries have made 5,500 visits, 213 meetings have been held, 103 temperance pledges obtained, 75,000 tracts distributed, and 265 families aided.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning Michael Clark, residing at No. 31 Attorney-street, arose in his sleep, and walked out of the window of his bedroom, which is 5n the second story of his residence. He fell to the sidewalk, and had both wrists and his left thigh fractured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Mr. Olin L. Warner will deliver the four hundred and thirteenth free lecture before the Liberal Club in the lecture-room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, this evening. His topic will be "The Paris Commune and its True Significance."

The Grain Committee of the Produce Exchange have added a new grade of wheat to the list dealt in by that body. It is known as "State white Winter wheat," and is defined "as wheat that has been grown in other States and is unfit to grade as 'extra white,' and is at the same time of better quality than No. 1 white."

Mr. A. M. Powell, formerly editor of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, will sail for Europe on the steam-ship Egypt, of the National Line, to-morrow. He goes to attend the International Congress to be held in Geneva to promote the abolition of State-regulated vice. He will read a paper on "Regulation Efforts in America."

The New-York Free Trade Club met last evening at the club rooms, No. 32 West Twenty-sixth-street, for an informal discussion of the measures to be brought before the Free Trade Convention to be held at Saratoga on Sept. 7. It was announced that many letters had been received from prominent gentlemen throughout the country expressing sympathy with the objects of the convention.

Two Frenchmen visited the Coroner's office yesterday and told Coroner Flanagan that they were the persons who assisted Cora Young to Bellevue Hospital last week, and that, understanding that the Police were looking for them, they were willing to give themselves up. After a long conversation Coroner Flanagan allowed the men to go, having obtained from them information which, it is thought, may lead to arrests.

The extreme heat has greatly increased the work of the Sick Children's Mission during the present week. The physicians and visitors who are engaged in making visits in the tenements find it intolerable in some of the tenements, and many children are found suffering for want of medical attendance and food. Since Monday the applications for medical aid and nourishment at No. 325 Rivington-street have averaged 150 daily.

A wild steer escaped from a slaughter-house at Forty-fifth-street and the East River, yesterday morning, and while rushing through First-avenue knocked down Jenny Byrnes, aged 7 years, who was playing in front of her parents' residence, No. 726. The child was severely injured. The steer was pursued by Officer Lahey, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who killed him in Forty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

The body of Josiah W. Miller, a truckman, who had been missing from his home, No. 88 Vandam-street, since Monday last, was found yesterday in the water at the foot of Vesey-street. Miller was last seen alive on Monday evening at the corner of Whitehall and Water streets by his father. He then said that he was going to Pier No. 33 North River, to meet his wife, who had been to Red Bank. As there were no marks of violence on the body, it is believed that he fell overboard while waiting for the arrival of the steam-boat on which his wife was a passenger.

The Metropolitan Association of Amateur Oarsmen of the Eastern States, which was organized two weeks ago, met last evening at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Fourteen clubs were represented. Mr. W. Flint, of the Neriad Club, of Brooklyn, occupied the chair, and Charles Ernardt, of Columbia College, was elected secretary of the meeting. It was decided to hold the first regatta of the club on Oct. 17, and that the course should be between Elm Park and Elizabethport, Staten Island. A number of minor amendments to the constitution were discussed but laid over.

At daybreak, yesterday morning, an officer of the Fourteenth Precinct, while passing No. 175 Canal-street, noticed a woman lying at the foot of the steps leading to the basement. Summoning assistance he found the woman to be unconscious, and to the Mulberry-Street Police Station, when she was conveyed in an ambulance to the Chambers-Street Hospital. It was there found by the Surgeon in attendance that she was suffering from concussion of the brain and alcoholism. When she recovered consciousness it was learned that her name was Mary Benchard, 40 years of age, and that she resided at No. 65 Cherry-street. She said that she had been pushed down the steps where she was found by some unknown person, but it is probable that she fell while intoxicated.

A grand aquatic tournament for the benefit of Ernst R. Schoening, swimming teacher, will take place at A. Braun's Baths, Sixty-fifth-street, East River, on Sunday next. The afternoon's programme will consist of swimming races between the most expert swimmers of New-York. A number of ladies belonging to the above school will also contest in races. There will be a tub race, goose chase, and wrestling matches in deep water between William Miller, the champion Greco-Roman wrestler, Fredricks, Ernst R. Schoening, Messrs. Fritorn, Stern, Bruhl, T. Murphy, and others. The entertainment will close with a grand illuminated naval tournament, in which 50 performers will take part.

BROOKLYN.

Mary Quinn, of No. 464 Baltic-street, was severely burned in the face and on her arms last night by the explosion of a kerosene lamp at her residence.

Judge Barnard, in the Supreme Court, Kings County, yesterday rendered his decision in the matter of John O. Hoyt against The Continental Life Insurance Company, vacating an order heretofore granted limiting the time in presenting claims against the company to Sept. 1.

A new pier is in process of construction at the foot of South Fifth-street, E. D. The pier will extend from the bulkhead out into the river a distance of 300 feet, and will be 40 feet wide. Its cost will be $27,500.

A quarrel occurred between George Webster and his wife Hester, at their residence, corner of Twentieth-street and Fourth-avenue, yesterday, during which Webster struck his wife on the head with the heel of a heavy boot, inflicting a serious, and it is feared fatal wound. The brutal husband was arrested.

Thomas Rodman, of No. 173 Sackett-street, was seriously injured yesterday morning by falling out of the second-story window of his residence. Being restless and unable to sleep, he got out of bed and sat down on the window-sill where he fell asleep and fell backward to the pavement. He was taken to St. Peter's Hospital.

Judge Reynolds, in the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday rendered a decision in the matter of the application of the counsel of Kingsley & Keeney for an allowance of $2,000 as counsel fee, in the well-known reservoir suit, wherein Kingsley & Keeney obtained judgment against the City for $178,000 for extra work. Judge Reynolds allows the $2,000 asked for.

On Wednesday evening last, William Walker, of No. 78 Walcott-street, South Brooklyn, while walking along the Clinton wharf, Atlantic Dock, was assaulted by an unknown man, who stabbed him under the chin with a penknife. His assailant then made his escape. Walker proceeded to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, where he reported the assault and had his wound dressed.

The funeral of Counselor James H. Mackey, who met with a violent death in Kentucky, recently, took place at St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Bergen-street, at 9:30 A. M. yesterday. Rev. Father McCarthy, Pastor of the church, acted as celebrant and preached a short sermon. A meeting of the Bar Association of Kings County will be held at 1 P. M. to-day to take such action as they may deem necessary in regard to Mr. Mackey's death.

The examination of Robert H. Nelson and Edwin Longfellow, on a charge of having feloniously assaulted George A. Lightbody, the Furman-street ink manufacturer, on Sunday last, in his place of business, was to have been held before Justice Walsh yesterday. When the case was called, however, the Justice was informed that the injured man was unable to be present, and the examination was postponed for one week. Mrs. Lightbody says her husband will not appear.

Supervisor Ryder, Chairman pro tem. of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, is understood to be opposed to the action of the committee in awarding the contract for the repair of the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory to one contractor when another contractor's bid was lower. It is understood that he will refuse to sign the contract, and is in favor of a special meeting of the board on Thursday next to annul the same and award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, in accordance with the rules of the board.

NEW-JERSEY.

The fifteenth annual Swabian Volksfest will be held at the Union Hill Schuetzen Park, commencing on Sunday next and continuing until Tuesday.

Michael Long died at his home, No. 82 Seventh-avenue, Newark, on Wednesday night from the effects of laudanum administered by himself. He leaves a wife and eight children.

Emma Hoenhle, of No. 294 Lake-street, Newark, attempted suicide on Monday night by taking Paris green. Her life was saved by antidotes. She said she had been driven to the act by the ill-treatment of her father.

Matilda Martel, of Newark, has brought suit against Frederick Krauss for seduction, damages being laid at $5,000. Krauss, who fled when the suit was instituted, was yesterday arrested on a capias and placed under $2,400 bail.

William Schultze, a Jersey City boy, was arrested yesterday on complaint of his father, who charges him with disorderly conduct. The lad is in the habit of sleeping away from home, and his parents have no control over him. Justice Davis committed him for examination.

The new low water service reservoir on Seventh-avenue, Newark, is completed, and water will be let in on Monday. This reservoir was begun in 1871, and has been twice completed but neither time would it hold water. The defects are said to have been permanently remedied, and no further trouble is anticipated. The entire cost of the work has been $312,000.

A man whose name has not been ascertained was found unconscious in Centre-street, Newark, on Tuesday afternoon. A physician who was summoned gave it as his opinion that the man had been sunstruck, and he was sent to the City Hospital. He continued to grow worse until midnight on Wednesday, when he died without having recovered consciousness. It is said that his name was Luder, but there was nothing upon his person by which he could be identified.

The Morris and Essex Railroad Company yesterday tendered payment to the special Police employed to protect the railroad property in Hoboken during the recent strike at the rate of $3 75 each. The men refused to receive it, saying that they were employed at $2 30 per day, the same rate the regular Police of Jersey City receive. The